VOL. 143. ${ }^{\text {Issued }}$ Weokly, 35 Conts a Copy- NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 21, 1936, william B.Dana Co., Publishers, 3726


COMMERCIAL BANKERS SNCE 1852

## Wells Fargobank and

 Union Trust $\mathrm{C}_{0}$.SAM FRANCISCO
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
RESOURGES OVER $\$ 200,000,000$

Hallgarten \& Co.
Established 1850
NEW YORK
Chicago London

Wertheim \& Co.
120 Broadway New York
London
Amsterdam

CARL M. LOEB \& CO.
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Amsterdam Berlin London Paris

EDWARD B. SMITH \& CO. 31 Nassau Street New York

PHILADELPHIA - BOSTON Cleveland - Pittsburgh - London New York (5th Ave.) - Allentown - Easton

Correspondent
Edward B. Smith \& Co.g Inc. Minneapolis CHICAGO St. Low

Kidoer, Peabody \& Co.
new york boston pHILADELPHIA


The
NewYorkTrust Company

Capital Funds . \$32,500,000

IOO BROADWAY
57TH ST. \& FIFTH AVE. 40TH ST. \& MADISON AVE. NEW YORK

European Representative's Office: 8 King william street LONDON, E. C. 4

Member Federal Reserve System and N. Y. Clearing House Association

## THE CHASE

 NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORKThe chase is traditionally a bankers' bank. For many years it has served a large number of banks and bankers as New York correspondent and reserve depository.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

## United States Government Securities

Brown Harriman \& Co. Incorporated
63 Wall Street, New York Telephone: BOwling Green 9-5000
Boston Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Representatives in other leading Cities throughout the United States

State and Municipal Bonds

Barr Brothers \& Co.
Now York
Chicago


## A. G. Becker \& Co. <br> Incorporated

Established 1898
Investment Securities Commercial Paper

New York
Chicago
And Other Cities

BAKER,WEEKS \& HARDEN
Investment Securities Members New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb Exchange New York Curb Exchange
Philadelphia Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade
52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK Graybar Building, New York Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia Buhl Building, Detroit 6 Lothbury, London, E. C. 2
Bourse Building, Amsterdam
52, Avense Building, Amsterdam
J. \& W. Seligman \& Co.

No. 54 Wall Street
NEW YORK

London Correspondenta
SELIGMAN BROTHERS

## Leading Out-of-Town Investment Bankers and Brokers

BIRMINGHAM

## MARX \& CO. <br> birmingham, alabama

SOUTHERN MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS

| DETROIT |
| :---: |
| MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS |
| CORPORATION BONDS |
| WATLING, LERCHEN \& HAYES |

New York Stock Exch. Nembers Yow Curb Assoc.
Detront 334 BUHL BLDG., DETROIT

MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS
Charles A. Parcells \& Co.
Members of Detroit Stock Exchange PENOBSCOT BUILDING, DETROIT, MICH.

| MIAMI |
| :---: |
| We buy and sell for our |
| own account |
| Florida Municipal Bonds |
| CORRIGAN,MILIFIR \& CO. |
| Ingraham Bldg. MIAMI |

Bell System Telotype MAMI

Foreign

## NATIONALBANK

 of EGYPTHoad offico . . . . . . . Carro FULLY PAID CAPITAL . $£ 3,000,000$ RESERVE FUND . . . $\quad \mathbf{3 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$

LONDON AGENCY
6 and 7, King William Street, E. C. 4 Branches in all the principal Tourns in
EGYPT and the SUDAN


## Foreign

## Royal Bank of Scotland

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727





CHIEF FOREIGN DEPARTMENT 3 Bishopgate, London, England HEAD OFFICE-Edinburgh

General Manager William Whyte Total number of offices, 254 Associated Bank, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd. I

Dividends

## © OMMERCIAL JNESTMENT RUST CORPORATIN

Convertible Preference Stock,
\$4.25 Series of 1935, Dividend A regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.061 / 4$ on the Convertible Preference Stock, $\$ 4.25$ Series of TRUST CORPORATION has been declared payable January 1, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 5 1936. The transfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed.

Common Stock-Regular Dividend A regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.00$ per share in cash has been declared on the Common Stock CORPORATION, payable January 1. 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of busines December 5, 1936. The transfer books will no e. Checks will be mailed.

Common Stock-Extra Dividend An extra dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share in cash has MERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST COR PORATION, payable December 15, 1936 to stockholders of record at the close of business December 5, 1936. The transfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed.
November 19. JOM JOHN I. SNYDER, Treasurer


## LOEW'S INCORPORATED

"THEATRES EVERYWHERE"
November 20,1036
$\tau_{1936 \text { declared a quarterly dividend or } 18, ~}^{\mathrm{HE}} \mathrm{F}$, 1936 declared a quarterly dividend of 50 c
and an extra dividend of $\$ 1.00$ per share on and an extra dividend of $\$ 1.00$ per share on
the Common Stock of this Company, payable the Common Stock of this Company, payable
December 31, 1936 to stockholders of record December 31, 1936 to stockholders of record,
at the close of business on December 11.1936. at the close of business
Checks will be mailed.

DAVID BERNSTEIN,

AMERICAN POWER \& LIGHT CO.
Two Rector Street, New York, N. Y.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS A dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the Preferred
Stock $(\$ 6)$ and a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on Stock $\$$ Preferred Stock of American Power $\&$ Light Company were declared on November 20 ,
1936 for payment December 18, 1936 , to stock1936 for payment December 18, 1936 , to stockholders of record at the close of business Decen
ber 1, 1936 .
D. W. JACK, Treasurer.

## Notices

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA November 16, 1936 Owing to the death of our partner Mr. THOMAS COCHRAN, which oc cured on October 29th, his interest in our firms terminated as of that date.
J. P. MORGAN \& CO.

New York DREXEL \& CO. Philadelphia

## (Iommential Th . Shranide

Vol. 143

## CONTENTS

Editorials PAGEI
Financial Situation .....  3196
Grist for the Congressional Mill ..... 3209
Belligerents, Allies and Neutral ..... 3211

## Comment and Review

Dividend Policy Under the Undistributed Profits Tax_-3213
Gross and Net Earnings of United States Railroads for September
nnual Report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Cor-
poration---------------------------------------3220
Week on the European Stock Exchanges...-............. 3201
Foreign Political and Economic Situation_-.............. 3201
Foreign Exchange Rates and Comment_-....-3206 \& 3257
Course of the Bond Market.3212
Indications of Business Activity ..... 3224
Week on the New York Stock Exchange ..... 3199
Week on the New York Curb Exchange ..... 3255
News
Current Events and Discussions_ ..... 3232
Bank and Trust Company Items ..... 3253
General Corporation and Investment News .....  3301
Dry Goods Trade ..... 3347
State and Municipal Department ..... 3348
Stocks and Bonds
Foreign Stock Exchange Quotations ..... 3300
Dividends Declared ..... 3258
Auction Sales ..... 3300
New York Stock Exchange-Stock Quotations ..... 3267
New York Stock Exchange-Bond Quotations_. 3266 \& 3276
New York Curb Exchange-Stock Quotations ..... 3282
New York Curb Exchange-Bond Quotations ..... 3285
Other Exchanges-Stock and Bond Quotations ..... 288
Canadian Markets-Stock and Bond Quotations ..... 3293
Over-the-Counter Securities-Stock \& Bond Quotations_ 3296
Reports
Foreign Bank Statements ..... 3205
Course of Bank Clearings ..... 3255
Federal Reserve Bank Statements. ..... 3263
General Corporation and Investment News. ..... 3301
Commodities
3338
The Commercial Markets and the Crops
338
338
Cotton
3341
3341
Breadstuffs ..... 3345

[^0]
## The Financial Situation

SOME hours after the President had departed on his journey to Buenos Aires to attend the Pan-American Peace Conference, his office at the White House made public a statement prepared by him which outlines in fairly specific form the net resultyof the study that he has been making of the unemployment and relief situation. Despite the large increase in business activity that has for monthslpast been the boast of the Administration, notwithstanding that some substantial progress has been made in reemploying those formerly out of work, and in the face of his avowed efforts to balance the budget, ohe President finds that further relief appropriations will be required when Congress assembles early in the year. Unofficial reports have it that he will ask for another half a billion to continue relief work until the end of the current fiscal year. This decision does not seem to be a particularly encouraging omen for the budget.

## More Than the Budget Involved

But much more than the budget (as important as that is) is involved in what the President had to say about the relief situation and in what other spokesmen, official or unofficial, have been saying about it and related matters during the past week. The President last March, in making known his plans for relief for the current fiscal year, undertook to place the onus of continued vast relief expenditures upon business, stating that "the ultimate cost of the Federal works program will . . . be determined by private enterprise. Federal assistance . . . can be terminated if industry itself removes the underlying conditions." While acknowledging a spirit of cooperation on the part of industry, he now finds fault with the way in which business is proceeding to reabsorb the unemployed. He does not specifically so charge, but he manages to place the blame upon American business for the necessity he is now under of asking for further huge sums to supplement those already provided him for relief purposes during the current fiscal year, and gives the business man this advice: "It is to the best interest of industry to recognize its responsibility not only by substantially increas ing employment but by employing those in groups wheremany are now supported by public funds." To be more spєcific, the President suggests that

## A Solution?

Governor Earle of Pennsylvania is quoted in the New York "Times"' of last Wednesday to the effect that "nationalization may, be the only ultimate solution of the problem' of the anthracite coal industry in Pennsylvania.
But would nationalization, whatever that means, prove any sort of a solution? It has become a habit with all too many of us to say that "nationalization" of this, that and the other industry or trade affords the only way out of difficulties that have thwarted private enterprise, chiefly because of government intervention in the branches for which nationalization is demanded or in other branches that are in one way or another vitally related to them.
Few who talk in this way ever take the trouble to explain just how the "solution" suggested would really solve anything. The anthracite coal industry is not in a vigorous condition, as every one knows, due to many and complex factors, all, or practically all, of them quite beyond the control of the industry itself.

The particular phase of the situation that seems to be troubling Governor Earle at the moment is the fact that many of the mines are not in active operation by the owners and that in a number of instances they have been virtually seized by local labor, which mines coal and sells it for what it will bring. Just what would the government do if it took possession? Place the army at the mines and prevent the obstreperous miners from proceeding as they have been? It is not likely. Operate the mines and thus give employment to the men in question, despite the fact that there is no market for the coal? It would be cheaper to provide them with a living directly at the expense of the taxpayer, rather than by this roundabout process.
Seldom, if ever, will it be found upon careful reflection that "nationalization" would provide solutions for current economic problems, whether they arise in transportation, inms, whether they arise in transportation, would is usually the product of indolent minds.
industry "adjust its hiring policies so as to cause the speediest reduction in the real social burden of unemployment. This means giving a fair share of the new jobs to the workers over 40 and to expand opportunities for the hiring of unskilled workers." This suggestion is made after noting that the unemployed are now largely those over 40 years of age and those not skilled in any trade, and after finding fault with industry for not absorbing these as well as the younger and more skilled workmen. Some of the same ideas were expressed by the Works Progress Administrator, who in an address on the general question of relief before the United States Conference of Mayors at Washington on Tuesday, strongly recommended shorter working hours as a method of increasing the rate of reemployment. Meanwhile on Wednesday Secretary of Labor Perkins departed from a prepared manuscript to tell the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Tampa, Fla., that the vote on election day "makes it perfectly clear that the people of America plan to go forward, improving standards for all rather than for a few and raising the purchasing power of the masses to take advantage of the vast producing power of the Nation,"while Major George L. Berry, the President's industrial coordinator, told the same gathering on the same day about plans for realizing the aims of the Council for Industrial Progress to fix minimum wages and maximum hours, to eliminate cut-throat competition and the like, adding rather mysteriously that there were "two or three ways" of dealing with what has come to be known as the Supreme Court problem in this connection.

## Common Sense from Mr. Ickes

It was left for the Secretary of the Interior, with whom we often are obliged to disagree, to strike a jarring note of common sense in this symphony of vague homilies, when he told the United States Conference of Mayors on Tuesday that he believed"that we should immediately set about to retrench all along the line. I am not in favor of approving projects for States or communities to which a large measure of prosperity has already returned. I become impatient when I am pressed to approve the expenditure of more Federal money in sections that are as prosperous as they ever have
been in the past, or even more prosperous." Whatever may have been the case on occasions in the past, we cannot now refrain from expressing the wish that Mr. Ickes had more influence with the President in the matters immediately here under consideration. The situation must be bad indeed to oblige him to speak out in this fashion under existing circumstances. Of course there should be a vigorous paring of relief costs, and at once.

But, to repeat, there is more in all this discussion and in all these plans that are being drawn than the question of the amount of funds that are to be expended in the name of relief. Strange philosophies are openly avowed and others even more astonishing lie implicit in the words of the President and his advisers. Moreover, the rather curious mosaic of ideas expressed does not give a harmonious effect. Let us look a little further into these matters. In the first place, what in the name of common sense is the function of industry and trade? One would suppose from what the President and his associates have been saying that the enlightened business man ran his affairs, or should run his business, as if it were an eleemosynary institution, or perhaps a boondoggling project, designed to provide jobs for those who are out of work. This very idea has been implicit in many, if not most, of the public utterances of New Deal officials for a long while past, and few, if any, have had the hardihood to expose the fallacy. Yet fallacy it plainly is, assuming of course that the much misunderstood and maligned profit system is to remain with us.

Under that system business is operated for profit, and for nothing else. This elementary fact has been fully understood and frankly recognized for a century and a half or longer by every student of economics worthy of the name. Wise public men have throughout advocated the continuance of this basis of "enlightened self-interest" that economists recommended because they well knew that private enterprises, governed, guided and stimulated by this motive, could be counted upon to provide the people with the necessaries and the comforts of life more efficiently and effectively than could be expected from any "planned economy." Naturally and inevitably, it was likewise perceived that in the very process of providing and distributing these goods and services, and as a vital element in this process, what is known as "employment" or "purchasing power" would be provided for both those who own and manage, and those who do the physical labor incidental to, the production and distribution of goods. In other words, the economic system we have all known and admired is only the way in which the people organize themselves to produce and provide for themselves the goods and services they want.

## The Work Must Be Done!

Now the President and his advisers seem to have forgotten all about the necessity of getting the work of the world done effectively and efficiently. They seem to suppose that a business enterprise is under obligations, unexplained, to forego thoughts of profit and to subordinate efficiency and productivity to the provision of employment for more men and women than are needed and for men and women unable to perform the tasks that must be done. This of course is arrant nonsense. It leads quickly to an ad absurdum conclusion. It may sound very well to the unthinking, but a course of this sort, sedu-
lously pursued, would lead to higher costs, a forced increase in prices, a lower standard of living for the population as a whole, and ultimately to drastic reduction in the ability even to produce the necessaries and comforts of life.
There are other and more subtle aspects of this matter, aspects not quite so obvious to the casual observer. The perennial complaint about laborsaving machines, and what has become known as technological unemployment, is again widely heard. Fine-spun theories have caught the popular fancy, stating that modern industry is sick because it can produce more goods than can be purchased with the profits and wages incident to their production, and that it can even produce more goods than the public is willing to consume. The fallacies underlying this reasoning need not concern us here. What does need to be pointed out is the fact that for years past, and particularly during the past three or four years, public policies have been such as to give great impetus to just the developments of which such bitter complaint is now made, and concerning which the President seems to think business ought to "do something." It appears not to have occurred to him that inflation and artificially high wages are largely responsible for whatever of an unsound nature has developed in American industry in this connection.

## Cause and Effect

The line of causation is clear enough. Higher wages, shorter hours of work, union restrictions and in general the indisposition of men to work with a will inevitably raise the labor cost of producing goods. As is always the case in a vigorous and alert industrial system, high or increasing costliness of any process or element in production stimulates search for means of substituting other processes or other means of achieving the same end. When labor becomes unduly costly it is inevitable that the replacement of hand labor with mechanical means of doing the same thing is encouraged. Normally the capital cost of wholesale instalments of elaborate machinery tends to hold the process of substitution in check, or at least to limits imposed by careful consideration of all the factors involved or likely to be involved over a period of years. But when inflation on a large scale is taking place it is relatively easy to obtain funds for such capital purposes, and both the inflationary process itself and the employment provided by the production of the desired machines provide a fillip for industry and an atmosphere in which it is difficult always to be conserva. tive or wise in determining the limit to which such processes shall be permitted to go. One of the results of this concatenation of high labor costs with inflation is a rapid rate of mechanization of industry.

Such causes were plainly as much responsible as the amazing discoveries of science and the inventions of the period for the rapid growth in plant capacities and in general mechanization of industry in this country from about 1916 to 1929. That the process has not gone forward at so rapid a pace during the past few years of equally as rapid inflation and startlingly rapid increase in labor costs is doubtless partly due to the advanced stage already reached in American industry, but probably much more to the widespread lack of confidence in the industrial and business situation as it has unfolded
under New Deal management. Memories of the 1929 crash were rather too fresh in the minds of business men for them to become enthusiastic about improvement inspired by precisely the same type of artificial stimulation that brought about the sorrows of the late twenties and early thirties. Moreover, an Administration that was doing all it could to encourage inflationary activity on the part of American business was at the same time given to punitive expeditions launched without notice and little consideration of ultimate consequences. We venture the opinion that no amount of exhortation by the President and no amount of desire on the part of the business man to be cooperative will long succeed in stemming the tide of new installations of costly labor-saving machinery if inflation continues to be the order of the day, once the business community for one reason or another loses its feeling of uncertainty about the future. The President is making it impossible for industry to do just the things that he so urgently demands that it do.

But the President is demanding not only that business hire more men and less efficient men, but also that it provide larger annual wages for its employees who are to be required to work fewer hours for their pay. Here again the President seems to have fallen victim to typically demagogic arguments of shallow-minded politicians. Labor would in the nature of the case gain nothing, and it probably would lose a good deal, if any such advice were generally followed. Business and industry are already about to begin paying out large sums in taxes for the alleged benefit of wage-earners in connection with the Social Security Act. Restrictions on productivity in the form of union rules and regulations, and the tendency, encouraged at Washington, to disrupt production without good cause are already imposing a heavy burden upon production. If to all this are added the costs inevitably involved in the program the President is urging, the result must inevitably be substantially higher prices. If prices rise as fast as wages, and they may well rise faster, of what advantage are higher rates of pay to the laboring man?

## More Planning

In several other directions, indications are multiplying that the Administration will be moved by the result of the voting on November 3 to continue and even to amplify its policies of social and economic planning and control, although programs have apparently not passed the discussion stage as yet. What seems to be official word has come from Washington that the Securities and Exchange Commission fully intends to push forward promptly and vigorously on several fronts. As a matter of fact it has already instituted new proceedings on charges of manipulation, and is apparently about ready with a sweeping program of segregation of broker and dealer activities in the securities markets, although it is still far from clear just how far the program may go. The President himself has remained silent on the matter of amending the Constitution, but his advisers have not, and much that they have said is far from reassuring. National Industrial Recovery Act and Agricultural Adjustment Act ideas are plainly in the air, and unofficial word is to the effect that the President is waiting for and presumably hoping for a spontaneous demand for action of the sort indicated by discussions which are
taking place throughout the country with the aid and encouragement of government officials. The Administration is apparently blowing both hot and cold concerning efforts to bar further inflow of alien funds into the securities markets, first intimating that something is to be done and then more or less equivocally denying it. But the Secretary of the Treasury continues to insist upon a prolongation of the arbitrary powers now held by the President over the gold content of the dollar and the so-called stabilization fund. But all of this is as was to be expected in view of the overwhelming victory of the Administration at the polls, and only those who did their part to prevent such a "vote of confidence" can well complain at this time.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

ONLY modest changes are to be noted this week in the condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, combined. With gold still flowing toward this side of the Atlantic and currency in circulation down somewhat, member bank balances showed another rise in the week to Wednesday night. The reserve balances were estimated to be approximately $\$ 2,270,000,000$ in excess of legal requirements, up $\$ 10,000,000$ for the week. This, of course, establishes another high record since requirements were increased by $50 \%$ on Aug. 15. Treasury financing next month probably will include some new money borrowing and this may reduce the reserve balances for a while, owing to the practice of cash payments for new issues by bank subscribers. But all signs already point to a new uprush of reserve deposits early next year and it is a fair assumption that the possibilities received close study when the executive members of the Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System met in Washington, Thursday, to confer on Treasury finance and other matters. In New York circles two general methods of checking the effects of the rapid inflow of foreign funds already have received notice. One of the suggestions is that Federal Reserve open market holdings of United States Government securities might be reduced. The other is to the effect that the Stabilization Fund do some borrowing in the market, the funds thus raised to be used for acquisition and sterilization of the gold that moves steadily to the United States.
Monetary gold stocks of the country advanced $\$ 22,000,000$ in the week to Nov. 18, and a fresh high of $\$ 11,127,000,000$ was recorded. The Treasury reimbursed itself only for part of the acquisitions, as gold certificate holdings of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks were up only $\$ 4,502,000$ to $\$ 8,730,839,000$.
Currency returned from circulation in the week, and cash in vaults increased, so that total reserves were up $\$ 20,291,000$ to $\$ 9,002,282,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation receded $\$ 8,710,000$ to $\$ 4,134,270,000$. Total deposits with the 12 banks advanced $\$ 27,334,000$ to $\$ 7,097,732,000$. Although reserves were up and note liabilities down, these changes were offset by the gain in depositliabilities, so that the reserve ratio remained unchanged at $80.1 \%$. Member bank reserve balances were increased by $\$ 26,087,000$ to $\$ 6,850,652,000$; Treasury deposits on general account dropped $\$ 4,104,000$ to $\$ 50,485,000$; foreign bank deposits advanced $\$ 3,898$,000 to $\$ 52,702,000$, and non-member bank deposits increased $\$ 1,453,000$ to $\$ 143,893,000$. Discounts by
the system declined $\$ 1,621,000$ to $\$ 5,245,000$, and a drop of $\$ 244,000$ in industrial advances to $\$ 26,037,000$ was noted. Open market holdings of bankers bills and of Treasury securities were unchanged at $\$ 3,086$,000 and $\$ 2,430,227,000$, respectively.

## Corporate Dividend Declarations

DECLARATIONS by corporations of larger and extra dividends have been a notable feature of the current week. While favorable dividend actions have been usual occurrences for many weeks past the present week's declarations are the most outstandingly favorable in many years. Improved business conditions do not alone explain the trend since many corporations are distributing a larger than usual proportion of their earnings now at the year-end in order to avoid the tax on undistributed income. A wide variety of industries are represented in the group which acted this week and of particular note are the railroads. The Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry. Co. declared extras of $\$ 1$. in cash and $\$ 2$. in preference stock. The Louisville \& Nashville Railroad declared an extra $\$ 1.50$. The Atlantic Coast Line RR. declared a dividend of $\$ 1$., the first since Jan., 1932. Pere Marquette Ry. declared $\$ 20$.a share on account of accumulations on the $5 \%$ prior pref. and Cincinnati, New Orleans \& Texas Pacific Ry. declared an extra of $\$ 23$. as well as the regular semi-annual dividend of $\$ 5$.

In the utility group Public Service Corp. of N. J. declared 20c. extra, New England Telephone \& Telegraph Co. declared $\$ 2$ in comparison with $\$ 1.50$ in previous quarters and Niagara Hudson Power Corp. declared a 40c. dividend which will be the first since March, 1933.

Among the oils, Humble Oil \& Refining Co. declared an extra of 25 c. and Skelly Oil Co. declared $\$ 25.50$ on its $6 \%$ cumulative preferred which clears up all arrearages.
Liggett \& Myers Tobacco Co. declared an extra $\$ 2$. on its common and common B stocks and P. Lorillard \& Co. declared 30 c. extra. Swift \& Co. raised its quarterly rate to 20 c . and Beech Nut Packing Co. declared a special $\$ 1$. an extra of 25 c . and a larger quarterly. E. I. duPont de Nemours \& Co. declared a year-end dividend of $\$ 2$.

Among the mining stocks, Kennecott Copper Corp. declared 85c. payable as compared with 30 c . in the 2 preceding quarters, Anaconda Copper Mining Co. declared an extra of 25c., American Smelting \& Refining Co. declared a special of $\$ 2.25$ and Newmont Mining Co. declared a $\$ 2$. year-end dividend. General Electric Co. declared an extra of 50c. a share. Commercial Investment Trust declared $\$ 1.25$ extra. Commercial Credit Co. declared an extra of $\$ 2$, American Radiator \& Standard Sanitary Corp. declared a special dividend of 15 c . a share. Other companies which took favorable action this week included the following:
Gen. American Transportation Corp. National Cash Register Co. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Gentinghouse Air Brake Co. }\end{aligned}$ International Shoe Co.
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.
General Foods Corp.
Coca-Cola Co. Lone Star Cement Co. J. I. Case Co. Inter. Business Machines Corp.

## The New York Stock Market

$A^{\mathrm{c}}$CTIVITY in stocks was well sustained on the New York market this week, but the trend of prices was irregular. Some groups of issues were consistently strong, and fresh high prices for the year and the movement were not lacking. But
others drifted higher in early dealings of the week and lower in the subsequent sessions, so that the market as a whole shows no great variation for the entire period. Dividend increases and declarations of extra payments for purposes of avoiding the surplus taxes now imposed on corporations again were plentiful. In a few instances these payments caused upswings in related stocks, but the sobering reflection that the normal course of corporate financing is being interrupted halted the gains in others. Puzzling, as well, was the sudden furore in Washington regarding the foreign funds that have been pouring into the United States for years to escape European devaluations and war scares and to participate in what many Europeans apparently believe will be a major boom here. After some study, the conclusion in Wall Street was that the statements by President Roosevelt and others were intended largely as a warning, with no immediate restrictive measures contemplated. Awaited with keen interest in the market are new regulations by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to possible segregation of broker and dealer functions. The uncertainty on this score had its effect on stock trading, and it affected more directly the prices for seats on the New York Stock Exchange. A transfer of a seat was reported Thursday at $\$ 107,000$, down $\$ 8,000$ from the last previous transaction, while two further seats were sold yesterday at $\$ 105,000$ and $\$ 102,000$, respectively.
Dealings last Saturday were fairly active on the New York Stock Exchange, but the new questions on foreign funds drove quotations downward. Losses were kept within reasonable bounds, however, as fresh buying rapidly developed at the lower figures. There was less apprehension Monday regarding the official attitude on foreign funds, and prices moved higher in that session. Industrial stocks in general were firm, and most utility and rail issues also joined the upswing. Copper and other base metal shares were in steady demand. Dividend payments on a liberal scale sent the market upward again on Tuesday, despite warnings that the disbursements should not be considered as precedents. The session was the most active of the week, with more than $3,000,000$ shares traded, and few issues failed to par. ticipate. Specialties showed large gains and handsome increases likewise appeared in merchandising, industrial, utility and carrier shares. Base metal issues remained favorites. After a good start on Wednesday, prices receded owing to profit-taking on a rather emphatic scale. Despite wage increases in many industries, signs multiplied that labor difficulties may make the going troublesome, and some of the selling was due to that circumstance. A few issues again advanced on fresh declarations of extraordinary dividends, but the main group receded for the day. The question of broker-dealer activities came sharply to the fore, Thursday, and prices receded in that session. Industrial, rail, commodity and specialty stocks all gave way slowly, while utility issues held steady. Movements yesterday were mainly in the direction of lower quotations. Utility stocks showed strength, in contrast with the other important groups. As on previous occasions, some stocks soared because of special circumstances.
In the listed bond market investment activities overshadowed the trading in bonds with a speculative interest. United States Treasury obligations were in persistent demand and virtually all long.
term obligations mounted to best levels since issuance. High-grade corporate bonds also were in request. Active trading was noted in the lower-priced railroad and other liens, but these issues were up at first and lower in later dealings, quite in accordance with the equity trend. Foreign dollar securities were irregular. The market absorbed eagerly the various new issues offered, which included an Argentine Government refunding issue of $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. Commodities varied rather sharply at times, apparently because speculation is on the increase. Grains and cotton improved early in the week but were irregular thereafter. Good buying of base metals, rubber and other items was reported at times. In the foreign exchange market a strong tone developed in sterling, but stabilization fund intervention apparently prevented the currency from advancing greatly. Francs were steady.

On the New York Stock Exchange 245 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 8 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 113 stocks touched new high levels and 27 stocks touched new low levels. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at $1 \%$.

On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half-day session on Saturday last were $1,154,330$ shares; on Monday they were $2,374,580$ shares; on Tuesday, $3,272,950$ shares; on Wednesday, 2,921,750 shares; on Thursday, 2,441,712 shares, and on Friday, $1,821,590$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 247,805 shares; on Monday, 601,835 shares; on Tuesday, 682,745 shares; on Wednesday, 701,655 shares; on Thursday, 607,525 shares, and on Friday, 613,010 shares.

The stock market was characterized by early weakness on Saturday of last week, but on Monday assumed fresh vigor and closed the day in a strong position. Greater enthusiasm was present on Tuesday, accounting for gains of from fractions to four or more points in substantial trading. With a good supply of stocks available on Wednesday, the market reflected a mixed appearance, and prices closed with irregular changes; much the same spirit prevailed in Thursday's sessions. Yesterday the trend was again downward, and aside from the utility group, prices in the main were irregularly changed, both for the day and the week. General Electric closed yesterday at $505 / 8$ against $507 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at 451/2 against $433 / 4$; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at $181 / 4$ against $171 / 4$; Public Service of N. J. at $463 / 8$ against $453 / 4$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at $1561 / 2$ against 1561/2; International Harvester at $991 / 4$ against $987 / 8$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at 97 against $985 / 8$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $633 / 4$ against $643 / 4$; Woolworth at $661 / 4$ against $645 / 8$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1841 / 2$ against 182 . Western Union closed yesterday at 91 against $917 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at 231 against 239 ; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 184 against 1791/2; National Cash Register at 293/4 against 297/8; International Nickel at 631/4 against 64; National Dairy Products at $253 / 4$ against $257 / 8$; National Biscuit at $341 / 2$ against $317 / 8$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 42 against 44 ; Continental Can at 723/4 against 723/4; Eastman Kodak at 1811/8 against 177; Standard Brands at $161 / 4$ against $163 / 4$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at 1413/4 against 1441/8; Lorillard at 24 against 24 ;

United States Industrial Alcohol at 42 against 40 ; Canada Dry at $173 / 8$ against 17 ; Schenley Distillers at $547 / 8$ against 54, and National Distillers at $311 / 2$ against $301 / 8$.

The steel stocks were mostly lower for the week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $733 / 4$ against $751 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at $1191 / 8$ against 118; Bethlehem Steel at 697/8 against 71; Republic Steel at 23 against $233 / 4$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $823 / 4$ against 8 . In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $321 / 8$ against $317 / 8$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at $707 / 8$ against $737 / 8$; Chrysler at $1275 / 8$ against $1351 / 2$, and Hupp Motors at 2 against $21 / 8$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $283 / 8$ against $253 / 4$ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at $383 / 4$ against $371 / 4$, and B. F. Goodrich at 28 against $267 / 8$. The railroad shares continued their declines of previous weeks. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at 41 ex-div. against $433 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at $723 / 4$ against $743 / 4$; New York Central at $423 / 8$ against $433 / 8$; Union Pacific at $1311 / 4$ against $1343 / 4$; Southern Pacific at $411 / 4$ against $413 / 4$; Southern Railway at $211 / 2$ against $221 / 8$, and Northern Pacific at $261 / 4$ against $267 / 8$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at 65 against $651 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $255 / 8$ against $255 / 8$, and Atlantic Refining at 31 against $315 / 8$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at 501/8 against $501 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Kennecott Copper at $593 / 4$ against $581 / 2$; American Smelting \& Refining at $961 / 4$ against 98 , and Phelps Dodge at 527/8 against 491/8.

Trade and industrial reports reflect continuance of business activity at about the best level so far reached in the depression. Steel ingot production for the week ending today was estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute at $74.1 \%$ of capacity against $74.0 \%$ last week and $53.7 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric energy amounted to $2,169,715,000$ kilowatt hours in the week to Nov. 14, the Edison Electric Institute reports. This compares with production of 2,169 ,480,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and with $1,938,560,000$ kilowatt hours in the corresponding period of last year. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week to Nov. 14 were 784,672 cars, according to the Association of American Railroads. This is a gain of 25,354 cars over the previous week and of $15 \boxed{4}, 944$ cars over the corresponding week of last year.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the December option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at 117 c . against $1157 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week. December corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $1061 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $1023 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week. December oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $451 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. as against $431 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.
The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 12.18 c . against 12.15 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 18.22 c . as against 17.75 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., unchanged from the close on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday at 21 pence per ounce, the same as on Friday of last week,
and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $451 / 8$ c. as against $451 / 2$ c. the close on Friday of last week.
In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 4.891 / 16$ as against $\$ 4.883 / 8$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $4.651 / 8$ c. as against $4.643 / 8$ c. the close on Friday a week ago.

## European Stock Markets

UNCERTAIN movements were noted this week on stock exchanges in the leading financial centers of Europe as diplomatic and financial difficulties once again appeared to be increasing. A new war scare developed owing to the Italian and German recognition of the insurgents in Spain, but European markets now are accustomed to such incidents and only mild irregularity was occasioned in this instance. The London market took an upward course after early irregularity, caused in part by week-end conjecture regarding the significance of President Roosevelt's declaration that study is being given in Washington to the immense inflow of foreign capital in the United States market. The apparent conclusion was that no drastic measures will be taken, for buying of American securities was almost uninterrupted in London. French traders and investors became alarmed in the mid-week sessions over the suicide of Minister of the Interior Roger Salengro, and the Bourse turned downward on the event, which happened to coincide with the latest Fascist initiative in recognizing the Spanish rebels. On the German market some uncertainty prevailed because of rumors, confirmed Thursday, that holders of foreign securities must deposit them with the Reichsbank or its agents. Trade and industrial returns from the leading countries of Western and Central Europe show no change this week.

Dealings on the London Stock Exchange were dull, Monday, owing in part to the mystification caused in London by the flurry in Washington regarding the international capital movements. Partial failure of a new municipal loan also affected the London market, and gilt-edged issues tended to recede. Industrial stocks were irregular, but merchandising shares advanced sharply in response to the announcement of a $100 \%$ stock dividend on British Woolworth shares. Gold mining shares and base metal issues reflected mild inquiry. In more active trading on Tuesday, British funds were quiet and unchanged. The increase in activity occurred in the industrial, mining and foreign sections, where advances were the rule. Anglo-American trading favorites especially were in demand, on the conclusion that the United States Government is not likely to take important steps to halt international capital movements. Better demand was noted on Wednesday for British funds, while demand for speculative issues of all kinds was unabated. Gains were recorded in almost all industrial and commodity stocks. Anglo-American issues advanced in the foreign section, but German and Japanese issues receded. Subscription lists were opened Thursday for a new Treasury loan of $£ 100,000,000$, in the form of $23 / 4 \%$ bonds due $1952-57$, priced at $981 / 2$. The lists were closed after only one hour, and the immediate success of the flotation deflected buying into other gilt-edged obligations. Home rail issues advanced, and almost all industrial stocks joined the upward
movement. There was a little profit-taking at the improved levels, but it occasioned only modest declines from top figures of the day. Shipping shares did better than others, and small gains appeared again in trans-Atlantic stocks. Gilt-edged issues were steady yesterday, as trading in the new $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ occurred at par. Industrial and copper stocks receded, but gold mining issues improved.

The Paris Bourse started the week with a strong upward movement of prices, in which rentes took the lead. Gains of 2 to $21 / 2$ francs were noted in rentes, and a sweeping upswing developed also in French bank, utility and industrial issues. International securities were quiet and soft. Another pronounced advance was reported Tuesday, and it was attributed to employment of previously hoarded funds. Rentes improved fractionally, while sizable gains appeared in French equities. International issues started well but finished weak. Prices opened firm on Wednesday, but news of the suicide of Minister Salengro soon unsettled the market. Liquidation took place on a broad scale, and some of the previous gains in rentes and French equities were relinquished. Typically, international issues improved. The anxiety caused by the death of Minister Salengro again was reflected in the trading on Thursday, while German and Italian recognition of the Spanish rebels added to the uncertainty. Rentes were sharply lower, and recessions also were general in equities of French origin. International securities did not vary much. Small gains were recorded yesterday in rentes, but other sections were irregular.

Prices declined sharply on the Berlin Boerse in the first business session of the week, owing to reports that foreign security holdings of German citizens would be seized by the German authorities. Losses of 3 to 6 points were general among the recent favorites, and the tendency was most pronounced in German stocks. No trading of importance was permitted in foreign issues. Fixed income issues were quiet and steady. Official assurances that no cause for nervousness existed were followed, Tuesday, by a general recovery of prices. Gains almost matched the recessions of the previous day. There were a few trades in foreign securities at prices far above those prevalent in other markets, for this has been one of the favorite resorts of Germans who feared devaluation of the mark. The Boerse was closed on Wednesday in observance of a religious holiday. Movements were irregular on Thursday, for the German Government announced on that day its decree for deposit of all foreign securities with the Reichsbank. Foreign issues were quiet despite this ruling, while German issues were irregular in all departments. Recessions were the rule in quiet trading yesterday, as partial disclosure was made of the securities to be deposited.

## Pan-American Diplomacy

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT reached last Monday an affirmative decision on the question of a personal visit to the Inter-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires, which will begin on Dec. 1 its study of means for perpetuating peace in the Americas. The conference was suggested by Mr. Roosevelt, who undertook early this year a personal survey of views held by the heads of the Latin American republics on matters pertaining to peace. In the light of this fact, no one would wish to deny Mr.

Roosevelt the pleasure of making the first address at the parley, for that is all he intends to do. It may still be questioned, however, whether Latin American sensibilities may not be ruffled in some respects, as well as pleased in others, by the appearance of the American President at the gathering. Perhaps the "good neighbor" policy will suffice to dispel any apprehensions that an unduly important part in the diplomatic proceedings is sought by the United States. For the rest, the visit by Mr. Roosevelt to three Latin American countries is to be commended heartily. He left Washington on Tuesday and boarded the cruiser Indianapolis the next day for a quick journey to the Argentine capital. The itinerary includes brief stops at Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo, a one-day halt at Buenos Aires for the opening of the conference, and an equally swift return. Brave displays are planned for the President by the governments and peoples of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, and such occasions doubtless will augment the neighborliness that steadily is developing in the diplomatic relations of the American republics.

## Intervention in Spain

WHILE Spanish loyalists and insurgents struggled with insane fury for possession of Madrid, a new phase was reached this week in the international war that is being waged on Spanish soil. Alarmed over the slow progress of the fascist and monarchist insurgents, the German and Italian Governments simultaneously announced on Wednesday official recognition of the rebel government at Burgos, headed by General Francisco Franco. This striking demonstration of Italo-German sympathy with the cause of the Spanish rebels promptly heightened the tension in European affairs, and it also occasioned numberless questions as to the further procedure of the countries inclined to side with either contestant, as well as the course to be pursued by the really neutral nations. Few of these questions have been answered as yet, for a drastic move such as that taken by the German and Italian Governments necessarily is followed by a period of pause and hesitation. The British Government attempted to obtain assurances that the official recognitions of the rebels will not change the German and Italian adherence to the non-intervention group at London. The French Government, although occupied with a domestic political crisis, took whatever steps were considered advisable for French security.

Of the new problems thrust upon troubled Europe by the virtual Italian and German intervention in the Spanish war the most important naturally is that of preventing the conflagration from spreading. This has been the real aim of the British and French Governments ever since the rebellion began last July. It has been obvious to the most obtuse that extensive aid was rendered the rebels from the beginning by Germany, Italy and Portugal, while Russia and possibly France have been aiding the loyalists lately. Numerous reports in recent weeks have indicated that German and Italian military officers and men have been manning the airplanes supplied so liberally to the rebels by their governments. Madrid reported a few instances where such foreigners were captured. Similarly, recent dispatches have detailed circumstances of Russian military authorities directing the loyalist operations,
which were aided materially by Russian airplanes and armaments. Just before the two fascist countries announced recognition of the rebels, it was stated at Belgrade that at least eight German military airplanes had made forced landings on Yugoslavian soil in the brief period of a week. No record is available, of course, of the number that made uneventful voyages to their "unknown" destinations beyond their immediate goal of Greece. It is these and similar circumstances that make the civil war an international one on Spanish soil. The NonIntervention Committee in London continues to close its eyes to the occurrences, presumably in the hope that this procedure will prevent an open breach and a general war.
The German and Italian diplomatic steps did not take the world entirely by surprise, for the move was preceded by Portuguese recognition of the rebels and by intimations at Berlin, late last week, that further support would be extended to General Franco. Virtually identical statements were issued at Berlin and Rome announcing the recognition of the insurgent regime. General Franco, these statements said, was in possession of the major part of Spain, while the remaining portions of the country could no longer be considered under the control of a responsible, authoritative government. Agents of the insurgents were formally received at Berlin and Rome, while the remaining diplomatic representatives of the Madrid Government were reported as having "voluntarily" departed. It was not made clear at Berlin whether the recognition extended the rebels was considered to have released the Reich from observance of the non-intervention pledges, but this is not an important point in any event, for it is now clear that the pledge is being disregarded through circuitous routing of the supplies to the rebels. In Italian circles it was insisted that Rome will remain a member of the non-intervention group.

In the British capital an attempt was made to minimize the importance of the diplomatic intervention by Germany and Italy. "For the present Great Britain is convinced that it is only a war of words," a London report to the New York "Times" said. "She believes Germany, Italy, Japan and their satellites are making a great deal of noise and a great show of standing together against an imaginary menace to impress the world with their power." But such official views apparently failed to impress the British people, for a sharp debate developed Thursday in the House of Commons. There were rumors that the Spanish rebels would attempt a blockade of Barcelona and other ports in the hands of the loyalists, and it was on this point that the debate centered. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden informed the House, in response to questions, that Great Britain would protect her shipping if any such blockade of Spanish loyalist ports is attempted. "The rules which normally govern international action on those matters will be pursued in defense of legitimate British interests," Captain Eden said. "As far as breaches in the non-intervention agreement are concerned, I wish to state categorically that there are other governments more to blame than either Germany or Italy," he added. The opinion was expressed by the Foreign Secretary that nonintervention could still be pursued by the countries that have recognized the insurgents. "Our whole object," he said, "is to make non-intervention work.

Hence, we look forward to cooperation with the governments concerned regardless of their ideologies." In Paris it was considered that the new phase of the Spanish war offers the greatest risks to peace that have been encountered in Europe since 1914. Meetings of Cabinet Ministers were held, and it was indicated thereafter that France is taking all possible safety measures to stave off risks in the Mediterranean. The Spanish Government sent to the League of Nations a protest against the Italo-German recognition of the rebels.
The actual fighting for Madrid was continued all week with inhuman ferocity, and with complete disregard for the rules of warfare or the decencies of civilization. Rebel forces poured a steady fire of artillery shells into the unfortified city, and they made numerous assaults upon the defenses hastily thrown up by the loyalist defenders. But their gains were small in relation to the effort and the cost. Apparently perturbed by their lack of real progress, the rebels resumed in deadly fashion their airplane bombings of the residential and business sections of the city. In these inhuman activities they were appallingly successful, despite strenuous resistance by fast pursuit planes manned by loyalists. Bombs were dropped on and close to government buildings, on well-known business edifices and on apartment dwellings. Hundreds were killed in these dread sortees and most of the victims were non-combatants. Airplane "dog-fights" between rival squadrons occurred almost every day, and each side usually claimed that a half-dozen or more of the enemy ships had been brought down in flames. Neutral observers were able to note that one or two airplanes actually were destroyed in these combats, daily. When the loyalist pursuit airplanes showed too much efficiency in beating off the heavy rebel bombing machines, the latter were dispatched in the early morning hours of darkness to drop their deadly pellets on the helpless inhabitants of Madrid. There is no evidence that these tactics actually aided the rebels in the attempt to capture Madrid, but it may easily be that the determination to resist was enhanced by the measures.

## Fascism and Communism

T'HREATS of another world war are developing with astonishing and alarming rapidity, not only because of the delicate situation with regard to Spain, but also because of rather obvious diplomatic preparations by the Fascist States for a war against Communism. Reports of a Fascist military alliance directed against Communism have been circulating for a year or more, and they now are taking on a more detailed and circumspect character. The fears that these incidents may lead to another war are not to be dismissed lightly, since they find their essential basis both in the antagonism inherent in the two forms of dictatorship and in the personal predilec. tions of the German Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler. With ruthless energy and determination, Chancellor Hitler has torn up section after section of the Versailles treaty, exactly as proposed in his famous book, "Mein Kampf." The early German versions of that work indicate an eastward orientation of Chancellor Hitler's foreign policy, and it is a fair surmise that the aim of expansion at the expense of Soviet Russia has not been relinquished, for at the recent Nazi conference in Nuremberg Herr Hitler dwelt
upon the possibilities of German economic revival if the Reich possessed the grain fields of the Ukraine and the mineral wealth of the Urals. Japan quite obviously is ambitious for expansion in the Russian maritime province of Siberia, and so far as aims against Soviet Russia are concerned Germany and Japan are natural allies, if not diplomatic ones. More recently, Italy has swung into the campaign against Communism and apparently has stimulated the aggressiveness of the movement.

The latest news of progress toward an anti-Communist alliance emanates from Japan, where it was denied emphatically on Wednesday that an agreement actually has been signed. It would appear, however, that the difference is one of degree rather than fact, for a Tokio dispatch to the New York "Times" remarks that the phraseology of an agreement still is being discussed, with the likelihood that a final draft will be submitted to the Privy Council in a week or two. "It is not a military alliance but a defensive pact of a novel kind, by which Germany and Japan will undertake to give each other mutual support and assistance against Communistic activities," the dispatch adds. London reports state that British officials consider the agreement an accomplished fact, and the terms are there believed to include technical collaboration between the German and Japanese military forces. Whether Italy is a passive or an active member of the accord is not clear, despite the venomous anti-Communism that marks many recent official utterances. In some European capitals it is held that Italy necessarily will be drawn into the alliance, but in Rome the present attitude appears to be one of cautious reserve. Russian authorities mince no words in describing the agreement, which they declare to be essentially a move for coordination of military activity in the event that either participant finds itself at war against Russia.

## The Fascist Powers

EUROPEAN history in recent months has been largely a record of military and diplomatic moves by the leading Fascist Powers of the Continent, and the current week offers no exception to that rule. The German Government last Saturday canceled in the usual unilateral manner one of the last remaining punitive sections of the Versailles treaty by notifying all countries concerned that internationalization of German waterways no longer is valid. This move was regarded in Berlin as the final step in the reattainment of German sorereignty. France took the lead in an endeavor to formulate a concerted protest to Berlin, but only Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia appeared to take any interest in opposing the Germans. The matter was discussed in the British House of Commons, Monday, and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden expressed mild regret over the fresh repudiation by Germany of its pledges. He pointed out that the Reich had agreed to settle such matters by peaceful negotiation and understanding. On Thursday the initiative passed to Italy, as the government at Rome then issued a new declaration for augmented armaments. With obvious reference to the joint Italo-German recognition of the Spanish rebels, Premier Benito Mussolini declared that the "military preparation of Italy in this special moment must be accelerated, above all in the aerial and naval fields." The state-
ment was issued at the close of a long session of the Fascist Grand Council, which heard and approved reports of recent conversations by Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano in Berlin, Vienna and Budapest. It was noted by the Council that "bases were laid for effective collaboration among Fascist Italy and the German, Austrian and Magyar peoples."

## France

POLITICAL tension in France has been pronounced ever since the socialist regime of Premier Leon Blum took office early this year. But the tension was increased sharply on Wednesday when it became known that Minister of the Interior Roger Salengro had committed suicide by inhaling gas fumes, owing to overwork and grief regarding a long campaign of calumny directed against him by some of the French Rightist journals. The Minister, who was taken prisoner by the Germans in the World War while he was trying to recover papers from a dead comrade'in no-man's land, was accused of cowardly surrender by his Rightist opponents. He was vindicated fully in a Chamber debate last week, but ended his life just the same, after writing notes attributing the action directly to the unfair attacks made upon him. The report of his death caused a profound shock, and all observers agreed that it will embitter the struggle between the Left Front and Right groups in France. Mobs of Left adherents proceeded to smash windows in buildings of journals that participated in the campaign against $M$. Salengro. The general tension was increased also by the German and Italian recognitions of Spanish insurgents. A demand arose for a Foreign Minister who would take a more stringent attitude toward the two fascist countries ${ }^{\circ}$ than has been displayed by M. Yvon Delbos.

## Nazi Economics

OFFICIALS of the German Government have taken a number of steps recently that reflect continued concern regarding the economic position of the Reich, and particularly its resources in gold and foreign exchange. The foreign trade situation of Germany appears to have improved this year, and the gains were continued even after devaluation of currencies by the members of the former gold bloc. October foreign trade figures for the Reich reflected an increase of both exports and imports, with the favorable balance for the month about $74,500,000$ marks. But it remains quite clear that supplies of raw materials are inadequate. In an obvious attempt to conserve the available gold and foreign exchange resources, the German authorities last Saturday announced checks on the trading in foreign securities on the Berlin Boerse. It was indicated that only one quotation a day would be permitted on the Boerse for foreign securities, and it also was made known that quotations above the previous record levels would not be recognized. These steps clearly were taken in an endeavor to curtail speculation in foreign securities and the exportation of capital that such speculation might entail and encourage. It was rumored widely in Berlin that the Nazi authorities likewise contemplate regulations for the deposit with the Reichsbank of all foreign securities owned by Reich citizens. Such statements gained a partial confirmation on Thursday, when a decree was issued empowering the
foreign exchange control authorities to compel the deposit with banks of foreign securities owned by Germans.

The regimentation of the German capital market implied by the actual measures so far taken is mild compared to that already effected and continually being augmented in the industrial sphere. It is indicative that General Hermann Goering, the new economic coordinator of the Reich, last week issued a series of decrees which limit the German employers' freedom of action in hiring labor for certain tasks. In order to maintain a supply of skilled labor, particularly for armaments industries, employers were directed to take on apprentices in proportion to the number of employees already skilled at their tasks. In other ways, as well, the employment practices were dictated for the obvious benefit of the State. Meanwhile, the controlled German press rings with denunciations of the victors in the World War and the economic measures taken by the former European Allies. Great Britain is the target for much of the campaign of abuse, owing to the British acquisition of most German colonies. Although the London authorities have expressed irritation regarding German charges that the colonies were "stolen," the German press continued its campaign and extended it to German reparations, which Great Britain now is charged with having "embezzled." France and the United States also have been assailed recently in the Reich on much the same basis.

## World Textile Conference

STRIKING out along new lines, the United States Government, acting through its delegate at an International Labor Organization meeting in Geneva, invited all leading countries interested in the textile industry to attend a world conference regarding the problems of that industry in Washington next April. Speeches of acceptance were made immediately by representatives of virtually all countries in that category, and there is every assurance that delegates from 14 countries will be present. The meeting will have no political importance, of course, but it is interesting to note that it will be the first conference held in the United States by a League of Nations organization. In extending the official invitation, Carter Goodrich, as the American Government spokesman, remarked that no simple solution for the complex economic problems of the industry was anticipated in Washington. It was rather expected, he added, that conflicting views would be presented on the difficult and challenging question. The governing body of the I. L. O. adopted late last week a resolution urging the acceptance of the American invitation by all textile-producing countries. The conference is to be a "tripartite" affair, with delegates present to represent the governments, the employers and the workers, respectively. All those aspects of the industry which directly or indirectly may have a bearing on the improvement of social conditions in the industry are to be considered, the I. L. O. resolution stated. It is obvious enough that wage scales and hours of labor will form an important part in the proceedings, and in this respect the United States would have everything to gain and nothing to lose from an international agreement. Significantly, the only reservations made at Geneva to the proposal for the conference were voiced by the Japanese delegate.

Financial Chronicle

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

THE, National Bank of Denmark raised its discount rate on Nov. 18 from $31 / 2 \%$ to $4 \%$, effective Nov. 19. The $31 / 2 \%$ rate had been in effect since Aug. 22, 1935, at which time it was raised from $21 / 2 \%$. Present rates at the leading centers are shown in the table which follows:


## Foreign Money Rates

INLONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were $9-16 \%$, as against $9-16 \%$ on Friday of last week, and $9-16 \%$ for three months' bills, as against 9-06@5/8\% on Friday of last week. Money on call in London on Friday was $1 / 2 \%$. At Paris the open market rate remains at $21 / 2 \%$, and in Switzerland at $11 / 2 \%$.

## Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended Nov. 18 shows a further small loss in gold holdings of $£ 68,842$ which leaves the total at $£ 249,504,796$ in comparison with $£ 198,069,290$ a year ago. As a contraction of $£ 1,718,000$ in circulation more than offset the gold loss, reserves rose $£ 1,649,000$. Public deposits fell off $£ 800,000$ and other deposits increased $£ 166,435$. The latter consists of bankers' accounts which decreased $£ 1,958,048$ and other accounts which increased $£ 3,088,833$. The reserve proportion rose $1 \%$ to $41.70 \%$ and compares with $39.69 \%$ last year. Loans on Government securities dropped off $£ 1,460$,000 and those on other securities rose $£ 166,435$. Other securities include discounts and advances which decreased $£ 1,232,792$ and securities which increased $£ 1,399,227$. No change was made in the $2 \%$ discount rate. Below are the figures with comparisons for several years:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Noo. } 18 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | Nov. 20 1935 | Nor. 1934 |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Noo. } \\ 1932}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crire | 444,904,000 | 398,900,266 |  |  |  |
| Public | 14,115,000 | 21,629,642 | 25, 337,937 | 18,766,3 | 26,53 |
| Other depos | 140,75 | 127,441, | 133,562, | 139,569,5 | 111,82 |
| Bankers' | 96,082,519 | 90,940,664 | 95,890, | 102,990 | 78,081,780 |
| Other | 44,675,492 | 38,500, | 37,671,494 | 36,578,701 | 38,742 |
| Government securs | 78,973,337 | 83,619, | 80,091,413 | 67,816,066 | 68,581,7 |
| her securities | 29, 7 , 39050,537 | $\underset{\substack{24,772,428 \\ 9,712,648}}{ }$ | ${ }^{20,822,484} 8$ | ${ }_{8}^{24,5}$ | 29,979,384 |
|  | 21,685,497 | 14,359,780 | 12,1817,711 | ${ }^{15,521}$ | 18,020,933 |
| Reserve notes |  | 10, |  |  | 57,578,227 |
| Coln and bullon | 796 | 198,069,290 | 192,695,734 | 91,768,538 | 140,425,699 |
| Proportion of reserve to llablitites....-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank rate.... | 2\% | $\begin{gathered} 69 \% \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \% \\ & 2 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \% \\ 2 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |

## Bank of France Statement

THE statement for the week of Nov. 13 shows no change in the Bank's gold holdings, the total of which remains at $64,358,742,140$ francs, in comparison with $70,389,377,512$ francs a year. ago and $82,070,919,489$ francs two years ago. Credit balances abroad, French commercial bills discounted and creditor current accounts record increases, namely $2,000,000$ francs, $242,000,000$ francs and $810,000,000$ francs respectively. The reserve ratio is now $64.22 \%$,
compared with $73.82 \%$ last year and $80.74 \%$ the previous year. Notes in circulation register a loss of $444,000,000$ francs, bringing the total down to $86,275,627,560$ francs. Circulation a year ago aggregated $81,881,263,510$ francs. A decrease also appears in bills bought abroad of $3,000,000$ francs and in advances against securities of $9,000,000$ francs. Below we furnish a comparison of the various items for three years:


THE statement of the Bank for the second quarter of November showed an increase in gold and bullion of $1,253,000$ marks, bringing the total up to $65,463,000$ marks. Gold a year ago aggregated $88,072,000$ marks and two years ago $78,170,000$ marks. Increases also appear in reserves in foreign currency of 283,000 marks and in other daily maturing obligations of $4,557,000$ marks. The reserve ratio is now $1.6 \%$, compared with $2.39 \%$ last year and $2.28 \%$ the previous year. Notes in circulation reveal a loss of $60,000,000$ marks, bringing the total down to $4,411,382,000$ marks, as compared with $3,906,245,000$ marks a year ago and $3,614,901,000$ marks the year before. A decline is also shown in bills of exchange and checks of $105,177,000$ marks, in advances of 868,000 marks and in investments of 89,000 marks. Below we fusish a comparison of the different items for three years:

REICHSBANK's COMPARATIVE STATEMENT


## New York Money Market

ATHOUGH no change of any kind occurred in the New York money market this week, much attention was paid to the fundamental problems of credit. Dealers studied carefully the pronouncement by President Roosevelt a week ago regarding the continued inflow of foreign funds, but concluded that no immediate action is likely in the attempt to halt or curtail that movement. It was noted that executive members of the Open Market Committee met in Washington, Thursday, but here also it is believed that fresh developments, if any, may not appear until after the turn of the year. Business,
meanwhile, was conducted at unchanged levels in all departments of the market. Bankers' bill and commercial paper dealings remained extremely quiet. The Treasury sold on Monday an issue of $\$ 50,000,000$ discount bills due in 273 days, and awards were made at an average of $0.101 \%$, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to $1 \%$ for all transactions, whether renewals or new loans, while time loans were offered at $11 / 4 \%$ for all maturities up to six months.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $1 \%$ was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money is still at a standstill, no transactions having been reported this week. Rates continue nominal at $11 / 4 \%$ for all maturities. There has been little change in the market for prime commercial paper during the present week. Paper is coming out in limited quantities but demand is far in excess of the supply. Rates are $3 / 4 \%$ for extra choice names running from four to six months and $1 \%$ for names less known.

## Bankers' Acceptances

THE demand for prime bankers' acceptances has been fairly brisk this week but high class bills have been scarce and the market has been comparatively quiet. Rates show no change. Official quotations as issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are $1 / 4 \%$ bid and $3-16 \%$ asked; for four months, $5-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 4 \%$ 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 Bank's holdings of acceptances remain unchanged at $\$ 3,086$,000 . Open market rates for acceptances are nominal in so far as dealers are concerned, as they continue to fix their own rates. The nominal rates for open market acceptances are as follows:


FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS
Eliglble member banks
Eligible non-member banks.
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:

| Federal Reserve Bank | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rate in } \\ & \text { Effect on } \\ & \text { Noo. } 20 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Establishea }}^{\text {Date }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prevelous } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {B }}$ Bowton- | ${ }_{1}^{2} / 3$ | Feb. ${ }_{\text {Feb. }} 8193934$ | ${ }_{2}^{21 / 2}$ |
| Philadelphia |  | Jan. 171935 | ${ }_{2} 1 / 2$ |
| Cleveland. | $13 / 2$ | May 111835 | 2 |
| ${ }_{\text {Aldantand }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | Jan. 141935 | $23 /$ |
| Chicaso-. | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | Jan. 1911935 | 崖 |
| $\stackrel{\text { sti }}{ }{ }_{\text {Minneapolis. }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | Jan. ${ }^{\text {J }}$ May 141935 | ${ }_{21}^{23}$ |
| Kansas City | 2 | May 101935 | ${ }^{23}$ |
| Dallas. |  | May 81935 |  |
| San Francliso............ | 2 | Feb. 161934 | $23 / 2$ |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange continues extremely steady, due to the operations of the official exchange stabilization funds. The day-to-day fluctuations are
so inconsiderable as to offer hardly the slightest interruption to transfers. The dollar, which is thought to be undervalued, is the firmest of all currencies. However, on Saturday last sterling was very much on the bid side abroad owing to remarks made by President Roosevelt in his press conference late on Friday to the effect that it might be necessary to take steps to obtain legislation to arrest the flow of foreign funds to the security markets here. The flow of funds to American securities, both long and short term, and for deposit in American banks, has been in progress without interruption for the past three years and is largely responsible for the general firmness in the dollar in comparison with other currencies. The range for sterling this week has been between $\$ 4.887-16$ and $\$ 4.895$-16 for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.871 / 4$ and $\$ 4.885-16$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.881 / 2$ and $\$ 4.891 / 2$ compared with a range of between $\$ 4.875$-16 and $\$ 4.883 / 8$ a week ago.
More extended comment on the President's observations with respect to foreign holdings in the United States will be found in our news columns. However certain features affecting foreign exchange may be noted. The President's remarks produced an adverse but unwarranted effect in the market, especially in the exchanges of London and Amsterdam. During the press conference President Roosevelt at first declined to discuss the security markets and the recent heavy purchases by foreign interests. However, after three or four questions had been asked, the President discussed the problem at some length and took occasion to point out that there has been extensive buying of American securities. He observed that when such accumulations go beyond a certain point they become dangerous because the securities can be sold, unsettling domestic conditions.
Top heavy accumulations of gold or "hot money," to use the President's expression, in any one country have always been embarrassing to the foreign exchanges, to the country in which the funds pile up, and to the countries from which the funds move, he asserted. In the past concerted attacks have been made on currencies by private syndicates, the President declared, mentioning specifically raids on gold bloc currencies prior to the recent devaluations. Such influences over currency values have been cared for under the tripartite agreement, according to the President, but there still remains the question of whether other private transactions, such as the movements of "hot money," should not be controlled in the interests of monetary stability.
Before making his general remarks, when he first declined to discuss the security markets, Mr. Roosevelt said that he preferred to stand on the statement made the day before by Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Eccles had declared that additional legislation would be needed if the movement of funds was to be brought within the scope of Federal authority.
London bankers expressed the opinion that any proposal to place further restrictions on the freedom of the market would be unsound. However, they asserted that should it be found that such measures were actually being drafted in the United States, a rush of buying would probably ensue from Europe of leading American stocks which might later com-
mand premiums over Wall Street quotations on the London and Continental stock exchanges.
Bourse circles in Amsterdam were greatly surprised by the President's remarks on foreign investments. Action adverse to foreign investments in the United States, it was pointed out, would be a severe shock to Dutch investors and might lead to reprisals. Amsterdam pointed out that Dutch holdings of foreign stocks of all nationalities are estimated at $4,000,000,000$ guilders, or about $\$ 2,150,000,000$ at current rates of exchange.
Secretary Morgenthau on his return to Washington on Monday was at pains to soften the disturbed reactions created by the President's remarks. Although he explained that the Treasury would undertake the study of foreign investments suggested by President Roosevelt, Mr. Morgenthau said that legislation affecting such investments would be suggested only if future study demonstrated its need. At present, he emphasized, he was interested in no monetary legislation except extension of the stabilization fund and of the President's dollar revaluation power. Within a few days the Treasury will publish a tabulation of capital movements into the United States between Jan. 1, 1935 and Sept. 30, 1936, "so that people whose business is affected by capital movements can be informed." Mr. Morgenthau asserted that thereafter the figures would be brought to date by monthly or quarterly announcements.
"As far as the exchanges are concerned, I have all the tools necessary to keep them stable," Secretary Morgenthau stated when asked whether interest in capital imports had arisen out of their possible effect on the level of the dollar. The Secretary said that he still stood by his letter of Sept. 22 to Senator Vandenberg in which, referring to foreign holdings here, he said that "consideration of their make-up and significance and of the pertinent aspects of our monetary system will show that they constitute no threat to continued recovery." He added, however, that large additional capital imports had been received since Sept. 22 and especially since the tripartite currency agreement of Sept. 26.

The long-term investments of foreigners in this country are now estimated to amount to approximately $\$ 5,700,000,000$, while short-term balances are estimated to aggregate about $\$ 1,300,000,000$.
In his letter to Senator Vandenberg Mr. Morgenthau pointed out:
"It is true that in the event that the political disturbances in Europe and in the Orient disappear . . . we may expect to see a reflux of a portion of the capital which has come here. . . . But a large part of the foreign investment in our securities represents long-term investments in our industry and public utilities and will no more be suddenly liquidated if conditions improve abroad than would investments in those securities by Americans.
The complete restoration of confidence in the economic and politic stability of Europe is not likely to take place simultaneously among the bulk of those who have participated in the flight from their own currencies to the dollar. Therefore the return of funds of that type will likewise be apt to be spread over many months."
There is quite as heavy a flow of foreign money to London as to New York. This is seen in the constantly expanding clearings of the British banks.

Last week's clearings of London banks were $30 \%$ heavier than a year ago, while since ${ }^{*}$ January last the increase amounts to $£ 2,125,000,000$, more than $61 / 2 \%$. Most of this increase occurred during the second half of the year. These figures are for London only. Country clearings, which reflect industrial rather than financial activity, are likewise expanding rapidly, those in October having been $16 \%$ larger than last year.
Money rates in Lombard Street continue easy, showing hardly any change from week to week. Two-months' bills are $9-16 \%$, three-months' bills $19-32 \%$, four-months' bills $21-32 \%$, and six-months' bills $11-16 \%$.

All the gold on offer in the London open market continues to be taken for unknown destination. In the past month or more much of the open market gold has been shipped to the United States. On Saturday last there was available $£ 187,000$, on Monday $£ 233,000$, on Tuesday $£ 275,000$, on Wednesday $£ 380,000$, on Thursday $£ 397,000$, and on Friday $£ 696,000$.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Nov. 18; as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:
GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, NOV. 12-NOV. 18, INCLUSIVE


The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday there were no imports or exports of the metal but gold held ear-marked for foreign account decreased $\$ 1,125,300$. On Friday $\$ 2,295,200$ of gold was received of which $\$ 1,740,200$ came from Canada and $\$ 555,000$ from England. There were no exports of the metal but gold held earmarked for foreign account decreased $\$ 1,125,300$. It was reported that $\$ 228,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco from Hongkong.

Canadian exchange during the week ranged between a premium of $3-32 \%$ and $3-16 \%$.

The following tables show the mean London check rate on Paris, the London open market gold price, and the price paid for gold by the United States.

MEAN LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS
Saturday, Nov. 14_-.-.----105.14 $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Wednesday, Nov. 18.......... } 105.14\end{aligned}\right.$ Monday, Nov. 16_........-105.13 Thursday, Nov. 19_............. 105.14 Tuesday, Nov. 17....-.-.-.-105.14 Friday, Nov. 20............ 105.15

## LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE

Saturday, Nov. 14-_--142s. 41/2d. Wednesday, Nov. 18-.-142s. 3d. Monday, Nov. $16 \ldots-142 \mathrm{~s} .31 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Thursday, Nov. 19.-. 142s. 21/2d. Tuesday, Nov. 17.-....142s. 4d. Friday, Nov. 20...142s. 2d. PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK)
Saturday, Nov. 14-------- $\$ 35.00 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Wednesday, Nov. } 18 \ldots \ldots\end{aligned}\right.$


Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was steady, up from Friday's close. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.883 / 4 @ \$ 4.891 / 4$; cable transfers, $\$ 4.88$ 13-16@\$4.895-16. On Monday the pound was firmer. The range was $\$ 4.8815-16 @ \$ 4.891 / 8$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.89 @ \$ 4.893-16$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday sterling eased off. Bankers' sight was \$4.887-16@\$4.883/4; cable transfers, $\$ 4.881 / 2 @ \$ 4.8813-16$. On Wednesday the pound was steady and dollars were in demand. The range
was $\$ 4.8811-16 @ \$ 4.887 /$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.883 / 4 @ \$ 4.8815-16$ for cable transfers. On Thursday exchange on London was held steady. The range was $\$ 4.8815-16 @ \$ 4.895-16$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.89 @ \$ 4.891 / 2$ for cable transfers. On Friday the exchanges were held steady through control operations. The range was $\$ 4.88$ 15-06@ \$4.89 1-16 for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.89 @ \$ 4.89$ 3-16 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday. were $\$ 4.89$ for demand and $\$ 4.89$ 1-16 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.887 / 8$, sixty-day bills at $\$ 4.881 / 8$, ninety-day bills at $\$ 4.873 / 4$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 4.881 / 8$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 4.881 / 2$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 4.887 / 8$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

F7 RENCH francs are ruling exceptionally steady so far as the spot rate is concerned, due to the exchange control operations which, so far as can be learned, ignore covering transactions. Franc futures are at a discount in terms of all the major currencies, indicating that confidence in the French political and economic outlook is far from general.
Expectations of a large rềpatriation of Continental funds following devaluation of the gold bloc currencies remain unfulfilled. On the contrary fresh stimulus has been given to the flow of capital to the United States. Not only is British money being shipped to New York, but foreign funds deposited in London are moving in the same direction. There can be no doubt that a large part of these Continental funds, long on deposit in London, came from France. It is true that the heavy imports of gold into London from France which had been in progress since 1932 have now ceased and that since the devaluation of the French franc there has in fact been a net export of $£ 2,000,000$ of gold from London to Paris. In the period since Sept. 26, however, more than $£ 22,000,000$ of gold has been shipped from London to the United States. The greater part is believed to have been owned by French hoarders.
Were it not for the tripartite agreement the franc would now be under severe pressure. The internal political unrest, accompanied by manifestations of anxiety, has been aggravated by the suicide on Wednesday of M. Roger Salengro, Minister of the Interior in the Blum Cabinet. It is recognized that it will be difficult for Premier Blum to find a Socialist who is equal to the demands of the role of the Minister of the Interior, whose task will be to prevent the further occupation of factories and to appease labor agitation, despite the rising prices. It is even feared that as a result of this unhappy event the entire French Cabinet may resign pending complete reorganization of the Government.
The French foreign trade situation which has shown some slight improvement in the past month continues highly unsatisfactory on balance, with imports greatly exceeding exports. For the first 10 months imports amounted to $19,677,000,000$ francs, an increase of $2,431,000,000$ francs over the corresponding period of 1935, while exports at $12,096,000,000$ francs showed a loss of $682,000,000$ francs. Tonnage figures for the frist 10 months showed that imports were up by $1,951,000$ tons and exports down by 277,000 tons.
The German mark foreign exchange situation is more strained than ever. There seems to be no
possibility of an increase in the Reichsbank's gold reserves, which could be accomplished only by means of a foreign credit. But, as was declared by Finance Minister Schwerin von Krosigk in a recent speech at Bremen, the credit project is useless.

International issues on the German bourses have been declining severely in the past two weeks, due to the expectation that the Reich will commandeer German-owned international securities. The slump in these issues reached a climax on Saturday last, when leading foreign issues registered new lows. It is suggested that the financial success of a similar measure by Premier Mussolini during the Ethiopian war has encouraged imitation in Berlin. Overvaluation, as it is termed by Reich authorities, of foreign securities has been stimulated by distrust of domestic currencies and artificial isolation. It seems apparent to financial observers that the Government intends to eliminate premiums completely, hoping to pay still lower compensation to holders when seizure of the securities is finally ordered. Such seizure would enable the Reich to float another internal loan without appearing to do so, for it can be considered certain that the Reich could not or would not pay cash in recompense, but would issue middle or longterm obligations.

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

|  | Old Dollar | New Dollar | Range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| France (franc) | 3.92 | 6.63 | $4.641 / 2$ to $4.651 / 2$ |
| Belgium (belga) | 13.90 | 16.95 | $16.901 / 2$ to $16.931 / 2$ |
| Italy (lira) | 5.26 | 8.91 | $5.261 / 8$ to $5.261 / 2$ |
| Switzerland (franc) | 19.30 | 32.67 | $22.981 / 2$ to 23.02 |
| Holland (guilder). | 40.20 | 68.06 | $53.981 / 2$ to 54.12 |

a New dollar parity as before devaluation of the European currencies between Sept. 26 and Oct. 5, 1936.
The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 105.15 against 105.15 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at 4.645/8, against $4.645-16$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $4.651 / 8$, against $4.643 / 8$. Antwerp belgas closed at $16.913 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and at $16.913 / 4$ for cable transfers, against $16.921 / 2$ and $16.921 / 2$. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.23 for bankers' sight bills and 40.24 for cable transfers, in comparison with $40.211 / 2$ and $40.221 / 2$. Italian lire closed at $5.261 / 4$ for bankers' sight and at $5.261 / 2$ for cable transfers, against $5.261 / 2$ and $5.261 / 2$. Austrian schillings closed at 18.70, against 08.70; exchange on Czechoslovakia at 3.54 , against $3.541 / 8$; on Bucharest at 0.74 , against 0.74 ; on Poland at 18.86, against 18.86; and onFinland at 2.16, against 2.16. Greek exchange closed at $0.895 / 8$, against $0.891 / 2$.

THE Netherlands authorities have been negotiating for several weeks for a final basis of agree ment for The Netherlands to join the tripartite monetary agreement. There is no immediate intention, it would seem, of fixing the value of the guilder either in terms of gold or of some other currency. Official opinion in Holland has been frankly sceptical as to the value of the agreement as an instrument for the reduction of trade barriers, but favors any plan, no matter how vague, for thawing frozen channels of trade.

Premier Hendryk Colijn stated in a recent interview that The Netherlands is prepared to play its full part in working for economic demobilization and is ready to discuss amendment of its trade quota
system with any country willing to accord equivalent concessions.

Despite the fact that Holland has hitherto failed to adhere fully to the tripartite agreement, it is evident that the country has been acting in cooperation with the participatants. This may be seen from the fact that each weekly statement of the Bank of The Netherlands since Nov. 2 has failed to report any change in gold holdings, which have been recorded consistently as $569,900,000$ guilders. The Bank of The Netherlands has resumed the practice of rediscounting American guilder bills covering commodity shipments to England. Dutch banks therefore have opened negotiations for financing such bills.

The National Bank of Denmark raised its rediscount rate to $4 \%$ from $31 / 2 \%$ on Nov. 18. The $31 / 2 \%$ rate had been in effect since Aug. 22, 1935.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 54.10, against 53.93 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 54.12 , against 53.93 ; and commercial sight bills at 53.95 , against 53.80 . Swiss francs closed at $22.981 / 2$ for checks and at $22.991 / 2$ for cable transfers, against $22.981 / 4$ and $22.991 / 4$. Copenhagen checks finished at 21.84 and cable transfers at 20.85, against 21.80 and 21.81. Checks on Sweden closed at 25.21 and cable transfers at 25.22 , against 25.17 and 25.08; while checks on Norway finished at 24.57 and cable transfers at 24.58 , against 24.53 and 24.54 . Spanish pesetas are not quoted in New York.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries continues firm and steady. It is believed that it will be only a short time before greater exchange freedom will prevail in the South American republics. Owing to the steady improvement in their export trade these countries are enjoying a high degree of prosperity. This is clearly evident, so far as Argentina is concerned, in the new bond offering of $\$ 23$,$500,0004 \frac{1}{2}$ s conversion loan effected in New York on Thursday. The bonds will be due in 1971. Throughout the depression Argentina maintained full service on its debts and is regarded by investors as a first class credit risk. The present issue is believed to be the first step in a program to involve the eventual refunding of about $\$ 230,000,000$ of Argentine Government dollar bonds.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday, official quotations, at $325 / 8$ for bankers' sight bills, against $325 / 8$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $325 / 8$, against $325 / 8$. The unofficial or free market close was 27.85, against $27.80 @ 277 / 8$. Brazilian milreis, official rates, were 8.45 , against $81 / 2$. The unofficial or free market in milreis was $5.90 @ 5.95$, against $5.90 @$ 5.95. Chilean exchange is nominally quoted at 5.19 , against 5.19. Peru is nominal at 24.55 , against $245 / 8$.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries continues to move in close sympathy with sterling. The Japanese ministry of finance announced a few days ago that a special tax would be levied on Japanese holders of Japanese Government and municipal bonds and debentures of companies floated abroad. This is in accord with the policy of low interest followed by the Japanese Government. Bonds and debentures floated abroad which hitherto carried interest of from $6 \%$ to $7 \%$ will as a result of the new tax yield only $4.2 \%$ to $4.7 \%$. This compares with an interest rate of $3.5 \%$ on new government and domestic bonds.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 28.60, against 28.54 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at $309-16$, against $3011-16 @ 30.65$; Shanghai at 29.70@2931-32, against 2911-16@ 29 29-32; Manila at 50.30, against 50.30; Singapore at 57.50 , against 57.35 ; Bombay at 36.98 , against 36.92; and Calcutta at 36.98, against 36.92.

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

THE following table indicates the amounts of gold bullion (converted into pounds sterling at par of exchange) in the principal European banks as of respective dates of most recent statements, reported to us by special cable yesterday (Friday); comparisons are shown for the corresponding dates in the previous four years:

| Banks of- | 36 | 1935 | 34 | 1933 | 1932 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Englan |  | 583115 |  |  |  |
| France a | 391,871,164 | 563,115,020 | 656,567,356 | $634,263,257$ 17 | $666,466,294$ 3786790 |
| Germany b- | 1,846,350 | - $\begin{array}{r}3,351,900 \\ 90318 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $2,865,950$ $90,647,000$ | $17,432,550$ 90 | $37,867,900$ <br> 923 |
| Italy | a42,575,000 | 42,575,000 | 66,158,000 | 76,277,000 | 62,716,000 |
| Netherlan | 47,491,000 | 50,532,00 | 73,410,000 | 74,685,000 | $86,250,000$ |
| Nat. Belg | 105,125,000 | 124,105,000 | 73,081,000 | 77,580,000 | $74,651,000$ |
| Switzerland | 81,295,000 | 46,719,000 | 69,067,000 | 61,691,000 | 89,165,000 |
| Sweden. | 24,253,000 | 21,602,000 | 15,708,000 | 14,254,000 | 1,443,000 |
| Denmar | 6,553,000 | 6,555,000 | 7,398,000 | 7,397,000 | 7,400,000 |
| Norw | 6,603;000 | 6,602,000 | 6,580,000 | 6,578,000 | 8,014,000 |
| otal we | 44,440 | ,153,544,210 | 254,176,040 | 1,252,359,345 |  |
| Prev. we | 44,297 | 32,998,1 | 255,542,13 | ,257,816,60 | 274,428,32 |
| a Amount held Oct. 29, 1935; latest figures available. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which is now reported as $£ 1,426,800$. c Amount held Aug. 1, 1936; latest figures available. <br> Note-The par of exchange of the French franc cannot be exactly determined as yet, since the legislation enacted Sept. 26, 1936 empowers the Government to fix the franc's gold content somewhere between 43 and 49 milligrams. However, calculated on the basis on which the Bank of France has revalued its gold holdings the parity between francs and pounds sterling is approximately 165 francs to the pound (the old perity was about 125 francs to the pound). It is on this new basis that we have here converted the French Barik's gold holdings from francs to pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Grist for the Congressional Mill

Until the new Congress meets and the legislative routine gets under way, we are not likely to know very definitely what measures the Administration is disposed to favor or what legislative proposals of interested individuals or groups are to be brought forward. As far as the President himself is concerned the country has been left more than ordinarily in the dark, Mr. Roosevelt's campaign speeches having been unusually lacking in specific proposals and promises. There is no reason to suppose, however, that Mr. Roosevelt has abandoned any of the main objectives of the New Deal; on the contrary, he may confidently be expected to keep on very much as he has begun, reconstructing as far as possible such parts of his program as have been found unworkable, and strengthening the general structure where it has proved itself weak. Too much weight should not be given to reports from Washington of what is said to have been specifically agreed upon, but the matters that are being openly talked about, or brought up for discussion before committees and conferences, are sufficient to indicate some of the important directions in which Congressional action will probably be sought.
It seems to be generally agreed that an attempt will be made to revive, in some form, the National Recovery Administration. The National Industrial Recovery Act, of course, is still in the statute book, but so much of it as authorized the imposition of industrial and business codes of fair competition has been nullified by an adverse decision of the Supreme Court, and some new form of approach, accordingly, will have to be devised if the Federal control of business practices to which the Administration is committed is to be attained. A specific intimation of the form which the new approach might take was given on Nov. 10, in an announcement that
certain Federal agencies had been directed by President Roosevelt to examine the subject from the point of view of a comprehensive Federal incorporation and licensing law. A basis for such a law exists in the bill which Senator O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, introduced in July, 1935, but which did not get beyond consideration by a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate Commerce. The O'Mahoney bill would make it unlawful for any corporation, whether Federal, State or foreign, to engage "directly or indirectly" in commerce without a license from the Federal Trade Commission. The license would stipulate, among other things, that child labor should be prohibited, that no discrimination against women workers in wages or working privileges should be made, and that the right of collective bargaining should be guaranteed. The purpose of the bill is stated to be that "rates of pay of employees shall be increased, and hours of work shall be reduced in accordance with gains in the productive efficiency of industry arising from increased mechanization, improvements in technological methods, or from other causes, to the end that employees shall have an equitable participation in the output of industry, and that employment and mass-purchasing power may keep pace with productive accomplishment of industry."
It will be seen that the $0^{\prime}$ Mahoney bill, or any substantially similar measure, would open the way to a wide control of industry through the device of Federal licensing. The control would be vastly increased if the constitutional distinction between interstate and State commerce, to which the Supreme Court has stoutly adhered, were in some way circumvented. Whether it would permit a restoration of the essential principles or methods of the former codes is less clear. On Nov. 12 Senator O'Mahoney was represented as proposing that Congress should summon a national industrial conference to recommend legislation which would eliminate unfair trade and labor practices and "safeguard the interests of the investing and consuming public." On the basis of these recommendations Congress would frame the conditions of national incorporation and licensing. Once a charter of incorporation is "properly drawn," Senator O'Mahoney was quoted as saying, "there will be little or no need for the interference of government bureaus." If experience with the codes is any criterion, the proposed legislation would have to come near to perfection if government interference were to be avoided, for not only was a bewildering mass of official interpretations and regulations built up as the codes, many of them hastily framed and some of them with unworkable provisions, multiplied, but price control and output restriction, neither of which appeared to be desired, were facilitated in some cases by provisions which had been officially approved.
Meantime other proposals, some less and some 'more comprehensive, are being advanced. The WalshHealey Act, prescribing labor and wage conditions for manufacturers and dealers who bid on government contracts involving more than $\$ 10,000$, may.be extended to other fields if its operation in the contract field is found satisfactory. A new Guffey coal bill is promised to control the bituminous coal industry, and the Ellenbogen bill, applying Federal regulation to the textile industry, will probably reappear. The O'Mahoney bill, its author thinks, does
not require a constitutional amendment, and President Roosevelt has not yet declared himself regarding an amendment on that or any other subject. Labor opinion, however, has not been so backward. At the third national conference on labor legislation, held at Washington on Nov. 11, a special committee, after urging in a report that "every effort be exerted by the States and the Federal government to draft minimum wage legislation which will conform to the present limitation imposed by the Constitution," added that "inasmuch as such legislation has been held unconstitutional, the committee urges that the conference at the same time indorse the proposal that the Federal Constitution be amended so as to permit minimum wages and other social legislation," and that "in the hope that there may be modification of the Constitution in the future to permit without question government regulation of wages, thought should be given to the principle which should be incorporated in a model minimum wage law within the terms of this constitutional amendment." On the other hand Major George L. Berry, head of Labor's Nonpartisan League and Federal Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, was quoted on the same date as reluctant to advocate an amendment until other means had been exhausted. He also suggested that the Supreme Court, in view of the election, might take a more liberal position or that Congress might enlarge the Court's membership.
Some difference of opinion appears to exist among the farmers regarding the extension of the Federal farm program. The amended Agricultural Adjustment Act, with its invocation of soil conservation and State cooperation and its omission of the processing tax, is not in fact very different from the original Act in the practical control which it gives to the Secretary of Agriculture over important aspects of the industry. The Master of the National Grange, however, declared on Nov. 11, at the annual meeting at Columbus, Ohio, that the Grange would ask "that if soil conservation legislation is made permanent it shall be under the guidance and control of the farmers," and that while the Federal government and the State agricultural colleges "may provide the proper administrative machinery," "agriculture itself must guide the policies or the program will fail." The Association of Commissioners and Secretaries of Agriculture of the Northeastern States, meeting in New York on Nov. 12, urged upon Secretary Wallace "that there be no effort in the preparation of legislation along crop control lines until ample and considered investigation has been made of the effects of such a program upon all the States," and sharply criticized the crop control methods of the past. Secretary Wallace, at the Columbus meeting of the National Grange, guardedly welcomed the suggestion of farmer cooperation, but at the same time compared the Agricultural Adjustment Act to the automobile, declared that "right now we are drawing plans for a 1937 model," and expressed the opinion that crop insurance, while probably at first limited to wheat, would if it was successful be found applicable to other crops.

On other matters the indications of policy are less definite. The study of farm tenancy which a Federal board has just been created to make looks toward further aid for a class of farmers whom other provisions of the agricultural program do not
reach. Whether the Resettlement Administration, now that Professor Tugwell has resigned, will continue to figure as largely as it has in the general socializing picture, or be relegated to a less conspicuous and expensive place in the program of Federal farm benefits, is an open question. If the Tennessee Valley Authority is really anxious to avoid competition with private power companies, as has been intimated is the case, there would seem to be some hope of an equitable adjustment of the power controversy. Nothing general, apparently, is being planned for the railroads, but the Administration can hardly avoid taking a position, which it is to be hoped will be one of pronounced opposition, to the demand of the railway brotherhoods for a 30-hour week and other costly concessions. On all these subjects, as they develop, industry and business may be expected to cooperate, not in a temper of surrender such as some widely publicized statements have seemed to suggest, but to the extent, and only to the extent, that what is proposed seems necessary and wise. The emergency is over, and the test of the new Administration will be found in its frank recognition of that fact and its ability and willingness to plan for comparative permanence in ways that will permit prosperity and liberty to harmonize.

## Belligerents, Allies and Neutrals

The past week has brought three events which, although without any direct connection that can now be perceived, may both singly and together have a marked effect upon European and Asiatic relations. The first was the announcement, on Nov. 14, that Germany would no longer recognize the international control of navigable rivers which the Treaty of Versailles established. The second was the report, in circulation for some time but apparently regarded as confirmed by Nov. 17, of an alliance between Germany and Japan. The third was the formal announcement on Wednesday that Italy and Germany had extended recognition to the insurgent Government of General Franco in Spain. Neither of these events was wholly unexpected, and the third has for some time been regarded as probable, but now that they have happened new lines have been drawn among the Powers, and diplomacy is called upon to take account of new conditions.

The abrogation, by Germany's unilateral action, of international control of its rivers is a natural sequence to the other steps which Germany has taken to recover full sovereignty by freeing itself from the restrictions which the Versailles treaty imposed. There was no reason, either from the German standpoint or from any other, why, if the armament restrictions were discarded and the Rhineland was reoccupied, any vestige of foreign control of German rivers should remain. The situation, declared by the text of the formal notification to be "intolerable," was also anomalous from the fact that not less than sixteen Powers, only three or four of which, in addition to Germany, had any territorial connection with the Rhine, the Elbe or the Oder, or any practical interest in their commercial use, were represented on the four commissions to which the supervision of these rivers, together with the Danube, was committed. The summary description of the situation, and of the unsuccessful efforts to change it by negotiation, which was contained in the official German announcement admitted of no rejoinder save
on the assumption that Germany, being legally bound by a treaty, was obligated to observe the provisions whether it liked them or not; and since Germany no longer recognizes the binding force of any such obligation, the justification for cutting another knot that diplomacy could not untie was, from the German point of view, complete.

It seems likely to be acquiesced in as complete by all the other Powers concerned, not, of course, because they will admit the force of the German reasoning, but because nothing can be done about it. The remarks of Foreign Minister Eden in the House of Commons, on Monday, amounted to nothing more than a formal expression of regret that Germany should again have resorted to unilateral action which "must render more difficult the conduct of international relations." The unilateral action of Germany in rearming did not, it may be observed, prevent Great Britain from promptly concluding a satisfactory naval agreement with Germany, and Mr. Eden admitted that his regrets were "not due to fear that any important British trading interests have been jeopardized." The announcement that France intended to ask other interested Powers to join with it in a protest has thus far brought affirmative replies only from Czechoslovakia, which enjoys some free port privileges at Hamburg and Stettin, and from Yugoslavia, which has no interest in German waterways. As far as Czechoslovakia is concerned, it has been assured that its privileges will not be affected, while the official German announcement gave notice that navigation on all German waterways would be open "to all States living in peace with the German Reich," and that no discrimination would be made in the treatment of foreign vessels or navigation tolls, provided equal rights were granted on the waterways of other Powers. As a movement looking toward a wide removal of trade barriers the German announcement is important.

It may nevertheless appear, however, that emancipation from unjust or outworn restrictions has been purchased by Germany at a considerable price. The unilateral action to which Germany has resorted tends to shake confidence in the stability of other treaty engagements to which Germany is a party. In the present temper of Europe, almost anything that Germany does in its foreign relations is likely to be viewed with distrust, and the distrust is not lessened when Chancellor Hitler, finding himself balked in diplomatic negotiations, takes the law into his own hands. In the rivers case what has been done is an invitation to other Powers to take the same course, for the Danube, which is one of the waterways concerned, traverses a number of countries and its international supervision has, on that account, presented many peculiar difficulties to the international commission. There is no reason, moreover, to expect that repudiation of peace treaty provisions that have become odious will stop at any particular point. Hungary, an important victim of the peace settlement, has made known its purpose to rearm, and Premier Mussolini, only a few days ago, voiced a sympathetic interest in its desire to recover the Magyar populations which the peace treaties separated from it.

The publication of the text of the German-Japanese alliance must be awaited before the precise terms of the agreement can be known. Denial has
been made that the agreement sets up a military alliance, or that the agreement is directed against Soviet Russia, Ostensibly, the agreement is said to contemplate a united resistance to communism. The Soviet Government, however, is properly skeptical of this profession of general intention, and is inclined to see in the alliance a long step, in which Italy may join, toward restricting Russian activities in Europe and aiding the Japanese advance in Asia. A glance at the map is enough to show that, with a powerful and fully armed Germany on the west, an aggressive and well-armed Japan on the east, and Italian naval and air forces rivaling those of Great Britain in the Mediterranean, Russia can be effectively "bottled up." Communism could thus be left to thrive or decline in Russia as circumstances might determine, but no important Russian help could be given to any other country that sought to establish a Communist regime.
The recognition which Italy and Germany formally accorded on Wednesday to the insurgents in Spain puts a wholly new face upon the civil war there. According to the Italian communique, recognition was given "in consequence of the fact that General Franco has taken possession of the greater part of Spain, and the development of a situation which shows with increasing clarity that in the remaining part of Spain one cannot speak of the exercise of a responsible governing power." Announcement was accordingly made that the Italian diplomatic representatives to the Madrid Government had been recalled, and that a charge d'affaires would be sent immediately to open diplomatic relations with the insurgents. The action of Germany was essentially the same as that of Italy.
All this, it should be noted, goes far beyond the recognition of belligerency for which international law provides. It is entirely proper for an insurrectionary or rebel regime in a civil war to be given recognition as a belligerent, thereby putting the conflict on the footing of public war and enabling the belligerent to exercise certain rights and privileges which otherwise would be denied. A recognition of belligerency, however, does not mean that, in the view of the Power or Powers which accord the recognition, the government against which the insurrection is directed has ceased to exist. The action of Italy and Germany, on the other hand, dismisses the Madrid Government as, in their view, no longer existing, and recognizes the Franco regime as the only actual government of the country. It thus assumes to decide, as a fact, that the rebellion is over except for some more fighting, that the Madrid Government no longer has any important support in the country, and that the larger part of Spain is actually in General Franco's hands. It would be difficult to say, on the basis of press dispatches, whether or not the assumption is well founded, although it may well be that the Italian and German foreign offices have corroborative information that has been withheld from the public.
The possibilities that may follow from this action are many and grave. Recognition cuts squarely across the policy of non-intervention which the Powers have been formally pursuing, and opens the way to no end of diplomatic complications if other Powers do not acquiesce. There is no longer any reason why Italy and Germany should not aid the Franco Government openly to any extent they may
see fit, since recognition leaves the non-intervention agreement without binding force as far as they are concerned, and an embargo may be properly declared at Spanish ports or land gateways on supplies destined for the loyalists. The Russian supplies which have been reaching the loyalists by way of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean can no longer safely be shipped.
For the moment the diplomatic situation is chaotic. Great Britain, it is reported, still hopes that the form of non-intervention can be maintained and that direct aid to General Franco from Italy and Germany will not be forthcoming. A crisis may be reached if the Franco forces try to establish an effective blockade of Barcelona, for resistance to the blockade by other Powers would mean war, while acquiescence would be tantamount to recognition of the Franco Government. The immediate course of events seems to point in the direction of accepting one or the other of those alternatives.

## The Course of the Bond Market

Bonds have continued their upward trend this week. Almost all groups recorded new highs in the averages. United States Governments were particularly strong, the average of eight long-term issues advancing 0.35 point to 112.62. Prices of almost all groups eased off on Friday.

The high-grade section of railroad bonds enjoyed good demand, and many issues sold at higher levels. New York Central $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1997$, advanced $7 / 8$ to $1031 / 4$; Union Pacific $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1971, closed at $1013 / 8$, up $3 / 4$. Lower-grade railroad bonds, as a group, have been mixed. Erie 5s, 1967, lost 1 at 85 ; Kansas City Southern 5s, 1950, declined $1 / 4$ to $973 / 4$; Southern Railway 4 s , 1956 , fell $5 / 8$ to $791 / 2$. The defaulted issues underwent some selling, accompanied by lower prices. Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific 4s, 1988, declined $7 / 8$ to $351 / 2$; Wabash $5 \frac{1}{2}$ s, 1975 , closed at $363 / 4$, off $1 / 8$.
The high-grade section made the most noticeable showing in the utility list this week, advances being steady and widespread. A large number of the more recently-issued low-coupon bonds established new high prices, among them being Brooklyn Edison $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, 1966, at $1041 / 2$; Cleveland Electric Illuminating $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1965$, at $111 \frac{1}{4}$; Illinois Bell Telephone $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1970$, at $1091 / 4$; New York Edison $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, 1965, at $1047 / 8$; Pacific Tel. \& Tel. $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1966$, at 105, and Commonwealth Edison $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1965$, at 108 . Lower grades have been more erratic, but net gains were established in the greater number of instances. $\$ 15,000,000$, Southern Natural Gas 1st $41 / 2$ s, 1951, represented the major financing of the period.
A strong tone has characterized the industrial list, several new highs and duplications of former highs having been recorded. Oil and building supply securities have advanced generally this week. Among issues to set the pace for the steel group was Inland Steel $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, 1961, up $5 / 8$ at 107. Rubber company obligations have been in favor, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1957$, rising $1 / 8$ to 104 . Buoyancy in the equipments brought gains ranging up to 5 points, while the sugars, as a group, have been even more spectacular. Francisco Sugar $7 \frac{1}{2}$ s, 1942 , rallied 14 points to $1061 / 2$. Several of the foods joined the upward trend, Libby, McNeal \& Libby 5s, 1942, closing at 106, up $11 / 4$. The amusements have not been neglected; at $991 / 2$ B. F. Keith 6 s, 1946, were up 2 points to a new top for the year. Remington Rand $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1956$, rose $31 / 4$ to $1121 / 2$.

Foreign bonds have been irregular, a trend characteristic of practically all groups of foreigns. Among South Americans, Argentina's issues were slightly higher. Some of the Brazilians were up: others down. Peruvians moved up fractionally; Chileans down fractionally. Belgians and Scandinavians recorded slight gains, while Central Europeans and some Italian bonds receded slightly.
For table usually given here see page 3224.

## Dividend Policy Under the Undistributed Profits Tax

[By Frank E. Seidman, C. P. A.]

Directors of corporations have indeed vexing and perplexing problems facing them. When the Securities Act of 1933 placed new responsibilities and liabilities upon them, most boards took them with a smile. The new corporate undistributed profits tax, however, has yielded some healthy groans. Its technicalities are so numerous and its intricacies so great that in many cases management will have to enlist the aid of a magician, rather than a mere mortal statistician or mathematician, to evolve a plan of action.

With it all, a time factor is involved which accentuates and pyramids the problem. For under the new law not only are corporations severely taxed for the privilege of holding their earnings in their coffers, but even if distribution takes place, it must be done pronto in order to effect relief. Corporations on a calendar year basis, for instance, will have to make distributions of their 1936 profits so that they are received by their shareholders before Dec. 31, 1936, or suffer the stiff "surtax" provided by the law. This will mean that management will have to indulge in some high-grade guessing as to the earnings of the corporation for the year, and as respects a number of other factors, in order to determine the "dividend paid credit" which it will require to effectuate a minimization or elimination of the surtax.

The confusion created by the law has been very much accentuated by quite general misunderstanding of its provisions. For instance, one hears it often stated that corporations are required to pay out their earnings in cash in order to be relieved of the new levy. ' This is clearly in error. The law prescribes methods under which corporations are permitted to obtain the dividend paid credit without parting with cash or quick assets. Under specific provisions of the law permitting the distribution of stocks, bonds or property, corporations are left free, if management and shareholders so desire, to use the liquid resources for expansion, debt payment or maintenance of surplus reserves.

In deciding upon a dividend policy under the law, many factors will of necessity have to be considered. A growing business requiring its working capital for expansion will ordinarily adopt procedure under which distributions will be effected with as much of its own securities and as little cash as possible. On the other hand, corporations that have large surpluses and ample reserve funds may consider it preferable to distribute cash rather than build up additional outstanding capital or debt.

We will not here unduly concern ourselves with the latter type of corporation. Their problems are comparatively simple. With them it will get down to a question as to the portion of its earnings to distribute and the relation of the tax cost for non-
distribution to the cost to its shareholders if distribution takes place.

In this respect it might be pointed out that in many cases it will be necessary to look not only through the eyes of the corporation, but through those of the stockholders as well. Considering the corporation and its shareholders as a unit, the story may be quite different than when considering the corporation alone. With the individual income tax rates ranging as high as $79 \%$, and the maximum corporate surtax rate only $27 \%$, it is obvious that in many cases a lower aggregate tax would result by withholding distribution even if the $27 \%$ maximum tax applies. This is on the assumption, however, that the corporation is not a personal holding company. Further, that it reasonably needs to retain the earnings in the business, and that distribution is not withheld for the purpose of preventing the imposition of the surtax upon its shareholders. Under the law, penalties are providid ranging as high as $35 \%$ of income for thus improperly accumulating surplus.

However, in a great many cases corporate management will have little reason to weigh personal taxes against corporate taxes. It is the close corporation with few stockholders that will give consideration to these relative taxes. Insofar as the public corporation is concerned where many shareholders are involved, the latter's income tax status would ordinarily not be a factor in shaping dividend policy. However, such corporations will have to carefully weigh the time factor of distributions.

However, the major problems that will arise under the law will not be with respect to relative taxes of individuals and corporations or corporations that have plenty of money to distribute and need only to decide as to the time factor, but with those who have working capital problems, capitalization complications or involved corporate structures. These corporations will be beset by many intricacies and stumbling blocks in their distribution problems.

Let us, to begin with, see what types of actions the statute permits to corporations that have realized substantial profits in the current year, but whose working capital positions are such as to make cash distributions undesirable, impracticable or impossible. The law gives such corporations four ways out. They may in lieu of cash payments make distributions (1) in property, (2) in their own obligations, (3) in their own stocks which when received are taxable to their shareholders, (4) in their own stocks which when received are not taxable to their shareholders but in connection with which an election is given shareholders to take cash instead of stock.

Dividends payable in property have never been common in this country. The practice in this respect will probably not be affected to any considerable extent by the new law. However, dividends payable in a corporation's own stock, if held by such corporation as an investment, or in securities of subsidiaries, are under the law considered dividends in property. This type of dividend will doubtless become more frequent than heretofore. In any event, credit is allowed for all property distributions in computing surtaxes to the extent of the cost or the fair market value of the property at the time of distribution, whichever is lower. Thus, if a corporation held its own or its subsidiary's securities which cost it $\$ 100,000$, and these securities were
worth $\$ 90,000$ when distributed as a dividend to its shareholders, the corporation would be entitled to a credit of $\$ 90,000$ in computing the undistributed profits tax.

Dividends paid in a corporation's own obligations may be treated as a credit at the face value or the fair market value of the obligations at the time of payment, whichever is lower. Obligations include any legal liability to pay a fixed and determinable sum of money evidenced in writing signed by the corporation. Thus, corporations may, in lieu of cash, distribute notes, bonds, mortgages, scrip, \&c.all of long- or short-term-and secure the dividend paid credit.

Distributions made to shareholders by a corporation in its own shares of stock or stock rights result in a dividend paid credit when such shares or rights are taxable as income to the shareholders when received. The United States Supreme Court held some years ago that a pure stock dividend did not create taxable income within the meaning of the Sixteenth Amendment. However, in a recent case, the same court ruled that where preferred shareholders received a dividend in common shares, they received taxable income. The Court, in this respect, said: "Where a stock dividend gives, the stockholder an interest different from that which his former stockholdings represented, he receives income." It thus appears that any stock dividend in shares materially different from those held and which results in giving shareholders a different interest than they theretofore had in the corporation, is subject to tax. Accordingly, a corporation with both preferred and common stocks outstanding may, if it desires, issue a stock dividend to its common shareholders of additional preferred stock, or a common stock dividend to its preferred shareholders, and become entitled to the dividend paid credit. Such credit would be measured by the fair market value of the stocks when issued to the shareholders.

Doubt exists, however, as to whether a corporation that has only one class of stock outstanding will receive a credit if it pays a dividend in preferred stock. It is contended by some that such a distribution would not be taxable to the shareholders because their interests in the corporation would not be changed, in that both before and after such a distribution the same shareholders would own all of the capital of the corporation in the same proportion. This view has recently been upheld by the United States Board of Tax Appeals in a case involving the distribution of a dividend in preferred stock to common stockholders. The Board ruled that such a dividend was not taxable to the shareholders. If this decision is confirmed by the courts, it will mean that a corporation under such circumstances will not get the dividend credit for undistributed profits tax purposes.

However, in order to overcome the doubt involved in this respect, it might be advisable for corporations whose dividend policy contemplates an issue of preferred stock under the circumstances indicated, to first sell a part of such preferred stock for cash so that there will be two classes of stock outstanding before distribution is made to the common shareholders. If this is done, and then preferred shares are distributed to common shareholders, the latter would have a different relative interest in the corporation than prior to the distribution. The pre-
ferred stock distribution would thus create taxable income to the shareholders and, by the same token, a dividend paid credit to the corporation.

Perhaps the most important "relief" provision of the statute is that known as the "election dividend." Under this provision when a distribution is made by a corporation which at the election of any of the shareholders may be paid either (1) in the corporation's own stock (or stock rights) of a class which would ordinarily be exempt from tax, or (2) in money or other property, then the distribution constitutes taxable income in the hands of the shareholders regardless of whether they take stock or cash. Accordingly, such distributions would qualify as deductions in the computation of the surtax.

Many questions have arisen as to just how this election method is to operate. What, for instance, is meant by an "election" in the statute? Does the fact that a shareholder is given the right to a dividend of say $\$ 1$ per share in cash or $\$ 10$ in value in stock represent an election? If not, what must the relationship be in order to come within the provision of the statute? In this respect, it might be considered that the purpose of the "election" section (as indicated by congressional committee reports) was to provide a method of taxing shareholders for what in effect are exempt stock dividends, and thus have them serve as credits in the computation of the surtax. Obviously, if it was intended that the cash to be offered to the shareholders be the exact equivalent of the value of the stock, this purpose would not be accomplished, in that most shareholders under those circumstances would elect to take cash and not stock. Accordingly, it may be assumed (although there are no regulations on the subject) that if a reasonable relationship exists between the cash and the value of the stock offered, the requirements of the statute would be complied with.

It would thus appear that if a corporation whose common stock was selling at $\$ 25$ per share declares a dividend payable at the rate of $\$ 2$ in cash, or say one-tenth of a share of common stock of a value of $\$ 2.50$, a dividend paid credit would be established by the corporation even though all of the shareholders took stock and none cash.

The law provides that a dividend accepted by a shareholder in stock is to be included in his income at the fair market value of the shares at the time they become available to him. Concurrently, the corporation is entitled to a dividend paid credit deduction on the same basis. This, in the above example, the basis of the dividend paid credit, as well as the taxable income to the shareholder who elects to take stock, is not the $\$ 2$ of cash offered but $\$ 2.50$, the assumed value of the stock. However, as later indicated, there is serious question as to whether this provision will be sustained by the courts.

Some doubt exists as to whether the whole "election" provision will pass the constitutional hurdle. This in view of the fact that a United States Circuit Court of Appeals a number of years ago rendered a decision in which, under a given set of facts, it held that certain shareholders did not receive taxable income although they had the right to receive cash dividends but accepted stock instead. This decision was rendered when nothing was said in the statute about the taxability of optional dividends. There is some basis for the belief, however, that in view of
the affirmative provisions contained in the present law in this respect the courts may distinguish that case and hold that the type of dividend described by the law is taxable. This for the reason that stockholders have the right to take cash but, in effect, choose voluntarily to apply the cash to buy the stock offered them. However, if that view is adopted, it is difficult to see how the shareholder could be held taxable (or the corporation receive a credit) on any greater amount than the cash option offered him. Thus, in the above example, the difference between $\$ 2$ and $\$ 2.50$ may likely be held to represent the value of a stock "right" neither taxable to the shareholder nor deductible by the corporation. Corporations that adopt a dividend policy under the election plan might therefore well give consideration to the possibility that a dividend credit might not be allowed beyond the amount fixed by the cash option.

Under the election method stockholders may be required to exercise their option before the actual declaration of the dividend. This affords management the opportunity of determining the extent to which shareholders will demand cash before being committed to its disbursement. Whenever possible, therefore, binding agreements should be made with shareholders to take one or the other of the contemplated distributions before actual dividend declaration takes place.

However, this procedure would probably be impracticable in the case of public corporations whose stocks are listed or actively traded in, in view of the fact that the share ownership changes rapidly. If such corporations adopt the election method, they will simply have to add one more guess in establishing dividend policy. In addition to guessing the profits of the business for the year before the year ends and what the fair market value of the stock will be when it is distributed, it will also have to guess the portion of shareholders that will elect to take stock. These three factors are all necessary ingredients in determining the relationship between the dividend paid credit and the taxable base under the statute.

Whether a corporation should adopt the policy of paying dividends in property, in obligations, in taxable shares, or by the election method, will of course depend upon the particular facts existing in each individual case. However, the latter method will probably be the first choice in cases where it can be practically applied. This for the reason that under that method a dividend paid credit can be established without draining working capital and also without complicating the corporate capital structure. It is, of course, desirable for corporations to maintain as simple a capitalization structure as possible. The election method would aid in this goal, in that there is no necessity under it of creating more than one class of shares.
On the other hand, it must be kept in mind that shareholders who under this method elect to take stock will have to dig down in their jeans to pay the tax on the income represented by the shares. The net result to the shareholder, therefore, will be that he will have an additional paper representation of his proportionate interest in the corporation but will be out of pocket the cash that he must turn over to the government in payment of the tax. In view of this situation, and in order to induce shareholders
to exercise the stock as distinguished from the cash option, corporations may desire to give consideration wherever possible to the payment of an outright cash dividend concurrently with the optionail distribution. This for the announced purpose of aiding the shareholder in the payment of his income tax.
It will, of course, be impossible to pay each shareholder an amount sufficient to meet his tax cost, in view of the fact that different stockholders will ordinarily be in different income tax brackets. However, any distribution which will aid the shareholder in meeting his tax obligation on the securities issued to him will undoubtedly accelerate the acceptance by the shareholders of the stock option.

An alternative to the optional dividend method is to declare an outright cash dividend, but in order to recoup the cash, offer to shareholders either before or after such declaration the "right" to buy stock at an attractive price. One advantage of this method over the election method is that much of the red tape of the latter method is avoided. Also the constitutional doubts as respects the election method previously referred to and the risks involved in that respect, are entirely eliminated. Furthermore, it is probable that a dividend declared in cash as distinguished from a stock option may more favorably affect the market of the security and therefore enable the corporation to sell the stock to its shareholders at a higher price than by the election method.
A disadvantage, however, of using the stock "right" method is that it is usually easier to have stockholders accept stock when the cash made available for such stock is directly applied in its purchase as distinguished from making a separate payment of the cash dividend and then attempting to get the stockholders to reinvest. A further disadvantage is the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 . Under this Act all sales or other disposition of securities (except for an exemption up to $\$ 100,000$ under certain circumstances) involving interstate transactions, must be registered. The Commission has ruled that where a dividend is paid in cash and rights given to shareholders to buy stock, a sale is involved and consequently registration must take place. On the other hand, if the election method is used, no SEC filing is required, in that no sale is involved but, instead, merely the distribution of a dividend. Thus, the use of the election method as distinguished from the "right" method might mean a very substantial saving in legal, ac counting and other SEC costs.

If a corporation decides that its dividend policy should follow the path of directly distributing securities which are taxable to the shareholders when received by them, the problem will arise as to the type of securities to issue. Of course, this will depend upon the capital structure and the practicalities of the specific situation. However, one point might be especially mentioned. If the dividend is paid in a security which bears interest, then in subsequent years the interest thus paid will be deductible in computing not only the undistributed profits tax but the normal tax as well. However, if a security is issued bearing dividends, the dividend payments will be deductible only with respect to undistributed profits taxes and not with respect to normal taxes. Thus, many corporations that re-
tain their working capital by issuing securities to obtain the dividend paid credit, will undoubtedly adopt a policy of distributing interest-bearing securities as distinguished from dividend stocks.

In recent months a number of corporations having preferred stock with substantial accumulated unpaid back dividends outstanding have taken steps to liquidate these dividends. Two distinct and different policies have been pursued. Under one offers were made to the shareholders of entirely new securities in exchange for their old stock and for their back dividends. Under the other, shareholders were offered new securities specifically to liquidate the back dividends. Corporations that have followed the first policy-i.e., the recapitalization path-may derive no benefit from the issuance of new securities for back dividends under the undistributed profits tax. Generally, in those cases, the law provides that the recipient shareholder realizes no taxable income from such an exchange. Since under the undistributed profits tax law what is not taxable to the individual is not ordinarily deductible by the corporation, no dividend paid credit will ordinarily be secured by the corporation when such a plan of liquidating back dividends is adopted.

- On the other hand, corporations that do not exchange their old securities for new ones, but in lieu thereof merely issue additional securities in liqudaton of back dividends of a type that are taxable to the shareholder, will become entitled to a dividend paid credit during the year in which such securities are issued based upon the fair market value of the securities when issued.

Obviously, it is of extreme importance that corporations that adopt plans for liquidation of back dividends thoroughly consider the mechanics of their plans from the point of view of the benefits to be derived under the surplus tax law.

Certain classes of corporations will be confronted with greater difficulties than others in coping with some of the provisions of the undistributed profits tax. For instance, there are the so-called "deficit" corporations. Also the much maligned "holding" corporations.

Under many State laws corporations with deficits cannot legally declare any pay dividends until their capital impairment is made good. The undistributed profits tax law nevertheless imposes a tax
on all corporations based upon their current earnings, and irrespective of their legal ability or inability to pay dividends. Such corporations will therefore be confronted with a two-horned dilemma. If they distribute, they will be subject to penalty under the State law. If they do not distribute, they will be subject to penalty taxes under the Federal law. It may be possible for some of these corporations to extricate themselves from this dilemma by the simple expedient of contracting the corporate capital structure. Thus, a company that has a deficit might take action reducing the par or stated value of its outstanding stock and so concurrently create surplus of an amount sufficient to absorb the existing deficit. This under some state statutes might overcome the corporation's legal inability to distribute dividends.

Holding companies will have a number of special problems confronting them. Under the 1936 Act, for the first time the receipt of dividends by one corporation from another will be subject to the normal tax on $15 \%$ of the dividends so received. Thus, an operating company having a number of subsidiaries would be subject to a duplication of normal taxes on a portion of the same income over and over again, the extent of the duplication depending upon the number of intervening corporations. However, normal tax duplication is but a small part-in truth, the smallest part-of the impending tax worries of the holding companies. The real rub comes through the undistributed profits tax, for in determining the profits of a corporation upon which this tax is applied, intercompany dividends are required to be included in full and not just $15 \%$. In other words, dividends received by one corporation from another are taxed, for undistributed profits tax pur poses, exactly the same as any other income.

Accordingly, in a many-layered corporate structure heavy surtaxes will accrue unless distribution takes the place of intercompany income. Corporations that have such holding company structures would do well to carefully analyze not only their own dividend policy but the policy of their various subsidiaries, for unless distributions take place in proper time and in proper amount up and down the line through and from the holding and subsidiary companies, severe tax punishment may be in store for the whole group.

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

Month by month additional evidence is presented of the degree of recovery from the depression being achieved by the great railroad transportation systems of the country. Our comprehensive tabulation of gross and net earnings of these carriers for September shows best results since 1930. This performance is, of course, in line with the trend of general business recovery. It begins to answer some of the numerous questions posed with respect to the inroads of automobile trucks and buses, airplanes and other modes of transportation upon railroad business. The upward tendency of railroad passenger and freight revenues on the scope now witnessed disposes of any contentions that the railroads are lax or backward in meeting such competition. In some particulars they were doubtless late in adapting themselves to new conditions, but the numberless expedients now being utilized to increase passenger traffic and revenues are most encouraging.

It is now quite apparent, moreover, that the dreaded ill-effects of the passenger rate reduction in the East will not materialize, since the gains in traffic more than offset the adjustment.

The question of freight revenues now is causing a little concern, as some uncertainty naturally exists with regard to the higher schedules on various basic commodities proposed as an offset to discontinuance at the end of this year of the surcharges permitted for a while. For the time being, however, that problem is overshadowed by the marked upswing in earnings. Gross revenues in September were $\$ 356,633,472$ against $\$ 306,552,878$ in the same month of last year, a gain of $\$ 50,080,594$, or $16.34 \%$. Operating expenses advanced as well, but they were kept within bounds and it is significant that the ratio of such expenses to earnings fell to $69.53 \%$ in September from $71.00 \%$ in September, 1935. Net earnings, accordingly, advanced to $\$ 108,659,760$
last September from $\$ 88,910,238$ in the same month of 1935 , a gain of $\$ 19,749,522$, or $22.21 \%$. It is to be hoped that the trend will continue and be accentuated, for there is still a large gap to be made up before the railroads can be regarded as in a satisfactory state.

| Month of September | 1936 | 1935 | 1nc. ( + ) or | Dec. (-) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mileage of 139 roads. | 236,686 | 236,918 | -292 | 0.10\% |
| Gross earnings. | .3356,633,472 | \$306,552,878 | +\$50,080,594 | 16.34\% |
| Operating expenses | 247,973,712 | 217,642,640 | +30,331,072 | 13.94\% |
| Ratio of exps. to earning | 69.53\% | $71.00 \%$ | -1.47\% |  |
| Net earning | 3108,659,760 | \$88,910,238 | +\$19,749,522 | 22.21\% |

We turn now to a survey of the business circumstances underlying the recent improvement. In doing this, one turns naturally first of all to the statistics relating to the manufacture of motor vehicles. Here we find there was a very gratifying increase in the production of automobiles as compared with September last year, although the output fell considerably below that of September, 1934, and very much below that of September, 1933. According to the figures issued by the Bureau of the Census, 135,130 motor vehicles were turned out in September the present year as against only 87,540 cars in September, 1935, but comparing with 170,007 cars in September, 1934, and 191,800 cars in September, 1933. The automobile output in the four years preceding 1933 is as follows: 84,150 cars in September, 1932; 140, 266 cars in September, 1931; 220,649 cars in September, 1930, and no less than 415,912 cars in September, 1929. Very gratifying improvement was shown likewise in the iron and steel industries, the output in each case having been the largest recorded for the month since September, 1929. The "Iron Age" reports that production of pig iron in the United States in September the present year aggregated $2,730,393$ gross tons as against only 1,776,476 gross tons in September last year; 898,043 gross tons in September, 1934; 1,522,257 gross tons in September, 1933; 592,589 gross tons in September, $1932 ; 1,168,915$ gross tons in September, 1931, and 2,276,770 gross tons in September, 1930. Back in August, 1929, however, the output had reached no less than $3,497,564$ gross tons. In the case of steel, according to the figures compiled by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the production of steel ingots during September, 1936, reached $4,161,108$ gross tons as compared with only $2,825,004$ gross tons in September, 1935, and only 1,268,977 gross tons in September, 1934. Comparisons with preceding years, back to and including September, 1929, are: 2,283,079 gross tons in September, 1933; 991,858 gross tons in September, 1932; 1,545,411 gross tons in September, 1931; 2,840,379 gross tons in September, 1930, and no less than 4,527,887 gross tons in September, 1929.

In the case of another basic industry-the mining of coal-we find that while the bituminous output was on a greatly increased scale as compared with September, 1935, the anthracite production fell far below that of last year-in fact, was the smallest recorded for the month since 1929. The United States Bureau of Mines reports that the quantity of bituminous coal mined in September the present year reached $36,772,000$ net tons as against only $25,038,000$ net tons in September last year and $27,772,000$ net tons in September, 1934. Going further back, the comparisons for September are: $29,500,000$ net tons in September, 1933; 26,314,000 net tons in September, $1932 ; 31,919,000$ net tons in

September, 1931; 38,632,000 net tons in 1930, and no less than $45,334,000$ net tons in September, 1929. In the case of Pennsylvania anthracite, the quantity mined in September, 1936, was only $3,818,000$ net tons as compared with $4,172,000$ net tons in September a year ago; 3,977,000 net tons in September, 1934; 4,993,000 net tons in September, 1933; $4,108,000$ net tons in $1932 ; 4,362,000$ net tons in $1931 ; 5,293,000$ net tons in September, 1930, and no less than $6,543,000$ net tons in September, 1929.

Turning now to the building industry, we find very marked improvement as compared with September a year ago, and all other previous years back to and including September, 1932. The F. W. Dodge Corp. reports that construction contracts awarded in the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains in September, 1936, involved a money outlay of $\$ 243,271,500$ as against only $\$ 167,376,200$ in September, 1935 ; $\$ 110,151,200$ in September, 1934 ; $\$ 120,134,400$ in September, 1933, and $\$ 127,526,700$ in September, 1932, but comparing with $\$ 251,109,700$ in September, 1931; $\$ 331,863,500$ in September, 1930, and with the huge sum of $\$ 445,402,300$ in September, 1929. This large increase in the building trade was naturally reflected in the lumber industry, with which it is so closely allied. According to the statistics compiled by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, an average of 562 identical mills reported a cut of $1,007,034,000$ feet of lumber in the four weeks ended Sept. 26, 1936, as compared with only $946,291,000$ feet in the same four weeks of 1935 , or $6 \%$ above the lumber production in the similar period of last year and $53 \%$ above the record of comparable mills in the same four weeks of 1934. Shipments of lumber during the same period of 1936 reached $979,717,000$ feet against only $863,932,000$ feet in September last year, or an increase of $13 \%$, while orders received aggregated $996,076,000$ feet as against $829,220,000$ feet, or a gain of $20 \%$ over the similar period of 1935 and $62 \%$ above the corresponding four weeks of 1934 .

On the other hand, there was a falling off-and a very heavy one, at that-in the grain movement over Western roads as compared with the September grain movement a year ago, which, it is proper to state, was the largest on record for the month in several years. With the single exception of corn, the movement of which was considerably larger than last year, all the different staples in greater or less degree contributed to the falling off, this being particularly true in the case of wheat and of oats. We deal in detail with the Western grain movement in a separate paragraph further along in this article, and therefore need only say here that for the four weeks ended Sept. 26, 1936, the receipts of the five items, wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, at the Western primary markets, aggregated only 33,324,000 bushels as against $86,523,000$ bushels in the similar weeks of $1935 ; 51,424,000$ bushels in the same weeks of $1934 ; 57,734,000$ bushels in the same period of $1933 ; 70,539,000$ bushels in the same weeks of $1932 ; 56,002,000$ bushels in $1931 ; 105,632,000$ bushels in 1930 , and $86,869,000$ bushels in the corresponding period of 1929.

It is, however, when we turn to the statistics showing the loading of revenue freight on all the railroads of the country that the composite result of all that has been said above is most clearly manifested. During the four weeks of September the cur:
rent year, according to the figures compiled by the Car Service Division of the American Railroad Association, the number of cars loaded with revenue freight on the railroads of the United States aggregated $3,061,119$ (the largest number recorded for the month since 1931) as against only $2,628,482$ cars in the same four weeks of $1935 ; 2,501,950$ cars in the same four weeks of $1934 ; 2,567,071$ cars in the corresponding period of 1933, and $2,867,370$ cars in the similar period of 1932 , but comparing with $3,685,983$ cars in the same four weeks of $1931 ; 4,696,911$ cars in 1930, and no less than $5,722,236$ cars in the corresponding four weeks of 1929.
Coming now to the separate roads and systems, we find the exhibits in consonance with the showing for the railroads as a whole. In our compilations giving the increases and decreases in gross and net earnings in excess of $\$ 100,000$, only two roads report a loss in the case of the gross and but four roads report a loss in the case of the net. Lack of space prevents our naming separately (with their increases) the roads distinguished for gains in both gross and net alike, so we shall confine ourselves to mentioning only a few of the most outstanding. The Pennsylvania RR., which heads the list in both respects, reports $\$ 8,368,223$ increase in gross and $\$ 2,790,863$ increase in net; the New York Central, with $\$ 3,848,801$ increase in gross, shows $\$ 606,674$ increase in net (these figures cover the operations of the New York Central and its leased lines; including the Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie, the result is a gain of $\$ 4,448,590$ in gross earnings and a gain of $\$ 929,446$ in the case of the net) ; the Southern Pacific, reporting $\$ 3,802,079$ gain in gross and $\$ 1,688,106$ increase in net; the Baltimore \& Ohio, showing $\$ 2,414,560$ increase in gross and $\$ 1,033,970$ increase in net; the Chesapeake \& Ohio, with $\$ 1,941,104$ increase in gross and $\$ 1,357,507$ increase in net; the Duluth Missabe \& Northern, which with $\$ 1,491,162$ gain in gross reports $\$ 1,282,294$ increase in net; the Union Pacific, reporting an increase of $\$ 1,850,929$ in gross and a gain of $\$ 658,569$ in net, and the Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe , which with $\$ 1,822,795$ increase in gross has added $\$ 469,100$ to the net. In the subjoined table we bring together all changes for the separate roads and systems for amounts in excess of $\$ 100,000$, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net:

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH


PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1936


When the roads are arranged in groups or geographical divisions according to their location, as is our custom, the gratifying improvement in the results shown as compared with September, 1935, is very strikingly brought out, as it is found that all the three great districts - the Eastern district, the Southern district and the Western district-as well as all the various regions comprising these districts, without a single exception, report increases in both gross and net earnings alike. Our summary by groups is as below. As previously explained, we group the roads to conform to the classification of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The boundaries of the different groups and regions are indicated in the footnote to the table:


Southern District-
Southern region...
Pocahontas region.

Western District--
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Western District- } & & & & \\ \text { Northwestern region } & 46,145 & 46,418 & 16,013,371 & 14,826,168 & +1,187,203\end{array}$
 Total all districts...- $\frac{133,243}{236,686} \frac{132,929}{236,918} \frac{41,073,069}{108,659,760} \frac{35,068,422}{88,910,238} \frac{+6,004,647}{+19,749,522} \frac{17.12}{22.21}$ NOTE-Our grouping of the roads conforms to the classification of the Interstate
Commerce Commission, and the following indicates the confines of the differen
groups and regions:

New England Region-Comprises the New
Great Lakes Region-Comprises the section on the Canadian boundary between New England and the westerly shore of Lake Michigan to Chicago, and north of a line from Chicago via Pittsburgh to New York.
east of a line from Chicago through Peoria to St. Louis and the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Ohio River, and north of the Ohio River to Parkersburg. W. Va., and a line thence to the southwestern corner of Maryland and by the Potomac River to its mouth. SOUTHERN DISTRICT
Southern Reopion-Comprises the section east of the MIssissippi River and south
of the Ohlo River to a point near Kenova, W. Va., and a line thence following the of the Ohlo River to a point near Kenova, W. Va., and a line thence following the
eastern boundary of Kentucky and the southern boundary of Virginia to the Atlantic. eastern boundary of Kentucky and the southern boundary of Virginia to the Atlantic.
Pocahontas Reaion -Comprises the section north of the southern boundary of
Virginia east Vocahontas Reaion-Comprises the section ivorth of he southern boundary of
Virginia, east of Kentucky and the Ohio River north to Parkersburg, W. Va,.,
and south of a line from Parkersburg to the southwestern corner of Maryland and and south of a line from Parkersburg to the
thence by the Potomac River to its mouth

```
                WESTERN DISTRICT
```

Northwestern Region-Comprises the section adjoining Canada lying west of th Great Lakes Region, north of a line from Chicago to Omaha and thence to Portland
and by the Columbia River to the Pacific. and by the Columbia River to the Pacific.
Central Western Region-Comprises the
Ceniral Western Region-Comprises the section south of the Northwestern Region
west of a line from Chicago to Peoria and thence to St . Louls, and north of a line west of a line from Chicago to Peoria and thence to St. Louls, and north of a line
trom St. Louis to Kansas City and thence to El Paso and by the Mexican boundary to the Pacific.
Southwestern
Southwestern Region-Comprises the section lying between the Mississippi River south of St. Louls and a line from St. Louis to
and by the Rio Grande to the Gulf of Mexico.

Financial Chronicle
3219

The Western grain traffic in September the present year, as we have already indicated, not only fell far below that of September, 1935, but was the smallest for the month in all recent years, the receipts at the Western primary markets of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, combined, having reached only $33,324,000$ bushels in the four weeks ended Sept. 26, as compared with $86,523,000$ bushels in the corresponding four weeks of $1935 ; 51,424,000$ bushels in the same four weeks of $1934 ; 57,734,000$ bushels in the similar period of $1933 ; 70,539,000$ bushels in the same period of $1932 ; 56,002,000$ bushels in 1931 ; $105,632,000$ bushels in 1930 , and $86,869,000$ bushels in the corresponding four weeks of 1929. Moreover, all the different cereals, with the single exception of corn, in greater or less degree, contributed to the shortage, the falling off in the case of wheat and oats having been exceptionally pronounced. Thus the receipts of wheat were only $9,867,000$ bushels as compared with $43,786,000$ bushels; the receipts of corn, $8,391,000$ bushels against only $6,644,000$ bushels; of oats, only $3,835,000$ bushels as compared with $21,237,000$ bushels ; of barley, only $9,269,000$ bushels as compared with $12,141,000$ bushels, and of rye, but $1,962,000$ bushels as compared with $2,725,000$ bushels. The details of the Western grain movement in our usual form are set out in the table we now present:
RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN SEPTEMBER, 193 1935, 1934 AND SINCE JAN. 1, 1936, 1935, 1934

| Ports | Month of September |  |  | Since Jan, 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Galvest | 375,816 | 252,957 | 178,879 | 719,607 | 514,387 | 883,833 |
| Houston, \& ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 247,429 | 180,846 | 313,381 | 673,164 | 420,218 | 809,522 |
| New Orleans | 336,447 | 303,458 | 105,454 | 919,482 | 695,861 | 779,328 |
| Mobile | 55,027 | 73,531 | 28,963 | 134,833 | 115,579 | 130,206 |
| Pensacola | 40,057 | 47,385 | 19,101 | 70,695 | 69,616 | 75,725 |
| Savannah. | 55,205 | 97,866 | 33,917 | 115,579 | 153,553 | 99,078 87605 |
| Charleston | 58,304 2,406 | $\begin{array}{r}44,759 \\ \hline 804\end{array}$ | 40,817 | 91,241 10,393 | 83,663 6,019 | 87,605 8,717 |
| Nortolk | 3,179 | 4,894 | 2,360 | 23,824 | 22,465 | 23,144 |
| Corpus Chris | 72,929 | 70,103 | 85,202 | 273,282 | 257,395 | 222,378 |
| Lake Charles | 23,560 | 19,111 | 15,316 | 37,904 | 40,605 | 29,895 |
| Brunswick Beaumont | 3,483 |  | 169 | 10,266 | 6,826 | 14,483 1,394 |
| Jacksonvill | 2,169 | 1,603 | 1,898 | 3,047 | 3,615 | 5,491 |
| Total | 276,010 | 1,097,317 | 825,635 | 3,083,317 | 2,389,802 | ,170,799 |

On the other hand, the Western livestock movement appears to have been slightly larger than in September last year, due entirely to larger receipts at Chicago. At that market the receipts comprised 9,426 carloads in September the present year as against 8,366 carloads in September, 1935, but at Omaha and Kansas City they aggregated only 3,946 and 4,788 carloads, respectively, as compared with 4,229 and 5,486 cars.

As to the cotton traffic in the South, this was on a greatly increased scale both as regards the overland movement of the staple and the receipts at the Southern outports. Gross shipments of cotton overland in September the present year aggregated 50,487 bales (the largest for the month in all recent years) as against only 30,190 bales in September, 1935 ; 45, 836 bales in September, 1934 ; 30,041 bales in September, 1933 ; 20,166 bales in September, 1932 ; 29,405 bales in September, 1931; 49,837 bales in September, 1930, and 51,520 bales in September, 1929. At the Southern outports the receipts of the staple reached $1,276,010$ bales in September, 1936, as against only $1,097,317$ bales in September last year, and but 825,635 bales in September, 1934, but comparing with $1,333,280$ bales in September, 1933. Going further back, we find that in September, 1932, the receipts were $1,06 \breve{0}, 623$ bales; in September, 1931, 1,053,908 bales, and in September, 1930 and 1929, they were, respectively, $1,649,272$ bales and

1,327,471 bales. In the following table we give the details of the port movement of cotton for the past three years:



## Results for Earlier Years

It has already been pointed out that improving results Thave marked the course of railroad earnings in September the present year, the month having to its credit an increase in gross earnings of $\$ 50,080,594$ (or $16.34 \%$ ) and an increase in net earnings of $\$ 19,749,522$ (or $22.21 \%$ ), which gains, in turn, followed increases in both gross and net of $\$ 31,408,547$ and $\$ 16,564,585$, respectively, in September, 1935. Howerer, these consecutive gains came on top of heavy losses- $\$ 16,643,258$ in gross and $\$ 20,938,789$ in netin September, 1934, which, in turn, followed a substantial increase in gross earnings of $\$ 23,446,244$ and in net earnings of $\$ 11,129,616$ in September, 1933. In the three years preceding the last-named year huge losses were recorded. It is important to bear in mind, too, that the heary losses in these three years- $\$ 77,612,781$ in gross and $\$ 9,060,608$ in net in 1932 , following $\$ 117,073,774$ in gross and $\$ 55,161,214$ in net in 1931 and $\$ 99,634,540$ in gross and $\$ 36,255,079$ in net in 1930-do not, as might be supposed, follow large gains in the years immediately preceding. On the contrary, they come after indifferent results in September, 1929, and equally indifferent results in September, 1928, and decidedly unfavorable results in September, 1927. In 1929 our September compilation registered an increase of no more than $\$ 9,812,986$ in gross and of only $\$ 2,612,246$ in net. In September, 1928, our tables recorded $\$ 9,980,689$ loss in gross with $\$ 1,711,331$ gain in net. In September, 1927, there was $\$ 26$,

058,156 loss in gross and $\$ 13,799,429$ loss in net. On the other hand, however, our tabulations for September, 1926, showed gains then which did not differ greatly from the losses which followed in 1927. In other words, our statement for September, 1926, recorded $\$ 24,192,709$ increase in gross and $\$ 14,996,918$ increase in net. These 1926 increases, too, came after moderate increases in the year preceding, our tabulations for September, 1925, having shown \$24,381,000 gain in gross and $\$ 18,026,891$ gain in net, notwithstanding that at that time the anthracite carriers had to contend with the strike at the anthracite mines, which served to cut off completely all traffic in hard coal. Even in 1924, which was a period of trade reaction, there was in September of that year only a relatively slight falling off in gross earnings (no more than $\$ 5,116,223$ ), while in the net there was no loss at all then, but rather improvement in the large sum of $\$ 29,947,793$ (expenses having been reduced in amount of $\$ 35,064,016$ at that time). Moreover, this followed $\$ 44,549,658$ improvement in gross in September, 1923, and $\$ 37,441,385$ improvement in net. It is true that this notable improvement in 1923 was due in part to the poor exhibit made by the carriers in September, 1922, when they had to contend at once with the shopmen's strike and the strike in the unionized coal mines. And yet there was no actual loss in gross even in September, 1922, but an increase, though this increase amounted to only $\$ 1,723,772$, and was accompanied by $\$ 29,046,000$ decrease in the net, due to the augmentation in operating costs occasioned by the labor troubles referred to. Furthermore, this loss in the net in 1922 came after $\$ 11,372,524$ gain in the net in 1921, as compared with September, 1920.
The noteworthy feature about this 1921 gain in the net was that it occurred notwithstanding a tremendous shinkage in the gross revenues in that year arising out of the great slump in trade and industry which marked the course of the whole of the year 1921. The improvement in net came as a result of prodigious curtailment of the expenditures which was forced upon the carriers in order to offset the great loss in traffic. In previous months of that year the extent of the shrinkage in traffic consequent upon the collapse in trade had been in considerable measure concealed owing to the fact that the roads were then getting very much higher transportation rates both for passengers and for freight. In other words, in these earlier months of 1921 the loss in gross revenues because of diminished traffic was in large part offset by the additional revenue derived from higher rates on the traffic which the carriers actually did handle and transport. In September this was no longer the case, for in that month comparison was with a time in 1920 when the higher rates authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the summer of that year were already in effect. It was estimated at the time when these reat advances were made that on the volume of traffic then being handled they would add $\$ 1,500,000,000$ to the annual gross revenues of the roads, or, roughly $\$ 125,000,000$ a month.

Deprived of the advantage-in the comparisons-of these higher rates, the naked fact of a tremendous shrinkage in the volume of business then being moved (1921) stood out in all its grimness. The loss, accordingly, aggregated no less than $\$ 120,753,579$, or not far from $20 \%$. But by dint of great effort, the roads managed to cut down their expenses in the prodigious sum of $\$ 132,126,103$, leaving a gain in net of $\$ 11,372,524$. The $12 \%$ reduction in the wages of railroad employees which had been in effect since July 1, under the authorization of the Railroad Labor Board, was one fact in the big contraction in expenses; the shrinkage in traffic was yet another factor, and of much larger magnitude, in adition to which railroad managers skimped and haved in every direction, in particular cutting the maintenance outlays to the bone, little repair work of any kind being done that could be deferred.

As against the gain in net in 1921, however, brought about in the way indicated, it is important to note that in preceding years very large additions to gross revenues arising either from an increased volume of traffic or from higher
rates failed to yield any substantial additions to the net. This remark applies to the results for many successive years of this earlier period, operating costs having steadily risen at the expense of the net. In that respect, the exhibit for September, 1920, was particularly disappointing. Great expectations had been built on the benefits to be derived from the noteworthy increase in passenger and freight rates that had then just been put into effect. Gross earnings did reflect the higher rates in an increase of no less than $\$ 113,-$ 783,775 , or $23.68 \%$, but $\$ 104,878,082$ of this was consumed by augmented expenses, leaving, hence, a gain of net of only $\$ 8,905,693$, or less than $10 \%$. In the year preceding, the showing as to the net was equally unsatisfactory. Thus for September, 1919, our tabulations registered $\$ 9,252,922$ gain in gross but $\$ 18,828,861$ loss in the net. In September, 1918, the gain in gross revenue reached enormous proportions, the war being still in progress and the volume of traffic extremely large, besides which decided advances in both passenger and freight rates had been made only a few months before. The addition to the gross was no less than $\$ 129,367,931$, or $36.16 \%$. But this was accompanied by an augmentation in expenses of $\$ 126,177,381$, or $51.82 \%$, leaving net larger by only $\$ 3,190,550$, or $2.79 \%$. The year before rising expenses played a similar part in contracting the net results. In that year (in September, 1917) there was $\$ 33$,901,638 increase in gross, but $\$ 7,699,654$ loss in net, owing to an expansion of $411 / 2$ million dollars in expenses. In the following we furnish the September comparisons back to 1909:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ | Gross Earnings |  |  |  | Mileag . |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year Given | $\underset{\text { Preceding }}{\text { Year }}$ | $\overline{\operatorname{Inc}} \operatorname{Dec}_{( }(+) \text {or }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent } \end{aligned}$ | Yeat Given | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Preced' } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1909 | \$252,711,515 | \$2 | +\$1 | 12.11 | 220,205 | 217, |
| 1910 | 236,874,425 | 211,281,315 | +25,593,110 | 4.19 | 233,428 | 229,161 |
| 1911 | 249,054,036 27209629 | 249,014,235 | +39,801 | 0.01 | 230,918 | 226,526 |
| 1913 | 285,050,042 | 275,244,811 | +19,891,032 |  |  |  |
| 1914 | 272,992,901 | 285,850,745 | -12,857,844 | 4.50 | 242,386 |  |
| 15 | 294,241,340 | 276,458,199 | +17,783,141 | 6.43 | 245,132 | 243,463 |
| 1916 | 332,888,990 | 294,333,449 | +38,5 5,541 | 13.10 | 248,156 | 247,466 |
| 1917 | 364,880,086 | 330,978,448 | +33,901,638 | 10.24 | 245,148 | 243,027 |
| 1918 | 487,140,781 | $357,772,850$ $485,870,475$ | +129,367,931 | 36.16 | 232,186 | 232,378 |
| 1920 | 594,192,321 | 480,408,546 | +113 | 23.68 | ${ }_{226}^{232,7725}$ | ${ }_{2242,349}$ |
| 1921 | 496,784,097 | 617,537,676 | $-120,753,579$ | 19.55 | 235,155 | 234,559 |
| 1922 | 498,702,275 | 496,978,503 | +1,723,772 | 0.35 | 235,280 | 23a,205 |
| 1923 | 544,270,233 | 499,720,575 | +44,549,658 | 8.91 | 235,611 | 236,525 |
| 1924 | 539,853,860 | 544,970,083 | -5,116,223 | 0.93 | 235,178 | 235,640 |
| 1925 | 564,443,591 | 540,062,587 | ${ }_{+}^{24,381,004}$ | 4.51 | 236,752 | 236,587 |
| 1927 | 564,043,987 | 594,102,143 | ${ }_{-26,058,156}$ | 4.28 | 236,779 | ${ }_{23}^{235,977}$ |
| 1928 | 554,440,941 | 564,421,630 | - $-9,980,689$ | 1.77 1.72 | 240,693 | 237,854 $\mathbf{2 3 9}$,499 |
| 1929 | 565,816,654 | 556,003,66 | +9,812,986 | 1.76 | 241,704 | 241,447 |
| 1930 | 466,826,791 | 566,461,331 | -99,634,540 | 18.64 | 242,341 | 242,322 |
| 1931 | 349,821,538 | 466,895,312 | -117,073,774 | 25.07 | 242,815 | 242,593 |
| 1932 | 272,049,868 | 349,662,649 | -77,612,781 | 22.19 | 242,292 | 242,143 |
| 19 | 295,506,009 | 272,059,765 | +23,446,244 | 8.62 | 240,992 | 239,904 |
|  | 275,129,512 | 291,772,770 | $-16,643,258$ | 5.70 | 238,977 | 240,563 |
|  | 306,566,997 | 275,158,450 | +31,408,547 | 11.41 | 237,431 | 238,819 |
|  | 356,633,472 | 306,552,878 | +50,080,594 | 16.34 | 236,686 | 236,918 |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { September } \end{gathered}$ | Net Earnings |  | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year Given | Year Preceding | Amount | Per Cent |
| 1909 | \$91,444,754 | \$78,939,440 | +\$12,505,314 | 15.84 |
| 1910 | 90,191,439 | 94,307,971 | -4,116,532 | 4.37 |
| 1911 | $9 \mathrm{9}, 720,548$ | 89,398,733 | +1,321,815 | 1.48 |
| 1912 | 96878,558 | 90,842,946 | +6,035,612 | 6.64 |
| 1914 | ${ }_{92}^{92,847,193}$ | $98,000,260$ | -5,153,067 | 5.26 |
| 1915 | 111,728,276 | ${ }_{93,181,915}^{91,274,033}$ | +748,914 $+18,546,361$ | 0.82 19.90 |
| 1916 | 124,447,839 | 111,875,296 | +12,572,543 | 11.24 |
| 1917 | 116,086,103 | 123,785,757 | -7,699,654 | 6.22 |
| 1918 | 117,470,621 | 114,280,071 | +3,190;550 | 2.79 |
| 1919 | 98,302,598 | 117,131,459 | -18,828,861 | 16.08 |
| 1920 | 102,329,084 | 93,423,391 | +8,905,693 | 9.53 |
| 1921 | 120,604,462 | 109,232,938 | +11,372,524 | 1041 |
| 1922 | 91,381,593 | 120,428,552 | - $29,046,959$ | 24.12 |
|  | 129,300,309 | 91,858,924 | +37,441,385 | 40.76 |
| 1925 | $165,049,184$ 177,$242 ; 895$ | $134,911,897$ 159.216 .004 | $+30,137,237$ $+18,026891$ | ${ }_{11.32}^{22.33}$ |
| 1926 | 191,933,148 | 176,936,230 | +14,996,918 | 8.48 |
| 1927 | 179,434,277 | 193,233,706 | -13,799,429 | 7.14 |
| 1929 | 181,413,185 | $178,647,780$ $178,800,939$ | $+1,711,331$ $+\mathbf{2}, 612$ | 0.96 |
| 1930 | 147,231,000 | 183,486,079 | -36,255,079 | 19.75 |
| 1931 | 92,217,886 | 147,379,100 | -55,161,214 | 37.41 |
| 1932 | 83,092,939 | 92,153,547 | -9,060,608 | 9.83 |
| 1933 | 94,222,438 | 83,092,822 | +11,129,616 | 13.39 |
| 1934 | 71,781,674 | 92,720,463 | -20,938,789 | 22.58 |
|  | 88,955,493 | $72,390,908$ | +16.564,585 | 22.88 |
|  | 108,659,760 | 88,910,238 | +19,749,522 | 22.21 |

Annual Report of FDIC-Earnings of Insured Commercial Banks in 1935 \$1,483,000,000, $2 \%$ Less Than in 1934-Net Earnings in $1935 \$ 442,000,000$ Compare with $\$ 448,000,000$ in Previous YearExpenses 1935 \$1,041,000,000 Contrast with $\$ 1,067,000,000$ in 1934-Assets at Latest Period $\$ 50,918,000,000$ as Compared with $\$ 46,439,000,000$-Corporation's Assets $\$ 337,209,796$-Further Strengthening of Capital One of Problems of Corporation-Comments on Scattered Responsibility of Chartering of Banks

While making no recommendations as to unified authority, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in its annual report for the year ending December 31, 1935 states that 'responsibility for the chartering of banks is widely scattered, with no single Governmental authority controlling the extension [of banking facilities" The report goes on to say.
National banks begin operations with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency; State banks members of the Federal Reserve System with the approval of State and Federal Reserve authorities; insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System with the approval of State authorities and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; and non-insured State
banks with the approval of State authorities only. It should be noted also
that since the Corporation is required automatically to admit to insurance all newly organized National banks and all State banks admitted to membership in the Federal Reservie System, the application to all classes of banks of uniform standards for admission to insurance is now possible only
through voluntary cooperation among the

The report, which was made public Nov. 9, comments thus on branch banking:

Branch banking-Branch banking has been repeatedly advocated by many business groups and by many students of banking as a means of providing banking facilities in places where such facilities are needed but
where independent banks may not be able to operate profitably. However, relatively little information is available regarding the comparative costs of operating branches and of operating independent unit banks, or regard-
ing the types and quality of banking service rendered by branches and by ndependent unit banks.
Unnecessary and unprofitable banking offices may result from the establishment of numerous branches as well as from the chartering of numerous unit banks. The Corporation, in passing upon applications for the establishment of branches by insured banks not members of the rederal Reserve System, examines carefully the needs of the comm in those and the probabilities of profitable operation of banking offces only to the communities. In this connection consideration tolume of deposits in the community, but also to banking facilities offered by other types of credit institutions and to the effect upon the banks of competition with such other institutions.

According to the report "the Corporation is using the power vested in it to improve the condition of insured banks and thus to reduce the probability of collapse of large numbers of banks whenever a severe recession in business occurs." The report continues:
The Corporation, however, possesses only limited powers of supervision of insured banks and cannot by itself assure the success of its efforts. of insured banks and cannit policy and of general economic development Numerous problems of creait policy and of outside its proper sphere of action or influence.
"The Corporation attempts to facilitate the adjustments which banks must make from time to time and to prevent the development in individual institutions of those situations which render them particularly vulnerable to economic change. The Corporation is concerned with the availability of banking facilities, competitive relationships among banks and between banks and other financial institutions, policies relating to the chartering of banks, the maintenance of adequate capital structure, the protection of banks against defalcation, and standards of bank supervision."
Under the head "Capital Cushion" the report has the following to say.

Capital cushion-One of the major problems in the preservation of a sound banking structure is the maintenance of an adequate capital cushion. Bank supervisors in general and the Corporation in particular must be continually concerned with the respective proportion of banking funds supplied by owners on the one hand and by creditors, chiefly depositirs, on the other. The greater the proportion of banking funds supplied by owners, the greater the protection to depositors; the smaller the
relation to total assets, the greater the risk borne by creditors
The Corporation has adopted the principle in admitting banks to insurance and in rebuilding the capital structures of banks that no bank should be operated without a net sound capital equal to at least 10 percent of its deposits. In relation to liabilities other than capital, banks during recent years have maintained less than
that was maintained a half century ago
Differences in character of business impose upon banks different degrees of risk so that a capital ratio adequate for one type of bank may be wholly inadequate for another type. Furthermore, economic fluctuations may render inadequate a capital structure previously considered the surther strengthening of the capital structure of insured banks thus continues to be one of the important problems of the Corporation.

The Corporation, in expressing the belief that it is the intent of Congress "to prevent unsound competition among banks and to check the tendency of competition to raise the rates of interest to levels which may imperil the sound operation of banks" says in part:
"Under the Banking Act of 1935 the Corporation is required to prohibit the payment of interest on demand deposits in insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve system and to limit the rates of interest or dividends paid by such banks on savings and time deposits. The Corporation is also required to prohibit insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve system, from paying any time deposit before its maturity except upon such conditions as may be prescribed by the Corporation and to prohibit the waiving by such bank of any requirement of notice before the payment of savings deposits unless such wai
deposits having that requirement.
deposits having that requirement. of the Federal Reserve system with respect to banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System. The Corporation believes it to be the intent of the Federal Reserve System. The Corporation of of Congress, through the granting of these regulatory powers, compretition to raise the rates of interest to levels which may imperil the sound operation of banks. The Corporation has accordingly endeavored to work in close co-operation with the board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system in order to avoid, in so far as possible, conflicting regulations.

From the report we also take the following:
State Legislation Affecting Deposit Insurance
Recommendations by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation-As was indicated in the annual report of the Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1934, the Corporation prepared for consideration by State legislatures drafts of bills designed to make more effective the insurance of bank deposits This legislation was desired chiefly because it was not possible for banks in all States, at the time the deposit insurance law became efective, to cooperate with the Federal Deposit contemplated by Federal law. The suggested legis chiefly to serve the following purposes:

1. To authorize appointment of the FDIC as receiver or liquidating gent of closed insured banks;
2. To provide for cooperation between State banking authorities and the to insured institutions;
3. To authorize banking institutions to issue preferred stock withou double liability or to sell capital notes or debentures, and to include such stock or notes sold to the RFO in computing unimpaired capital or in satisfying minimum capital requirements;
4. To exempt insured banking institutions, to the extent of the insurance coverage, from furnishing security for certain types of deposits under requirements of State law applicable to banks generally;
5. Specifically to authorize banking institutions to take advantage of all benefits furnished by the FDIC.
State Legistation Enacted-By the close of 1935 the legislative bodies of 23 States had adopted the first of the above proposals, and in seven other States interpretation of existing statutes might, under varying circumstances, justify the appointment of this Corporation as receiver or liquidating agent. Twenty-four States had by legislation or otherwise made the second proposal effective, and eignt more had authorized the exchange of information. Forty-six States had adopted the third proposal. The fourth proposal was adopted intact, or pract cally so, in fifth proposal has been five more, and was unnecessary in all of the States except two.

The report shows total earnings of insured commercial banks in 1935 of $\$ 1,483,000,000$ compared with $\$ 1,515,000,-$ 000 in 1934, while total expenses in 1935 were $\$ 1,041,000,000$ against $\$ 1,067,000,000$ in 1934; net earnings from current operations are shown as $\$ 442,000,000$ in 1935 , comparing with $\$ 448,000,000$ in 1934
In part we also quote as follows from the report:

> Summary of Banking Developments narked further nrogress in banking

The year 1935 marked further progress in banking reconstruction and in the development of a sound deposit insurance structure. Banking facilities were extended to a number of communities w, A sumber of banking holiday in 1933, had lacked such local facilities. A number of weak banks
nstitutions. $\quad$ Deposits in insured banks increased substantially during the year. Deposits in insured banks increased the in assets generally considered This growth was accompanied by a growth in assets generally considered
to be least subject to depreciation-casn, balances with other banks, and United States Government securities. The quality of the banks' assets and the soundness of their capital structures improved during the year. On the other hand, notwithstanding the growth in their assets, total On the respondingly, however, and net earnings showed practically no change from the preceding year. Recoveries on assets previously written off were larger and write-offs of depreciated assets were smaller, and banks as a whole showed a net profit in 1935 as compared with a deficitin 1934. Changes in Number of Commercial Banking Offices

Changes in Number of Commercial Bank 1935 there were 18,448 Number of Banks and Branches-At the Cse of 1935 Possessions, an increase of 29 for the year period. The number of operating commercial banks was reduced by 104, the number of branches was increased by 133. TABLE 7-NUMBER OF OPERATING COMMERCIAL BANKS AND
BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS AT CLOSE
$\qquad$


Trend Toward Branch Banking-The reduction in the number of banks and the increase in number of branches in operation during the year shown by Table 7, reflect a continuance ofinning of the century. The prowhich has 1935 from $16.7 \%$ to $17.4 \%$. In 1925 about $6 \%$ of the banking offices were 1935 from
Changes in Banks and Branches-The number of new banks and branches opened, the number discontinued and ceasing operation, and the number of banks converted into branches, in the United States and Possessions during 1935, are given in Table 8.
TABLE 8-CHANGES IN NUMBER OF OPERATING COMMERCTAL BANKS BLE 8-CHANGES IN NUMBER OF OPERATING COMMERCIAL BANKS
AND BRANCEES IN THE UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS
DURING 1935 x

|  | Bants and Branches | Banks | Branches |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net change during 1935 | +29 | -104 +184 | +133 +138 |
|  |  | +184 +81 | +138 +81 |
|  | - 297 | -207 | -86 |

$\times$ More detailed figures for banks in the Continental United States are presente in Table 110, page 144 of FDIC report.

The table shows that 184 new banks opened for business during the year and that 288 banks either discontinued business or were absorbed or converted into branches. In addition to the 81 branches resulting from absorption of banks, 138 new branches were opened. Eighty-six branches were discontinued during the year. One of the banks opened, together with one of the branches. was located in Hawaii.
The changes in the number of banks and branches reflect further progress in the reorganization of the banking structure since the panic of 1933. The new banks were generally larger and more advantageously located than were the banks that discontinued business. Of the banks coming into existence a greater proportion were in towns having no other banking facilities than was the case of those ceasing operations. Of the 183 new banks established in the United States, 121 were in places without banks or other banking offices, and 39 were in places having only one other bank. A smaller percentage of the new banks than of those ceasing operations were in places with less than 1,000 population and a smaller percentage of the new banks than of those ceasing operations had a total capital account of less than $\$ 25,000$.
Of the new banks opened for business during 1935, 18 were National banks, two were State banks members of the Federal Reserve System, 136 were State banks not members of the Federal Reserve system whe the either were insured at the time of opening or became insured before the end of the year, and 27 were not insured on Dec. 31 , 1935. Tere distributed newly esta:

## as follows:

 Branches of State banks members of Federal Reserve System_--..................... y 120
Branches of insured State banks not members of Federal Reserve System
$x$ Includes three branches opened by banks not members of the Federal Reserve System which were later admitted to membershlp. System which
y Includes o
to insurance.

Insured and Non-insured Banks-The proportion of operating commercial banks insured by the FDIC and also the proportion of commercial banking offices having insured status increased slightly during the year. On Dec. 31, 1935, insured commercial banks held $96.9 \%$ of the total deposits in all commercial banks, compared with $97.4 \%$ on Dec. 31,1934

Changes in Assets and Liabilities of Insured Commercial Banks
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet-Table 9 gives condensed consolidated balance sheets of insured commercian the year were an increase in deposits of $\$ 5.1$ billion, a decrease in other liabilities of $\$ 0.7$ billion, and an increase in assets of $\$ 4.5$ billion.
table 9-CHANGES DURING 1935 IN ASSETS AND LIABilities of (A)
(Amounts in millions of dollars)


Growth in Deposits-Deposits of insured banks increased from $\$ 39$ billion to $\$ 44$ billion or by $13 \%$. Only a small proportion of this change was the result of banks beginning or ceasing operations or of banks admitted to or withdrawing from insurance. Practically all of the increase was a growth in tne deposits of banks operating throughout the year.
The greater portion of the growth in deposits occurred in demand deposits of individuals and business enterprises, this increase being three times the amount of increase in time deposits of individuals and business enterprises. Deposits of other banks also contributed to the growth in reduced.
Deposits increased in each of the States, ranging from $0.1 \%$ in Connecticut to $30.0 \%$ in Nevada. In general, the growth of deposits was
relatively least in the New England States, and relatively greatest in the relatively least in the New Engla
East North Central States. .
Factors in the Growth of Deposits and Assets-The growth of deposits and of assets of insured banks in 1935 was the net result of the operation of various factors, some of which tended to increase, some to decrease, deposits and assets. The chief factors tending to increase deposits and assets aggregating $\$ 2.3$ billion; (2) purchases by insured banks of United States obligations to the extent of $\$ 2.2$ billion in excess of sales and maturities, excluding retirement of bonds pledged by banks to secure National bank notes; (3) the making of new loans and discounts, and purchases by insured banks of securities other than obligations of the United States Government, amounting to $\$ 1.1$ billion in excess of those paid off, sold and retired; and (4) an increase in domestic interbank obligations amounting to $\$ 1.1$ billion. The effects of the foregoing factors were partly offset by: (1) the use by banks of $\$ 0.6$ billion from their earnings to write-off loans and securities considered to be worthless; (2) withdrawal of $\$ 0.2$ billion of cash by the public; (3) withdrawal by the United States Treasury of $\$ 0.4$ billion of currency for retirement; and (4) a decrease of $\$ 0.3$ billion in miscellaneous assets.
In addition to the changes enumerated above, the assets of the banks were reduced by $\$ 0.7$ billion as a result of the retirement of United States Government bonds pledged to secure National bank notes. The liability
of the banks for these notes was assumed by the United States Treasury

## Capital of Insured Commercial Banks

Total Capital Account-Total capital account includes capital stock, capital notes and debentures, surplus, undivided profits, and capital reserves. At the close of 1935, the total capital account of insured commercial banks amounted to $\$ 6$ billion, or $12 \%$ of total assets, as compared with $13 \%$ of total assets at the close of 1934. The decline in the ratio of total sapital account to assets was due to the fact that assets increased rapidly during the year, while there was little change in total capital account. Total capital account increased during 1935 by $\$ 58$ million, or less than $1 \%$. Changes are summarized in Table 11 .
TABLE 11-CHANGES IN TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF INSURED
COMMERCIAL BANKS DURING 1935
Dec. 31, 1935
${ }_{6,210,000,0,0}$

Banks admitted to insurance (incl. new banks opened for business) $\quad+18,000,000$
Banks withdrawing or discontinuing business Banks withdrawing or discontinuing business.-.-............................... RFC capital-$-28,000,000$
$+68,000,000$ Deficit atter dividends $+46,000,000$
$+23,000,000$
$+1,00000$
TABLE 13-INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF THE NETERAL RESERVE SYSTEM GROUPED ACCORDING TO RATIO OF
AND 1935 AND 1935

|  | Percentage Distribution of Number of Banks |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| All banks. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Banks without net sound capital. | . 5 | . 6 | 10.0 |
| Banks with ratio of net sound capital to deposits of |  |  |  |
| 5 to $10 \%-\cdots$ | 1.6 | 1.9 | 9.6 |
| Over 10\% | 10.9 87.0 | 10.5 87.0 | 14.9 65.5 |

Capital Supplied by the RFC-During 1935 the amount of capital obligations of insured commercial banks held by the RFO increased from $\$ 821$ million to $\$ 807$ million. At the end of the year the bank capital supplied by that Corporation was $14 \%$ of the total capital account of all insured balues, as compared value of their capital stock, notes, and debentures, as compared with $24.5 \%$. The RFC held capital stock, notes, and debentures in 5,675 of the 14,125 nsured banks on Dec. 31, 1935.
In the case of insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System, capital obligations held by the RFC amounted to $19.9 \%$ of book capital on Dec. 31, 1935, as compared with $18.7 \%$ on Dec. 31,1934 . Such obligations with $21.9 \%$ in 1934. Nearly half of the insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System reported capital funds supplied by that Corporation. In these banks, one-half of the net sound capital was supplied by the RFC and one-half by private interests.

Earnings of Insured Commercial Banks
Earnings from Current Operations-Total earnings of all insured commercial banks in 1935 amounted to $\$ 1,483$ million, $2 \%$ less than in 1934,
although total earning assets were $6 \%$ greater than in 1934. Operating expenses in 1935 amounted to $\$ 1,041$ million, which was also about $2 \%$ below such expenses in 1934.
Net earnings from current operations, before taking into account recoveries on assets previously written off, profits on securities sold, and deductions because of depreciation and worthless assets written off, amounted to $\$ 442$ million, practically the same as in 1934 and equivalent to $\$ 0.93$ for each $\$ 100$ of total assets, and to a $7 \%$ return on total capital account.
Net Addition to Profits-During 1935 all insured commercial banks wrote off losses amounting to about $\$ 667$ million. Recoveries on assets previously written off and profits on sales of securities amounting to $\$ 432$ million, together with net earnings from current operations, left the banks net prane the ally large, the banks showed a deficit of $\$ 339$ million. Net profits in 1935 amounted to $3.3 \%$ on tolal ac capital sisposition of Net Profits
Disposition of Net Profits-Dividends declared were equivalent to $3.3 \%$ and debentures.
TABLE 14-EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND DISPOSITION OF PROFITS,

|  | Amount | Amounts per 8100 of- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Totat } \\ \text { Assets } \mathrm{x} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Copital } \\ \text { Accounty } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total earnings from current operations | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ \\ 1,483,000,000 \\ 1,041,000,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ \begin{array}{l} 3.09 \\ 2.16 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\xrightarrow{24.98}$ |
| Net earnings from current operations Recoveries and profits on securities sold | $\begin{aligned} & 442,000,000 \\ & 432,00,000 \end{aligned}$ | . 93 | 7.25 7.27 |
| Net earnings plus recoverles Losses and depreciation. | $874,000,000$ $667,000,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.87 \\ & 1.44 \end{aligned}$ | 14.52 11.16 |
| Net profits <br> Interest on capital notes and debentures and dividends on preferred and common stock.- | $207,000,000$ $207,000,000$ | .43 .43 | 3.34 3.34 |
| Net addition to profits atter dividends...... | 0 | . 00 | . 00 |

$x$ Total assets include all assets shown in bank balance sheets, except securities borrowed and customers' liability on account of acceptances and bills sold with y Average total capital account during 1935 is estimated at $\$ 6,192$ million.
Cash dividends, including interest on capital notes and debentures, approximately equalled net profits and amounted to $\$ 207$ million an increase of about $10 \%$ over the amount of dividends paid in 1934. Net earnings, recoveries and write-offs, and dividend payments together had no appreciable net effect upon the book value of the banks' total capital account.
Table 14 shows the amounts of current earnings, recoveries and writeoffs, and the disposition of net profits in 1935, together with the ratios of these items to total assets and to total capital account.
Earnings by Class of Bank-In Table 15, earnings, expenses, and disposition of profits of insured commercial banks in 1934 and 1935 are shown
for each class of bank. for each class of bank.
Total earnings and expenses were smaller in relation to total assets in 1935 than in 1934 for each class of bank. In National banks and in State earnings was greater the reduction in total net earnings from current From 1934 to 1935 insured commercial banks not membls of the Federal Reserve System showed an increase in net earnings on total ofsets and in the Reserve year showed a higher ratease in net earnings on total assets and in the the Federal Reserve System. In 1934 the rate for banks not members of the Federal Reserve System was lower than that for banks members of the System. In relation to total capital account the rate of net earnings from current operations was highest in National banks and lowest in insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System, due chiefly to the fact that the ratio of total capital account to total assets was lowest in National banks and highest in insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System. After recoveries and write-offs National banks and State banks members of the Federal Reserve System showed a net profit while insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System showed a slight net deficit. Only National banks as a group showed sufficient profits to cover dividends declared.
TABLE 15-EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND DISPOSITION OF PROFITS,
INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1934 AND $1935-B Y$ CLASS OF BANK (Amounts in millions of dollars)

$\leq$ Indicate deficit or deduction from profits.

## Mutual Savings Banks

Changes in Number and Deposits of all Mutual Savings Banks*-On Dec. 31 , 1935, there were 566 mutual savings banks operating in the United States, a reduction of nine from the preceding year. Three banks discontinued operations, seven were consolidated with other mutual savings banks, and one bank previously operating under restrictions was authorized to resume regular operations.

* Mutual savings banks are defined as banks without capital stock transacting a savings bank business, the net earnings on which inure wholly to the benefit of their depositors after payment of obligations or any advances by organizers. The classification used in this discussion conforms with that adopted by the Board of
Governors of the Federal Reserve System except for one bank in California, classified Governors of the Federal Resprve System except for one bank in California, classified
by the Board as a mutual savings bank, which is classified by the FDIC as a com-
mercial bank.

Volume 149
Financial Chronicle
3223

Deposits of mutual savings"banks amounted ${ }^{7}$ to $\$ 9,877$ million at the close of the year, as compared with $\$ 9,742$ million at the beginning of the year, an increase of $\$ 135$ million or $1.4 \%$.
Mutual Savings Banks Insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation - Under the temporary Federal deposit insurance plan, as amended in 1934, the deposits of mutual savings banks were insured in a separate fund fund and the fund for commercial banks were consolidated.
At the beginning of 1935, 68 mutual savings banks with deposits of $\$ 1,045$ million were insured in the Fund for Mutuals. At the close of the year, 56 mutual savings ban
under the permanent plan.
Termination of the Temporary Federal Deposit Insurance Funds-The Banking Act of 1935, which became effective Aug. 23, 1935, provided for the immediate termination of the temporary plan of insurance of bank deposits. By this Act the Temporary Federal Deposit Insurance Fund and the Fund for Mutuals were terminated, and all banks insured in either of these funds, with the exceptions noted below, became insured under the revised permanent insurance plan.x Any bank not a member of the Federal Reserve System which had failed to file a certified statement of its deposits on Oct. 1, 1934, and to pay the required assessment, arior any bank which had permanently discon of 1935 ceased to be an insured bank on Aug 31, 1935. Any insured bank not a member of the Federal Reserve System was permitted to withdraw from insurance if within 30 days after the effective date of the Act it notified the Corporation of its election not to continue as an insured bank. The deposits of banks withdrawing under this provision were insured for 50 days beyond the effective date of the Banking Act of 1935, or until Oct. 12, 1935.
Banks Insured at the Opening of the Temporary Federal Deposit Insurance Fund-The Temporary Federal Deposit Insurance Fund was opened on Jan. 1, 1934, with 13,201 banks insured or approved for insurance therein. Of these banks, 6.009 were members of the Federal Reserve System in operation and licensed under the provisions of the Executive Order of the President, issued March 10, 1933, and 7,192 were State banks not members of the Federal Reserve System.y Remittances had not been received on Jan. 1, 1934, from about 460 of the banks not members of the Federal Reserve system then approved for insurance, and these banks became insured later. $x$
$x$ The board of directors determined that the Temporary Federal Deposit Tnsur-
ance Fund_and the Fund for Mutuals terminated at the close of business Aug. 22, ance.
$\mathbf{y}$ Oft the banks members of the Federal Reserve System, 5,153 were National banks y Ofthe banks members of the Federal Reserve System, 5,153 were Natorted by the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Board of Governors of the Federal
Reserve_System for Dee, 30, 1933, due to several successions and absorptions which Reserve place on Dec, 30 and 31 .
z Figures regarding number of banks insured in the Temporary Federal Deposit Insurance Fund have been revised since publi
Federal_Deposit Insurance Corporation, 1934.

SEC Criticizes Customers' Men but Overlooks Big Artificial ${ }_{\text {Market }}$ in United States Government Securities
To the Editor of the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle," New York City.
Sir: In a lecture at the New York Stock Exchange Institute, on Nov. 12, William O. Douglas, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, is reported to have made certain interesting comments on the behavior of "customers' men," Commissioner Douglas is reported to have said that to the extent that customers' men stimulate trading they accentuate the tendency of social and human values to disappear from the financial market. "They add," said he, "an artificial element to the market processes." Mr. Douglas's criticism, according to the report, then proceeded to call in question the management of "discretionary accounts." "There appears to be valid consideration for a rule which would effectually prohibit customers' men from employment of any discretionary trading power." And in summing up, Commissioner Douglas is quoted as saying that the institution of customers' men "cannot survive if it ostensibly serves the customers but actually serves the employees and employers."

Now, Commissioner Douglas's comments on customers' men we have said were interesting. They accuse customers' men of causing an artificial element in the market. They suggest that customers' men are not to be trusted with the management of "discretionary accounts." And, finally, they infer that customers' men, while ostensibly serving the customers, actually may be serving other interests. We are inclined to think that almost everyone will agree that an artificial element in a securities market is undesirable. We are inclined to think that almost everyone will agree that are inclined to think that almost everyone will agree that
discretionary power to buy securities with other people's discretionary power to buy securities with other people's
funds, if used to cause an artificial market value for those funds, if used to cause an artificial market value for those
securities, should indeed be limited, and that an institution, be it that of customers' men or be it that of banks, which ostensibly serves its clients, but in reality serves other interests, is a discredit to society, an institution which has no justification, an institution which, if it is to survive, must reform its malpractices. We will again say that Commissioner Douglas's comments are interesting, first, because they evince general principles of conduct with which all right-thinking men agree; secondly, because, if customers' right-thinking men agree; secondy, because, is customers gested, Commissioner Douglas's comments should enlighten customers so that they will be careful in entrusting their funds to the discretionary power of a customers' man, and so that thus a natural check may be offected upon such misconduct; but, most of all, we find Commissioner Douglas's comments interesting because they suggest to us in miniature a picture of a scene which on a grand and stupendous scale is at the present time being enacted, but concerning which we have been favored, as I can remember, with no warning comments by a member of the SEC.

Indeed, it would seem that again we experience the irony of being warned against an almost trivial danger, while a great danger, equally present, is entirely omitted from mengreat danger, equally present, is entirely omitted from men-
tion. Commissioner Douglas suggested that an artificial tion. Commissioner Douglas suggested that an artificial
element is caused in the market" for "stock" securities by the conduct of customers' men; but he did not suggest that a much greater artificial element is caused in the marke for "bond" securities by the conduct of persons responsible for instituting and maintaining the so-called "easy-money" policy. Commissioner Douglas suggested that customers men might misuse their power over discretionary accounts in carrying on operations in the stock market; but he did ot suggest that the banks might, on a far larger scale misuse their discretionary power over deposit accounts in carrying on operations in a bond market. Commissioner Douglas suggested that customers' men might, while osten sibly serving their customers, employ their discretionary power over their customers' funds, actually in serving their employees and employers; but he did not suggest that banks might, while ostensibly serving their depositors, in exercis ing discretionary power in the employment of their de positors' money, actually serve other interests-for example, a government which is borrowing heavily and which needs a market for its bonds.
Commissioner Douglas has rightly, we believe, expressed the opinion that the proper conduct of the customers' man is not to excite undue stimulation which will cause artificial values in the stock market, and that in the management of discretionary accounts the highest standards of conduct for fiduciaries should be the guide for the conduct of the customers' man. The opinion has also been expressed that the proper conduct of banks is not to make long-term loans, or loans for non-commercial purposes, and that the highest standards of liquidity should guide banks in investing their depositors' money. At the present moment we do not think depositors money. At the present moment we do not think values in the stock market is a very grave one. The volume of trading done on margin is at present exceptionally low. Most customers are now buying their stock securities outright with their own money, and most customers who thus buy outright are least apt to be excited or unduly stimulated by customers' men or to allow themselves to be misserved by customers' men's discretionary powers. On the other hand, the volume of government securities in the portfolios of banks is at a record high for all time; the depositors are not in a position to dictate to the banks how their money is to be employed and, therefore, we are of the opinion that the danger of artificial value in the market for government securities is a very grave, a very ominous danger at the present moment.
The liabilities of the banks to their depositors are shortterm, mostly demand, liabilities. In view of this, it has generally been considered good practice for banks to restrict the use of the funds entrusted to them to making short-term loans and to the purchase of self-liquidating short-term commercial paper. And in view of this same thing, it has generally been considered bad practice for banks to use their depositors' funds in the purchase of long-term securities, a large-scale liquidation of which, such as might be necessary suddenly to meet the short-term liabilities to depositors, might disturb the financial market.
After the war the banking system in this country was holding what was then considered an abnormal amount of government debt. According to the Federal Reserve statistics, reporting member banks held $\$ 1,979,839,000$ of government securities on Nov. 28, 1919, and the Federal Reserve banks $\$ 314,937,000$, making a total for the System of $\$ 2,294,-$ 776,000 . To correct the situation, member banks undertook a policy of liquidation, and within a year's time, by Nov. 26, 1920, reduced their holdings of government securities to $\$ 1,391,420,000$, a reduction of about $\$ 500,000,000$. During the year when this liquidation was effected the market price of government bonds fell about eight points. First Liberty 4s, conv. 1932-47, which were quoted at 94.30 on Nov. 22, 1919, were quoted on Nov. 27, 1920, at 86.60 .

Today the banks of this country are holding about seven times the amount of government securities which they held in 1919. The last reported figures available to us are for June 30, 1936. At this date the member banks of the Federal Reserve System are reported as holding in their portfolios about $\$ 11,721,000,000$ of direct obligations of the Federal Government and about $\$ 1,764,000,000$ of obligations guaranteed by the Federal Government, while the Federal Reserve banks are reported as holding an additional $\$ 2,430,000,000$ of direct obligations of the Federal Government. This makes a total direct and indirect Federal Government debt in the banking system at the present time of more than $\$ 15,915,000,000$.
Today the market prices of government securities are above par. During the last 10 years the outstanding debt of the Federal Government has experienced a net increase of more than $\$ 11,000,000,000$. During the last 10 years the banks have made net purchases of government securities of more than $\$ 10,000,000,000$. Now can we imagine how these purchases affect the market price of government bonds? Can we imagine what would be the effect on the price of government bonds were the banks now to adopt that policy which they adopted in 1919 , or should they be called upon suddenly to meet their liabilities to their
depositors?

In purchasing government securities as they are still doing, are not the banks doing that very thing-only on a far vaster scale-while Commissioner Douglas suggests that customers' men might do-that is, causing social and human values to disappear from the financial market, making it a place for something other than orderly investment and liquidation? Orderly investment and liquidation! Could there be an orderly liquidation of long-term government securities from the portfolios of banks today?
"They add an artificial element to the market processes," said Commissioner Douglas, speaking of customers' men. Might he not have more aptly applied these words in speaking of the banks, which have bought, and bought, and again bought government securities with the funds of their depositors?

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES (REVISED) (Based on Average Yields) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \text { Dearapes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S.S. } \\ & \text { Goovt. } \\ & \text { Bonds } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { All } 120 \\ \text { Domes- } \\ \text { ticp } \\ \text { Corp.* } \end{array}\right\|$ | 120 Domestic Corporate * by Ratinos |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \text { Domestic } \\ & \text { Corporate* by Groups } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Aaa | Aa | A | Baa | RR. |  | Indus. |
| Nov. 20 | 112.62 | 105.60 | 116.64 | 113.48 | 103.20 | 91.51 | 100.00 | 105.04 | 112.05 |
| 19 | 112.71 | 105.60 | 1168 | 113 | 103.20 | ${ }_{9}^{91.66}$ | 100.18 | 105.04 | ${ }_{112.05}^{12}$ |
| 18 | ${ }^{112.60}$ | ${ }^{105.60}$ | 16.64 | 113.27 | 103.20 1028 | ${ }_{91.66}^{91.81}$ |  | 105.04 | ${ }^{112.05}$ |
| $16-$ | 112.38 | 105.41 | 116.43 | ${ }_{113}^{13.27}$ | ${ }_{102.84}^{102.84}$ | ${ }_{91.51}$ | 100.00 | 104.67 |  |
| 14. | 112.32 | 105.22 | 116.64 | 113.27 | 102.66 | 91.35 | 99.83 |  | 111.84 |
| 13. | 112.25 | 105.22 | 116.64 | 1313.27 | ${ }^{102.66}$ | ${ }^{91.35}$ | ${ }^{99.83}$ |  |  |
| 12 | 112.19 | 105.22 | 116.64 |  | 102.66 |  | 100.18 |  |  |
| 110 | Stook | ${ }_{\text {Exchan }}$ | ge Clos | 113.07 | 102.48 | 91.66 | 100.00 | 104.48 |  |
| 7 | 111.75 | 105. | ${ }_{116.21}^{116.21}$ | 112.86 | 102.30 102.12 | ${ }_{99.66}^{91.66}$ |  | 104.30 | ${ }_{111.43}^{11.64}$ |
| 6 | 111.63 | ${ }^{104.85}$ | ${ }^{116.00}$ | ${ }^{121245}$ | ${ }^{102.12}$ | ${ }_{91}$ |  |  | ${ }^{111.23}$ |
| 4. |  | $1 \begin{aligned} & 104.67 \\ & 104.48\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{116.00}^{116.00}$ | ${ }_{112.25}^{12.25}$ | 101.76 101.58 1 | ${ }_{91.05}^{91.20}$ | ${ }_{99.48}^{99.48}$ | ${ }_{1}^{103.74} 1$ | 111.03 110.83 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 101 | 91.05 | 99.31 | 103.56 | 110.83 |
|  | 110.85 | 104.48 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 30 | 110.85 | 104.4 | 115.78 | 112.25 | 101.58 | ${ }_{91.20}^{91}$ | ${ }_{99}^{99.31}$ | 103.74 1034 | 111.03 |
| ${ }^{23}$ | 110.85 | 104 | 115 | 112.05 | 1101.76 | ${ }^{91.05}$ |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{16}{16}$ | 1110.91 | 104 | ${ }_{115.58}^{115.57}$ | ${ }_{111.64}^{11.84}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 101.94 \\ & 101.94\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{91.51}^{91.51}$ | ${ }_{99.83}^{99.83}$ | ${ }_{103.56}^{103.56}$ |  |
|  | 110.83 | 104 | 11.78 |  | 101.41 | 91.05 | ${ }_{99.48}$ | 103.20 | 110.43 |
| Sept $25-$ | 110.68 | 103.93 | 115.78 | 111.03 | 101.23 | ${ }_{90}^{90.59}$ | 998.97 |  | (110.24 |
| 18. | 111.04 | ${ }_{103}^{103 .}$ | ${ }_{116}^{116 .}$ | ${ }^{111.03}$ | - 101.08 | ${ }_{89} 90.14$ |  |  |  |
| 4 | 111.13 | $103.3 \pm$ | 115.78 | 110.83 |  | 89.25 | 97 |  | 110.24 |
| Aug. ${ }_{21}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }_{111}^{110.71}$ | ${ }_{102.86}^{102.84}$ | ${ }_{114.9}^{115.9}$ | 110.43 | $1{ }^{100.35}$ | ${ }_{87.93}^{88.51}$ | ${ }_{96.11}^{96.94}$ | 102.66 |  |
| 14 | ${ }_{111}^{110.59}$ | ${ }_{102}^{102 .}$ |  | ${ }_{110.43}^{10.4}$ | ${ }_{100}^{100.18}$ | ${ }_{88.22} 8$ | ${ }_{96.44}^{96.11}$ | 102.84 | ${ }_{109.44}^{109.64}$ |
|  |  | 102 | 114 | 10 | 100.00 | 88.07 | 96.28 | 102.66 | 109.64 |
| 24 | 110 109 | ${ }_{102}^{102}$ | ${ }_{114.72}^{114.93}$ | ${ }^{110.24}$ | ${ }_{99.48}^{99.83}$ | ${ }_{87.49}^{87.78}$ | ${ }_{95.29}^{95.78}$ | ${ }_{102.48}^{102.48}$ | ${ }_{109.05}^{109.44}$ |
| 17. | 109. |  |  | 109.64 |  | 87.07 | 94.97 | 102.48 | 108.66 |
| 10 |  |  | 4.93 | 109.64 | 98.97 | 86.50 | 94.49 | 102.48 |  |
| June 26 | 110.04 | ${ }_{101}^{101 .}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 114.93 \\ & 114.30\end{aligned}$ | 10909 | ${ }_{98.45}^{98.62}$ | ${ }_{86.07}^{85.79}$ | ${ }_{94.17}^{94.01}$ | 101.5 |  |
| 19 | 109.93 | ${ }_{101.06}$ | 114.30 | 108.85 | 98.62 | ${ }_{86.07}$ | ${ }_{94.49}$ | ${ }_{101.58}^{10}$ | 108.08 |
| 12 | 110.01 | 101 | 114.72 | 109.05 | 98.45 | 86.36 | ${ }^{94.33}$ |  | 108.66 |
| 5. | 109.99 | 100.88 | 114.30 | 108.85 | 98.28 | 85.65 | 93.69 | ${ }^{101.23}$ | 108.46 |
| Mه\% $29 .-$ | 1110.01 | ${ }^{101.068}$ | 114.51 | 109.05 | 98.45 | ${ }^{85.65}$ | ${ }_{93}^{93.85}$ | 101 | 108.46 |
| ${ }_{15}^{22}$ | 110.20 | 100.88 | 114.09 | 108.85 | 98.45 | 85.38 | ${ }_{93}^{93} 53$ | 101 |  |
| ${ }_{8}^{15}$ | 109.98 | 100 | 113.68 |  | 98.45 | 85.65 | 93.69 |  | ${ }^{108.46}$ |
|  | 109.70 | 100 | ${ }^{113.48}$ | 108.46 | ${ }^{98.11}$ | 84 | ${ }_{9}^{93}$ | 100 |  |
| Adr. $\mathrm{I}^{12}$ | 109.89 | ${ }_{100.18}^{99.83}$ | ${ }_{113.27}^{113.07}$ |  | ${ }_{97.78}^{97.78}$ | ${ }_{85.10}^{84.28}$ | ${ }_{92}^{92.4}$ | 100.18 |  |
| 17 | 109.96 | 100 | ${ }^{1313.48}$ | 107.88 | 98.11 | 8.07 | 93.8 | 100.53 | 108.08 |
| -1. ${ }^{-}$ | 109.64 | 100 | ${ }_{113}^{113}$ | (108.08 | ${ }_{97.95}^{98.11}$ | ${ }_{86.21}^{86.50}$ | 94.4 | 100.70 100.53 |  |
| Mar. 27 -- | 109.66 | 100.53 | 113.48 | ${ }^{107.88}$ | ${ }_{98.11}$ | 85.9 | 94.0 | 100.35 | 107.88 |
| 13 | 109.51 | 100. | ${ }_{113}^{113 .}$ | 108. | ${ }_{98.11}^{98.28}$ | ${ }^{85.79}$ | ${ }_{9}^{93.85}$ | ${ }^{100.53}$ | 108.27 |
| 13-7 | 109 |  | ${ }^{113.48}$ | ${ }_{108}^{108 .}$ | ${ }_{98.80}^{98.11}$ | ${ }_{87.64}^{85.79}$ | ${ }_{96.11}^{94.01}$ | ${ }_{100.53}^{10.18}$ |  |
| Feb. $28-$ | 109.03 | 101.23 | 113.07 | 108.46 | 98. |  | 95.4 | 100.53 | 107.69 |
| 21 |  | 101 | 113.07 | 108.27 | 98.45 | 88.22 | 95.9 | 100.35 | 108.08 |
| 14 |  | 101 | 13.07 |  | 97. | 87.78 | 95.13 | 100.53 |  |
|  | 108.21 |  | 12.86 |  |  | 86. | 94.1 | 100.3 | 88 |
| Jan.\|'31 | 108.03 |  | 2.25 |  |  | 85.93 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 12.25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 08.34 | 99. | 1.84 | 108.27 | 96.78 | 85.10 | 92.43 | 99.83 |  |
| $1{ }^{1} 10$ | 107.94 | ${ }_{97.95}^{98.97}$ |  |  | ${ }_{95.13}^{96.11}$ | ${ }_{82.40}^{83.87}$ | ${ }_{89.84}^{91.20}$ | 99.14 |  |
| High $193 \overline{6}$ | 11271 | ${ }^{105.60}$ | ${ }_{116.86}^{11.03}$ | ${ }_{113.68}^{106.22}$ | ${ }^{103.20}$ | ${ }_{91} 81$ | 100.18 | 105.04 |  |
| Low 1936 | 107.77 | 97.61 | 110.83 | 106.73 | 94.97 | 81.87 | ${ }^{89.55}$ | 98.62 |  |
| Hilgh 1935 | 109.20 | 97.45 | 110.83 | 106.73 | 94.81 | 81.61 | ${ }^{89.25}$ | ${ }_{88} 98$ | ${ }^{05.6}$ |
| Low 1935 | 105 | 88.07 | 103 | 95.78 | 2 | 68.17 | 79.70 | 82.79 | 94.17 |
| N | 107.56 | . 62 | 109.84 | 105.04 | 92.59 | 79.3 | 85.93 | 97.28 | 105.04 |
| Nov 20 | 104.50 | 86.36 | 102.66 | 95.29 | 85.3 | 68.17 | 84.69 | 81.3 | 93.69 |

If the aim of the SEC is then really to prevent artificial values in the financial market, would not this aim be better achieved if members of that Commission, instead of looking for motes in the eyes of customers' men, were to turn their attention to a real, a significant, case of artificiality in the financial market?

I am, Sir, \&c.,
A. J. BRUEN JR.

## The Course of the Bond Market

Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:
MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES (REVISED)
(Based on Individual Closing Prices)

| $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \text { Daily } \\ \text { Averajes } \end{gathered}$ | All120Domes DomesticCorp | 120 Domestic Corporate |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { For } \\ \text { eions } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aaa | Aa | A | Baa | $R R$. | P. U. | Indus. |  |
| Nov. 20. | 3.69 | 3.14 | 3.29 | 3.82 | 4.52 | 4.00 | 3.72 | 36 | 5.59 |
| 19-- | 3.69 | 3.13 | 3.28 | 3.82 | 4.51 | 3.99 | 3.72 | 336 |  |
| 18.- | 3.69 | 3.14 | 3.29 | 3.82 | 4.50 | 3.99 | 3.72 | 3.37 |  |
| 17-- | 3.70 | 3.15 | 3.30 | 3.84 | 4.51 | 3.99 | 3.73 | 3.37 |  |
| 16.- | 3.70 | 3.15 | 3.30 | 3.84 | 4.52 | 4.00 | 3.74 | 3.38 |  |
| 14 | 3.71 | 3.14 | 3.30 | 3.85 | 4.53 | 4.01 | 3.74 | 3.37 |  |
| 13 | 3.71 3 3 | 3.14 3.14 | 3.30 3.31 | 3.85 <br> 3.85 | 4.53 4.52 | 4.01 3.99 | 3.74 <br> 3.75 | 3.37 <br> 3.38 |  |
| 12. | Stock $\begin{array}{r}3.71 \\ \text { Ster }\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.14 \\ \text { Exchan } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.31 \\ \mathrm{ge} \\ \text { Clos } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{0 d}{ }^{3.85}$ | 4.52 | 3.99 | 3.75 | 3.38 |  |
| 10 | Stock 3.71 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Exchan } \\ 3.15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ge Clos } \\ 3.31 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\text {ed }} 3.86$ | 4.51 | 4.00 | 3.75 | 3.38 |  |
| 10 | 3.72 | 3.16 | 3.32 | 3.87 | 4.51 | 4.00 | 3.76 | 3.38 |  |
| 7. | 3.72 | 3.16 | 3.33 | 3.88 | 4.51 | 4.01 | 3.77 | 3.39 |  |
| 6 | 3.73 | 3.17 | 3.34 | 3.88 | 4.52 | 4.01 | 3.78 | 3.40 |  |
| 4 | 3.74 <br> 3.75 | 3.17 3.17 | 3.35 3.35 | 3.90 3.91 | 4.54 4.55 | 4.03 4.03 | 3.79 3.79 | 3.41 3.42 |  |
| 3 | Stock | Exchan | Clos |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 3.75 | 3.17 | 3.36 | 3.92 | 4.55 | 4.04 | 3.80 | 3.42 |  |
| Weekly- | 3.75 | 3.18 | 3.35 | 3.91 | 4.54 | 4.04 | 3.79 | 3.41 |  |
| 23-- | 3.75 | 3.18 | 3.36 | 3.90 | 4.55 | 4.04 | 3.79 | 4.42 | 5.6 |
| 16. | 3.74 | 3.19 | 3.37 | 3.89 | 4.52 | 4.01 | 3.80 | 3.42 | 5.6 |
|  | 3.74 | 3.18 | 3.38 | 3.89 | 4.52 | 4.01 | 3.80 | 3.42 | 5.65 |
| 2-- | 3.77 | 3.19 | 3.40 | 3.92 | 4.55 | 4.03 | 3.82 | 3.44 | 5.68 |
| Sept.25-- | 3.78 | 3.18 | 3.41 | 3.93 | 458 | 4.06 | 3.83 | 3.45 | ${ }^{5.88}$ |
| 18.- | 3.78 | 3.17 | 3.41 | 3.94 | 4.61 | 4.09 | 3.82 | 3.44 | 5.68 |
| 11.- | 3.79 | 3.17 | 3.41 | 3,93 | 4 | 4.10 | 3.82 <br> 3.84 | 3.44 | 5.67 |
|  | 3.81 | 3.18 | 3.42 | 3.95 398 | 4 | 4.13 4.18 | 3.84 3.85 | 3.45 3.47 | 570 |
| Aug. 28 | 3.84 | 3.20 | 3.44 | 3.98 3.99 | 4.72 4.76 | 4.18 4.23 | 3.85 3.85 | 3.47 3.48 | 5.71 5.76 |
| ${ }^{21}$ | 3.85 385 | 3.22 <br> 3.22 | 3.44 <br> 3.44 | 3.99 4.00 | 4.76 4.74 | 4.23 4.21 | 3.85 3.84 | 3.48 3.49 | 5.76 5.75 |
| 14-- | 3.85 <br> 3.85 <br> 8 | 3.22 3.22 | 3.44 <br> 3.44 | 4.00 4.00 | 4.74 4.75 | 4.22 | 3.85 3.85 | 3.48 | 5.82 |
| July 31.- | 3.86 | 3.22 | 3.45 | 4.01 | 4.77 | 4.25 | 3.86 | 3.49 | 5.75 |
| 24.- | 3.88 | 3.23 | 3.47 | 4.03 | 4.79 | 4.28 | 3.86 | 3.53 | 5.75 5.77 |
| 17.- | 3.90 | 3.23 | 3.48 | 4.05 | 4.82 | 4.30 | 3.86 | 3.53 | 5.77 |
| 10-- | 3.91 | 3.22 | 3.48 | 4.06 | 4.86 | 4.33 | 3.86 <br> 3.88 | 3.53 <br> 3.54 | 5.82 |
| June ${ }^{36--}$ | 3.93 3.94 | 3.22 3.25 3 | 3.49 3.51 | 4.08 4.09 | 4.91 4.89 | 4.36 4.35 | 3.88 <br> 3.91 | 3.54 3.55 | . 77 |
| June 26 -- | 3.94 <br> 3.94 | 3.25 3.25 | 3.51 3.52 | 4.09 4.08 | 4.89 4.89 | ${ }_{4.33}^{4.35}$ | ${ }_{3.91}^{3.91}$ | ${ }_{3.56}^{3.5}$ | 5.85 |
| 12-- | 3.93 | 3.23 | 3.51 | 4.09 | 4.87 | 4.34 | 3.91 | 3.53 | 5.95 |
| 5. | 3.95 | 3.25 | 3.52 | 4.10 | 4.92 | 4.38 | 3.93 | 3.54 | . 01 |
| May 29-- | 3.94 | 3.24 | 3.51 | 4.09 | 4.92 | 4.37 | 3.91 | 3.54 | 5.91 |
| 22 | 3.95 | 3.26 | 3.52 | 4.09 | 4.94 | 4.39 | 3.93 | 3.54 | 5.92 |
| 15- | 3.95 | 3.28 | 3.52 | 4.09 | 4.92 | 4.38 | 3.94 | 3.54 | 5.89 |
| 8 -- | 3.98 | 3.29 | 3.54 | 4.11 | 4.97 | 4.42 | 3.97 | 3.55 | 5.84 |
| 1.- | 4.01 | 3.31 | ${ }_{3}^{3.57}$ | 4.13 | 5.02 | 4.46 | 3.99 3.88 | ${ }_{3} 3.59$ | 5.96 |
| Apr. 24.- | 3.99 | 3.30 | 3.58 | 4.13 | 4.96 | 4.43 | 3.98 | 3.57 | 5.86 |
| 17. | 3.97 | 3.29 | 3.57 | 4.11 | 4.89 | 4.37 | 3.97 | 3.56 | 5.83 |
| 9. | 3.95 | 3.28 | 3.56 | 4.11 | 4.86 | 4.33 | 3.96 | 3.57 3.57 | 5.83 |
| Mar $27-$ | 3.96 <br> 3 | 3.27 3.29 3 | 3.56 <br> 3.57 | 4.12 4.11 | 4.88 4.90 | 4.34 4.36 | 3.97 3.98 | 3.57 3.57 | 5.85 |
| Mar. $27-$ | 3.97 <br> 3.96 | 3.29 <br> 3.28 | ${ }_{3.55}^{3.57}$ | 4.10 | 4.91 | 4.37 | 3.97 | 3.55 | . 8 |
| 13.- | 3.97 | 3.31 | 3.55 | 4111 | 4.91 | 4.36 | 3.99 | 3.56 | 5.9 |
|  | 3.92 | 3.29 | 3.53 | 4.07 | 4.78 | 4.23 | 3.97 | 3.55 | 5.87 |
| Feb. ${ }^{28}$ | 3.93 | 3.31 | 3.54 | 4.09 | 4.78 | 4 | 3.97 <br> 3.98 | ${ }_{3}^{3.58}$ | ${ }_{5.92}$ |
| 21-- | ${ }_{3}^{3.92}$ | 3.31 3.31 | ${ }_{3.56}^{3.55}$ | 4.09 4.12 | 4.74 4.77 | 4.24 4.29 | 3.98 3.97 | 3.56 3.56 | ${ }_{6.07}$ |
| 14-- | 3.94 <br> 3.97 | ${ }_{3.32}$ | ${ }_{3.56}$ | 4.15 | 4.84 | 4.35 | 3.98 | 3.57 | 6.10 |
| Jan. ${ }^{\text {a }} 31 .-$ | 4.00 | 3.85 | 3.57 | 4.18 | 4.90 | 4.42 | 3.99 | 3.59 | 6.13 |
| - 24 | 4.00 | 3.35 | 3.57 | 4.16 | 4.90 | 4.42 | 4.00 | 3.57 3 | .11 |
|  | 4.02 4.06 | 3.37 3.38 3. | 3.55 <br> 3.59 | 4.19 4.23 | 4.96 5.05 | 4.46 4.54 | 4.05 | 3.61 3.67 | 6.26 |
| 3-- | 4.12 | 3.41 | ${ }_{3.62}^{3.59}$ | 4.29 | 5.16 | 4.63 | 4.07 | 3.67 | 6.2 |
| Low 1936 | 3.69 | 3.13 | 3.28 | 3.82 | 4.50 | 3.99 | 3.72 | 3.36 | 5.5 |
| High 1936 | 4.14 | 3.42 | 3.63 | 4.31 | 5.20 | 4.65 | 4.08 | 3.68 3.69 | \% 5 |
| Low 1935 | 4.15 4.75 | 3.42 3.80 | 3.63 4.25 | 4.31 4.83 | 5.22 6.40 | 4.67 5.37 | 4.08 5.13 | 3.69 4.35 | 5. |
| ${ }^{\text {High }} \mathrm{Yr}$ A Ago | 4.75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov 20.35 | 4.26 | 3.47 | 3.72 | 4.45 | 5.40 | 4.90 | 4.16 | 3.72 |  |
| $2 Y 78 . A p 0$ Nov 20.34 | 4.87 | 3.85 | 4.28 | 4.94 | 6.40 | 4.99 | 5.24 | 4.38 | . |

"These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond (4\% coupon, maturing in 30 years) and do not purport to she relative movement of yield averages, the latter being the truer picture of the bond market.

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, Nov. 20, 1936.
Business activity is more than holding its own, according to the latest reports of the "Journal of Commerce," which sets the business index figure at 99.8, as compared with a revised figure of 99.0 for the previous week and 84.0 for the corresponding week of 1935. A new 1936 high for automotive activity and gains for car loadings and electric output offset declines in coal output and petroleum runs to stills. The belief is quite general among careful observers that there will be no important recession in business for at least two months, with the improvement even extending through the first quarter of the year. Only the usual shutdowns for the holidays and inventory-taking seem likely to interrupt the upward trend. The spending wave which has developed since the election, together with the brighter prospects in several basic industries, and promise of a great Christmas trade following general wage increases and bonuses, are the factors responsible for the strong feeling of optimism that
prevails generally. Virtually all branches of the textile industry are now assured of high operations through the first weeks of 1937. In the automotive industry optimism and prospects never ran higher. The late start on assemblies of the new models supports the conclusion that automobile production will not decline as sharply in January and February next year as was the case in 1936. There seems every indication that steel prices will be advanced for the first quarter, which should bring in a sufficient volume of orders to insure a high rate of steel activity through the early part of next year, so well-informed quarters assert. Orders for steel from the automobile industry keep gaining as production climbs above 100,000 cars a week. From present indications the rail roads will be substantial buyers of steel the balance of the year. Production of electricity by the electric light and power industry last week rose but slightly from the preceding week, but as compared with the corresponding week of 1935 showed a gain of $11.9 \%$. Car loadings for the week

## Volume 143

Financial Chronicle
showed an increase of 25,354 cars over the previous week and a gain of 154,944 cars, or $24.6 \%$, compared with a year ago. Retail trade volume during the week was $3 \%$ to $10 \%$ higher than the preceding week and $15 \%$ to $22 \%$ larger than the same week last year. Wholesale volume rose $20 \%$ to $25 \%$ over the 1935 week. Roger W. Babson, noted economist, believes we are on the threshold of a period of business expansion. He thinks it quite possible we shall exceed the peak volumes of business activity recorded in 1929. Early in the week temperatures were decidedly lower in the Lake region, with White River, Ont., reporting 18 degrees on the morning of the 10th. A reaction to much warmer temperatures followed, and while colder weather was reported at most Atlantic coast and St. Lawrence and Ohio Valley sections, increases in temperature of 2 to 48 degrees were general in the interior and at Western points. During the early part of the week cold weather prevailed in most of the Eastern and Southern States. The lowest temperature reported during the week in the United States was 4 degrees, at Greenville, Me., on the 11th. No zero weather occurred in the United States, though temperatures of freezing or below were reported as far south as central Georgia and Alabama, and at Meridian, Miss. The week generally favored farm work in most sections. Weather in the New York City area was quite cold during the early part of the week, with conditions generally fair. Today it was fair and cold here, with temperatures ranging from 31 to 49 degrees. The forecast was for cloudy and warmer tonight. Partly cloudy and colder Saturday, with lower temperatures Saturday night. Sunday fair and cold. Overnight at Boston it was 30 to 36 degrees; Baltimore, 32 to 38; Pittsburgh, 32 to 42; Portland, Me., 24 to 32 ; Chicago, 34 to 38 ; Cincinnati, 34 to 42 ; Cleveland, 36 to 42 ; Detroit, 32 to 38; Charleston, 38 to 54; Milwaukee, 34 to 38 ; Savannah, 40 to 58; Dallas, 48 to 66 ; Kansas City, 42 to 48 ; Springfield, Mo., 36 to 50 ; Oklahoma City, 42 to 50 ; Sal Lake City, 30 to 56 ; Seattle, 46 to 60 ; Montreal, 24 to 34 and Winnipeg, 42 to 56.

Recovery Movement Viewed by Col. Ayres of Cleveland Trust Co. as Gaining Strong Momentum, Supported by Governmental Expenditures-Finds, However, Construction, Capital Goods and Export Trade Operating at Levels Below Normal
Stating that "we are in a recovery movement which has gained a strong momentum, and which promises to continue for many months to come," Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, VicePresident of the Cleveland Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, adds that "it is still predominantly a consumers' goods re covery, and in keeping with that characteristic it promises to produce in this month and next the best holiday trade since those of the prosperity years." "It is a recovery strongly supported by large governmental expenditures, and that condition is likely to be maintained," observes Colonel Ayres in the company's "Business Bulletin," issued Nov. 16. In part, he likewise says:
There are three parts of our business economy that are still operating at levels that are far below normal, and which account for most of our unemployment. These are construction, the making of capital goods, and it does not appear probable that the election results will in of them, and or retard the rates of improvement. Construction is increasing in accelerate but it is held back by high costs. A vast amount of covernmental volume, and effort has been devoted to attempts to stimulate it, but without availing much to speed up private expenditure.
The production of capital goods is largely dependent on new financing by corporations. The volume of new financing depends on the degree of willingness that business leaders may have to assume new risks in the hope of making greater profits. It depends on long-range confidence in the future, and the continuing development of this recovery depends on the rate at which that kind of confidence increases. World conditions largely beyond our control will probably determine the near-to future of our foreign trade.

## Moody's Commodity Index At New High

Moody's Daily Index of Staple Commodity Prices made a new high of 189.2 this Wednesday, and closed at 189.1 on Friday, as compared with 186.9 a week ago.
The main factors in this week's advance were sharp increases in hide and wool prices. There were also gains for silk, cocoa, rubber, wheat, corn, lead, cotton and coffee Prices of silver, steel, hogs and sugar declined moderately, while there was no net change for copper.
The movement of the index during the week, with comparisons, is as follows:

| Fri. | Nov. 13-------------186.9 | 2 Weeks Ago, Nov. 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mon. | Nov. 16 | Month Ago, Oct. 20..-------182.7 |
| Tues. |  | 1935 High-Oct. 7 \& 9 |
| Wed. | Nov. 18-------------189.2 | 1936 Low-March 18 |
| Fri. | Nov. 20------------------189.1 | 1936 High-Nov. $18 . .$. |

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings Gain 25,354 Cars in

 Week Ending Nov. 14Loadings of revenue freight for the week ending Nov. 14, 1936, totaled 784,672 cars. This is an increase of 25,354 cars, or $3.3 \%$, from the preceding week, a gain of 154,944 cars, or $24.6 \%$, over the total for the like week of 1935 , and an increase of 199,638 cars, or $34.1 \%$ over the total loadings for the corresponding week of 1934 . For the week
ended Nov. 7 loadings were $16 \%$ above those for the like week of 1935, and $27.7 \%$ over those for the corresponding week of 1934 . Loading for the week ended Oct. 31 showed a gain of $19.4 \%$ when compared with 1935 and a rise of $32.8 \%$ when comparison is made with the same week of 1934. The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Nov. 14, 1936, loaded a total of 371,505 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 355,029 cars in the preceding week and 302,507 cars in the seven days ended Nov. 16, 1935. A comparative table follows:
REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

|  | Loaded on Own LinesWeeks Ended |  |  | Receited from Connections Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nor. } 14 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } 7 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } 16 \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } 14 \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Noo. } 7 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Voo. } 16 \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |
| Atchison T | 24,220 | 23,251 | 19,885 | 6,486 | 872 | 5,359 |
| Baitimore \& Ohio | 34,705 |  | 26,138 | 16,803 | ${ }^{16,831}$ |  |
|  | 19,802 | 24,808 | ${ }^{22,699}$ | ${ }_{9}^{12,393}$ |  |  |
| Chicago Milw. St. P. \& Pa | 22,710 | 21,683 | 19,139 | . 69 |  |  |
| hleago \& North Wester | 17, |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guif Coast Lines |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1,960}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2,167}$ | 4, |  | 3,218 |  |  |
| Missouri Pacific RR. | 18,077 | ${ }_{4}^{17}{ }^{17} 108$ | ${ }^{14,341}$ | 9,997 |  |  |
| New York Central Line | 44, ${ }_{5}$ | ${ }^{4,219}$ | ${ }_{4,214}^{37,263}$ | 10,496 | ${ }^{40,40}$ |  |
| NewYork Chicago \& St. | 25,556 | 23,440 | 20,415 | ${ }_{4,928}$ | 5 |  |
| Pennsylvania RR |  | 6, |  | 46, |  |  |
| Pere Marquette R |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wabsh RR. | c,051 | 5.6 | 5,019 | 8,916 | 8,504 | 5 |
| Total | 371,505 | 355,029 | 302,507 | 218,74 | 213, | 173,597 |
| x Excludes cars interchanged between S. P. Co.-Pacific Lines and Texas \& Orleans RR. Co. <br> TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTION: (Number of Cars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Weks Enaba |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nor. 14, 1936 |  | Nov. 7, 1936 |  | Nov. 16, 1935 |  |
| Cock Island | 26,491 36,19015,806 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25,635 \\ & 35,176 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20,900 \\ & 28,215 \\ & 12,393 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 78,487 |  | 75,966 |  | 61,508 |  |

The Association of American Railroads, in reviewing the week ended Nov. 7, 1936, reported as follows:
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Nov. 7 totaled 759,318 cars. This was an increase of 104,371 cars, or $15.9 \%$, compared with the corresponding week in 1935, and an increase of 164,528 cars, or $27.7 \%$, above the corresponding week in 1934, but a
Loading of revenue freight for the week of Nov. 7 was a decrease of 54,857 cars, or $6.7 \%$, below the preceding week, due, in part, to the seasonal decline in traffic and in part to Election Day.
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 308,526 cars, a decrease of 26,842 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 43,801 cars above the corresponding week in 1935 and 84,176 cars above the corresponding week in 1934
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 168,551 cars, a decrease of 2,039 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,188 cars above the corresponding week in 1935 and 8,537 cars above the same week in 1934.
Coal loading amounted to 151,184 cars, a decrease of 13,414 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 26,714 cars above the corresponding week in 1935 and 24,840 cars above the same week in 1934
Grain and grain products loading totaied 29,327 cars, a decrease of 4,288 cars below the preceding week and 1,262 cars below the corresponding week in 1933, but an increase of 2,061 cars above the same week in 1934. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week ended Nov. 7 totaled 18,058 cars, a decrease of 2,975 cars below the preceding week this year andi 1,835 cars below the same week in 1935 . Live stock loading amounted to 19,077 cars, a decrease of 2,889 cars
below the preceding week, but an increase of 147 cars above the same below the preceding week, but an increase of 147 cars above the same week in 1934. In the Western districts alone, loading of live stock for the week ended Nor 7 toted 15,239 cars a decrease of 2,549 care below tho wreek ended Nov. this yar and a decrease of 195 cars below the same preceding week
Forest products loading totaled 32,548 cars, a decrease of 3,890 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,847 cars above the same week in 1935 and $\mathbf{1 1 , 1 5 4}$ cars above the same week in 1934.
Ore loading amounted to 38,791 cars, a decrease of 1,776 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 21,337 cars above the corresponding week in 1935 and 31,939 cars above the corresponding week in 1934.
Coke loading amounted to 11,314 cars, an increase of 281 cars above the preceding week, 4,599 cars above the same week in 1935, and 5,829 cars above the same week in 1934.
All districts reported increases in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight compared with the corresponding weeks in 1935 and 1934.
Loading of revenue freight in 1936 compared with the two previous years and in 1930 follow:

|  | 1936. | 1935 | 1934 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Four weeks | 2,3 | 2,169,146 | 2,183,081 | 3,470,797 |
| Frve weeks in Februar |  | 2,927,453 $2,408,319$ | $\xrightarrow{2,920,192} \mathbf{2 6 1 , 8 9 5}$ | ${ }^{4,380,615}$ |
| Four weeks in April. | 2,544,843 | 2,302,101 | ${ }^{2}, 344,460$ | 3,653,575 |
| Five weeks in May | 3,351,801 | - , 2887,975 | - | - |
| Four weeks in June | 2,825,547 |  |  | - ${ }_{\text {3,683,338 }}$ |
| ve weeks in Aug | 3,701,056 | 3,098,001 | ${ }^{3,072,864}$ | 4,608,697 |
| ur weeks in September- | 3,061,119 | 边, 628,482 | - | 3,840,292 |
| Flive weeks in October | 4,095,623 | - ${ }^{3,654,947}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,144, } 594 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 829,023 |
| Total | 31,033,533 | 27,332,082 | 27,105,230 | 40,846,835 |

In the following table we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Nov. 7, 1936. During this period a total of 113 roads
showed increases when compared with the same week last year. The most important of these roads which showed increases were the Pennsylvania System, the New York

Central Lines, the Baltimore \& Ohio RR., the Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe System, Southern Pacific RR. (Pacific Lines), and the Illinois Central System:


## Wholesale Commodity Prices Reached Highest Level in <br> Six Years During Week Ended Nov. 14, According to National Fertilizer Association

The general trend of wholesale commodity prices was upward during the week ended Nov. 14, the weekly index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association reaching the highest point since November, 1930. Based on the 1926-29 average as 100 , the index last week stood at $80.6 \%$ as compared with $80.2 \%$ in the preceding week. A month ago it registered $80.1 \%$ and a year ago $78.5 \%$. Prior to last week, the highest point during the recovery period was $80.5 \%$, recorded in the week of Sept. 19. The announcement by the Association, under date of Nov. 16, went on to say:
Seven of the principal group indexes advanced last week and only one declined, indicating the broad nature of the upward movement in prices. The largest increase took place in the food group, the result of 14 items in the group advancing and seven declining, but the group index was still below the level reached in September. Higher prices for hogs, poultry
and milk were responsible for a slight rise in the farm product index, and milk were responsible for a slight rise in the farm product index,
which reached a new high level for the recovery period. Cotton and corn were lower, while small grains moved upward. The textile price index was higher than at any time since the first week of the year, with the increase caused by higher quotations for cotton textiles, fwool and silk. increase caused by higher quotations for cotton textiles, wool and silk.
For the third consecutive week the index of metal prices advanced to a new high point for the year and the recovery period; non-ferrous metals were all higher during the week, while the only decline in the group was a
slight drop in the price of steel scrap. A small drop in the building material index was brought about by a decline in the price of Southern pine more than offsetting advances in oak flooring and glass.
week weclines; in the second preceding week there were 29 advances and 23 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

| Per Cent Each Bearoup Bothe Total Index | Group | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Latest } \\ \text { Week. } \\ \text { Noo. } 14, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Preced' } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Noo. } 7, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Alto } \\ \text { Otc.17, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { Nov. 16, } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods- | ${ }_{79}^{82.5}$ | ${ }_{81}^{81.3}$ | 81.7 | 83.0 |
|  | Fats and oils, | ${ }_{93.6}^{79.1}$ | ${ }_{95}^{79.4}$ | ${ }^{79.4}$ |  |
| 23.0 | Farm products | 80.8 | 80.5 | ${ }_{80.2} 9$ | 75.8 |
|  | Cotton. | ${ }^{66.8}$ | ${ }^{68.1}$ | ${ }^{67} 78$ | ${ }_{74.9}^{67.9}$ |
|  | Livestoc | 77.8 | ${ }_{76.7}$ |  |  |
| 17.3 | Fuels. | 79.7 | 79.7 | 79.8 | 76.1 |
| 10.8 | Misceilineous commodities.- | 79.7 | 79.3 | 78.3 | ${ }_{72} .5$ |
| 8.2 | Textlles | 71.1 | 70.5 | 69.6 | 71.6 |
| ${ }_{6} 7.1$ | Metals- | 87.7 | 88.7 | 88.7 | 84.1 |
| 1.3 | Bumling materials- | ${ }_{96.3}^{83.0}$ | ${ }_{96.3}^{83.1}$ | ${ }_{96.2}^{82.6}$ | 78.2 95.6 |
| ${ }^{.3}$ | Fertulizer materials. | 68.0 | 96.3 67.9 | ${ }^{967.2}$ | 95.6 66.0 |
| ${ }_{3}{ }^{3}$ | Fartillizers maineine- | 74.6 92.6 | 74.6 92.6 | 74.6 92.6 | 72.7 92.0 |
| 100.0 | All groups combined | 80.6 | 80.2 | 80.1 | 78.5 |

"Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced 0.1 Point During Week Ended Nov. 17-Foreign Prices Lower During October
A further slight advance in the "Annalist" weekly index of wholesale commodity prices reflected higher grains and textiles. The index rose to 129.4 on Nov. 17 from $1 \overline{29.3}$ on Nov. 10. The "Annalist" added:
Wheat, corn and rye advanced sharply, while advances also took place in oats, cocoa, coffee, and sugar, cotton, wool and silk, and in rubber, lead and zinc. Steers and hogs declined under usually heavy shipments, butter and eggs, rice, apples, and tin
THE "ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES. $\quad(1913=100$.

|  | Nov. 17, 1936 | Nor. 10, 1936 | Noo. 19, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products. | 129.0 | a128.4 | 121.1 |
| Food products. | 127.8 | 129.2 | 135.7 |
| Textile products | *116.3 | a116.4 | 119.2 |
| Fuels.- | 166.9 | 166.9 | 169.3 |
| Metals | 115.7 | 115.7 | 111.6 |
| Building materials | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.6 |
| Chemicals | 97.7 | 97.7 | 98.2 |
| Miscellaneous | 90.3 | 89.9 | 85.0 |
| All commodities <br> b All commodities on old dollar bsals | $129.4$ | ${ }_{0}^{2129.3}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 128.5 \\ 76.3 \end{array}$ | * Prellminary. a Revis

Regarding foreign commodity prices during October, the "Annalist" said:
Foreign commodity prices tended on the whole toward weakness last month, reflecting the unsettlement in world markets caused by the recent devaluations and the weakness of foreign exchange in several European countries, in England particularly. The Annalist international composite decimed 0.2 points to $74.7 \%$ of the 1913 average (subject to revision). greater strength ity prices in world markets were also hesitan, recovery and rearmament demand, than by the animal and vegetable products. Weekly index numbers suggest, however, that the uncertainty is only temporary.
MONTHLY FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES (In currency of country; Index on gold basis also shown for countries with deprectated

|  | $\begin{gathered} { }^{*} \text { Oct., } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a Septe., } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{A}{A}{ }_{1936}$ | Oct. 1935 | ${ }^{+}$P. C. <br> Change <br> Sept. to <br> ${ }^{*}{ }_{1}$ Oct. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 127.2 | 127.8 | 127.8 | 129.2 | $1-0.5$ |
| Gold basis | ${ }^{7} 120.15$ | 75.8 | 75.8 119.0 | ${ }^{76.6}$ | $1-0.9$ |
| - Gold basis | ${ }^{*} 70.9$ | 70.4 | 70.8 | 66.9 | +0.7 |
| United King dom | 116.0 | 114.3 | 113.2 | 108.3 | +1.5 |
| Gold basis | 69.0 | 69.8 | 69.5 | 65.0 | T -1.1 |
| France Cold | ${ }_{*}^{* 460}$ | ${ }_{*}^{420}$ | 403 403 | 342 | +9.5 |
| Germany | ${ }_{*}{ }^{323} 104.2$ | ${ }^{+315} 104$ | ${ }^{404.6}$ \% | 102.8 | $\frac{1}{2.0}$ |
| Japan | 151.5 | 151.7 | 149.2 | 146.6 | -0.1 |
| Gold basis | 51.4 | 52.9 | $52.4{ }^{7}$ | 50.1 | $-2.8$ |
| "Annalist" composite in gold_ $\mathrm{b}_{-}$ | *74.7 | 74.9 | 77.8 | 74.2 | -0.3 |

 Germany
"Annalist" Monthly"Index" of Business Shows Activity Rose During ${ }^{\prime}$ October to Highest ${ }_{\perp}$ Level Since February, 1930
Increased output of iron and steel and rising freight shipments were largely responsible for ${ }^{\circ}$ a further gain in business activity last month, according to the monthly review of domestic business"by H. F. Hansen"in the "Annalist" (New York) of "Nov. 20. The "Annalist" Index of Business Activity rosēto 103.5 (preliminary) in October from 102.7 in September, 102.5 In \& August and 102.3 in July. The index is now the highest since February, 1930, and has recovered $7.5 \%$ of its loss during the depression. Thë "Annalist" adds:
The most important single factor in the rise of the combined index was a. gain in the "adjusted index of steel ingot production. Substantial gains were also recorded 'by freight, carloadings and pig iron production. Smaller increases were shown ${ }^{3}$ by automobile production, zinc production and rayon consumption. The ${ }_{3}^{*}$ adjusted index iof cotton consumption declined substantially from the high, September level, although conditions in the industry remain very favorable. Silk consumptionand lumber production declined moderately. The electric power index was unchanged.
TABLE 1-THE "ANNALIST" INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND

|  | Oct., 1936 | Sept., 1936 | Aug., 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frelght car loadings. | 97.2 | 94.7 | 93.0 |
| Miscellaneous | 93.8 | 92.2 | 89.8 |
| Other- | 104.0 | 99.7 | 99.4 |
| Electric power production | p104.7 | $r 104.7$ | $r 104.9$ |
| Manufacturing |  | 110.9 | $r 110.8$ |
| Steel ingot production. | 112.4 | 108.9 | 108.9 |
| Pig iron production. | p114.1 | 107.5 $r 124.8$ | 100.0 |
| Textlie activity .-.-...- | $\begin{array}{r}p 115.1 \\ \hline 124.3\end{array}$ | r124.8 137.2 | 124.6 133.3 |
| Wool consumptlon. |  | 112.1 | 112.1 |
| silk consumption.- | 79.2 | 87.2 | 83.2 |
| Rayon consumption | 107.3 | 100.3 | 126.7 |
| Boot and shoe productl |  |  |  |
| Automobile production | p97.5 86.6 | 91.7 87.7 | 107.3 86.6 |
| Cement production.. | ---- | 89.9 | 71.8 |
| Mining | 84.2 | 87.7 | ${ }_{783.4}$ |
| Zine production. | 84,2 | 81.1 <br> 0.9 | ${ }_{771.3}^{783.4}$ |
| Combined index. | p103.5 | r102.7 | $r 102.5$ |

p Preliminary. $r$ Revised,

TABLE II-THE COMBINED INDEX SINCE JANUARY, 1931

|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 92.2 | 87.2 | 79.6 | 87.5 | 73.4 | 84.1 |
| February | 88.9 | 86.7 | 83.2 | 66.1 | 71.4 | 85.7 |
| March. | 89.4 | 84.4 | 84.6 | 62.5 | 69.8 | 87.5 |
| April. | 94.1 | 82.8 | 85.9 | 69.2 | 66.8 | 88.7 |
| May | 95.8 | 81.8 | 86.4 | 77.3 | 64.3 | 87.7 |
| June. | 97.6 | 82.0 | 83.8 | 87.5 | 63.9 | 85.1 |
| July- | $r 102.3$ | 82.7 | 78.0 | 94.0 | 62.9 | 85.3 |
| August | $r 102.5$ | 84.9 | 75.1 | 87.5 | 64.4 | 81.6 |
| Oetober.. | ${ }_{\text {p103.5 }}$ | 86.1 89.1 | 71.4 | 82.0 78.5 | 68.5 | 78.5 |
| November |  | 92.0 | 76.0 | 75.3 | 69.2 | 75.6 |
| December | --.- | 96.7 | 82.4 | 77.5 | 68.8 | 75.2 |

Increase of $0.9 \%$ in Wholesale Commodity Prices During Week Ended Nov. 14 Reported by United StatesDepartment of Labor
Wholesale commodity prices advanced $0.9 \%$ during the week ending Nov. 14, according to an announcement made Nov. 19 by Commissioner Lunin of the Bureau of Lanor Statisties, United States Department of Labor. "The advance brought the composite index to the highost point$82.0 \%$ of the 1926 average-reached during the past six years," Mr. Lubin said. "Each group index with the exception of fuel and lighting materials showed an increase over the preceding week." Contmuing, Mr. Lupin stated:
Compared with the corresponding week of last year, the all-commodity index is higher by $2 \%$. In the 12 -month period the level of farm products has risen $9.9 \%$; that for miscellaneous commodities has risen $9.1 \%$; with other increases ranging from $09 \%$ to $2.4 \%$. The index for foods is $1.6 \%$
below the level of a vear ago and that for textile products is $0.8 \%$ lower. below the level or a year ago and that for textile products is $0.8 \%$ lower.
Whilesale prices of raw materials advanced $1.1 \%$ during the week, semimanufactured articles rose $2.5 \%$ and finished products increased $0.6 \%$. At the same time, "all commodities other than farm products" advanced $0.7 \%$ and "all commodities other than farm products and foods" increased $0.6 \%$. In the year period the non-agricultural level showed an increase of $0.5 \%$ and the level for industrial commodities advanced $2.3 \%$.
The following is also from the Commissioner's announcement of Nov. 19:
Market prices of farm products advanced $\mathbf{1 . 5 \%}$, due largely to sharp increases in grains, livestock and poultry, eggs, potatoes and wool. Other farm product items for which higher prices were reported were cotton, lemons, hay and leaf tobacco. Average prices for oranges, fresh milk in the Chicago market, peanuts and alraira seed were lower. farm products index 85.5 -is the highesh reached since Jume, 1930
Wholesale food prices rose 1.1 or por the second week of septer reported prices were reported for butter, cheese, rye and wheat flour, hominy grits, pepper, raw and granulated sugar and coconut oil. Individual food prices pepper, raw and granuated sugar and coconut oil. corn, fresh lamb, fresh pork, cured fish and cottonseed oil.
Rising prices for leather, packers' cowhides, goatskins and kipskins caused the index for the hides and leather products group to advance $0.6 \%$. No change was reported for shoes and other leather products.
The index for textile products rose to $72.4 \%$, the highest point reached since early January. This advance was due to sharp increases for cotton textiles, raw silk and woolen textiles. Clothing and knit goods remained unchanged from the level of the preceding week and other textile products, including burlap and raw jute, showed minor increases.
Fluctuating prices in the fuel and lighting materials group resulted in no change in the index for the group as a whole. A fractional decrease in petroleum products was counterbalanced by slighty higher prices for gas.
In the metals and metal products group, which increased $0.7 \%$ to the highest point of the past two years, agricultural implements, iron and steel, and plumbing and to higher prices rangling from $2 \%$ for pig zinc to $17 \%$ for pig tin, rose $4.9 \%$. largely largel makd and did not change
The level for the chemicals and drugs group rose $0.4 \%$, due mainly to increased prices for copper sulphate, copra, inedible tallow and vegetable oils. Fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers remained unchanged from the level of the preceding week.
The housefurnishings group advanced $0.1 \%$ with furniture and furnshings showing similar increases.
Average prices of cattle feed were $5 \%$ higher than last week. Automobile tires and tubes rose approximately $8 \%$ in average prices and crude rubber advanced $4.2 \%$. Higher prices for chemical wood pulp caused the index for paper and pulp to show a fractional increase.
The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes 784 price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets and is based on the average for the year 1926 as 100.

The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past five weeks and for Nov. 16, 1935, Nov. 17, 1934, Nov. 18. 1933, and Nov. 19, 1932:
(1926=100.0)
Commodity Groups
All commodities
Farm pro
Hides and leather products.
Textile products. ......-.-.--
Fuel and lighting materials Fuel and lighting materials-:Metals and metal products. Chemicals and drugs...-
Housefurnishing goods.Mousefurnishing goo
Raw materials...
Seml-manutactured artic---
Finished products-arine-
farm products
All commoditles other than

* Not computed.

October Chain Store'Sales $\mathbf{1 8 . 3 6 \%}$ Above a Year Ago
According to a compilation made by Merrill, Lynch \& Co., 29 chain store companies, including two mail order companies reported an increase in sales of $18.36 \%$ for October, 1936 over October, 1935. Excluding the two mail order companies the 27 other companies reported an increase in sales of $13.34 \%$.

Sales of these 29 companies showed an increase of $13.64 \%$ for the 10 months of 1936 over the 10 months of 1935. Excluding the two mail order companies, the 27 chains reported an increase of $9.74 \%$.
The following table shows the amount of sales and the percentage of increase, by groups, for the month of October and the 10 months ended Oct. 31:

| Sales-October | 1936 | 1935 | Per Cent <br> Increase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 Grocerles | \$62,719,440 | \$58,999,173 | 6.31\% |
| 10 Five-and-Tens. | 72,375,375 | 63,079,781 | 14.73 |
| 4 Apparel. | 36,013,088 | 30,082,476 | 19.71 |
| 2 Drug | 7,463,575 | 6,594,411 | 13.18 |
| 3 Shoe. | 6,482,792 | 5,338,121 | 21.44 |
| 1 Auto sup | 2,661,000 | 1,531,000 | 73.81 |
| Total 27 chains Maill order compan | $\begin{array}{r} 187,715,270 \\ 94655,715 \end{array}$ | $165,624,962$ $72,954,645$ | 13.34 29.75 |
| Total 29 companies | \$282,370,985 | \$238,579,607 | 18.36 |
| Sales-10 Months- |  |  |  |
|  | \$668,829,592 | \$621,555,517 | 7.61\% |
| 10 Five-and-Tens | 593,704,025 | 544,393,283 | 9.06 |
| 4 Apparel. | 252,819,223 | 219,853,582 | 14.99 |
| 2 Drug. | 68,345,508 | 62,981,547 | 8.52 |
| 3 Shoe. | 55,216,817 | 47,248,942 | 16.86 |
| 1 Auto supp | 19,863,000 | 15,558,000 | 27.67 |
| Total 27 chains. | \$1,658,778,165 | \$1,511,590,871 | 9.74 |
| 2 Mall order companies | 697,673,834 | 562,111,004 | 24.12 |
| Total 29 companies... | \$2,356,451,999 | \$2,073,701,875 | 13.64 |

September Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers Up 19.2\%-Revenues Gain $10.4 \%$
The following statistics, covering $100 \%$ of the electric light and power industry, were released on Nov. 12 by the Edison Electric Institute:
source and disposal of energy and sales
TO ULTIMATE CONSUMERS Month of September

|  | 1936 | 1935 | Per Cent Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kilowath-hours Generated (Net)x: <br> By fuel. |  |  | +30.2+0.9 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 9,167,820.000 \\ 143,472,000 \\ 98,891,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,654,367,000 \\ 20331,000 \\ 89,190,000 \end{array}$ | +19.8 |
| Energy purchased tro |  |  |  |
| Net interna |  |  |  |
| Total--------- | $\begin{array}{r} 242,363,000 \\ 40,572,000 \\ 106,766,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 292,611,000 \\ 40,729,000 \\ 110,827,000 \end{array}$ |  |
| \%ations |  |  |  |
| Energy used in electric railway |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 147,338,000 \\ 9,262,845,000 \\ 1,35,613, .00 \\ 7,910,232,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\square^{-18.8}$ |
| Total energy for distribution- |  |  |  |
| Kllowatt-hours sold to |  | 6,634,806,000 |  |
| tos to Ul |  |  |  |
| omestio ervice- | $\begin{aligned} & 1,261,410,000 \\ & 1,42,087,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Large light and power (wholesale |  |  | + + +4.5 |
| Municipal street lighting | $\begin{array}{r} 4,539,501,000 \\ 196,710,000 \\ 2,060,000 \end{array}$ | 3.678 .1270000 <br> 188.96000 <br> 387 |  |
| Ralliroads-Street and interu |  |  |  |
| Electrinted steam | 338,091,000 $99,363,000$ $73,070,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 327,860,000 \\ 67,20,000 \end{array}$ | +3.1 +47.9 +52.8 |
|  | $7,910,232,000$$\$ 175,596,900$ | 6,634,806.000 \$159.072,800 | $\begin{aligned} & +19.2 \\ & +10.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total revenue from ultimate consumers |  |  |  | otal revenue from ultimate consumers



Basic Information as of Sept. 30

|  | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Generating capacity (kw.)-Steam. | 24,078,400 | 23,705.400 |
|  | 9,012,900 | 8,956,800 |
| Internal comb | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Total generating capacity in kilowatts | 33,591,300 | 33,162,200 |
| Farms in Eastern area (included with domestle) | (650.238) |  |
| Farms in Western area (included with commercial, large)- | (238.914) | (215,838) |
|  | 21,561,465 | 20,897,743 |
| Commerctal-Small light and | 3,797,185 | 3,767,932 |
| Large light and power- | 516.177 | 514,580 |
| Other ultimate consumer | 62,928 | 67,574 |
| Total ultimate consume | 25,937,755 | 25,247,829 |
| $\mathbf{x}$ As reported to the Federal Power Commission, wit plants not considered electric light and power enterprises. $y$ Old series both years. |  | or certa |

Electric Production During Week Ended Nov. 14, 11.9\% Above 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 Nov. 14, 1936, totaled $2,169,715,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., or $11.9 \%$ above the $1,938,560,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. produced in the corresponding week of 1935.
Electric output during the week ended Nov. 7 totaled $2,169,480,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. This was a gain of $13.4 \%$ over the 1,913,684,000 kwh. produced during the week ended Nov. 9, 1935. The Institute's statement follows: percentage increase over previous year

| Major GeographteReoions |  | Week Ended Nov. 14, 1936 |  | Week Ended <br> Nov. 7, 1936 |  | Week EndedOct, 31,1936 |  | Week <br> Oct. 24 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ended } \\ , 1936 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 9.9 |  | 9.7 |  | 8.813.3 |  |
|  |  | 11.6 |  | 12.7 |  | 13.1 |  |  |  |
| Middle Atlantic. |  | 13.88.3 |  | 17.2 |  | 18.4 |  | 13.8 |  |
| West Central... |  |  |  | 10.7 |  |  |  | 12.9 |  |
| Southern States.....-. |  | 18.0 |  | 17.2 |  | 20.1 |  | 18.4 |  |
| Rocky Mountain.-.--- |  | 16.06.5 |  | $19.3$ |  | 18.67.2 |  | 14.98.5 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total United States_ |  |  |  | 11.9 |  | 13.4 |  | 14.7 |  | 14.3 |  |
| DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weet of - | (In Thousands of Kilowath-kours) |  |  | Weekly Data for Previous Years in Millions of Kilowatt-hours |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 |
| Sept. 5 | 2,098,924 | 1,752,066 | +19.8 | 8 1,565 | 1,583 | 1,424 | 1,582 | 1,630 | 1,675 |
| Sept. 12 | 2,028,583 | 1,827,513 | +11.0 | . 1,634 | 1,663 | 1,476 | 1,663 | 1,727 | 1,806 |
| Sept.19. | 2,170,807 | 1,851,541 | +17.2 | 2 1,631 | 1,639 | 1,491 | 1,660 | 1,722 | 1,792 |
| Sept. 26 | 2,157,278 | 1,857,470 | +16.1 | 1 1,649 | 1,653 | 3 1,499 | 1,646 | 1,714 | 1,778 |
| Oct. 3 | 2,169,442 | 1,863,483 | +16.4 | 4 1,659 | 1,646 | 6 1,506 | 1,653 | 1,711 | 1,819 |
| Oct. 10 | 2,188,487 | 1,867,127 | +16.1 | 1 1,657 | 1,619 | 1,508 | 1,656 | 1,724 | 1,806 |
| Oct. 17 | 2,170,127 | 1,863,086 | +16.5 | 5 1,668 | 1,619 | 1,528 | 1,647 |  | 1,799 |
| Oot. 24.... | 2,166.656 | 1,895,817 | +14.3 | 3 1,677 | 1,622 | 1,533 | 1,652 | 1,747 | 1,824 |
| Oct. 31.- | 2,175,810 | 1,897,180 | +14.7 | 7 1,669 | 1,583 | 1,525 | 1,62 | 1,741 | 1,816 |
| Nov. 7 | 2,169,480 | 1,913,684 | +13.4 | 4 1,676 | 1,617 | 1,521 | 1,623 | 1,728 | 1,798 |
| Nov. 14 | 2,169,715 | 1,938,560 | +11.9 | 9 1,691 | 1,617 | 1,532 | 1,655 | 1,713 | 1,794 |
| Nov. 21 |  | 1,953,119 |  | 1,705 | 1,608 | 1,475 | 1,600 | 1,722 | 1,818 |
| Nov. 28..... |  | 1,876,684 |  | 1,684 | 1,554 | 4 1,510 | 1.671 | 1,672 | 1,718 |

data for recent months (Thousands of Kwh.)

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { of } \end{gathered}$ | 1936 | 1935 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & P \cdot \boldsymbol{C} . \dot{\text { Che }} \end{aligned}\right.$ | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. | 8,6 | 7,7 | +11.6 | 7,131,158 | 6,48 | 7,011,736 | 7,43 |
| Feb- | 8,025,886 | 7,048,495 | +13.9 | 7,608,356 | 5,835,263 | 6,494,091 | 6,678,915 |
| March | 8,375,493 | 7,500,566 | +11.7 | 7,198,232 | 6,182,281 | 6,771,684 | 7,370,687 |
| April. | 8,336,990 | 7,382,224 | +12.9 | 6,978,419 | ${ }_{6}^{6,024,855}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6,294,302}$ | 7.184,514 |
| May. | 8,640,147 | 7,404,174 | 13.7 | 7,249,732 | 6,532,686 $\mathbf{6 , 8 0 9 , 4 4 0}$ | $6,219,554$ $6,130,077$ | 7,180,210 |
| July. | 9,163,490 | 7,796,665 | 17.5 | 7,116,261 | 7,058,600 | 6,112,175 | 7,288,576 |
| August | 9.275.973 | 8,078,451 | 14.8 | 7,309,575 | 7.218,678 | 6,310,667 | 7,186,086 |
| Sept. | 9,262,845 | 7,795,422 | +18.8 | 6,832,260 | 6,931,652 | 6,317,733 | 7,099,421 |
| Oct |  | 8,388,495 |  | 7,384,922 | 7,094,412 | 6,633,865 | 7,331,380 |
| Nov |  | 8,197,215 |  | 7,160,756 | 6,831,573 | 6,507,804 | 6,971,644 |
| Dec |  | 8,521,201 |  | 7,538,337 | 7,009,164 | 6,638,424 | 7,288,025 |
| Total. |  | 93,420,266 |  | 85,564,124 | 80,009,501 | 77,442,112 | 063,979 |

Note-The monthly figures shown above are based on reports covering approxie mately $92 \%$ of the electric light and power industry and the weekly figures ar-

## Steel Employment in September Highest in the History of the Industry According to American Iron and

 Steel InstituteEmployment in the steel industry broke all records in the history of the steel industry in September with a total of 526,700 , it was announced Nov. 6 by the American Iron and Steel Institute. This is an increase of $23 \%$ over September of last year when 429,200 were employed, and compares with 522,400 in August of this year. The Institute's announcement continued:
Payrolls of the industry in September amounted to $\$ 65,611,000$ against $\$ 45,893,000$ in September 1935. For nine months of 1936 , total payrolls were $\$ 540,779,000$, compared with $\$ 557,794,000$ for all of 1935 .
Of the 97,500 who have been added to steel payrolls during the past year approximately $91 \%$ were wage earning employees, while $7 \%$ were in the In 1929 the Census of
In 1929 the Census of Manufactures reported 419,500 wage earners employed in the steel industry, a record whin April of this output reached the 1929 level.
Wages received by employees paid on an hourly, piecework or tonnage basis increased $48 \%$ between September 1935 and September 1936, while salary payrolls rose $23 \%$.

## Valuation of Construction Contracts Awarded in October

Residential building started in October was $45 \%$ greater in volume than the recorded figure for October, 1935. According to F. W. Dodge Corp., the October residential building total was $\$ 79,736,200$ for the 37 Eastern States as compared with $\$ 55,100,300$ for October of last year and $\$ 80$,670,800 for September of this year. For the 10 months of 1936 ended Oct. 31, residential building amounted to $\$ 667$,767,800 as against only $\$ 394,007,800$ for the corresponding 10 months of last year, making a gain of $70 \%$ between the two years.
The volume of non-residential building started in October in the $\mathbf{3 7}$ Eastern States amounted to $\$ 79,071,300$ as compared with only $\$ 59,180,400$ for this class of work in October, 1935, and $\$ 69,098,700$ for September of this year. Non-residential building operations in the initial 10 months of 1936 in the area east of the Rocky Mountains amounted to $\$ 814,408,400$, for a gain of $70 \%$ over the total of only $\$ 482,902,300$ shown for the comparable period of 1935.
Heavy engineering, i.e., public works and public utilities, accounted
for an additional construction volume in October of $\$ 67,032,400$. Chiefly for an additional construction volume in October of $\$ 67,032,400$. Chiefly
because of declines in public construction, heavy engineering jobs in

October fell below their respective totals for either the previous month or October, 1935.
For all classes of construction, the October, 1936, figure for the 37 Eastern States totaled $\$ 225,839,900$ and compares with $\$ 200,595,700$ for October, 1935, and $\$ 234,271,500$ for September of this year. The total volume of construction of all types undertaken in the area east of the Rockies during the 10 -month period ended Oct. 31 amounted to $\$ 2,267$,468,100 and represents an increase of $63 \%$ over the comparable figure of
$\$ 1,392,293,400$ for the corresponding 10 months of 1935 . ,

|  | No. of Projects | New Floor Space (Sq. Ft.) | Valuation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month of October- <br> 1936-Residential building | 8,290 | 21,553,000 | \$79,664,200 |
| Non-residential building.-....---- | 3,319 | 14,360,700 | 79,071,300 |
| Publio works and utllities | 1,357 | 805,200 | 67,032,400 |
| Total construction | 12,966 | 36,718,900 | \$225,767,900 |
| 1935-Residential building | 6,230 | 16,763,700 | \$55,100,300 |
| Non-residential building | 3,318 | 10,813,700 | 59,180,400 |
| Public works and utilities | 1,837 | -186,500 | 86,315,000 |
| Total constructlo | 11,385 | 27,763,900 | \$200,595,700 |
| First 10 Months- |  |  |  |
| 1936-Residential building .-......--- |  |  |  |
| Non-residentjal building.------------ Public works and utilities.--- | $\begin{aligned} & 32,387 \\ & 13,709 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 152,390,100 \\ 5,143,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 814,408,400 \\ & 785,291,900 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total construction. | 116,433 | 341,094,400 | \$2,267,396,100 |
| 1935-Residential building | 53,124 | 111,264,200 | \$394,007,800 |
| Non-residential building | 30,327 | 80,876,000 | 482,902,300 |
| Public works and utilities. | 12,535 | 1,855,800 | 515,383,300 |
| Total construction.....-.-....- | 95,986 | 193,996,000 | \$1,392,293,400 |

NEW CONTEMPLATED WORK REPORTED-37 STATES EAST OF THE

|  | 1936 |  | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Projects | Valuation | No. of Projects | Valuation |
| Month of OctoberResidentlal building. | 9,927 | \$117,176,200 | 7,085 | 899,883,800 |
| Non-resldential building | 2,982 | 98,274,800 | 4,493 | 129,644,800 |
| Public works and utilities. | 1,122 | 115,775,000 | 3,236 | 183,396,400 |
| Total construction | 14,031 | \$331,226,000 | 14,814 | \$412,925,000 |
| First 10 Months- <br> Residential building | 86,438 | \$999,949,000 | 63,327 | \$944,985,100 |
| Non-residential building | 33,202 | 986,501,900 | 41,843 | 1,417,225,900 |
| Publie works and utilities. | 13,959 | 1,182,716,300 | 20,858 | 2,404,804,300 |
| Total construction. | 133,599 | \$3,169,167,200 | 126,028 | \$4,767,015,300 |

## Weekly Report of Lumber Movement, Week Ended

 Nov. 7, 1936The lumber industry during the week ended Nov. 7, 1936, stood at $57 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and $51 \%$ of 1929 shipments. This decline is only partly seasonal. In large part it is a reflection of the dislocations and tie-up of lumber production and lumber movement due to the maritime strike. Reported new orders, in spite of this, continued to parallel production. National production reported during the week ended Nov. 7, of $3 \%$ fewer mills, was $18 \%$ below revised production figures of the preceding week; shipments were $27 \%$ below, and new orders were $25 \%$ below that week, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important hardwood and softwood mills. Reported new business during the week ended Nov. 7 was slightly in excess of production; shipments were $12 \%$ below output. Reported new business of the nrevious week was $11 \%$ above production; shipments were $1 \%$ below output. Production in the week ended Nov. 7 was shown by reporting softwood mills $6 \%$ below the corresponding week of 1935 ; shipments were $3 \%$ below, and orders $5 \%$ above shipments and orders of the corresponding week last year. The Association further reported:
During the week ended Nov. 7, 563 mills produced 206,734,000 feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped 182,185,000 feet; booked orders of $209,029,000$ feet. Revised figures for the previous week were; Mills, 580 ; production, $251,995,000$ feet; shipments, $248,623,000$ feet; orders, $280,055,000$ feet.
All regions except West Coast, California redwood and Northern pine reported orders below production in the week ended Nov. 7. All reporting softwood regions except West Coast reported orders above the 1935 week. All regions except West Coast and California redwood reported shipments and all but West Coast and California redwood reportedi production above the corresponding 1935 week.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended Nov. 7, 1936, by 485 softwood mills totaled $195,715,000$ feet, which was slightly in excess of production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $171,393,000$ feet, or $12 \%$ below production. Production was 195,587,000 feet.

Reports from 98 hardwood mills give new business as $13,314,000$ feet, $19 \%$ above production. Shipments as reported for the same week were $10,792,000$ feet, or $3 \%$ below production. Production was $11,147,000$ feet.

## Identical Mill Reports

Last week's production of 460 identical softwood mills was $190,792,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $202,843,000$ feet; shipments were, respectively, $167,571,000$ feet and $172,106,000$ feet, and orders received, $190,844,000$ feet and 181,179,000 feet.

Lumber Production During Five Weeks Ended Oct. 31 Reaches $1,269,864,000$ Feet
We give harewith data on identical mills for the five-week period ended Oct. 31,1936 , as reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association:

An average of 565 mills reported ${ }^{\text {as }}$ follows to the National Lumber Trade Barometer for the five weeks ended Oct. 31, 1936:

| (In 1,000 Feet) | Production |  | Shipments |  | Orders Received |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Softwoods Hardwood | $\begin{array}{r} 1,207,575 \\ 62,289 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,025,291 \\ 52,938 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,175,698 \\ 60,643 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 926,612 \\ 53,036 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1,253,378 \\ 66,573 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 896,220 \\ 50,610 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 269,864 | 1,078,22 | 1,236,341 | 979,648 | 1,319,951 | 946,830 | Production during the five weeks ended Oct. 31,1936 , as reported by

these mills, was $18 \%$ above that of corresponding weeks of 1935, and $67 \%$ these mills, was $18 \%$ above that of corresponding weeks of 193iod of 1934. Softwood cut in 1936 was $18 \%$ above that during the same weeks of 1935 and hardwood cut was $18 \%$ above output of the 1935 period.
Shipments during the five weeks ended Oct. 31, 1936, were $26 \%$ above those of corresponding weeks of 1935 , softwood showing gain of $26 \%$ and hardwoods, gain of $14 \%$.
Orders received during the five weeks ended Oct. 31,1936 , were $39 \%$ above those of corresponding weeks of 1935 and $69 \%$ above similar weeks of 1934. Softwoods in 1936 showed gain in orders of $39 \%$ and hardwoods gain of $32 \%$ above the corresponding weeks of 1935 .
On Oct. 31, 1936, gross stocks as reported by 459 softwood mills were $3,613,694,000$ feet, the quivalent of 141 days' average production as compared with $3,269,509,000$ feet on Nov. 2, 1935, the equivalent of 128 days' production
On Oct. 31, 1936, unfilled orders as reported by 459 softwood mills were $827,401,0$ prod with $569,696,000$ feet on Nov. 2, 1935, the equivalent of 23 days' production

## Petroleum and its Products-Texas Operators Seek

 Higher Applowables-November Quota Boosted Through Well Completions-Daily Average Output Passes 3,000,000-Barrel Mark-1936 Production of Crude Seen Setting New Record HighDespite the fact that the Texas Railroad Commission already had increased the November allowable from the $1,109,000$-barrel level set at the first of the month to $1,140,-$ 000 barrels, Texas operators asked further increases in the quota at the state-wide proration hearing held in Austin on Nov. 18.

An amendment to the Nov. 1 quota of $1,109,000$ barrels, made public by the Commission on Nov. 17, lifted the allowable approximately 19,000 barrels to a maximum daily average quota of $1,140,000$ barrels at mid-month. Completion of new wells had brought about automatic increases from the $1,109,000$-figure to the $1,121,360$-total ruling on Nov. 16.

In issuing the revised allowable schedule, the commission explained that it was due to the necessity of lifting the production to the point where it would meet the demand thus obviating the possibility of purchasers being forced to go to other oil States for their supplies. The original 1,109,000other oil States for their supplies. The original $1,109,000-$
barrel quota came after the Railroad Commission had barrel quota came after the Railroad Commission had
exceeded the Bureau of Mines October estimate by some 70,000 barrels. At the outset, the quota was under the Bureau's recommended level of $1,109,300$ barrels but the changes have lifted the allowable far above it.
Most outspoken in the demands for allowable increases was James A. Elkins, counsel of the Pure Oil Co. Mr. Elkins, whose company produces about $60 \%$ of the output in the Van field, said that the company was unable to meet its refinery needs under the current allowable. With only 200,000 barrels of oil in storage, he continued, early exhaustion of reserves is seen unavoidable unless the company is tion of reserves is seen unavoi
allowed to increase production.
allowed to increase production.
Unless the Commission lifts the allowables, the Pure Oil Co. will be forced to seek relief in the courts, Mr. Elkins disclosed in arguing that the Commission has no legal right to restrict production of oil from its own fields. Representatives of several other fields also requested increases.

During the first 10 months of $1936, C$. V. Terrell, acting chairman of the Commission said at the hearing, there were 7,852 wells completed in Texas. Completion of so many new wells has created a problem of excess production that may necessitate placing all wells in the State on a marginal basis of proration in the near future. One suggestion voiced at the meeting was that allowables of new wells of flush production be reduced to a minimum, thus discouraging the drilling of more wells.
Market demand for Oklahoma crude oil during December was estimated at 567,000 barrels daily, an increase of 8,600 barrels, in a report made public by Reford Bond, chairman of the State Corporation Commission. A meeting of operators with the conservation officer of the State to work out recommendations for the allocation of the market demand to the various producing areas in Oklahoma is scheduled for November 27.

Crude oil production snapped back after the record reduction scored in the previous week and rose 66,600 barrels during the period ended November 14 to recross the 3,000,000 barrel level at 3,040,400 barrels, the American Petroleum Institute reported. Production compared with the Bureau of Mines estimate of $2,830,300$ barrels during November and actual output of $2,850,600$ barrels in the corresponding week a year ago.
Increases in production in Oklahoma and Kansas accounted for most of the gain, California also showing higher production for the period. Texas and Louisana pared production totals. A rise of 60,500 barrels in Oklahoma lifted the total to $567,-$ 300 barrels, against the Bureau figure of 558,400 barrels. Kansas passed its Bureau level of 154,500 barrels at 167,100 barrels, up 23,650 barrels.

Continuing above the Bureau level of 549,600 barrels, California showed total production of 593,800 , a gain of 7,400 barrels. A reduction of 22,050 barrels in Texas to $1,134,650$ failed to cut the outturn below the $1,109,300$ level suggested by the Bureau. Louisana also held far above the maximum recommended by the Federal agency, production being cut 3,800 barrels to 230,400 barrels, against 198,600 set by the Bureau
Return of daily average production to the $3,000,000-$ barrel mark made it almost certain that production this year would set a new high, setting aside the former peak of $1,007,323,000$ barrels established in 1929. Output of crude for the first nine months of $814,051,000$ barrels was more than $11 \%$ above the $730,595,000$ barrels turned out in the like 1935 period. Total production last year was 993,942,000 barrels
Speakers scheduled for the annual meeting of the Inpendent Petroleum Association of America at Tulsa on Nov. 30 include Congressman W. E. Disney, who will talk on "The Justness and Necessity of $271 / 2 \%$ Depletion Allowance to Oil Producers," and Dr. V. R. Kirkham, economic geologist of Saginaw, Mich., who will speak on "Conservation and Stabilization Synonymous in the Petroleum Industry."
There were no price changes posted during the week.
Prices of Typical Crudes per Barrel at Wells
(All gravitles where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)
Bradford, Pa
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1.10 \\ \hline 1.15\end{array}$

 Winkler, Texas.-., Smackover, Ark., 24 and over----.-75-80 $\left.\right|_{\text {Petrolela, Canada. }}$
REFINED PRODUCTS-STANDARD OF JERSEY LIFTS BUNKER FUEL PRICES - GASOLINE STOGKS RISE - REFINERY CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS DECLINE-MOTOR FUEL DEMAND AHEAD OF 1935
The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey on November 19 lifted the top contract price on Grade C bunker fuel oil 10 c . a barrel to $\$ 1.30$ a barrel at all North Atlantic ports, effective immediately. The new price at Gulf ports is $\$ 1.10$, against $\$ 1$ previously. Under the revised schedule, prices at New York, Baltimore and Norfolk will be $\$ 1.30$ a barrel, with Charlestown, S. C., posted at $\$ 1.25$ against $\$ 1.15$ and $\$ 1.20$ previously.

The increase, due to the shortage of heavy fuel, also was construed as forerunner of an advance in the spot price. Due mainly to the current marine difficulties, freight rates on bunker fuel oil from the Gulf Coast to New York have advanced 10c. to 35 c . a barrel. With the cargo price of Grade C 95c. at the Gulf, this means a laid-down price of $\$ 1.30$ in New York, in contrast to the posted price of $\$ 1.15$, it was pointed out.
Bitter competition in the retail fuel oil market in the Metropolitan New York area continued to bring reports of shading of Nos. 1 and 2 and 3 tank car prices. The cold weather, however, is expected to put an early end to the price-cutting. Kerosene, although showing no price change, was strengthened by increased demand on the cold wave. Gasoline markets, both wholesale and retail, were quiet and fairly steady
Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline were lifted 275,000 barrels during the week ended November 14 to $58,584,000$ barrels, according to statistics compiled by the American Petroleum Institute. Holdings of finished gasoline at refineries rose 255,000 barrels and at bulk terminals 3,000 barrels, while unfinished gasoline stocks gained 17,000 barrels. Daily average production of cracked gasoline of 685,000 barrels was up 24,300 barrels.
A fractional slash in the operating rate of refineries to $75.1 \%$ of capacity was accompanied by a decline of 20,000 barrels in daily average runs of crude to stills to $2,900,000$ barrels. Rising demand and consumption resulting from the cold weather cut fuel and gas oil stocks 83,000 barrels to 112,841,000 barrels.
Domestic gasoline consumption for 1936 will run in excess of $460,000,000$ barrels to set a new high for the second consecutive year, it was estimated on the basis of records showing disappearance for the first nine months of 358,026 ,000 barrels. The nine-year figure was nearly $12 \%$ above the $321,465,000$-barrel consumption to the like 1935 date. Last year, total gasoline demand was $434,897,000$ in the home market, a new peak.
Representative price changes follow:
Nov. 19-Standard of New Jersey lifted the top contract price of Grade O bunker oil to 10 cents a barrel at all North Atlantic and Gulp Coast ports, effective immediately.
Nov. 18-Standard of Ohio advanced tank car prices of gasoline $1 / 8$ cent a gallon.


| Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York.-...-.s. 167 | Cinclinati------.--S. 195 | Minneapolis. |
| Brooklyn.-.---.-. 167 | Cleveland.-.-.-.-. . 195 | New Orieans...-.-- |
| wark---------- 17 | Denver---------- ${ }^{21}$ | Phllad |
| Booton----------- 17 |  | Pittsburgh |
| Butralo-.......... 175 |  | St. Louls |
| Chicago---------- . 175 |  |  |

z Not including $2 \%$ duty eity sales tax.

Daily Average Crude Oil Output Up 66,600 Barrels in Week Ended Nov. 14
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Nov. 14, 1936, was $3,040,400$ barrels. This was a rise of 66,600 barrels from the output of the previous week. The current week's figure remained above the $2,870,300$ 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 November. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Nov. 14, 1936, is estimated at $3,035,200$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended Nov. 16, 1935, totaled 2,850,000 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 Nov. 14 totaled 1,187,000 barrels, a dally average of 169,571 barrels, compared with a daily average of 165,857 barrels for the week ended Nov, 7 and 114,450 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Nov. 14.
Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended Nov. 14 totaled 70,000 barrels, a daily average of
14,536 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Nov. 14.
Reports received from refining companies owning $89.9 \%$ of the $3,954,000$ barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States, indicate that the industry as a whole, ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines basis, $2,900,000$ barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week, $57,584,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline and $112,841,000$ barrels of gas and fuel oil.
Cracked gasoline production by companies owning $95.9 \%$ of the potential charging capacity of all cracking units indicates that the industry as a whole, on a Bureau of Mines basis, produced an average of 685,000 barrels daily during the week.
daily average crude oil production
(Figures in Barrels)

|  | $B$. of $M$. Dept. of Int. Cabculations (NoD.) | Actual Production Week Ended |  | Average <br> 4 Weeks Ended Nov. 14 1936 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Noo. } 16 \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } 14 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } 7 \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Okla | $\begin{aligned} & 558,400 \\ & 154,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 587,300 \\ & 167,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 526,800 \\ & 143,450 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 566,300 \\ & 160,600 \end{aligned}$ | $514.250$ $144,600$ |
| Panhandle T |  | 58,950 | 63,600 | 63,350 |  |
| North Texas |  | 64,800 | 64,800 | 65,050 | 59,400 |
| West Central |  | 34,300 | 33,800 | 33,900 | 25,600 |
| West Texas |  | 145,300 | 153,200 | 159.550 | 164,900 |
| East Central |  | 67,050 | 64,650 | 68.550 | 46,600 |
| East Texas |  | 441,350 | 440,500 | 440,050 | 431,900 |
| Southwest Texas |  | 164,800 | 164,100 | 167,450 | 103.550 |
| Coastal Texas |  | 158,100 | 172,000 | 172,100 | 164,200 |
| Total Texas | 1,109,300 | 1,134,650 | 1,156,700 | 1,170,000 | 1,056,100 |
| North Loulstans |  | 77,050 | 77,850 | $\begin{array}{r} 76,650 \\ 156,250 \end{array}$ | $31,050$ |
| Total Louls | 198,600 | 230,400 | 234,200 | 232,900 | 160,900 |
| Arkansas | 28,100 | 27,800 | 27,900 | 28.000 | 29,600 |
| Eastern | 108,400 | 114,050 | 111,600 | 114,300 | 106,050 |
| Michigan | 29,000 | 29,450 | 29,700 | 30,200 | 49,700 |
| Wyoming | 40,100 | 49,200 | 49,500 | 45,200 | 36.550 |
| Montana | 14,300 | 18,450 | 19,100 | 17,200 | 12,800 |
| Colorado | 4,400 | 4,650 | 4,850 | 4,850 | 4,000 |
| New Mexic | 75,600 | 83,500 | 83,600 | 82,800 | 56,950 |
| Total east of California | 2,320,700 | 2,446,600 | 2,387,400 | 2,452,350 | 2,171,500 |
| Callfornla | 549,600 | 593,800 | 586,400 | 582,850 | 679,100 |
| Total United States. | 2,870,300 | 3,040,400 | 2,973,800 | 3,035,200 | 2,850,600 | Note-The figures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oll which might have been surreptitlously produced.

CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED
GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED NOV. 14, 1936

| Districa | Dally RefiningCapacity |  |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | Stocks of Finished and Unfinished Gasoline |  |  | SlocksoasGasandFuelOul |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Poten- } \\ \text { tial } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ | Reporting |  |  |  | Fintshed |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total |  |  |  |  | Terms., |  |  |
| East Coast-- | ${ }^{612}$ | ${ }_{6} 12$ |  | 8 | 83.0 | 532 | 77 | 4 | 871 |
| palachia | ${ }_{475}^{154}$ | 146 457 | ${ }_{96.2}^{94.8}$ | ${ }_{394}^{97}$ | 86.4 | 835 4,519 | 1,1,007 <br> 3,428 | 683 | 6,401 |
| Okila, Kan., |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inland ${ }^{\text {Texas }}$ | 330 | 384 160 |  | 108 | 71.9 | 3,295 | 1,952 | 456 | 3,449 |
| Texas Guil | 732 | 710 | 97.0 | 603 | 84.9 | 5,151 | 227 | 1.801 | 8.477 |
| La. Gulf | 169 | 183 |  | 130 | 79.8 |  |  |  | 2,446 |
| No. La, -A |  |  |  | 5 |  |  | 84 | 5 | 407 <br> 759 |
| Rocky Mtn. | 852 | 789 | ${ }_{92.6}^{61.9}$ | 50 444 | ${ }_{56.3}^{83.3}$ | 8,525 | 2,140 | 1,224 | 73,360 |
| Reported |  | 3,553 | 89.9 | 68 | 75. | 29,997 | 18,224 | 5.770 | 0,566 |
| T. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov.14 ${ }^{\text {Nobe }} 7$ | ${ }^{3,954}$ | - 3 3,954 |  | 2,900 |  | ${ }_{31,901}^{32,156}$ | 19,247 | 6,161 | 112,924 |
| U.S. B. ot M. |  |  |  | 773 |  | 6 | ,634 | . 577 |  |

Fetimated Buat

Production of Coal Declines During Election Week The weekly coal report of the United States Bureau of Mines stated that because of the national elections on Tuesday, Nov. 3, production of coal declined in the week ended Nov. 7. The total production of bituminous coal is estimated at $9,310,000$ net tons. Compared with the output in the preceding week, this shows a decrease of 665,000 tons, or $6.7 \%$.

Anthracite production in Pennsylvania during the week ended Nov. 7 is estimated at 841,000 net tons, as against 937,000 tons in the preceding week-a decrease of 96,000 tons, or $10.2 \%$.
During the calendar year to Nov. 7, 1936, a total of $354,881,000$ tons of bituminous coal and $43,002,000$ net tons of Pennsylvania anthracite were produced. This compares with $308,741,000$ tons of soft coal and $43,718,000$ tons of hard coal produced in the same period of 1935. The Bureau's statement follows:
ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL AND BEEHIVE

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nov. 7, <br> 1936 c | oct. 31, <br> 1936 d | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{NoD.9}, \\ 1935, \end{gathered}$ | 1936 | 1935 e | 1929 |
| Bitum. coal: a Tot. for per | ${ }_{\text {9, }}^{9} \mathbf{9} \mathbf{3 1 0 , 0 0 0}$ | . 000 | 7,984,000 | 54,881,000 | -08,741,000 | 453,948,000 |
| Daill aver-- <br> Penn. anth.: Tot. for per'd |  |  |  | 1,349,000 | 13,7172,000 | 1,716,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Dealily aver-- }}$ | 8161,700 | 187,400 | 92,300 | 164,900 | 00 |  |
|  | 64,500 10,750 | $\begin{gathered} 50,100 \\ 8,350 \end{gathered}$ | $\xrightarrow{21,500} 3$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,376,600 \\ 5,156 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 740,800 \\ 2,775 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,799,800 \\ & 21,722 \end{aligned}$ |

a Includes lignite, coal made into coke, local sales, and colliery fuel. b Includes Sullvan County, washery and dredge coal, local sales, colliery fuel, and coal shlpped by truck from authorized operations. 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 THOUS.
(The current weekly estlmates are based on rallroad carloadings and river ship(The current weekly estimates are based on railroad carioadrgs ans from district
ments and are subject to revision on recelpt of monthly tonnage reports
an state sources or of flnal annual returns from the operators.)


## Grand total

${ }_{10,912} \int_{10,520} \int_{8,482}^{8,346} \prod_{12,484}^{13,278}$ a Includes operations on the N. \& W.; C. \& O.; Virginian; K. \& M.; B. C. \& G.
and on the B. \& O. in Kenawha, Mason, and Clay countles. b Rest of State includIng the Panhandie District, and Grant, Minerai, and Tucker counties. © Tncludes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon, ${ }^{\text {p P Preliminary. }} \mathbf{r}$ Revised. States."' "Less than 1,000 tons.

## Steel Price Advances for First Quarter May Go as High

 as $\$ 4$ a Ton on SheetsThe "Iron Age," in its issue of Nov. 19, states that buyers and sellers of steel are awaiting an announcement by one of the steel producers that will indicate the amount of the price advances expected for the first quarter. Latest indications are that the new prices will be $\$ 2$ higher on semifinished, $\$ 3$ on bars, shapes and plates, and either $\$ 3$ or $\$ 4$ on sheets and strip. The "Age" further reported

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. on Tuesday (Nov. 17) announced a change in tin plate prices, effective Jan. 1, to $\$ 4.85$ per base box, Pittsburgh, and $\$ 4.95$, Gary, and the discontinuance of the $71 / 2 \%$ discount which became general under the tin plate now in effect are $\$ 5.25$, Pittsburgh and $\$ 535$, Gary the discount resulted in a net price of $\$ 4.86$ Pittsburgh and $\$ 5.35$, Gary, the discount resur for some time. Prices on light coated which all users have been charged for some time. Prices on light coated manufacturing terne plate, also effective Jan. 1, have been announced as $\$ 4.15$ per base box, Pittsburgh, and $\$ 4.25$, Gary. The Pittsburgh price
was $\$ 4.30$, subject to the $71 / 2 \%$ discount, which is also discontinued on was this product.
Meanwhile, mills are not encouraging speculative buying; and, as a matter of fact, there has been comparatively little effort in that direction among buyers except in sheets, in which most of the mills have little or no tonnage available for shipment during the remainder of the quarter. It is intimated that mills may decline to take orders at present prices that cannot be rolled and shipped by Dec. 31.
More speculative buying has occurred in pig iron than in steel. At Chicago new business and shipments are near the peak for the year. Some furnace interests are expected to insist that all current bookings be shipped or canceled as of Dec. 31. Stocks of pig iron in the hands of producers have recently been reduced and output may not be increased greatly during
the next few months because of coke shortage. A steel company furnace at Cleveland has been forced to go out of blast for necessary repairs, which will include an enlargement of its capacity. It is predicted that an $80 \%$ operation of steel-making capacity would bring about a shortage of pig iron.

Steel ingot output is subject to fluctuations, being slightly higher at Chicago and lower at Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Lorain. For the country as a whole it is estimated at $74 \%$ for this week.

November steel bookings have been considerably below those of the very active period from mid-September to mid-October, but will undoubtedly increase when new prices are announced. An upturn has already occurred at Chicago, but is not apparent in other districts to any marked degree, except that orders from the automobi
production climbs above 100,000 cars a week.
Rail orders will add a substantial tonnage to mill books during the remainder of this month. At Chicago fully 275,000 tons is pending, in addition to 20,000 tons bought by the Union Pacific. The Pennsylvania has ordered 100,000 tons, the New York Central will buy upward of 50,000 tons, and other Eastern roads are expected to swell the total for the whole country to 500,000 tons or more for this month. Some roads are delaying formal orders until announcement is made of the new rail price, which, it is believed, will be $\$ 40$.
The Chesapeake \& Ohio RR. has inquired for 2,000 freight care, and the Western Pacific is in the market for 11 locomotives. A good deal of prospective railroad equipment buying, it is believed, may be postponed until after Jan. 1.
While the heavy steels have been in somewhat of a slump, the outlook is improving as more large projects come into the market. Bids will be taken Nov. 25 on the Navy Department's floating dry dock for Pearl Harbor, T. H., which will take nearly 30,000 tons of plates and shapes; a pipe line in California will require 20,000 tons of plates, and an Eastern pipe line project calls for upward of 25,000 tons of plates.
"Iron Age" ton below the year's peal

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
Finished Steel
Nov. 17, 1936, 2.197c. \& Lb. 2.197 c . $\begin{gathered}\text { Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates } \\ \text { wire, ralls black pipe sheets and hot }\end{gathered}$

 | One month ago |
| :--- |
| One year ago |



Nov, 17, 1936, \$18.73 a Gross Ton (Based on average of bastc iron at Valley

$\qquad$ Philadelph1a,
Birmingham.


ISteel Scrap

- Nov. 17, 1936, $\$ 16.17$ a Gross TonNur/ Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel


|  | Hioh |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | \$16.75 | Sept. 22 | \$12.67 | June |
| 1935 | 13.42 | Dec. 10 | 10.33 | Apr. 23 |
| 1934 | 13.00 | Mar. 13 | 9.50 | Sept. 25 |
| 1933 | 12.25 | Aug. 8 | 6.75 |  |
| 1932 | 8.50 | Jan. 12 | 6.43 | July 5 |
| 1931 | 11.33 | Jan. ${ }^{6}$ | 8.50 | Dec. 29 |
|  | 15.00 | Feb. 18 | 11.25 | Dec. ${ }^{9}$ |
| 1929 | 17.58 | Jan. 29 | 14.08 | Dec. |
| 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 Nov. 16 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having $98 \%$ of the steel capacity of the industry will be $74.1 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning Nov. 16 compared with $74.0 \%$ one week ago, $74.2 \%$ one month ago, and $53.7 \%$ one year ago. This represents an increase of 0.1 point, or $0.14 \%$, from the estimate for the week of Nov. 9 . Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Oct. 7, 1935, follow:

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Nov. 16 stated:
While interest in the forthcoming price advances dominated the fron and steel market last week, automobile production roge above the 100,000 . mark for the first time in five months, rail award argregated 118,560 tons, structural shape contracts increased by about day tons, and the national stelworks operating rate advanced 1 point to $3 \%$ of capacity.
Protective buying against the price advances appeared, even though Protective buying against the price advances appeared, even
the extent of the increases or the effective dates were unknown
the extent of the increases or the effective dates were unknown.
The week brought forth additional expansion programs, and it is now
The week brought forth additional expansion programs, and it is now
apparent that the seven continuous hot strip and sheet mills being constructed or under authorization constitute one of the most remarkable structed or under authodization constitute one of the most remarkable
expansions for any product in any two-year period in the history of ths
steel industry．Capacity will be increased by $4,020,000$ tons．Prior to 1935 capacity of such mills in this country amounted to only $4,838,500$ tons．

Automobile assemblies were up 19,943 units to 104,248 ，with Chevrolet accounting for one－quarter of the industry＇s total and Ford speedily increas ing production．
Heavy buying of billets and sheet bars by Ford has been the feature of the semi－finished market recently．Highlights in some of the other lines include：The strong demand for sheets，including numerous pro－ tective orders，has resulted in some mills becoming completely booked for the remainder of the year．Adjustment of quantity extras and expected price advances have augmented demand for strip．Tin plate mills，with production of 1936 packers＇cans virtually completed，are now operating at about $90 \%$ of capacity．Bar specifications，which have been fairly steady，show prospects of further gains．
Platemakers are reported anticipating an early pick－up in orders Steel wire shipments are heavy and apparently many buyers are preparing for a price adjustment．

Pennsylvania RR．＇s order for 100,000 tons of rails，the largest in three years，is expected to be followed by a good－sized inquiry from New York Central and orders from several Western carriers．Seaboard Airline bought 10,060 tons last week，and Atlantic Coast Line 6,000 tons．Freight car awards，which aggregated 39,643 at the end of October compared to only 9,158 in the same period last year，are likely to be boosted by purchases in the immediate future．Chesapeake \＆Ohio is in the market for 2,000 cars． Awards for structural shapes totaled 26，706 compared to 21,827 a week ago．Contracts placed included 6,500 tons for the Sixth Avenu subway，New York，and 4,320 tons for an upper Mississippi River dam．
Activity among manufacturers of machine tools，whose business made sharp upturn in October，continues at a high rate．The absence of large lists has been made up by a relatively large number of smaller inquiries． A number of diverse trends are apparent in the scrap market．Com mitments are a minimum in＂Chol＂，Fewer price changes were $\$ 16.04$ Pir ir shipments are much heavier than a month with the anticipated hicher prices having some effect on foundry orders， Operations in the Cleveland district were up 1 point to 80 Wheeling， 3 to 92 ；Birmingham， 7 to 74 ；Cincinnati， 5 to 96, and St．Louis， 3 to 68，Pittsburgh was down 2 points to 68；Youngstown 4 to 70 ，and New England， 15 to 73
Both the finished steel composite and the iron and steel price index are unchanged，at $\$ 53.90$ and $\$ 34.60$ ，respectively．
Great Britain，in October，for the fourth time this year，establishtd an all－time high mark for production of steel ingots and castings with $1,060,500$ gross tons compared with $1,027,000$ tons in October，the previous high mark．

Steel ingot production for the week ended Nov． 16 is placed at $741 / 2 \%$ of capacity，unchanged from the previous week，according to the＂Wall Street Journal＂of Nov． 18. Two weeks ago the rate was $74 \%$ ．The＂Journal＂further reported：

U．S．Steel is estimated at $671 / 2 \%$ against $68 \%$ in the week before and $681 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago．Leading independents are credited with $80 \%$ com pared with $791 / 2 \%$ in the preceding week and $78 \%$ two weeks ago．
The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years，together with the approximate changes，in points，from the week immediately preceding：

|  | Industry |  | U．S．Steel |  |  | Independents |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | 7412 |  | $671 / 2$ | － |  | 80 | － |  |
| 1934. |  | $\pm 11 / 2$ |  | $+$ |  |  | $+$ |  |
| 1933 |  | ＋ $11 / 2$ |  | ＋ | ／2／ | 301／2 | － |  |
| 1932 |  | － 1 |  |  |  | $181 / 2$ | － |  |
| 1931. | 31 43 | － |  |  |  | $311 / 2$ | $+$ |  |
| 1930 | 43 71 | 二 $2^{--}$ | 721／2 | － | $\overline{2}^{--}$ |  | － |  |
| 1928 | 81 | － 2 |  | 二 |  | 82 | 二 |  |
| 1927. | 681／2 | ＋1112 | 711／2 | $+$ | 1／2 | 66 | $+$ | 2 |

## Lead and Zinc Prices Advanced on Heavy Buying

 Copper Firm Abroad＂Metal and Mineral Markets＂in its issue of Nov． 19 reported that during the last week both lead and zinc prices reported advanced in the domestic market under continued active
buying．Copper was unchanged here．After a brief period of price unsettlement in London，speculative buying was resumed，and the resultant firmer market abroad no doubt had a stimulating influence on the domestic trade．Higher prices in Wall Street also became a factor．With the Govern－ ment＇s price on silver unchanged，the flurry in that metal in London soon ended．The publication further stated：

## Copper

Since the establishment of the $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ ．Valley price for copper，business in the domestic market has been in smaller volume，and with scrap intake increasing，observers believe there has been a slight easing of the tigh situation which existed prior to the last price rise．Sales for the weel amounted to 4,925 tons，compared with 68,463 t
The foreign situation continues to reflect buying for armaments and general consumption purposes．Speculative activity again was a factor and prices closed firm

The October statistics of the Copper Institute revealed that production （blister）and apparent consumption increased in about the same ratio Stocks of refined were reduced by 23,201 tons，of which 10,701 tons con sisted of copper held in this country and 12,500 tons abroad．
The statistics for September and October，in short tons，follow：

| Production（blister）： <br> U．S．mine | Sept． <br> 58，340 | $\xrightarrow[\text { Oct．}]{\text { O20 }}$ | Shipm＇ts，refined（appar－Sept． ent consumption）： |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U．S．scrap． | 8，502． | 9，597 | United States＿－．－．－．－． 75,892 | 75，919 |
| Foreign mine－ | 66，635 | 74，178 |  | 96，504 |
| Foreign scrap，\＆o | 7，243 | 7，962 |  |  |
| Totals－${ }_{\text {Production }}$（refined）：－1－140，720 154，340 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { copper only－－－－－－－－} & \mathbf{3 , 7 8 0} & \mathbf{7 , 6 7 7}\end{array}$ |  |
| United States．．．．－ | $\begin{aligned} & 62,655 \\ & 71,679 \end{aligned}$ | 72,895 76.327 |  |  |
| Foreign．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．71，679 $\quad 76,327$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Totals．．－．．．－－－．－．379，986 | 785 |

Sales of lead during the last week were in even larger volume than in the preceding seven－day period，totaling slightly more than 10,000 tons． This activity brought about another 10 －point advance in the price，estab－ lishing the quotatoon at 5.20 c ．，New York，and 5.05 c ．，St．Louis．Pre vailing quotations have not been seen since Oct．8， 1930.
The buying was quite general in character，with December shipment metal predominating in the week＇s sales．The industry expects favorable October statistics．News from the strike area in Utah was encouraging， us in As in the precel they ben 0 minded． larger tonnage had they been so minded．

Co．advanced its settling basis to 5．20c．，New York，effective Nov．16．St．Joseph Lead Co．reported business in eastern territory at a premium throughout the week．

## Zinc

Announcement was made on Nov． 16 that zinc was raised to 5.05 c ．St Louis，but little business was done on that level on that day．Busines placed on Nov． 17 was evenly divided between 5.00 c ．and $5.05 \mathrm{c} .$, making for a split quotation for that date．Yesterday，all sellers advanced definitely to 5.05 c ．St．Louis．The volume of Prime Western zinc sold during the week ended Nov． 14 was 10,709 tons，and deliveries for the same period amounted to about 5,000 tons．Undelivered orders now stand at 74,030 tons．The domestic zinc market is again a＂seller＇s market＂for the first time in several years，producers believe，and the strength in the foreign market places the metal here in a strong position．

## Tin

Demand for tin here during the last week was moderate in volume Prices were irregular on rather wide fluctuations in London．Speculative Prices were irregular on rather wide fluctuations in London．Speculative
support again was a factor abroad，even though output again has been support again was a factor abroad，even though output again has been for first－quarter 1936 delivery．The mills are operating at $90 \%$ of capacity Chinese tin， $99 \%$ was quoted nominally as follows：Nov．12， 51.750 c ． Nov．13，52．300c．；Nov．14，52．000c．；Nov．16， 51.000 c ．；Nov．17， 51.000 c Nov．18， 50.875 c ．
Exports of tin by the signatory countries and Siam during October，with figures for September in parenthesis，according to the International Tin Committee：Netherlands East Indies，2，526 long tons（2，515）；Nigeria 942 （657）；Bolivia，1，963（2，381 revised）；Malaya，7，128（5，125）；Siam $1,081(1,117)$ ．

## Current Events and Discussions

## The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks

$F$ The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Nov．18，as reported by the Federal Reserve banks，was $\$ 2,482,000,000$ ，an increase of $\$ 7,000,000$ compared with the preceding week and a decrease of $\$ 9,000,000$ compared with the corresponding week in 1935．After noting these facts，the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System proceeds as follows：
On Nov． 18 total Reserve bank credit amounted to $\$ 2,464,000,000$ ，a decrease of $\$ 6,000,000$ for the week．This decrease corresponds with a decrease of $\$ 18,000,000$ in money in circulation and increases of $\$ 22,000,000$ in monetary gold stock and $\$ 4,000,000$ in Treasury currency，offset in part by increases of $\$ 26,000,000$ in member bank reserve balances， 87 ， $\$ 8,000,000$ in non－my cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $\$ 4,000,000$ in non－member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts． Member bank reserve balances on Nov． 18 were estima
mately $\$ 2,270,000,000$ in excess of legal requirements．
Relatively small changes were reported in the System＇s holdings of bills discounted，purchased bills，industrial advances and United States Govern－ ment securities．

The statement in full for the week ended Nov．18，in com－ parison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year，will be found on pages 3264 and 3265 ．
Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstand－ ing and in related items during the week and the vear ended Nov．18，1936，were as follows：

Increase（ + ）or Decrease（ - ）


Bills discount
Bills bought
 Industrial advances（not including
$\$ 22,000,000$ commitm $\$ 22,000,000$ commitm＇ts－Nov．18）
Total Reserve bank credit． Monetary gold stock．
Treasury currency．．．
Money in circulation＿ Trember bank reserve balances Treasury cash and deposits with Fed
eral Reserve banks． Non－member deposits and other Fed－
oo．18， 1936 $\stackrel{8}{5}$
$5,000,000$
3 $5,000,000$
$3,000,000$
$30,000,000$ $26,000,000$
$-1,000,000$ $-1,000,000$ 2，464，000，000 2，520，000，000 $6,000,00$
$+22,000,000$
$+4,000,000$ $-7,000,000$
$+1,000,000$ $\stackrel{\stackrel{5}{8}}{-2,000,000}$ 20， 1935 $\$$ $-2,000,000$ $6,37.5,000,000$
$6,851,000,000$ $2,428,000,000$ $-18,000,000+636,000,000$ $1,323,000,000$
$+111,000,000$ $+7,000,000-220,000,000$
$457,000,000 \quad+4,000,000-58,000,000$

## 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：

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS in Central reserve cities
(In Milions of Dollars)

|  | $\overline{N o n}_{18} \mathrm{Ne}$ | York C <br> Nov. 10 | $\text { Noty } 20$ | $\text { Chicago- } 18 \text { Nov } 10 \text { Non. } 20$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |  |  |
| Assets- | \$ | \$ | \$ | 5 | S | \$ |
| Loans and investments-total.- | 8,611 | 8,642 | 7,817 | 2,052 | 2,048 | 1,794 |
| Loans to brokers and dealers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In New York City | 874 | 895 | 797 | 1 | 1 |  |
| Outslde New York Clty | 77 | 78 | 59 | 33 | 34 | $2 \overline{3}$ |
| Loans on securities to others $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { (except banks) } & 712 & 712 & 731 & 141 & 139 & 151\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accepts. and com'l paper bought | - 137 | 136 | 156 | 12 | 12 | 17 |
| Loans on real estate.---------- | 130 | 130 | 123 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| Loans to banks | 26 | 39 | 48 | 6 | 6 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Other loans. | 1,458 | 1,430 | 1,177 | 379 | 381 | 239 |
| U. S. Govt. direct obligations-- | 3,722 | 3,742 | 3,346 | 1,106 | 1,102 | 996 |
| $\begin{array}{ccccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Obligations fully guaranteed by } \\ \text { United States Government }\end{array} & 463 & 462 & 373 & 95 & 93 & 97\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other securities | 1,012 | 1,018 | 1,007 | 265 | 266 |  |
| Reserve with F. R. Bank | 2,592 | 2,610 | 2,460 | 660 | 652 | 614 |
| Cash in vault. | 56 |  |  | 36 | 35 | 36 |
| Balances with domestle banks.- | 79 | 78 | 79 | 191 | 198 | 201 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted.- | 6,360 | 6,396 | 5,777 | 1,590 | 1,587 | 1,464 |
| Time deposits. | 580 | 567. | 585 | 436 | 436 | 398 |
| United States Govt. deposits_ | 97 | 111 | 176 | 60 | 72 | 60 |
| Inter-bank deposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic banks. | 2,534 | 2,545 | 2,229 | 656 | 641 | 538 |
| Forelgn banks. | 408 | 418 | 348 |  | 4 | - 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other liabilities | ${ }^{377}$ | ${ }^{363}$ | 320 | 25 | 23 | 34 |
| Capital account...------------- | 1,442 | 1,441 | 1,459 | 239 | 239 | 226 |

## Complete Returns of the Member Banks of the Federal

 Reserve System for the Preceding WeekAs explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are 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 101 cities cannot be compiled.

In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business Nov. 10:

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities on Nov. 10 shows increases for the week of $\$ 42,000,000$ in total loans and investments and $\$ 173,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted, decreases of $\$ 20,000,000$ in time deposits and $\$ 30,000,000$ in United States Government deposits, and increases of $\$ 47,000,000$ in deposits credited to domestic banks and $\$ 138,000,000$ in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks.
Loans to brokers and dealers in New York City decreased $\$ 5,000,000$, loans to brokers and dealers outside New York decreased $\$ 9,000,000$, and
loans on securities to others (except banks) increased $\$ 1,000,000$ Holdings loans on securities to others (except banks) increased $\$ 1,000,000$. Holdings estate loans increased $\$ 1,000,000$, loans to banks increased $\$ 15,000,000$ in the New York district, and "other loans" increased $\$ 15,000,000$ in the New York district, $\$ 7,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 26,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Holdings of United States Government direct obligations increased $\$ 13,000,000$ in the New York district, $\$ 11,000,000$ in the Boston district and $\$ 17,000,000$ at all reporting member banks, and decreased $\$ 16,000,000$ in the Chicago district Holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government increased $\$ 5,000,000$. Holdings of "other
securities" decreased $\$ 15,000,000$ in the New York district and $\$ 19,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 107,000,000$ in the New York district, $\$ 23,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 173,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Time deposits decreased $\$ 24,000,000$ in the New York deposits declined $\$ 30,000,000$. Deposits credited to domestic banks deposits dechined $\$ 00$ in the banks. Deposits credited to poreign banks increased $\$ 9,000,000$ in the New York district.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of the reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended Nov. 10, 1936, follows:

| ssets- | Noo. 10, 1936 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase }(+) \\ \text { Nov. }{ }_{\$}, 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decrease (-) } \\ & \text { Nov. 13, } 1935 \\ & \text { S. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oans and investments | 22,488,000,000 | +42,000,000 | 1,998,000,000 |
| Loans to brokers and dealers: |  |  |  |
| In New York City | 938,000,000 | $\begin{array}{ll} 100,000 \\ 000,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { +123,000,000 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Loans on securtles to others(except banks). |  |  |  |
|  | ,025,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r}+1,000,000 \\ +9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -53,000,000 |
| Aceepts. and coml paper bought. |  | +1,000,000 |  |
|  |  | $+1,000,000$ $+16,000,000$ | ${ }_{14,000,000}^{+4,000000}$ |
| Loans to banks.-.-.-.-....-- | 4,045,000,000 | +2 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Obligations fully guaranteed by |  |  |  |
|  | 199,000 | 19,000,000 | 142,000,000 |
| Reserve with Fed. Reserve banks. Cash in vault. |  | +138,000,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Balances with domestio | ,440,000,000 | +5,000,000 | +72,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted....... <br> Time deposits. <br>  | 15,379,000,000 |  |  |
|  | 5,022,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Inter-bank deposit |  |  |  |
| Domestic banks. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | -2,000,000 |

Sir R. L. Borden, Head of Barclays Bank (Canada) Finds Gradual World-Wide Advance Toward Re-covery-In Addressing Annual Stockholders' Meeting Notes Increase in Canada's Foreign Trade
Canada's foreign trade has made noteworthy gains in 1936, the total for the nine months ended Sept. 30 topping the $\$ 1,000,000,000$ mark for the first time since 1930, Sir Robert L. Borden, President of Barclays Bank (Canada), today told the ninth annual general meeting of the bank's stockholders at Montreal on Nov. 17. This increase in foreign trade, with the improved conditions noticeable in foreign trade, with the improved conditions noticeable in were reflected in the good results achieved by Barclays Bank (Canada), larger total resources, substantial increase in the number of accounts and higher activity being noted in the General Manager's report. Exports aggregated $\$ 692,626$,389 and improts $\$ 450,866,373$, leaving a favorable trade balance of $\$ 241,760,016$ compared with $\$ 169,054,105$ in the comparable period of 1935, Sir Robert pointed out, adding that during the past year a gradual, world-wide advance toward recovery has been unmistakable and that in no toward recovery has been unmistakable and that in no
country has this indication been more marked than in country has this in
Canada. He stated:
Apart from international antagonisms, the tendency toward aggression and the lack of wholesome cooperation, conditions abroad are quite encouraging. Indeed from the record of the past twelve months, it would
appear that the world is on the point of emerging from the morass of appear that the world is on the point of emerging from the morass of
depression. depression.
Unfortuna
Unfortunately, this steady prcgress is overshadowed by the menace of international controversies and antagonisms which seem to become increasingly dangerous as more and more the resources of the world are devoted to the increase of armaments. Unless, however, we are to lose
faith in humanity, we must believe that present tendencies represent only a passing phase, that mankind will recover its balance and that a truer and saner spirit will arise and prevail.
Among the favorable developments in Canada Sir Robert cited an expansion of nearly $10 \%$ in manufacturing, a gain of $5 \%$ in car loading, an increase of $\$ 5,000,000$ or about $2 \%$ in new life insurance written, and a rise of approximately $27 \%$ in value of stocks on Canadian exchanges. Tourist expenditures in Canada rose to about $\$ 250,000,000$ from $\$ 202,000,000$ in 1935 , while increases in employment were registered throughout Canada except in the drought-stricken districts, Sir Robert added.

Siege of Madrid by Rebel Troops Continues After Fortnight-Americans Sheltered in United States Embassy-Spanish Premier Says War Will Continue if Madrid is Captured-Germany and Italy Recognize Insurgent Regime
Spanish insurgent forces, under the leadership of General Franco, this week continued their attack on Madrid, which has been besieged for the past two weeks. Government troops have made an unexpectedly effective resistance to the attack, although the rebels have gained some ground and have penetrated to outlying portions of the capital. Approximately 100,000 government troops are defending the city against 45,000 rebel forces. In addition to constant artillery shelling of the capital, rebel airplanes have conducted a series of daily raids in which bombing has accounted for large casualties. Meanwhile, the government, under the leadership of Premier Caballero, has functioned under the leadership of Premier Caballero, was functioned at Valencia, where it fled when it became obvious that
Madrid would be attacked. An army of troops to reinforce the government defenders was reported en route to Madrid from the Province of Catalonia. Refugees in the American Embassy in Madrid number 138, including 61 American citizens and 77 other persons.
Premier Caballero said on Nov. 15 that even if Madrid were captured by the rebels the war would be continued. His remarks were given as follows in United Press advices of Nov. 15 from Valencia:
Asked about the impressions he had brought back from Madrid, which he visited last week, Largo Caballero said: "The insurgents have not entered Madrid, and our forces are defending the town with determination and exemplary courage. The insurgents have not succeeded in breaking
through, despite the large quantity of war material showered on them through, despite the large qu
from all parts of the country.
"It should not be forgotten that the fall or retention of Madrid is important from a moral standpoint-not a military one. But, in any very last inch even if the capital falls."
Asked what would happen if the rebels were defeated before Madrid, and if there was direct foreign intervention in their behalf, the Premier said:
Th fightever happens-intervention or non-intervention-we will continue to fight, as we have confidence in our ultimate triumph."
Largo Caballero said that he thought Colonel Ramon Franco (formerly Spanish air attache at Washington and a brother of the rebel high commander, General Francisco Franco) would visit Italy for the purpose of asking help, but, "whatever help he obtains, even if he gets it in every country in the world, we would, still go on fighting until we have reconquered every inch of territory."
Air raids on Madrid, the Premier said, are being carried out by foreign pilots, because the rebels could not depend on Spaniards to bomb the capital, where friends and relatives of theirs live.
Italy and Germany on Nov. 18 formally recognized the insurgent Spanish regime of General Franco and declared that diplomatic and consular representatives would be withdrawn from Madrid and other Spanish territory in control of the government forces. On the following day (Nov. 19) of the government forces. On the forlowing day (Nov. 19)
Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Com-
mons that Great Britain will protect her shipping if a blockade of Spanish ports is attempted. He added that he would seek assurances from Germany and Italy that their recognition of General Franco's government did not mean that they regarded themselves free to supply the Spanish rebels with arms in contravention of the neutrality agreement. Italian and German action on Nov. 18 was noted as follows in Associated Press Rome advices of that date:

An official communique issued in Rome staied:
"In consequence of the fact that General Franco has taken possession of the greater part of Spain and the development of a situation which shows with increasing clarity that in the remaining part of Spain one cannot speak of the exercise of a responsible government power, the Fascist Government has decided to recognize the government of General Franco and send to that government a Cbarge d'Affaires to begin diplomatic relations.
"The Charge d'Affaires will go there immediately. The present diplomatic representatives have been recalled,"
The German Government issued a communique on recognition virtually identical to the one given out in Rome, except that the words "Reich Government" were substituted for "Fascist Government." The Berlin communique said Germany would "recognize the Franco Government and enter diplomatic relations therewith."

Germany and Italy are the first European Powers to extend formal recognition to General Franco, although Portugal has been reported on the verge of similar action and two small Latin American nations, Sal-
vador and Guatemala, have recognized the insurgents.

Under date of Nov. 19, United Press accounts from Paris stated that Soviet Russia had asked France and Great Britain to support her demand for an immediate meeting of the international Non-Intervention Committee to study the recognition by Italy and Germany of the Fascist rebel regime in Spain. In part, these advices added:
While Mopoow was consulting. Paris and London on a course of action, the British and French admiralties quietly and swiftly withdrew their fighting ships from the Port of Barcelona. General Francisco Franco, rebel dictator, has warned all foreign ships to leave the port within four days or run the risk of a blockade employing "all the means of warfare." to have been prompted by reports that Austria and Hungary were prepared to extend early recognition to the insurgent junta.

Monthly Meeting of Directors of Bank for International Settlements-Central Bank Governors Reported as Doubting Early Extension of Monetary Pact Concluded Between United States, Great Britain and France
The impression that little extension or development of the monetary accord between the United States, Great Britain and France will occur in the coming weeks was gleaned from talks among central bank Governors in attendance at the monthly meeting of the directors of the Bank for International Settlements, according to Basle, Switzerland, advices, Nov. 9, to the New York "Times," In part, these advices further said:
The reasoning is that such extension depends largely on the United States, and it is supposed that Secretary of State Cordell Hull will be occupied with Latin America and President Roosevelt resting from the election campaign in the near future, and making plans.
Developments, therefore, are expected to begin thereafter, although Basle continues to be much more skeptical than Geneva that much headway will be made soon toward stabilizing money, abolishing exchange controls or lowering trade barriers.
The cautious hope is expressed here that the question of filling the two United States seats on the World Bank's board, both of which have been empty for 18 months, soon will be taken up again. It is understood to have been left open pending the United States elections.
In addition to Messrs. Norman, Labeyrie, Schacht, Trip and Azzolini and other board members, four central bank Governors were visitors in and Bela von Imredy of Hungary, reassured the others that no of Austria and Bela von Imredy of Hungary, reassured the others that no devaluation pression here that the Vienna parley will do nothing serious concerning economic or monetary matters.

Canadian Governor Present
The other two visitors were Governor Graham Ford of the Bank of Canada and Governor Tsouderos of the Bank of Greece. They attended today's uusual board luncheon. The Bank of Canada is not a member of the World Bank, but is a client.
Routine affairs occupied the board meeting, which, as usual, was important mainly for talks on its margin. Mr. Trip explained that the drop of $60,000,000$ Swiss francs in the Bank's statement for Oct. 31-a decline
of $10 \%$ in its funds-resulted from assets and liabilities in French francs devaluing the Bank's roughly equal assets and liabilities in French francs. Capital reserves and long-term
reparations deposits now form $70 \%$ of the World Bank's funds.
The conclusion of the monetary agreement between the United States, Great Britain and France was noted in our issue of Oct. 17, page 2447.

Great Britain Floats $£ 100,000,00023 / 4 \%$ Funding Loan
A loan of $£ 100,000,000$ sterling offered this week by Great Britain was reported over-subscribed in one hour in Canadian Press advices from London, Nov. 19. The offering was announced in London on Nov. 17, as to which advices from London, that day, to the New York "Times" of Nov. 18, said: It will be called the " $234 \%$ funding loan of 1952-57" and the general
belief here is that the proceeds will be used to fund Treasury bills, thereby belief here is that the proceeds will be used to fund Treasury bills, thereby reducing the government floating debt or obviating any increase in it. The
price of the issue will be $981 / 2$, and the government reserves the right to price of the issue will be $983 / 2$, and the government reserves the right to
redeem the securities at any time in the last five years before their maturity. redeem the secur'tes at any time in the last five years before their maturity. would be increased in February by about $£ 34,500,000$ including the rewould be increased in Ferruary by about $£ 34,500,000$, including the re-
demption of the unconverted balance of the $5 \% \%$ dollar loan issued in the demption of the unconverted balance of the $53 / \%$ dollar loan issued in the

The major part of this loan was converted into $21 / 2 \%$ securities in 1933, but many of the holders preferred to keep their "gold-clause dollar bonds" and the Court of Appeals here recently decided in favor of the right of holders of the bonds to claim payment in the equivalent of pre-Roosevelt dollars.
The terms for the new issue show a considerable increase in the cost of government borrowing since the last large operation of that kind in December, when a $21 / 2 \%$ funding loan of $£ 200,000,000$ was issued at $961 / 2$, along with $£ 100,000,000$ of $1 \%$ treasury bonds at 98 .

## Plans of "London Curb Exchange"

In Associated Press advices from London, England, Nov. 12, it was stated that a "London Curb Exchange," originally registered with a nominal capital of $£ 100$, has decided to increase its capital to $£ 63,000$ to acquire premises in Angel Court, near the Stock Exchange. Other plans of the Exchange were detailed as follows in the advices:
It plans to "fulfill in London the functions of the New York Curb Exchange and the Paris Coulisse," according to an official statement. It also aims to "provide a center for the sale and purchase of securities, which, prices and to enable companies at present unlisted to raise capital; in other words, the purpose of the exchange is to supply a need not convered by any British financial institution.

Members will elect a committee which will draw up rules and regulations for the conduct of business. All members will be required to be share holders of the company.

## Argentina Offers $\$ 23,500,000$ 敢 External Winversion Loan $41 / 2 \%$ Bonds-To Retire $6 \%$ External Bonds, Due 1958, on June 1, 1937

A banking group headed by Morgan Stanley \& Co. Inc., offered to the public on Nov. 19 an issue of $\$ 23,500,000$ Argentine Republic sinking fund external conversion loan 41/2\% bonds, dated Nov. 15, 1936, and due Nov. 15, 1971 The bonds, priced at $921 / 2$ and accrued interest. Under writing discounts and commission amount to $\$ 705,000$, leav ing net proceeds, exclusive of accrued interest and without deduction of the expenses of the Government in connection with the sale of the bonds, of $\$ 21,032,500$. The proceeds, together with other funds, will be used toward the retirement of the Republic's presently outstanding $\$ 23,596,000$ principal amount of external sinking fund $6 \%$ gold bonds of 1924 series "B," due Dec. 1, 1958, which are to be called for redemption on June 1, 1937. The Argentine Government expects to obtain the balance of the requirements for the retirement of the $6 \%$ bonds from its current cash resources, retirement of the $6 \%$ bonds from its current cash resources,
it was stated in the prospectus of the offering. As to a it was stated in the prospectus of the offering. As up to $\$ 5,000,000$ of the new bonds to an "English Selling Group," who in turn could offer them to the public, we take the following from the prospectus:
The underwriters may offer not in excess of $\$ 5,000,000$ principal amount of the bonds to certain banks or bankers in England at the same offering price of $921 / 2 \%$ plus accrued interest less a concession of $11 / 2 \%$. The price of $92 \frac{1 / 2 \%}{} \%$ plus accrued interest less a concession of $11 \%$. The bonds for sale to the public at the public offering price, in accordance with the custom of the London market, to allow a concession not in excess of $1 \%$ to holders exchanging approximately an equal principal amount of Government of the Argentine Nation external sinking fund $6 \%$ gold bonds of 1924 series B, due Dec. 1, 1958, provided that such holders agree in writing not to resell the new bonds so acquired prior to Jan. 17. 1937. Where members of such English Selling Group pay a brokerage commission in connection with such exchanges, the underwriters will reimburse such members for so much of any such commission as is not in excess of $34 \%$. Members of the English;S Solling Group will be permitted to accept in payment for the bonds being offered $6 \%$ bonds due 1958 (with June 1,1937 and subsequent coupons attached) at the rate of $\$ 1,028.69$ for each $\$ 1,000$ principal amount of such $.6 \%$ bonds due 1958 Members of the Ens writers may use such $6 \%$ bonds due 1958 at the sald rate and the underwriters will use such bonds so received by chem in making payment to the cancellation. In In all other transactions except the exchanges above described members of the English Selling? Group may not sell the bonds to their customers at a price less than the public offering price of $921 / 2 \%$ except that they may allow $1 / \%$ concession to brokers, dealers, banks and bankers only, provided that the same are'purchasing bonds upon the order and for the account of customers and provided that in all cases the public offering price to the customer is maintained.

The offering, which is the initial foreign loan underwritten by Morgan Stanley \& Co. Inc., also marks the first refunding operation by Argentina in a program which is expected, it is said, to eventually involve the conversion of about $\$ 230$, 000,000 of that country's dollar bonds. Associated with Morgan Stanley in underwriting the issue were the First Boston Corp., Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc., Edward B. Smith \& Co., Blyth \& Co., Inc., Lazard Freres \& Co., Inc., Lee Higginson Corp., Kidder, Peabody \& Co., White,' Weld \& Co., Bancamerica-Blair Corp., Dominick \& Dominick, Hallgarten \& Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co., Speyer \& Co. and Dillon, Read \& Co.

The filing with the Securities and"Exchange Commission of a registration statement relating to the new offering was referred to in our issue of Nov. 14, page 3070. The following description of the new $41 / 2 \%$ bonds is from the prospectus of the offering:
The $\$ 23,500,000$ Argentine Republic sinking fund external conversion loan $41 / 2 \%$ bonds due Nov. 15, 1971, are to be direct external obligations of the Argentine Republic. The bonds are to be issued pursuant to and in conformity with Laws Nos. 12,150 and 12,237 of the National Congress of the Argentine Republic.
The bonds are to be dated Nov. 15, 1936, are to mature Nov. 15, 1971 and are to bear interest at the rate of $41 / 2 \%$ per annum, payable semi-
annually on May 15 and Nov. 15. Principal and interest are to be pasable
in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts, in New York City at the offices of either J. P. Morgan \& Co. or the National City Bank of New York, or in Boston at the office of the First National Bank of Boston (such banks being the fiscal agents of this loan), without deduction from either principal or interest for or on account of any present or future taxes or duties imposed or levied by or within the Argentine Republic or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof. The bonds of this loan provide that all bonds and coupons not presented within five years of their maturity be payable in the United States of America and shall be payable only by be payable in the United States of America and shall be
the representatives of the Government in Buenos Aires.
The bonds are to be in the form of coupon bonds in the denoms. of $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ without privilege of registration. It is expected that delivery op and $\$ 500$, without privilege or regiseable for definitive bonds when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan \& Co. on or about Nov. 30, 1936, against payment in New York funds for bonds offered in the United States. The temporary bonds will be exchangeable for definitive bonds, when prepared, at the office of J. P. Morgan \& Co.
The bonds are to be redeemable at the option of the Argentine Government in whole or in part (but in case of partial redemption only in amounts of not less than $\$ 5,000,000$ if not for the sinking fund), on any interest payment date, upon at least 30 days' published notice, at $100 \%$.
All bonds of this issue are subject to retirement by means of a cumulative sinking fund.
The bonds of this loan are not secured. In the bond, however, the Government covenants that, so long as any of the bonds of this issue shall be outstanding, it will not create or permit the creation of any mortgage or pledge or other lien on any of its revenues or assets, except as security for obligations of its own maturing not more than one year from the date thereof, without thereby expss of securing the dis issue equally and ratably with principal and indebtedness, guarantees, or other obligations secured by such any and all indebtedness, guarantees, or other obligations secured acceleration of the maturity of these bonds if there is a default in this covenant.
The Bonds are to be authenticated by the National City Bank of New York City of New York as authenticating fiscal agent of the loan.
The Government has agreed to make application for the listing of the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange and for the registration under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 necessary in connection with such listing.

Drawing for Redemption Dec. 1 of $\$ 28,000$ of Province of Lower Austria Secured Sinking Fund 71/2\% Bonds, due 1952
J. \& W. Seligman \& Co., as fiscal agents for the Province of Lower Austria secured sinking fund $71 / 2 \%$ bonds due 1950, announce that $\$ 28,000$ principal amount of these bonds have been drawn for redemption on Dec. 1 at 100 and accrued interest. The drawn bonds are payable out of sinking fund moneys at the office of the fiscal agents in New Yinking or at the office of Oesterreichische IndustriekreditYork, or at the offrice of

Bulgaria Offers to Settle Payment on Partly-Paid Coupons of $7 \%$ Settlement Loan 1926 and $71 / 2 \%$ Stabilization Loan 1928-New York Stock Exchange Rules on Bonds
Speyer \& Co. and J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., as American fiscal agents for the Kingdom of Bulgaria $7 \%$ Settlement Loan 1926 and Kingdom of Bulgaria $71 / 2 \%$ Stabilization Loan 1928, announced on Nov. 16 that they have been advised that the League Loans Committee (London), on which American bondholders are represented, and the British Council of Foreign Bondholders, together with the French, Dutch, Belgian and Swiss bondholders organizations, have issued a communique in London which may be briefly summarized as follows:

Coupons due after Jan. 1, 1935, on dollar bonds of the above Loans have been paid at rates varying from $15 \%$ to $213 / \%$ of their face amount and the respective coupons have been returned to the holders stamped to indicate the amounts paid. The bondholders offer from the Bulgarian Credit Bank, duly authorized by the Bulgarian Govd agint, to and 30 , 937 , and full details may be obtained from the fiscal agents.

Rulings by the New York Stock Exchange on the bonds of the two issues were announced as follows on Nov. 17 by Robert L. Fisher, Secretary:

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Committee on Securities
Nov. 17. 1936.
Notice having been received that payment of $\$ 2.45$ on the July 1, 1935, coupon ( $\$ 5.25$ paid), $\$ 2.45$ on the Jan. 1, 1936, coupon ( $\$ 5.25$ paid), and $\$ 2.15$ on the July 1, 1936 , coupon ( $\$ 6$ pald), per $\$ 1,000$ bond, is being made on surrender of coupons, from
26 Dollar Bonds, due 1967
$\$ 7.05$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond on Nov. 18, 1936 .
That the bonds shall continue to be dealt in "Flat" and to be a delivery in ettlement of transactions made beginning Nov. 18, 1936, must carry the Jan. 1, 1937, and subsequent coupons.

ROBERT L. FISHER, Secretary
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Committee on Securities

Nov. 17, 1936
Notice having been received that payment of $\$ 2,62$ on the May 15, 1935. Notice having been ( $\$ 5.62$ paid), $\$ 2.62$ on the Nov. 15, 1935, coupon ( $\$ 5.62$ paid), $\$ 2.48$ on the May 15, 1936, coupon ( $\$ 6$ paid), and $\$ 1.86$ on the Nov. 15 . 1936, coupon ( $\$ 8.06$ paid), per $\$ 1,000$ bond, is being made on surrender o coupons, from Kingdom of Bulgaria $71 / 2 \%$ Stabilization Loan 1928 Dolla Bonds, due 1968:
The Committee on Securities rules that the bonds be quoted ex-interest $\$ 9.58$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond on Nov. 18, 1936;
That the bonds shall continue to be dealt in "Flat" and to be a delivery in ettle or transactions beginning Nov. 18, 1936, must carry the May 15, 1937, and subsequent coupons.

ROBERT L. FISHER, Secretary.
$\$ 1,665,800$ of Belgium External Loan of $\mathbf{6 \%}$ Gold Bonds, Due Jan. 1, 1955, Drawn for Redemption Jan. 1, 1937
J. P. Morgan \& Co. and Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, as sinking fund administrators, it was made known on Nov. 16, are notifying holders of Kingdom of Belgium external loan sinking fund $6 \%$ gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1955, that $\$ 1,665800$ principal amount of these bonds have been drawn for redemption as of Jan. 1, 1937, out of moneys in, or to be paid into the sinking fund. The drawn bonds will be paid at their principal amount in United States currency upon presentation on or after Jan. 2 at the office of either sinking fund administrator. The announcement of Nov. 16 also said that attention is called to the fact that on Nov. 12, 1936, $\$ 36,000$ principal amount of bonds of this issue previously drawn were still unredeemed.

## Yugoslavia Has New Plan for Bond Service-Offers Partial Payment of Interest on $8 \%$ and $7 \%$ Bonds of External Gold Loan of 1922

A plan providing for modified service on the National External Gold Loan of 1912 of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, applying to the coupons due Nov. 1, 1935-May 1, 1937 on both the $8 \%$ and $7 \%$ bonds, due May 1, 1962, is announced in a notice issued on Nov. 16 to holders of these bonds by Fadoye Yankovitch, Consul General in New York, acting on behalf of the government. The plan extends only to bonds of this loan which have not been nationalized under the laws of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. An announcement bearing on the notice also said:
Holders of such coupons will receive under the plan (a) a partial payment in cash to the extent of $15 \%$ of the face amount of the coupons and (b) $5 \%$ funding bonds, second series, due Nov. 1, 1956, of a principal amount equal to $55 \%$ of the face amount of the coupons and bearing
 except in the case of bonds issued in exchange for the May 1, 1937,
coupons; on these it will start on that date. Surrender of coupons under the terms of the plan will constitute payment in full to holders.
Holders of coupons may obtain the cash and bonds to which they are entitled under the plan by surrendering them at the National City Bank of New York, 22 William Street, as follows: The Nov. 1, 1935, coupons are exchangeable immediately; the May 1, 1936, coupons on or after Dec. 31; the Nov. 1, 1936, coupons on or after March 1, 1937, and the May 1, 1937, coupons on or after the due date.
An amount equal to $30 \%$ of the face amount of the coupons will be applied by the government, in 22 equal instalments (of not less than $\$ 63,218.29$ each), commencing on March 1, 1937, and continuing on each Nov. 1 thereafter to the purchase and retirement of the $8 \%$ and $7 \%$ bonds.

## Holders of Five Matured Issues of German Bonds Offered Alternative of Exchanging Bonds for Unmatured Series or Amortization

The Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts is offering to holders of bonds of recently matured series of five German issues the choice of exchanging their matured bonds. for a like principal amount of bonds of an unmatured series of these issues, or of receiving payment, against surrender of their bonds, of the reichsmark equivalent of Surrender of their bonds, of the reichsmark equivalent of their principal into an amortization blocked reichsmark account" with a German bank authorized to transact foreign
exchange operations, said an announcement issued Nov. 16. exchange operations, said
The announcement added:
Holders of Frankfort-on-Main 7\% serial bonds of 1925, matured Oct. 1, 1936, who wish to accept the offer should deliver their matured bonds to Speyer \& Co., 24 Pine Street, New York, agent.
Holders of City of Duisburg-Hamborn (City of Duisburg) external gold $7 \%$ serial bonds matured Nov. 1, 1936, should present their matured bond to the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 11 Broad Street, New York.
Dillon, Read Co., 28 Nassau Street, New York, is agent for the Municipal Bank of the State of Hessen $7 \%$ serial bonds, matured Nov. 1, 1936, while Irving Trust Co., 1 Wall Street, New York, is agent for Free State of Oldenburg (State of Oldenburg external $7 \%$ serial gold loan of 1925), matured Nov. 1, 1936.
Holders of Free State of Wurttemberg (consolidated municipal external serial 7\% gold loan of 1925), matured Nov. 1, 1936, should present their matured bonds at either the Chase National Bank or at City Bank Farmers Trust Co., 22 William Street, New York.
Holders choosing to receive the cash payment in a German bank are informed that the use and disposal of such funds deposited in their namea will be subject to German governmental regulations, a statement of whic regulations may be obtained at the offices of the banks named as agents.

Municipality of Tucuman (Argentina) to Redeem $\$ 37,000$ of External $7 \%$ Gold Bonds Due June 1, 1951
The National City Bank of New York, successor paying agent, is notifying holders of Municipality of Tucuman, Province of Tucuman, Argentine Republic, external 23 -year $7 \%$ secured sinking fund gold bonds, due June 1, 1951, that $\$ 37,000$ principal amount of these bonds have been designated by lot for redemption out of sinking fund moneys. Designated bonds should be presented for payment on Dec. 1, 1936, at the head office of the bank, 55 Wall Street, New York, it was announced on Nov. 16.

Funds Remitted for Payment of $40 \%$ of Dec. 1 Coupons on United States of Brazil External $8 \%$ Bonds, due 1941, and $7 \%$ Bonds, due 1952
The United States of Brazil, through Dillon, Read \& Co. as special agent, is notifying holders of its 20 -year externa $8 \%$ bonds, due 1941 , and its 30 -year $7 \%$ bonds, due 1952 ,
that funds have been remitted for payment of the Dec. 1 coupons on these issues at the rate of $40 \%$ of the dollar face amount. These coupons, it is announced, will accordingly be paid at this rate upon presentation to Dillon, Read \& Co., accompanied by a letter wherein the coupon-holder agrees to accept such payment in full satisfaction and discharge of the coupons.

Nov. 15 Coupons of City of Sao Paulo (Brazil) $61 / 2 \%$ External Bonds of 1927 to Be Paid at Rate of $221 / 2 \%$ of Dollar Face Amount
First of Boston International Corp., as special agent, announces that funds have been remitted for payment of the Nov. 15 coupons of City of Sao Paulo (State of Sao Paulo, Brazil) $61 / 2 \%$ external secured sinking fund bonds of 1927, at the rate of $22112 \%$ of the dollar face amount. Accordingly, payment will be made at the rate of $\$ 7.31$ per $\$ 32.50$ coupon at the New York office of the special agent. Coupons presented for payment must be accompanied by a letter stating the holder's agreement to accept payment at this rate in full satisfaction of such coupons.

## Increase During October in Short Interest on New York Stock Exchange

Tho New York Stock Exchange announced on Nov. 19 that the total short interest existing as of the opening of business on Oct. 30, as compiled from information secured by the Exchange from its members, was $1,066,184$ shares. Ihis compares with 1,011,670 shares as of Sept. 30, and with 930,219 shares as of Oct. $31,1935$.
In the following tabulation is shown the short interest existing at the opening of the last business day of each month since the beginning of 1935 :
1935-
Jan. 31.-
Feb. 28.
Mar. 29.
Apr. $30-$
Many 31.
Juny 28.
July 31.

 1936-
Apr. $30-$
Many $29-$
June $30-$
Aug. 31.
Aug. 31.
Set. 30.
Oct. 30.





Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges-Figures for Weeks Ended Oct. 17 and Oct. 24
Trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange by members, except odd-lot dealers, for their own account, amounted to $4,312,612$ shares in 100 -share transactions during the week ended Oct. 24 , it was announced by the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday (Nov. 20), which is $20.50 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of 10,521,150 shares. During the previous week ended Oct. 17 as announced by the SEC on Nov. 13) round-lot purchases and sales of stocks for the account of the members, except odd-lot dealers, totaled $3,958,138$ shares; this amount was $19.79 \%$ of total transactions for the week of $10,000,660$ shares.

The Commission also promulgated figures showing the relation of trading by members on the New York Curb Exchange for their own account to total transactions on the Exchange. During the week ended Oct. 24 the member trading was $1,071,010$ shares, or $22.02 \%$ of total transactions of $2,431,561$ shares, while the preceding week the Curb members traded in stocks for their own account in amount of 800,120 shares; the Commission made known yesterday (Nov. 20) that total transactions on the Curb during the week ended Oct. 17 amounted to $2,054,428$ shares.
The data issued by the SEC is in the series of current figures being published weekly, in accordance with its program embodied in its report to Congress last June on the "Feasibility and Advisability of the Complete Segregation of the Functions of Broker and Dealer." The figures for the week ended Oct. 10 were given in the "Chronicle" of Nov. 14, pages 3071-3072.
In making available the date for the weeks ended Oct. 17 and Oct. 24 the Commission explained that the figures for total round-lot volume for the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange represent the volume of all round-lot transactions effected on those exchanges as distinguished from the volume reported by the ticker. The total round-lot volume for the week ended Oct. 24 on the New York Stock Exchange, 10,521,150 shares, and the total round-lot volume on the New York Curb Exchange, $2,431,561$ shares, were respectively $13.2 \%$ and $7.5 \%$ larger than the volumes reported by the tickers. For the week ended Oct. 17 the total round-lot volume on the week York Stock Exchange, $10,000,660$ shares, was $15.0 \%$ larger than the volume reported by the ticker.
The data published by the Commission are based upon reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:

designated for the New York Stock Exchange, since specialists on the New York
Curb Exchange perform the functions of the New York Stock Exchange odd-lot Curb Exchange perform the functions of the New York Stock Exchange odd-lot
The Securities and Exchange Commission explained:
The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because, at times, a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.
The following data, made available by the SEC, shows the proportion of trading on the New York Stock and Curb exchanges done by members for their own account during the weeks ended Oct. 17 and Oct. 24:
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE-TRANSACTIONS IN ALL STOCKS

| Week End. Total for Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } 17 \\ & \text { Pert } \\ & \text { Cent a } \end{aligned}$ | Week End. Total for Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } 24 \\ \text { Pert } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 10,521,150 |  |
| Round-lot transactions of members except transactions of specialists and odd-lot dealers in stocks in which registered: |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 758,190 \\ & 718,820 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total-.-------------------------1,-297,130 | 6.48 | 1,477,010 | 7.0 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 644,636 \\ & 442,616 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 5.02 | 1,087,252 | 5.17 |
| Round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which registered-Bought.........--- 808,510 <br> Sold $\qquad$ 848,200 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 890,470 \\ & 857,880 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 8.29 | 1,748,350 | 8.31 |

To

Transactions for account of odd-lot dealers in


*The term "members" includes all Exchange members, their firms and their
partners, including special partners. partners, including special partners.
a Per cent of members transetions to total Exchange transactions. In a culating these percentages the total of members' transactlons is compared with twice the total exchange volume for the reason that the total of members' transaetlons includes both purchases and sales, while the total Exchange volume includes
only sales.
NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE-TRANSACTIONS IN ALL STOCKS Total for
Week End
Total volume of round-lot sales effected on the Exchange $\quad \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \text { Oct. } 17 \prime 36\end{aligned} & \end{aligned}$
Total for
Wetek End
Oct. 24.36
Round-lot transactions of members, except transactions of
specialists in stocks in which registered

| 1. Initiated on the floor-Bought Sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 71,920 \\ & 82,005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 171,220 \\ 88,935 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 153,925 | 260,155 |
| 2. Initiated off the floor-Bought Sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 80,175 \\ & 86,090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119,540 \\ & 107,642 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 166,265 | 227,182 |
| Round-lot transactions of speclallsts tered-Bought. <br> Sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 198,300 \\ & 281,630 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 246,238 \\ \mathbf{3 3 7}, 435 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 479,930 | 583,673 |
| Total round-lot transactions for acco Bought. <br> Sold | $\begin{aligned} & 350,395 \\ & 449,725 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 536,998 \\ & 534,012 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total. | 800,120 | 1,071,010 |
| Odd-lot transactions of specialists in Bought. <br> Sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 154,183 \\ & 105,552 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 177,291 \\ \mathbf{1 9 9}, 883 \end{array}$ |
| Total. $\qquad$ The term "members" includes | $259,735$ <br> eir firms | $377,174$ |

*The term "members" includes
partners, including special partners.

## Rule Adopted by SEC for Registration of Securities of Individual-Prescribes Special Financial Require-

 mentsA new rule prescribing special financial requirements for the registration under the Securities Act of 1933 of securities issued by an individual was adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission on Nov. 12. The Commission explained that in such cases the registrant is permitted to file, instead of the balance sheets and profit and loss statements otherwise required for a registrant, a statement of his assets and liabilities as of a date within 90 days and statements of his income for each of the last three calendar years. These statements need not be certified. The registrant must also file certified financial statements for certrant must also file certified financial statemen
tain businesses engaged in or controlled by him.
The new rule, which is to be inserted in Article 3 of Regulation C' of the "General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Act of 1933," under a new caption, follows:

## e. Financial Statements

Rule 600. Special Financial Requirements in Case Registrant is a Natural Person
A registrant who is a natural person may file, in lieu of the balance sheets and profit and loss statements otherwise required in the appropriate
form for registration or the instructions accompanying such form, the following financial statements:
(a) A statement of assets and liabilities of the registrant as of a date within 90 days, and statements of the registrant's income year by year for the three calendar years preceding the date of such statement of assets and liabilities. These statements shall be set forth in reasonable detail and need not be certified.
(b) Balance sheets and profit and loss statements of:
(i) Every business of which the registrant is sole proprietor;
(ii) Every partnership in which the registrant has a controling interest;
(ii) Every business trust
(iii) Every business trust, unincorporated association, or similar business organtzation in which the registrant has a controlling interest; ; ard
(iv) Every corporation in which the registrant owns directly
representing more than $50 \%$ of the voting power other than as affected by events or derault.
Such financial statements need not be filed, however, with respect to any corporation or other business organization designated in (iii) or (iv) above if both of the following conditions exist:
(1) The registrant's total investment in such corporation or business organization does not exceed $5 \%$ of the registrant's tolal assets;
does not exceed $5 \%$ of the registrant's gross income;
provided that the registrant's aggregate investment in all such corporations and business organizations whose statements are omitted purpuant to this sentence shall not exceed $15 \%$ of the registrant's total assets, and that the registrant's aggregate income from all such corporations and business organizations shall not exceed $15 \%$ of the registrant's gross income.

Financial statements required by this paragraph (b) shall be for the dates and periods prescribed for the financial statements of an unconsolidated subsidiary in the appropriate form for registration. Such statements shall also conform, so far as practicable, to all other requirements as to financial statements, including requirements as to certification, as set forth in such form.

SEC Soon to Begin Program for Broker-Dealer Segregation Unless Exchanges Act First, Chairman Landis Tells New York Stock Exchange Committee Plans to Require Commitments by Members be 'Fully Margined'
Following a conference on Nov. 18 between the Securities and Exchange Commission and a special committee of the New York Stock Exchange, James M. Landis, Chairman of the Commission, disclosed that the SEC will soon put into effect the suggestions contained in its report to Congress last June on the "Feasibility and Advisability of the Complete Segregation of the Functions of Dealer and Broker." Mr. Landis indicated, however, that should the exchanges be willing to act first the Commission would withhold its action. The Commission's report to Congress last June was referred to in our issue of June 27, pages 4260-4261.

The special committee of the New York Stock Exchange which met with the SEC on Nov. 18 consisted of Howland S. Davis, Chairman, Herbert G. Wellington and Gayer G. Dominick, members of the Exchange's special committee on segregation; Bradford B. Smith, economist of the Exchange, and Robert Proctor, a Boston lawyer retained by the Exchange to make a study of segregation. Mr. Landis explained on Nov. 18 that the Commission, as its initial step in the broker-dealer segregation program, would recommend that commitments by members on and off the floor for their own account should be "fully margined" at all times, and would seek to require that commission brokers carrying margin accounts engage neither in firm trading on margin nor permit their partners to do so, thus placing the latter transac tions on a cash basis, it is learned from Washington advices, Nov. 18, to the New York "Times" of Nov. 19, which also had the following to say regarding the meeting between the Commission and the Stock Exchange committee:
As to the recommendation for functional segregation of all members on the floor of the Exchange, with the exception of the specialist in stocks in which he specializes and the odd-lot dealers, Mr. Landis indicated that there might be longer delay until the Commission had given consideration to further arguments which the Stock Exchange wishes to submit in support of contentions that the position taken by the Commission is not justified. Mr. Landis, however, said that the commission would expect to
receive the objections within a reasonable time and was not willing that the receive the objections within a reasonable time and was not willing that the
situation be made a matter of study for years without situation be made a matter of study for years without action.

## Effect on Stock Exchange

Application of the Commission's program, even those features envisaged by Mr. Landis as calling for definite action in the immediate future, would have a great effect on the practices of the Stock Exchange. From his
statements the Commission, as a result of the studies that it has made since its report to Congress, has not been moved to change its mind as to the major recommendations, including that calling for functional segregation.
As a result of the position taken today by the Commission, it appears assured that unless there is voluntary action by the New York Stock Exchange the Commission will move to compel compliance with its recommendations.
Mr. Davis explained that the committee had no authority to negotiate for the Exchange, but was a subcommittee whose duty it was to discuss the matter with the commission, get information and report back.
"That's all we came down here for," Mr. Davis said.
There were indications that the definite position taken by the Commission on putting its program into effect should not long be delayed, was something of a surprise to the visiting committee, and this may have As to the time that would elapse before definite action on some of the Commission's recommendations would be effective as a prelude to a the program of functional segregation, Mr. Landis said it was difficult to be specific, but indicated strongly that there would not be long delay.

New York Curb Exchange Resumes Ticker Service in
Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles-Had Been
Discontinued in April, 1932
The New York Curb Exchange on Nov. 19 resumed the operation of its tickers in Denver, San Francisco and Los

Angeles, which was discontinued in those cities in April, 1932. The Exchange announced that the service has also 1932. The Exchange announced that the service has also been extended to Lancaster and Oil City, Pa. "Curb Ex-
change tickers were formerly operated on the Coast, but change tickers were formerly operated on the Coast, but 1932 the service has extended only as far west as Chicago and Minneapolis," said the Exchange, which added:

The demand for tickers fluctuates with the volume of business and reflecting the increase in this connection during the past year the number of tickers in operation has increased from 814, operating in 26 cities, on Oct. 1, 1935, to 1,050 , operating in 47 cities, as of Nov. 19, 1936, a gain of 236 .
The ticker service of the New York Curb Exchange was started in 1921, the year the market moved indoors.

Chicago Stock Exchange Opposed to Extension of Unlisted Trading on National Securities Exchanges -To File Brief Shortly with SEC
The Chicago Stock Exchange is preparing to oppose the extension or increase of unlited trading on registered securities exchanges by shortly filing a brief with the Securities and Exchange Commission outlining its position, it was and Exchange Commission outlining its position, it was announced on Nov. 13 at the Exchange. The matter is now pending before the SEC in the applications of the Pittsburgh Unlisted Trading Department. The announcement of the Chicago Stock Exchange continued:
While none of the Pittsburgh applications are for issues listed on The Chicago Stock Exchange, the Los Angeles Stock Exchange has applied to the Commission for permission to trade in stocks of Armour \& Co., Auburn Automobile Co. and Swift \& Co. which have been fully listed on The Chicago stock Exchange for many years. Hearings on the Los Angeles applications have not yet been scheduled. The Chicago Stock Exchange, therefore, has asked to be permitted to intervene in the hearings on the Pittsburgh applications.

The Chicago Stock Exchange is taking the position that unlisted trading on exchanges is not sound. In 1921 the Exchange discontinued the unlisted department it maintained theretofore. The Exchange did not oppose the amendments to the Securities Exchange Act which permitted the continuation of unlisted trading in those issues which already had the privilege stock exchange marith har an however that the type of trading should be permitted.

Volume of Outstanding Bankers' Acceptances Increased $\$ 15,204,562$ During October-Total Oct. 31 creased $\$ 15,204,562$ During October-Total Oct. 31
of $\$ 330,205,152$, However, Remains $\$ 32,779,134$ Below Year Ago
During October the volume of outstanding bankers' acceptances increased for the second consecutive month as compared with the preceding month, but continued below a year ago, it is shown in the monthly data issued on Nov. 16 by the Acceptance Analysis Unit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The total of acceptances outReserve Bank of New York. The total of acceptances out-
standing on Oct. 31 was reported at $\$ 330,205,152$, an increase of $\$ 15,204,562$ as compared with the Sept. 30 figure of $\$ 315,000,590$, but a drop of $\$ 32,779,134$ from the Oct. 31 , 1935 , total of $\$ 362,984,286$. The Sept. 30 figure had represented the first month-to-month increase this year.

Increases occurred during October in all classifications of acceptance credits excepting dollar exchange. In the year-to-year comparisons, only credits created for imports were higher than on Oct. 31, 1935. The report for Oct. 31, were higher than on Oct. 31, 1935. The report for Oct. 31,
1936, was issued as follows by the New York Reserve Bank: BANKERS' DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING-UNITED STATES

|  | Oct. 31, 1936 | Sept. 30, 1936 | Oct. 31, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Boston | \$30,877,602 | \$28,665,635 | \$27,288,264 |
| 2. New York | 235,790,150 | 228,202,182 | 273,652,717 |
| 3. Philadelphia | 12,655,327 | 11,371,469 | 14,149,885 |
| 4. Cleveland | 3,925,920 | 4,009,828 | 3,265,728 |
| 5. Richmond | 151,463 | 184,121 | 761,420 |
| 6. Atlanta | 1,090.932 | 973,681 | 3,337,395 |
| 7. Chicago | 18,329,051 | 17,952,317 | 17,866,838 |
| 9. Minneapoli | 2,300,079 | 2,920,817 | 507.805 $1,349,562$ |
| 16. Kansas City | 2,3,413 | 2,02, ${ }_{\text {, }, 17}$ | 1,349,562 |
| 11. Dallas | 2,290,688 | 1,053,465 | 2,605,124 |
| 12. San Fran | 21,355,326 | 18,864,537 | 18,199.548 |
| Grand tota | \$330.205,152 | \$315.000,590 | 362,984,2 |

Increase for month, $\$ 15,204,562$; decrease for year, $\mathbf{\$ 3 2 , 7 7 9 , 1 3 4}$
ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CREDIT

|  | Oct. 31, 1936 | Sept. 30, 1936 | Oct. 31, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports | \$109,921,036 | \$107,065,217 | \$105,531,171 |
| Exports | 67,008,011 | 64,111,895 | 74.653,374 |
| Domestic shipments | 9.995,182 | 9,787,166 | 10,038,333 |
| Domestic warehouse credits | 65.111,988 | 55,965,483 | 87,686,055 |
| Dollar exchange -.-.-.-.-.-.-.--- | 1,620,734 | 2,213.252 | 3,514,284 |
| Based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries_-.-. | 76,548,201 | 75,857,577 | 81,561,069 |

BILLS HELD BY ACCEPTING BANKS


| Days | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dealers' } \\ \text { Buying Rate } \end{gathered}$ | Dealers' Selling Rate | Days | Dealers' <br> Buying Rate | Dealers' Selling Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 <br> 60 <br> 90 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 4 / 2 \\ & \text { 䅃 } \\ & 1 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3-16 \\ & 3-16 \\ & 3-16 \end{aligned}$ | $120 \ldots$ 150. 180 | chers$5-16$ <br> $3 / 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 4 \\ & 5-16 \\ & 5-16 \end{aligned}$ |

The following table, compiled by us, furnishes a record of the volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding at the close of each month since Sept. 30, 1934:

| 1934- |  | 1935- |  | 1936- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 30 | \$539,420,386 | May 31. | \$374.755,247 | Feb. 29 | \$376,804,749 |
| Oct. 31 | 561,601,752 | June 29 | 343,285,933 | Mar. 31 | 359.004,507 |
| Nov. 30 | 561.380.541 | July 31 | 320,890,746 | Apr. 30 | 343,694,299 |
| Dee. 31 | 543,385.189 | Aug. 31 | 321,807.411 | May 30 | 330,531:460 |
| 1935- |  | Sept. 30 | 327,834,317 | June 30 | 316,431,732 |
| Jan. 31. | 515,812,657 | Oct. 31 | 362.984,286 | July 31 | 315.528440 |
| Feb. 28 | 492,764,805 | Nov. 30 | 387,373,711 | Aug. 31. | 308,112,141 |
| Mar. 30 | 465,860.016 | Dec. 31 | 396,957,504 | Sept. 30 | 315.000,590 |
| Apr. 30 | 413,372,771 | $\begin{aligned} & 1936 \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ | 384,146,874 | Oct. 31 | 330,205,152 |

Value of Commercial Paper Oustanding as Reported by New York Federal Reserve Bank-Total of $\$ 198$,$800 ; 000$ Oct. 31 Compares with $\$ 197,300,000$ Sept. 30
The following announcement showing the total value of commercial paper outstanding on Oct. 31, 1936, was issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on Nov. 17:
Reports recelved by this bank from commercial paper dealers show a total of $\$ 198,800,000$ of open market paper outstanding on Oct. 31, 1936
The Oct. 31 figure compares with $\$ 197,300,000$ Sept. 30 and $\$ 205,200,000$ Aug. 31, which figure was the largest reported since Oct. 31, 1931. A year ago-Oct. 31, 1935commercial paper outstanding was in amount of $\$ 180,400$,000. Below we furnish a record of the figures since they were first reported by the New York Reserve Bank on Oct. 31, 1931:

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8198,800,000 | Jan. ${ }^{\text {1934---. }}$ - $170,900,000$ |  |
| Aug. 31-.----205,200,000 | Dec 31....- 166,200,000 | 0 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 1932 |
|  |  | 31-.--- 81,100,000 |
| Mar. 31...-- 180,20, | July 31.....- 168, |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Ap |  |
|  | Mar. 31----- ${ }_{\text {117 }} 31280000000$ | June |
| 30-.-.-- 180,4000 | Jan. ${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ 31-.---:-1 108,400,000 | May |
| 183,10 |  | Ap |
| Aug. 31----- 176,800,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| May 31------173,000,000 | Se |  |
| Apr. 30-..-- 17 |  | 4 |
|  |  |  |
| eb. 28...-- 176,700,000 |  |  |

FDIC Modifies Regulations on Bank AdvertisingRequires, However, That Corporation Advertising Appear Where Deposits Are Concerned
The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on Nov. 12 modified its regulations, eliminating in several instances the requirement that banks mention in advertising that they are insured, it is learned from Washington advices, Nov. 12, to the New York "Times" of Nov. 13. The advices coninued:
Insured banks are required to display signs indicating that their deposits up to $\$ 5,000$ are insured by the FDIC. In the new regulations the Corporation approved a short title for use on cigns or plates attached to the outside of the bank building: "Member of FDIC." This sign is optional. Banks must display the official sign supplied by the Corporation indicating insurance of deposits at all windows or stations where deposits are received. The official insurance notice, "Member of the Federal Deposit. Insurance Corporation," must be included in all advertising relating to deposits.

Trade Area Branch Banking Bill Reported Favored by Chairman Eccles of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System-C. F. Zimmerman in Address at Gettysburg, Pa., Says Bill Is Ready for Congress
Plans for the placing of a trade area branch banking bill before Congress at the next session were indicated by Charles F. Zimmerman, President of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, Pa., in speaking at Gettysburg, Pa., on Nov. 11, before the Adams County Bankers Association. Mr. Zimmerman, in contending that the bill of which he spoke constitutes a threat to the unit banking system of the United States, said that "although no official word has been given out, it is understood in some quarters that Governor Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board wishes to reenter the arena against States' rights governing branch banking by introducing a 'trade area branch banking' proposal at the forthcoming session of Congress. It is said," posal at the forthcoming session of Congress. It is said," the speaker went on to. say, "that the bill is written and
ready to be 'touched off.'" In the advices from Gettysburg to the Philadelphia "Inquirer," Mr. Zimmerman was also quoted as saying:
Apparently Governor Eccles clings to this special type of Federal legislation as a ready means for letting "the camel get his nose under the tent" of States' rights. Should this heresy bob up for air again after being submerged for four years, the members of the American Bankers Association will be confronted with the question as to whether "leadership for American banking" is prepared to knock trade area branch banking for National banks into the proverbial cocked hat, or whether we shall permit the group bankers and the branch bankers to "take us for a ride!"
The further remarks of Mr. Zimmerman, as given in the "Inquirer," follow:
Calling attention to a number of recent moves at Washington and at some of the State capitals concerning supervision of banking activities, Mr. Zimmerman said that the independent unit banks must win in the near future "or they will be shackled more and more until they are
eventually destroyed."

He said that of the 15,300 banks in the United States there are two State chartered banks for every National bank, and that the rank and file of National bankers everywhere-except in large cities-are as zealous for the unit bank cause as officers of State chartered institutions.

## Depositors Favor Unit System

"Remember also," he continued, "that for every bank officer who favors the impairment of States' rights in banking and the overthrow of dual banking there are thousands of bank officers and bank directors and tens of thousands of bank customers who support the dual system."
Terming certain forms of banking research which have been undertaken in this country in recent years "a decoy for drawing attention away from the main issue which now confronts American banking," Mr. Zim. merman said:
"If not, will its advocates outside of the American Bankers Association kindly tell us that they hold inviolable-as we ourselves do-the dual American banking system and State autonomy governing branch banking.
"Shall we lend ourselves to the plan of testing the superstructure of American banking while alien minded workmen quietly dig away the foundation? Let us first agree fairly and fearlessly that the foundation principles shall not be assailed. Then only shall we understand if 'banking research' is designed to maintain American banking principles, or to set the stage for absolute control of banking by the Federal Government."
Referring to the Social Security Act in the field of banking, Mr. Zimmerman expressed the opinion that a recent ruling on the subject would System.

## Treasury Purchased $\$ 27,021,200$ of Government Securities During October

During October, the Treasury Department made net market purchases of government securities for Treasury investment accounts in amount of $\$ 27 ; 021,200$, it was announced on Nov. 16 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. This compares with purchases of $\$ 47,438,650$ of the securities during September; the September purchases were referred to in our issue of Oct. 24, page 2605.

The following tabulation shows the Treasury's transactions in government securities by months since the beginning of 1935:

| 1935- |  | 1936- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | -\$5,420,800 purchased | January | \$18,546.850 purchased |
| February | 1,300,000 purchased | Februa | 4,500.600 purchased |
| March | 41,049,000 purchased | March | 32,702.150 purchased |
| April. | -21,990,000 sold | April | 19,025.000 purchased |
| May | 23,326.525 purchased | May | 15,794,000 purchased |
|  | 8,765,500 purchased | June | 30,465,400 purchased |
|  | -33,426,000 purchased | July | 15,466.700 purchased |
| August | $35,439,100$ purchased | August | 3,794,850 purchased |
| Septemb | -60,085,000 purchased | Septemb | 47,438,650 purchased |
| October | -17,385,000 purchased | October | 27,021,200 purchased |
| Novemb | .18,419,000 sold |  |  |
| Decembe | 5,275,200 purchased |  |  |

## $\$ 136,273,000$ bid to Offering of $\$ 50,000,000$ of $273-$ Day

Treasury Bills Dated Nov. 18-\$50,083,000 Accepted
at Average Rate of About $0.101 \%$
A total of $\$ 136,273,000$ was tendered to the offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts of 273-day Treasury bills, dated Nov. 18, 1936, and maturing Aug. 18, 1937, it was announced on Nov. 16 by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. Of this amount, the Secretary said, $\$ 50,083,000$ was accepted.
The offering of Treasury bills was referred to in our issue of Nov. 14, page 3075. The tenders thereto had been received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Nov. 16. Asereof the accepted bids to the offering, the announcement of Secretary Morgenthau said:
The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.939, equivalent to a rate of about $0.080 \%$ per annum, to 99.919 , equivalent to a rate of about $0.107 \%$ 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 to be issued is 99.923 and the average rate is about $0.101 \%$ per annum on a bank discount basis.
The average rate of $0.101 \%$ compares with rates on previous issues of 273 -day bills of $0.106 \%$ (bills dated Nov. 10), $0.115 \%$ (bills dated Nov. 4), $\mathbf{0 . 1 2 0 \%}$ (bills dated Oct. 28) $0.124 \%$ (bills dated Oct. 21 ), $0.141 \%$ (bills dated Oct. 14) and $0.162 \%$ (bills dated Oct. 7 ).

New Offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or Thereabouts, of 273 Day Treasury Bills-To be Dated Nov. 25, 1936
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on Nov. 19 invited tenders to a new offering of 273-day Treasury bills to the amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, the bids to be received at the Federal Reserve banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday, Nov. 23. The tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.
The Treasury bills, which will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders, will be dated Nov. 25, 1936, and will mature on Aug. 25, 1937, and on the maturity date the face amount will be payable without interest. There is a maturity of similar securities on Nov. 25 in amount of $\$ 50$, 000,000 . The following is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Nov. 19:
They (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 vestment securities and from responsible and recognized dealers in in
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 ncorporated bank or trust company.
Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Nov. 23, 1936 all tenders received at the Federal Reserve banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the 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 inal. 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. 25, 1936.
The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any
gain from the sale or other disposition thereo will all gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited the gift tax.) No loss from ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise rocognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.
Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

Gold Receipts by Mints and Assay Offices During Week Ended Nov. 13-Imports Totaled $\$ 28,494,746$
The Treasury announced on Nov. 16 that $\$ 32,300,505.68$ of gold was received during the week ended Nov. 13 by the various mints and assay offices. It was stated that of this amount $\$ 28,494,745.59$ represented imports, $\$ 306,867.46$ secondary and $\$ 3,498,892.63$ new domestic gold. According to the Treasury the gold was received as follows by the various mints and assay offices during the week ended Nov. 13:

RECEIPTS OF GOLD BY THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES

|  | Imports | Secondary | New Domestic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philadelphia | \$22.884 61 | \$102,981.29 | \$531.09 |
| New York | 27,238,900.00 | 134,600.00 | 230.60000 |
| San Francis | 1,184,245.46 | 29,977.57 | 1.616,078.69 |
| Denver | 48,436.90 | 20,369.41 | 797.018.87 |
| New Orlean | 278.62 | 17,565.06 | 273.22 |
| Sea |  | 1,374.13 | 854,390.76 |
| Total for week ended Nov. 13 | \$28,494,745.59 | \$306,867.46 | \$3,498,892 63 |

Silver Transferred to United States Under Nationalization Order During Week Ended Nov. 13 Amounted to 755 Fine Ounces
Transfer of silver to the United States under the Executive Order of Aug. 9, 1934, nationalizing the metal, was in amount of 755 fine ounces during the week ended Nov. 13, it was made known in a tabulation issued by the Treasury Department on Nov. 16. Total receipts since the order of Aug. 9 (given in these columns of Aug. 11, 1934, page 858) was issued, amount to $112,989,158.27$ fine ounces, the Treasury announced. The tabulation made available on Nov. 16 by the Treasury follows:

SILVER TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES
(Under Executive Proclamation of Aug. 9, 1934)
 New York.--
Denver....-2
New Orieans
Total for week ended Nov. 13, 1936 .
Total recelpts through Nov. 13,1936 . $\qquad$ 755.0

In the "Chronicle" of Nov. 14, page 3075, reference was made to the silver transferred during the week ended Nov. 6.

## Receipts of Newly-Mined Silver by Mints and Assay

Offices from Treasury Purchases Totaled 1,584,-
320.86 Fine Ounces During Week Ended Nov. 13

Silver amounting to $1,584,320.86$ fine ounces, purchased by the Treasury 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 newlymined silver annually) was turned over to the various mints during the week ended Nov. 13. A statement issued by the Treasury on Nov. 16 indicated that the total receipts from the time of the issuance of the proclamation and up to Nov. 13 were $112,492,802.04$ fine ounces. Reference to the President's proclamation was made in our issue of Dec. 31, 1933, page 4441. Below is the statement issued Nov. 16 by the Treasury Department:

RECEIPTS OF SILVER BY THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES
(Under Executive Proclamation of Dee. 21, 1933, as Amended)
Week Ended Nov. 13, 1936-
Philadelphia-.
Fine Ounces
$1,065,459.64$ San Franclsc
Denver.....
$1,510,558.13$
$8,303.09$
Total for week ended Nov. 13,1936 $1,584,320.86$
$12,492,802.04$
The receipts of newly-mined silver during the week ended Nov. 6 were noted in these columns Nov. 14, page 3075.

## President Roosevelt Issues Appeal for American Red

Cross-Urges Prompt and Generous Contributions
The people of the United States were asked by President Roosevelt on Nov. 10 to contribute "promptly and generously" to the twentieth annual membership roll call of the American Red Cross, which was opened on Nov. 10, and
which will continue through Thanksgiving. In stating that "the return of prosperity brings with it an added responsibility, on the part of all of us toward our neighbor in distress," the President said that "we must give in proportion as we have received."
The following is the President's message:
The American Red Cross is close to the heart of every American. Its emblem symbolizes goodwill and neighborliness and brotherhood throughout the land. Its purposes spring from the deep-seated desires of the people themselves, desires for restored orderly living and well-being wherever disaster and calamity strike.
All of us are proud of the work which the Red Cross did this year after the spring floods and tornadoes. Urban dwellers and rural dwellers alike felt its ministrations in the areas devastated by wind and water as well as wherever disaster struck home in 39 States.
The Red Cross program of service in disaster relief, in health work, in behalf of disabled former service men, in leading our children to good citizenship through the junior organizations, and in all of its work for humanity, reflects the generosity and spirit of helpfulness of our citizens. The greater the Red Cross grows in membership the better this Nation and he world will be. The return of prosperity brings with it an added
responsibility on the part of all of us toward our neighbor in distree responsibility on the part of all of us toward our neighbor in distress. We must give in proportion as we have received. When the havoc of storm, flood, accidental injury or war visits men, women or children, the replace.
Again, from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving, our people everywhere will have an opportunity to join the Red Cross. By joining, every American work, both local and national zenship. I urge that all who can do so respond promptly and good citito the annual Red Cross membership roll call.

President Roosevelt Leaves United States for Southern Trip on Cruiser Indianapolis-Will Open PanAmerican Peace Conference at Buenos Aires on Dec. 1-Also Plans to Visit Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo
President Roosevelt on Nov. 18 sailed from Charleston, S. C., aboard the cruiser Indianapolis for Buenos Aires, where he will open the Pan-American Peace Conference on Dec. 1. The President himself initiated this conference last Jan. 30. It will be attended by delegates from all nations represented in the Pan-American Union. The President's trip is a combination vacation and goodwill President's Indianapolis will stop at Port of Spain, Trinidad, today (Nov. 21) for fueling. On Nov. 27 Mr . Roosevelt will go ashore for a few hours at Rio de Janeiro, and on Nov. 30 he will reach a port near Buenos Aires yet to be selected, probably Mar del Plata. He will spend the night in Buenos Aires, address the opening session of the Conference the following day, spend another night ashore, and on Dec. 2 board the Indianapolis for a day's run to Montevideo, where the President will pay a brief visit. The Indianapolis is expected to return to Charleston about Dec. 14 , and the President will probably go to Warm Springs, Ga. for a short visit before returning to Washington about Dec. 18 . The liner American Legion, carrying the official United States delegation to the Conference, headed by Secretary of State Hull, arrived in Rio de Janeiro on Nov. 19.
The Indianapolis is escorted on the southern trip by the cruiser Chester. The President's departure from Charleston was described as follows in a dispatch of Nov. 18 from that city to the New York "Herald Tribune":
As he reached the turn in the specially constructed gangplank to board
the Indianapolis this morning the President in the Indianapolis this morning, the President, in brief remarks to the slect crowd assembled at the pier, dropped his grave mien for a while to jest about the substitution of his serious objective for his pre-election desire to make a leisurely cruise in Caribbean waters.
"I'm going to have a good time," he assured the well wishers present
to see him leave his country's shores on a trip reminice to see him leave his country's shores on a trip reminiscent only of Woodrow Wison's more extended trip to the World War Peace Conference at Versailles. "I wish you all were coming along."
Noting the presence of some of the belles of this old city, which preserves
reverently the form and traditions of the deen south reverently the form and traditions of the deep South as they existed prior
to the Civil War, the President ruefully remarked: to the Civil War, the President ruefully remarked:
"I don't know what we would do with the ladies. I understand they are not allowed on battleships.'
Before leaving he also took occasion to issue a brief statement, expressing his thanks to those who, in the recent election, gave him the huge majority
of votes which will add to his prestige as he addresses the gele of votes which wil add to his prestige as he addresses the delegates of
the 21 republics at Buenos Aires on Dec. 1. Selecting the historic seaport of the State which gave him a larger percentage of its votes historic seaport on Nov. 3 as the setting for his message to his supporters, he said: other
 These messages have poured in literally by the thousands-first. at Hyde Park and latererly at Washington. They Hong since assumed if irst at at
which has made it impossible for me to undertake personal which has made it impossible for me to undertake personal acknowledg-
ment, and their mounting number makes any individual answer a physigal ment, and the
"However, I do want to assure one and all of my heartfelt appreciation
of the generou impulse which moved so many of my fellow citizens to
send these messages."
The President left his special train at 8 o'clock this morning after a 12 -hour rum from Washington. He was greeted by Senator James $F$. Byrnes, Governor Olln D. Johnston, Mayor Burnet R. Maybank, General now President of the Citadel, noted Southern military academy Admiral H V Butler, Commandant of the Charleston Navy Yard, and ther notables.
In his immediate party accompanying him from Washington were James Roosevelt, his son; Edward Gallagher, friend of James Roosevelt; Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President; Capt. Paul Bestedo, Naval arde; Colonel E. M. Watson, Military aide; Captain
Ross T McIntyre, U. S. N., the White House physician; Henry M. Ross T McIntyre, U. S. N., the White House physician; Henry M.
Kannee, Secretary to Mr. McIntyre; George A. Fox, chief pharmacist's Kannee, Secretary to Mr. McIntyre; George A. Fox, chief pharmacist's
mate; Charles K. Claunch, chief yeoman, U. S. N.; H. H. Theurer, postal mate; Charles K. Claunch, chief yeoman, U. S. N.; H. H. Theurer, postal
inspector; Miss Marguerite Le Hand, confidential secretary of the President,
and the Secret Service men, correspondents and news photographers who accompany him on most of his trips.
Reference to the President's southern cruise was made in our Nov. 14 issue, page 3075.

## President Roosevelt Proclaims Nov. 26 as Thanksgiving Day-In Urging Observance Says "It Is Our Right, to Express Gratitude on Overcoming Adversity' and "To Promote International Friendship"

President Roosevelt, in designating Nov. 26 "as a day of national thanksgiving," declared "it is our right to express our gratitude that Divine Providence has vouchsafed us wisdom and courage to overcome adversity." The President added that "in our relations with other peoples we stand not aloof, but make resolute effort to promote international friendships and to further world peace, prosperity and happiness." The proclamation, dated Nov. 12, was made public as follows on Nov. 13:
by the president of the united states of america
A Proclamation
I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the 26 th diay of November, 1936, as a day of national thanksgiving.

The observance of a day of general thanksgiving by all the people is a practice peculiarly our own, hallowed by usage in the days before we were a Nation and sanctioned through succeeding years.

Having safely passed through troubled waters, it is our right to express our gratitude that Divine Providence has vouchsafed us wisdom and courage to overcome adversity. Our free institutions have been maintained with no abatement of our faith in them. In our relations with other peoples we stand not aloof, but make resolute effort to promote international friendship and, by the prosity and happiness.
peace, prosperity and happiness.
Coupled with our grateful acknowledgment of the blessings it has our high privilege to enjoy, we have a deepening sense of our solemn responsibility to assure for ourselves and our descendants a future more abundant in faith and in security.
Let us, therefore, on the day appointed, each in his own way, but together as a whole people, make due expression of our thanksgiving and humbly endeavor to follow in the footsteps of Almighty God.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.
Done at the City of Washington this 12th day of November, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first. [Seal]

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
By the President:
R. WALTON MOORE, Aeting Secretary of State.

Rise in World Trade Hailed by President RooseveltMessage to National Foreign Trade Convention Says both Business and Government Should Aid in Promoting Peace and Prosperity
Government and business can mutually aid in promoting both world peace and prosperity, President Roosevelt said in a message read at the National Foreign Trade Convention in Chicago on Nov. 18. The message, addressed to James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, said that the foreign trade outlook is now the brightest it has been for some time. The President declared that the government should create conditions in which the initiative of foreign traders could have ample scope, free from fears of unsettled exchange relations and of unreasonable trade restrictions, while business should make the most of its opportunity for the benefit of the entire community. He said that the Administration's program of reciprocal trade agreements represented practical cooperation with other rations "upon a basis of fair dealing and equality of opportunity." The President's message follows:

The White House, Washington, Nov. 13, 1936
My dear Mr. Farrell:
Please convey to those assembled in Chicago for the 23d National Foreign Trade Convention my warm greetings and my good wishes for a succeessful meeting.
Your convention this year should be a memorable one. It meets at a time when the outlook in the field of international trade is brighter than it has been for some time.
countries concerned, but has also, by the nanner in which it relief to the plished, demonstrated an earnest desire on the part of nations to work plished, demonstrated an earnest desire on the part of nations to work
together in harmony and good-will for the attainment of common ends. By that action, an important forward step has been taken in the direction of stability in international exchanges and the way has been opened for the relaxation of import quotas, exchange controls, and other destructive barriers to international commerce.
The carrying out of our trade agreements program has been marked by substantial progress. We have now concluded 14 reciprocal trade agreements, 10 of them during the year that has elapsed since your last convention. Here again we have cooperated with other nations in opening up the channels of foreign trade and in placing international commercial relations upon a basis of fair dealing and equality of opportunity.
The world-wide movement for a revival and expansion of mutually profitable trade among the nations is fast gathering momentum, and we are proud of the share which our country has contributed to the leadership of that movement. We shall go forward in our efforts to bring about a mitigation and eventual remo
Prosperous and flourishing foreign trade is essential to the economic welfare of each nation. In its promotion, governments and business have a vital stake and a joint responsibility-governments in creating conditions a vital stake and a joint responsibility-governments in creating conditions
in which the initiative and enterprise of forelgn traders can have ample scope, free from fear of uncertainty in the sphere of exchange relations and of paralysis resulting from unreasonable obstructions to trade; business in making the most of its opportunity for the benefit of the whole com-
and you of business will help to make the nations of the world more prosperous, more contented flict with each other.

## Very sincerely yours.

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
James A Farrell, Chairman National Foreign Trade

- Council, Inc., 26 Beaver St., New Yorl, N. Y.

President Roosevelt Declares Prosperity Has Returned -Message to A. F. of L. Read at Annual Conven-tion-Delegates Debate Issue of Suspension of Ten Unions affiliated with C. I. O.
A declaration that prosperity has returned and an indication that the emergency period is over were contained in a message addressed by President Roosevelt on Nov. 16 to the American Federation of Labor, which opened its annual convention at Tampa, Fla. This year's Federation convention was considered one of the most important in its history, since it considered the question of possible expulsion of the 10 unions which had affiliated themselves with the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis. Those unions were suspended from A. F. of L. mem bership several months ago. Eight resolutions disapproving the suspension were introduced on Nov. 17, while another resolution introduced by John P. Frey, President of the metal trades workers, called for the expulsion of the unions. President Roosevelt's message was addressed to William Green, Federation President. It read:

I regret very much that it will not be possible for me to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor beginning its sessions in Tampa on Monday. Will you please express this regret to the officers, delegates and visitors at your convention and convey to them my sincere good wishes for a successful meeting?
The return of prosperity has restored hope and happiness to citizens in all parts of the country, so it seems to me that your sessions this year will be held under most auspicious circumstances. The spirit of optimism again pervades the land, and I trust that your deliberations will be fruitful or resalts which, while promoting security for the individual, winl
at the same time safeguard the fundamental interests of the Nation as a whole.
The convention was attended by 425 delegates. Mr. Green, in opening the initial session, addressed a conciliatory speech to the leaders of the absent and suspended unions, inviting them to "come on back" to their seats in the convention "and fight out the differences in manly fashion." This invitation was assumed to be conditional upon their surrender of C. I. O. affiliations, at least until the issue of industrial unionism has been settled.
The opening of the convention was described as follows in a Tampa dispatch of Nov. 16 to the New York "Herald Tribune":
Mr. Lewis, in Washington, replied to Mr. Green's invitation by saying that the O. I. o. unions would return only if their suspension were lifted, enabling them to go to Tampa as "peers" of the unions in convention there, The absence of the Lewis unions left about one-third of the Federation's $3,500,000$ nominal members without representation in the convention.
Present at the opening were 485 delegates representing 88 national and Present at the opening were 485 delegates, representing 88 national and
international unions, 34 State federations of labor, 134 centrat Tabor unious, international unions, 34 State federations of labor, 134 centrat labor unioys,
77 Federal unions, three fraternal delegates, and four Federation depart.
ments. Notable among the ments. Notable among the unions absent were the United Mine Workers of America, headed by Mr. Lewis, which has 400,000 members and which was the largest organization at the last convention. Other large unions missing were the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

## Seeks to Avert Labor Split

Mr. Green's address was a steadfast defense of the Executive Council of the Federation, which suspended the O. I. O. unions, and his denunciation of Mr. Lewis and his associates was softened only by the plea that "even at this late date" a division of organized labor might be averted by resort to democratic methods. "We are ready even now to confer with the dissident organizations to settle the issue," he said.
He declared that the Excutive Council had acted in accord with instructions of the last convention on the entire matter of labor organization. said. of organizing the unorganized charged
"We on the Council could not do otherwise," Mr. Green said. "And if you want a President that will do otherwise, then don't reelect me as President of the American Federation of Labor."
From its correspondent at Tampa, on Nov. 16, the New York "Times" reported that Mr. Green, in referring to the internal controversy, asserted that the main strength of organized labor lay in unity, solidarity and cooperation. The "Times" advices continued, in part:
"There is, in my judgment," he [Mr. Green] went on, "no fssue that can be developed in the American labor movement which transcends in importance the issue of solidarity and unity, and even at this late hour, when hope seems to be fading and when the outlook seems to be darkened, I still plead for unity and solidarity, speaking for you. We stand ready through our committees to confer with any dissident group for the purpose of healing the breach and settling the difficulty."
He declared that he had been taught "at the feet of the philosophers of labor" that to preserve unity in the labor movement it was necessary to find a basis of accommodation of differences, "to give here and to give there, if necessary," but never to occupy, "except on a matter of principle, a rigid, inflexible position, never to say, 'I demand unconditional sur'That may be all right on with me.
the issues are be all right on the field of battle, when the die is cast and of differences," cleared and the fight is on and we use force as the arbiter of differences," he went on, "but I cannot conceive of the application of such a philosophy in the American Federation of Labor."
" "fictitious" one adding that it "arouses within the minds men a suspicion of the sincerity of those who raise that issue as a smoke screen to deceive us."

## Volume 143

Financial Chronicle

Mr. Green maintained that the A. F. of L. has been and is sufficiently lexible to meet changing conditions, and that it was not committed now nor had it ever been in the past "to any one policy of organizing the unorganized workers of the Nation."
"We are willing to apply both forms of organization in accordance with circumstances and conditions and in accordance with the best judgment of the executive officers of the A. F. of $L$ and conventions of the A. F. of L," he asserted.

The real issue, according to Mr . Green, was "democracy within the A. F. of L. L . democratic fashion," decided the craft-industrial union policy for the "in democratic fashion," decided the craft-industrial union policy for the cally and courageously" carrying out the instructions of last year's cally and
convention.
Mr. Green, appearing on Nov. 13 before the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. at Tampa, prior to the opening of the Federation's convention, on Nov. 16, declared (according to United Press accounts) that:

1. The Nation is "on the verge" of a building boom that will result in higher wages, better working conditions, and wide reemployment, causing a shortage of building mechanics.
2. The next scssion of Congress will quickly pass a housing bill worked out by labor leaders and Senator Robert Wagner of New York.
3. The A. F. of L. is "going to organize the unorganized workers of America-and we're going to organize them into the American Federation of Labor."
The convention on Nov. 19 adopted a resolution condemning the Atlantic and Gulf maritime strikes, declaring that "certain self-styled radicals aided and abetted by communists and other extremists have succeeded in misleading some of the members of the Atlantic district unions into sporadic strikes."

The Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America announced on Nov, 18 that if Mr. Green continues his opposition to the union's policies, "he must assume full responsibility for his disloyalty." Associated Press Washington advices of Nov. 18 reported this action as follows: The Board decided, however, that if he chooses "after time for con-
sideration, to cease and desist from his present acts and associations, sideration, to cease and desist from his present acts and associations, accomplishments."

Mr. Green, President of the A. F. of L. and a member of the Miners Union, was directed to answer to the board today on charges that he had "conspired" against the miners.
The announcement was made as the Board adjourned until Friday, after a review of Mr. Green's actions in connection with the suspension of the mine workers from the Federation because of their affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization.
Major George L. Berry, Federal Co-ordinator for Indusrial Co-operation, told the A. F, of L. convention on Nov. 18 that if the United States Supreme Court continues to find unconstitutional social and labor measures of the Administration a way must be found to make such legislation effective despite the court. A Tampa dispatch of Nov. 18 to the "Herald Tribune" reported him as follows:
Major Berry said he expected the Supreme Court to recognize the results of the election as a "mandate" for "maintenance of liberalism in the United States," and declared:
"I venture we will find a legal way of furthering liberalism in this country if there are further reversals of liberal legislation.

In discussing the wage fluctuation plan, President Roosevelt said that the cost
He added that the living costs should not be the controlling factor in ixing wages where the cost of living was very low, and observed also that buying power entered into the picture
The employe representatives to whom Secretary Perkins has promised an opinion on whether they have a right to sign the proposed agreement. and whether they would bind their fellow workers if they signed, are George A. Patterson of South Chicago, and Elmer J. Maloy of Duquesne, Pa. They want to accept the $10 \%$ increase but reject the agreement.
Patterson and Maloy said today that they would take no further action until they heard from the Labor Department chief. She has assured them she would give them an opinion by Monday.

President Roosevelt to Press Program for "Real Equality for Agriculture"'-Sends Message to National Grange on 70th Anniversary-Farm Organization Pledges Cooperation to Administration
In a message to the National Grange convention in Co umbus, Ohio, on Nov. 12, President Roosevelt said that a "fight to achieve real equality for agriculture" would be ped ford The President's remarks, sent to Louis J Taber, Master of the National Grange, were in the form of birthday greetings on the farm organization's seventieth anniversary. In his message, President Roosevelt, who has been a Grange member for 25 years, said:
Through you, as Master of the National Grange, I wish to send my reetings to the membership.
As you meet this week in anniversary session the Grange looks back upon 70 years of steadfast effort to improve American agriculture as a business and as a way of life. The Nation needs strong leadership today.
We have made progress in the fight to achieve real equality for agriculture, but we must strive to continue this progress. National and international problems demand the earnest attention of groups such as the Grange, to the end that our democratic processes may be brought to bear effectively on their solution.
I congratulate you, my fellow members of the Grange, upon your record and join with you in your determination to go forward.
Cooperation on the part of the Grange with the Roosevelt Administration was pledged on Nov. 11 by Mr. Taber in addressing the convention. However, he said that "the Grange will request that if soil conservation legislation is made permanent it shall be under the guidance and control of the farmers." Mr. Taber's remarks were reported as follows in Associated Press advices from Columbus, Nov. 11: Mr. Taber told the organization's seventieth annual session that "the Grange pledges to this Administration any assistance, cooperation or support it can render."
"We have faith in the government and its administrators, but we think farmers themselves best know what agriculture needs," he added.
"This Administration has a great opportunity to make an outstanding contribution to national welfare by correcting injustices, wherever found, by completing the great work of promoting liberty and human welfare. "We bliev the worst of the emergency has pased and that some of the temporary legislation should be replaced or amended.
"If there is to be a permanent, practical, continuous farm program to restore and maintain farm prosperity and farm purchasing power, that program must provide for guidance and control by the cooperating farmers themselves.
"Soil conservation legislation is proving of value in most of the Nation. This legislation is in keeping with the promise to find a program in harmony with the Constitution in request that if soil conservation legislation is made permanent, it shall be under the guidance and control of the farmers.."
mande" to the Federal Administration to continue its efforts to bring equality to agriculture, Mr. Taber said.
"Greater effort should be made in the future," he declared, "to give the farmer a larger share of the Nation's net income."
The following program was outlined by Mr. Taber as the long-time objective for agricultural betterment:

1. A permanent national policy for rural life.
2. Organization and cooperation to defend the interest of agriculture. the farmer and his family.

President Roosevelt Urges Industry to Increase Employment of men over 40 and of Unskilled Workersment of men over 40 and of will Be Needed this year. Study of Working will Be Needed this year. Study of Working gested by President
President Roosevelt, in a statement made public at the White House on Nov. 18, urged private industry to increase employment of persons 40 years of age and older and of unskilled workers who, with the middle-aged and elderly, are having the most difficult time to find jobs. elderly, are having the most $28 \%$ from January, 1935, to Unemployment has declined $28 \%$ from January, 1935 , to August of this year, the President said, but he pointed out
that the sharpest advance in employment has been among that the sharpest advance in employment has been among
skilled workers. His statement contained no threats co skilled workers. His statement contained no threats co private industry, and was generally regarded as of a con-
ciliatory nature. Mr. Roosevelt said that industry had ciliatory nature. Mr. Roosevelt said that industry had and added that he was glad that business men recognize That "the way to end unemployment relief is to give work." The suggestion that a study be made of "the problem of improving wages and working conditions of employees in industry" was made by the President in a message to the Business Advisory Council contained in a let er addressed to the Secretary of Commerce Roper and read to the members of the Council at a meeting in Washington on Nov. 19. After the reading of the letter the members held a confer-
ence with Secretary Roper, and according to Washington advices to the New York "Times" later indicated acceptance of responsibility of cooperation with the Government in working out a solution. The Presidet's statement issued at the White House Nov. 18 follows:
Re-omployment has been increasing rapidly during the last year, and reports from industry are to the effect that further gains in employment can be expected during the coming year.
Unemployment relief has reflected this improvement in employment. From the peak of $5,316,000$ unemployed families and single persons in January, 1935, the number declined 28\% to August, 1936.
Despite this decline a large number of unemployed remain on the WPA
and other governmental agencies
and other governmental agencies
These workers are to a large extent unskilled and a disproportionately large number are older workers-40 years and over.
relatively young workers. employment has been among skilled workers and relatively young workers. The unskilled and the older workers have shared in this revival to a much less extent
In the relief message to Congress on March 18, 1936, I asked private business "to extend its operations so as to absorb an increasing number of unemployed." Many private businesses are responding-but much remains to be done

Industry should continue and increase its re-employment efforts. To larger number of the the unployment relief rolls, industry must hire a lom will, I her of the olderkers and the unskilled workers. This prob It is widely known becognized by industry.
workers over 40 years that many of the largest industries will not hire for the relatively large number of older workers on relief. is responsible business must recognize the consequencer workers on relief. Leaders on demns many in this group of workers to permanent unemployment.
It is scarcely necessary to point to the seriousness of this policy to the
unemployed Long-continued unemployment for the older workers results unemployed Long-continued unemployment for the older workers results sooner or later in unemployability. The non-employment of unskilled workers likewise leads eventually to unemployability-and this means a permanent problem of support. An the burden of support is carried It is to in large measure by industry itself
not only by substantially increasing eftry to recognize its responsibility, in groups where many are now supported by public fund employing those in groups where many are now supported by public funds
tion in the real social burden of unemployment cause the speediest reducshare of the new jobs to the workers over 40 and to the hiring of unskilled workers.
In the relief message of March 18, 1936, I stated that "only if industry fails to reduce substantially the number of those now out of work will another appropriation and further plans and policies be necessary."
Obviously industry has not yet increased its employment sufficientl
to permit the Government to withdraw its aid to the unemployed. Moreover, the severe drought of this summer required the use of a large sum of money which would otherwise be available for general unemployment relief.
As a consequence, Congress will be asked to appropriate enough funds
to carry the program through the fiscal year 1937.
The relief estimate and plans for the fiscal year 1938 will be made known later. It is as trueqnow as it was last March, when I stated: "The ultimate cost of the Federal works program will . . be determined by private treiprise. Federal assistance
," can be terminated if industry
Itself removes the underlying conditions."
I am glad to note an increasing spirit of mutual helpfulness, and of recogon of the fact that the way to end unemployment relief is to give work.
President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary Roper follows: My Dear Mr. Secretary:
I regret that I shall be absent from Washington when the Business Advisory Council meets on Nov. 19 and therefore wish you would extend my greetings.
1 feel that the work of the Council in the study and solution of problems which confront the Government and business has been beneficial. am deeply appreciative of the service the members have performed, necessitating many trips to Washington at their own expense, in addition the sacrifice of time from their own personal affairs. This attitude we are making.
We will, I hope, pass into the next period of our Administration by looking to a wise and a more equitable balancing of the inter-related segments composing our economic and social life. To that end, the Business Advisory Council can render definite service.
Economic and social betterment hinges upon a continuous studr of Study and as are reflected in human thought and action, of our society. Study and analysis of these trends are a vital preliminary to the adopthis time I suggest prevurs best suited to meet modern conditions. At firther absorption a stuay on the part of the council of the problem of ing living conditions of low income groups inry, the problem of improvslum clearance and the problem of tons of employees in industry
With renewed assurance of
reciation of your endeavors, I am,
Honorable Daniel C. Roper
FRANKIIN D. ROOSEVELT,

## Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D C.

In another item reference is made to a statement by Presisent Chester of the National Association of Manufacturers expressing confidence that manufacturers will agree to President Roosevelt's suggestion.

## Employment Within Private Enterprise only American Answer to Unemployment According to C. M

 Chester, President of National Association of ManufacturersIn a statement made public in Washington on Nov. 19, C. M. Chester, President of the National Association of Manufacturers said that "in every respect I am confident the manufacturers of the nation will agree with President Roosevelt's suggestion that industry do everything possible to re-employ workers above 40 years of age as a part of the re-employment program toward which we are all striving." President Roosevelt's statement in which he urges that "industry should continue and increase its unemployment
efforts" and here "a larger number of the older workers and unskilled workers" is referred to elsewhere in these columns today. In his statement Mr. Chester had the following to say:
It is true, as the President states, that skilled workers have been the first to find their way back to private employment. Reports from many trades, industries and communities already show a shortage of skilled workers
Based upon surveys which have been made, there is every indication The manufacturing industries have been the first to take $5,000,000$ mark. ployment slack and employment in these industries today is above $90 \%$ of the 1929 level. It is increasing all the time.
The National Association of Manufacturers is now making a survey of its membership in connection with its Congress of American Industry to be held Dec. 9 and 10, and from this we hope to develop additional information on the amount of manufacturing employment.
Personally I know of no studied policy on the part of industry not to employ men above 40 years of age. As for the unskilled, the National Association of Manufacturers has for some time been urging additional apprenticeship training by industries and by educational institutions.
Employment within private enterprise can be the only American answer to unemployment, and I am hopeful that employment in trade, distribudion, mind meet every demand of those in this country who desire to work
U. S. Supreme Court Rules on Duties of Directors of National Banks in Action Affecting Rockford, Ill., Institution-United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati Holds Stockholder of Bank Holding Companies Subject to Double Liability
On Nov. 9 the United States Supreme Court ruled that National bank directors are as fully obligated as bank officers to see that the assets of a bank are not jeopardized.

A dispatch from Washington, Nov. 9, to the New York "Times" had the following to say regarding the findings of the Supreme Court:

Bank Ruling Unanimous
The opinion on the responsibility of bank directors was unanimous. Justice Brandeis, who delivered it, denounced the conduct of a director who drew a check for $\$ 42,761$ when he knew the bank was about to close its doors.
The right of the receiver of the Manufacturers National Bank \& Trust Co. of Rockford, IIl., to recover the amount of the check drawn by the Mechanics Universal Joint Co. and signed by its President and Manager, also director of the bank, was upheld.
On Friday, June 12, 1931, the manufacturing company had $\$ 65,224$ in the bank, and on that day Eric Ekstrom, its President, executed the $\$ 42,761$ check. The check was drawn to an account in the Third National Bank, something that had never happened before, Justice Brandeis remarked. The bank closed the next day, June 13, at the conclusion of Mr Ekstrom hours, and never reopened.
Mr. Ekstrom, Justice Brandeis asserted, knew the bank was in a precarious condition, had examined reports made by a National bank exam ner and the Comptroller of the Currency. He had heard the bank examine the following Monday, and that the Manufacturers Bank could not stand even a one-day run.
"Knowing that the bank was in imminent danger of closing," the ruling continued, "it was ekstrom's duty as director to conserve the assets for the benefit of unsecured creditors-or specifically not to use that btained to prefer his company."
A ruling in two cases that stockholders in bank holding companies are subject to double liability assessments was handed down at Cincinnati on Nov. 11 by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, according to United Press advices from Cincinnati, which said:
The decisions, involving approximately $\$ 30,000,000$ and more than 10,000 stockholders in Michigan and Kentucky, were in the cases of the Detroit Bankers Corp. of Detroit and the Banco Kentucky Corp. of Louisville.
The Detroit case reached the Appellate Court on two appeals, one by W. F. Connolly, receiver for the defunct corporation, and the other by George H. Barbour, a stockholder
The Louisville case was on the appeal of 41 stockholders in the corporation and former non-officer directors in the National Bank of Kentucky. The court held they were jointly responsible for a loan of $\$ 150,000$ to the E. B. Norman Co., Louisville.
The court also held that Mr. Leslie and Laura C. Ullrich, Detroit, who iiled separate appeals, were stockholders in the defunct First National Bank of Detroit by virtue of their holdings in the Detroit Bankers Co.
The decision, although directed against only 41 named stockholders, would affect approximately 9,000 persons holding the defunct company's
stock, it was said stock, it was said.
The appeal in the Louisville case was on the appeal of Peter Lee Ath-
erton and 40 others.

## Federal District Court in Washington, D. C., Dismisses

 Action Which Sought to Restrain Government from Issuing Federal Reserve NotesThe action brought to restrain the government from the further issuance of Federal Reserve notes was dismissed on Nov. 10 by Judge Cox in the District of Columbia Federal Court. The action, to which reference was made in our issue of Oct. 10, page 2300, was filed Oct. 5 by John D. Montgomery of Philadelphia. United Press accounts from Washington, Nov. 10, in the Philadelphia "Inquirer," said:

Mr. Montgomery contended only Congress has the power to regulate and coin money, and that the Federal Reserve banks have gained "stranglehold control" of the money through a power illegally delegated.

After dismissing the suit, Judge Cox gave Mr. Montgomery's attorneys permission to file an amended petition showing more specifically how he was injured through operation of the law.
Mr. Montgomery's suit asked that the government be required to withrequested that they be required to render a full account of the profits

## made by the Federal Reserv

Reserve funds to the Treasury.
District Attorney Leslie O. Garnett argued that Mr. Montgomery had no standing in court to contest the constitutionality of the Federal Reserve Act because he could show no special injury by the functioning of the Federal Reserve System.
H. Eugene Gardner, attorney for Mr. Montgomery, declared that the Federal Reserve banks were making $\$ 112,000,000$ per year through their power to issue money.

United States Court of Claims Rules Against Robert A. Taft in "Gold Clause"'Suit

The United States Court of Claims, in a decision on Nov. 16, delivered by Judge Littleton, upheld the government in the action brought by Robert A. Taft in behalf of the Dixie Terminal Co. to compel the government to pay $\$ 1.07$ interest on a Liberty bond called prior to maturity. The bond- $\$ 50$ with maturity date Oct. 15, 1938 (bearing $41 / 4 \%$ interest) -was called for redemption Oct. 15, 1934. The bond was presented at the Treasury on March 11, 1935. The Treasury refused to redeem it in gold or to pay any interest beyond Oct. 15, 1934. Mr. Taft contended it had to do one or the other, said the Associated Press advices from Washington, Nov. 16, which reported the decision as follows:
"The United States," the Court of Claims, in its ruling delivered by Judge Benjamin H. Littleton, said, "is not liable for interest, except by its expressed consent by statute or contract, and its obligation to pay interest in any case is limited strictly to the terms of the statute or contract providing therefor."
After quoting from the bond, a Treasury Department circular advertising the securities for sale, and a provision of the interest coupon that interest would be paid "unless called for previous redemption," the opinion adaed, "it seems clear from what has been said that in order for plaintiff to recover it would be necessary for the court to ignore the specific and ositive provisions of the contract relating to the matter of interest.
Under the term of the contract
United States Supreme Court Grants Permission to Government to File Brief in Action Brought by Holyoke Water Power Co. Against American Writing Paper in Case Involving "Gold Clause"
The United States Supreme Court agreed on Nov. 16 to the government's request to intervene as a "friend of the court" in the action brought by the Holyoke (Mass.) Water Power case against the American Writing Paper Co. The action was instituted to test the "gold clause" legislation in its application to rental contracts. From a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" we quote, in part, as follows:

While the Holyoke gold clause case affects only rentals paid in devalued currency and is thus regarded as just one offshoot of the Gold Clause Resolution, the government has an interest in seeing that the basic resolu-
tion is not endangered. Accordingly, the Department of Justice not only will submit briefs but will also participate in oral arguments.
The power concern leased the water rights under a contract providing a yearly rental of "a quantity of gold which shall be equal in amount to $\$ 1,500$ of the gold coin of the United States of the standard of weight and fineness of the coinage of the year 1894 or the equivalent of this commodity in United States currency."
In 1934 and 1935 the paper company tendered devaluated currency, and the power corporation took the matter to the courts, only to be rejected first by the Federal District Court in Massachusetts, and then by the First Circuit Court of Appeals. The District Court held that the contract did not come within the provisions of the Gold Clause Resolution. The appellate tribunal ruled that the Gold Clause Resolution applied, but that the rentals might be satisfied with dollars in any currency.
The water power company insisted on $\$ 2,539.69$, at the rate of $\$ 35$ per ounce of gold, and the paper company contended that the rentals were dischargeable at $\$ 1,500$ under present coinage

On page 2455 of our issue of Oct. 17 it was noted that the United States Supreme Court had decided on Oct. 12 to review the findings in the case.
United States Supreme Court Asked to Pass on Constitutionality of Amended Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act-Appeal Filed by Rep-
resentative Lemke in Behalf of Robert P. Wright
Attorneys for Robert Page Wright of Bedford County, Va., filed an appeal in the United States Supreme Court on Nov. 16 for a ruling by the high court on the constitutionality of the amended Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moraality of the amended Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Mora-
torium Act. One of the attorneys acting for Mr. Wright torium Act. One of the attorneys acting for Mr. Wright candidate of the Union Party) co-author of the Act. In a decision in the Wright case the amended Act was held unconstitutional on Oct. 6 by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., and the court's findings were noted in our issue of Oct. 17, page 2454. As stated in Associated Press accounts from Washington Nov. 16 the Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed Mr. Wright's petition on the claim by the Vinton branch of the Mountain Trust Bank of Roanoke, Va., that the legislation took their propBank of Roanoke, Va., that the legislation took their prop-
erty without due process of law. The bank was one of Mr. erty without due $p$
Wright's creditors.

Urging the Supreme Court to grant a review, Mr. Lemke asserted that "conflicting decisions throw the law into confusion and call for an authoritative final decision" by the Supreme Court. Noting this special advices Nov. 16 to the New York "Times" from Washington added:
Mr. Lemke commented that whereas the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had upheld the new law, the Seventh and Eighth Appellate Courts had
rejected it. Also, he added, there was a "wide variance" of opinion in District Court findings.
"Aside from all other considerations," he continued, "property rights running into vast sums of money, affecting with uncertainity and suspense both creditor and debtor, and arising in every section, almost in every locality of the nation, are involved in the administration of the act under consideration, and the necessity for one uniform
Asserting that the original law was far more "drastic and radical" than the present Mr Lemke argued that the new one corrected all the unconstitutional features of the first.

## Says Law Meets Brandeis Ruling

"We have endeavored," he stated, "to demonstrate that the amended Frazier-Lemke act has in fact, as was the intention of its framers, brought the statute law in harmony with the spirit and the rulings found in the opinion of Mr. Justice Brandeis in the Radford case.
"The question of the element of unconstitutionality of the first act as found in the Radford case was, as we see it, not that the first act granted a moratorium, but that it denied to the mortgagee his right to call for a sale of the property and to become a bidder at such sale, and that the act further tied the hands of the court so that exercised for the protection or a trust subject."
"We think it clear, Mr. Leme the Supreme Court did not intend to deny to Congress the power under the bankruptcy clause during the period of the depression, provided care was taken to give judicial protection to the rights of the creditor in the specific property."
W. E. Hutton \& Co. Replying to Charges by SEC Deny That Any Attempt Was Made to Influence Price of Common Stock of Atlas Tack CorporationStatements by Firm and J. E. Hutton, Sr.-Hearing
Dec. 7 Dec. 7
A hearing on Dec. 7 has been scheduled by the Securities and Exchange Commission to determine whether there has been a violation of provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by W. E. Hutton \& Co. in the matter of influencing the market price of the common capital stock of the Atlas Tack Corp. On Nov. 13 the members of the firm Atlas the following statement in New York:
W. E. Hutton \& Co. of New York and Cincinnati, referring today to the charges brought against them by the SEC, which arose out of certain transactions originating in their Detroit office, denied emphatically that they had ever engaged in any transactions of a false or misleading nature or that they had ever attempted to manipulate or influence the market price of the common captial stock of the Atlas Tack Corp. as charged by the Commission. They stated that they felt aggrieved that after their examiner's of existence such charges should be made on the basis of an examiner's report without an opportunity on their part either to see it or to answer it
before the charges were made public and that they welcomed the public hearings charges were math be able to establish their complete innocence of such charges.

At the same time James M. Hutton, Sr., gave out the following statement at Cincinnati:
"There is in our judgment and in the opinion of our attorneys absolutely no basis for this charge against the Hutton Company or any of its members. Over a year ago the administration of a Detroit estate came to us and asked us to sell 36,700 shares of stock in the Atlas Tack Corp. which the estate held.
"We obtained permission from the New York Stock Exchange to make an 'over-the-counter transaction' of the sale instead of selling the stock on the New York Stock Exchange. The only condition required by the Stock Exchange was that we receive two commissions-one from the seller and one from the buyer.
"We made the sale of the stock at a stipulated price and received the broker's commission we were entitled to. None of the members of our company had any interest in whether the stock we
"Some of the people to whom we sold the stock told their friends about the stock and this brought about a lively demand for the stock and the price the stock
"It went up purely because of the ancient law of supply and demand that has been in effect much longer than the law under which the Securities and Exchange Commission operates.
"It seems that the Commission thinks there is a manipulation whenever a stock goes up or down-but the law of supply and demand is what really determined the price of Atlas stock. We never manipulated the stock. We never had any reason to want to manipulate it. There was no motive on our part for anything like that."

An order directing that the firm and the following partners as individuals, John Christie Duncan, Carroll V. Geran and W. E. Hutton II, appear on Dec. 7 before Trial Examiner Edward C. Johnson, in the offices of the Commission in Edward C. Johnson, in the offices of the Commission in
Washington was issued by the SEC on Nov. 13. The Washington was issued by the SEC on Nov. 13 . H. H. Michels of the firm of Wm. Cavalier \& Co. of San Francisco to appear at the same time; in part the complaint says:
Whereas, the Commission has reason to believe that during the period beginning on or about Nov. 1, 1935, and continuing to about Aug. 1, 1936, the said W. E. Hutton \& Co., John Christie Duncan, Carroll V. Geran, W. E. Hutton II, and H. H. Michels .... for the purpose of creating a false and misleading appearance of active trading in the common capital stock of Atlas Tack Corp., a security registered on the New York Stock Exchange pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended . . and for the purpose of creating a false and misleading appearance with respect to the market for such security, directly and indirectly, used and caused to be used, the mails, divers means and instrumentalities of interState Commerce and the failities of the New. York Stock Exchange . . . Whereas the Commission has reason to believe, with reference to the particulars of the violations.
(1) That the total number of shares of the common capital stock of Atlas Tack Corp. traded in between Jan. 1, 1935, and Nov. 14, 1935, was approximately 25,80 , at prices ranging from $\$ 4.50$ about 120 out of the 271 during such pe
(2) That on or about Nov, 14, 1935, Herbert J. Adair purchased a block of about 37,000 shares of such stock (out of total outstanding shares of $\mathbf{9 4}, 531$ ) from Guardian Securities Corp., and thereupon Herbert J. Adair.
W. E. Hutton II, John Christie Duncan and W. E. Hutton \& Co., together with Jerry McCarthy, a customers' man employed by W. E. Hutton \& Co. stock purchased by of and did dispose of approximately 34,000 shares of the stock purchased by Adair to a small group of individuals formed by such (4) That as a result of increas

Tack Corp. caused and.induced by resity in trading in the stock of Atlas there occurred a marked increase in the volume of shares traded in and a sharp rise in the price of such stock, in that (a) from Nov. 14, 1935, to Nov 30, 1935, about 38,000 shares were traded in on such exchange, and the price increased from $\$ 9.50$ per share to $\$ 15.25$ per share; (b) during the month of December, 1935, about 37,000 shares were traded in, and the price increased to $\$ 19.00$ per share; (c) during the month of January, 1936 about 32,600 shares were traded in, and the price increased to $\$ 26.875$ per share, and (d) during the month of February, 1936, about 21,700 shares were traded in, and the price increased to $\$ 30.25$ per share . . . and during the period between Nov. 7, 1935, and Feb. 24, 1936, the respondents were directly or indirectly responsible for approximately $60 \%$ of the total purchases in the stock of the Atlas Tack Corp. on such Exchange
Christie Duncan Carroll $V$ Gerat the said W. E. Hutton \& Co., John Christie Duncan, Carroll V. Geran and W. E. Hutton II, appear before should not be suspended should not be suspended for a period not exceeding 12 months, or expelled Exchange, Philadelphia Stock Exchange Baltimore Stock York Curb Detroit Stock Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange Cincinnati Stock Exchange and the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, and that the said H. H. Michels should appear before such officer and show cause why he should not be suspended for a period not exceeding 12 months, or expelled from membership on the New York Stock Exchange, New York Curb Exchange, San Francisco Stock Exchange, San Francisco Curb Exchange, Los Angeles Stock Exchange and the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.
At Oakland, Calif. on Nov. 13, Mr. Michels, according to Associated Press accounts issued a statement denying that he was connected with any pool operations in Atlas Tack Corp. The Associated Press added:
$\mathbf{M r}$. Michels said that at various times he corresponded with W. E. Hutton \& Co., in connection with the stock of Atlas Tack Corp. and said helbelieve it was because of this correspondence that his name was connected with the case.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace Indicates Plans Are Under Way for New AAA-Farm Tenant and Sharecropper Aid Is Government's Aim, He Tells National Grange Convention-Governor Myers of FCA, A. S. Goss and Harper Sibley Among the Speakers
In addressing the seventieth annual convention of the National Grange, on Nov. 14, in Columbus, Ohio, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, revealed that plans are being drawn for a new Agricultural Adjustment Act. The Secretary said that the invalidated Act had not been perfect, but that, as with automobiles, it was necessary to bring out new models from time to time. One of the objectives of the government, he said, is enlarged opportunity for the farm tenant and the share-cropper. In reporting Secretary Wallace's remarks, Associated Press advices from Columbus, Nov. 14, continued :
Mr. Wallace said he thought the Bankhead bill, which provides for transfer of farm property to a tenant without initial payment after the tenant has proved his ability, would receive prime consideration as an Administration measure in Congress. Money for the transactions would be provided by a governmental agency on a long-time loan basis.
Secretary Wallace said that if a crop insurance measure was enacted by Congress it probably would be limited to wheat, but added: "I suppose if it works in wheat it will work for other crops."
Some farmers, he said, have objected to the insurance plan, feeling that it would divert attention from a subject of greater interest-production control. The Administration program, he said, may include both production control and crop insurance.

Among other things, Secretary Wallace stated that farm organizations should cooperate in formulating Acts by which agriculture would have powers equivalent to those now exer cised by corporations. He is further reported as saying:
"Farmers," he declared; "should have a moral and legal power, just the same as corporations."
He said, however, that it was the duty of the Federal Government to see that powers given to farmers and their organizations were exercised justly and properly. The farmer, he said, must not step on the toes of other classes to achieve his own ends.
Reference to a message of President Roosevelt to the National Grange convention, which has been in session for two weeks, is made elsewhere in these columns. Others who have addressed the convention include W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration; A. S. Goss, Federal Land Bank Commissioner, and Harper Sibley, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce.
Governor Myers told the convention on Nov. 16 that rising farm commodity prices have spurred the demand for farm land to the highest level in eight years, and loans for farm buying have increased accordingly, it is learned from Columbus advices, Nov. 16, to the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Nov. 17. The advices also said:
"An $80 \%$ increase in farm income since 1932 and more advantageous farm credit terms have set a premium on farm ownership," the FCA Gov ernor stated. "Voluntary transfers of farm land in the United States are
now at the highest level since 1928 ."

## $\$ 50,000,000$ Credit Extended

Mr. Myers said requests for funds to purchase farms had increased to
$20 \%$ of all Federal Land bank applications, 12 months the Federal Land bank and the Land Bank Commissioner the past $\$ 50,000,000$ of mortgage credit to finance the purchase of farms and homes for about 20.000 farmers. Farmers borrowed $\$ 24,000,000$ from the FCA to buy land from third parties and $\$ 26,000,000$ of credit was extended to
farmers who bought land from Federal Land banks.
"Present real estate and farm financing conditions indicate a definite reversal of the depression factors which brought thousands of farm fore closures and the consequent need of emergency refinancing,", Governor Myers continued. "Farm commodity prices have increased and the fixed charges of agriculture have declined. Over $\$ 2,000,000,000$ of farm debt has been converted into long-term loans through the Federal Land bank and Commissioner

The total farm mortgage interest bill in the United States has dropped over $\$ 150,000,000$ since 1930 and about one-half of it, or $\$ 74,000,000$,
represents the saving to Federal Land bank and Commer represents the saving to Federal Land bank and Commissioner borrowers
due to refinancing and temporary interest reductions provided by Congress."
In his remarks, Nov. 17, Land Bank Commissioner Goss explained the activities of the Federal Land banks, the FCA, and farm credit associations. He said that the Land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner had nearly $\$ 3,000,000,000$ outstanding in loans, or about $40 \%$ of the Nation's farm debt. Mr. Sibley, who addressed the convention on Nov. 12, predicted that the economic status of agriculture would impredicted that the economic status of agriculture would im-
prove. His remarks were summarized as follows in Coprove. His remarks were summarized as foll
lumbus advices (Associated Press) of Nov. 12:

Mr . Sibley named three factors on which he based his prediction of economic gains for the farmer-an increasing export market, greater purchasing power and growing use of agricultural products in industry.
"Fair prices for farm products are essential for prosperity," he said.
He favored controlled production in order that supply He favored controlled production in order that supply and demand could be kept in balance. In this way fair prices can be maintained, he said. "Farmers should not make plans for the future on the basis of what has occurred during the drought years," he said. "They should be guided by the five-year average in governing production. We will have bumper crops again."
Mr. Sibley
Mr. Sibley warned against government coercion in any farm program,
maintaining it should restrict itself maintaining it should restrict itself to cooperation. Problems of administration pertaining to farm programs, he said, should be worked out by
the farmers themselves as State groups with agricultural colleges and county agents.

## International Harvester Co. Directed by NLRB to Dissolve "Industrial Council Plan" at Fort Wayne,

 Ind.-Held Illegal Under Wagner Act-Company Appeals RulingOn Nov. 13 the National Labor Relations Board called upon the International Harvester Co. to dissolve its "industrial council plan" at Fort Wayne, Ind. According to a Washington dispatch to the Chicago "Daily Tribune" the Board ruled that the "Industrial Council" is an illegal labor organization under the terms of the National Labor Relations [Wagner] Act. Under it, said the ruling, the employees possess "only the shadow, not the substance of collective, bargaining." The "Daily Tribune" also said:
While the ruling dealt only with the Indiana plant, the Board pointed the United States and Canada. It sets a precedent also for future decisions in regard to similar plans in other manufacturing plants throughout the country.
The decision was reached despite a finding that the company has conferred benefits on its employees. The support of an athletic association, promotion of a credit union plan, and adoption of a vacation plan, a pension plan, safety measures and service devices were cited as beneficial to the employees.
"But most of these privileges are granted in the form of paternalism," the Board said, "and are worked out entirely by the company although tredit for the improvements has facetiosuly been given by the management to the Harvester industrial plan and the works council to obtain employee Nor is the plan trul
ndependent organization representative of the employees nor a properly independent organization for the purpose of collective bargaining according to the decision.
The Harvester company, by its financial support of the plan, has extended its influence and support to the point of "domination of a supposedly independent worker organization," the decision held.
Among the specified acts of "domination" were mentioned the practice bargaining with the management; the payment of all expensesent them in including payment of money to employee representatives and commendation of the plan by company officials.
The fact that the council, since establishment of the plan in 1927, has engaged in no "true collective bargaining" with the company was declared by the Labor Board to be an indication that it does not represent the employees. Another criticism was directed at the lack of the plan in employee meetings "where group opinions can find expression."
The Chicago "Journal of Commerce" of Nov. 17 reported that an appeal has been taken by the company from the Board's decision to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Board's decision to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at
Chicago, in accordance with the National Labor Relations Act, it was announced by S. G. McAllister, President of the Harvester company in a statement issued to its workers on Nov. 16. From the paper indicated we also quote:
Until the higher court reviews the case the decision is of no effect, the Harvester statement said in commenting on the decision

In that finding the Labor Board ordered the company to "withdraw all recognition from the Harvester ndustrial Council Plan as representative of its employees at the Fort Wayne works for the purpose of dealing with respondent con cerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work; and completely disestablish the 'Harvester Industrial Council Plan' as such representative.'
The Harvester company pointed out that it was noteworthy that throughout the whole opinion the company is not criticized for unfairness, and no charges of discrimination against union men nor of interference in elections nor criticism of working conditions were made.
"On the contrary," the company added, "the very conclusion of 'dominance' of the employee. representatives seems to be based largel on the finding that working conditions have been kept on such a mutually satis factory basis that the representatives have not had enourh to do
${ }_{0}$ President McAllister emphasized that the company had always adhered employees March 10, 1919, declaring that "there shall be no discrimination under this plan against any employee, because of race, sex, political or religious affiliation of membership in any labor or other organization.'

Volume 143
Financial Chronicle

It is difficult to see how the Board can legally make such an order considering that the very purpose of the National Labor Relations Act was to guarantee to employees the right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. In effect the decision would leave the employees without form of collective bargaining in the future even though they may prefer to continue methods heretofore tried and found satisfactory. It would seem that the Labor Board is substituting its own choice for the choice of the employees."

## ICC Faces Difficult Problem in Railroad Reorganizations Under Section 77 of Federal Bankruptcy Act, Says C. D. Mahaffie, Chairman of Commission -Sees Many Interpretations of Law

The duty of reorganizing the railroads, given to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, is a tremendous responsibility, Charles D. Mahaffie, Chairman of the ICC, told the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners at Atlantic City on Nor. 11. Much litigation is certain, Mr. Mahaffie said, since "there is hardly a paragraph of that section about which differing opinions and interpretations have not been advanced." He pointed out that $261 / 2 \%$ of the total mileage of American railroads are in receivership or undergoing reorganization under Section 77. In discussing the conflicting opinions regarding Section 77 and its principal defects, Mr. Mahaffie said:
The basic theory on which Section 77 is framed is that of a largely voluntary readjustment of top-heavy financial structures. Possibly this theory relies too greatly on human reasonableness. Creditors and stockholders may realize the necessity of sacrifice. But they are likely to be reluctant to have it become too personal. Persuasive reasons why others holders of bonds and stocks illustrates the point, and is one of the hard problems for the Commission and the courts. In equity receiverships stockholders usually have maintained their position, and, incidentally, control of a property by paying assessments, or in some other form furnishing new money to the enterprise. Section 77 proceedings, so far, generally do not contemplate that burden. The question presented is how much, if any, sacrifice properly can be required of the bondholders while the debtor (stockholder) retains ownership or control of the property. Just what is "fair and equitable" in this situation is likely to lead to extensive argument.
At the outset of his remarks Commissioner Mahaffie said that "the recurring receiverships of a number of our largest railroads is a matter of vital concern to the Nation." "From the time of the first reorganization to the present," he said, "there have occurred many breakdowns in the financial structures of American railroads. It has been estimated that since 1870 there have been more than 1,000 railroad receiverships, the average duration of which has increased gradually from approximately $21 / 2$ years to more than 4 years." In part, he added:
The magnitude of this question becomes evident when it is realized that from 1915 to 1933 there were 31 Class I railroads reorganized through court procedure. These roads owned $\mathbf{3 7 , 1 8 7}$ miles of line and had total 338,142 . Today there are 90 railroads, owning 64,981 miles of road, and 338,142 . Today there are 90 railroads, owning 64,981 miles of road, and
having a total capitalization of $\$ 5,265,196,705$, in receivership or undergoing reorganization under Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. going reorganization under Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.
This is $26.5 \%$ of the total mileage and $22.4 \%$ of the total capitalization of all of our railroads. The fact that 10 of them, owning 26,897 miles of all of our railroads. The fact that 10 of them, owning 26,897 miles
of line, with a total capitalization of $\$ 2,330,538,652$, were among those reorganized in the period 1915 to 1933 , indicates that, in general reorganizations have not been sufficiently drastic. Besides the ultimate loss to investors in the scaling process usually incident to reorganization the current loss of income is important to the national economy. For the year 1935, for example, interest on railway obligations accrued but unpaid amounted to $\$ 102,113,680$. Total interest accrued unpaid by Class I and lessor companies at the end of 1935 amounted to $\$ 499,081,710$.

Among other things, the Commissioner said:
While, as yet, there are few court decisions in which the provisions of Section 77 have been judicially interpreted, resort may be had to decisions under Section $77-\mathrm{B}$ of the Bankruptcy Act providing for corporate reorganizations since many of its provisions are quite similar to those of
Section 77. Although that section is not quite as old as Section 77 , by Section 77. Although that section is not quite as old as Section 77, by
reason of the fact that many of the cases under it involve properties and reason of the fact that many of the cases under it involve properties and
financial structures of less extent and complexity than those of railroad financial structures of less extent and complexity than those of railroad
corporations, greater progress has been made in effecting their reorganizacorporations, greater progress has been made in effecting their reorganiza-
tion than of those railroads that have filed petitions under Section 77. They are, nevertheless, providing much work for the courts, and rapidly there is resulting therefrom a large body of precedents.

Initial Steps Taken to Carry Into Effect Federal Social Security Act-Distribution Through Post Offices of Forms to Employers- 56 Field Offices to be Established-Governors Conference Ask President Roosevelt for Congressional Measures to Enable States Not Able to Meet Requirements of Act to Avail of Same Pending State Legislation-Old Age Avanefits to Accrue Jan. 1
Delivery by employees of the Post Office Department, under the direction of postmasters in 45,000 post offices throughout the country to some $5,000,000$ business establishments in the United States was made on Nov. 16 of the first forms in the Nationwide process of setting up Social Security Accounts for some $26,000,000$ workers for whom old-age benefits will begin to accrue Jan. 1.

The delivery of the forms brought under way the task of providing the basic record data on which the wage records of prollions of employees will be based after Jan. 1, 1937. The of millions of employees will be based after Jan. 1, 1937. The
Social Security Board, which has the responsibility of maintaining these wage records, the Treasury Department, which has the responsibility for collecting taxes from employers
and employees in specified occupations, and the Post Office Department-all three are cooperating to collect the information needed by the Social Security Board and by the Bureau of Internal Revenue with a minimum of inconvenience to both employers and workers.

The second step in the process will begin on Nov. 24 when postal employees throughout the nation will deliver to employers the employee application forms which workers will fill out.
An item bearing on the forms issued to employers and employes appeared in our issue of Nov. 7, page 2936. The forms which employers are called upon to fill out are required to be returned not later than Nov. 21 to the post office from which they have been received. It was announced on Nov. 9 that 56 field offices of the Social Security Board would be that 56 fiel imfices of the Social Security woard would Department in the assignment of Social Security accounts to the millions of wage earners in industry and commerce for whom old-age benefits will begin to accrue on Jan. 1. The announcement by the Social Security Board said:
These offices will be under the direct supervision of the Board, and will cooperate closely with the central accounting post offices in the districts where they will be located. The actual work of obtaining from employers and employees the information required to assign the Social Security accounts under the old-age benefit system, provided for in the Social Security Act, will be done by the Post Office Department. The Board's new offices will work with postmasters, employers, and employees in the assembling of this information and setting up of the workers' employmen records. The field office personnel will be drawn from civil-service lists.

The new field offices will be located as follows:
Region I-Portland, Me.; Concord, N. H.; Burlington, Vt.; Boston, Mass.; Providence, R, I; New Haven, Conn.
Region II-New York, N. Y.
Region III-Newark, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.
Region IV-Baltimore, Md.; Richmond, Va.; Charlotte, N. C.; Charleson, W. Va.; Wheeling, W. Va.
Region V-Louisville, Ky. Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Detroit Mich.; Marquette, Mich.
Region VII-Birmingham; Ala.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Nashville, Tenn.
Region VIII-Minneapolis, Minn.; Des Moines, Iowa; Omaha, Neb.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Louis, Mo.; Topeka, Kans.; Little Rock, Ark.; Oklahoma City, Okla.
Region X-New Orleans, La.; Dallas, Tex.; Austin, Tex.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Region XI-Denver, Colo.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Boise, Idaho; Helena, Mont. Salt Lake City, Utah; Cheyenne, Wyo.
Region XII-San Francisco, Calif.; Reno, Nev.; Portland, Oreg.; Seattle, Wash.; Spokane, Wash.
Honolulu, Hawaii.
Juneau, Alaska.
In a statement on Nov. 16 the Board stressed five things in connection with the work which started this week.

1. That under Treasury Decision 4704, recently issued, a return is 2. That filled out omploye application
2. That riled out emple application forms may be returned to the local post offic
3. That an informational circular describing this part of the Social Security Act and full instructions as to filling out the necessary forms will be furnished along with the application forms to every employer and employee covered by the Act.
4. That employees should therefore await the delivery of application forms on Nov. 24 rather than seek them earlier from post offices.
5. That employers with more than one business establishment are specifically urged to authorize their representatives at each branch office, plant, warehouse, or other subsidiary establishment to furnish the simple information called for on Form SS4, the employers' applications for identification number and to return this promptly to the local postmaster in the community in which the branch is located.
"This does not necessarily mean multiple identification numbers," the Board's statement said, "on the other hand, the return of Form SS4 by each business establishment will be for the mutual convenience of employers and employees."
The Social Security Board announced on Nov. 9 that Roger F. Evans, Director of the Industrial Bureau of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, will serve for a period of six months as special supervisor of field
organization of the Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits of the Board. Mr. Evans has been granted leave of absence by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce for this special work which will be in connection with the assignment of Social Security accounts to the estimated $26,000,000$ workers for whom Federal retirement benefits will begin to accrue on Jan. 1, 1937. In addition, he will serve as a consultant with respect to the field organization which is being set up for the administration of the old-age benefit provisions of the Social Security Act. E. O. Buhler of St. Paul, Minnesota, will assist him in this work.

It was pointed out on Nov. 6 by A. J. Altmeyer, Acting Chairman of the Social Security Board that there are 11 sections of the Social Security Act. He further observed:
These sections may be classified into three groups. One group provides financial assistance to the states to carry on health and welfare activies, including assistance to needy aged, needy blind, and dependent children. Another group provides a method under which each state with the aid of the Federal Government its employers at a competitive disadvantage with employers in other States. The third group covers the Federal old-age benefits plan.
Efforts were begun on Nov. 16 by 7 Governors whose States are among 30-odd States which have until Dec. 31 to comply with the unemployment insurance provisions of the Federal Social Security Act to obtain from the next session of Congress a retroactive extension of the dead line. On Nov 17 the Annual Governors Conference at Jefferson City, Mo. urged upon President Roosevelt that he recommend to Congress the passage of legislation enabling the States now without unemployment compensation laws to receive the full benefit of the Social Security Act until they
pass necessary laws. Associated Press advices from Jefferson City Nov. 17 said:

The Governors adopted a resolution put before them by Governor George C. Peery of Virginia. The only one opposed to it, Governor Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, who is chairman of the conference, did not vote. Pointing out that their Legislatures had adjourned since the Social Security Act was adopted, the resolution emphasized that unless Congress deprived of the Act's benefits for 1936 and possibly 1937.
The Governors came here on a special train from St. Louis. They will leave for Kansas City tomorrow to wind up the Conference.

Secretary Morgenthau Says Treasury Will Issue Accurate Statement of Foreign Capital Inflow to United States-Announcement Follows Conference with President Roosevelt Regarding Foreign Investments in This Country
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on Nov. 16 that within a week the Treasury will publish the "first accurate public statement" on the movement of capital between the United States and foreign countries. The announcement followed a conference between Mr. Morgenthau and President Roosevelt, where the latter's concern over the steady inflow of foreign funds to the United States was discussed. The President's comments on foreign investments in this country were referred to in the "Chronicle" of Nov. 14, page 3077. It has recently been estimated that Nov. 14, page 3077. It has recently been estimated that
foreign investments in the United States approximate foreign investments in the Uni
$\$ 7,000,000,000$ at the present time.

Mr. Morgenthau said that the first Treasury publication will cover a period of 21 months, and that the data will be supplemented by either monthly or quarterly additions. His remarks were reported as follows in a Washington dispatch of Nov. 16 to the New York "Herald Tribune":

The Secretary of the Treasury said the disclosures had been under consideration for some time, and indicated they were decided on before the sideration for some time, and indicated they were decided on before the
President's public statement. It was clear, however, that the move was President's public statement, It was clear, however, that the move was
part of the Administration's plans to devise means of coping with a part of the Administration's plans to devise means of coping with a effect on the domestic economy.
Mr. Morgenthau also revealed that officials of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission, the three Federal agencies which the President has ordered to keep watch over foreign investments, probably would hold a conference in a "day or two." Coincident with his discussion of the increase in foreign investments, which was featured by his emphasis that since this country entered a monetary stabilization agreement, on Sept. 27, the inflow of capital has been accelerated, Mr. Morgenthau flatly declared in favor of congressional extension of the White House power to devalue the dollar and to use, at its discretion, the $\$ 2,000,000,000$ stabilization fund.
Mr . Morgenthau, explaining that the problem had changed since he made public a letter to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, during the campaign, pointed out that "since then the money coming here has been accellerated. Since Sept. 27, when we made the tripartite stabilization ag."
watching it more closely."
watching it more closely." Vandenberg, several months ago, Mr. MorgenIn his letter to Senator Vandenberg, several months ago, Mr. Morgenthau expressed little fear of the withdrawal of large amounts of foreign funds from American security holdings
in the large foreign investments here.

Since the President's investments here
the possible method of control of foreign there has been conjecture as to the possible method of control of foreign funds by the Administration,
with discussion centering on the possibility that the foreign inflow might be barred. Mr. Morgenthau reiterated what the President said, that no legislation has been developed and the method of control, if there is to be control, was not known.
Mr. Morgenthau explained that since Jan. 1, 1935, the Treasury has been compiling figures on international capital movements. Figures covering 1935 and the first nine months of this year, he said, would be made public. He estimated that the study would run over a hundred pages, and pointed out that 35 employees were to work coordinating the information.
"Why is the information being made public?" Mr. Morgenthau was asked.
"As a guide so people in the businesses affected can know what is going on and be informed," he answered.
The matter of disclosing capital movements, Mr. Morgenthau explained, has been studied for some time. The Treasury, he explained, up to now has been fearful that too much importance would be attached to the data. In view of the Administration's expressed concern over the stake which foreign interests have in this country, it was explained that publication
of the data now would be in "public interest."

Further reference to the President's comments of Nov. 13 was contained in the following Washington dispatch of that date to the New York "Times":
The President gave his views, at first with some hesitation and then in open fashion in response to a barrage of questions based on visits to the White House yesterday by Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and James Landis, Chairman of the SEC.
which emphasized the need for protecting the foreign exchange situation, which only recently became stabilized under the gentlemen's agrement pains to avoid giving any indication of concern over the activities of the stock market itself.
When asked if there was any power vested in the Federal Government to permit control of that portion of foreign investments made with "hot money," President Roosevelt said that he did not think there was, and then added definitely that new legislation would be required. What the nature of this would be, he was not prepared to state, explaining that studies of the problem were only in the early stages.
However, in response to questions, the President pointed out that while the Secretary of the Treasury had the power to stop exports of gold, this in itself was not sufficient to support exchange.
Again stressing the importance of a stable foreign exchange, Mr. Roosevelt recalled several attacks made in recent years on foreign currencies and expressed a wish that some competent person would write a story under conditions existing previous to the gentleman's agreement possibilities

The currencies of European nations, he said, had been definitely affected at various times by the action of certain private groups, notably the French franc, in the past four years.

Concerted drives by private syndicates had been made on the currencies of various countries, Mr. Roosevelt said, which not only upset the currency under attack but also foreign exchange, thereby injuring all countries by creating such disturbances.
He addded, however, that that particular kind of manipulation was now pretty well under control.

It was reported in Associated Press advices from Washington that it was indicated by Treasury officials on Nov. 17 that unless some unforeseen developments occur, a "watch and wait" policy will be followed by the Treasury toward heavy foreign investments in the United States. From these advices we also quote in part as follows:

Following Secretary Morgenthau's statement late yesterday that "We have all the tools necessary to prevent fluctuations of the dollar, officials said that no move to control coreign investments here by legislation would be considere
was made.
It is quite possible, they said, that the operation of natural economic factors may result in the gradual withdrawal of some of these funds, automatically eliminating the question as to whether they constitute a threat to domestic economy.

Asked yesterday whether he viewed the continued inflow of foreign funds as a danger, Secretary Morgenthau replied that "our domestic prosperity is going along very nicely and very satisfactorily."
Amplifying this, other officials said that unless some unexpected development should occur-such as an even heavier inflow of capital or its sudden withdrawal-there was no reason to resort to control legislation without a thorough study of the complex effects it might have on the intricate machinery of national and international finance.
The Administration's chief concern over the influx of money is that portion which is in short-term investments and might be quickly withdrawn. Government sources estimate that there now are about $\$ 7,000,000$ of foreign funds in this country, will be estimated in a next week.

Secretary Morgenthau's letter to Senator Vandenburg regarding the gold policies of the government was referred to in these columns Sept. 26, page 1975.

Following Recent Conversation with President Roosevelt, Chairman Eccles of Board of Governors of - Federal Reserve System Says Upward Trend of Stock Market Is Not Due to Credit Expansion by Banks and Brokers-Chairman Landis of SEC Also Conferred with President Before Sea Trip
Both Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and James M. Landis, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, were guests of President Roosevelt at the White House a week ago, several days prior to the latter's departure for his sea cruise. That the advancing stock market figured in the talks was assumed by the daily press, which reported that talks was assumed by the daily press, which reported that
Mr. Eccles, upon leaving the White House on Nov. 12, Mr. Eccles, upon leaving the White House on Nov. 12,
stated that the upward trend of the market was not due to stated that the upward trend of the market was not due to
credit expansion by banks and brokers. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun," stating on Nov. 12 that the President called in Mr. Landis for a talk regarding the market on Nov. 11, and on the next day talked with Mr. Eccles, commented, in part, as follows:
He [the President] wanted intimate knowledge of the situation before sailing for Buenos Aires, and probably made some suggestions as to a course of action in the event the market assumes a run-away character during his month's absence from the city.

## Prices Above Earning Mark

The facts back of this situation are, first, the average prices of common stocks are now almost double the level from which they started to advance in March, 1935, according to the Federal Reserve Board, and without, moreover, any comparable increase in earnings.
These prices are now $10 \%$ higher than before the April decline of this year.
The Federal Reserve Board also has found that the volume of trading in stocks, which averaged less than $1,000,000$ shares a day during the early summer and less than $1,500,000$ a day during July, Aug
When he emerged from a luncheon meeting with the President today Mr. Eccles said that neither the bankers nor the brokers were promoting the bull market.
He said also that much of the increased trading was due to foreign interests transferring capital from their countries, where conditions are upset, to the more stable American investment market. Other foreigners were buying and selling on a purely speculative basis for a quick turnover. All that Mr. Landis said for publication yesterday regarding the market was that the power to deal with the situation seemed to be ample. He did not go into details but apparently he meant the power to prevent manipula-
tion on the part of the traders. tion on the part of the traders.

It may be noted here that, as was indicated in our Nov. 14 issue, page 3077, the President divulged on Nov. 13 that the question as to the need for legislation to regulate foreign purchases of American securities is being considered.

While Deposit Insurance Might Usefully Supplement Wise Banking Measures, It Can Never Serve as a Substitute, Says J. Herbert Case Opposes Government Continuing in Banking Business After Crisis Is Past-Warns Against Expanding Government Debt
In a discussion of "Banks and the Government," before the New Jersey Savings Banks Association, in Newark, N. J., on Nov. 12, J. Herbert Case declared it to be his opinion that the time has come "when the government should with-
draw from the lending field, should arrange to dispose of a large part of its current assets to the banks, and use the proceeds to retire a like amount of government debt." Mr. Case, who was formerly Chairman of the Board and Federal Reserve Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and is now a general partner in the investment firm of R. W. Pressprich \& Co., contrasted the existing situation with that in 1933 and said:
Three years ago, if men were angry and apprehensive about financial conditions-and they were-it was the bankers who were blamed. Today, if men are angry or apprehensive about financial conditions, they criticize the government. Why? Is it simply that all critics are ungrateful, or is there a deeper reason ? I believe there is. The American people may And they know that today the controlling faeir instinct is percial situation is no longer the bankers, but the government. They are sensing the fact that the doctor has moved into his patient's household and has taken charge of his affairs. They realize, too, that while the doctor has publicly hailed his patient's full recovery he is still administering stimulants in pretty large doses. What this procedure means for them, they have not
fully grasped, and only as they come to understand it will the process fully grasped, a
come to a halt.
come to a halt.
Now it is fair to say, I think, that the government has been less successful in dealing with the causes than with the consequences of collapse. If the Securities and Exchange Act be cited as a notable exception, no one pretends that it is a panacea. That claim is generally reserved for the deposit insurance law; yet even its warmest defenders can hardly deny that it deals, not with organic weakness, but with symptoms. It proposes to
eliminate panic not by eliminating bank failures but by anticipating their eliminate panic not by eliminating bank failures but by anticipating their consequences and cushioning their impact. Its critics assert that it puts a premium on unsound banking, and under existing laws this charge is hard to deny. The best thing that can be said about the law is that consci-
entious bankers, knowing they will be taxed for the mistakes of the entious bankers, knowing they will be taxed for the mistakes of the
careless, have more incentive than ever to urge that strict and uniform careless, have more incentive than ever to urge that strict and uniform
regulation of commercial banking which we still lack. And I may add regulation of commercial banking which we still lack. And I may ada
that to my mind the experiment with deposit insurance makes such legielation and such regulation all the more imperative. Deposit insurance might usefully supplement wise measures of prevention; it can never be a substitute for them.
Second-and here I can speak with authority-the government has extended and concentrated the powers of the Federal Reserve System. Whether centralized direction by the Federal Reserve Board is intrinsically
good or not, remains to be determined, and we may never know. The fact is that the Federal Rserve System still lacks the power to deal with non-member banks, and so long as they can be chartered and conducted in 48 States without respect to a national banking policy, the effectiveness of the mechanism as an agency of regulation can never be tested. The original Federal Reserve System was condemned without a test ; the revised System may be. It is not even the sole Federal agency for dealing with the banks, for in many important respects the Comptroller of the Currency can, and does, act without consulting it. Of course, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation now shares many of the Reserve System's objectives, but only their voluntary collaboration can prevent confusion and conflict of regulation. Nor are their joint recommendations of any apparent moment to the Comptroller of the Currency. Only last week that official approved a certain application for a national banking charter which was opposed by the Reserve Board, the FDIC and the State banking
authorities. Yet the failure of that bank would undoubtedly be charged authorities. Yet the failure of that bank would undoubtedly be charged against the Federal Reserve, confidence in other local banks would be impaired, and the FDIO would foot the bill.
As for central banking policy, authority may have been transferred to
Washington, but there it is widely scattered. Not only have wa failed Washington, but there it is widely scattered. Not only have we failed to place responsibility for regulating the flow of credit squarely upon the shoulders of the Federal Reserve System, but we have made it almost impossible for it to act effectively, save with the approval and indeed
with the connivance of other Federal agencies. Its credit policies may with the connivance of other Federal agencies. Its credit policies may be strengthened or they may be vitiated by the attitude of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, of government lending agencies in the mortgage and the agricultural field, and finally of those who control the Treasury's stabilization fund. With authority so divided, only an incurable
optimist can feel confident that we have effectively solved the problem optimist can feel conficent that we have effectively solved the problem
of controlling credit expansion. And whatever may ultimately prove true of the Federal Reserve Board, all these other agencies, except the FDIC, are frankly political.
What are we to say, as bankers and citizens, of loans by the government to farmers and other home owners? On the one side there are those who condemn, and on the other there are those who praise. Here again are to arrive at the truth. Certainly we cannot and do not condemn government aid, so long as it is confined to the emergency. Certainly we would not wish to see the government sit idly by while homes and farms were sacrificed through no fault of their owners, but simply because the disastrous deflation which is the inevitable climax of inflation had paralyzed the machinery of finance. At such a time we have reason to thank God for a government whose credit reserves are so strong that it can draw upon them to protect the industry, the savings, and the self. respect of its citizens. What, we do object to-and we cannot make this too clear-is the government's remaining in the banking business after the crisis is past and, as a result, expanding our government debt to astronomical proportions.
But why, some people ask, should not the government stay in the banking business, if it can borrow so cheaply that it can lend at lower rates than the bankers can afford to Why should not the farmers and the home owners profit by this, even though the bankers suffer? Well, if bankers were the only ones to suffer, their protest would probably be futile. If in the long rum we are less competent than the doctor to
handle our affairs, the public is unlikely to object very seriously if the handle our affairs, the public is unlikely to object very seriously if the
doctor moves in and takes charge. But if we look again at the function doctor moves in and takes charge. But if we look again at the function which a bume this function permanently without real peril to the puen cannot well assume to the banks.
Let us consider for a moment this one question-where does the government get the funds that it lends? Certainly it is not a place where people voluntarily deposit their uninvested savings with the assurance that they can get them back when they please. The government can support itself currently only by taxing people-that is, by levying a charge against their savings and against their current income. If, however, it wishes to spend or lend more than it raises by taxation, it has to borrow, and what it borrows it has in all honesty to pay back. This it can do only through future taxes, and if to postpone those taxes it goes too heavily into debt and over a long period fails to balance its budget, its credit is sooner or later impaired. The impairment may be disguised for a time by natural
or artificial influences, but the longer it is disguised the greater the shock when it makes itself felt. At the very least, this means that there is always a point at which the government can no longer borrow cheaply, and therefore can no longer afford on any economic basis to lend at its present low rates. At the worst it means that the government may be living so far beyond its resources as to destroy its credit, and entail the ultimate repudiation of its obligations. This, of course, never happens when a government habitually lives within its income, and exceeds it only in an emergency. In this country the President has publicly proclaimed that recovery is here, but he has yet to proclaim a balanced budget. It is small wonder, then, that the government's swelling debt should cause grave apprehension. Nor is this apprehension a mere matter of partisan politics. Inflation wears more cloaks than one, and a government which assumes a commanaing position n , bank to play last and loose with its balance shec.
It is my considered opinion that the time has come-in fact, is overduewhen the government should withdraw from the lending field, should
arrange to dispose of a large part of its current assets to the banks, and arrange to dispose of a large part or its curren assers the debt. Let us suppose that several billions of such assets were to be disposed of in suppose that several bilions of such asset
this fashion. The net result would be a decrease in the extroordinarily large holdings of government bonds now shown on the balance sheets large holdings of government bonds now shown on one balance speets of our banks, while miscellaneous assets wouke for greater investment stability and investment diversification on the part of the banks, but the resultant reduction in the public debt would materially strengthen the credit position of the government. In this every citizen has a stake.
As for the borrower who still turns to the government for funds, he may feel that after all he can afford to run certain risks for the sank of a little cheap money now. That is natural. The scrupulous debtor intends to pay, and the less scrupulous may congratulate himself that the politician faced with reelection is less iikely to insist on payments, either of principal or of interest, than his local banker would be. There are, however, two sides to this question. Is it not possible, for example, that at some time in the future a politically-operated bank might decide that no farmer or home owner was a safe risk unless he were a Republican or a Democrat or a Socialist, or wore some other satisfactory labei? I criticize no party. I only say what each party knows to be true of its rivals.
Moreover, there is a final eventuality which affects creditors and borrowers alike. In any national emergency, whether of war or of peace, the court of last resort is the government creait. Infation such as we experienced in the late '20's, following the close of the World War, had one salutary feature-the credit of the government was not involved. And why because the goveris ridig the public debt Inflation proto indiviauls was steadily reat fined by vast public borrowing duced must necessally inve but experience tells us that we must we shall avid both war and in the ind and the controlling be prepared for both. That is the final, and indeed the controlling, reason why the financial policies of the government must be not only above reproach but above suspicion. For if, in a crisis, societ to ann?
call on government to step into the breach, where, I ask you, is it to turn? What kind of a banking system, then, has the American public a right to demand of its covernment? The answer, I think, is clear. The business of banking should be conducted by citizens who are willing to devote their lives to the business and earn their living by doing so. The banking business should be open to all on equal terms. The terms, however, must be strict. The law must do everything it can to define and enforce for all the standards which the conservative and responsible banker imposes upon himself. Once this were done, the public itself would insist that government confine itself to providing only those credit facilities which its citizens will not or cannot provide.

One final word. The American people must be quite sure in their own interest what they mean by public control of banking. To the extent that this means political control, and especially political operation, it will, in my judgment, fail of its objectives, for it can offer neither political nor economic security. If, however, it means an intelligent revision and strengthening of the banking laws, and their administration by a responsible authority, insulated against the special interests whether of finance or of politics, then
Americans who love our country.

Prof. Kemmerer Looks for Long Period of Rising Commodity Prices Followed by Rising Interest RatesProspect, He Says, Is One Calling for Serious Attention of Public
Discussing the "Trends in Interest Rates" before the American Finance Conference in Chicago, Ill., on Nov. 18, Edward W. Kemmerer, Walker Professor of International Finance at Princeton University, asserted that "we are now facing a long period of rising commodity prices which will ultimately carry up with them the interest rate." Professor Kemmerer went on to say that "the many powerful inflationary forces set into operation during the last few years that will push up the price level have not yet gotten into full effect, and we are now in the temporary period of monetary and credit glut and resulting low interest rates (like that of 1915), which usually precedes a strong upward movement of commodity prices-a movement that is followed, in turn, by advancing interest rates." Continuing, Professor Kemmerer said:

When there is a strong upward movement of commodity prices under the impact of inflationary forces, no cheap money policy on the part of the government can prevent a rise in interest rates; as well try by executive order to prevent the tides from responding to the gravitational pull of the moon. At such times a cheap money policy encourages a flight from the interest rates.
From the standpoint, therefore, of economic theory and financial history, the evidence, I believe, is strong that this country is facing a period of rising interest rates. There is rightly a great deal of uneasiness among bankers and investors in general as to the likelihood of the advances in the interest rates, when they occur, taking place rather rapidly. The volume of securities with low interest yields and long maturities, particularly of government securities, now being held very uneasily is large. A substantial rise in interest rates means a substantial decline in the market values of bonds with long maturities. A rise in the market rate

payable semi-annually), and of about $13 \%$ of one due in 20 years. When the upward swing of interest rates once gets started, it may move rather fast. There may even be something of a scramble to get on the band

The prospect that the United States is facing an extended period of rising commodity prices and of advancing interest rates is one to which the American public should give serious attention.

## International Currency Stabilization Discussed at

 Meeting of American Statistical AssociationViews on Pact Between United States, Great E Britain and France Expressed by Prof. Kemmerer, Dr. Spahr, Robert B. Warren and Dr. StolperAt a dinner meeting of the American Statistical Association, in New York City, on Nov. 9, differing views were presented on the question of currency stabilization. The speakers were Edward W. Kemmerer, Walker Professor of International Finance at Princeton University, Dr. Walter E. Spahr of New York University, Robert B. Warren of Case, Pomeroy \&. Co., and Dr. Gustav Stolper, former editor of the "German Economist." Under the title, "The Outlook for International Currency Stabilization," the talks had to do with the recently-concluded stabilization agreement between the United States, Great Britain and France. Indicating that the speakers disclosed a considerable difference of opinion among themselves, the New York "Herald Tribune" of Nov. 10 said:
Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University took the view that the recent currency arreement represented some short steps taken in the direction of restablishing an international gold standard, whose return he considered highly desirable to international stability.
To Dr. Walter E. Spahr of New York Universty the
To Dr. Walter E. Spahr of New York University the agreement was "a collection of vagaries and pious platitudes" and "a collection of affable nothings." He could not see that its contribution was anything tangible. He complained that the government had left the people in a state of darkness as to its monetary objectives, and he recommended that no further monetary moves be undertaken until a national monetary commission had apped out a program of action.
The other two speakers-Robert B. Warren of Case, Pomeroy \& Co., and "Deutsche Volkswirt," and now ror of the Reichstag and former editor of Deutsche Volkswirt," and now representing foreign financial interests
here-thought that the agreement possessed no little significance Warren said it was a "landmark;", Dr. Stolper thought it a move in sounder direction than any move so far.
Mr. Warren declared that the agreement as a whole was greater than the sum of its parts. It acknowledged the fact that the values of their currencies were a mutual concern of the three countries; it adopted gold as the means of settling international balances between them, and it provided a mechaniom for effecting these international clearings. He said that the agreement brought order where there had been disorder; had brought comity where there was suspicions, and had brought tranquillity where there had been nervousness and uncertainty.
The new currency system of which the agreement was an expression, Mr. Warren said, might prevail until it was displaced by an economic earthquake. This system, whose workings were best explained in the Macmillan report of 1931, provided for a currency which was detached from gold internally but allied to gold externally, through a stabilization fund, for the clearing of international balances. He looked on the agree nent as the introductory chapter to a book yet to be written from every day experience.
Dr. Stolper declared that money had now become a political father than an economic isssue, with the monetary world divided into countries with ree dealings in their currencies, other countries with restricted currencies
In the New York "Times" Dr. Spahr was said to have declared we are heading not toward a gold standard but to a managed currency, and that "stabilization is only a mirage."

Thomas W. Lamont Opposes Government Ownership of Railroads-Tells Academy of Political Science Large-Scale Consolidations Will Solve ProblemJoseph B. Eastman Views Federal Ownership Inevitable
Proposals for government ownership of railroads in the United States were opposed on Nov. 12 by Thomas W. Lamont, partner in J. P. Morgan \& Co., in an address before the annual dinner of the Academy of Political Science in New York City. Mr. Lamont said that the railroad problem could probably be solved by large-scale consolidation which would enable drastic economies. His suggestions were diswould enable drastic economies. His suggestions were dis-
puted by another speaker at the dinner, Joseph B. Eastman, Interstate Commerce Commissioner and former Federal Coordinator of Railroads, who said that while government ownership was probably not practicable immediately, it is almost inevitable in this country.
Mr. Lamont contended that if the government acquired ownership of the railroads it would probably also be forced to take over competitive transportation such as trucks, buses and water carriers, or else, by subsidies to competitors, destroy its own investment in the railroads. Private management, he continued, has a far better chance of solving the problem, if it has the "enlightened and liberal cooperation" of government. Mr. Lamont added:
I have no illusions as to the immense difficulties of arranging regional consolidations. But to a layman like myself, never familiar with the technical aspects of railway operation, but for many years deeply interested in sponsoring the issuance of sound railway securities, it would seem that such consolidations on a large scale, or some pooling of operations, voluntarily initiated by the railways themselves, can provide the only ultimate solution of the American railway problem today.
It would be futile to discuss the railroad problem without a frank exposition of the difficulties it presents. Without a blunt and honest diagnosis there can be no adequate remedial treatment. Yet I do not
wish to be understood as complaining of the things which I have sought o explain.
The Interstate Commerce Commission is an honest, diligent and highminded body, which has dealt as best it could with a most difficult problem. Mr. Eastman here and his associate members of the Commission have the respect of the railroad world and the world of finance. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other government bodies have been at Washington have shown every desire to see a constructive policy adopted. The appropriate committees of Congress have given much attention to the problem.
As to labor-high wages and good working conditions are greatly to be desired. So is steady and plentiful employment. There can be no prosperity for the country nor for the railroads that is not based upon the prosperity and welfare of labor. But-and note this well-there can be no prosperity for railroad labor that is not based upon the solvency and prosperity of the railroads.
It would be stupid as well as futile to complain of good roads and motors, of canals and rivers and pipe lines and airways, or to seek to throttle the growth of these magnificent means of transportation. These things we have and are grateful for, and we want, and shall have, more and more of them.
Finally, the railroads and investors in such properties are, it seems to me, recognizing the developments and tendencies in the modern world of transportation. Our only hope-and it is a hope which I strongly tanding, among the railroads themselves, on ther quickening of under as, as already shown, on the part of government part of labor as well as, as already shown, on the part of government. Only through coopera e able once more to have prosperous railroads that will efficiently and conomically serve the great American public. That is the sole reason for their existence.

In part, Mr. Eastman said:
My thought has been that the industry should be organized much like the United States, so that the larger matters of comenon concern could be dealt with by centralized and concentrated effort, leaving the individual managements a free hand with local matters; and that the Federal Government could lend valuable aid in promoting coordination. The AssociaFederal American Railroads reflects a somewhat similar thought, with the an only be left out. There are others who believe that the results desired ands, throuch consolion ar union in somery this can be done without compulsion by the ournment ind doubt that power should or will be this is the only practicable plan chould not hide their light under bushel, but come out into the pla with cot pron You may be anticipating a word on public ownership
hope to see the tipating a word on public ownership and operation. practical question which it is. Railroads perform a public function, and we would not be embarking on Communism if our government took over that function directly, as many other countries have done, instead of entrusting it to private enterprise. It is only a question of the way to get the best results. After many years' experience in government service and opportunity to observe some large branches of private enterprise rather closely, I do not doubt the practicability of running the railroads as a government enterprise under men of excellent character and capacity and without political corruption. There would be danger of ill-advised legisla tion affecting the enterprise, but no more so than now. The divided responsibility and cumbersome character of the system of private ownership and management combined with public regulation have inclined me toward direct public ownership and operation with responsibility concentrated in the government.
The staggering difficulties of taking the properties over on terms fair both to the private owners and the government, and the fact that the railroads are now only one of the important means of transportation, are complicating factors which justify doubt as to the wisdom of public ownership and operation under present conditions. I am not now urging it. It is not impossible, however, that the time may come, as it has come will break down for reasons beyond private ownership and management will break down for reasons beyond control. It is not unwise to give the best possible plan for public ownership and operation, if it. should become necessary.

## Eastern Maritime Strikers Seek to Void ContractA. F. of L. Condemns Strike-Pacific Coast Situ-

 ation UnchangedThe "strike strategy committee" of the International Seamen's Union, representing insurgent Atlantic and Gulf Coast seamen who have been on strike the past three weeks, filed a petition on Nov. 19 in the New York State Supreme Court against officials of the ISU and 34 American ship companies to have the present contract between the ship owners and the union declared "null and void." This action was regarded as a reply to the strikers to claims of the owners and the union that the strike was "broken" with the sailing on Nov. 18 of the Washington of the United States Lines, after a delay of six hours.
While the action was being filed by the "strike strategy committee, which is headed by Joseph Curran, delegates to the American Labor Convention in Tampa, Fla., adopted a resolution on Nov. 19 condemning the Atlantic and Gulf Coast strikes. The resolution was sponsored by officials of the ISU, which has been opposed to the strikes.

Previous reference to the strikes at the Atlantic and Gulf ports, and also to that in effect on the Pacific Coast, was made in our issue of Nov. 14, page 3081. As to the Pacific Coast situation, Associated Press advices from San Francisco, Nov. 19, had the following to say:

Relief from the maritime strike blockade appeared near today for Alaska and Hawaii, but the shipper-union deadlock paralyzing coast commerce was unbroken as the walkout entered its twenty-first day.
vessels reached maritime workers on strike, the number of strike-bound vessels reached 181, including the liner President Coolidge. Operators of another liner ordered her to dock at a Mexican port to avoid a tie-up. ade has caused a sharp reduction of perishable food supplies. The blockdent authorized the Government-owned Alaska Railroad to operate Government and private ships for transportation of necessities.

In Washington, Department of the Interior officials announced bids would be advertised for private vessels, because no ships were available in the army, navy or Shipping Board.
Seattle strike leaders said they would await detailed word from the department before deciding whether to furnish crews and shore worker for the chartered vessels.
In Los Angeles, union teamsters stopped non-union truck drivers carrying cargoes from shipside terminals and forced them to return to the piers.

Assistant Labor Secretary Edward F. McGrady, unable to break a deadlock between unlicensed seagoing unions and employers over contro of hiring halls, turned his efforts toward issues involving licensed crews. He announced that he would attempt to get shipowners into conference with maritime engineers, and the masters, mates and pilots.
With the filing of the petition by the "strike strategy committee" in behalf of the Eastern and Gulf Coast strikers, the New York "Times," in its issue of Nov. 20, stated:
The strikers' strategy committee of nine, who appear as plaintiffs in the case, submitted a history of labor relations between the union and the lines in recent years, and charged that the union delegates signed the present agreement after having received
They also charged that the committee of shipping officials who signed the agreement as spokesmen for all the lines knew that the union members had conducted a referendum on the contract for nearly two months and ad instructed their representatives as to the terms they were to dem A general
The cause of the strikers was struck on two fronts yesterday when the newly appointed Maritime Commission announced that it would not attempt an inquiry into the national maritime labor situation unless the present strikes are ended, and the national convention of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in Tampa, adopted a resolution condemning the Atlantic and Gulf strikes.
The Maritime Commission, which has studied the Pacific Coast maritime strike for several weeks, had planned to broaden its activities to include the Atlantic and Gulf, but dropped the plan after a two-hour session in Washington, at which Rear Admiral Harry G. Hamlet, a member, eported on conditions as he had seen them on the Pacific. The commis ion said it wanted to investigate when conditions were "normal,"

Wage Increase Averaging $10 \%$ for 500,000 Steel Workers Becomes Effective-Applies to Those Who Refused to Sign Agreement, as well as to Signers-Secretary Perkins Says no Valid Pact Can be Entered Into by Employee Representatives, Based on Living Cost
A wage-increase averaging $10 \%$ and affecting 500,000 steel workers became effective Nov.. 16. The wage advance applied to all workers in the industry, including the 30,000 omployees of Carnegie-Illmois Steel Corp. who refused to sign the agreement negotiated between employee representatives and all subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. It was announced that the same treatment would be accorded those who had not signed the agreement as those who did. Secretary of Labor Perkins said on Nov. 13 that in her "informal opinion" employee representatives of the CarnegieIllinois Steel Corp. had no right to agree to a proposed wage scale based on the cost of living. Her opinion given in a letter to Elmer J. Maloy, Chairman of the Pittsburgh District Council of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. United Press Washington advices of Nov. 13 described the letter as follows:
Miss Perkins said that, under the purported employee representation plan submitted to her, she found no authority for the selected employee representatives to sign a wage agreement for their fellow workers. The proposal would increase wages an average of $10 \%$ with the proviso that uture wage rates would be based on the cost of living index as compiled the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Regarding the question of workers' rights under collective bargaining, the Secretary said that the "appropriate Government agency" to review the plan
Earlier today President Roosevelt avoided an opportunity to comment irectly on the sliding scale wage increases proposed by employers in the steel industry, but expressed the opinion that a cost-of-living index was merely one factor on which wages should be based.
The President indicated he is in harmony with the movement in the steel industry to tie wages to the Department of Labor cost-of-living index, but only for arriving at minimum wages.
Declining to comment on the steel industry's plan of itself, for he said he had not seen it, he declared that when previously interviewed at a press conference on this subject he had intended to say that the cost of iving was a factor to be taken into consideration in the fixing of wages.
That applies on the very low wages, in the determination of what constitutes a living wage, he said, but it should not be considered in a manner ending to halt improvement in wage scales.
Pittsburgh dispatch of Nov. 16 to the New York "Herald Tribune" reported the general wage increase in the steel industry as follows:
The following notice was posted in all plants of Carnegie-Illinois and signed by Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the company:
onal rates and wased increase, coupled with the adustment of occupaional rates and based on a cost of time, have received the hearty the manof a great majority of the plants and the employees of the company and will therefore be the policy of the management in all plants of the company, effective Monday, Nov. 16, for a period of one year.'
Since the first announcement of a general wage-rise was made by United States Steel on Nov. 6 all other companies in the industry have followed bringing to approximately $\$ 80,000,000$ the annual increase in wages to be paid by the industry.

Appealed to Miss Perkins
The wage boost was generally accepted by workers in the industry and all of "big steel's" 250,000 employees signed aggrements lasting for one year except 15,000 workers of Carnegie-Illinois in the Pittsburgh area and 15,000 in the Chicago area. The representatives of these workers expressed
approval of the stand taken by John L. Lewis and the Committee for approval of the stand taken by John L. Lewis and the Committee for
Industrial Organization, demanding that the increase be allowed, but
that the employees sign nothing that would block further negotiations if earnings of the company were sufficient to absorb another increase within the year.
Elmer J. Maloy, a representative of Duquesne Works and an affiliate of the C. I. O., refused to sign and went to Secretary of Labor Perkins to have her decide if the representatives under the plan had authority to bind employees. The Secretary said that in her opinion no binding agreement could be entered into, but officials of the corporation disagreed.

The advance in wages of steel workers was referred to in our issue of Nov. 14, page 3080.

Conference of Mayors Plans Program for Relief, Utilities and Labor Problems-H. L. Hopkins Urges cut in work Hours to Increase Employment-Secretary Ickes says Federal Spending must Be Curtailed in Prosperous Regions. F. H. La Guardia Re-Elected President of Conference
The United States Conference of Mayors on Nov. 18 concluded a three-day conference in Washington, after formulating a program for relief, utility and labor problems, and after hearing a message from President Roosevelt in which he promised to ask Congress for funds to continue which he promised to ask Congress for funds to continue
works relief. Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Adminworks relief. Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Admin-
istrator, on Nov. 17 told the conference that while industry istrator, on Nov. 17 told the conference that while industry
is rapidly absorbing workers from relief rolls, labor-saving machinery and the influx of 500,000 young persons of work age annually make it necessary that shorter hours for active workers be arranged, and aid must be given young persons and over-age workers before ultimate recovery is attained Secretary of the Interior Ickes told the Mayors on Nov. 17 that there should be retrenchment in Federal spending in prosperous regions.
A Washington dispatch of Nov. 17 to the New York "Times" described the principal addresses on that date as follows:
Expressing "only my personal views," Mr. Ickes declared:
"I believe that we should immediately set about to retrench all along the line. I am not in favor of approving projects for States or communities to which a large measure of prosperity has already returned. I become impatient when I am pressed to approve the expenditure of more Federa money in sections that are as prosperous as they ever have been in the past or even more prosperous."
The Secretary urged continuance of Federal loans and grants for municipal housing projects, however, and urged the setting up of a permanen Washington staff to direct public construction should another depression appear.

Jobless Always Problem
In his address Mr. Hopkins said the country always had faced the unemployment problem, but that only in the last few years had it received serious was reached in 1937 ""parcly that estimates indicate that ever will still be some $61 / 2$ to $71 / 2$ million unemployed."
For his "clear outline of what the Government proposed to-do in this new era," the conference gave the WPA head a standing vote of thank at the conclusion of his address. While they desired later to hear secre tary Ickes, the other recovery "pump primer," it was to Mr. Hopkins that the delegates looked for an answer to the question uppermost in their minds that of relief and unemployment.
Before he turned to a prepared address, Mr. Hopkins told the audience that unemployment and relief were national problems, and that the Federa Government meant to deal with them on a realistic basis, depending on the "tual needs.
"The Federal Government has no intention of turning the needy back on cities and counties, znd it has no intention of liquidating its work program," he asserted to the accompaniment of applause.

The Gain in Workers
The WPA Administrator asserted that not only were the age of machinery and the annual net gain of 500,000 young workers increasing the labor supply, but the reported growing industrial practice of not hiring men over 45 years of age probably meant that mat

Pointing out that Mr . Hopkins suggested a 5-point program, one proposal for which was an unemployment census, United Press accounts Nov. 17 appearing in the New York "Journal of Commerce" observed that Mr. Hopkins laid the following suggestions for the Mayors' consideration in their study of the problem:

1. Shorter working hours, stability of employment, and high buying power for the worker.
2. Broad social security measures covering unemployment insurance, old age pensions, with bans on child labor and sweatshops.
3. Better public employment facilities, more low cost housing.
4. A census of unemployment.
5. Continuation of Federal relief for those who cannot find work.

Proceedings on the final day of the conference were reported as follows in the United Press Washington advices of Nov. 18:
Before leaving Washington the President prepared a statement recognizing that private re-employment has not increased fast enough to solve the unemployment question. He said he would ask for more moneythe amount was not specified, but $\$ 500,000,000$ is indicated-to keep the works program going until July 1. This statement was published about the time Mr. Roosevelt boarded the cruiser Indianapolis for Buenos Aires. The mayors, meanwhile, re-elected Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York President of their organization for another year, renamed Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago Vice Kresiden, re-lected all ouner inmbents and filled a vacancy on the board of trus. of Amarillo, Tex
of the resolutions adopted were proposals for:

1. Continuance of the works program.
agency. Government financing of relief for the transient needy.
2. Gelfare activities into a
ment.
3. Enactment of a slum clearance and low rent housing bill at the next
session of Congress.
4. Creation of a bureau in the Federal Trade Commission to protect 7. Legislation extending the principles of the Railway Labor Act to other forms of transportation. The resolution did not mention the present and Mayor Angelo Rossi of San Francisco, two executives who have been

The mayors authorized a conference committee to work with Federal fficials toward obtaining natural gas supplies at "reasonable rates" This action was taken after John W. Smith, Chairman of the Detroit City Council, charged utility companies with attempting to prevent Detroit from obtaining a supply of cheap natural gas from the Texas Panhandle.

## Meeting of Federal Advisory Council With Governors

 of Federal Reserve System-Open Market Committee Also Meets With Reserve Governors-Latter Proposes New Margin RequirementsThis week the Federal Advisory Council met in Washington (on Nov. 17) with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; later, (Nov. 18) the 12 Presidents of the Federal Reserve Banks met with the Board of Gov ernors and on Nov. 19 the Open Market Committee of the Reserve System (consisting of the 6 members of the Board of Governors and 5 who serve as officers of Reserve Banks) met. Excess reserves of member banks figured in the deliberations of the Open Market Committee on Nov, 19 on which date the Governors of the Federal Reserve System proposed a new margin rule, which, said Washington advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce" would tighten control over stock market trading. According to the paper control over stock market trading. According to the paper security purchases are made, preventing "in-and-out" trading by members of the public who have been circumventing the margin rules recently. The same advices state that the practice of buying securities and reselling before expiration of the 3-day time limit for putting up required margins will be eliminated by this rule once it is adopted.

In part the dispatch to the "Journal of Commerce" had the following to say:
As an example of the practice sought to be discouraged, it was explained that a purchase could be made, say, on Monday without required margin being posted until Wednesday. Before the margin call had to be met, the sale could be closed out and a purchase of the identical securities made The sale and purchase plan thus could me carried on Monday following. a cent of money or collateral being put up, corried on indefinitely without remained good.
The proposal was submitted to the 12 Federal Reserve banks for their consideration and suggestion, after it had been under consideration by the Board for several days, and had been discussed with the Federal Advisory Council, Federal Reserve Bank Presidents, representatives of Se curities exchanges, and others.
It had its place in the discussions of members of the Open Market Committee for the Federal Reserve system, together with the subject of gold
inflow, mounting excess reserves, brokers' loans, and other phases of the inflow, mounting excess res
general economic situation.

December 7 Report Asked
The 12 Federal R eserve banks were asked to make their reports to the Board not later than Dec. 7, following which the Board will give further consideration to advisability of adopting such a plan.
In effect, the Open Market Committee gave approval to the suggestion since the same group sat in the meeting of the bank presidents wherein it came up for discussion. No recommendations are said to have been made by the Open Market Committee, and there was no public announcement of the trend of the views of the members.
In informed circles, however, there was evidenced a belief that there was no disposition on the part of committee members to advocate the flowing off of the banks' portfolio of Government bonds in an open market operation designed to remove the temptation created by the vast amount of idle funds for starting a boiling market.
The trend is reported to be more toward another boost in reserve requirements
The present proposal is to amend Regulation $T$, which, at present, the board explained, as a matter of convenience both for customers and brokers, be furnished after a purchase is made. se is made
Regarding the Federal Advisory Council's Conference on Nov. 17 with the Governors of the Reserve System we quote the following from a dispatch on that date to the New York "Times."
The Council had been asked by the Board to offer suggestions on its interpretation of the definition of savings accounts and interest as used in the Board's regulations. It was understood that the Council agreed with the Board that the regulations were satisfactory.
There was a general discussion of the large inflow of foreign gold and credits which are believed to have been used to some extent in stockmarket speculations. The Council was understood to have made no specific recommendations.
The question of extension of the Government's authority to extend emergency authority for devaluation of the dollar and maintenance of the stabilization fund was among the subjects before the Council. It was said the Council favored this extension. Under the present law these powers will terminate on Jan. 30.

Further legislation for control of exchange was not regarded as necessary.
The following are the members of the Federal Advisory Council:
District No. 1 (Boston), Thomas M. Steele; District No. 2 (New York), James H. Perkins; District No. 3 (Philadelphia), Howard A. Loeb, VicePresident; District No. 4 (Cleveland), Arthur E. Braun; District No. 5
(Richmond), Charles M. Gohen; District No 6 (Atanta) District No. 7 (Chicago), Edward E. Brown; District No. 8 (St. Louis), Walter W. Smith, President; District No. 9 (Minneapolis), Theodore Walter W. Smith, President; District No. 9 (Minneapolis), Theodore
Wold; District No. 10 (Kansas City), W. T. Kemper; District No. 11 (Dallas), Joseph H. Frost; District No. 12 (San Francisco), M. A. Arnold.
Walter Lichtenstein is Secretary to the Council.
In the Washington advices Nov. 19 to the "Journal of Commerce" it was stated:

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau will confer with Governor Marriner E. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, and Chairman James M. Landis, of the Securities Commission next week to continue conversations ommenced by telephone dealing with the gold situation. The Treasury completion by the great volume of statistics it contains.

## Secretary of State Hull Speaking at Rio de Janeiro Says Ideals of Peace Among Nations Will be Sought

 at Buenos Aires ConferenceSpeaking at Rio de Janeiro on Nov. 19, at a dinner tendered him by Jose Carlos Macedo Soares, Brazilian Foreign Minister, Secretary of State Hull stated that "at Buenos Aires we shall seek the most effective and durable expres Aires we shall seek the most effective and durable expres-
sion of this joint will to advance the ideals of peace between sion of this joint will to advance the ideals of peace between
nations, government by the consent of the people, and esnations, government by the consent of the people, and es-
teem for human welfare as the basis of government." "We teem for human welfare as the basis of government." "We
shall" he added, "seek ratification of the written agree-ments-for the most part in existence-in which these purposes are embodied. It is these tasks that bid us assemble at Buenos Aires." Secretary Hull, who sailed on the Munson Liner "American Legion" on Nov. 7 heads the delega tion named to represent the United States at the forthcoming Inter-American Conference for the maintenance of Peace which opens at Buenos Aires Dec. 1. In his Rio de Peace which opens at Buenos Aires Dec. In In his Rio de Janeiro addr
We are responding to our need of declaring and carrying forward in unison our common ideals. We meet to affirm our trust and friendship, and to combine our faith, to make sure that peace shall prevail among us, and to repudiate with our whole mind and spirit those aims and philoso phies that bring nations into conflict and send weary men to march over gas-poisoned battlefields.

In part, in his speech, as made public at the State Department at Washington, Secretary Hull said:
Despite the endless wars that have marked all the known past of the world, we must believe that the masses of people not only on this continent but elsewhere in the world will soon insist upon peace in international relations, and be willing to live in a way that will bring peace.
If we, the American republics, manifest this faith and purpose, showing our willingness to tarify the pledges of peace between us, these events will
be hailed everywhere. The people of those countries outside this her be hailed everywhere. The people of those countries outside this hemis-
phere will not be heedless of our example. Nor can we be heedless of theis for war anywhere in the world must disturb and threaten peace everywhers,
It is rare that a self-governing country lives long on hatred, pursues an oppressive course or nourishes dangerous ambitions. It tends rather to conduct its affairs and its relations with other nations in ways that serve peaceful general improvement. Peace, peace everywhere in the world, is the natural concern of the democracies of this continent.
If, at Buenos Aires, we can make that plain; if we can show clearly enough our determination to remain at peace while being strong; if we can make it more difficult for those few who may be willing to use war as an instrument of self-advancement or national policy to have their way; if we can make it less likely that those whose lives would be given in war may be deceived as to the realities of war; if we can advance but a little the trade relations between us that serve our mutual welfare; if we can do any of these things, our meeting will justify itself.
ing conference for a few words on the relationse thoughts on the coming conference for a few words on the relations between Brazil and the United States. These relations have been blessed with uninterrupted

I am sure that we both desire that trade between us continue to increase, and that it be assured at all times treatment as truly advantageous as either country may afford to any other country.
I hail the future of relations between our two countries. In addition to the idea of self-government and free government in which we have developed together, to the friendly adventures which have brought our peoples together in the past, to the exchange of products for life and work which goes on in the present, we now meet to serve the future in still another way. We meet with all the other American republics to affirm joyously the wish of the republics of the American Continent to live at peace, one with the other.

Death of Clark Howell, Editor of Atlanta "Consti-
tution"-Publisher was Active in Politics-Tribute by President Roosevelt
Clark Howell, editor and publisher of the Atlanta "Constitution" and Democratic National Committeeman from Georgia, died at his home in Atlanta on Nov. 14 after an illness of two months. He was 73 years of age. In refering to Mr. Howell as "one of the most noted figures the State of Georgia ever produced, the Atlanta "Constitution" of Nov. 15 said in part:
His advice and counsel was sought by men and women of affairs in Atlanta and over the State but in wider fields of national affairs and world politics he also was a familiar figure. In Washington, where he frequently bassadors and other leading statesmen and even in Europe, and the Far East, where he visited often, he was consulted by leaders who regarded his views very highly.
Mr. Howell was appointed to three national commissions by three Presidents of the United States. He was named a member of the Coal Commission by President Harding and a member of the Transportation Commission by President Hoover. President Roosevelt, his personal friend of many years, named him to the chairmanship of the Federal Aviation Commission.
The editor of the "Constitution" was a charter member of the Associated Press and at the time of his death he was the oldest member of that organzation's board of directors.
Longer than any other man, he served on the Democratic national committee, not only being the oldest member in point of service at the time
From Atlanta Associated Press advices Nov. 14 we
quote: quote:
Mr. Howell was the son of the late Capt. Evan P. Howell and Julia (Erwin)
Howell and was born Sept. 21, 1863, at Erwinton, S. C., a town which

Volume 143
Financial Chronicle
took its name from that of his mother's family. The Howells lived in Atlanta after his birth. He recelved his elementary education in the schools of Atlanta and was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1883.

He joined the reportorial staff of the New York "Times" and after several months transferred to the night telegraph desk of the Philadelphia "Press." In 1884 he returned to Atlanta and joined the staff of the Atlanta "Constitution," of which his father was editor. There he came under the tutelage of Henry W. Grady, one of the South's most gifted newspaper men.

Advancement thereafter was rapid. He became night editor in 1885 . A year later he went into politics and at the age of 23 was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives. He served three terms there, the last as Speaker.
Although politics took much of his time, his newspaper work was not interrupted and he went ahead in both fields. In 1889, when Mr. Grady died, he became managing editor of the "Constitution." The next year he was elected to the State Senate and for six years was President of tha body.

President Roosevelt expressed regret at the death of Mr. Howell in a message to the latter's family which said:
"In the great sorrow which has come to you and yours, Mrs. Roosevelt and I offer assurances of sincere sympathy. As a newspaper publisher, traditions of the American press and brough the which gave him to the Nation. I especially mourn the pass
Numerous other tributes by those in prominent circles were paid to the late editor.

## Associate Justice Brandeis of U. S. Supreme Court Reaches 80th Birthday

Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, reached his 80th birthday on Nov. 13, when greetings were extended him from all parts of the country, as well as from abroad.

The oldest member of the Supreme bench (it was noted in Associated Press advices from Washington) Justice Brandeis has long been a spokesman for liberal doctrine, a supporter of social experimentation and an upholder of much New Deal legislation. Recently he passed his 20th year on the bench, said the-Associated Press, which in part also stated:
While the Justioe has been eligible for retirement for ten years there was no indication that he planned soon to retire. Although he is the dean of the Court in years, two other associate justices, Van Devanter and McRey nolds, have served longer with the tribunal . . . The University of Louisvile, Ky., called a special convocation in his honor. A native orsity library. Justice Brandeis has made frequent inn his latest being seven packets of personal papers to be opened after his death

## Return of J. P. Morgan From Abroad

J. P. Morgan returned to New York on Nov. 17 on the Cunard liner Queen Mary, following an absence of several months which he spent in England and Scotland. Mr. Morgan was noticeably improved in health, following his trip abroad, and to reporters who approached him on board the ship with its arrival here he said he was "feeling fine." Before his departure for Europe on July 29 Mr. Morgan had suffered an attack of neuritis. The banker was bombarded with questions by reporters, to all of which he made good humored rejoinders, without for the most part committing himself on any of the matters submitted for comment. From the New York "Times" we take the following: Before any questions could be asked, the banker said, "I'm not going to ay anything about anything.'
He did say that he had enjoyed his summer abroad, with good sport and ood companions on the moors, but did no shooting. "I did the watchg this time, heremarked
He was reminded that he had approved of the United States and Engand going off the gold standard, and he was asked if he had the same nion about the recent action of France, Italy and Holland.
"I think it will be good for trade," he said. He thought that England was getting along pretty well in business.
When asked if he had noticed less fear of war in Europe this year, Mr. harg to tell. It's very dark and any impression ab
He declined to comment upon the election, the balancing of the budget, or the increased purchasing of American securities by foreigners.
Mr. Morgan said he was going to his office later in the day and if he had any statement to make he would give it out there. He had formed no plans for spending the winter.

## R. G. Tugwell Tenders Resignation as Under-Secretary <br> of Agriculture and Resettlement Administrator-

## W. W. Alexander Slated to Head RA

Rexford G. Tugwell resigned this week as Under-Secretary of Agriculture and also as Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, but no definite date for the retirement was announced. Mr. Tugwell's resignation was made known on Nov. 18 when the White House in Washington announced the text of a letter of resignation sent by Mr. Tugwell to President Roosevelt, and also the text of a letter by the President accepting the resignation. Mr. Tugwell will become Executive Vice-President of the American Molasses Co. when his resignation becomes effective. It is stated in Washington press accounts that Dr. W. W. Alexander, an Assistant Resettlement Administrator, is slated to succeed to the post of Administrator of the RA.
Mr. Tugwell, who was in Memphis, Tenn., on Nov. 18 with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace on a tour to extend over six States of Resettlement projects was appointed by President Roosevelt on Nov. 17 as a member of a special ommittee to study farm tenancy, of which Secretary

Wallace has been named Chairman; the appointment of this committee is referred to elsewhere in this issue of the committee is referred to elsewhere in this issue of the "Chronicle." United Press advices from washington, of Mr. Tugwell and his po sible successor as head of the RA:
Dr. Tugwell's resignation was no surprise. Washington has heard for months that the former Professor at Columbia University was anxious to retire from Government service. He bore much of the attack that Repub licans made against the New Deal during the Presidential campaign, and friends said the only reason Dr. Tugwell did not resign sooner was that he did not want to quit under fire.
He admitted in Memphis that he had been thinking of resigning for some time, but had decided it best to wait until after the elections. In his letter of resignation he promised to be "on call if cie Ad expect you to come beck hm and 0 render additional service.
Dr. busicss here arter his present tour of resettlement projects with Secretary of Agriculture Henry A, Wallace. It is understood he will urge that RA administer a program of farm tenancy relief.
Dr. Alexander, the probable new Resettlement Administrator, is an expert on the farm tenancy problem and is a member with Dr. Tugwell of the committee named by the President to recommend a long-range program to better conditions among the farmers who live on rented land He became acquainted particularly with the problems of Southern Negro farmers as executive director of the Combsionon inter-kacial Cooperation
In accepting the resignation, President Roosevelt commended Mr. Tugwell's services and said that "Later on I fully expect you to come back to render additional service." The text of the correspondence between the President and Mr. Tugwell follows:

Nov. 17, 1936

## My Dear Mr. President:

For reasons which have been discussed between us more than once, I should like to be permitted to resign from between us more than once, private life within the next few months.
I have served through the better part of your first term as President with growing confidence in your policies and in you. I do not need to say that if you ever have real need for me again I shall be on call.

Respectfully yours,
R. G. TUGWELL.

## President Roosevelt's Letter:

Dear Rex:
I fully understand the reasons that make you feel you should, for a while at least, return to private life within the next few months. You have iven generously and efficiently of your services to the Government for these past four years, and I want you to know that later on I fully expect you to come back to render additional service.
Later on when I have returned from my trip to South America, we can talk over the actual date on which you will want your resignation to be effective.
With my warm regards,
As ever yours,
FRANKLIN D. Roosevelt.
President Roosevelt Names Committee to Study Farm Tenancy-Requests Report by Feb. 1 on LongTerm Program-Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to Head Group-R. G. Tugwell and Secretary Wallace to Tour Resettlement Projects in Six State A special committee of 38 members was appointed by President Roosevelt on Nov. 17 to report to him not later than Feb. 1 "on a long-term program of action to alleviate the shortcomings of our farm tenancy system." The President requested Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to serve as Chairman of the group, and designated Dr. L. C. Gray, Assistant Resettlement Administrator, to serve as Executive Secretary and technical director. In a letter to Secretary Wallace the President suggested that the com mittee, in the course of making its report, secure the views of State and national leaders and confer with Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama and Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, who at the last session of Congress sought the assage of proposed tenancy legislation. President Roose alt asked that a comprehensive report be made by the comvelt asked that a comprehensive report be made by the com-
mittee, under the general auspices of the National Resources mittee, under the general auspices of the National Resources
Council, "on the most promising ways of developing a land Council, "on the most promising ways of developing a land
tenure system which will bring an increased measure of security, opportunity and well-being to the great group of present and prospective farm tenants."
Shortly after the appointment of the special committee was announced, on Nov. 17, Rexford G. Tugwell, a member of the new body, departed from Washington for Memphis, Tenn., to meet Secretary Wallace. Mr. Tugwell, who, as noted elsewhere in our issue of today, resigned on Nov. 18 as Under-Secretary of Agriculture and Resettlement Administrator, planned to take Mr. Wallace on a tour of Resettle ment projects in six States from Arkansas to Kansas. As to the proposed tour, Washington advices, Nov. 17, to the New York "Times" of Nov. 18 said:
This tour, it is understood, is designed to smooth the way for absorption by the Department of Agriculture of some, if not all, of the RA, a suggestion which has been opposed by some agrarians. One ground for this opposition is that the step might endanger relations between the Agriculural Adjustment Administration and the Southern cotton planters because of opposition of the latter to any change in the present share-cropping system, which any tenant-reiief program would inevitably affect.
The following is the letter sent by President Roosevelt to Secretary Wallace requesting him to serve as Chairman of the new Farm Tenancy Committee:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Nov. 16, 1936.
My dear Mr. Secretary: I am writing to ask you to serve as Chairman of a special committee which will make a report to me not later than

Feb. 1 on a long-term program of action to alleviate the shortcomings of our farm tenancy system. $\quad \mathrm{l}$ am anxious that we thoroughly examine and report on the most promising ways of developing a land tenure system which will bring an increased measure of security, opportunity and well-being to the great group of present and prospective farm tenants.
The rapid increase of tenant farmers during the past half century is significant evidence that we have fallen far short of achieving the traditional American ideal of owner-operated farms. The growing insecurity of many classes of farm tenants, frequently associated with soil depletion and declining living standards presents a challenge to national action which I hope we can meet in a thoroughly constructive manner.
It is my thought that the first step in evolving a workable program is the preparation, under the general auspices of the National Resources Committee, of a comprehensive report by a special committee of persons who have both an extensive knowledge of the problem and sympathetic interest in its solution. I am, Asignion to and technical director for this special committee
As you know, Senator John H. Bankhead and Representative Marvin Jones have manifested a keen interest in this problem and, during the Seventy-fourth Congress, worked actively in behalf of proposed tenancy legislation. It is my desire that the committee consult with them. It will be helpful also to secure the views of other State and national leaders. The list of persons whom I am asking to serve on this committee is enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
The new committee named by President Roosevelt consists of the following:
Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, Chairman
L. C. Gray, Assistant Administrator, Resettlement Administration (in charge Land Utilization Division), Washington, Executive Secretary and technical director.
W. W. ALEXANDER, executive director Commission on Inter-Racial CoMeration, Washington.
Mrs. Fred S. Bennett, Vice-President Council of Women for Home Misions, Englewood, N. J.
Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President Bethune-Cookman College, DayA. G. B
A. G. Black, Chief Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, Washington.
Louis Brownlow, director Public Rosemont, Pa. W. H. Brokaw, director Agricultural Extension Service, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
Xenophon Caverno, farmer, Canalou, Mo.
James Chappell, editor "The Birmingham News" and "Agricultural Herald," Birmingham, Ala.
Edwin R. Embree, President Julius Rosenwald Foundation, Chicago. Mark Ethridge, General Manager "The Courier-Journal," Louisville.
D. C. Gentry, Manager Sinisippi Farms, Oregon, Ill.

Charles S. Johnson, Professor of Sociology, Fisk University, Nashille, Tenn.
Mrs. Una Roberts Lawrence, missionary study editor, home mission board, Southern Baptist Convention, Kansas City.
Murray D. Lincoln, Secretary Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, Columbus, Ohio.
A. R. Mann, Provost Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
A. G. Pat Mayse, publisher "Paris News," Paris and Marshall, Tex.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary, Department of Labor, WashWgton.
W.
W. I. Myers, Governor Farm Credit Administration, Washington Lowry Nelson, director Utah Experiment Station, Logan, Utah.
Mrs. A. B. Newell, Superintendent Christian Social Relations, Women's issionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church, Salisbury, N. C.
Howard W. Odum, director of Institute for Research in Social Science Iniversity of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

Edward A. O'Neal, President American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago. nd Industrial Institute. Tuskegee, Ala Industrial Institate. Tuskegee, Ala.
Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. John A. Ryan, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington. Clarence Roberts, editor "Oklahoma Farmer and Stockman," Oklahoma City.
Paul C. Smith, executive editor "San Francisco Chronicle," San Fran-
Miss Ruth Suckow (Mrs. Ferner Nuhn), Cedar Falls, Iowa.
Louis J. Taber, Master National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, Columbus, Ohio.
Henry C. Taylor, Director of the Farm Foundation, Chicago
M. W. Thatcher, legislative representative Farmers' Union, Milltown, Wis.
R. G. Tugwell, Administrator Resettlement Administration, Washington. Fred Wallace, farmer, Kearney, Neb.
W. W. Waymack, associate editor "Des Moines Register and Tribune," Des Moines, Iowa
M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

## J. G. Winant Returns as Chairman of Social Security <br> Board-Requested by President Roosevelt to Serve

 Until First of YearJohn G. Winant, who resigned as Chairman of the Social Security Board on Sept. 28 so as to be in a position to reply to critics of the Social Security law during the Presidential campaign, has returned to that post, it was made known on Nov. 16 when the White House issued a letter sent to Mr. Winant by President Roosevelt asking him to "complete Winant by President Roosevelt asking him to "complete
the immediate job of organization which you and your the immediate job of organization which you and your
associates have had so well under way." Mr. Winant, a associates have had so well under way." Mr. Winant, a
former Republican Governor of New Hampshire, conferred with President Roosevelt on Nov. 14, and is said to have been "reluctant" to return to the Security Board, but agreed to do so at the request of the President. In his letter to Mr . Winant, President Roosevelt said that although "I appreciate the reasons why you are reluctant to resume your work with the Social Security Board . . . I am now asking you to do it
year."
The resignation of Mr. Winant from the Security Bard was referred to in our issue of Oct. 3, page 2149. The following is the letter addressed to the Chairman by President Roosevelt, and made public by the White House on Nov. 16:

My dear Governor:
I have been thinking over our talk on Saturday.
I appreciate the reasons why you are reluctant to resume your work with the Social Security Board.
But I feel it essential that you help complete the immediate job of organization which you and your associates have had so well under way.
Since on Saturday you agreed that, if 1 -to compors until the first of the year for that purpose
While I am away, will you be thinking about the problems of integrating the Social Security Board's activities with those of the other government agencies?

> Cordially,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

## Charles Edison Appointed Assistant Secretary of Navy-Succeed

Prior to departing on his cruise to South America, President Roosevelt on Nov. 17 announced the appointment of Charles Edison, son of the late Thomas A. Edison, inventor, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Edison, who succeeds the late Henry L. Roosevelt, is expected to assume the post within a few weeks. He is at present Chairman of the New Jersey National Emergency Council. The post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy had been vacant since the death on Feb. 22 of Mr. Roosevelt, who was a distant cousin of President Roosevelt. Reference to Mr. a distant cousin of President Roosevelt. Reference to Mr .
Roosevelt's death was made in our issue of Feb.29, page 1393 .

The career of the new Assistant Secretary was summarized as follows in Washington advices, Nov. 17, appearing in the New York "Times" of Nov. 18:
Born at Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., Aug. 3, 1890, Charles Edison is the eldest of two sons and a daughter born to the inventor and Mrs. Edison.
He attended the Carteret Academy in Orange and the Hotchkiss School. From 1909 to 1913 he studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Upon the death of his father in 1931 he became directing head of Thomas A. Edison Industries, Inc., the West Orange (N. J.) firm founded by the inventor.
Charles Edison became active in emergency and business relief projects soon after the inauguration of President Roosevelt and became a close friend of the President. He helped to guide the NRA in New Jersey and later became regional director of the Federal Housing Administration, his district covering five States, with headquarters in Newark.
Leaving the FHA post, he became chairman of the New Jersey National Emergency Council, a position he now holds. In April, 1935, President Roosevelt called Mr. Edison to W ashington as chief assistant to Donald ichberg, then chief of the NRA.
In recognition of his New Deal activity Mr. Edison was asked early this year by national and State leaders of the Democratic party to become a to the New Deal of more value as state that he considered his services then as Senator.

## R. M. Evans Named Special Assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace

Announcement was made in Washington on Nov. 14 by the United States Department of Agriculture of the appointment of R. M. Evans, of Laurens, Iowa, as a special assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. In stating that the appointment was effective immediately, Associated Press advices from Washington, Nov. 14, added:

Mr. Evans has been a leader in Iowa farm programs for several years, was graduated from Iowa State College in 1913 and has operated a farm. in Pocahontas County, Iowa, for 15 years. He is a former chairman of Iowa and former chairman of the Iowa Corn-Hog Committee

## Annual Banquet of New York State Chamber of Com-merce-W. W. Aldrich, Dr. Angell and Ambassador Alfaro Speakers

Business men should stand ready to do everything in their power to further sound measures for the betterment of social conditions, Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank of New York urged at the 168th annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the 168th annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of
the State of New York, of which he is President. More the State of New York, of which he is President. More
than 600 men, gathered in the grand ballroom of the WaldorfAstoria hotel-among them many high executives of the country's leading industries-heard Mr. Aldrich say that while he expected further legislation and regulation of business and agriculture in the interest of social betterment, he did not regard it with fear. Both Mr. Aldrich and Dr, James Rowland Angell, President of Yale University, who also spoke, gave recognition to the world-wide wave of changing economic and social conditions and stressed the wisdom of making sound concessions to it in the interests of peace and progress. A third speaker at the dinner was of peace and progress. A third speaker at the dinner was
Capt. Colon Eloy Alfaro, Ambassador from Ecuador to the Capt. Colon El
United States.

Commenting upon the non-partisanship of the chamber, as an organization, Mr. Aldrich said that regardless of the sentiment among its mombers before a national election, it always stood ready afterward to give its best aid to the elected administration. It reserved freedom, however, to express its considered opinion when occasion required.
"The fulfillment of this duty is particularly important at the present time because of the fact that the result of the recent election has been that the administration is left with very little opposition in either house of Congress," he said. Well founded opposition in politics was a patriotic duty, which President Roosevelt had recognized in his radio ad dress on Election eve, Mr. Aldrich declared.
H. C. Lawrence Resigns as Banking Commissioner of Michigan, Effective Dec. 31
Howard C. Lawrence, State Banking Commissioner of Michigan, tendered his resignation from that post to Governor Fitzgerald of Michigan on Nov. 10, to become effective on Dec. 31. Mr. Lawrence became Banking Commissioner on Feb. 15 last, when he succeeded Rudolph E. Reichert. In his letter of resignation Mr. Lawrence, a Republican, ex pressed the desire to leave office when the Governor did. Governor Fitzgerald was defeated at the recent election by Frank Murphy.

## World Production and Prices, 1935-36 <br> (156 pages. Geneva: The League of Nations)

'This volume, recently published by the Secretariat of the League, is the tenth survey of world production and prices and contains much information and statistical data collected by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League. A feature of the new volume is a revised world index of primary production and a new world index of industrial activity. An announcement issued Oct. 5 by the League of Nations bearing on the new publication also said:
These changes give added interest to the principal chapter of the volume devoted to world production. This chapter contains three sections: the first is devoted to world primary production and the stocks of primary products; the second deals with industrial production in general, and information is given in this section on the scope and nature of the new international index of industrial production; the third section of the chapter deals with the activity of individual industries and the production of raw materials of those industries.
The quantitative changes in international trade and shipping form the subject of the second chapter. A study of recent price tendencies in world markets as well as in various countries in relation to the different groups of commodities is given in the third chapter.
The recovery in world production activity, which began four years ago, continued in 1935 and the early part of this year. Total primary production increased by $2 \%$ in 1935 and was as large as in the precrisis year of 1928. Raw material stocks were considerably reduced during and the equantum was an acceleration in the process of industrial recovery and the quancum or worla trade rose by $5 \%$. There was a slow rise in commodity prices in most countries. Certain discrepancies which had to diminish to diminish.
Among the changes involved in the revision of the world index of primary production is the increase of the number of commodities from 66 to 81. Continental indices given show that the development of of the world, there being a striking contrast between the different parts America and those for all other continental groups. The world North agricultural production has remained remarkably stable for eight years in succession. A contrast between the relative stability of the world's agricultural production and the sharp fluctuation in the output of nonagricultural products is brought out. While the depression in agriculture continued in various important areas owing, in part, to the growing isolation of national markets, farm income rose in several countries World production of non-agricultural raw materials rose in 1935. Total raw material production, including raw materials of agricultural origin increased by $8 \%$, both in 1934 and in 1935.
Industrial activity in the world as a whole was greater in 1935 than in 1928, and only $5 \%$ less than the 1929 record. While industrial activity during the last year and the early part of 1936 developed rapidly almost everywhere, industry remained depressed in countries of the gold bloc. Technological progress in industry has been considerable during the depression. Nevertheless, unemployment still remains very large. Despite a dise th one-thra between 1932 and 1935, the average of the latter the first than in 1929. The persistence appear to be at least two-thirds higher of the scual decine in production in productivity (per man production, is in some degree due to increased hours actually worked still fell short in actually employed. Total man total. The unemployment, however, is chiefly socounted of the 1922 total. The unemployment, how 1925 was a year of rising
The rise was greatest rising prices for most of the basic commodities. stuffs did not share in the price movement. The while certain foodthe movement of the general level of wholesale prices shows that of the 41 countries dealt with under this heading, wholesale prices in 1935 rose on the balance in 29 , fell in 10, and were unchanged in 2 . The years of depression showed a profound distortion in the structure of prices Detailed information is given of movements in different countries towerds better price relationships.
This book may be procured in this country from the World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, and 40 Mt . Vernon Street, Boston

ITEMS ${ }^{\text {ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c. }}$ - Arrangements were made this week for the transfer of four New York Stock Exchange memberships; the first at $\$ 115,000$ on Nov. 13, the second at $\$ 107,000$ Nov. 19, the $\$ 115,000$ on Nov. 13, the second at $\$ 107,000$ Nov. 19 , the
third at $\$ 105,000$ and the fourth at $\$ 102,000$ both on Nov. 20 .

The extra membership of Mr. Frank J. McKendrew on the New York Commodity Exchange, Inc., was sold Nov. 19 to Mr. Aage, Bendixsen, for another, at $\$ 1,000-\mathrm{up} \$ 200$ from the last previous sale.

The membership of George H. D. Herbert in the New York Cotton Exchange was sold Nov. 13 to E. J. Schwabach for another for $\$ 12,000$, this price being $\$ 500$ in advance of the previous sale and on Nov. 20 the third membership of Alvin Wachsman was sold to W. W. Cohen, for another, for $\$ 11,900$.

Arrangements were completed Nov. 12 for the sale of a membership in the Chicago Stock Exchange at $\$ 3,600$, up $\$ 100$ from the last previous sale.

An advance of $\$ 250$ over the last previous sale in the price of a Chicago Board of Trade membership was recorded Nov. 16 by a transfer of a seat at $\$ 4,250$.

Sale of seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange was arranged Nov. 20 at $\$ 45,000$, up $\$ 5,000$ from the previous sale. A seat changed hands at $\$ 35,000$ on Sept. 19 and one at $\$ 40,000$ on Oct. 8.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Union Dime Savings Bank of New York City on Nov. 18, J. Wilbur Lewis, Treasurer of the bank, was elected a Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John L. Wilkin. Mr Lewis has been associated with the bank for the past 25 years, having entered its employ in 1911 in his early teens. In 1924 he was made an Assistant Secretary and was elected Treasurer in December, 1935. He has been active in savings bank circles and during the year 1935-36 was President of the Officers Forum of Group IV of the Savings Banks Association of New York State. He is also a member of an organization formed during the past year, "Bond Men of New York State."
$\sim$ Robert L. Hoguet, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, of New York, has been elected a Trustee of the Title Guarantee \& Trust Co. of New York.
W. R. K. Taylor Sr., senior partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of W. R. K. Taylor \& Co., New York, died in the Presbyterian Hospital, in New York, on Nov 13, at the age of 66 years. Mr. Taylor had been for more than 44 years engaged in the brokerage business and for nearly 40 years had been either a member of the New York Stock Exchange or senior partner of a Stock Exchange firm Born in Baltimore, Md., Mr. Taylor, after being a bookkeeper for several tobacco firms of that city, entered in 1892 the stock brokerage firm of Robert Taylor \& Co., of Baltimore. Five years later he bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange for $\$ 16,500$. He came to New York in 1900, representing Robert Taylor \& Co., and three years later resigned from the firm to become an independent floor broker. With his brother-in-law, Augustine J. Smith, Mr Taylor in 1905 organized the firm of Taylor \& Smith, which subsequently became Taylor, Smith \& Evans in 1907, Tay lor, Smith \& Hard in 1912, Taylor, Thorne \& Co. in 1925, and W. R. K. Taylor \& Co. in 1928.

Alexander E. Leighton, of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will continue during 1937 as Bank, of Brooklyn, N. M. Burrow, of the Bay Ridge Savings Bank, Brooklyn, as Secretary and Treasurer, of the Savings Banks Advertising Association of Group V, comprising the savings banks of Brooklyn, Queens, Long 'Island and Staten Island, as a result of the elections held at the annual meeting at the Brooklyn Club Nov. 17. They will also serve on the standing committee the other members of which-Charles Seaman, of the Brooklyn Savings Bank; Guy Terhune of the East New York Savings Bank, Brook lyn, and Joseph Munz, of the Hamburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn-were also re-elected.

Harry W. DeMott, who resigned on May 1, 1933, as Vice-Chairman of the Board of the Brooklyn Trust Co Brooklyn, N. Y., died on Nov. 17 in the Nassau Hospital, in Mineola, L. I. He was 68 years old. Mr. DeMott be came Vice-Chairman of the Board of the Brooklyn Trust in 1929 when that institution was merged with the Mechanics Bank, of which he was President. The late banker began his career with the Mechanics Bank in 1884 in a jegan his career we became President of the institution in April, 1916. At his death, Mr. DeMott was a trustee of April, Brooklyn Trust, Second Vice-President and trustee of the Grooklyn Trust, Second New York Savings Bank, and a director of the Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Co., the Morris Plan Industrial Bank of New York, and the New York Casualty Co. He was also a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

The announcement is made of the election of Lewis G. Deane as Secretary of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank of Deane as Secretary o the South Brooklyn Savings Bank of sistant Comptroller of the bank.
A compromise settlement under which the affairs of the defunct Atlantic National Bank of Boston, Mass., will be wound up with an assessment of $\$ 1.50$ a share, instead of the par value of $\$ 10$ a share, was authorized on Nov, 13 by Judge George C. Sweeney in the Federal District Court. In reporting this, the Boston "Herald" of Nov. 14 said:

In a 165 -page decree, the court authorized the receiver to liquidate the bank's stock and turn over its remaining assets to the First National Bank of Boston. It is understood the remaining assets will be valued at approx mately $\$ 9,800,000$. The settlement will permit the $100 \%$ payment of al creditors whose claims have fuen ander a working agreement between the Atlantic National and the First National
After weathering the early crash which
After weathering the early crash which sent many banks into receivership on the early days of 1932 , the Atlantic, a $\$ 140,000,000$ institution and May of that year. The bank then entered an to meet its clearances in National, under which the latter bank advanced the money to pirs Atlantic depositors in full and took as security all assets of the closed bank. The contract provided the assets so taken could be liquidiated within three years and the proceeds applied to reduce the Atlantic debt.
On March 18 of this year national bank examiners found the Atlantic insolvent and the Comptroller of the Currency appointed Edmund J Brandon, then regional director in New England for the Securities and Exchange Commission, as receiver
On March 21, the Comptroller of the Currency ordered a levy of $\$ 10$ a share against all stockholders of the Atlantic and the receiver collected betweer $\$ 300,000$ and $\$ 400,000$.
Shortly thereafter, a committee of stockholders, including 150 saving banks with total stock holders of approximately $\$ 2,500,000$, took the initiative in working out a compromise settlement with the First National Bank. The resulting plan was the one, with few changes, which was approved yesterday by the court. Approximately $95 \%$ of the stockholder oncurred in urging its acceptance.
The compromise, which winds up the bank's receivership in the short period of eight months, will save approximately $\$ 7,650,000$ for the stockholders. The figure represents the difference between

Our last reference to the affairs of the Atlantic National Bank appeared in our issue of Aug. 29, page 1338.

The First National Bank of Moravia, Moravia, N. Y., on Oct. 31 increased its capital from $\$ 104,000$ to $\$ 130,000$.

Henry H. Pierce, Bank Commissioner for Massachusetts, announced on Nov. 6 that the Supreme Court has authorized payment of additional dividends totaling $\$ 995,000$ to the 18,000 depositors of the closed Medford Trust Co. of Medford, Mass., "on or about Dec. 10," according to a Boston dispatch by the Associated Press, from which we also quote: Depositors in the savings department will receive a fourth dividend of $22 \%$, making a total payment of $72 \%$ to date, and in the commercial department a second dividend of $15 \%$, making a total payment of $23 \%$ to Tate.

These dividends will bring the total paid to depositors $\$ 2,847,000$.
Concerning the affairs of the closed Federal National Bank of Boston, Mass., Washington advices on Nov. 13, appearing in the Boston "Herald," contained the following:

Representative John W. McCormack of Boston today (Nov. 13) com municated with J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, urging that another dividend be declared before Christmas to the depositors o the closed Federal National Bank of Boston.

In his letter to Comptroller O'Connor Mr. McCormack said: "It is now three years since a dividend was declared, and the payment of a dividend at this time would not only be warranted but would bring hap piness to many thousands of innocent persons who lost their life's savings

He cred 0 , Bannor to
He urged Comptroller $0^{\prime}$ 'Connor to expedite action in litigation pending between Massachusetts and the Federal Government, so that depositors

We learn from the Hartford "Courant" of Nov. 11 that stockholders of the Wallingford Bank \& Trust Co. of Wallingford, Conn., at a special meeting on Nov. 10 approved the directors' recommendations to reduce the par value from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 25$ a share (issuing four new shares for each share now held) and to increase the capital stock from $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 75,000$ by issuing one new share for every two shares held at $\$ 50$ a share, thereby adding $\$ 25,000$ to surplus account. The paper continued:
When the transaction is completed the bank will have capital of $\$ 75,000$ and surplus of $\$ 125,000$. Total resources will be approximately $\$ 2,000,000$.

Purchase of the First National Bank of Cranford, N. J., for an undisclosed amount was authorized on Nov. 12 by the stockholders of the Union County Trust Co. of Elizabeth, N. J., it is learned from Elizabeth advices on that date to the New York "Herald Tribune." The dispatch added:

As terms of the deal already have been reached, with the Cranford bank authorities agreeing, the purchase will be consummated before the end of the month. The Cranford bank will be operated as a branch of the Elizabeth institution. The same staff will remain in charge. Assets of the Oranford bank total $\$ 1,180,500$. The Elizabeth bank has assets of \$12,575,000.
J. A. Donalson was elected recently President of the Central Trust Co. of Harrisburg, Pa, following the resignation of H. O. Miller, who had held the office for the past 10 years, according to Harrisburg advices printed in "Money and Commerce" of Nor. 14.

According to the Pittsburgh "Record" of Nov. 16, loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. totaling $\$ 415,035$ have been paid in full by the Tarentum Savings \& Trust Co. of Pittsburgh. Dr. Luther A. Haar, State Secretary of

Banking for Pennsylvania, announced on Nov. 15. The "Record" went on to say:

By repayment the deputy receiver in charge recovered assets appraised at approximately $\$ 475,000$.
at approximately $\$ 475,000$. the bank to make a dividend payment in June, 1934, of $28 \%$. That brought the total distributed to depositors to $58 \%$ of the deposit liability. Assets recovered have an appraised value of approximately $31 \%$ of the deposit liability.

Samuel H. Squire, State Superintendent of Banks for Ohio, authorized on Nov. 13 the payment of a $10 \%$ dividend, totalling about $\$ 2,000,000$, to depositors of the Ohio Savings Bank \& Trust Co. of Toledo. Associated Press advices from Columbus, authority for this, added:1
Every effort will be made, Superintendent Squire said, to deliver the dividend checks to depositors by Dec. 15 , so that the money will be available for Christmas uses. The closed bank is in process of liquidation by the Banking Department.

Completion of liquidation of the Merchants National Bank of Defiance, Ohio, which was placed in receivership in April, 1932, was announced by the Comptroller of the Currency on Nov. 17, it is learned from a Washington dispatch (INS) on that date, which also stated:

During operation of the receivership, stockholders of the institution have been assessed to cover a deficiency in the assets. Disbursements made during the reeeivership aggregated $\$ 51,101$, representing $45 \%$ of the total liabilities of the bank.

The following changes have been made in the personnel of the Citizens National Bank of Marietta, Ohio, it is learned from Marietta advices appearing in "Money and Commerce" of Nov. 14. Edwin B. Stecker has been elected President and Trust Officer, succeeding the late William T. Hastings; T. M. Sheets, former Vice-President, has been advanced to the office of Chairman of the Board of Directors; J. C. Brenan, a director and counsel for the institution for many years, has been made Vice-President, and Fred C. Snodgrass has been advanced to the office of Cashier.

At a special meeting on Nov. 17 stockholders of the Na tional City Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, approved the proposal to increase the common stock of the institution from 235,000 of $\$ 20$ par value to 375,000 shares of the same par value and to retire the balance of its preferred stock issue. The new shares will be offered to holders of common stock of record as of the close of business Nov. 12, 1936, in the ratio of six shares of new stock for each ten shares now held, at $\$ 30$ per share, which is the approximate book value. A Cleveland dispatch to the New York "Journal of Commerce" on Nov. 16 in noting this added:
By today's action the capital structure of the bank will be revised to include only common stock, and funds required to be set aside annually for the retirement of the preferred will become available for future capital needs and other corporate purposes, including the payment of dividends. Two new directors were elected at today's stockholders meeting. They are John P. McWilliams, President, Youngstown theel Door Co. of YoungsCleveland.

Milton F. Barlow, until recently an Assistant Cashier of the United States National Bank of Omaha, Neb., has become Cashier of the National Citizens' Bank of Mankato, Minn., we learn from the "Commercial West" of Nov. 14, which went on to say, in part:

Mr. Barlow, who is a graduate of Yale and member of the bar, has been active in Omaha Chapter, A. I. B., having held the presidency, vicepresidency and a seat on the Board of Governors. His appointment relieves in addition to his own work.

It is learned from the St. Louis "Globe Democrat" of Nov. 11 that the directors of the Plaza Bank of St. Louis, Mo., have recommended the retirement of the final $\$ 50,000$ of preferred stock held by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and an increase in common capital from the present $\$ 150$,000 to $\$ 200,000$, to consist of 2,500 shares of $\$ 20$ par avlue stock. The paper continued:
A stock dividend of $331 / 3 \%$ will be issued to present common stockholders. Funds will come from undivided profits.
Stockholders will vote on ratification of the plan at the annual meeting, Jan. 11, 1937.

Books of the defunct Liberty Savings Bank \& Trust Co. of Memphis, Tenn., were closed on Nov. 13 by Chancellor Bejach. after he had approved a final dividend of $4.2 \%$.
We quote further from the Memphis "Appeal" of Nov. 14 as follows:
Depositors who had $\$ 3,000,000$ in the bank which closed July 28, 1928, now have received a total of $74.2 \%$ and all assets have been completely told the Court.

A charter was issued on Nov. 12 by the Comptroller of the Currency for a new St. Petersburg, Fla., bank. The new institution is capitalized at $\$ 200,000$. B. F. Britts is President and M. G. Irwin, Cashier.

Control of the Seaboard National Bank of Los Angeles has been acquired by the Transamerica Corporation through the purchase of the bank's $\$ 1,200,000$ in common stock, according to an announcement Nov. 18 by A. P. Giannini, Chairman of the Board of the Corporation. He also anChairman of the Board of the Corporation. He also an-
nounced that the seaboard bank's $\$ 300,000$ in preferred nounced that the seaboard bank's $\$ 300,000$ in preferred personnel would continue to serve patrons as heretofore. Organized in April, 1924, the Seaboard National Bank at the close of business Nov. 17 had capital, resources and undivided profits of $\$ 2,272,000$ deposits of $\$ 17,094,000$ and total resources of $\$ 19,784,000$. It had four branches in addition to its main office in Los Angeles.

The Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association (head office San Francisco) has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to maintain two new branches in California, one at Sunset Boulevard and Gower Street, Los Angeles, and the other at the City of Point Arena, Mendocino County.

Herbert D. Tvey, President of Citizens National Trust \& Savings Bank of Los Angeles, Calif., has been re-elected President of the Los Angeles Clearing House Association which is entering its 50 th year of operations. Victor H . Rossetti, President of the Farmers \& Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles has been elected Vice-President of the Association, and H. N. Thompson re-elected. SecretaryManager.

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Trading on the New York Curb Exchange has been quite active this week and many strong features were in evidence as the forward movement continued. Specialties and the preferred stocks in the public utility group were singled out for special attention and the trading in these sections has been particularly active. Oil shares and mining and metal issues have shown strong recuperative powers and several prominent stocks have worked into new high ground. There prominent stocks have worked into new high ground. There trend was able to absorb these without serious check.
Curb stocks displayed an easier tone during most of the short session on Saturday. There was no pressure apparent at any time but light dealings resulted in minor losses in various sections of the list. Some of the mining stocks showed modest gains and there were occasional new tops registered among the specialties. Oil issues were inclined to move downward and public utilities were largely on the side of the decline as the market closed. Childs Co. pref. was the feature of the trading as it climbed $41 / 2$ points to a new peak at $713 / 8$; Masonite Corp. went up to $571 / 4$ at its top for the day and Lake Shore Mines reached $621 / 2$ at its high for the day and Lake Shore Mines reached $621 / 2$ at its
the session. Other changes were largely fractional. stocks were the features in the curb market trading on Monday. The gains were not particularly noteworthy, but the losses of the previous week were generally canceled. Mining shares continued in demand and Gulf Oil of Pennsylvania moved up to $1063 / 4$ with a gain of $31 / 4$ points. Childs Co. pref. again advanced its top and reached $781 / 2$ at its high for the day and Pepperell Manufacturing Co. climbed to 140 but dropped back to 139 and closed with a net gain of $41 / 2$ points on the day. Other noteworthy gains were American Meter 3 points to 49; Ludwig Baumann pref., 5 points to 90 , Meter 3 points to 49 ; Ludwig Baumann pref., 5 points to 90,
Mayflower $51 / 4$ points to $701 / 4$, Cities Service BB 6 points to 46 and Associated Gas pref., 3 , points to 31 .
The trend of prices again pointed upward on Tuesday and further advances among the specialties and public utilities brought new tops to several active issues in these groups. There were also a number of substantial gains among the oil shares and mining and metal issues. The transfers for the day reached approximately 683,000 shares as compared with 602,000 on Monday. Pepperell Manufacturing Co. was the feature of the trading as it surged forward and was the feature of the trading as ing it parged forward and and closing at $1471 / 4$ with a net gain of $81 / 4$ points. Conspicuous among the stocks closing on the side of the advance were Aluminum Co. of America, 4 points to 132; Penn Salt, 5 points to 175; Royal Typewriter, 3 points to 93 ; Commonwealth Edison, 2 points to 110 and Childs Co. pref., 2 points to 80 .

Further gains in Curb stocks were apparent during the early dealings on Wednesday and a goodly number of the active issues among the specialties, utilities and mining and metal shares showed further advances and several of the metal shares showed further advances and several of the popular speculative favorites broke into new high ground
for the year. There was some profit taking in evidence among certain stocks that have been particularly buoyant, and while this served as a check on the general advance, there were a fairly large number of stocks that were able to hold at least part of their early gains. These included among others Aluminum Co. of America, $33 / 4$ points to $1353 / 4$; Atlanta Gas, Pref., 5 points to $971 / 2$; Penn Salt, 4 points to 179; U.S. Radiator pref., $31 / 2$ points to 45; Mangel Stores pref., 3 points to $1061 / 2$, and Singer Mfg. Co., 7 points to 427. Considerable realizing appeared during the early trading on Thursday, due in part to nervousness over the latest

European developments, and despite the increasing reports of dividend announcements and improvement in income statements, the list, as a whole, sold off, the volume of transfers dipping under the total of the previous day. Public utilities, particularly the preferred stocks, moved against the trend and a number of the popular trading favorites in this group showed substantial gains at the close of the session. Specialties were inclined to move lower and mining shares and oils were easier. Despite the general decline, a few of the and oils were easier. Despite the general decline, a few of the
more active stocks worked up to new tops. These included more active stocks worked up to new tops. These included
among others, Mead Johnson, National Container Co., United Gas 1st pref. and Eastern States Corp. pref. A and B.
Irregularity, with a tendency toward lower levels, was the outstanding characteristic of the curb market trading on Friday. Transfers were slightly higher, the total volume of business reaching approximately 613,000 shares against 608,000 on Thursday. Specialties and public utilities were bought on a moderate scale and a number of small gains were registered in these groups, but the market, as a whole, was lower at the close. Pepperell Manufacturing Co. sold up to 146 at its top for the day but slipped back in the final hour and closed at 144 with a gain of $21 / 2$ points. As compared with Friday of last week prices were slightly higher, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at 130 against $1281 / 4$ on Friday a week ago, American Light \& Traction at $221 / 8$ against 21, Atlas Corporation at $161 / 3$ against 15, Carrier Corp. at 22 against $205 / 8$, Commonwealth Edison at $1101 / 2$ against 110, Cord Corp. at 5 against 41/2, Creole Petroleum at $311 / 4$ against 293 . Electric Bond \& Share at $201 / 2$ against 191/2, Fisk Rubber Corp. at $93 / 4$ against $91 / 4$, Glen Alden Coal at 151/2 against 151/8, Gulf Oil of Pennsylvania at 1051/2 against 104, Hudson Bay Mining \& Smelting at $305 / 8$ against 2934 , Lake Shore Mines at $613 / 8$ against 60 , New York Tel. $293 / 4$, Lake Shore Mines at $613 / 8$ against 60, New York Tel.
pref. ( $61 / 2$ ) at $1151 / 2$ against 113 , South Penn Oil Co. (1.60) pref. (61/2) at 1151/2 against 113, South Penn Oil Co. (1.60) $211 / 8$, United Shoe Machinery at $947 / 8$ against 94 and Wright Hargreaves at 8 against $73 / 4$.
daily transactions at the new york curb exchange

| Week EndedNoo. 20,1936 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { (Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Shares) } \end{gathered}$ | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | DomesticForeton <br> Governm't |  | Forelon Corporate | Total |
| Saturday |  | $\$ 1,048,000$ <br> $2,259,000$ <br> $2,945,000$ <br> $2,763,000$ <br> $2,493,000$ <br> $2,475,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 7,000 \\ & 36,000 \\ & 5,0,000 \\ & 89,00 \\ & 60,000 \\ & 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | \$69,000 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,124,000 \\ 2,392,000 \\ 3,137,000 \\ 2,950,000 \\ 2,954,000 \\ 2,542,000 \end{array}$ |
| Tuesday | 682,745 |  |  | ${ }^{1377} 700$ |  |
| Wednesday | 701.65 |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday | 607.525 613,010 |  |  | 101,000 42,000 |  |
|  | 54,575 ${ }_{\text {s13,983,000 }}$ |  | \$272,000 | 44,000 \$14,799,000 |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales at } \\ & \text { Newo York Curb } \\ & \text { Exchanoe } \end{aligned}$ | Week Ended Noo. 20 |  | $\operatorname{Jan} 1$ to Nov. 20 |  |  |
|  | 1936 | 193 | 1936 |  | 35 |
| Stocks-No. of shares- |  | 5 $12,122,295$ <br> 0 <br> $\$ 24,350,000$  <br> 0 531,000 <br> 204,000  | $116,418,677$ <br> $8718,619,000$ <br> 16.220 <br> $11,563,000$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 63,925,321 \\ \$ 1,037,689,000 \\ 14,433,000 \\ 11,541,000 \end{array}$ |
| mestio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forelgn government.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.. | \$14,799,000 $\underbrace{}_{\text {\$25,085,000 }}$ |  | \$746,402,000 |  | 063,713,0 |

## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week will show an increase compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, Nov. 21) bank exchanges for all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be 21.5 above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 6,993,957,980$, against $\$ 5,756,247,799$ for the same week in 1935. At this center there is a gain for the week ended Friday of $27.0 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week. Ending Nov. 21 | 1936 | 1935 | ${ }_{\text {Pert }}^{\text {Pert }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | 503,651,358 | 758,270,681 | +27.0 |
|  | 2988,440 |  |  |
| Philadel | ${ }_{231710}$ | ${ }_{209} 00000000$ |  |
| Ransas ${ }^{\text {bost }}$ | 94,770,128 | 73,641,403 | +28.7 |
| St. Louis, | 92,700,000 | ${ }^{72,500.000}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {San }}$ | 120 | - |  |
| Pttsbur |  |  |  |
| Celevelan | 81,062,811 | 67,010.589 | +2 |
| Baltir | 61,544,667 | 50,744,065 |  |
| eans | 44,977,000 | 36 |  |
| Twelve citles, five days. Other eltles, five days... | \$5,108,380,512 $\mathbf{7 1 9 , 4 1 7 , 8 0 5}$ | \$4,107,603,402 $693,800,470$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total all cities, five days_ All citles, one day........... | $\mathbf{\$ 5 , 8 2 8}, 298,317$ <br> $1,165,659,663$ | \$4,801,403,872 $954,843,927$ | +214 +32.6 +218 |
|  | \$6,093, 957 |  |  |

Complete and exact details for the week coveren by the foregong will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them today, inasmuch as the week ends today (Saturday) and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon today. Accordingly, in the above the last day of the week in all cases has to be estimated.
In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended Nov. 14. For that week there was an increase of $24.8 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to
$\$ 6,458,503,347$, against $\$ 5,174,182,154$ in the same week in 1935. Outside of this city there was an increase of $11.7 \%$, the bank clearings at this center has serve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (incluaing this city) the totals show an expansion of $33.2 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District of $11.3 \%$, and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $13.6 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals are larger by $12.9 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District by $10.1 \%$, and in the Atlanta Reserve District by 13.7\%. The Chicago Reserve District enjoys a gain of Minne Reserve District the increase is $15.8 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District $13.2 \%$, and in the San Francisoo Reserve District $7.5 \%$.
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

| Week End. Noo. 14, 1936 | 1936 | 1935 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ D e c . \end{array}\right\|$ | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. | , | 837 | \% | ${ }^{5}$ | 5 |
| 1st Boston -.-12 citiles | 263,925,339 | 237,166,728 | +11.3 | 210,178,559 | 253,065,222 |
| 2nd New York 12 ". | 4,059,917,170 | 3,043, 336,129 | +33.2 | 2,579,953,042 | 3,173,752,713 |
| 3 rd Fhiladelphia 9 : | 379,097,816 | 333,760,367 | +13.6 | 282,151,853 | 296,079,993 |
| ${ }^{\text {ath }}$ Cleveland. 5 ", | 280,420,451 | 248,471,651 | +12.9 | 199,948,139 | 208,030,782 |
|  | 135,259,724 | 122,855,795 | 10.1 | 107,364,411 | 105,786,469 |
| 7th Chicago 18 | 505,346,722 | 434,241,384 | +16.4 | 121,394,573 | $113,598,795$ $341,380,703$ |
| 8th St. Louls 4 | 144,876,995 | 131,604,697 | +10.1 | 120,576,743 | 122,414,951 |
| 9th Minneapolls 7 | 105,802,636 | 93,548,076 | +13.1 | 87,124,907 | 89,760,258 |
| 10th KansasCity 10 | 132,811,012 | 114,655,698 | +16.8 | 106,812,238 | 103,469,726 |
| 11 th Dallas 5 | 63,922,777 | 56,452,113 | +13.2 | 47,027,092 | 68,697,720 |
| 12th San Fran . 11 | 240,460,351 | 223,619,008 | +7.5 | 186,816,795 | 196,038,428 |
| Total_--... 109 eltles Outside N. Y. Clty | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 6,458,503,347 \\ 2,544,397,871 \end{array}\right]$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,174,182,154 \\ & 2,241,830,503 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +24.8 \\ & +11.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,400,170,761 \\ & 1,914,517,732 \end{aligned}$ | 5,062,075,660 <br> 1,987,091,103 |
| Canada.-.-.-... 32 cities | 334,661,522 | 288,864,804 | +15.8 | 308,450,294 | 304,400,748 |

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

| Cleartngs at | Week Ended Noo. 14 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1934 | 1933 |
|  | Reserve Dist | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline \$ \\ \hline \text { rict-Boston } \\ 594,918 \\ 1,643,248 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 462,847 \\ 1,1,32,995 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { First Federal } \\ & \text { Te-Bangor-- } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 639,063 \\ 1,939,156 \\ 228,060,700 \\ 756137 \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} +7.4 \\ +18.0 \\ +108 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 603,681 \\ 1,577,221 \end{array}$ |
| Portland.-.-:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {ass }}$ Fail River. |  | 205,585,064 | $+10.8$ | $182,651,989$ | 222,596,291 |
| ${ }_{\text {L }}$ Lowell | 383.340 <br> 670.186 | ( $\begin{array}{r}32,22 \\ 67033\end{array}$ | +1900 |  | $\begin{array}{r}328,787 \\ \text { 858768 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| New bedior | - ${ }^{3,519,877}$ | ${ }^{2} 2,921,951$ | $\pm{ }_{+}^{+20.5}$ | 662.520 $2,438,650$ | 858866 $\mathbf{2 , 9 6 3 , 7 7 9}$ |
| Worcester | $1,955.146$ $10,724,358$ |  |  | , $\begin{aligned} & 1,181,481,780 \\ & 9\end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 1.345,200 \\ & 8,619,661\end{aligned}$ |
| Conn.-Hartif | $\begin{array}{r}4,142,37 \\ \hline 10,654,200\end{array}$ |  | $\pm{ }^{+10.9}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,833,809 \\ & \mathbf{8 , 3}, \mathbf{8} 21,200 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| R. I . -Provil |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,498,115 \\ & 9,613,100 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total (12 elties) | 263,925,339 | 237,166,728 | +11.3 | 210,178,559 | 253,065,222 |
| Second Fe | Reserve D | istrict-New | York- |  |  |
| Y.-Alba | 988.52732,800000 | 7,038, |  | 9,681,403 | 9,187.01 |
| ${ }^{\text {Bingham }}$ Buftalo |  |  | $\begin{gathered} +12.7 \\ -11.7 \\ +y_{8} \end{gathered}$ | 27,400, ${ }_{4000}$ | \% 784.998 |
| Buftalo |  | 30,700 |  |  | 25.471.098 |
| Jamestown |  | 2,932,351,651 |  | 507,187 | - 446,450 |
| New York | 3,954, 7105.4236 |  |  |  |  |
| Roochester | - ${ }^{3,834,675,341}$ |  | ${ }_{-3.6}^{+6.7}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {074,984,557 }} 5$ |
| Syrause- |  |  |  |  | - ${ }^{\mathbf{3} 1,545,892}$ |
| onn.-Star | - ${ }^{3,5688} \mathbf{4 1 5 , 8 2 1 5}$ | - | 77.9 +38.9 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a } \\ 21,392,806}}^{1,54,201}$ | 3,932,959 |
| N. J. - Montcla | 18,907,896 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline+38.6 \\ -31.8 \\ -38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } 404 \\ 15641,947 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 473,304 \\ 18,898,741 \\ 29,986,014 \end{array}$ |
| Newark |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20,510,908 \\ & 41,376,542 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{26,711,635}^{15,671,53}$ |  |
| Total (12 cities) | 4,059,917,170 | 3,048,836,129 | +33.2 | $\xrightarrow[2,579,953,042]{ }$ | 3,173,752,713 |
| Third Federal | Reserve Dist | rict-Pbilad | elphia | $309,271$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} +12 . .2 \\ ++94.5 \\ +3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{b y , 2 7} \\ & \mathbf{b} 08,858 \\ & 7960.046 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 292,053 \\ & \mathbf{b}, 0,267 \\ & 319,26 \end{aligned}$ |
| Lancosster |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{860,275}$ |
| Philladelph | 367, ${ }^{1}$ | 319,000,000 | +15.0 +17.1 | 273,000,000 | 283,000,000 |
| Readin | 2,711,278 | - ${ }_{\text {2, } 51515}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +17.1 \\ +7.8 \\ +1.5 \\ \hline 1.15 \end{array}$ | 2,184,745 | $1,500.763$ <br> $\begin{array}{l}2,50,766 \\ 1,562.689\end{array}$ |
| Wilkes | 880,780 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,41,797 \\ & 6,955,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 51.9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,100,848 \\ & 2,658,000 \end{aligned}$ | $1,276.140$ $4,974,000$ |
| Total (9 cit | 379,097,816 | 333,760,367 | +13.6 | 282,151,853 | 296,079,893 |
| urth | $\begin{array}{r} \text { al Reserve D } \\ \mathbf{b} \\ 58,427,000 \\ 86.485,137 \\ 13,578,200 \\ 1,304,593 \\ \mathbf{b} \\ 120,625,521 \end{array}$ |  | eland | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{44,688,695}{\mathbf{b}}$ |
| Clnolinnati-..-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clieveland |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mansfield |  |  |  | ${ }_{928,3}$ | ${ }^{\text {9, }} 9$ |
| Mansiela |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 280,420,451 | 248,471,651 | +12.9 | 199,948,139 | 208,030,78 |
| Total ( 5 atiles) |  |  |  |  |  |
| fth Feder |  | rict-Richm |  |  |  |
| , |  |  | +60.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 152,684 \\ 2,07,000 \\ 2,020 \end{array}$ | 2 $\begin{array}{r}161,769 \\ 0\end{array}$ |
| R-Normond | + $\begin{array}{r}40,287 \% \\ 1 \\ 1,270595 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\underline{-1.8}$ |  | 2,016,000 |
| S. C. -Charles |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,0,153,455 \\ & 51,179,255 \end{aligned}$ |
| Md.-Baltimo | $\begin{gathered} 66,535,0.027 \\ 24,42,147 \end{gathered}$ | $57,998,982$$20,253,159$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} -14.7 \\ +20.7 \end{array}\right\|$ | 52,662,910 15,618,008 |  |
| D.C.-Wash'g'n |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 51,179,265 \\ 14,252,128 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total (8 cities). | 135,259,724 | 122,855,795 | +10.1 | 107,364,411 | 105,786,469 |
| xth Fed | Reserre Dist <br> $\substack{3,180,173}$ <br> 1020 | ${ }_{\text {rict-Atlant }}^{3,297,778}{ }^{\text {a }}{ }^{-3.6}$ |  |  |  |
| -Kno |  |  |  | 2,763.986 | 3,344,695 |
|  | - 55.200 .000 | - 49.600 .000 | +11.3 |  | 944,569 |
| gus |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Macos }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 839,148 | ${ }_{811} 152$ |
| A | 12.461.000 | 10.888,000 |  | 17,683,521 |  |
| Ala.-Birm'ha | 19,532,333 | 16,388,281 | +19 |  |  |
| M Moblie- Jaiks | $\begin{array}{r} 1,004,942 \\ 190.878 \\ 155,563,348 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{b}, 190 \\ 30,360,1407 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $+46.6$ |  |  |
| New Ori' |  |  | $\Psi_{17.1}^{30}$ | 29,558,32 | 24,770,310 |
| talal (100 | 146,663,854 | 128,970,608 | +13.7 | 121,394,573 | 113,598,795 |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{leartngs al} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Week Ended Noo. 14} \\
\hline \& 1936 \& 1935 \& \(\xrightarrow{\text { Inc. }} \mathrm{D}\) Der. \& \& 1933 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Seventh Feder
Mich.Ann Arb-
Detroit.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Reserve D 390,657} \& istrict-Chi \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\% \\
\text { cago }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \({ }^{8}\) \& - \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
472,899 \\
96,754,197
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
407,291 \\
70,861,990
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- 360,771} \\
\hline \& 106,414,875 3 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \\
\hline Lansing \&  \& - \({ }^{2,4053,557}\) \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
70,861,990 \\
1,618,196
\end{array}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}1,430,742 \\ 659,905 \\ 697,683 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \\
\hline Ind.- Fr. Wayne \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{近 \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 21,250, } 200 \\ 1,930,105 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,065,301 \\
16.814,000
\end{array}
\] \& \& - 732,989 \& \\
\hline South Bend \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
16,814,000 \\
1,205,580 \\
1,200
\end{array}
\] \& \(+_{+6.1}^{26.4}\) \& 14,877,827 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
697,683 \\
13,713,000
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Terre Haute \& - \({ }^{1,930} 186,105\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{16,833,826} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{+ +19.6} \& \&  \\
\hline Iowa-Ced. Rap- \& 20,892,672 \& \& \& 15,'149,510 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,703,068 \\
13,635,983
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Des Moines \& 8 8,708,368 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,03,409 \\
7,004,474
\end{array}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(+{ }_{\text {+14.0 }}\)} \& \(6,018,479\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
279.494 \\
5,530,378 \\
2,384,042
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Sioux City \& 3,563,785 \& 3,127,248 \& \& 3,089,504 \& \\
\hline Waterlo \({ }^{\text {a }}\) - \({ }^{\text {Bloom'g }}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{320,778,209} \& \& \& - 476 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
0,030,078 \\
2,384,042 \\
\text { b }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Chicago \& \& 275,9357,219 \& +4.3
+16.3 \& 244,948,319 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
231,296,241
\]} \\
\hline Decatur \& - \(1,034,119\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}710,130 \\ 3,196199 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{+45.6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- 6 698,255} \& \\
\hline oria- \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,428,970 \\
\& 1,458,396
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
231,290,241 \\
586,226 \\
2,895,722
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Springtiel \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,026,604 \\
989,320
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
+39.2 \\
+47.4
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 768,362 \\
\& 914,619
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
763,048 \\
878,541
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Total (18 cities) \& 505,345,722 \& 434,241,384 \& +16.4 \& 349,922,399 \& 341,380,703 \\
\hline Eighth Federa \& 1 Reserv \& \& uis- \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{71,900,000} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{73,400,000} \\
\hline Louls \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\(\pm{ }_{-25.5}^{10.0}\)} \& \& \\
\hline ni. - Memphis \& \(\begin{array}{r}37,573,745 \\ \hline 3,7450\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{21,968,040}^{29,773,657}\) \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 21,886,936 \\
\& 20,
\end{aligned}
\] \& \({ }_{24}^{24,102,738}\) \\
\hline III.-Jacksonville \& 649,000 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
21,968,040 \\
\mathbf{b} \\
\mathbf{4 6 3 , 0 0 0}
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
{ }^{b} \\
+40.0
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
456,000
\] \& 329,000 \\
\hline Total (4 cities)- \& 144,876,995 \& 131,604,697 \& +10.1 \& 0,576,743 \& 122,414,951 \\
\hline nth F \& Reserve Dis \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{\text {trict-Minne }}^{\text {L, }}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l} 
apolis \\
+49.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{3.148 .314}\)} \& \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& 8 \\
\hline Minneap \& \& 60, 6252540
23, 72309 \& \(\pm 12.4\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{2}\) 2,705, \({ }^{\text {a }}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{22,052,679} \\
\hline N. \({ }^{\text {D }}\). -Fa \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,524,278} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
2,408,889
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{+4.8} \& \& \\
\hline S. D.-Aberde \& \& \& \& 2.027,704 \& -189,653 \\
\hline Mont-Billing \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
840,438 \\
2,906,063
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
073,009 \\
\mathbf{6 8 9}, 099 \\
2,719,509
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
+22.1 \\
+6.9
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \\
\hline - Helena. \& \& \& \& 2,282,898 \& 1,862,407 \\
\hline Total (7 citles)- \& 105,802,636 \& 93,548,076 \& \[
+13.1
\] \& 87,124,907 \& 760,25 \\
\hline Tenth Federa \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\xrightarrow[\text { Reserve Dis }]{85,957}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{trict-Kans \({ }_{94,099}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{as City} \& \& \\
\hline Fren \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\%6,434} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{,611} \\
\hline Hasting \& \(\underset{2,497,157}{131,126}\) \& - \(\begin{array}{r}112,51 \\ 2630,245 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\pm 7.2\) \& \& \\
\hline aha \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(31,049,479\)
1,680
2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{31,979, 546} \& -2.9 \& \& 1, \(1,5281,754\) \\
\hline Kan-To \& \& \& \& 17,129,325 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{+1,122,297} \\
\hline Wichita- \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{90,103,686} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,722,499

$711,627,698$} \& +3.7
+25.8 \& 2,624,706 \& <br>

\hline Mo.Kansas ${ }_{\text {St }}$ \& \& \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& +10.5 \\
& +28.9 \\
& +18.4
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \& , <br>

\hline Colo. Coio \&  \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,814,990 } \\ \hline 597,512 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \& ${ }_{525,241}^{2}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
523,311
$$} <br>

\hline Pueblo \& 567,340 \& 479,168 \& \& 537,806 \& <br>
\hline T \& 132,811,012 \& 114,655,68 \& +15.8 \& ,812,23 \& ,469, <br>
\hline Eleventh \& 1 Res \& istric \& Has \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,032,397} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>
\hline exas-Au \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{49,807.526} \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Dallas \& \& $\begin{array}{r}43,043,727 \\ 5,834,574 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& +15.7 \\
& +3
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& <br>

\hline Galveston \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| $3,432,000$ |
| :--- |
| $\mathbf{3} 831,345$ |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& $-13.4$ \& 5,064,735

$\times$

2,611, \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5,656,209 \\
& 3,801,000
\end{aligned}
$$} <br>

\hline Wichita Falls \& \& \& +7.3 \& \& <br>
\hline , -Shrevepo \& 3,166,282 \& 2,510,249 \& +26 \& 1,982 \& 2,493,596 <br>
\hline Total (5 cities) \& ,922,777 \& 56,452,113 \& + \& 47,927,092 \& ,697 <br>
\hline Twelfth Feder \& Reserve D \& rict-San \& \& \& <br>
\hline Wash--Seattie \& 析 \& 30,255,9 \& +10.2 \& 26,028,629 \& 23,672 <br>

\hline Spokane \& ${ }_{1}^{11,247,0}$ \& , 3987 \& + \& 8,572 \& $$
6.715,000
$$ <br>

\hline Ore.-Portian \& 29,829,5 \& 26,111. \& +14 \& 21,645,981 \& 26,200,511 <br>
\hline Utah-S. L. \& 14,543,500 \& 13,440 \& + \& 11,286,772 \& 11.842 <br>
\hline \& 4 \& ${ }_{3}$ \& + \& ${ }_{2}^{2,549}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{3}, 25$ <br>
\hline San Fran \& 135,63 \& 130,844 \& +3.7 \& 108,879,725 \& 116,128,539 <br>
\hline San Joseer \& - ${ }^{2,980,973}$ \& +2,23 \& +8. \& 1,977, \& 2,119,308 <br>

\hline Stockton. \& 2,292,618 \& 1,747 \& +31.2 \& 1,473,800 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,283,957 \\
& 1,128,191
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>

\hline \& 240,460,35 \& \& \& ,816,7 \& 196,038,428 <br>
\hline Grand total (109 cities) \& 8,458,503,3 \& ,174,182,154 \& +24.84 \& 0,170,7 \& 62,075,6 <br>
\hline de \& 2.504,397,8 \& \& +11.7 \& 14,51 \& ,987,091,103 <br>
\hline Clearings at- \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& 1936 \& 193 \& $$
\dot{c c}
$$ \& 1934 \& 1933 <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Toronto Montreal \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
107,884,093 \\
106,792
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | $90,185,664$ |
| :--- |
| 76 | \& +19.6 \& ${ }_{\text {10, }}^{104.571 .307}$ \& ${ }^{105.170 .682}$ <br>

\hline Winnipeg. \& 42,885,712 \& 51,969,785 \& ${ }_{-17.5}$ \& 54,410,559 \& ${ }^{962,5368.664}$ <br>
\hline Vancouver \& 15,662,828 \& 13,773,267 \& ${ }^{13.7}$ \& 13,918,674 \& 1,619,046 <br>
\hline Ottawa \& 21,803,265 \& 15,669,969 \& \& 4,162, \& ${ }^{3,697,724}$ <br>
\hline Quebec- \& ${ }_{\text {1,968,207 }}$ \& ${ }_{1}^{4,1506,}$ \& - \& ${ }^{4} \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{3} 545,490$ \& 3,735 <br>
\hline Hamiliton \& ${ }_{4}^{4}, 033,442$ \& 3,685,2 \& +9.4 \& 3,511,472 \& 3,188,328 <br>
\hline Calgary \& 5 5,102,6 \& 6,747, \& \& 6,163 \& <br>
\hline Victoris \& 1,464,6 \& 1,225, \& +19 \& 1,534 \& <br>
\hline London- \& ${ }_{2}^{2,122,251}$ \& ${ }_{2,228,0}^{1}$ \& \& $\xrightarrow{2,845,154}$ \& ${ }_{1,773,572}^{1,21506}$ <br>
\hline Edmonto \& 3,489,4 \& 3,335, \& \& 4,003,265 \& 3,038,189 <br>
\hline Regina \& 3,397 \& 3,757, \& \& 3,835,009 \& 3,394,329 <br>
\hline Brandon \& \& 277 \& \& \& 291.481 <br>
\hline Letibriag \& 445 \& 2697 \& \& b33 \& <br>
\hline Moose Jaw \& 1,346 \& 1.449 \& \& 1,603 \& 1,220,981 <br>
\hline Brantlord. \& 659 \& \& - 5.5 \& 485 \& 411, 349 <br>
\hline Fort Wullia \& 593. \& 506, \& +17 \& 618. \& ${ }_{439}$ <br>
\hline New Weatmi \& 536 \& 495, \& ${ }^{+8.3}$ \& 447 \& 359,190 <br>
\hline Medicine Ha \& 200 \& 254 \& -21.2 \& 256 \& 172,620 <br>
\hline Peterboroug \& ${ }_{5}^{634}$ \& 573,8 \& ${ }_{-6.9}$ \& 693.071
546715 \& 592,835 <br>
\hline Kitchener \& \& 807,77 \& +14.8 \& \& 899,376 <br>
\hline Windsor \& 2,216 \& 1,925,8 \& +15. \& 1,894 \& 2,212,772 <br>
\hline Prince Aib \& 36 \& 307,5 \& +19.0 \& 317,514 \& <br>
\hline Moneton- \& ${ }_{504} \mathbf{7 2 3}$ \& ${ }_{493}^{658}$ \& $\pm{ }_{+2.3}^{+9.8}$ \&  \& 529
457 <br>
\hline Chatham \& 492,5 \& ${ }_{403,519}$ \& +22.1 \& 483 \& <br>

\hline Sarnia \& \& | 372,039 |
| :---: |
| 952,795 | \& $\underline{+12.7}$ \& 37 \& <br>

\hline Sudbury \& 911,177 \& 952,795 \& \& 804,90 \& 645,036 <br>
\hline Total (32 cities) \& 334,561,522 \& 288,864,804 \& +15.8 \& 308,450,294 \& 304,400,748 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { a Not included } \\
& \text { * Estimated. }
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

The extensive facilities of our Foreign Departmen, are available to manufacturers and merchants engaged in foreign trade.

## MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

RINCIPAL OFFICE AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENT:
55 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
Member Federal Reserve System
Member New York Clearing House Association
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1922, the Federal Reserve Bānk 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 1930

| Country and Monetary | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Noo. 14 | No | No | Nor. 18 | Nov. 19 | Nor. 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria, schll Belgium, bel | $\begin{array}{\|l} .186828 * \\ .169246 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 186942 * \\ .16903 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 186900^{*} \\ .169115 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Bulgaria, lev | .012875* | . $012750{ }^{\text {+ }}$ | . 012 |  |  |  |
| Czechosl-kia, ki |  | .218254 | ${ }_{\text {a }} .0353848$ | ${ }^{.035379}$ |  |  |
| England, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| an |  |  |  | . 02 |  |  |
| nce, tis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Germany, relch |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Greece, drach | . 5400885 | . 540271 | . 510424 | . 540202 | . 5407 | ${ }_{540750}$ |
| Hungary |  | . 19 | . 195 |  |  |  |
| Italy, ura- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norway, kro | .2458 | ${ }^{2} 2456$ | . 245 | . 2155 |  |  |
| Portugal, escid | .044366* | ${ }^{\text {O }}$. $184883^{*}$ | . $044366{ }^{\text {+ }}$ | ${ }^{\text {. } 044366 *}$ | ${ }^{\text {. } 044400 *}$ |  |
| Rumania, leu | .007264* | .0072 | .007291* |  | .007291* |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, krona | .23 | .220946 | .229838 | . 2159895 | . 22 |  |
| Yugoslavia, din | . 023010 | $: 023000^{*}$ | .023016* | ${ }^{\text {.022980* }}$ | . $022980 *$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oo |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ko |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 59 | . 294479 | . 2944 |  |  |  |
| Tlintssln(yuan) d | . 3054393 | . 3051868 |  | . 3034750 | ${ }^{\text {: }} 30424685$ | . 30 |
| dia, | . 369188 | . 369 | . 3691 | . 369177 | . 369447 |  |
| an, |  |  | . 28 | . 285699 |  |  |
| Singapore (S. S.) <br> Australasia | . 573062 | . 573475 | . 572862 | . 572962 | . 573475 |  |
| Australia, pound |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Atrica, p | 4.836458* | 835000 |  | 3651 | 353 | . 837343 |
| North Ame |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newtoundland, | 16 | . 998750 | . 998281 | . 998769 | . 998964 | . 9987 |
| gentina, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| z11(0tricial) |  | . 786 |  | .086722* |  |  |
| els |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 05 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Truguay, peso. | 800000* | 800000* | 800000* | $800000 *$ | 800000* | 800000* |

* Nominal rates: firm rates not avallable. a Temporarily suspended.


## CHANGES IN NATIONAL BANK NOTES

We give below tables which show all the monthly changes in National bank notes and in bonds and legal tenders on deposit therefor:

|  | Amount Bonds on Deposit to Secure Clrculation for National Bank Notes | National Bank Clrculation Afloat on- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Bonds | Legal Tenders | Total |
| Oct. 311936 | \$ | b600,000 | a328,059,920 |  |
| Sept. 301936 |  | b600,000 | a338,515,395 | 3289,115,395 |
| Aug. 311936 |  | b600,000 | a 347.786.855 | 348,386,855 |
| July 311936 |  | b600,000 | a 357,525,840 | 358,125,840 |
| June $301936 .$. |  | b600,000 | a371,121,815 | 371,721,815 |
| May 311936 |  | b600,000 | a $383,415,980$ | 384,015,980 |
| Apr. 301933 |  | b600,000 | a397,548.410 | 398,148.410 |
| Mar. 311936 |  | b600,000 | a $412,859,760$ | 413,459,760 |
| Feb. 29 1936 |  | b600,000 | a428,125,995 | 428,725,995 |
| Jan. 311936 . |  | b600,000 | a445,407,210 | 446,007,210 |
| Dec. 31 1935.... <br> Nov. 301935 |  | b600,000 b 600000 | a472,546,661 | 473,146,661 |
| Nov. 30 1935... <br> Oot. 311935 |  | b600,000 b600.000 |  | 498.690.117 |
| Sept. 301935 | ---- | 6600,000 | a572,428,022 | 573.028,022 |

[^1]a Includes proceeds for called bonds redeement by Secretary of the Treasury.
b Secured by $\$ 600,000$ U. S. $2 \%$ Consols 1930 deposited by U. S. Treasurer.
The following shows the amount of National bank notes afloat and the amount of legal tender deposits Oct. 1, 1936, and Nov. 1, 1936, and their increase or decrease during the month of October:
National Bank Notes-Total Afloat-

--..--
Amount of bank notes afloat Nov. 1, 1936
$\qquad$ $339,115,395$
$10,455,475$
$\qquad$ \$328,659,920 Amount deposited to redeem National bank notes Oot. 1, 1936. ... $\$ 338,515,395$ Amor Amount on deposit to rodem National bank notes Nov. 1, 1936 -- $2 \$ 328,059,92$
a Includes proceeds for called bonds recteemed by Secretary of the Treasury.

THEEENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MMARKETS
We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of Nov. 4, 1936:

GOLD
The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to $£ 248$,660,346 on Oct. 28 showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.
In the open market about $£ 1,700,000$ of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing. Offerings have been mostly taken for the United States of America, prices having continued to rule at or about dollar parity.
Quotations during the week:

|  | Per Fine Ounce | Equioalent Value of $£$ Sterling |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. 29 | 142s. $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | 11s. 11.46 d . |
| Oct. 30 | 142s. $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | 11s. 11.37 d . |
| Oct. 31 | 142s. 3d. | 11s. 11.33d. |
| Nov. | 142s, 21/2d. | 11s. 11.37 d . |
| Nov. 3 | 142s. 2d. | 11s. 11.42d. |
| Nov. 4 | 142s. 21/2d. | 11s. 11.37 d . |
| Average | 142s. 2.33d. | 11s. 11.39d. |

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on Oct. 26 to mid-day on Nov. 2:

| - Imports |  | Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British South Africa | $500,224$ | United States of America- $\mathrm{E}^{3}, 832,509$ |
| Tanganyika Territory--- | 9,578 | France--------------- $2,2174,886$ |
| New Zealand.-.-.-.-.-.-- | 17,577 | Other countries---------- |
| British India.---------- | 882,125 |  |
| China | 959,99 |  |
| United States of America- | 541,593 |  |
| Preru---------------- |  |  |
| Beligium-..-...........-- | 19,547 |  |
| Netherlands | 12,184 |  |
| Other countries-...-.-.--- | 20,347 |  |
|  | ,212,867 | ¢6,087,035 |

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about $£ 386,500$. The SS. Kaisari -Hind carries $£ 349,000$ consigned to London and the SS. President Polk $£ 37,500$ consigned to New York.

## SILVER

Prices showed small fluctuations during the week, which opened with the quotation at $203-16 \mathrm{~d}$. for both deliveries; there was a decline to 20 d . by Oct. 31, but by yesterday prices had reacted to $201 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. Today, with a some United States of America, prices advanced to $201 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$.
There has been further selling on China account, but supplies have rain been moderate, although at the higher rates, offerings were increased again been modera, mainly from y specul has been some speculative enquiry
has been some speculative enquiry.
Prices may continue to show small fluctuations; but the undertone remains steady.
The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on Oct. 26 to mid-day on Nov. 2:
Imports

1,200 British India
$-{ }^{18,220}$


## $£ 4,479$

£244,306
Quotations during the week:
IN LONDON
-Bar Silver per Oz. Std.-


Cash 29 Mos.
Oct. $30-201$-16d. $\quad 203$-16d.
Oct. 31---20d.
Nov. 2_-20d.
Nov. $3-201 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$.
Nov. $4--201 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. 20 1-16d.
20 d .

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from Oct. 29 to Nov, 4 was $\$ 4.891 / 4$ and the lowest $\$ 4.883 / 4$.
Statistics for the month of October:

|  | -Bar S | Oz. Std.- | Bar Gold |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | 2. Mos. | per Oz. Fine |
| Highest price. | -20 3-16d. | $203-16 \mathrm{~d}$. | 142s. $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. |
| Lowest price. | -19 11-16d. | 19 11-16d. | 140s. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. |
| Average | 19.9768d. | 19.9792d. | 142s.11.02d. |

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE
The daily closing quotations for securities, \&c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week: $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Sat., } & \text { Mon., } & \text { Tues., } & \text { Wed., } & \text { Thurs., } & \text { Fri., } \\ \text { Nov. } 14 & \text { Non. } 16 & \text { Non. } 17 & \text { Non. } 18 & \text { Non. } & \text { Non. }\end{array}$ Silver, per 0 Z_- $215-16 \mathrm{~d} . \quad 211-16 \mathrm{~d} . \quad 211 / \mathrm{d}$. $211 / 8 \mathrm{~d} . \quad 21 \mathrm{~d} . \quad 21 \mathrm{~d}$.

 | Gold, p. fine oz. | $142 \mathrm{~s} .43 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | $142 \mathrm{~s} .31 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | 142 s .4 d. | 142 s .3 d. | $142 \mathrm{~s} .23 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | 142 s .2 d |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Consols, $21 / 2 \%$



The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been:
Bax N. Y. (for-

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bar N. Y. (for- } \\ & \text { elgn).-. } \end{aligned}$ | Closed |  | 1/2 | 451/2 | 451/2 | 451/4 | 451/8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Treasury | 50.01 | 「 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 |

U. S. Treasury
U. S Treasury
50.01 - 50.01 50.01
U. S Treasury
$77.57 \quad 77.57$
77.57
$\begin{array}{ll}\mathbf{7 7 . 5 7} & \mathbf{7 7 . 5 7}\end{array}$
77.57

The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:
Nov. 12-The Southern National Bank of St. Petersburg, st
Capital
Capital stock consists of $\overline{\$ 2000} 000$
F. Britts. Cashier, M. G. Irwin. Primary organization. BRANCHES AUTHORIZED
Nov. $10-$ Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Assn., San
Francisco, Calif. Location of branch: Northwest corner of Sinse 4 Francisco, Galif. Location or brancht Northwest corner of Sunse Nov. 11 Th The First National Bank of Portland, Ore. Location of branch: City of Newberg. Yamhill County, Ore. Certificate No. Nov. 12 - Bank of America National Trust $\&$ Savings, Assn, San
Francisco, Calif.
Location of branch: City of Point Arena, I Mrancisco, Calif. Lication of branch: City of
Nov. 12 -The FOMMON Cirst National Bank of KTOCK REDUCED Nov. 12 -The First National Bank of Kenmore, Kenmore, N,
From $\$ 300,000$ to $\$ 200,000$ (amount of reduction $\$ 100,000$ ). Nov. 13-The Birdseye National Bank, Birdseye. Ind
Effective, Nov. 10, 1936. Liq. Agent, L. B McKinney, Birds- 25,000 eye, Ind. Absorbed by: The F
burg, Ind. Oharter No: 8929 .
Changes in capital stock as reported by national banks

| Date of Change | Name and Location | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Retirement } \\ \text { Pref. Stock } \\ \text { No. of Shs. } \\ \text { Par Value } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Increase in } \\ \text { Com. by Dit. } \\ \text { No. of Shs. } \\ \text { Par Value } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oulstanding } \\ \text { captial } \\ \text { After } \\ \text { Changes } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10-15-36 | Bank | 3,750 shs |  | ${ }^{\text {P } 200,000}$ |
|  |  | \$75,000 50 shs |  | Cr  <br>   <br> C 312,500 <br> P 20.500 |
|  | The Feneva, Nill |  | 85,000 | ¢ ${ }_{\text {¢ }}{ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| 10-26-36 | The First National Bank of | ${ }^{1,000}$ sions | 500 shs, 550,000 | P 8775.000 |
| 10-22-36 | The Frrst National Bank of | 800 shs. |  | P 200,000 |
|  | Tr. Co. in Sioux Falls, S | \$50,000 |  | C 200,000 |
|  |  | 72 2hs. 55,040 |  | ${ }_{\text {P }}^{\text {P }}$ |
| 9-21-36 | The First National | 225 shs. |  | P $\quad 47.187 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| - | Co. of Baldwi | 12 |  | - $\begin{gathered}25,000 \mathrm{~B} \\ 25,000\end{gathered}$ |
| 11-2-36 | The Union National Bank of |  |  | P2900000 <br> 2000 |
| as. |  |  |  | C ${ }^{2000,000}{ }^{2000}$ |
| 36 | The Comm'l National Bank of $\}$ Spartanburg, S. C. | $\begin{gathered} 400 \mathrm{shs} . \\ 88,00 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 800 \mathrm{shs} \\ & \$ 16.000 \end{aligned}$ | P $\begin{array}{c}54,000 \\ \mathrm{C} \\ 96,000\end{array}$ |
| [9-28-36] | The Frrst National Bank of |  |  | Pr  <br> P 15,000 <br> C 15,000 |
| 10-14-36 | American National Bank at |  |  | ${ }_{\text {P1, }}$ |
| 6 | The ${ }^{\text {Indianapolis, }}$ Wind | \$750.000 |  |  |
|  | Oneonta, N. Y .---... |  |  | 200,000 |
|  | he First National Bank of |  |  | $28,500 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| -36 | The Frrst National Bank |  |  | C ${ }_{\text {c }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {C }} 1000$ |
| ${ }^{9-24-36}$ |  | 1,000 shs 8100,000 |  | P. 200,000 $\mathrm{C} \quad 350,000$ |
| -36 | The Second National Bank of |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { P }}{ }$ |

## DIVIDENDS

- Dividends are grouped in two separate tables. In the first we bring together all the dividends announced the current week. Then we follow with a second table in which we show the dividends previously announced, but which have not yet been paid. Further details and record of past dividend payments in many cases are given under the company name in our "General Corporation and Investment News Department" in the week when declared:
The dividends announced this week are:

| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payable | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abbott Laboratories Co | 30 c | Dec. 23 | Dec. 10 |
| Axtra-- Straus Inc | 50 c | Dec. 23 | Dec. 10 |
| Abraham \& Straus, Inc.alcole | 75 c | Dec. 15 | Dec. 5 |
| Alabama Water Service Co., \$6 pref. (quar.) --- | \$11/2 | Dec. | Nov. 20 |
| \$6 preferred- ${ }_{\text {agnew }}$ Surpass Shoe Stores, prep. (quar) | h\$15 | Dec. | Nov. 20 |
| Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. (quar.) --.--------- | 3712 | Dec. 24 | Nov. 30 |
| Extra | 50c | Dec. 24 | Nov. 30 |
| Alpha Portland Cement | 25 c | Dec. 21 | Dec. ${ }^{1}$ |
| American Cigarette \& C | $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ |  | Nov. 26 |
| Pay. in 1-20th sh. Amer. Tob. Co. com. B stk <br> $6 \%$ pref. (quar.) | \$11/2 | Dec. 15 <br> Dec. 31 | Dec. 2 <br> Dec. 15 |
| Amer. Elec. Securities Corp., partic. pref. (qu.)- | $71 / 2$ | Dec. 1 | Nov. 20a |
| American Enka (quarterly) ------------------ | 25 c | Dec. | Dec. 1 |
| American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. (quar.)---- | 25c | Dec. | Dec. 12 |
| American Hide \& Leather, pref. (quar.) -- | 75 c | Dec. 31 | Dec. 18 |
| American Laundry Machry. Co. (quar.) | 15 c | Dec. | Nov. 20 |
| American Paper Goods Co ${ }^{\text {enta }}$ | \$180 |  |  |
| American Radiator \& Standard Sanitary (quar.) | \$154 | Dec. ${ }^{\text {D }}$ D 1 | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Nov. } 27}$ |
|  | 15 c | Dec. 21 | Nov. 27 |
| Preferred (qu | \$13/4 | Dec. 1 | Nov. 27 |
| American Seal-Kap Corp. of Del---------------- | 10 c | Dec. 10 | Dec. ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | 50 c | Dec. 21 |  |
| Optional payment of 1-10 of a sh. of com.---- | \$2 ${ }^{1 / 4}$ | Dec. 21 | Nov. 27 |
| 1 1st preferred (quar.) | \$1 | Dec. 21 | Nov. 30 |
| 2 d preferred (quar.) | \$11/2 | Dec. 21 | Nov. 30 |
| American Stores Co. (qu | 50 c | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| American Sugar Refining | \$18c |  | Dec. 15 |
| Preferred (quarterly) American Surety Co (semi-ann | \$1年 | Jan. | Dec. 15 |
| American Surety Co. (semi-a American Telp. \& Teleg. (quar | \$1 ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan. }}{ }^{\text {Jan. }} 15$ | Dec. ${ }^{7}$ |
| American Woolen Oo.inc., | $h 81$ | Dec. 15 | Dec. $1 a$ |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 25 c | Dec. 21 | Nov. 30 |
| Apex Electrical Mfg. Co. (s) | 2 c | Dec. 21 | Dec. 10 |
| Preferred (quarterly) | \$13/4 | Jan. 1 | Dec. 20 |
| Apex Electric Mfg. Co., Common (resumed) | \$181 | Jan. ${ }^{1}$ | Dec. 20 |
| Associates Investment | 50 c | Dec. 21 | Dec. 15 |
| Extra | 75 c | Dec. 31 | Dec. 15 |
| Atlanta Birm. \& Coast RR, Co., $5 \%$ pfd. (s,-a.) | \$21/2 | Jan. 2 | Dec. 12 |
| Atlantic Coast Line Co. (Conn.) Atlantic Coast Line RR. (resumed) | \$214 | Dec. 23 | Nov. 30 |
| Atlantic \& Ohio Teleg. (quar.) - | \$1/4 | Jan. 2 | Dec. 17 |
| Balfour Building, Inc., voting trust | \$114 | Nov. 30 | Nov. 20 |
| Extra | 1 | Nov. 30 | Nov. 20 |
| Bangor Hydro-Electric Co | \$18 | Jan. | Dec. 10 |
| Bank preferred (quar.) | \$112 | Jan. 2 | Dec. 10 |
| Bayuk Cigar Co | 18354c | Dec. | Nec. 30 |


| Name of Company | Per Share |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\text { Spec }}{ }$ | ${ }^{18}$ |  |
| Beech-Nut Packing Co. (quar | 1 | Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jand }}$ Dec. |
| Extr | 25 c | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 2$ |
| B-G Foods | \$1 31 | Dec. 21 De |
| Special | 259 | Dec. 21 Dec. |
| Berghoff Brewing Corp. (extra) | 25 c | Dec. 15 Dec. 5 |
| Blaw-Knox | 35 c | Dec. 18 Nov. $27 a$ |
| Class A, payable in cl. A stk. at the rate of 2-10 | . |  |
|  |  |  |
| Class B, payable in cl. A stik. at the rate of 1-10 |  | Dec. |
| Bornot, Inc., 52 cilass A | h\$1 | Dec. 18 |
| Boston Elevated Ry | \$14 | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}{ }_{\text {Dec. }}{ }^{2} 12 \mathrm{De}$ |
| Brandywine Corp | 30.015 |  |
| Bridgepor | \$131 |  |
| Briggs \& Stratto |  | (ers. |
|  | 75 c | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 2{ }^{\text {and }}$ |
| Buffalo Niagara \& Eastern Corp., 1st pref. (qu.) | \$10c |  |
| Preferred (quar. | \$14 |  |
| Calamba Sugar Estat |  | De |
| laveras Cement | h\$1 | Dec. 1 No |
| California Ink Co |  | Dec. $16{ }^{2}$ |
| Calumet \& Hecla Oonsol | 25 c |  |
| mpbell, $W$ yant \& Ca |  |  |
| Canadian Canners, Ltd Preferred (quarterly) | $r(11 / 2$ $r \$ 12$ | Jan. 2 Dec. |
| (J. I.) Co., resum |  |  |
| Preerrred |  |  |
| Central Cold Storage Co. (ex |  |  |
| Central Illinois Securit | 0 | Dec. 10 Nov. 30 |
| Chesapeake Corp. |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 11$ Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 15$ |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Chesebrough MPg. }}^{\text {Extra- }}$ (qu | \$11/ | Dec. ${ }^{21}$ DNov. <br> Dec. <br> Nov. 27 <br> 1 |
| Chicago Corp.,.pref | h\$5 ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |
| Preferred | 75 c |  |
| Ohicago District Electric |  |  |
|  | \$1/2 |  |
|  | Oc | Dec. 15 Nov . 28 |
| Preferred | \$174 |  |
| Chicago Ri | 62 \% ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |
| Churngold | 30c | Dec. 21 Dec. 3 |
| $\underset{\text { Cxtra }}{\text { Cincinati }}$ N. Orleans \& Tex. Pa |  | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Nec }} 6$ |
|  | \$13/ |  |
| ty Ice \& Fuel |  |  |
| Preferred | \$158 |  |
| Extra Hobbing Ma | 30 c | De |
| Clinton Trust Co. (quar | 75 c | Jan |
|  | 25 c | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}{ }^{2} 2{ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ |
| Cluett, Peabody \& Co. Preferred (quarterly) | \$13 | Jan. 2 Doc. 21 |
| Coca-Cola Co., common | ${ }_{50}{ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |
| Class |  |  |
| Coca-Cola International | \$3 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | Dec. 15 No |
| Extra | \$16 | Dec. 15 Nov. 28 |
| Colt's Patent Fire A | 32 c |  |
|  | \$1/4 |  |
| Columbus \& Xenia RR. | \$1 | Dec. |
| Commercial |  | Dec. 15 Novor 30 |
| Preferred (quar | \$1.061/4 |  |
| Commercial investment Trus | 1 | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ Jec. $1^{1}$ |
|  | \$1.061/4 | Jan. 1 |
| onsolidated Bakeries of Canada (quar | 20 c |  |
|  | 20 c |  |
| Consolidated | 15 |  |
| Consol. Car Heating Co., | $\$$ |  |
| Consoi. Gas, Elec. Lt. \& Pow.co.of Bait. (qu.) | 90 c | Jan. 2 De |
| Preferred (quar | \$14 | Jan. 2 |
| Continental Oil Co | 25 c | Nec. 15 Nov. 30 |
| Copperweld Steel | 30 c | Dec. 15 Dec. 1 |
| Extra (payable in form of certificates) | \$131 | Dec. 15 De |
| Crown Cork \& Seal Co., Inc., com. (\$ | \$13 | Dec. 18 Dec. ${ }^{\text {der }}$ 3a |
| Crown Wilamette Paper, 1st | h81194 | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ Dec. ${ }^{\text {Lec. }} 14$ |
| Crucible steel Co., prefe |  | Dec. ${ }^{15}$ Dec. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Cuther-Hammer Co. (9) | 1 | Dec. 15 Dec. |
| Daniels \& Fisher Stores | \$1\% | Dec. ${ }^{1}$ Nov. 12 |
| Delaware \& Bound Brook RR. ${ }^{\text {Delaware }}$ Rayon Corp $7 \%$ pref | \$14 |  |
| Detroit Paper Product |  |  |
| Extra | 30 c | 上ec. 10 No |
| Dixon (Joseph) Crucible | \$1 |  |
| Doehler Die Casting Co | ${ }_{35 \mathrm{c}}^{50 \mathrm{c}}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Lect }}$ |
| New initial (quar.) | $83 / 4$ | Dec. 1 Nov. |
| W | $611 / 4$ | Dec |
| Extra-- | \$2.45 | Dee. ${ }^{1}$ Nov. 17 |
| du Pont de Nemours (E. | \$2 | Dec. 15 Nov. 25 |
| Debenture (quarterly | \$1/2 | Jan. |
| East Tennessee Teleg. Co. (s.-a.) | \$1.44 | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 2.2$ Dec. 17 |
| Eastern Utiuties Assoc., conv. shs. | 40 c |  |
| El Dorado Oil Works (quart | 40 c |  |
| Electric \& Musical Industries ( | 18c | Dec. 2 Nov. 24 |
| Electric Products Corp | 75 c |  |
| Electrographic Corp. (quar.) | 25 c |  |
|  | \$0c | Dec. |
| El Paso Natural Gas (initial, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 40 c | Dec. 29 Dec. 19 |
| Empire Power Corp., partic. | c | Dec. 15 Dec. 1 |
| Erie \& P Pittsburgh RR. ${ }^{\text {cose }}$ | 817/2 | Dec. 10 Nov. 30 |
| Essex \& Hudson Gas Co |  |  |
| Essex Co. (semi-annua | ${ }^{83}$ | Vec. |
| Famise Corp. (increased) |  | Dec. 21 Dec. 15 |
| Feltman \& Curme Shoe stores, pr | $871 / \frac{1}{2 c}$ |  |
| Ferro Enamel Corp. (increa | 58. | Dec. |
|  | $121 / \mathrm{c}$ | c. |
| $7{ }^{7}$ | 433 c | D |
| \% preferred class |  | Dec. 24 |
| Foote-Burt Co. (increased) | 251 | Dec. 16 |
| Gallaher Drug Co..- | $h 35 \mathrm{c}$ |  |
|  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{E}}$ | 25 c | Dec. ${ }^{\text {21 }}$ D ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ |


| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payable | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General Ca | ${ }^{h / 87}$ |  |  |
| General Developmen |  |  |  |
| neral Foods Corp | 45 c |  |  |
| neral Shoe Corp., | ${ }^{755}$ | No | Nov |
| amier Har | f\$21/2 |  |  |
| Gold \& Stock |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Grab}_{\text {Grat Atlantic }}$ Q Paci | 5 |  |  |
| eferre |  |  |  |
| Greyhound Corp, ${ }^{\text {are }}$ |  |  |  |
| Gurd (Cha |  |  |  |
| Halle Bros, | 40c | Dec. 15 | Dec. |
| Hammermil ${ }_{6} \%$ preper ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (qua | \$113 | Dec. 15 |  |
| Hanes (P. H.) Knitting ( | $121 / \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 12, 20 |  |  |
| Class B |  |  |  |
| Hathaway ${ }_{\text {Haverty }}$ | 20 c | Nov. |  |
| Hazeltine Co |  | Dec. 15 |  |
| cia Mining |  |  |  |
| Heyden Chemic |  |  |  |
| Hibbard, spencer, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| Hobart Mfg., clas | 37-2c |  |  |
| Cxas | 81 | D |  |
| Class |  |  |  |
| Hoover B | $30{ }_{4}$ | Dec. |  |
| Humble Oil \& Refining | 25 c | Dec. 26 |  |
| Extra -------- |  |  |  |
| Hummel-Ross Fibre (qua |  |  | Nov. ${ }^{\text {® }}{ }^{-1}$ |
| Ideal Financing Assoc., | 12/2c | Dec. | Nov. 16 |
| \$8 preferred (quarteriy) | \$2 | Jan. | De |
| \$2 convertible | 50 c |  | Dec. 16 |
| Ilinois Water Se | ${ }_{5}$ |  |  |
| Com. div, is pay. |  |  |  |
| Inland Steel | $81 /$ |  |  |
| International Business |  |  |  |
| International Harves | 62 | Jan. |  |
| International Ocean |  |  |  |
| International Power | \% |  |  |
| International salt | 3712 |  | Dec. $1 a$ |
|  | 125c |  |  |
| International |  |  |  |
| Interstate Natural Gas (resum |  |  | De |
| Investment Corp. of Phila. (qu |  |  |  |
| Extra, | \$11 |  |  |
| Judson Mills, $7 \%$ preferred | h\$3 3 |  |  |
| Kansas Oklanoma \& Gulf |  |  |  |
| Kelley Island Lime \& Tran |  |  |  |
| Extra |  |  |  |
| ey-Ha |  |  |  |
| Kimberly-Clark Corp. (quart |  |  | De |
| Preferred (quarteri <br> Koppers Gas \& Coke |  |  |  |
| Lake Shore Mines, Ltd |  |  | Dec. |
| Bonus | $1{ }^{7} 5{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| Liggett \& M yers Tobacco Co. |  |  |  |
| B (extr |  |  |  |
| Prererred | 371/c |  | Dec. 1 |
| Lincoln Printing |  |  | Dec. |
| Loew's, Inc. (qua | 50 c |  |  |
| Lone Star |  |  |  |
| Extra | 75 c |  |  |
| ne |  |  |  |
| rd \& Ta | \$23/2 |  |  |
| Extra |  |  |  |
| Preferr | \$1 |  |  |
| Louisville Gas \& Elec. |  |  |  |
| Louisiana Land \& Exploration Co. (qu |  |  |  |
| Extra |  |  |  |
| Ludra | \$3 |  |  |
| udlum Steel |  | Dec. 2 |  |
| Lynchburg \& Abingdon |  |  |  |
| May Hosiery $\mathbf{M}$ | 25 c |  |  |
| Prefer | 81 |  |  |
| Mapes Conso |  |  | Dec. 15 |
| Class A ar (initial) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{25 \mathrm{c}}^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | De |  |
| CCahan Sugar R |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quart | \$134 |  |  |
| cKeasport 1 ln Prate |  |  |  |
| erck \& Co., Inc. | 20 c | Dec. 1 |  |
| Extr |  | Dec. |  |
| Quarteriy | ${ }^{1} 1$ |  |  |
|  | \$134 |  | Nov. 19 |
| Mock, Judson, Voehringer, 7 | \$134 | Dec. 2 |  |
| Mouroe Loan society (quar) | \$2 | Jan. |  |
| Morris Financing Co. (quarte | \$21/2 | Dec. |  |
| Class A |  |  |  |
| Class B |  | Dec. 3 | Dec. ${ }^{15}$ |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quart | \$13 | Dec. 3 |  |
| orristown Securities Corp | 25 c | Jan. | 2 Dec. 15 |
| $\$ 5$ cum. pref. (semi-ann | \$2, | Jan. |  |
| urray Corp. of America |  |  |  |
| Nutional Bond \& Share Corp. | 3 | Dec. 1 | Nov. 30 |
| National Can Co. (special | \$2 |  |  |
| ational Cash Regis |  | Dec. | No |
| ational | 20c |  |  |
| A \& B preferred (quart | \$134 |  |  |
| National Groc | h\$118 |  |  |
| National Malleabl |  |  |  |
| National Oil Products Co. | 50c | Jec. |  |
| National Transit |  | Dec. | Nov. 30 |
| ational Aviation Corp. |  |  | 1 |
| eisner Bros. |  |  |  |
| ew Bedpord Cordag |  |  |  |
| Ol |  |  | 1 Nor |


| Name of Company | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Share }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable } \end{gathered}$ | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quarterly) | \$134 | $\overline{\mathrm{De}}$ |  |
| New England Gas \& Eliectric |  |  |  |
| Newmont Mining Corp. (year end divi | 0c | Dec. 15 |  |
| New York \& Mutual Teleg. Co. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (semi-ann |  |  |  |
| Noblitt Sparks .-....-....... |  |  |  |
| Special, option of $1-20$ th share of sta | \$153 | Dec |  |
| Pio |  |  |  |
| western |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma Gas \& Electri |  |  |  |
| Oneida, Ltd. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (qua | 121/3c | Dec. |  |
| 7\% preferred |  |  |  |
| Onomea Sugar Co. | r\$1 |  |  |
| is Elevato | \$15c | D |  |
| Pacific \& Atlantic |  |  |  |
| ific |  |  |  |
| Extra | 50c |  |  |
| Patterson \& Passa |  |  |  |
| Patterson \& Passaic Gas \& E |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ennsylvania Salt Mfg |  |  |  |
| Peoples Water \& Gas |  |  |  |
| ere Mar |  |  | Dec. |
| Pet Milraz | 25 c |  | Dec. |
| Peter Paul, Inc. (quarterly | 75 c |  |  |
| Pioneer Gold Min | $r 20 \mathrm{c}$ |  | Dec. 1 |
| Pittsburgh Pl | \$2 | Dec. | Dec. 5 |
| Potymourth Fund | 1 c | Dec. |  |
| Plymouth Oil | 25 c | Dec |  |
| Prudential Söecurities | 1 c | Dec. | Dec. 15 |
| Extra-.------------- | 1 | Dec. |  |
| Public Service of N. J. (quarte | 60 c |  |  |
| Etra----- | 20 c |  |  |
| $6 \%$ pref | $12 \%$ | Jan. |  |
| $8 \%$ pr | ${ }_{20 \mathrm{c}}^{2}$ |  |  |
| xtra |  |  |  |
| Rainer Brewing Co. Common |  |  |  |
| Raybestos-Manhattan | $371 /{ }^{\text {c }}$ c |  |  |
| Reliance Insurance | 30 c | Dec. |  |
|  | 20 | Dec |  |
| Rich's Inc. | \% |  |  |
| Richmond Federicksbu |  | De |  |
| Non-voting common (se |  |  |  |
| River Paper O |  |  | Dec. 5 |
| Robertson (H. Extra |  |  |  |
| San Joaquin Ligh de | 3 |  |  |
| Prior preferred | 813 | Dec. |  |
| Preferred B (quar | \$113/2 |  |  |
| avannah Gas |  |  |  |
| sti 2 preferred (semi | \$1/2 |  |  |
| Schiff Co., common | ${ }_{75} 75$ | Dec |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Extratel }}$ | \$13/4 |  |  |
| curity Acceptan |  | Dec. | Dec. |
| 6\% preferred | ${ }_{15 \mathrm{c}}$ |  | Dec. 19 |
| Shattuck (Frank $\mathbf{G}$ | 12 c |  | Dec. |
| Extra, |  |  | No |
| Simon ${ }_{\text {Extra }}$ |  |  | No |
| oux City Stockyards, com. \& | 2, |  | Nov. 30 |
| Skell Sil Co., $6 \%$ | h\$25 |  | Dec. $\frac{1}{5}$ |
| $6 \%$ prefer | \$1 12 |  |  |
| Sonotone Corp., preferr |  |  |  |
| South Jersey Gas Elec. \& Trac. |  | Dec | - |
| South Porto Rico Sug | 50 c | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ | Dec. 10 |
| Preferred | \$2 |  |  |
| Standard Oil of Nebraska | 25 c | Dec. | Nov. 27 |
| anley Works (qua | 40c |  |  |
| Sxtra | 75 c | Dec. | Nov. 20 |
| 5\% preferred (quar.) | 314. |  |  |
| erchi Bros. Stores, Inc | S5c |  |  |
| ${ }_{5}^{6 \%}$ 1st preferred (qu |  |  | 5 Nov. 30 |
| Sterling Brewers (increased) |  |  |  |
| Sun Ray Drug Co. (quar |  |  | Dec. 10 |
| Sunstrine Mining (ua | 75 c | Dec. | 5 Dec. |
| Sutherland Paper Co | 40c |  | De |
|  |  |  |  |
| Swift \& Co. (quarte |  |  | Nov |
| Special --.---7- | 50 c | Dec. | 1 Dec. |
| Taconys A (quar.) | , | Ded |  |
| 5\% preferred (qu | 68144 |  |  |
| Talcott (James) Mnc |  |  | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dec }}$ |
| Extra | 50 |  |  |
| hatcher Mifg. |  |  |  |
|  | $h 8313 / 2$ | Dec. | Nov |
| 7\% preferred (quar |  |  |  |
| Resumed- ${ }^{\text {di- }}$ | c |  |  |
| Tide Water Assoc. Oil C | \$1122 | Jan. | Dec. 4 |
| Transue \& Williams steel Forgi |  |  |  |
| Wentieth Century-Fox |  | Dec. | Dec. 12 |
| ${ }_{T}$ Preferred Disc Clutch | 5 c |  | Dec. 18 |
| Union Gas Co. of Ca | 12 |  |  |
| United Aircraft Cor | 50 c | Dec. |  |
| Uxited-Carr - | 40 c | Dec. | Dec. |
| Preferred (quar | ${ }^{255}$ |  | Dec. 10 |
| United Dyewood Corp. commo |  | Dec. | Dec. 1 |
| Uritederred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| United Preferred (quar.) | $h{ }^{2} 4$ |  |  |
| nited States Bobbin \& Shuttle Co | h\$17 |  |  |
| nited States \& International Securi |  |  |  |
| Universal Products Corp |  |  |  |
| \% | \$14 | Jan. |  |


| Name of Company | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ | When Payable | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Viking Pump (special) | \$1 | Dec. 15 | Dec. |
| Virginia Electric \& Power, ${ }^{\text {Preb }}$ p | ${ }^{60 \mathrm{c}}$ | Dec. 15 | Dec. 1 |
| Virginia Electric \& Power, \$6 pr | \$11/2 | Dec. 21 | Nov. 30 |
| Waldorf System, Inc. (quar.) | 30 c | Dec. 21 | Dec. 10 |
| Ware River Rr, guaranteed (sem | \$312 | Jan. ${ }^{2}$ | Dec. 31 |
| Weston Electrical Instruments | 60 c | Dec. 10 | Nov. 270 |
| Class A (quarterly) | 50 c | Jan. 2 | Dec. 18 |
| Wisconsin Public Service, 6 | \$132 | Dec. 21 | Nov. 20 |
| ${ }^{61 \%} \%$ preferre | \$188 | Dec. 21 | Nov. 20 |
| Woodall Industries (q | 25c | Dec. 21 | Nov. 20 Nov. 30 |
| Extra. | 30 c | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| Youngstown Sheet \& Tu Preferred (quarterly) | h\$814818 | Dec. 15 | Dec. ${ }^{5}$ |

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


| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { When } \\ \text { Pavable } & \text { Holders } \\ \text { of Record } \end{array}$ | Name of Company | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Phare }}$ | When <br> Payab | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holder } \\ & \text { of Recor } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{7}$ | 35 c | $\overline{\text { Dec. }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Den } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Detroit Coity Gas Co., $6 \%$ pref. (quar. | \$181/2 | Dec. 1 Nov. |  |  | Dec. 1 |  |
| Detroit Gasket \& Mfg. Co.preferred | 30 | Dec. 1 Nov. ${ }^{\text {Nor }}$ | Hollinger C | $5$ |  |  |
| Detroit Motorbus Co. (liqui | 15 c | Dec. 10 Nov | Holophane ${ }^{\text {ciol }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \mathrm{c} \\ 25 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ | Dec. 1 |  |
| Dexter Ex Co | 20 |  | Holt (Henr | 30 c |  |  |
| Dlamond Ma | 25 c | Dec. 1 Nov | ${ }_{\text {Extr }}$ | $\$ 1$ | No |  |
| Dictaphone | \$2 ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 11$ Nov. | Honolulu Ga | 15c |  |  |
| Dixie-Vortex | 37\% | Jan. 22 Dec. 10 | Hooven \& A | 4 | Dec |  |
| Doctors Pepper Co. |  |  | Horn | \$184 |  |  |
| Doehler Die Casting Co., 7 | 87 | Dec. 24 Dec. | Ext |  | Dec. | Nov. 21 |
| Dresser (S. C .) Manufacturing |  | 1 Nov. 20 | Household | 5 c | Jan. |  |
| Class B-- | 81 | Dec. 1 Nov. 20 | Huntington Water CO | 872c |  |  |
| Duquesne Brewing Co. (ex | 82 | Dec. ${ }^{15}$ Nov. ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 1$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{813} 8$ |  | Nov. 21 |
| Eddy ${ }^{\text {Exa }}$ |  |  | Imperial Oii, Ltd. (semi |  |  |  |
| Edison Bros. | \$1.40 | Nov. 25 Nov | Indianapolis Water Co. $5 \%$ cum. preer. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (qu.) - |  |  |  |
| Eastern Shore Pub. Ser | \$18 | - Dec. 1 Nov. 10 | Ingersoil- |  |  |  |
| East Mahoning |  |  | International Harvester Co | \$154 |  | 5 |
| Extran | \$154 | Jan. Jan. Jan. 2 | International Nic |  |  |  |
| Special | ${ }^{75}$ | Dec. 10 Nov. 20 | Special | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \mathrm{C} \\ & 50 \mathrm{c} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| East Pr Prerred Louis |  |  | International Products | h833 | Dec. |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$1 |  | International Saf |  |  |  |
| Eisiler Etlectric Corp. (res |  | 20 Dec. 10 | Irronwood \& Be |  |  |  |
| To be distributed after listing | \% |  | $7 \%$ | \% |  |  |
| Eliectric Shareholding ${ }^{\text {E }}$ |  |  | Jaeger Machine Co. co. |  |  |  |
| Pref, stock div. of $44-1000 \mathrm{sh}$. of com. or cash_ | \$1 $1 / 2$ | Dec. 11 Nov | Jantzen Knitting M | \$119 |  |  |
| Electrolux |  |  | Jewel Tea |  | Dec | Dec. 7 |
| El Paso Electrric ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$-i.) | S134 | Jan. 15 Dec. 31 | Jones \& Laughlin Steel O | $h \$ 13 / 4$ | Dec. | Nov. 30 |
|  | \$112 | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ Jan. 15 Dec. | Jarvis (W. B.) Co | 37 1 c | Dec. | 迷 1 |
| Ely \& Walker Dry Goods | 25 c | Dec. 1 Nov. | Kansas City Southern Ry. pref | 1 |  |  |
| Empire \& Bay State Teler. $4 \% \mathrm{~B}$ | ${ }_{\$ 1}$ | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 1{ }^{\text {a }}$ Nov. 20 | Kayser (Julius) \& ${ }^{\text {K Coandill }}$ | ${ }_{81} 5$ |  |  |
| Empire Cap | 10 c | Nov. 30 Nov. 19 | Kentu | \$1.60 |  |  |
| Equity ${ }^{\text {Cor }}$ |  | Dec. 1 Nov. 14 | Kimberly-Olark | 25c | Dec. |  |
| Erie \& Pittsburgh RR., 7\% guaranteed | 87 85c | Dec. 10 Nov. 30 | Preferred | \$134 |  |  |
| Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd.' (interim) | $x w 15 \%$ | Dec. 1 Nov. 12 | Klein (D. Emil) | 5 c | Dec. 24 | Dec. 12 |
| ${ }_{\text {Ex }}$ Preference, inter Alimim | ${ }^{2} 1010 \%$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 1$ No | Preferred (quar.) | \$13/4 |  |  |
|  | 45 C | No | ${ }_{\text {Knuadson }}$ Koberer Stores Cory | \$1/4 | Dec |  |
| ber, Coo \& Gregg, Inc. (quar | 50 c |  | Koloa sugar, Lt |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Fair banks }}$ Morse Co. preferred (aum | \$15 |  | ( |  |  |  |
| Fajardo Sugar (qu |  |  | Pref | \$134 | Dec. 15 | De |
| Fansteel Metalurgica | $\$ 1$ | Dec. 31 Dec 15 | Kroger Grocery \& Bakin | 40 c |  |  |
| Extra \& Traders |  | Jan. |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter | \$23/6 | Apr. | $6 \%$ preerred (quarter | S13, |  | 20 |
|  |  | Apr. | Krueger (G.) Brewin |  | Dec. 16 |  |
| Federal Light \& Tractio | \$12, | Dec. 1 Nov | Lake of the Woods Mill |  |  |  |
| Federated Dept. Stores |  | Dec. 17 Dec. |  | \$1 ${ }^{2}$ | D | N |
| delity Fund |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Firestone Tire \& Rubber pr | \$1 | 1 Nov. | Landers. Frary \& Olaris (auarter | 371/2 | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 1$ |  |
| First Holding Corp. (Cailir | \$1 | Dec. 12 Nov. | Lanston Monotype Machine Co. (qu | \$1 | Nov. 30 | Nov. 20 |
| First National Bank of Jersey City, quarteri | \$181 |  | Lawson (F. H.). Co., preferred B (qu | $31 / 5$ | Dec. | Dec. 10 |
| First National Rank (N. Y) (quarterly) | ${ }_{87} 825$ | Jan. ${ }_{2}$ Dec. ${ }^{\text {J }}$ - 15 | Layton Oill $8.4 \%$ pret. (mo | 70 c |  |  |
| First Security Corp. of Ogden(Utah), A \& B (s-a) | 850 c | Dec. 15 Dee. 1 | Leath \& Co, preferred (qua | 1/5 | Dec. 20 | D |
|  |  | June 15 June | Lehn \& Fink Products Corp.c | 87 \%c |  |  |
| Fishman (M. H.) Co. (quart |  | Dec. 1 Nov. | Extra | , |  |  |
| Extra- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stra |  | Dec. 1 Nov. | Quar | 25 c |  |  |
| Florida Power Corp. | \$1 | Dec. 1 Nov. | Qua |  | Deci'37 | Nov. 15 |
| 7\% preferred (qua | 87 | Dec. 1 Nov. | Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass | \$1/4 | Dec. 15 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Freeporertexas }}$ Preferred (quar.) | \$11/2 | Feb. 1 I Jon. 15 | Libby, McNeill \& Libby |  |  |  |
| eneral Cigar Co ., |  | Dec. 1 linov. | 1 sh. of com. for | \%1 | Dec. 18 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ Preferred (quar.) | 813 |  | Liggett \& M y ers Tobacco | \$1 |  | Nov. 16 |
| General Gas \& Electric C |  | Dec. 15 Dec. 7 | Lincoln stores (quarte | 513 |  |  |
| General Investment Corp., ${ }_{\text {General }}$ | \$1, | Nov. 30 Nov. 16 | Link Belt Co. (quarter | 31 | Dec. | No |
| General Finance Co. (quar.) | 10 c | Dec. 15 Nov. ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 10$ | Extra-- ${ }^{\text {a }}$---- | ${ }^{150}$ |  |  |
| General Finance Corp. (Detroit), $6 \%$ |  | Nov. 25 Nov. 20 | Little Mlami RR., special guaranteed (quarteriy) |  |  |  |
| (new) (quar.) |  | Dec. 15 Dec. | Original capital. | ${ }^{1} 1.10$ |  |  |
| General Motors Corp. (quar. |  |  | Lock-Joint | 82 |  |  |
| Georgia RR. \& Banking Co. | \$21/ | Jan. 15 Dec. 31 | Imose-Wiles Biscuit |  |  |  |
| Glen Falls Insurance (qua | 40 c | Jan. 2 Dec. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Lurd Lavenheimer, $\mathbf{C o}$ st., preferered | \$1 |  |  |
| Globe-Wernicke Co. (resumed) | \$1/4 | Dec. 10 Nov. 25 | Macfadden Publications, Inc |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ (quart | 6 | Jan. 10 Dec. 20 | Macy, R. H. \& \& Co. (quarteriy) | 50 c | Doc. 30 |  |
| en ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 40 c | Dec. 10 Nov. 20 | Manhattan Shirt | 25 c |  |  |
| Gorham M | 60c | Dec. 15 Dec. 1 | Manischewitz (B) \& Co. (r | c |  |  |
| Grand Rapids Varnish Co. | 250 | Dec. 21 Dec. 10 | $7 \%$ preferred (quar | \$13/4 |  |  |
| Grand Union Co. preferre | -12, ${ }^{\text {25c }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Nover }}$ | Masonite Corp. (new) (quar | 25 | Dec. | Dec. |
| Great Western Pape |  |  | Extra |  |  |  |
| , |  | Dec. 1 Nov. 20 | ererred | , | D |  |
| Green Bay \& Western R | $23 / 5$ | Nov. 27 Nov | Mcolatchy Newspapers, $7 \%$ | $43 \%$ |  |  |
| Capital stock (interim) | ${ }^{2}$ \% 2 |  | McColl Frontenac Oil |  | Dec. 15 |  |
| Guif Cil Co | 25 c | Dec. 10 Nov. | McIntyre Porcupine Min | 50 c |  |  |
| Gupecial- |  | Dec. 10 Nov: | Mckenzie Red Lake | 75 c | Dec. 15 |  |
| Gu51/2 preferred (quar.) | \$1詻 | Dec. 15 Nov | McKinley Mi | $2{ }^{21 / 2}$ |  |  |
| Hackensack Water Oo. (sen | 75 c | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 1{ }^{1} \mathrm{Nov}$ | McWilliams Dredging Co. |  |  |  |
| ererred A (quar.) | 4334 | Dec. | Special---rēēred (auarierī | 12 |  |  |
| Hale Bros. Stores (quar.) | \$3, | Dec. 1 Nov. 16 | Pref. stocik div. of 1 share of com. plus cash of | \$412 | Dec. | v. 15 |
| Preferred |  |  | Memphis Natural Gas | s18 | Dec. 19 |  |
| Hancock Oil of Calif., (Dela) A \& B (qua |  | Nov. |  | 8114 |  |  |
|  | 12 |  | Michigan Seam |  |  |  |
| Hanna (M, Alice ${ }^{\text {Harbison-Walicer Refractories Co. }}$ | 51.4 | Dec. 1 Nov. | Michigan Steel Tub | 40 c | Dec. 10 |  |
| Extra-----------------1. |  | Jov. | Mid-Continent | 75 c |  |  |
| Preferred (quart | \$ | Jan. 20 Jan. 7 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Hart-Carter, preferred | $h \$$ | Ntc. ${ }^{\text {Nov. }} 11$1 <br> Nov. <br> Nov. 14 <br> 15 | Missouri Utilities |  |  |  |
| Hawaiian Traction Co. (quar.) | \$1 | Dec. 15 Dec. 1 | Mock, |  |  |  |
|  |  | Dec. 15 Doc. | Monsanto ${ }_{\text {Special }}$ |  | Dec. |  |
| Haweforred A. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | h40c | Dec. 5 | Montgomery (H.A.) |  |  | Dec. 14 |
| Hawaii Sumatra Plantation, L |  | Nov |  | 25c |  |  |
|  | \$104 | Jan. Nov. 27 27 Now. Nec. 20 | Moore | \$14.4 | Jan. |  |
|  | 1 nc | -ec 17 | Morris |  |  |  |
| Hpecial | 300 | Nov. 27 Nov. 17 | Mt. Diablo Oill Mining \& D |  |  |  |
| Hreferred (quar.) | ${ }_{25}$ | Dec. 15 Nov. 20 | Extra------------------1 |  |  |  |


| Name of Company | Per |  | of Record | of Compa |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Dec. ${ }^{1}$ | Nov |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Nobec }}$ Nove 14 |  |  |  |  |
| rehy (G.C.) Co. |  |  |  | Riker Kumler Coo (quarterly)- |  |  | Nov. 15 |
| uskegon Pistoñ Ring Colo. ${ }^{\text {coua }}$ |  |  | Nec. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Nov. 18 |  |  |  |  |
| Nacha |  |  |  | Rolland Preper Co. $6 \%$ pree. (quar.) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { Doc. } \\ & \text { Doc. } \\ & \text { Doc. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| National Bearing Metals Corp.- (extra) | . 10 | Dec. 15 | Dec. 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ional Casu | \$20 | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ Di 22 |  | Russeks Fifth Ave. (quar.) - - - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | (oc. | Safeway Stores-Common and extra div. payable in pref. stock | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{25 c}{25 c} 5 \\ & 15 c \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| and | \$10. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , ional oats Co. (special) |  |  | Oct 26 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ¢1120 | Sec. | Nov. 15 |  |  |  |  |
| raska |  | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newberry (J. |  |  |  | Savannah Electric \& Power Co.. $8 \%$ deb. A (qu). |  |  |  |
| eferredA A cuar | s10c | Dec. 21 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Dec. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York Air Br |  |  |  | Seaboard Oil Col (Del.) (tuar) |  |  |  |
| Norronk \& Weste |  |  | Nec. ${ }^{\text {Nob }}$ | Sears Roobuck Co. (quarterly) ---1--------- |  |  |  |
| erican |  |  |  | Second Investors Corp (R. IT.) s3 prior pree-- |  |  |  |
|  | \$1231 | (eat |  | (e) |  |  |  |
| thiver In |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Noe. 20 |  | - |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {herr Re. }}$ R, Co |  | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}{ }^{1} 1$ |  | Sharon Steel Corp. (quarterly) <br> Special. $\qquad$ |  |  | Nov. 18 Dec 18 |
| astern Pr |  |  |  |  |  | ------ | ----- |
|  |  | 隹 | $\stackrel{\text { Nov. } 21}{\text { Nov. }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Speciar-ë- }}$ <br> Shenango Valley Water Co .., $6 \%$ preer (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sherwin-williams Co.. $5 \%$, preferred series AAA | ${ }_{\substack{7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 20.6}}$ |  | Novo $20^{\circ}$ |
| Northestern Water. \& |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Somerset, Union \& Middlosex Lighting |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Noser. }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| O Power Co., pre |  |  | Oct. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| ferred (mont | -123c | Dec. 1 | Nov. 14 | Sele |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 150 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Olympicic Forest Prodūtect |  |  |  | Sp | \$106 |  |  |
| mors mimus Corp., |  |  |  | Standard |  |  |  |
| ario |  |  |  | Stan |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Stan |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ozark Oorp. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ yar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fric |  |  |  | Standar |  |  |  |
| kard M |  |  |  | special-acts. |  |  |  |
| er Rust |  |  |  | Stewar-Warner |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | bridge \& Clot |  |  |  |
| er-wol |  |  |  | om. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% preferred (qua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Super |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% \% 8 \% preferred (qua | 3712. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Tampa ${ }_{7}$ | s12 |  |  |
| Penisyly yania state Water | S135 |  |  | Tambly mer (G) Lta. (initial, |  |  |  |
| 612\% preferr |  | Jan. ${ }^{2} 5$ | Dec. 1 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Peopen }}$ \% |  |  |  | Quarterl | s1 |  |  |
| ${ }^{c t}$ circle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phelps Doodge |  |  |  | $2 \%$ preererred |  |  |  |
| Philiadelaphīa Süūurban |  |  |  | reeerred |  |  |  |
| enix Finai |  |  |  | .2\% preferred (monthly) |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Hosie |  |  |  | Haute | \$136 |  |  |
| sbu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ptursurgh |  |  |  | Tide Wate |  |  |  |
| 7\% prefered ( guarterly) |  |  |  | Tide ${ }_{\text {Timken }}$ | \$1193 |  |  |
|  | 81\% | nec. |  | Ti |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tomat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| anic |  |  |  | Toronto Elievators, |  |  |  |
| 33 preferred |  |  |  | Tr | \$135 |  |  |
| der |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lic National ba |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dec. 19 |
| preferred (io |  |  |  | Uniter Wood ewoolit Corp.p |  |  |  |
| of N . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{5}^{6 \%}$ preferered (monthly) |  |  |  | United |  |  |  |
| preferred | \$15 |  |  | United Gas Curp.) | , |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$114 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{10}{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reeveeterred (qua |  |  |  |  | 50 c |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lic Insur |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| of Company | Stare |  | of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United sta | 25 c |  |  |
| United Shataites |  | Dec. |  |
| ited states Gyps |  |  |  |
| ted Sta |  |  |  |
| United states Playing |  |  |  |
| Unitted statee steei, 7 \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ pre | 582 | Nov. |  |
| S | 10 c | Dec. |  |
| Stock dividend or ${ }^{\text {Data }}$ |  |  |  |
| Preferred |  |  |  |
| Preferred ( gaarterl $Y$ ] | 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| United Verde |  |  |  |
| ed |  |  |  |
| Quarterly | 55 c | yar. |  |
| uarterl\| |  |  |  |
| preferred | \$1施, |  |  |
| $h$ preverred Light, 86 pre |  |  |  |
| Ttility Equitiles orop |  |  |  |
| Van Norman Machine |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}^{\text {Extrem }}$ |  |  |  |
| Preferred | 814 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Heat ing }}$ Oil |  |  |  |
| Vick Chemical Co. (quarteri' |  | De |  |
| vir |  |  |  |
| Oogt Manufaturing | 25. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| d Baking Corp., |  |  |  |
| ngton Ry. $\&$ |  |  |  |
| referred |  |  |  |
| , | ${ }^{32}$ |  |  |
| ast | 3731. |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Western Public service, si $1 / 2$ pref. A-- |  |  |  |

## 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 clearivg house

| Clearing House Members | * Caplal | * Surplus and Undioided Profits. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net Demand } \\ & \text { Deposits, } \\ & \text { Averape } \end{aligned}$ | Time Deposits, Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6,000,000 | 11,191,300 | 139905,000 | $12,748,000$ |
| Bank of Manhattan Co | 20,000,000 | 25,431,700 | 381,021,000 | 34,055,000 |
| National City Bank..-- | e77,500,000 | e53,577,400 | a1,417,723,000 | 163,364,000 |
| Chemical Bk. \& Tr. Co.- | 20,000,000 | 52,738,100 | 478,552,C00 | 11,556.000 |
| Guaranty Trust Co | $90,000,000$ | 178,070,700 | b1,491,224,000 | 35.705,000 |
| Manufacturers Trust Co. | 42,935,000 | 35,132,900 | 468,675,000 | 92,558.000 |
| Cent. Hanover Bk. \& Tr. | 21,000,000 | 64,217,500 | 738,374,000 | 47,153,000 |
| Corn Exch. Bank Tr. Ce. | 15,000,000 | 16,866,400 | 255,436,000 | 22,779,000 |
| First National Bank | 10,000,000 | 90,750,600 | 512.659,0¢0 | 3,500,000 |
| Irving Trust Co | 50,000,000 | 59,220.500 | 503,384,000 | 355,000 |
| Continental Bk. \& Tr.Co | 4,000.000 | 3,911.600 | 58,028,000 | 1,141,000 |
| Chase National Bank. | f100,270,000 | f121,233,300 | c2,056,349,000 | 44,217.000 |
| Fifth Avenue Bank. | 500,000 | 3.440,600 | 47,246,000 |  |
| Bankers Trust | 25,000,000 | 69,954,500 | d873,650,000 | 17,268,000 |
| Title Guar. \& Trust Co-- | 10,000,000 | 2,702,200 | 16,517,000 | 584,000 |
| Marine Midland Tr. Co- | 5,000,000 | 8,494,300 | 83,066,000 | 3,074,000 |
| New York Trust Co | 12,500,000 | 23,129,200 | 318,046,000 | 22,387,000 |
| Com'l Nat. Bk. \& Tr.Co. | 7.000,000 | 7,873,900 | 76,879,000 | 1,481,000 |
| Publio N. B. \& Tr. Co | 5.775,000 | 8,595,100 | 79,611,000 | 45,892,000 |
| Tota | 522,480,000 | 836,531,800 | 9,996,345,000 | 559,817,000 |

* As per official reports: National, June 30, 1936; State, Sept. 30, 1936; trust companies, Sept. 30, 1936. (e) As of Aug. 1, 1936 . ( $f$ ) As of Sept. 30,1936 . 190 .
Includes deposits in foreign branches as follows: (a) $\$ 246,169,000$; (b) $\$ 92,757,0 c 0$; (c) $\$ 109,529,000 ;($ di) $\$ 41,290,000$.

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 are not members of the New York Clearing House.
following are the figures for the week ended Nov. 13 : INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF

BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1936
NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS-AVERAGE FIGURES

|  | Loans. Disc. and Investments | Other Cash, Including Bank Notes | Res. Dep., N. Y. and Elsewhete | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Depostts } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhattan- |  |  | 5.830100 | 76,400 | 2 |
| Grace National - | 24,324,300 | 89,4C0 | 5,830,100 | 2,576,400 | 29,032,000 |
| Sterling National | 20,130,000 | 813,000 | 7,30t.000 | 1,641,000 | 27,336,000 |
| Trade Bank of N. Y- | 5,261,159 | 305,988 | 1,619,655 | 75,147 | E,834,631 |
| ${ }_{\text {Brooklyn }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peopl | 3,449,000 | 108,000 | 1,550,000 | 891.000 | 5,472,060 |
| TRUST COMPANIES-AVERAGE FIGURES |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Loans, <br> Disc: and Invest. | Cash | Res. Dep., N. Y. and Elsewhere | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos. | Gross <br> Deposits |
| Manhattan | ${ }^{5} 8$ |  |  | ${ }^{\$}$ |  |
| mp | 57.861.200 | *8,064,900 | 12,316,5 | 2,683.5 | 71,674.500 |
| Federation | 8,485,704 | 206,682 | 1,263.180 | 3,346,857 | 11,337,001 |
| Flduciary | 11,513,392 | *1,147.703 | 1,188,178 |  | 11,500,039 |
| Fulton | 20,381,800 | *4,779,800 | 439,800 | 603,500 | 22,133.300 |
| Lawyers | 28,341,800 | *9,887,700 | 4,224,800 |  | 40,421,000 |
| United States | 65,995,327 | 30,026,205 | 16,864,056 |  | 83.309.519 |
| Brooklyn- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brooklyn-- | 77,779,000 | 3 209,000 | 70,048,000 | 301,000 | 141,048,000 |
| Kings | 34,233,311 | 2,406,760 | 10,169,741 |  | 41,798,854 |


| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payable | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Western Tablet \& Stationery Corp. $5 \%$ preferred (initial) |  |  |  |
| Westinghouse Electric \& Manufacturing --- | \$134 | Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jov. }} 0$ | Dec. 21 |
| Preferred (quarterly) .................. | $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| Westinghouse Air Brake (qua | 25 c | Jan. 30 | Dec. 31 |
| Quarterly | 25 c |  |  |
| Quar | c |  |  |
| Quarter | 25 c |  |  |
| Quarterly | 25 c | 1-30-38 | 7 |
| West Jersey \& Seashore $6 \%$ spec. gtd. | \$11/2 | Dec. 1 | Nov. 14 |
| Westvaco Chlorine Products (quarterly) | 25 c | Dec. | Nov. 10 |
| West Virginia Water Service Co., $\$ 6$ | h83 | Jan. | Dec. 15 |
| Whitaker Paper Co. (resu | \$1 | Jan. | Dec. 21 |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$1 ${ }^{3}$ | Jan. | Dec. 21 |
| Whitman (Wm.) Co., Inc., $7 \%$ |  | Dec. | Dec. 16 |
| w\% preferred (quar.) | \$134 | Jan. | Dec. 16 |
| Williamsport Water Co | \$15 | Dec. | Nov. 19 |
| Wilson \& Co. (quar.) | $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Dec. | Nov. 14 |
| Wilson Products (quarterly) | 25 c | Dec. 10 | Dec. 1 |
| Extra | 10 c | Dec. 10 | Dec. 1 |
| Wolverine Tube Co., $7 \%$ pref. (qua | \$134 | Dec. 1 | Nov. 23 |
| Woolworth (F. W.) (quarterly) | 60 c | Dec. 1 | Nov. 10 |
| Wright Aeronautical Corp. (resu | 251 | Dec. 14 | Nov. 27 Nov. 20 |
| Monthly'---- | 25 c | Jan. | Dec. 19 |
| Monthly | 25 c | Feb. | Jan. 20 |
| Monthl | 25 c | Mar. | Feb. 20 |
| Monthly | 25 c | Apr. | Mar. 20. |

$a$ Transfer books not closed for this dividend.
$c$ The following corrections have been made:
$e$ Payable in stock.
f Payable in common stock. $q$ Payable in scrip, $h$ On account of accum$p$ American Chain Co. pref. stock, called for redemption with above accumulated dividend.
$r$ Payable in Canadian funds, and in the case of non-residents of Canada. a reduction of a tax of $5 \%$ of the amount of such dividend will be made. s Deposited Insurance Shares, series A \& B stock div. of $21 / 2 \%$ payable in trust shares. Holders have option of dividend in cash based on liquidating value of shares.
$t$ Caterpillar Tractor, extra div. of 50 c . or $1-200 \mathrm{sh}$. of $5 \%$ pref. stock. $u$ Payable in U. S. funds. $w$ Less depositary expenses.
$x$ Less tax. y A deduction has been made for expenses. $z$ Per 100 shares.

## 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 Nov. 18, 1936, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | Nov. 18, 1936 | Nov. 10, 1936 | Nov. 20, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from |  |  |  |
| United States Treasury $x$ - | 3,322,430,000 | 3,321,289,000 | 3,003,588,000 |
| Redemption fund-F. | 1,136,000 | 1,304,000 | 1,476,000 |
| Other cash | 63,133,000 | 62,435,000 | 53,713,000 |
| Total | 3,386,699,00J | 3,385,028,000 | 3,058,777,000 |
| Bills discoun |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct and (or) fully guaranteed. | 2,288,000 | 3,156,000 |  |
| Other bills discounted | 1,520,000 | 2,251,000 | 1,99 |
| Total | 3,808,000 | 5,407,000 | 663,000 |
| Bills bought in open | 1,098,000 | 1,098,000 |  |
| Industrial advance | 6,409,000 | 6,473,000 | ,672, |
| United States government securitles: |  |  |  |
|  | 100,883,000 | 100,883,000 | 66,405,000 |
| Treasury not | 383,222,000 | 383,222,000 | 493,626,000 |
| Treasury bills | 161,138,000 | 161,138,000 | 181,786,000 |
| Total U. S. Government securitles.- | 645,243,00 | 5,243, | 741,817,00 |
| Total bills and secur | 6,558 | 8,221, | 54,949,000 |
| Due from forelgn banks | 85 | 85,000 | 260,000 |
| Federal Reserve notes ot | 7,462,000 | 6,620,000 | 7,663,000 |
| Uncollected item | 174,336,000 | 129,980,000 | 147,869,000 |
| Bank premises | 10,860,000 | 10,860,000 | 12,131,000 |
| All other a | 31,552,000 | 30,902,000 | 30,936,000 |
| Total asse | 4,267,552,000 | 4,221,696,000 | 4,012,585,000 |
| Labilites- |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation | 852,202,000 | 850,471,000 | 762,900,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve acc | 3,016,530,000 | 3,013,247,000 | 2,779,871,000 |
| U. S. Treasurer-General a | 10,034,000 | 15,990.000 | 19,396,000 |
| Forelgn bank | 19,579,000 | 19,045.000 | 10,282,000 |
| Other depos | 68,484,000 | 70,063,000 | 168,006,000 |
| Tota | 3,114,627,000 | 3,118,345 | 2,977,555,0 |
| Deferred availability It | 175,481,000 | 127,708,000 | 145,947,000 |
| Capital paid in_ | 50,240,000 | 50,239,000 | 51,006,000 |
| Surplus (Section 7) | 50,825,000 | 50,825,000 | 49,964,000 |
| Surplus (Section 13b) | 7,744,000 | 7,744,000 | 7,250,000 |
| Reserve for continge | 8,849,000 | 8,849,000 | 7,500,000 |
| All other liabilities | 7,584,000 | 7,515,000 | 10,463,000 |
| Total Habill | 4,267,552,000 | 4.221,696,000 | 4,012,585,00 |
| Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined. | 5.4\% | 85.3 | . 8 |
| Commitments to make industrial ad- | 9.016,000 | 9,262,000 | 9,491,000 |
| $\dagger$ "Other cash" does not Include Foderal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal ,Reserve bank notes. <br> x These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been apdropriated 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 was issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 19 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 eight preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the twelve banks. The Federal Reserve note statement (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve Agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

| Three ctphers (000) omitted | $\underset{1936}{\text { Nov. } 18, ~}$ | $\underset{1936}{\text { Non. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Noo. } 4, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } 28, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { oct. } 21, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { oct. 14, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { oct. } 7, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. 30, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 23 . \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } 20, \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS <br> Gold ctis. on hand and due from U. S. Treas.x Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes).... Other cash | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 8,730,839 \\ 12,585 \\ 258,858 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ \\ 8,726,337 \\ 11,833 \\ 243,801 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ $8,650,837$ 11,354 249,355 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{\$}, 635,831 \\ 12,273 \\ 265,825 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 8,60,328 \\ 12,471 \\ 253,547 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 8,581,384 \\ 13,136 \\ 251,328 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8 \\ 8,527,881 \\ 12,248 \\ 252,246 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 8,384,683 \\ 12,428 \\ 261,445 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8} \\ \mathbf{8 , 3 8 4 , 6 7 9} \\ \mathbf{1 2 , 8 5 0} \\ \mathbf{2 6 7 , 0 5 9} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 7,161,648 \\ 18,598 \\ 242,110 \end{array}$ |
| Total reserves | 9,002,282 | 8,981,991 | 8,911,546 | 8,913,929 | 8,875,346 | 8,845,848 | 8,792,375 | 8,658,556 | 8,664,588 | 7,422,356 |
| Bills discounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Government obligations, <br> direct and (or) fully guaranteed. $\qquad$ <br> Other blls discounted...............................- | $\begin{aligned} & 3,345 \\ & 1,900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{4}, 128 \\ & \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{7 3 8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{4}, 142 \\ & \mathbf{2}, 935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,421 \\ & 2,686 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 3,103 \\ & 3,067 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,963 \\ & 4,196 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,426 \\ & 4.113 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 , 8 9 3} \\ & \mathbf{6 , 5 5 8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 2 2 6} \\ & \mathbf{3 , 8 0 5} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 , 5 0 0} \\ \mathbf{2 , 9 2 2} \end{array}$ |
| Total bills discounted.- | 5,245 | 6,866 | 7,077 | 6,107 | 6,170 | 8,159 | 7,539 | , 45 | 7,031 | 5,422 |
| Bills bought in open market. .-. ...... Industrial advances. | 3,086 26,037 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,086 \\ 26,281 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,087 \\ 26,474 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,087 \\ 26,299 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,089 \\ 26,427 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,098 \\ 26,480 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,098 \\ 27,142 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,098 \\ 28,145 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,098 \\ 28,550 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,674 \\ 32,562 \end{array}$ |
| United States Government securitles-Bonds-Treasury notes_ | $\begin{array}{r} 379,960 \\ 1,443,363 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 379,960 \\ 1,443,363 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 379,960 \\ 1,443,363 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 378,077 \\ 1,443,363 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 378,077 \\ 1,443,363 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 378,077 \\ 1,443,363 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 378,077 \\ 1,443,363 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 378,077 \\ 1,443,363 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 378,077 \\ 1,443,363 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 225,753 \\ 1,646,009 \end{array}$ |
| Treasury bills. | 606,904 | 606,904 | 606,904 | 608,787 | 608,787 | 608,787 | 608,787 | 608,787 | 608,787 | 558,482 |
| Total U. S. Government securitles_ | 2,430,227 | 2,430,227 | 2,430,227 | 2,430,227 | 2,430,227 | 2,430,227 | 2,430,227 | 2,430,227 | 2,430,227 | 2,430,244 |
| Other securitles- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 81 |
| Tota bills and securit | 2,464,595 | 2,466,460 | 2,466,865 | 2,465,720 | 2,465,913 | 2,467,964 | 2,468,006 | 2,470,921 | 2,468,906 | 2,473,083 |
| Gold held abroad. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due from forelgn banks | ${ }^{221}$ | 3220 | 220 | 220 | 218 | ${ }^{216}$ | 277 | 217 | 217 | 645 |
| Federal Reserve notes of | 26,926 | 23,289 | 24,852 | 24,720 | 24,797 | 24,791 | 21,297 | 22,640 | 27,293 | 23,945 |
| Uncollected items | 718,925 | 573,938 | 556,847 | 573,806 | 654,301 | 841,169 | 592,617 | 622,578 | 578,531 | 599,082 |
| Bank premises. All other assets | 48,066 | $\begin{aligned} & 48,067 \\ & 40,988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48,067 \\ 40.255 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48,062 \\ & 39.116 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48,062 \\ 38.307 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,062 \\ 40,657 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48,060 \\ 39,247 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48,060 \\ 39,232 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48,059 \\ & 38,420 \end{aligned}$ | 50,274 42,518 |
| Total | 12,302,740 | 12,134,953 | 12,048,652 | 12,065,573 | 12,106,944 | 12,268,707 | 11,961,819 | 11,862,204 | 11,826,014 | 10,611,903 |
| LIABILITIES Federa IReserve notes in actual circulation | 4,134,270 | 4,142,981 | 4,134,747 | 4,086,242 | 4,091,064 | 4,093,187 | 4,077,724 | 4,049,143 | 4,033,849 | 3,570,416 |
| Deposits-Member banks' reserve account-..- <br> United States Treasurer-General account-- | $\begin{array}{r}6,850,652 \\ 50,485 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,824,565 \\ 54,589 \end{array}$ | $6,693,359$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,732,003 \\ 99,903 \end{gathered}$ | 6,693,447 | $6,616,920$ <br> 135 | 6,478,948 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6,356,952 } \\ \mathbf{2 5 2 , 7 3 7} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,224,640 | 5,781,642 $\mathbf{5 0 , 4 5 8}$ |
| Forelgn banks. | 52,702 | 48,804 |  |  | 83,337 | -88, ${ }^{1}$ | 195,786 | 51,950 | 84, | 50,458 |
| Other deposits | 143,893 | 142,440 | 153,316 | 154,170 | 163,492 | 159,828 | 197,022 | 181,873 | 190,268 | 232,142 |
| Total depos | 7,097,732 | 7,070,398 | 6,988,002 | 7,051,555 | 7,009,058 | 7,000,898 | 6,946,151 | 6,843,512 | 6,868,121 | 6,093,638 |
| Deferred availabillty items | 720,127 | 570,910 | 575,644 | 577,408 | 657,033 | 824,207 | 588,543 | 620,360 | 574,758 | 601,723 |
| Capital paid in- | 130,224 | 130,219 | 130,232 | 130,241 | 130,243 | 130,243 | 130,178 | 130,162 | 130.163 | 130,306 |
| Surplus (Section 7 ) | 145,501 | 145,501 | 145,501 | 145,501 | 145,501 | 145,501 | 145,501 | 145,501 | 145,501 | 144,893 |
| surplus (Section 13-1 | 27,088 | 27,088 | 27,088 | 27,088 | 27,088 | 27,088 | 27,088 | 27,088 | 27,088 | 23,457 |
| All other liabilities | 34,295 | $\begin{array}{r} 34,291 \\ 13,565 \end{array}$ | 34,237 13,201 | $\begin{gathered} 3,236 \\ 13,302 \end{gathered}$ | 34,236 12 | 34,242 13,341 | 34,242 12,392 | 34,241 12 | 34,241 12,293 | 30,700 16,770 |
| Total labillt | 12,302,740 | 12,134,953 | 12,048,652 | 12,065,573 | 12,106,944 | 12,268,707 | 11,961,819 | 11,862,204 | 11,826,014 | 10,611,903 |
| Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilitles ombined. | .1\% | 80.1\% | 80.1\% | 0.0\% | 80.0\% | 79.7\% | 79.8\% | 79.5\% | 79.5\% | 76.8\% |
| Commitments to make Industrial advances | 22,138 | † 22,436 | 22,574 | 22,790 | 22,774 | 23,086 | 22,906 | 23,307 | 23,397 | 27,486 |
| Maturity Distribution of Bills and Short- erm Securities- <br> 1-15 days bills discounted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-30 days bills discounted.- | 4,054 <br> 479 | 5,130 | 5,250 | 4,262 | 4,3377 | 6,579 | 5,834 | 7,628 | 5,264 | 3,566 |
| 31-60 days bills discounte | 386 | 860 | 788 | 594 | 1,077 | 527 | 576 | 601 | 76 | 162 |
| ${ }^{61-90}$ days bills discounte | 317 | 209 | 319 | 525 | 431 | 874 | 845 | 885 | 1,100 | 275 |
| Over 90 days bills discounte | 9 | 156 | 155 | 162 | 252 | 117 | 233 | 243 | 433 | 707 |
| Total bills discounted. | 5,245 | 6,866 | 7,077 | 6,107 | 6,170 | 8,159 | 7,539 | 9,451 | 7,031 | 5,422 |
| 1-15 days bills bought in open marke | 220 | 141 |  | 31 | 5 | 2,275 | 341 | 481 | 1,645 |  |
| $16-30$ days bills bought in open market | 158 | 204 | 264 | 154 | 67 | 31 | 717 | 716 | , 6 | 644 |
| ${ }^{31-60}$ days bills bought in open market | 116 | 227 | 174 | 285 | 278 | 295 | 282 | 198 | 784 | 2,350 |
| $61-90$ days bills bought in open market | 2,592 | 2,514 | 2,566 | 2,617 | 2,739 | 497 | 1,758 | 1,703 | 602 | 156 |
| Over 90 day |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total blls bought in open ma | 3,086 | 3,086 | 3,087 | 3,087 | 3,089 | 3,098 | 3,058 | 3,098 | 3,098 | 4,674 |
| 1-15 days industrial advance | 991 | 852 | 1,035 | 1,092 | 1,081 | 894 | 1,561 | 1,615 | 1,590 | 1,665 |
| ${ }_{31-60} 16$ days industrial advances | 348 | 433 | 457 | ${ }_{608} 301$ | 338 | 469 | 448 | ${ }_{5}^{312}$ | ${ }_{5}^{397}$ | 295 |
| 61-90 days industrial advance | 797 | 721 |  | ${ }_{984}$ | ${ }_{930}^{588}$ | 1 1,039 | ${ }_{1}{ }^{522} 19$ | 8512 | ${ }_{762}^{567}$ | 812 773 |
| Over 90 days industrial advances | 23,121 | 23,395 | 23,356 | 23,314 | 23.496 | 23,571 | 23,592 | 24,855 | 25,234 | a 29,017 |
| Tota lindustrial advances | 26,037 | 26,281 | 26,474 | 26,299 | 26,427 | 26,480 | 27,142 | 28,145 | 28,550 | 32,562 |
| ${ }^{1-15}$ days U. S. Government securities | 49,968 | 42,362 | 34,319 | 37,521 | 40,187 | 35,561 | 38,559 | 39,009 | 42,093 | 32,550 |
| ${ }_{31} 13-30$ days U. S. Government securities | 139,372 | 44,586 | 49,968 | 42,362 | 34,319 | 37,521 | 40,187 | 31,795 | 34,793 | 111,110 |
| S1-60 days U. S. Government securitles | 32,521 143,297 | 156,053 43,749 | 168,653 26,739 | 184,628 28,951 | 189,340 | 86,948 156,053 | 84,287 | 76,383 | 71,006 | 59,320 |
| Over 90 days U. S. Government securitie | 2,065,069 | 2,143,477 | 2,150,548 | 2,136,765 | 2,133,860 | 2,114,144 | 2,098,541 | 2,098,412 | 2,092,995 | 2,164,521 |
| Total U. S. Government securities | 2,430,227 | 2,430,227 | 2,430,227 | 2,430,227 | 2,430,227 | 2,430,227 | 2,430,227 | 2,430,227 | 2,430,227 | 2,430,244 |
| 1-15 days other securltes. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{16-30}$ days other securitie |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61-90 days other securities- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 90 days other securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 181 |
| Total other securitles. |  | ----- | ---- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 181 |
| Federal Reserve Notes- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent | 4,466,513 | 4,443,261 | 4,397,757 | 4,388,746 | 4,399,643 |  |  | 4,346,943 |  |  |
| Held by Foderal Reserve Bank....-.- | 332,243 | 300,280 | 263,010 | 302,504 | 308,579 | 285,803 | 290,969 | 297,800 | 312,751 | 303,781 |
| In actual circulation | 4,134,270 | 4,142,981 | 4,134,747 | 4,086,242 | 4,091,064 | 4,093,187 | 4,077,724 | 4,049,143 | 4,033,849 | 3,570,416 |
| Collateral Held by Agent as Security for Notes Issued to Bank- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold ctfs, on hand and due from U. S. Treas.by elliglble paper. | 4,437,838 ${ }^{3,534}$ | 4,395,838 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,369,838 \\ 5,289 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,365,838 \\ 4,361 \end{array}$ | 4,360,838 4,445 0 | $4,362,838$ 6,590 | 4,348,838 | $4,337,838$ 5,306 88 | 4,327,838 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,779,343 \\ \mathbf{3 , 8 8 2} \end{array}$ |
| United States Government socurities.-. | 84,000 | 93,000 | 93,000 | 93,000 | 98,000 | 88,000 | 93,000 | 88,000 | 88,000 | 125,900 |
|  | 4,525,372 | 4,493,985 | 4,468,127 | 4,463,199 | 4,463,283 | 4,457,428 | 4,447,720 | 4,431,144 | 4,421,282 | 3,909,125 |

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. $\dagger$ Revised figure.
x These are certiflcates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.00 eents on Jan. 31, 1934, these eertincates belng worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as proflts by the Treasury under
he 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 nov. 18. 1936

| Three Ciphers (000) Omitted <br> F'ederal Reserve Bank of - | Total | Boston | New York | Phtla. | Cleveland | Richmond | Atlanta | Chtcajo | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Ctiv | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { RESOURCES }}{\text { Gold certifleates } \cdot \text { on hand and due }}$ from United States Treasury Redemption fund-Fed. Res. notes.Other cash * | \$ | \$ | \$ | S | S | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|  | 8,730,839 ${ }_{12}$ | ${ }^{577,778} 1.590$ | $3,322,430$ 1,136 | 496,503 293 | 646,951 | 293;654 | 232,221 ${ }_{2,447}$ | 1,718,330 | 252,195 | 176,575 702 | $\begin{array}{r}252,778 \\ \hline 767\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 165,849 \\ 253 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}595,575 \\ 1,694 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 12,585 \\ 258,858 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,590 \\ 28,622 \end{array}$ | 63,133 | $\begin{array}{r} 293 \\ 30,103 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 767 \\ 21,670 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 595 \\ 14,821 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2,487 11,838 | $\begin{array}{r} 699 \\ 26.788 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1,648 <br> 15,626 | 6,291 <br> 702 | $\begin{array}{r}14,138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,306 | 18,522 |
| Total reserves <br> Bilis discounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct and (or) fully guaranteed. Other bills dilscounted. <br> Total bills discounted | 9,002,282 | 607,990 | 3,386,699 | 526,899 | 669,388 | 309,070 | 246,506 | 1,745,811 | 269,469 | 183,568 | 267,683 | 173,408 | 615,791 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,345 1,900 | 492 37 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,288 \\ & 1,520 \end{aligned}$ | 185 47 | 80 46 | 12 22 |  | 58 | 101 45 | 12 | 65 <br> 14 | $\stackrel{2}{47}$ | 45 35 |
|  | 5,245 | 529 | , 808 | 232 | 126 | 34 | 92 | 58 | 146 | 12 | 79 | 49 | 80 |
| Blis bought in open ma | 3,08 | 225 | 1,098 | 317 | 262 | 120 | 108 | 540 | 88 | ${ }^{61}$ | 87 | 88 | 818 |
| Industrial advances. <br> U. s. Government securities: <br> Bonds. <br> Treasury notes <br> Treasury bills | 26,03 | 2,904 | 6,409 | ,013 | ,262 | ,789 |  | ,540 | 8 | 1,103 | 814 |  |  |
|  | 379,960 | 27, | 100 | 32,675 | 38,425 | 19,623 | 15,508 | 44,39 | 18,107 | 14,182 | 19,677 | 15,734 |  |
|  | 1,443,363 | 103,456 | 383,222 | 124,124 | 145,968 | 74,543 | 58,910 | 168,63 | 68,781 | 53,872 | 74,748 | 59,770 | 127,335 |
|  | 606,904 | 43,500 | 161,138 | 52,191 | 61,376 | 31,344 | 24,770 | 70,907 | 28,921 | 22,653 | 31,430 | 25,133 | 53,541 |
| Total U. S. Govt. securitles..-- | 2,430,227 | 174,190 | 645,243 | 208,990 | 245,769 | 125,510 | 99,188 | 283,933 | 115,809 | 90,707 | 125,855 | 100,637 | 214,396 |
| tal b | 2,464,595 | 177,848 | 656,558 | 214,552 |  | 128,453 | 99,886 |  | 116,529 |  |  | 102,181 | 216,503 |
| Due from forele | $\begin{array}{r} 221 \\ 26,926 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26 3,502 | $1,728$ | ,336 | 1,663 |  | 15 3,385 |
| Fed. Res. notes of |  | [ $\begin{array}{r}339 \\ 76653\end{array}$ | 7,462 174,336 | - 52,380 | 68,479 | 61,332 | 1,694 27,431 | 3,502 93,955 | 1,728 30,913 | 20,862 | 43,596 | 30,737 | - 38,261 |
| Bank premises | 718,925 48,066 | 3,113 | 10,860 | 5,078 | 6,525 | 2,919 | 2,284 | 4,833 | 2,453 | 1,534 | 3,361 | 1,526 | 3,580 |
| All other resour | 41,725 | 485 | 31,552 | 3,098 | 1,746 | 1,203 | 1,412 | 605 | 322 | 302 | 30 | 317 | 380 |
| tal resour | 12,302,740 | 866,445 | 4,267,5 | 802,79 | 995,18 | 5,79 | 379,221 | 2,134,64 | 421,418 | 299,488 | 443,44 | 308,826 | 77,915 |
| R. notes in actual circulat | 4,134,270 | 361,883 | 852,20 | 301,64 | 399,29 | 204,424 | 186,89 | 931,750 | 181,363 | 133,219 | 157,423 | 92,324 | 331,848 |
| Deposits: | $\begin{array}{r}6,850,652 \\ 50,485 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 396,670 | 3,016,530 | 403,923 | 458,336 | 216,682 | 142,597 | 1,051,709 | 184,717 | 128,434 | 227, | 164,160 | 5 |
| U. S. Treasurer-General account- |  | 2,445 | 10,034 | 2,775 | 88.766 | 4,271 | 1.485 | 1,051,599 | 2,741 | 2.508 | 2,94 | 3,252 | 4,663 |
| Forelgn bank. | 52,702143,893 | 3,860 | 19,579 | 4.851 | 4,799 | 2,295 | 1,825 | 6,051 | 1,565 | 1,252 | 1,513 | 1,513 | 3,599 |
| Other deposits |  | 4,489 | 68,484 | 1,830 | 24,359 | 3,549 | 7,133 | 1.690 | 7,792 | 4,234 | 816 | 3,186 | 16,331 |
| Total depos | 7,097,732 | 407,464 | 3,114,627 | 413,379 | 496,260 | 226,79 | 153,040 | 1,064,049 | 196,815 | 136,428 | 232,611 | 172,111 | 484,151 |
| Deferred avallab | 720,12 | 73,109 | 175,481 | 54,462 | 68,120 | 59,684 | 25,859 | 94,794 | 32,943 | 20,580 | 43,657 | 33,310 | 38,128 |
| Capital pald in. | 130,224 | 9,397 | 50,240 | 12,207 | 12,569 | 4,716 | 4,255 | 12,188 | 3,756 | 2,948 | 3,952 | 3,822 | 10,174 |
| Surplus (Section 7 | $\begin{array}{r}145,501 \\ 27,088 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9,902 | 50,825 | 13,406 | 14,371 | 5,186 | 5,616 | 21,350 1 1 | 4,655 | 3,149 1 1 | 3,613 <br> 1,142 | 3,783 1,252 | 9,645 1,696 |
| Surplus (Soction 13-B) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,573 | 946 | 1,420 | +840 | 1,328 | 1,849 |
| Reserve for contling All other lishlities | 34,295 13,503 | 1,513 303 | 8,849 7,584 | 3,000 470 | 3,453 | 1,304 | 2,563 | 1,553 | 946 <br> 394 | 1,441 | 209 | 1,898 | 1,824 |
| Total llablilties. $\qquad$ <br> Commitments to make industrial advances $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} \hline 12,302,740 \\ 22,138 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 866,445 <br> 2,385 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,267,552 \\ 0,016 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 802,798 | 995,184 <br> 1,359 | 505,798 <br> 2,375 | 379,221300 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 2,134,648 \\ 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 421,418 <br> 1,287 | 299,488 | 443,447351 | 308,826 | $\begin{array}{r} 877,915 \\ 4,202 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * "Other cash" does not Include Federal Reserve notes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Three Ciphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Richmond | Atlanta | Chicajo | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Fran. |
| Federal Reserve notes: Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{s} \\ 4,466,513 \\ 332,243 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 385,971 \\ 24,088 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8} \\ 960,677 \\ 108,475 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{S} \\ 316,260 \\ 14,617 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8} \\ 426,677 \\ 27,383 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8}, 976 \\ 217,972 \\ 13,552 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$, \\ 208,950 \\ 22,053 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{\$}, 202 \\ 970,202 \\ 38,452 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{S} \\ 191,147 \\ 9,784 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 136,953 \\ 3,734 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 168,289 \\ 10,866 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{s} \\ 100,198 \\ 7,874 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{s} \\ \begin{array}{r} 383,213 \\ 51,365 \end{array} \end{array}$ |
| ld by Federal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In actual circulation. | 4,134,270 | 361,883 | 852,202 | 301,643 | 399,294 | 204,42 | 186,897 | 931,750 | 181,363 | 133,219 | 157, | 92,32 | 331,848 |
| ollateral held by Agent as sec for notes issued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certifleates on hand and due from United States Treasury | $\begin{array}{r} 4,437,838 \\ 3,534 \\ 84,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 396,000 \\ 492 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 965,706 \\ 2,444 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 318,000 \\ 185 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 430,000 \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 219,000 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 166,000 \\ 45,000 \end{array}$ | 986,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 166,632 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 133,000 \\ \hdashline- \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 167,000 \\ 6.000 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101,500 \\ 34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 389,000 \\ 45 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -7,000 |  |  |  |
| Total collateral | 4,525,372 | 396,492 | 968,150 | 318,185 | 430,080 | 219,012 | 211,075 | 986,000 | 196,734 | 139,000 | 170,065 | 101,534 | 389,045 |

## 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 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comment of the Board of Governors of, the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of Current Events and Discussions, immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later.


 demand deposits," I furthermore, has been changed In two respoects in in acoordance with provisions of the Banking Act of 1935: Frrst, it includes Unitea States Government
 comparable with thosese sionown prior to Aus. 23.1 . 1335 . The
 represents funds recelved, on bllls payable and rediscounts, from the Federal Reserve banks and from other sources. Figures are shown also for "Capital account," "Other assets-net," and "Other liablilities." By "Other assets-net" is meant the aggregate of all assets not otherwise specified, less cash items reported as on hand or in process
of collecton which have been deducted from demand deposits. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES, BY DISTRIGTS, ON NOV. 101936 (In Millions of Dollara)

| Federal Resetve District- | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | mond | Atlanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Pran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans and investments-total_ | $\stackrel{\underset{22,488}{\mathbf{s}}}{ }$ | $\underset{1,221}{\$}$ | ${ }_{9,523}^{\text {8 }}$ | 1,181 | 1,841 | \$662 | \$ 587 | \$3,012 | ${ }_{\$ 667}$ | ${ }_{5}{ }_{414}$ | ${ }^{\$} 689$ | \$ 507 | $\stackrel{\text { 2,184 }}{ }$ |
| Loans to brokers and dealers: In New York City $\qquad$ | ${ }_{216}^{938}$ | 13 | 07 |  |  |  |  | 39 |  |  | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ |  | 13 |
| Outside New York City-.------ Loans on securities to others (exce | 216 | 27 | 80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| banks)....- | 2,025 | 148 | 845 | 148 | 221 | 67 |  | 196 29 | 72 9 | $\stackrel{30}{9}$ | ${ }_{26}^{46}$ | 41 | ${ }_{23} 5$ |
| Acceptances and com'l paper bought- | 326 | 45 | 144 241 | ${ }_{62}^{22}$ | 181 | 26 | 25 |  | 44 | 6 |  | 23 | 365 |
|  | 1,144 | $\stackrel{8}{2}$ | 39 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 10 |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Other loans.- | 4,045 | 314 | 1,581 | 182 | 208 | 111 | 165 | 533 | 138 | 124 | 143 | 180 | 386 |
| U. S. Government direct obligations. | 9,267 | 417 | 3,975 | 333 | 888 | 293 |  | 1,589 | $\begin{array}{r}224 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 181 | 260 50 | 185 | 713 |
| Obligations fully guar. by U. S. Govt- | 1,258 | 155 | $\begin{array}{r}1,208 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 92 308 | ${ }_{268}^{56}$ | 78 | 85 | 391 | 108 | 47 | 139 | 51 | ${ }_{361}^{159}$ |
| Other securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reserve with F'ederal Reserve Bank. | 5,462 | 293 | 2,713 | 282 | 337 | 142 19 |  | 865 66 | 130 |  | 153 | 104 | 281 |
| Cash in vault .-.-----1---- | 403 2,440 | 125 139 | $\begin{array}{r}71 \\ 191 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 17 168 | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 262 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 167 | 122 | $\begin{array}{r}66 \\ 454 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 146 | 91 | 273 | 185 | 242 |
| Balance with domestle banks | 2,440 1,299 | 139 78 | 191 529 | 168 | ${ }_{107}^{262}$ | 167 40 | 40 | 102 | 144 | 17 | 24 | 29 | 222 |
| Other assets-net ${ }_{\text {LIAB }}{ }^{-1} \bar{L} I T I E S^{--}$ | 1,299 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted. | 15,379 | 1,046 | 6,934 | 820 <br> 278 | 1,082 | 427 198 | 178 | 2,315 | 180 | 122 | 147 | ${ }_{121}$ | 1,022 |
| Time deposits --...----.--- | 5,022 | 283 | 141 | 278 62 | 13 57 | 138 | 10 40 | 109 | 11 |  | 20 | 38 | 71 |
| United States Government deposits.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic banks. | 6,234 | 249 | 2,614 | 324 | 373 | 247 |  |  | 283 | 13 | 399 | 1 | 304 15 |
| Furelgn banks. | 56 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borrowings.-- | 868 |  |  | 22 | 15 |  |  | 31 |  |  |  |  | 333 |
| Capltal account | 3,537 | 233 | 1,576 | 226 | 339 | 90 | 86 | 355 | 85 | 56 | 90 | 78 | 323 |

[^2]
# Stock and Bond Sales-New York Stock Exchange DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY 

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


# AbBott, Proctor $\&$ Paine 

Members New York Stock Exchange and other leading exchanges
Commission orders executed in
Stocks, Bonds, Commodities for institutions and individuals
New York - Chicago - Boston - Buffalo - Montreal - Toronto - Cleveland - Indianapolis - Richmond, Va. - Norfolk, Va.






\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Low and high sale prices－PER Share，not per cent} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Sales } \\
\& \text { for } \\
\& \text { fore } \\
\& \text { Week }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Range Since Jan. } 1 \\
\& \text { On Basts of } 100 \text {-Share Lots }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ranje for Previous} \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Monday } \\
\& \text { Nov. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Tuesday } \\
\& \text { Nov. } 17
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Wednesday \\
Nov． 18
\end{tabular} \& Thursday Nov． 19 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Friday } \\
\& \text { Nov. } 20
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& Lowest \& Highest \& Lowest \& Highest \\
\hline \＄per share \& \＄per share \& \＄\(p\) \& \＄per share \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& 5455 \& \& \& \& 2，500 \& \& 3412 \& 1478
578
Not
N
5 \& \& ec \\
\hline \& \& 54 \& \& \& \({ }^{543_{8}}\) \& \({ }^{2,500}\) \& Magma Copper－－．－．－．－－－100 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{*}^{1618} 817\) \&  \& \({ }_{12}\) \& \({ }_{16}^{174}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline － \& \({ }^{1518}\) \& \& \& \& \({ }^{43_{4}} 14{ }^{1484}\) \& 1，600 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 14 \& \({ }_{3}{ }_{3}^{51}{ }_{8}{ }^{2}\) \& \({ }^{5}\) \&  \& \(3^{3} 4\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{3} 10{ }_{18} 1\) \& 101810 \& \({ }_{1014}\) \& 104 \& \({ }_{10} 3^{3}\) \& 103 \& 10 \& M \& \(2_{2}\) Apr 30 \& 1234 \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{4218}\) \& \& 21 \& \({ }^{218}\) \& 研 \& \({ }^{* 218}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& Dee \\
\hline 1118

3312 \& ${ }_{33}^{118}$ \& ${ }_{33}$ \& ${ }_{34}^{11}$ \& ${ }_{* 34}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 12 \\ 35\end{array}$ \& \& \& $18{ }^{88}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{233}^{10}$ Dee <br>
\hline \& ＊3 \& ${ }^{3} 5$ \& ${ }_{54}{ }^{312}$ \& ${ }_{54}$ \&  \& 0 \& \& 21 \& \& \& 378
$3^{78} \mathrm{Deo}^{\text {Deo }}$
4514
Deo <br>
\hline ${ }^{523} 4$ \& ${ }_{23}^{53}{ }_{8}^{54}$ \& 24 \& ${ }^{5412}$ \& ${ }_{248}$ \& ${ }_{2318}^{53}$ \& 41，000 \& $\xrightarrow{M a r 112-R 0 c}$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline － \& 8 8 \& ${ }_{41}^{818} 8$ \& \& \& \& 3， 120
14,300 \& Martin－Parry Corp＿－No par \& ${ }_{2712}^{61}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{33}^{11} 7_{8}$ Deo <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 6612 \& 6714 \& \& \& \& \& ， 00 \& May Department stores＿．．． 10 \& ${ }^{4314} 4{ }^{1}$ May 4 \& \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{* 4}^{18}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{* 4612}^{1734} 8$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}1734 & 18 \\ 463_{8} & 4688\end{array}$ \& 178 \& \[
000

\] \& Maytag Co－－－－－－－－－No Nar \& $131_{2}$ Apr 30 \& $\begin{array}{lll}211_{2} & \text { Feb } 28 \\ 55 & \text { Feb } 28\end{array}$ \& \[

3_{3}^{53_{2}}{ }_{Jan}^{Jan}
\] \& ${ }_{54}^{20} \begin{gathered}\text { Nov } \\ \text { Oot }\end{gathered}$ <br>

\hline \& \& \& ＊ \& ${ }_{15}{ }^{15}$ \& \&  \& \& ${ }_{44}^{44}$ Nov 20 \& ${ }^{012}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Apr}{ }^{8} 8$ \& \& ${ }_{55}^{54}$ Oot <br>

\hline 3 \& ${ }_{34}^{109}$ \& \& ＊109 ${ }_{35}$ \& | 109 |
| :--- |
| $353_{4}$ |
| 109 |
| 86 | \& 110 \& 000 \& \& $\begin{array}{cc}103 & \text { Jan } \\ 29 \\ \text { Feb } 24\end{array}$ \&  \& －${ }^{8812}{ }^{842} \mathrm{Jan}$ Mar \& ${ }_{\text {103 }}^{103}$ June <br>

\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{29}^{213} 4$ \& \& \& 14，000 \& $\ddagger$ \& ${ }_{92}^{214}$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& ${ }_{42}$ \& 4318 \& ${ }_{45}{ }^{99}$ \&  \& \& ，000 \& \& \& | 101 |
| :--- |
| 46 |
| Nov 18 |
| 18 | \& \& <br>

\hline \& 22 \& $2{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }_{431}^{221}$ \&  \& \& 明 \& M \& ${ }^{16}$ \& ${ }_{29}^{24}$ \&  \& Deo <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{963}$ \& ${ }_{96}^{4}$ \& \& ${ }_{9614}^{411_{4}}$ \& 96 \& \& Marntyre Porcupine M1nes－－5 \& A \& ${ }_{11812}{ }^{4}{ }^{\text {Jan }} 3$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& $13^{78}$ \& 141 \& 131 \& ${ }^{1318}$ \& 81，500 \& \& ${ }^{88_{8}}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& －4，600 \& ${ }^{83}$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ＊10 \& \& 10710 \& \& 103 \& \& \& － \& 9 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 119 \& \& \& 1 \& \& \& ${ }_{9712}^{123} \mathrm{~J}$ \& ${ }_{121}^{213_{8}}$ \& \&  <br>
\hline ${ }_{*} 8^{18} 8_{4}{ }_{4} 89$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& M \& \& 121 \& \& <br>
\hline $10{ }^{18}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}105_{8} & 111_{8} \\ 9384 \\ 984\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& － \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ＊40 \& ＊41 \&  \& ${ }_{42}$ \& \& \& 1，240 \& \& \& \& \& Oct <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{4}^{428_{8}}$ Deo <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& ${ }_{441}^{281}{ }_{45}^{29}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}2918 & 30 \\ 45 \\ 45\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{44}^{2812}{ }_{4}^{29} 4$ \& \& \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
11,200 \\
2,000
\end{array}
$$ \& Mid－Continent Petrol．．．．－

Midiand Steel Prod

par \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& x 171_{4} \\
& 215 \\
& 215 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline 11 \& ${ }^{118} 118$ \& 119 \& \& \& ${ }_{* 102}^{121} 12$ \& \& \& ${ }_{88}^{110}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline ＊112 \& 11 \& \& $109{ }_{4}$ \& $109{ }_{2}$ \& 11011014 \& 1，400 \& Minn－Honeywell Regu－Nopar \& ${ }_{765}{ }^{\text {A }}$ \& 112 No \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{125} 126$ \& 124 \& $1221_{2} 12$ \& \& \& \& \&  \& 10644 Jun \& 126 Nov 10 \& \& <br>
\hline $7^{788} 7^{788}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Minn Moline \& 612 \& \& \& <br>
\hline 882 \& ${ }_{412}^{6912}$ \& \& \& 7112 \&  \& － 1700 \& ${ }_{\text {Mrener }}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{18 \\ 18 \\ 2_{8} \\ \text { Jul }}}$ \& \％ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{*}^{* 318}$ \& \& \& 00 \& \& ${ }_{22}^{21,}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 7 \& \& \& \& \& 7 7， \&  \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 27 \& 27 \& ${ }^{2734} 28{ }^{2878}$ \& \& 27 \& \& 9，50 \& Pre \& \& $33^{3} 8 \mathrm{Oct} 16$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& ${ }_{6}^{28}$ \& \& \& 2，200 \& $\ddagger \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{378}^{2}$ Se \& $7{ }^{3} 4$ \& \& ${ }^{31}$ Jan <br>
\hline 24 \& 2512 \& ${ }^{271}$ \& \& $2{ }^{263}$ \& \& 19，6 \& M \& 1978 \& \& \& ${ }^{23}$ Nov <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 6212 6 \& \& \&  \& ${ }_{* 43}^{643888585}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}6312 & 644 \\ 43\end{array}$ \& \& Mor \& ${ }_{42}^{35{ }^{3} 4} \mathrm{~N}$ \& ${ }_{98}{ }_{4}$ \& \& ${ }^{46}{ }^{408}{ }^{\text {deo }}$ <br>
\hline ＊6814 6 \& ${ }^{6912}$ ． 6 \& ${ }^{693} 4$ \& ${ }^{70}$ \& ${ }^{693} 4$ \& \& \& Morri \& $\mathrm{COH}_{2} \mathrm{~J}$ \& $71 . \mathrm{Feb} 25$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{11_{18}}$ \& ${ }_{40}^{11_{88}}{ }^{41}$ \& ${ }_{41}^{118}{ }^{18}$ \&  \& 118
4012
418 \& ${ }_{393_{4}}^{118} 411$ \& 71，300 \& Moth \& $3_{8}^{3}$ Apr 30 \& ${ }_{4312}^{178}$ Oect 19 \& ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ \& ${ }^{1318}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{2444} 4{ }^{2538}$ \& $25^{3} 8$ \& 25 \& \& $x 251_{8}{ }^{261_{4}}$ \& \& 14，700 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& $37{ }^{3}{ }_{4}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{3384}^{9412}$ \& ${ }_{33}^{944}$ \& \& \& \& 260 \& Muns \& ${ }_{21}^{70}$ \& \& \& $1{ }^{2}$ Deo <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{77}^{333_{4}}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{8751}^{34}$ \& \& 1，600 \& Muns \& ${ }_{444}^{21}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& \& $13{ }_{4}^{1} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& ${ }^{2612}$ Deo <br>
\hline \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 102 \& \& \& <br>

\hline $$
j^{58} \quad{ }_{60}^{2118}
$$ \& ${ }_{59}^{21}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {Murr }}$ \& ${ }_{43}^{14}$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 17 \\ 38\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{1714}$ \& 析 \& \& ${ }_{* 39} 17{ }^{3}$ \& 17 \& \& Nash \& ${ }^{15}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{1912}^{12}$ Jan <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{169}^{39}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 888 \& \& 2712 <br>
\hline 12 \& $12^{33_{4}}$ \& 13 \& \& \& \& 21， \& Nat \& ${ }^{2}$ \& ${ }_{15} 5^{5} \mathrm{Mar} 9$ \& \& 14. <br>
\hline \& \& \& 33 \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{2833_{4}}$ \& \& \& 3638 Nov <br>
\hline 5312 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  <br>
\hline \& \& \& $26{ }^{8}$ \& \& \& 28，600 \& Nat \& $\begin{array}{ll}21 & \text { Apr } \\ 21\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{281}{ }^{31}$ \& \& ${ }_{2218}^{232}$ Dec <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}{ }^{10972}{ }^{10} 112$ \& \& 1211 \& 110 \& 11.111 \& 110 \& 10 \& $7 \%$ \& ${ }^{1073_{4}}$ ott \& $112^{3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& 108 \& $1131{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{2}$ \& 223 \& ${ }^{2358}$ \& ${ }^{108} 8108$ \& ${ }^{213_{4}}{ }^{431}$ \& \& \&  \& ${ }_{10}^{10712} \mathrm{Janan}$ \& ${ }_{\text {2414 }}^{12}$ Nove \& \& <br>
\hline 30 \& ${ }_{3058}$ \& 313 \& \& ${ }_{3078}^{2074}$ \& \& \& Nat Distil Prod \& ${ }^{255} 53$ June \& \& ${ }^{2318} 8$ \& 3412 Nov <br>
\hline 1212 \&  \&  \& ${ }_{35}^{3214}$ \& ${ }_{*_{35}{ }_{31} 1_{2}{ }^{2}}{ }_{36}^{3214}$ \& 3538 \& \& Nat Enam \＆Sta \& \& \& 21 May \& ${ }^{3212}$ July <br>
\hline 1654 \& ${ }_{* 16514}^{3180}$ \& ${ }_{1667_{8}}$ \& 35 \& 16514170 \& ${ }_{* 16514}^{34} 170$ \& 2， \& ${ }^{\text {Pr}}$ \& 155 \& 168 \& 150 \&  <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Preferr \& $1373_{4}{ }^{\text {J }}$ \& 147 No \& ${ }_{47}^{158} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& ${ }^{14012}$ July <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1438 Aug <br>

\hline crer ${ }^{11_{2}}$ \& ${ }_{34}{ }^{4}$ \& ${ }_{34}{ }^{3} 78$ \&  \& ${ }_{1}^{158} 7$ \& $1{ }^{1}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,700 \\
& 5,000
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& Na \& \&  \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12 \\
& 3_{4} \text { Nov } \\
& 204
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline ${ }^{4}$ \& 7 \& $721_{4}^{42} 7$ \& \& \& \& \& Natio \& ${ }^{173}$ \& \& \& $8^{833_{4}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Nov}}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{124}^{6812}{ }^{6}$ \& ${ }_{120}^{6612}$ \& ${ }_{12414}^{6714}$ \& ${ }^{694}{ }^{694} \quad 125$ \& \& ${ }_{123}^{67}$ \& 2，60 \& ${ }_{\text {NT }}$ \& 19 \& \& ${ }_{36}^{98}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{14}$ \& 113 \& ${ }_{113}{ }_{4}$ \& $1{ }^{178}$ \& \& 113 \& \& National Te \& 778 \& ${ }_{1214}{ }^{\text {N }}$ N \& ${ }_{x 814}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{1218}$ \& 124 \& $123^{3}$ \& 1212 \& \& ${ }^{1212}$ \& ${ }_{2}^{2,800}$ \& Natomas Co \& 10 \& ${ }_{5}^{134}{ }^{14}$ Ja \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{63}{ }^{63} 4$ \& \& \& ${ }_{62}{ }_{6}{ }^{51} 4$ \& 1，100 \& Newbe \& ${ }_{41}^{324}{ }^{3} \mathrm{AD}$ \& ${ }_{6414}{ }^{59}$ \& ${ }_{431}^{21}{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }^{411_{4}} \mathbf{\text { Deo }}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& 107 \& ＊2 \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}108 & 1082 \\ * 202\end{array}$ \& 100 \& 5\％ \& 10412 \& 109 \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{211}$ \& ${ }_{21}^{22}$ \& 20 \& \&  \& 41，900 \& $\ddagger$ Ne \& ${ }_{9}^{1014} \mathrm{Feb}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline 7834 \& 80 \& $80{ }^{3} 4.82$ \&  \& 79.80 \& 80 \& \& N \& ${ }^{3212} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& 8 \& 1812 M \& v <br>
\hline ${ }^{4212} 4{ }^{43}$ \& ${ }^{423} 4$ \& ${ }^{4378} 4$ \& ${ }^{435}$ \& ${ }_{4258}^{43} 4$ \& 42 \& 71 \& N \& ${ }^{277_{4}}$ \& ${ }^{4958}$ \& ${ }_{6}^{1214}$ \& ee <br>

\hline | 40 |
| :--- |
| 80 |
| 80 | \& ${ }_{78}^{39}$ \& ${ }_{79}^{4012}$ \& ${ }_{8234}^{4314}$ \& ${ }_{8212}^{4318}$ \& ${ }_{81}^{403_{4}}$ \& 5,400

4,800 \&  \& ${ }_{3612}^{174}$ \& \& 8 \& <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{ccc}812 & 51 \\ { }^{515} & 51 \\ 15\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{5} 5$ \& \& \& ${ }^{8212} 8{ }^{63}$ \& \& ， 680 \& New York D \& \& \& ${ }_{2} 8$ \&  <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{130} 1{ }^{15}$ \& $15{ }^{1} 4$ \& 1512 \&  \& 1578 \& ${ }_{1308_{8}}^{1912}$ \& 50 \&  \& 119 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $10 \%$ non－9 \& ${ }_{12}^{119}$ Jan 20 \& 138 Sep \& ${ }_{1144}{ }^{\text {Ma }}$ \& ${ }_{11414}{ }^{139}$ <br>
\hline $\mathrm{il}_{81} 1_{11_{8}}$ \& \& ${ }^{18} 8{ }_{8}{ }_{8}$ \& \& \& $2{ }^{2}$ \& 13，600 \& $\ddagger \mathrm{N}$ Y Investors $\mathrm{Inc} . .-\mathrm{No}$ o par \& 1 Jan 2 \& ${ }_{214}{ }^{\text {Feb }} 5$ \& ${ }_{14}{ }^{\text {May }}$ \& ${ }_{114}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Deo}$ <br>
\hline 100 \& ${ }^{3}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& N Y Lacka \＆Western－－－ 100 \& 90 Jan 10 \& ${ }^{9914} 5$ \& ${ }^{96}{ }^{28}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& ＊478 \&  \& $$
{ }_{53}^{105}
$$ \& 101 \& \& 5 \& \& ${ }_{4}^{788}$ \& 1412 \& ${ }_{2}{ }_{28}$ \& Nov <br>

\hline \&  \& \& \& ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{414}^{4}$ \& \& $\xrightarrow{2,00}{ }_{9}^{2}$ \& N \& \& 582 Feb 24
1588 Mar
13 \& ${ }_{8}$ \& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{* 75}^{1214}{ }_{83}^{1318}$ \& ${ }_{* 75}^{12^{3} 4}{ }_{83}^{13}$ \& 12 \& ${ }_{83}^{1214}$ \& \& \& \& Ma \& ${ }_{99}^{1588888}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{103} 1031031$ \& 10312104 \& ${ }_{* 98} 104$ \& 02 \& ${ }_{* 98} 102$ \& 102 \& 170 \& N Y Steam \＄6 pref．－．－．No par \& 83 Mar \& 104 Nov \& ${ }^{69}$ June \& ${ }^{9212}$ July <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}{ }_{*}{ }_{4}{ }_{18}$ \& ＊10512 107 \& ${ }_{* 105}^{* 105} 108$ \& \&  \& 106 \& \& $\ddagger$ \＄7 18t preterred－－．－No par \& ${ }_{\text {931 }}{ }_{11} 1_{8} \mathrm{Ap}$ \&  \& ${ }^{79}{ }^{34}$ May \&  <br>
\hline 30 \& ＊300 304 \& ${ }^{304}$ \& ${ }^{30} 3^{13_{4}} 30{ }^{134}$ \& ${ }_{* 298}{ }^{158} 80{ }^{10}$ \& 18 \& 800 \& Norfolk $\&$ Western－．－．－－－－100 \& $210{ }^{1 / 8}$ Jan \& $310{ }^{1}$ \& ${ }^{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }^{218}{ }^{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{D}$ Dec <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \&  \& 78．000 \& North American Co．．．－No par
Preferred－－－－－－ \& ${ }_{5234}^{2318} \mathrm{~A}$ \& ${ }_{59}^{3512}$ \& ${ }_{3512}^{9} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{55}^{28}{ }_{5}{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{8}$ \& 10 \& \& ${ }_{78}{ }^{8} \mathrm{Dee}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{103} 103{ }^{10012}$ \& \& 1031 \& ${ }^{218}$ \& 10 \& \& \& \& Jan \& ${ }_{103}^{10612}$ Novly \& \& ${ }_{99}{ }^{02}$ Nov <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 33 \& North Central－－－．－．．－－－－10 \& ${ }_{23}^{972}{ }^{971}$ Apry \& ${ }^{3} 4$ \& \& ${ }_{2514}{ }^{\text {Aug }}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 5212 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 0 \& \& ${ }^{7}{ }^{7}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{5212}$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{* 2614}^{33_{4}}{ }_{28}^{488_{4}}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{27}{ }^{33} 4{ }^{27}$ \& 7 \& \& \& ${ }_{19}^{2}$ J \& ${ }^{412}$ \& ${ }_{20}{ }^{118}$ \&  <br>
\hline ${ }^{133_{4}} 14{ }^{14}$ \& $14.14{ }^{14}$ \& \& \&  \& ${ }_{1378}^{278} 14{ }^{141_{8}}$ \& 32.900 \& \& ${ }_{1218}^{19}$ A \& ${ }^{2}$ \& ${ }_{94}{ }_{4} \mathrm{M}$ \& 1144 <br>
\hline 14584484 \& 4578 \& 4614 \& $47{ }_{4712}$ \& ${ }_{4514}$ \& ${ }_{4514}$ \& 2.000 \& Oliver Farm Ea \& ${ }_{241} 1_{8}$ Jan 6 \& ${ }^{544_{8}^{2} \mathrm{May}}$ \& 16140 \& 2714 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{LOW and high sale prices-PER Share, not per cent} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Sales } \\
\& \text { one } \\
\& \text { Week }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
stocks \\
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\text { Range Since Jan. } 1
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range for Previous
Year 1935} \\
\hline Saturday
Nov. 14 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Monday } \\
\& \text { Nov. } 16
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Tuesday \\
Nov. 17
\end{tabular} \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\text { Wednes } 18 y \\
\text { Nov. } 1
\end{array}\right.
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Thursday } \\
\& \text { Nov. } 19
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Friday } \\
\& \text { Nov. } 20
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& Lowest \& Hiohest \& Lowe \& nest \\
\hline \$ per share \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \$ \text { per share } \\
\& 203_{8} \\
\& 211_{4}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
\$ \text { per share } \\
201_{8} \& 205_{8}
\end{array}
\] \& \$ per share \(193_{4} 201\) \& \$ per share \(193_{4} 201\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\$\) per share \\
\(191_{4} \quad 198_{4}\)
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Shares } \\
\& 14,300
\end{aligned}
\] \& OmnibusCorp(Th \& \$ per share \& \$ per share \(251_{8}\) Mar 30 \& \&  \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline - 107217 \& \({ }^{3612}\) \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1914 \\
3678 \\
1 \\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
17,500 \\
8,500
\end{array}
\] \& Oppenheim \& \({ }^{8} 814{ }^{\text {a }}\) Jan \({ }^{\text {Apr }} 27\) \& \(1958{ }^{\text {Nov }}\)
3984
Nov \& \(111_{8}\) \&  \\
\hline  \&  \& \(\begin{array}{llll}3678 \\ 131 \& 3\end{array}\) \& 131 \& \& \&  \& \& \({ }_{123}{ }^{24} 4{ }^{\text {Jan }} 2\) \& \({ }_{13}{ }^{3}{ }^{\text {a }}\) June \& 106 \& \({ }^{25}\) \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{ll}16 \& 16 \\ * \& 12 \\ \& 1141\end{array}\) \&  \&  \&  \& \({ }_{114}^{1578} 1\) \&  \& 12,300
400 \& \(\xrightarrow{\mathrm{O} \text { Oig }} \mathrm{P}\) \& \({ }_{70}^{1212}\) July \& \({ }^{2033_{4}} \mathrm{M}\) \& \({ }^{222^{4} 4} \mathbf{M a n}\) \& \({ }_{92}^{175}\) Sept \\
\hline \({ }^{*} 112{ }_{6512} 1141\) \& * \& \({ }^{114} 67114\) \& \({ }_{*}^{11418} 81818\) \& \&  \& 100 \& Outlet \& \({ }_{47} 70\) \& \({ }_{67}{ }^{3}\) \& \& \[
\begin{gathered}
92 \\
55 \\
1512 \\
\text { Dec } \\
\text { Dec }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \& \({ }^{6}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 114 Jul \& \& \& \\
\hline 151 \& \& \&  \& \({ }^{15612} 151572\) \& 155 \& 3,600 \& \({ }_{\text {Owens-11 }}\) \& \({ }_{13}^{128}\) Jun \& \& \({ }_{14}^{80}\) \& \({ }_{1784}{ }^{29}\) Nov \({ }^{\text {Nov }}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{4}^{* 18}\) \& \({ }^{18}{ }_{* 14} 1818\) \&  \& \(\begin{array}{ll}18 \& 188_{8} \\ 9 \& 97_{8} \\ 97\end{array}\) \&  \&  \& \({ }^{6,900}\) \& Pactic \& \({ }_{31}{ }^{13}\) \& 1212 \({ }^{12}\) \& \&  \\
\hline \({ }_{*}^{*}{ }^{2} 18\) \& \({ }_{211}{ }^{1}\) \& \& \(24{ }_{24}{ }^{24}\) \& \({ }^{* 21}{ }^{2}{ }^{23}\) \& \({ }^{211}{ }^{14} 2{ }^{2112}\) \& 160 \& 1st pr \& \({ }_{8}^{814}\) 814 July \& 2812 Oet 13 \& \({ }^{312} \mathrm{Apr}\) \& \\
\hline 1812 \& \({ }^{173}{ }^{174}\) \& \({ }^{173^{2}}\) \&  \& \({ }^{*} 178_{4}\) \& \(\begin{array}{lll}1812 \& 1914 \\ 37 \& 374\end{array}\) \& 7,300 \& Pacilic Finance Coro (Cal \& \({ }^{44}{ }^{414} \mathrm{Jan}\) \& \& 1 Mar \& \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{lll}37 \\ 35 \& 38 \\ 38\end{array}\) \& crer \& \({ }^{37684}\) \&  \& \begin{tabular}{lll}
37 \& \(37{ }^{3}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 10,100 \& Pacific Gas \& \& \({ }^{41}\) \& \({ }^{1319}\) \&  \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{3414}^{49}\) \& \&  \& \&  \& 47,100 \& Pacific Ltg CorD--.---No par \& 4788 Apr 30
1144 May
15 \&  \& \({ }_{12} 19\) June \& \({ }_{21}^{56}\) Nan \\
\hline  \& 3414 \& \&  \& \& \& 30 \& Pacitic Telep \& Teleg-.-.-. 100
\(6 \%\) preterred.--- \& \& 4812 Nov 20 \& \({ }_{1111_{2}}{ }^{70} \mathrm{Jan}\) \&  \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \({ }^{173}{ }_{12} 18\) \&  \& 1214 \& \(\begin{array}{ll}178 \\ 178 \& 18 \\ 1212\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{111_{4}}^{171_{2}}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,900 \\
97,200
\end{array}
\] \& Pac Western Oil Corp-- No par \& \({ }^{67} 7_{8}\) Jan \& \[
135_{8} \text { Oct } 7
\] \& \& \({ }^{712}{ }^{12} \mathrm{Oct}\) \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{* 1288}^{1214} 81812\) \&  \& \(*^{1212}{ }^{12}\) \&  \& \({ }^{1212}\) \& \&  \& \({ }_{138}^{1214} \mathrm{Aug}\) \& \({ }_{4}^{20585}{ }_{4}^{58} \mathrm{Jan}\) \& \(\stackrel{1}{1034} \begin{gathered}12 \\ 1 \\ 12\end{gathered}\) \& \({ }^{21}{ }^{21}{ }^{178}\) \\
\hline  \& 212
54
54
54 \&  \& \({ }_{*}{ }^{212}{ }^{12}\) \& \({ }^{214}\) \& \begin{tabular}{ll} 
538 \& 54 \\
53 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& 1120 \& \(8 \%\) conv prefer \& \({ }_{67}^{188}\) \&  \& \({ }^{612}{ }^{612} \mathrm{Mau}\) \& \({ }_{8078}^{20}{ }_{8}\) Nov \\
\hline \& *80 \({ }^{*}{ }^{\text {81 }}\) \& * \(811_{2} 82\) \& \({ }_{8178}{ }^{2}\) \& \({ }^{* 7878}\) \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
78 \& 7934 \\
05 \& \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 1,400 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Paraift } \\
4 \%
\end{gathered}
\] \& 67

103

0 \&  \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }^{*} 105$ \& 22 \&  \& -2214 \& ${ }^{203_{8}{ }^{2}} 2^{13_{8}}$ \& \& 268,100 \& Paramount Prict \& ${ }_{79}{ }^{18}$ \& | $227^{7}$ Nov |
| :--- |
| 163 |
| 1638 |
| 18 | \&  \& <br>

\hline 142 \& 150157 \& $159{ }^{2} 16{ }^{4} 8$ \& 1534 \& ${ }^{25018}$ \&  \& \& ${ }_{2 \mathrm{~d}}$ 1st preferred \& 59 June ${ }^{59}$ \&  \& ${ }_{91}^{67}$ A \&  <br>

\hline ${ }_{33}^{173_{4}}{ }^{185}{ }^{1878}$ \& ${ }_{3433_{4}}^{19}$ \& | 1958 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3412 |
| 120 | \& $\begin{array}{ll}1918 \\ 3388 \\ & 19\end{array}$ \&  \& ${ }_{3312}^{178}$ \& \& ${ }^{\text {Parat-Tilford }}$ In \&  \&  \& ${ }_{21}^{11}{ }_{21} \mathrm{May}$ \&  <br>

\hline  \& ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}^{418} 4$ \& ${ }_{4}^{41} 4$ \& ${ }_{4}^{414.4}$ \&  \&  \& \& Park Utah C M \&  \& ${ }_{4}^{574}{ }^{514} \mathrm{Jaar} 230$ \& \& <br>

\hline | 45 |
| :--- |
| 2912 |
| 29 | \& ${ }_{29}{ }_{29}{ }^{45}$ \& ${ }_{2912}^{45}{ }_{20}{ }^{45}$ \& ${ }^{4}$ \& ${ }_{28}{ }^{4} 4$ \& | 2818 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 8888 | \& 3,800 \& Parker R Rust Proot Co-- 2.50 \& ${ }^{23}{ }_{41}{ }^{\text {Apm }} 28$ \& ${ }^{321}$ \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{6}^{6{ }^{38} 8}$ \& \& $9{ }^{914} 8978$ \& ${ }_{9}^{714}$ \& ${ }_{8}^{718} 8$ \& \& ${ }_{21,900}^{19,800}$ \& Parmelee Transporta n-No par \&  \& ${ }^{11}{ }^{17_{8} \mathrm{Aprr}} \mathrm{Apr}_{2}$ \& \& <br>
\hline 15 \& 1514 \&  \&  \& 1514 ${ }^{1514}$ \&  \& \& Patino Mines \& EnterprNo Pat \&  \& ${ }_{3}^{1712} \mathrm{~N}$ \& \& ${ }_{15}^{15}{ }^{15}$ May <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 6} 2^{58}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }_{64}{ }^{23} 4{ }^{3}$ \& $63_{638}^{27_{8}}$ \& 13,700 \&  \& 60 Aug \& 73 Feb 21 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{10012} 102$ \& 10110 \& 10112102 \& 10218 \& $1021_{4}^{1} 103^{384}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}102 & 1023^{3} \\ 458 \\ 458\end{array}$ \& \& Penney (J C) --M-.-No par \& ${ }_{318}^{69}{ }_{8} \mathrm{M}$ \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 418}{ }_{718}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }_{712}^{458}$ \&  \& ¢,7600 \& Penn-DPxie Cement.-Nöo par \& ¢ 412 \&  \& \& <br>
\hline $65{ }^{65}$ \& $67{ }_{4} 6$ \& 6788 \& $65 \quad 68$ \& $65 \quad 65$ \& ${ }^{62} \quad 65$ \& 3,000 \& Preterred seri \& $283_{4}$ Jan \& 70 Nov 12 \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }^{1912}{ }^{2012}$ \& 2012 \& $2 \mathrm{Cl}_{2} 213$ \& ${ }^{2038}{ }^{21}$ \& $l_{2014}^{2014}$ \&  \& 1,700 \& Penn Glisand Corp vtc No par \& 17 June 30 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 277^{3} \text { July } 17 \\
& \text { Oct } 19
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $17{ }^{1} 4$ Mar \& -0 <br>

\hline [42 \& $\begin{array}{ll}4212 & 4318 \\ { }_{56} & 60\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{42727_{2}}{ }^{433_{4}}$ \&  \& \& ${ }^{745612}$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
30,200 \\
300
\end{array}
$$ \& Peoples Drug \& ${ }^{30}{ }^{4} \mathrm{~F}$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline $1212115{ }^{1}$ \& ${ }_{11212} 115$ \& \& ${ }_{11212} 114$ \& *11212 114 \&  \& 2,600 \& Preoterred \& ${ }_{38}^{110} \mathrm{Map}$ \& ${ }_{58}^{116{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Junet }} \text { Oet } 24}$ \& (10838 \& Aug <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{\text {F312 }}^{50}$ \& ${ }_{458}^{521}$ \& \&  \& \& 2,600 \& Peoria \& Eastern_-...-..-100 \& 4 Ja \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{*}+348$ \& ${ }_{3}{ }^{2}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ \& $40{ }^{4112}$ \& \& \& \& 1,700 \& \& ${ }^{2518}$ \& ${ }_{1212}^{46{ }^{\text {aug }}}$ \& \& <br>
\hline 101102 \& $10{ }^{234}$ \& 10412 \& \& ${ }_{8212}^{112}$ \& ${ }^{1093}$ \& 2,500 \& ri \& ${ }_{56}^{641}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ \& \& ${ }_{13}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{7712} 77$ \& ${ }_{3712}^{771}{ }^{771}$ \& \&  \& \& ${ }_{26}^{81}$ \& 1,400 \& ${ }_{\text {Pet }}$ \& \& 31 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{2812}$ \& \& \& \& \& $143_{4}$ \& 3,600 \& Petro \& 1238 J Ju \& 18 \& \& <br>
\hline 1114 \& $11{ }^{18}$ \& 111 \& 11 \& ${ }_{12} 12124$ \&  \& 14,200 \& Pteitfer Brewing Co..-No par \&  \& ${ }_{\text {1918 }}^{1918} \mathrm{Mer} \mathrm{Mor}^{4}{ }^{4}$ \& ${ }^{11}{ }^{11} 3_{4} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& (1945 <br>
\hline ${ }_{4}^{4812}$ \& ${ }_{5214}^{4914}$ \& -51838 \& ${ }_{* 52}^{52}$ \& \& 5212 \& ${ }^{29} 700$ \& Philadelphia Co 6\% pret --. 50 \& ${ }_{4512}{ }^{250}$ \& ${ }_{5458}^{53}{ }^{\text {5 Aug }} 19$ \& \& ${ }^{45518}$ July <br>
\hline  \& *9912 ${ }_{2} 1001_{2}$ \& *9912 100 \& *9912 10 \& * \& *991 \& 100 \& $\pm{ }^{8} \mathrm{P}$ \&  \&  \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{678}$ \& ${ }^{* 614}$ \& ${ }_{1}^{6114}$ \& \&  \& 111 \& 210 \& $\ddagger \mathrm{Ph}$ \& ${ }_{818}^{14}{ }_{8}^{14} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& $167_{8} \mathrm{Mar}_{13}$ \& ${ }_{31}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{11}^{11} 11$ \& ${ }^{103_{4}}$ \& ${ }_{214}^{1112}$ \&  \& ${ }^{100_{4}}$ \& ${ }^{111_{4}^{4}}$ \& \& Phila \& Read \& $1_{2}$ Jul \& ${ }^{58}{ }^{\text {Jan }} 13$ \& \& $4{ }^{48} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{78}{ }^{218} 78$ \& \& ${ }_{733_{4}^{4}} 76$ \& ${ }_{7312}$ \& 7514 \& $7_{712}{ }^{19}$ \& 20,400 \& Phillip Morri \& 66 Mar 13 \& $101{ }^{13} 4$ Jul \& ${ }^{3514}{ }^{514}$ \& <br>

\hline  \& ${ }_{*}^{1454} 4$ \& ${ }_{* 85}^{15} \quad 15$ \& ${ }_{*}^{* 14} 814$ \& ${ }_{*}^{*} 85$ \&  \& | 700 |
| :---: |
| 20 | \& | Phillips Jones Corp--.-No pat |
| :---: |
| $7 \%$ preterred_----100 | \&  \& ${ }_{88}^{16}$ Nov \& ${ }_{5}^{511}$ \& 4 <br>

\hline $\begin{array}{ll}* 85 & 871 \\ 4358 \\ 45\end{array}$ \& \& \& 45 \& \& \& \& Philips Pet \& $38{ }^{1} 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ \& ${ }^{4933_{3}} \mathrm{Apr}{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }^{133}{ }^{3}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }^{40}{ }^{\text {Pr }}$ <br>

\hline  \&  \& | 10 | $105^{4}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 |  | \& 1012 \& ${ }^{18}$ \& ${ }_{91}{ }^{2} 10{ }^{18}$ \& 1,800 \& Phoe \& $5^{12}$ July \& 11 Nov 10 \& 3 Mar \& $10{ }^{14} \mathrm{De}_{6}$ <br>

\hline \& $75 \quad 75$ \& $\begin{array}{llll}74 & 741_{2}\end{array}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{12}^{12} 74{ }^{714}$ \& \& ${ }_{\text {P }}$ \& ${ }_{8}^{70} \mathrm{~J}_{8} \mathrm{July} 131$ \& $\begin{array}{|ll|}84 & \text { Feb 21 } \\ 17 & \text { Jan } 15\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{\text {23 }}^{50}$ July ${ }^{\text {July }}$ \& ${ }_{8}^{71_{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Nov}}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{11158} 8$ \& ${ }_{2}^{1288}$ \& \& \&  \& \& \& \& ${ }_{11}{ }_{2}$ Jan \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{218}$ \&  \& *3058 \&  \& $\begin{array}{cc}2{ }^{2} & 2 \\ 307_{8} & 30{ }^{7}\end{array}$ \&  \& 11,700 \& ${ }^{\text {Prerlsbury }}$ Flour \& ${ }_{20}{ }^{1212}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Janct}$ \& ${ }_{3714}^{314} \mathrm{Jan}{ }^{6} 6$ \& ${ }^{31}{ }^{8} \mathrm{Apr}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 5558}{ }^{5} 62$ \& \& \& *54 5 \& ${ }_{5}^{5318}$ \& coll \& $\begin{array}{r}200 \\ 4 \\ \hline 000\end{array}$ \&  \& ${ }_{7}^{50}{ }_{7} \mathrm{Jun}$ \& ${ }^{6218}$ \& ${ }_{7}^{658} \mathrm{Aug}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 50}^{*}{ }_{*}^{103_{4}} 112$ \& $\begin{array}{llll}1034 & 1214 \\ 5312\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{5478}^{1214}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}1214 & 13 \\ 55\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{* 153}{ }^{112}$, 12 \&  \& 1,700 \&  \& 3512 \& ${ }_{1772} 51{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 2614 June \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 1 \& $13.13{ }^{3}$ \& ${ }_{1744}^{1274} 1314$ \& 26,700 \&  \& ${ }^{176}{ }_{712}^{17} \mathrm{Feb} \mathrm{Apr}^{3}{ }^{3}$ \& ${ }_{187}^{187}$ Oct 31 \& ${ }_{512}{ }_{2}{ }_{\text {Mar }}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 26,700 \& ${ }^{\text {Pittso }}$ Steew \& \& ${ }_{9414}{ }^{1}$ \& 2218 Mar \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{* 214}^{911_{4}}$ \& \&  \& ${ }_{* 218}{ }^{21}$ \&  \& 400 \& Pitts Tern \& ${ }_{11}^{14}{ }^{\text {May }}{ }^{4}$ \& 3 Jan \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{1812} 181_{12}$ \& 18 \& 1912 \& \& \& \& \& 6 \& ${ }^{14}{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {J }}$ June ${ }^{\text {Oct } 30}$ \& ${ }_{91}^{21}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \&  \& \& ${ }^{10978}$ \& ${ }_{10712}^{4} 10$ \& $108{ }^{3.4} 108{ }^{2}$ \& 140 \& Pittsburgh nited.......... 100 \& ${ }^{5818}$ \& 11214 Nov \& 2412 \& $6_{62}{ }^{32}$ Nov <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{*}{ }^{4118} 36$ \& ${ }^{345}$ \& \& \& *35 ${ }^{23}{ }^{36}$ \& 290 \& Plttsburgh \& West Va---100 \& ${ }^{21} 11$ Jan \& ${ }_{\text {314 }}^{414}{ }^{414 \mathrm{Apr}}$ \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }^{*} 2$ \& ${ }^{218}$ \& 1938 \& ${ }^{214}$ \&  \& | 238 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $183_{4}$ | 1988 |
| 188 |  | \& 24,400 \& Pittston Co (The \& ${ }^{1178}$ \& $20^{5}{ }^{5}$ Nov 18 \& 612 Mar \& 13 Dec <br>

\hline +18441812 \& \& ${ }^{2222_{8}^{8}}$ \& $*_{22}{ }^{2}$ \& *2212 \& ${ }_{2212}{ }^{221}$ \& 400 \& Pond Creek Pocahon.-No par \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{2214}{ }^{2} 2^{238}$ \& ${ }_{223}{ }_{4}$ \& $22^{2} 8$ \& $22^{5} 8$ \& ${ }^{223}$ \& $22^{258} 83$ \& ${ }^{6,400}$ \& Poor \& Co class B---No par \& ${ }_{418}^{12}$ Jan \&  \& ${ }_{158}^{618}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 2}^{*{ }_{*}^{33_{4}}}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{* 218}^{* 568}$ \& \& \& \&  \& 3,800

1,900 \& | Porto Ric- |
| :--- |
| Class | \& \& ${ }_{38}^{33_{8} \mathrm{Man} 11}$ \& \& <br>

\hline \& 1018 \& 1012 \& ${ }_{10} 0^{5} 8$ \& ${ }^{1038}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}1018 & 1018 \\ 1018\end{array}$ \& \& t Postal Tel L Cable $7 \%$ pf 100 \&  \& ${ }_{241}^{1214}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{22} \quad 22^{4}{ }^{4}$ \& 2214 \& $231{ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ \& 2314 \& 2218 \& $21^{13_{4}^{8}} 2223_{8}$ \& \& Pressed Steel Car Co Ino..-- \& ${ }^{1712}$ 2 ${ }^{\text {ct }}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline *2214 22 \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{3,100}$ \& 5\% conv 1st preft-.....-. 5 \& \&  \& \& <br>

\hline  \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
66 & 66{ }^{66} \\
53 & 54 \\
54
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
65 & 66 \\
54 & 5412 \\
5 & \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

6214

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
59 & 611_{4}^{4} \\
53 & 534 \\
5
\end{array}
$$
\] \& \&  \& $40{ }_{4}^{2}$ May 12 \& ${ }_{5412}{ }^{\text {NoV } 13}$ \& ${ }^{423^{3} 8} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& ${ }_{5} 533_{4}{ }^{\text {Juily }}$ <br>

\hline  \&  \&  \&  \& \& ${ }_{11718} 11784$ \& 140 \&  \& ${ }^{117}$ Sept 23 \&  \& ${ }_{203_{8} \mathrm{Jan}}^{115}$ \& ${ }^{121} 4{ }^{164}$ Nov <br>
\hline ${ }^{45151} 44838$ \& + 4518 \& \&  \& \&  \& 10,600 \&  \& ${ }_{10312}{ }^{39} \mathrm{Feb} 21$ \& $113{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 6238 ${ }^{2}$ \& $1041^{1} \mathrm{Dec}$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{*} 1218181221$ \&  \& $122^{3} 8122^{3}$ \& *12144 122 \& $*_{121212} 122$ \& ${ }^{300}$ \& $6 \%$ preferred.-.------100 \& ${ }_{128}^{1318} \mathrm{Apr}$ \& ${ }^{130}{ }^{1412}$ July 14 \& ${ }^{73} 5$ \& ${ }_{132}^{117}$ Dee <br>
\hline ${ }^{*}{ }^{* 3712} 1142$ \& * 1381142 \& ${ }^{138}$ \& ${ }_{* 137}^{* 137} 1139$ \&  \& -136 139 \& \& 7\% preferred--...-.-.- 100 \& ${ }^{128} 128 \mathrm{App}$ \& ${ }^{164} 142$ July 14 \& 100 Mar \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{1121}^{151}$ \& $1{ }^{151} 118$ \& ${ }_{* 113}^{* 5212} 118$ \& ${ }_{*}^{* 1111_{4}} 11515$ \& 112 \& \& Pub Ser Eld Gas di 85 -No pat \& 112 Jan \& $1143^{\text {Apr }} 1$ \& \& 113 July <br>
\hline 114 \& 58.5918 \& ${ }_{59}^{59} 5$ \& 5812
180
184
180
184 \&  \& crele \& 15,200 \&  \& 3678
16
Aug
21 \&  \& ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{2912}$ \& ${ }^{527}{ }^{517}$ Jan <br>
\hline 11014110 \&  \&  \&  \& $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 188 \\ 110 \\ 110\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{1759} \times 18$ \& 36,100 \&  \& 103 May 1 \& ${ }_{133}^{234} 4 \mathrm{Apr} 17$ \& \& 11978 Dee <br>
\hline $110{ }_{4} 110$ \& ${ }_{9814}{ }^{18814}$ \& ${ }_{9812}{ }^{1881}$ \& ${ }_{* 98}{ }^{1}{ }^{\text {992 }}$ \& \& 99.99 \& \& $6 \%$ preterred \& ${ }^{9114 \mathrm{May}}$ \& 1171 \& \& <br>

\hline | 1758 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 194 | \& 1912 \& \& 1938 20 \& ${ }_{188} 18$ \& ${ }^{18} 8_{8}^{81} 19{ }^{198}$ \& 37.800 \& Purity Bakeries \& ${ }_{\text {c }}^{\text {95, }} 16 \mathrm{l}_{8} \mathrm{Octay}$ \& ${ }_{194}^{2012}$ Nov 168 \& $8^{83_{4}} \mathrm{Feb}$ \& <br>

\hline  \& $\begin{array}{lll}1814 & 18 \\ 11 & 184 \\ 184\end{array}$ \& $1781{ }^{124}$ \&  \& ${ }_{1238}^{18}$ \&  \& 361,300 \& ${ }_{\text {Radio Cor }}$ \& $9{ }^{98} 4 \mathrm{May}$ \& 1444 \& \& ${ }^{1} \overline{3}_{8}{ }^{\text {D }}$ Dec <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{ll}* 90 & 105\end{array}$ \& 105105 \& 108108 \& 析 \& 矿 \& \& \&  \& 8312 Jan \&  \& 3514 Mar \& Dec <br>
\hline  \&  \&  \& ${ }^{1018} 8$ \&  \&  \& 10,000
172,700 \&  \& ${ }_{5}^{682}$ Apr \& ${ }^{10}{ }^{7} 8$ \& ${ }_{11}^{14_{4}}{ }^{-1-a r}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{91}$ \&  \& (1018 \& $368_{8}$ \& $37{ }_{3}{ }^{3} \quad 3784$ \& 10,100 \& Raybestos Manhattan_No \& ${ }^{287_{8} \mathrm{Jan}}$ \& 3838 \& ${ }^{1612}$ Mar \& ${ }^{3014}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Dec}$ <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{* 4414}{ }^{46}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{4}$ \&  \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}46 & 46 \\ 494 \\ 49\end{array}$ \& 1,700 \& Readi \& ${ }_{39}^{3512}$ Jan \&  \& ${ }_{36}^{2978} \begin{array}{ll}\text { Marr }\end{array}$ \&  <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{49} 4948$ \& *49 4912 \& ${ }^{4} 99_{4} 4_{4} 49{ }_{1}$ \& ${ }^{491}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{* 44}$| 13 | 45 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 13 | 138 | \& \& Real ${ }^{2 \mathrm{~d} \text { preferred-1 }}$ \& ${ }^{37}{ }^{78} \mathrm{Janan}$ \& | $451_{2}$ Oct 16 |
| :--- |
| $16^{3_{4}}$ Jan 30 | \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
318 \\
3
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& $\begin{array}{ll}38 & \text { Dee } \\ 11 & \text { Aug } \\ \text { 20 }\end{array}$ <br>

\hline  \& ${ }_{* 89}^{133_{4}}{ }_{92}{ }_{92}{ }^{1378}$ \&  \&  \& ${ }_{* 91}^{1378}$ \&  \& \& Rear Preferred- Hil \&  \& ${ }_{921}{ }^{2}$ \& $20^{18}$ \& 72 Nov <br>
\hline  \&  \&  \&  \& [ \&  \& \&  \& ${ }^{178}{ }^{17} \mathrm{Apr}$ \&  \& $\begin{array}{lll}1 & \mathrm{Mar} \\ 8\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 3 } & \\ \\ 18 & \text { Oct } \\ \text { Nov }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline  \& *2312 ${ }_{*}^{*}$ \&  \& ${ }_{x 223_{8}}^{248}$ \& \&  \& ${ }_{14,700}^{1,100}$ \& Rellable Stores Corp-..-No $p$ \& \& ${ }_{24} 248$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{2212}^{2212}{ }_{21}^{212}$ \& ${ }_{2284}^{2312}$ \& ${ }_{2412}$ \&  \& 2318 \& 70,000 \& Remington-R \& ${ }^{171}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Au \& 25 Nov \& 7 \& ${ }^{2} 0^{3} \overline{3}_{4}-\overline{\mathrm{Dec}}$ <br>
\hline 8 \& ${ }_{*}^{* 5}$ \& *10719 10984 \& \& \&  \& 4,400 \& Preterred with warrants \& ${ }_{9918}^{86}{ }^{\text {S }}$ Sopt \&  \& ${ }_{9812}$ \& <br>
\hline 10 \& ${ }^{10712} 10$ \& \& \& \& \& \& Reo Motor Car \& ${ }_{4}{ }_{18} 8_{8} \mathrm{Jupy}$ \& ${ }_{814}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Mar}^{25}$ \& \& Deo <br>
\hline $3_{4} 2312$ \& ${ }_{2312} 241_{8}$ \& ${ }_{24}^{548}$ \& ${ }_{23}{ }^{53} 3_{4}{ }_{24}{ }^{54888}$ \& \&  \& ${ }_{43,300}$ \& Repubilio Steel Coid \& ${ }_{77}^{1678} \mathrm{Apr}$ \& ${ }^{2634} 4{ }^{4} \mathrm{Feb} 19$ \& ${ }^{9}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Mar \& <br>
\hline 11912121 \& ${ }_{1212}^{212} 122$ \& ${ }^{12312} 124$ \& 121
1012
10124
1012 \& 101 \& $1211_{2} 1211_{2}$ \& ${ }_{2}^{2,1200}$ \&  \& ${ }_{788}{ }^{7}{ }_{4} \mathrm{May}$ \& 124 Nov \& ${ }_{7812}^{288}$ \& ${ }_{9}^{9712}$ Nov <br>
\hline 10018 ${ }^{101}$ \&  \& \& \& \& \& 11,300 \& Revere Coppe \& 10 Apr \& $277_{18}$ Nov 1 \& \& Dee <br>
\hline - ${ }^{2312}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{247}$ \&  \& 129 \& \& \& 2,100 \& Class \& ${ }_{90}^{2414 \mathrm{JJone}}$ \& -6178 ${ }^{6} \mathrm{No}$ \& \& Nov <br>
\hline ${ }^{3} 3_{4}^{8} 1129{ }^{19} 4$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}129 & 1293_{4}^{4} \\ 28\end{array}$ \&  \& 1293 \& ${ }^{3}$ \& ${ }_{38}{ }_{8}^{12812} 12{ }^{129}$ \& 6,700 \& Preferred- \& ${ }_{22}^{90}{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {Map }}$ \& ${ }^{38}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{* 1131_{4}}^{28} 12$ \& $\xrightarrow{2818}$ \& 11 \& ${ }_{11178}^{2118}$ \& $1117_{8} 1117_{8}$ \& \& $515 \%$ conv \& 105 Apr \& 117 Jan \& 101 June \& Dee <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{9,600}$ \& Reynolds (R \& \& N \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{* 60}^{5978}{ }^{60}$ \& ${ }_{600}^{60}{ }^{60}$ \&  \& 60 \& ${ }_{* 60}^{593}$ \& \& ${ }_{\text {Rey }}^{\text {Class }}$ A. \& ${ }_{587}^{58} 8$ \& 6558 \& \& <br>
\hline  \&  \& 512 \& 278 \& \& [1848 \& \& Rhine Westphalia El \& Pow- \&  \&  \& \& <br>
\hline 2512 \& ${ }_{*} 2412{ }^{2} 21_{2}$ \& 2512 \& $273_{4}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& e <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

|hat

| d high sale prices-PER share, not per cent |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{\text { Sales } \\ \text { oner } \\ \text { Week }} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { STOCKS } \\ \text { NEW } \\ \text { EXCHE STOLOCK } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ranno Stnco Jan. } 1 \\ & \text { On Rasio of 100-share Lots } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Noonday }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Theosday }}^{\text {Ther }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Weinnesday }}^{\text {Nor. }}$ |  |  |  |  | Lowest Hithert |  | Lowest | Htohast |
| spers share | 8 per share |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{7}{ }^{7} 33^{12}$ | $11_{5}^{2,20}$ | United |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{111}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | United Corp.- | ${ }^{22585}$ Jan 6 | ${ }_{348}{ }^{18} \mathrm{Nov} 18$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,70 | United Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{55}^{10}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Unted Frutb } \\ & \text { United } \\ & \text { Onot } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{\text {Prem }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - Preere |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 . \\ & 9_{8} \\ & \text { Mar } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 56, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ) | ${ }^{9} 9{ }^{961}$ | ${ }_{7}^{972_{2} 1_{2}}$ |  | ${ }_{7212}^{9312}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , | 7518 Apr 9 <br> $799_{4}$ <br> Oct 19 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 析 |  | $168{ }_{8}^{3}$ July 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{155}{ }^{508} \mathrm{Mar} 23$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{451^{2} 8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} \begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 14 \\ & \text { Adr } \\ & \text { Ma } \\ & 4\end{aligned}$ |  | 15 Febl 33 Nor |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Vumand |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\pm$ \% |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wrratered |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lese |  | ${ }^{7}{ }^{78} 8^{8} \mathrm{~N}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 195. |  |  |  | 14 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{118}$ No |  |  |
|  |  | 34 | ${ }_{343}$ |  |  | ${ }^{21,300}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Werre |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | welis |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | weson on |  |  | coll |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{78}^{338_{8} \text { June }}{ }^{20}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | cis ${ }^{36}$ |  |
|  |  | 94, |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {cte }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{184}^{184} 489$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | cock |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | mreterred-----.-.-100 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{14918}^{14212}$ |  |  |  |  |  | estinghoum |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Weston Elea |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {chat }}^{24}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {West }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{1684}^{268}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{120}$ | 113 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Wree }}^{\text {Pre }}$ | $21_{2}$ July 1 371, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | White Moior |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | White |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{87}$ |  |  |  |  | Wlioox poilere |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{1150}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | cisis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | , | ${ }_{8}^{4} 8$ |  |  | ${ }_{7}{ }^{3}$ | 20,7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Complete Bond Brokerage Service RICHARD WHITNEY \& CO. <br>  <br> 15 BROAD STREET, <br> Telophone BOwling-Green 9-4600 <br> NEW YORK <br> A. T. \& T. Tolotype TwX. N. Y. 1-1793 




# BOND BROKERS <br> Railroad, Public Utility and Industrial Bonds Vilas \& Hickey 

Bennett Bros．EJ Johnson
Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Now York Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New York Curb Exchange }\end{array}\right.$

## RAILROAD BONDS



| BONDS |
| :---: |
| N．Y．BTOCK EXXHANGE |
| week Ended Nov．20 |


| Cent Pac 1st ref gu g 4s．- －－-1949 Through short $L$ <br>  <br>  Champlon Pap \＆Fibre deb 43－31950 M Chesap Corp conv 58－．．．．．．．．－1947 10－year conv coll 5s＿ Ches Ohio 1st con 5 ． General gold $41 / 58$ Rer \＆lmpt mtge3 $1 / 6$ ser D． 1996 <br>  <br>  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |





















 Chteago Unlon Station－
Guaranteed g 5s
 $181 / 2193 \mathrm{mg}$

 t＊Choo Okla \＆Gulf cons

 Cleartield \＆Mah 1st gu 48＿．．．1943

 $\underset{\text { Ref } \& \operatorname{lmpt}}{ } 58$ ser D
 CIn Wabab \＆M Div 18t 48－1991 J
造



Series A 4 43s guar．
Series $\mathrm{C} 3 \% \mathrm{~s}$ guar．
Series D 3 $3 / \mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{s}}$ guar Gen $41 / 28$ ser A． Gen \＆ref mitg $41 / 58$ ser B ．－ Cleve Unort Line lst gu 43／38－


路家




かった：



 Nx Now

 106 J

 \｜ For footnotes see pase 3281.




## 3282

 New York Curb Exchange-Weekly and Yearly RecordNov. 21, 1936
NOTICE-Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded th the week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when elling outaide of the sular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the weekl $n$ which they occur. No account is aken 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 (Nov. 14, 1936) and ending the present Friday (Nov. 20, 1936). 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:


Volume 143
New York Curb Exchange-Continued-Page 2






## Other Stock Exchanges

| New York Real Estate Securities Exchange Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Nov. 20 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unussed Dones | ${ }_{\text {Bid }}$ Ast $^{\text {a }}$ | Unlusea Stocts |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Way Bldg } 51 / 2 s^{2}-1950 \\ & \text { \& Suburban Homes. } \\ & \text { ln Bldg Corp v t c. } \\ & \text { way Inc unlts. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Orders Executed on Baltimore Stock Exchange STEIN BROS. \&BOYCE <br>  Members New York and Ballsmore Stock Exchanges Chiscago Board or Trade and Commodity Exchanoe, Inc. |  |  |  |



## Boston Stock Exchange

Nov, 14 to Nov. 20, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Stocks- | Par |




## CHICAGO SECURITIES <br> Listed and Unlisted Paul H.Davis \& Go.

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

 CHICAGO


# Ohio Listed and Unlisted Securities <br> Members Cleveland Stock Exchange <br> GILLIS (bin) WOODco 

Union Trust Building, Cleveland
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Teiophone CHerry } 5050 & \text { A. T. \& T. CLEV. } 565 \& 566\end{array}$

## Cleveland Stock Exchange

Nov. 14 to Nov. 20, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Fridaty } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | $\text { Range Since Jan. 1, } 1936$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  |  |  |
| pex |  |  | 421/ |  | 10 | 11 |  |  |  |
| Prior prefer | 100 | 100 | 100 | 21 |  |  |  |  |
| Akron Brass |  | 13 | $131 /$ | 296 | 12 | Sept |  | Oct |
| Clark | 28 | 28 |  | 335 | 21 | Oct |  | Nov |
| Canfield Oil | $213 / 8$ | $201 / 2$ | 23 | 423 | 151/2 | Jan | 23 | No |
| Cleve-Clifts 1 | 891/2 | $891 / 2$ | 91 | 520 |  |  | 95 |  |
| Cleveland Ry .-.-....- 100 |  |  | 66 | 40 | 613/4 |  | 74 | July |
| Certificates of dep..-100 | ${ }^{65}$ | $641 / 2$ | ${ }_{35}^{65}$ | ${ }_{2}^{257}$ | 593/4 | Jan |  | July |
| Cliffs Corp v | 33 | $321 / 4$ | $343 /$ | 2,762 |  |  |  | Nov |
| Commercial Bookbind | 27 | 24 | 273/4 | 650 |  | Feb |  | No |
| Electric Controller \& Mfg | 681/2 | $681 / 2$ |  | 290 |  | May |  |  |
| Federal Knitting Mi |  | 48 | 48 | 10 | 41 | Feb | 55 |  |
| Foote-Burt |  | 17 | 201 | 480 | 10 | Jan |  | Nov |
| Great Lakes Towing-- 100 |  | 28 | 30 | 73 | 12 | Jan | 30 | Mar |
| Greif Bros Coop |  | 55 | 55 | 40 | 36 | Jan |  |  |
| Halle Bros | 29 | 29 | 301/ | 260 | 193/4 |  |  | Nov |
| Preferred |  | 107 | 107 | 00 | 104 | Aug | 107 |  |
| Harbauer |  | 167/8 | 17 | 45 | 15 | Oct |  |  |
| Interlak | 60 |  | 60 | 200 | 343/8 |  | 60 | No |
| ger Mach |  | 29 | 30 | 233 |  |  |  | N |
| Kelley Isl |  | 27 | 28 | 374 |  |  |  |  |
| Lamson \& | 81/4 | $81 / 4$ | $81 / 2$ | 1,050 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 20 |  |  |  | 20 |  |
| McKee (A G) c |  |  | 391 | 159 |  | May |  | No |
| Medusa Portland |  |  |  | 295 |  |  |  |  |
| Metropolitan Pav |  | $51 / 2$ | 51/2 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| M.urray Ohio Mfg | $321 / 2$ | $321 / 4$ | $341 / 4$ | 4,510 | $181 / 4$ |  | 341 | Nov |
| National Refinin |  |  |  | 3 |  | Jan |  | July |
| Preferred---------100 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 114 |  | Jan | 112 | Sept |
|  |  |  | $73 / 4$ | 83 | $41 / 4$ | July |  |  |
| National Tool --.-.-. 50 |  | $17 /$ | 2 | 845 |  | Aug |  |  |
| $7 \%$ cum preferred.--100 | 13 | $71 / 2$ | 131 | 322 |  | Aug |  |  |
| Ohio Brass B ---.--.-.- ${ }^{\circ}$ | 45 | 45 | 45 | 135 |  | Apr |  |  |
|  |  | 20 | 105\% | 220 |  |  | 1011 |  |
| Patters | 26 | $251 / 2$ | 2614 | 25 | $173 / 4$ | July | 27 |  |
| Peerless Co | 3 | $23 / 4$ | 3 | 735 |  | Oc | 3 | Nov |
| Richman | 61 | 61 | $621 / 4$ | 57 | 54 | Aug |  |  |
| Seiberling | 41/4 | 37/8 | $43 / 4$ | 955 |  | Jan |  | Feb |
| 8\% cum | 40 | 31 | 40 | 222 |  | Jan |  | Nov |
| SM A Corp |  | 163 | 17 | 290 |  | May |  |  |
| Union Metal M |  | $143 / 2$ | $141 / 2$ | 00 | 5/8 | Jan | 14 | Nov |
| Upson Walton |  | $93 / 8$ |  | 1,065 | 9 |  |  |  |
| Weinberger Drug | $231 / 2$ | $221 / 2$ | 231/2 | 806 | 17 |  | 253 | No |

Established 1874
DeHaven \& Townsend
Nembers
Netion York Slock Exchange
Philadelhhia Stock Exchange
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK
1513 Walnut Street
30 Broad Street
Philadelphia Stock Exchange


For footnotes see page 3292

## H. S. EDWARDS \& CO.

Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pltabburgh Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New York }\end{array}\right.$ UNION BANK bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA. Tel Court-6800 A. T. \& T. Tel. Pitb-391
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Specialists in Pittshurgh Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Bonds

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

| Stocks- | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low High } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, $1936 \cdot$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| Arkansas Nat Gas Corp_-* | $51 / 2$ | 51/8 | $53 / 2$ |  | 145 |  | n |  |  |
| Preferred-------- 100 | $93 / 4$ | 993 |  |  | 73/8 | Jan |  |  |
| Armstrong Cork Co com |  | 5914 | 5914 | 13 | $473 / 8$ | Juyy | 623/8 | Apr |
| Blaw-Knox Co |  | 18\% | 193/8 | 484 | $133 / 4$ | July | 20318 | Feb |
| Carnegie Met | 3 | $27 / 8$ | $1^{31 / 4}$ | 13,845 |  | July |  |  |
| Central Ohio Steel |  | 18 | 18 | 100 |  | July |  | Oct |
| Clark (D L) Candy | $51 / 4$ | 5 | 51/2 | 365 | 31/2 |  | 3/8 | Oct |
| olumbia Gas |  | 1714 | 181/2 | 591 |  | Jan | 233/8 | July |
| Devonian Oil | 17 | 181/2 |  | 670 | 161/2 | Jan |  | Feb |
| Duquesne Brew | 17 | 17 | 1734 | 1,286 | 735/8 | Jan | 23 | Ott |
| Rights |  | 85 | 1.05 | 4,085 | 850 | Nov | 1.0 |  |
| Electric Products.- | 123 | 101/2 | ${ }_{34} 12$ | 4,709 |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | 12 |  |
| Follansbee Bros pref.-. 100 Fort Pittsburgh Brewing_1 | ${ }^{31} 18$ | $271 / 3$ |  | 1.130 820 | $157 / 8$ | Jun |  |  |
| Fort Pittsburgh Brewing_1 Harb-Walk Reftac com_- | 13/8 | 11/8 | $52^{13 / 8}$ | 820 |  | July | 523 |  |
| Koppers Gas \& Coke pf 100 |  | 1051/2 | 1057/8 | 555 | 97 | Jan | 107 | Sept |
| Lone ¢tar Gas | 123/8 | 12 | 127/8 | 5,746 | 10 | Jan | 141/8 |  |
| McKinney Mfg | 21/4 | 214 |  | 2,000 | 1 | Apr |  |  |
| esta Machine |  | 615 | 647/8 | 430 |  | Jan | 647/8 |  |
| Mountain Fuel Supply |  | 53 | 6 | 875 | 45/8 | July | 素 |  |
| atl Fireproofing com_--* |  | $7{ }^{738}$ |  | 2,860 |  | Jan |  | Sept |
| Preferred Pittsburgh Coal - | 181/2 | 15 \% | $13^{1 / 4}$ | 4,260 | $11^{13 / 2}$ | Oct | $191 / 4$ |  |
| Pittsburgh Coal com |  | 121/4 |  |  |  | Oct |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Oil \& Gas...-. 5 Pittsburgh Plate Glass.- 25 |  | 1211 | 134 | 1,428 1,309 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Screw \& |  | 123 | $133 / 8$ | 1,663 |  |  | 133/8 | Nov |
| Pittsburgh St | 15 | 1334 | $153 / 4$ | 770 |  | Jan | $153 / 4$ | Nov |
| Plymouth |  | 191/2 | $201 /$ | 析 | 125/8. | Jan | 201/4 |  |
| nne | 17/8 | $13 / 4$ | - | 1,420 |  | Jan |  | June |
| an Toy Min |  | 2 c | 2 c | 5,000 |  | Mar |  |  |
| hamrock 0 | $63 / 8$ | 61/4 | $61 / 2$ | 3,010 | $31 / 2$ | Jan |  | Nov |
| Preferred | 13 | 13 | 13 | 20 |  | Oct |  | Nov |
| Standard Steel Spri | 31 | 273 | 31 | 630 |  | Aug |  |  |
| nited Engine 8 |  | 49 | 501/8 | 570 | $221 / 2$ |  | 01/8 |  |
| United States Glass |  | 41/2 | 43/4 | 675 |  | Oct |  | Nov |
| Victor Brewing | 95 c | 95 c | 1.00 | 1,825 |  | Jan |  | Sept |
| Westinghse Air Brak |  | 427/8 | 451/8 | 690 | 347 | Jan |  |  |
| Westinghse Elec \& Mfg. 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennroad Corp v to |  | 41/20 | 45/8 | 36 | $31 / 2$ | Ja | 53/4 | Oct |

## Wm.Cavalier\&Co. <br> MEMBERS

New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade Los Angeles Stock Exch. San Francisco Stock Exch. 523 W. 6th St. Los Angeles Teletype L.A. 290

Los Angeles Stock Exchange
Nov. 14 to Nov. 20, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Firiday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Lov High | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lowo |  | Hig |  |
| adin |  |  | 5,700 |  |  |  |  |
| Barker Bros | 263 | 267 |  | 15 | May |  | Nov |
| Preterred | 1263 | $1221 / 21263 / 4$ | 70 |  |  | $1263 /$ |  |
| Berkey-G | $21 / 4$ | $21 / 4$ | 12,100 | 17/8 | Sept |  |  |
| Warran | 90 c | $70 \mathrm{c} \quad 90 \mathrm{c}$ | 6,200 | 571/2c | Oct | 90 c | Aug |
| Barnhart-Morrow | 22 c | $22 \mathrm{c} \quad 22 \mathrm{c}$ | 2,000 |  |  | c |  |
| Bolsa Chica Oil A. | 77/8 | $73 / 4$ | 800 | 51/2 | May | 10 | July |
| Broadway Dept St pref_100 | 04 | 104104 |  |  |  | 1041/2 | Apr |
| Buckeye Un Oil com v tc_1 | 5 c | $5 \mathrm{c} \quad 5 \mathrm{c}$ | 3,000 |  | July | 17 c | Feb |
| Preterred-----------1 | 10 c | 10 c . 10 c | 8,600 |  |  | 30 c |  |
| Preterred | 10 c | 10c | 1,300 |  | Ju | 30c |  |
| Calit Bank | 443/4 | $43 \quad 45$ | 350 | 315/8 | Jan |  | July |
| Central Inves | 21 |  | 70 |  | Sept |  | Apr |
| Chapman's Ice C | 2 | 22 | 200 |  | Jan | 41/8 | Apr |
| Chrysler Corp | 1367/8 | 1367/8 1367 | 100 |  | May |  |  |
| Citzens Natl T \& S | 301/2 |  | 1,850 | 261/2 | Jun | 321/4 | Jan |
| Claude Neon Elec P | 101/2 | $101 / 2121 / 4$ | 4,200 | 101 | Sept | 161/8 | Feb |
| Consolidated Oll | 13 | 127/8 131 | 1,300 | 115 | June | 1514 | ar |
| Consolidated Steel com. | $31 / 2$ | 311235 | 2,100 | 31/8 |  | $51 / 2$ | Apr |
| Creameries of Amer |  | $8{ }^{57}$ | 500 |  |  |  |  |
| Emsco Derrick \& Equip.- 5 | 203/ | $2034.411 / 4$ | 700 | 141/4 |  |  |  |
| Exeter Oil Co A |  |  | 3,300 |  |  | $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | July |
| Genral Motors Corp...-10 | 711 | $711 / 8731 / 8$ | 300 | 541/4 |  |  |  |
| General Paint. | $143 / 4$ | 141/2 143/4 | 400 |  |  | 143/4 | Oct |
| Gladding McBean | 20 | $20 \quad 201 / 2$ | 400 | 113/4 |  |  |  |
| Globe Grain \& Mill | 85 | 5/8 | 800 |  | Aug | 135/8 | Feb |
| Goodyear Tire \& Rub | $281 / 4$ | $28.281 / 4$ | 200 | 221/ | July |  | Feb |
| Hancock Oil A | 21 | 203/4 221/8 | 1,700 |  |  | $281 / 4$ |  |
| Holly Developme | 85 c | 85 c 85 c | 400 | 46 c |  | 1.50 | Apr |
| Hudson Motors | 21 | $21 \quad 21$ | 100 | 145/8 |  | 211/8 |  |
| Internat1 Cin | 1 |  | 100 |  | Sept | 1.45 | Aug |
| Jade Oil Co | 10c | 10c 10c | 2,000 |  |  | 16 c |  |
| Kinner Airplane \& | 42 c | 38 c 42c | 17,400 |  |  | 5c |  |
| Lincoln Petroleum Corp | 35 c | 35 c 40 c | 3,200 |  |  | 671/2c | Nov |
| Lockheed Aircraft Cor | 101/2 | 101/8 105/8 | 1,600 |  |  | $113 /$ |  |
| Los Ang G \& E 6\% pref 100 | 106 | 1051/2 106 | 158 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Los Ang Industries Inc.-- 2 | 5 | $47 / 8 \quad 51 / 8$ | 71/2 |  |  | $51 / 2$ | Nov |
| Los Ang Investment Co_10 | 71/4 | $71 / 8 \quad 71 / 4$ | 600 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Mascot Oil Co |  | 65 c 65c | 3,100 |  |  | 1.00 | Apr |
| Menasco Mfg C | $43 / 8$ | $41 / 4.41 / 2$ | 3,400 |  |  | 65/8 |  |
| Merchants Petroleum Co_1 | 35 c | 35 c 35 c | 400 |  |  |  |  |
| Mills Alloy Inc B | c | c | 200 |  |  | 1.00 |  |
| Mt Diablo Oil Min \& Dev 1 | $571 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 571/20 571/2 | 400 |  | Jan | $821 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Mar |
| Nat Funding | $123 / 4$ | $123 / 4{ }^{123}$ | 100 | 125/8 |  | 123 | Nov |
| Nordon Corp | 12 c | 12c 12c | 2,000 | 12 c | July |  |  |
| Occidental Petro | 380 | 38 c 45 c | 7,900 |  |  | 571/2c | July |
| Oceanic Oil Co | 65 c | 5 c | 900 |  |  | 31c | Feb |
| Pacific Clay P | 14 | 14 141/2 | 700 |  | Jan | 141/2 | Nov |
| Pacific Finance Corp.-.- 10 | $371 / 2$ | 37 375 | 1,100 | 131/2 |  |  | Feb |
| Pacific Gas \& Elee Co... 25 | 361/2 | 361/2 - 361 | 100 |  | Feb | 401/2 | July |
| Pacific Indemnity Co..-10 |  | 341/2 353/4 | 800 |  | Mar | 353 | Nov |
| Pacific Lighting Co | 5114 | 11 | 100 | 483 |  | 581 | July |
| Pret | 1043 | 104 |  | 1051/2 | Ja |  | Sept |
| cific Public Servic | $73 / 4$ | $73 / 4$ | 20 | 53/8 |  |  |  |




San Francisco Curb Exchange

| Stocks- | FridayLastSalePrice | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { How High } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Alleghany Corn |  |  | 2,38 |  |  |  |  |
| derican \& Foreign Power |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Tel \& Tel_... 100 | 1845/8 | 1813/4/1871/8 | 91 | 150 | Apr |  | Nov |
| American Toll Bridge....- 1 |  |  | 17,900 |  |  |  |  |
| Anglo Nationa | 20 | 20.21 |  | $151 / 4$ | Jan |  | Oct |
| Argonaut Mining | 151/8 | 143/8 15\% | 1,70 |  |  |  | Nov |
| Ark Natural |  |  | 17 |  | Fe |  | Mar |
| Atlas Corp (new) |  | $15.151 / 4$ | 85 |  | Oct |  | Nov |
| Preferred (new) |  | $505 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aviation Corp |  | 63 | 1832 |  | Jan |  | Mar |
| Bancamerica | 113/8 | $10 \% 111$ | 11,830 |  |  |  | Nov |
| Bendix Avi |  | 295\% $29 \%$ | 20 |  | Apr |  | Oct |
| Bolsa-Chica A |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Bunker Hlil-su |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $z$ Cal Art Tit | 213 | $2114223 / 4$ | 155 | 12 | May | 2234 | Nov |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caht | 1/2 | 16 161/2 | 120 | 10 | July |  | Nov |
| Cal Ore Pow |  | 9292 |  |  | May |  |  |
| 1927.---.-----.- 100 |  | $91.913 / 4$ | 65 | 63 | Jan |  |  |
| $z$ Cardina | 95 c | 95 e 98c | 775 |  | Nov | 1.4 | Aug |
| Central Eu |  |  | 577 |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred |  | $40 \mathrm{c} \quad 40$ | 500 |  | Oc |  | Aug |
| Cities servi | 35 | 3518 37 | 2,080 |  |  |  |  |
| Claude Neo |  | 75 c | 2,18 | 60 c |  |  | Feb |
| Coen Co's | 1.50 | $\begin{array}{ll}1.50 & 1.50\end{array}$ | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Cosolidated |  | 131/8 131/6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crown Will 2 d |  | $1.05 \quad 1.0$ | 15 |  | June |  | Nov |
| Dominguez Oil Fie |  |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |
| Dumbarton Bri | . 05 | $\begin{array}{lll}1.05 & 1.10\end{array}$ | 00 |  |  | 1.1 | Oct |
| General Elec |  |  | 10 |  |  |  | Aug |
| 0 General Metals | 24 | $24 \quad 247 / 8$ |  | 17 |  |  | Apr |
| Great West Elee | 71 | 68.71 | 245 |  | June |  |  |
| Hobbs Battery |  | $40 \mathrm{c} \quad 40 \mathrm{c}$ | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| 0 Holly Deve |  | 5 | 75 |  | Feb | 1.55 | Apr |
| Holly Oil C |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1.25 & 1.25\end{array}$ |  |  | May | 1.05 | Mar |
| Honoka Su |  | $151 / 2151 / 2$ |  |  |  | 16.25 | July |
| Idaho-Maryl |  | $61 / 27$ | 5,34 |  |  |  | Nov |
| $z$ International | 1.05 | 950 |  |  |  |  | Feb |
| Internationa |  | 13 133 | 10 | 117\% | Sept |  | Feb |
| Italo Petrole | 50 c | $44 \mathrm{c} \quad 50 \mathrm{c}$ | ,42 |  |  |  |  |
| Preterred | 4.00 | 3.854 .00 | , | 1.60 |  | . 15 | Sept |
| Kinne | 43 c | 40 c | 9,76 | 370 |  | 95 | Feb |
| Kleiber Motor |  | 20 c |  |  |  |  | F |
| M J \& M \& M | 280 | 80 | 16,900 | 130 |  |  | Feb |
| McKesson \& Rob |  | 14381436 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ontgomery Wa |  | 633/8 $653 / 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mountain City C | $121 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1184 & 123\end{array}$ | 9,602 |  |  |  | Nov |
| National Distille |  | 30\% $30 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Amer | 10 | $91 / 810$ | ,022 |  |  |  | Mar |
| Oahu Sugar-- | 43 |  | 555 |  |  |  |  |
| $z$ Ocecidental P | 38 c |  | 5,000 |  |  |  | July |
| O'Connor-Mo | 1 c | 201402314 c | 823 | $61 / 20$ | Jan | 23140 | Nov |
| Olaa Sugar- | 1434 | $143 / 4$ | 215 |  |  |  |  |
| Paific Clay |  | $131 / 214$ | 000 |  | Aug |  | Oct |
| Pacific Coast Aggr | 3.50 | $\begin{array}{ll}3.25 & 3.55\end{array}$ | 6.764 | 2.50 |  |  |  |
| Pacific Finance |  | 37388 |  | 193/4 |  |  | Oct |
| Pracific Ptld Cemen |  | 5.5 | 57 |  | Apr |  |  |
| $z$ Pacific West |  | $171 / 2173$ |  |  |  |  | Feb |
| Packard Moto | 12 | 12.12 | 1,075 |  | Jan |  | Sept |
| Pioneer Mill |  | 112 | 119 | 27 |  |  |  |
| Radio Corp ( ${ }^{\text {R }}$ | 12 | 117/8 13 | 3,332 |  | Ap |  | Jan |
| Radio-Keith-Or | 93/4 | $83 \% 103 / 4$ | 1,735 |  |  |  | Nov |
| verside Cement |  | 151/8 $151 / 4$ | 220 |  |  |  |  |
| Santa Cruz Ptld Ceme |  | 48 48 |  | 32 | Ja | 49 |  |
| Schumacher Wall |  | $181 / 4818$ | 33 | 17 | Mar | 19 | Jan |
| Shasta Water |  | 423/4 423 | 85 | 31 | Ma |  | Sept |
| Silver King Coa |  | 12.123 |  |  |  | 141/2 | Jan |
| South Calif Edis | 0 | $\begin{array}{lll}291 / 2 & 3014\end{array}$ | 1,100 |  |  |  | July |
| 5\%\% pre |  | ${ }^{2637} 82678$ | 2 |  |  | $281 / 8$ | Aug |
| SoPacGoldenGate $6 \%$ prion |  | 283/8 284 <br> 1 54 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stearman-Ham | 1.7 | $1.50 \quad 1.70$ | 13,450 |  |  |  | Nov |
| Sunset McKee A |  | 25.25 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Superior Ptld Cem |  | $45 \quad 45$ | 10 | 37 | Jun | 45 | Nov |
| Title Guaranty D |  | 65.65 | 20 |  | Fe |  | Nov |
| United States Pe | 38 | 320 380 | 1,900 |  |  |  | Feb |
| United States Stee |  | $767 / 876$ | 15 |  | , |  |  |
| 3 Viotor Equipmen |  | $71 / 881$ | 6,55 |  | Jun |  | Nov |
| ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Pre | 1538 | 151/4 167 | 2,838 | $101 / 2$ | Ma |  | Nov |
| Wargher ${ }^{\text {Rlig }}$ | 3 c | 33 c 450 | 23,320 |  | Nov |  | Nov |
| Warner Bros Prctur West Coast Life Ins | 163/4 | 163/4 18 | 1,792 |  | May | 8 | Nov |
| West Coast Life Ins Western Air Expres |  | 171/4 171/2 | 135 | 15 | Jan |  |  |
| Western Air Expres |  | 81/8 | 200 | 5 | Jan |  | Feb |
| ${ }^{*}$ No par value cash sale. e60\% stock dividend padd Aug. 15, 1936 <br> $r$ Cash sale-Not included in range for year. $x$ Ex-dividend. $y$ Ex rights <br> 8 Listed. † In detault. <br> $\ddagger$ Company in bankruptoy, recelvership or reorganization. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

HANSON BROS Camain fuevemen inconporated

## Established 183

255 St. James St., Montreal
56 Sparks St, Othwa 330 Bay St., Teronto
Montreal Curb Market
Nov. 14 to Nov. 20 , both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Par | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Week's Range } \\ & \text { of Prices } \\ & \text { Low High } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Sales <br> Week <br> Shares | Range Stnce Jan. 11936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
|  | 773/4 | 73 7831/2 | 6,903 | $171 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 781/2 | Nov |
|  | 51/8 | $\begin{array}{lll}51 / 4 & 6 \\ 41 / 4 & 51 / 4\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{\text {85 }} \mathbf{8 5}$ | ${ }_{1}{ }^{3} .95 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | Nov |
|  | 2314 | $23.241 / 8$ | 3,606 | $161 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 2731 | Apr |
|  | 121/4 | $1214{ }^{12 \%}$ | 330 | May | 132/8 |  |
|  |  | $2.10 \quad 2.12$ | 900 | 1.50 Aug | 2.12 | Nov |
|  |  | 1091/2 110 | 56 | $1073 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ | 1121/4 | Aug |

Montreal Curb Market

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Stocks (Concluded) Par} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Friday } \\
\text { Last } \\
\text { Sale } \\
\text { Rrice }
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Week's Range
of Prices
How High} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Sales } \\
\& \text { for } \\
\& \text { Waeke } \\
\& \text { Sahres }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ranje Since Jan. 1, 1936} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& Low \& Hioi \\
\hline Canada Vine \& \& \& \[
\begin{gathered}
25 \\
10
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& \\
\hline Cndn Dredge \& Do \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
48, ~ 42 \\
4 \\
\hline 10
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 30 \\
\& 775
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 49/2 July \\
\hline Can Int Invest Trust Lta \& -85-1 \& 80 \& 5 \& \({ }_{35}^{1.00}\) Feb \& Nov \\
\hline Cndn Pow \& P Invest Ltd* \& \& \(2{ }^{294}\) \& 46 \& 1.10 June \& \\
\hline Canadian Vickers Ltd \& 31/2 \& 121/2 \(1431 / 2\) \& , 31 \& \({ }^{1.50} \mathrm{Apr}\) \& Oct \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Cutell }}\) Crot \& \& \(\begin{array}{cc}60 \\ 91 / 2 \& 113 / 8\end{array}\) \& \& \({ }_{\text {213 }}{ }^{113}\) Juna \& \\
\hline City Gas \& Elee \& 2.00 \& 1.50 \& \& 1.00 Sept \& 3.00 Feb \\
\hline Commerical Aleohols L \& 27/8 \& \({ }^{21 / 8} 831 / 8\) \& 9,915 \& 55 C June \& \(4{ }^{4}\) Nov \\
\hline David \& Frere .Ltee \({ }^{\text {d }}\) \& 55 \&  \& 91 \&  \& \\
\hline Dominion Stores \& 11 \& 11.113 \& \({ }_{945}\) \& 7\% July \& 12. \\
\hline Dom Tar \& Chemical \& \& \(105{ }^{123 / 4} 107\) \& \& \& 51/8 Nov \\
\hline Dom TardChem \({ }^{\text {cm }}\) \& 13 \& 1313 \& 10 \& \& \(16^{16 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}\) \\
\hline gn Power \& \& \({ }^{900} 1.00\) \& 480 \& \& \({ }^{2.75} \mathrm{Apr}\) \\
\hline Vaser cos Ltd - \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}23 \& 24 \\ 22 / 2 \& 23\end{array}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline Freimani(AJ) cum pi \& \& \& \& 37 Nov \& \\
\hline Home Oil C \& 1.30 \& 1.20 1.30 \& 5.965 \& \({ }^{700}\) Jan \& 1.55 Nov \\
\hline Hunter \& \& 700 \& \& \({ }_{7}^{70 \mathrm{c}}\) Nov \& 950 Nov \\
\hline Imperial oil Ltd \& 22 年 \& \(223 /\) \& 10,813 \& 201/4 Aug \& \(241 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}\) \\
\hline Inter City Baking \& \& \(\begin{array}{lll}38 \& 40 \\ 7 \& 73\end{array}\) \& \& \(1{ }_{21 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}\) \& \({ }^{40}{ }^{43}\) Noct \\
\hline Int Petroleum \& 371/2 \& 373/6 38 \& 3,631 \& 33/3. Aut \& 39\%4. Apr \\
\hline Inter Util Corp class \& 1.30 \& \(\begin{array}{lll}1.25 \& 1.30\end{array}\) \& 3,010 \& \({ }_{50 \mathrm{c}}^{4} \mathrm{Jan}\) \&  \\
\hline lehers Dist Ltd A \& \& 1014 11 \& 415 \& \({ }^{9}\), June \& 133/4 Feb \\
\hline Mitchell \& \({ }^{\text {co }}\) ( B \& \({ }_{15}^{4}\) \& \(\begin{array}{lll}44 \& 16\end{array}\) \& 1,856 \& \({ }_{5}^{21 / 8} \mathrm{Aug}\) \& \({ }_{16}^{5 / 8} \mathrm{Feb}\) \\
\hline Page-Hersey Tubes \& 103 \& 1031103 \& 425 \& \(79 . \mathrm{Feb}\) \& \(110 \frac{1}{2}\) Nov \\
\hline \(r\) or Can \& \& \({ }_{105}^{105} 105{ }_{3}{ }^{10}\) \& \({ }_{20}^{42}\) \& \({ }_{9} 738 \mathrm{Mar}\) \& 105/4 Nov \\
\hline \(\xrightarrow{\text { Quebec Tel \& Tel }}\) \& \& \& 200 \& \({ }_{4}^{3 / 3 / 4}\) Nov \& \({ }_{9}^{7 / 8}\) Noct \\
\hline Sarnia Bridge \& \& \& 220 \& \({ }^{6}\), Jan \& \\
\hline Southerr Can P pre \& 1043/2 \& \& \& \({ }_{98}^{1.50}\) Jan \& \\
\hline United Distillers of C \& \& 95 c 1. \& 2,250 \& 50 c Apr \& \(1.15 \mathrm{~N} \delta \mathrm{v}\) \\
\hline Walkerville Brewery \& 47/2/2 \&  \& 10 \& 1.75 Sept \& 334 Feb \\
\hline r-Good \& Wo \& \& 193/420 \& \& 17\% July \& 204 Nov \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \&  \& 700 \& July \& 810 Apr \\
\hline y-Ho \& \& 1.25 1.4 .4 \& -5, \({ }^{\text {co }}\) \& 95 sept \& \({ }^{1.55}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Barry-G }}\) \& 45 c \& \({ }_{412}\) \& 46,600 \&  \& \(\xrightarrow{10 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{J90}\) Jepet \\
\hline Big Missourl Mi \& \& 510 \& \& 48 e Nov \& 75 c Jan \\
\hline scadillac G \& \& + 46 \& 19,053 \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Brazil }}\) Gold \& D Diamond \& \& \({ }^{\text {50 }}\) \& 55,200 \& 5c Nov \& \({ }_{\text {42e Mar }}\) \\
\hline Bulolo Gold Dredging Ltd 5 \& 012 \& 293/4 303 \& 1,720 \& 27 1/2 Sept \& \\
\hline Cartier-Malartic G M Ltd 1 \& \& \& \& \({ }^{\text {c }}\) Jan \& 41 c Nov \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Coniaurum Mines }}\) \& 2.65 \& 2.62
2.51
3.33 \& \({ }^{22,680}\) \& \({ }_{1}^{2.10}\) \& \({ }_{3}^{2.5151}\) \\
\hline Dome Mines \& \& 54186 \& \& \({ }_{43}{ }^{2}\) \& \({ }_{6}{ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline East Malartio \& 1.17 \& \& 24,100 \& \({ }^{520}\) July \& 1.25 Nov \\
\hline R1dorado Goid \& 124 \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
1.79 \& 1.84 \\
\hline 124
\end{tabular} \& \({ }^{2} 2.635\) \& 6.90 Jan \& \({ }_{15}^{1.92-N o v}\) \\
\hline Francoeur Gold \& 1.10 \& 960 \& 20,950 \& \({ }_{10 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{\text {July }}\) \& 2.24 Aug \\
\hline Goldale Mines- \& \& 43/2/2 45 \& \({ }_{6}^{1,000}\) \& \(223 / 2 \mathrm{cc}\) Mar \& \\
\hline G-M Consol G M Ltd \& 450 \& \({ }_{44 \mathrm{c}}^{40} 5\) \& \({ }_{23,600}\) \&  \&  \\
\hline Lake Shore Mines Ltd \& \& \({ }_{610}^{630}\) \& 1,688 \& 5434 Oct \& \\
\hline Lamaque Contact G \& \({ }^{15} 5\) \&  \& 4,200 \& \& - 463 yog July \\
\hline Lee Gold Mines Ltd \& 6150 \& \({ }_{50} 7\) \& 59,300 \& \({ }_{\text {3c }}\) \& \({ }_{140} \mathbf{4 0}\) Aug \\
\hline Montague \& 700 \& \({ }_{2}^{700}{ }^{\text {750 }}\) \& 1,100 \& \({ }^{750}\) Oct \& \({ }^{2.05}\) Sept \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {O }}\) O \({ }^{\text {Prisilen Gold }}\) \& . 5 \& \({ }_{8.45}^{2.45}{ }_{9}{ }_{9}\) \& 27,905 \& \({ }^{2.350}\) Jane \& \({ }_{9}^{3.00}{ }^{3.95}\) Jov \\
\hline Pamour Porcupine M \& \({ }_{3} \mathbf{3} 60\) \& 3.60
3.80 \& \& 35c

3.17

cout \& ${ }_{5}^{\text {5.00 }} \mathbf{0}$ June <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {Parkhill Gold Mines Ltt }}$ \& 1.65 \& ${ }^{27 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{275}$ \& \& 18 c June \& 463 Oe Sept <br>

\hline Perron Goid Mines L \& 1.65 \& | 1.59 | 1.72 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 6.75 |  |
| 6.90 |  | \& ,000 \& ${ }_{3}^{1.12}$ Jan \& ${ }^{1.955}$ Sept <br>

\hline Pioneer G M of B . C \& \& 6.50
6.50 \& 200 \& 6.25 ${ }^{3.95} \mathrm{Mov}$ \& ${ }_{11.60}^{7.55}$ Jan <br>
\hline Preston East Dome M ${ }^{\text {I }}$ \& \& 1.49 \& \& 1.49 Nov \& 1.60 Nov <br>
\hline Quebec Gold Minin \& \& 70 c \& 1,100 \& \& <br>
\hline Read-Aut \& \& 4.10 \& 25 \& 1.43 \& 4.45 Nov <br>
\hline Shawkey- \& 5 \& 7.40
4.45
4.60 \&  \& ${ }^{750}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{1.160}$ July <br>
\hline Siscoe Gold \& 4.50 \& 1.10
1.126 \& \& 4240 \& <br>
\hline Sullivan Cons Minies \& 2.05 \& , \& ${ }^{2}$ \& ${ }_{83 \mathrm{c}} \mathbf{M a r}$ \& ${ }^{2.47}$ Sept <br>
\hline Teck-Hughes \& 5.10 \& 5.00 \& 2, \& 4.30 Mar \& 6.65 July <br>
\hline Thompson Cad. \& \& 750 \& 64,750 \& 3715 c May \& <br>

\hline Vowagamac Explora \& \& | 1.15 | 1.20 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.00 |  | \& \& 240 May \& 1.22 Nov <br>

\hline Wayside Con Gold \& 7 c \& \& 2,8 \& ${ }_{60}^{1.00}$ Jan \& ${ }_{210}{ }_{20} 12 \mathrm{Neb}$ <br>
\hline White Eagle Silver M \& \& $4{ }^{40} \quad 40$ \& 1,000 \& \& <br>
\hline Wright-Hargreaves. \& 8.10 \& 7.708 .25 \& 4,110 \& 7.50 Oct \& 8.90 Feb <br>
\hline Unlisted Mines- \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }^{50} 6061 /{ }^{\text {c }}$ \& 7,706 \& Jan \& 111/2c Aug <br>
\hline Cond Malartio Goil \& ${ }_{4}^{1.05}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}1.50 \\ 4.05 & 1.62\end{array}$ \& \& ${ }^{980}$ May \& ${ }^{1.72}$ Nov <br>
\hline Duparquet Minin \& ${ }_{5 c}$ \& ${ }^{4.05}$ \& 25,000 \& 2.49 M \& <br>
\hline Howey Gold M \& \& ${ }^{650}{ }^{655}$ \& \& ${ }_{250} \mathrm{Feb}$ \& 93 c Sept <br>
\hline Macassa Mines \& ${ }^{7} \mathbf{7} .05$ \& 6.60 7.10 \& 14,075 \& 3.18 Jan \& 7.10 Nov <br>

\hline Sherritt-G \& 2.40 \& | 2.40 |
| :--- | \& 23,55 \& 1.00 Jan \& 33.00 Nov <br>

\hline Sylvanite Gold \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}3.38 & 3.40\end{array}$ \& 400 \& ${ }_{2.35}$ \& ${ }^{8.65}$ <br>
\hline Unilisted Stocks- \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {Ablitibl }}$ P \& $P$ \& \& $331 / 2384$ \& 11,942 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{22}^{2314}$ \& ${ }_{22}^{22} \quad 2{ }^{23}$ \& ${ }^{2,446}$ \& ${ }_{68}^{63}$ June \& 243 Oct <br>
\hline Beatty Bros Lta A \& 11 \& 11 \& 15 \& - ${ }^{6 / 4} 4$ \& ${ }^{\text {11/4 }}$ Nov <br>
\hline Brewers \& Dist of \& \& ${ }^{800} 900$ \& ${ }_{613} 9$ \& ${ }^{750}$ Sep \& 1.40 Jan <br>
\hline Brewing
Preferred_ \& 14/2/2 \& ${ }_{13}^{21 / 2} 1484$ \& 613 \& ${ }_{1 i}^{1.75}$ Aut \& - 4.50 Feb <br>
\hline Calgary Power Ltd pret \& \& $75 \quad 75$ \& \& $741 / 2 \mathrm{Oc}$ \& ${ }^{86} 3 . \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>
\hline Canada \& Dominions \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}68 & 681 / 4 \\ 36 & 37\end{array}$ \& 300
525 \& ${ }_{30}^{57} 3$ \& ${ }^{693}$ <br>
\hline Canadian Light \& Pow-100 \& \& ${ }_{19} 1938$ \& 230 \& 1934 No \& ${ }_{23}^{33}$ Feb <br>
\hline Canadian Marconi C \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}1.75 & 1.75\end{array}$ \& 50 \& 1.40 Ma \& $27 /{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ <br>
\hline Can Pow \& Pa \& \& $9 \quad 91 / 2$ \& 300 \& \& <br>
\hline aude Neon Gen A \& 50 \& \& 825 \& 150 Sep \& ct <br>
\hline Consoilated Bak \& \& $211 / 6021$ \%/ \& ${ }^{7}$ \& $153 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ \&  <br>
\hline Domol Oilepoth \& Lino \& 4 \& \& 14,192 \& ${ }^{2} 3$ Jan \& $4{ }^{4,4}$ Nov <br>
\hline Donnaconna Paper A \& 121/6 \& 111/2 131/4 \& 21,808 \&  \& 133/8 Oot <br>
\hline \& 11 \& $10{ }^{10} 11 / 2 / 2$ \& 2,253 \& $27 /$ \& 123/2 Oct <br>
\hline Fort Motor of C \& 24 \& ${ }_{24}^{16} \quad 175$ \& ${ }_{2,535}^{160}$ \& ${ }^{81818}$ \& ${ }_{281}^{21}{ }^{21} \mathrm{Nov}$ <br>
\hline Gen Steel Wares pret \& \& $80 \quad{ }_{85}$ \& ${ }^{375}$ \& 45 \& ${ }_{90}{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ <br>
\hline Int Paints (Can) Lt \& \& 1812 19 \& 35 \& $143 / 4$ \& 2443 Oct <br>
\hline aw Gro \& \& 221/2 $221 /$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline claren Power \& \& \& \& 3,373 \& \& <br>
\hline Massey-Harris Co pret 10 \& 102 \& \& 5,455 \& ${ }_{962 / 4}^{283 / 4}$ \& ${ }_{104}^{42}$ 2/3 Nov <br>
\hline  \& 17 \& 141/2 1785 \& \& ${ }^{25 / 8} \mathrm{May}$ \& 173/8 <br>
\hline Preferred \& \& \& \& 27.10 \& <br>
\hline Royalte Oil Cold \& 34 \& 331/2341/2 \& \& $261 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ \& 391/2 Feb <br>
\hline Weston Ltd....... \& \& 20\%/8 20\% \& \& $133 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ \& $20 \%$ Nov <br>
\hline * No par value. \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Canadian Markets

LISTED AND UNLISTED


Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds




## Duncanson, White \& Co.

STOCK BROKERS
Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc
New York Curb (Associate)
15 King Street West, Toronto. WA. 3401-8

## Toronto Stock Exchange

Nov. 14 to Nov. 20, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Friduy } \\ \text { St } \\ \text { Srice } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low High } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { foor } \\ \text { Where } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- Par |  |  |  | Low | High |
| Abltibl---.al---.-.- ${ }^{*}$ | 3358 | 33/6 314 | ${ }^{9,030}$ |  | Oct |
| ${ }_{\text {a }}^{6 \%}$ A preferred.-.-.-. 100 |  | ${ }_{3}^{21 / 2}{ }^{1 / 24}$ | 3,090 | ${ }^{63 / 3} \mathrm{Jan}$ | $283 / 8 \mathrm{Oct}$ |
| Alberta Grain pret--.---100 |  | $24^{3} / 4.48$ | 400 | $19^{1 / 4}$ Sept | 39 Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  | $131 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Bataurst Power A | ${ }_{14}^{1634}$ | ${ }_{101}^{16}$ | 1,515 | 12.80 | 175 |
| Preterred | 103 | 102\% 103 | 80 | ${ }_{93} 93 / 2$ June | $\begin{array}{cc}15 & \text { Jan } \\ 107 & \text { Sept }\end{array}$ |
|  | 5 |  | 7,720 | $1{ }^{13 / 4}$ June | $1071 / 2 \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| Bell Telephone-.-.----ioo | 154 | $1531 / 25{ }^{15}$ | 515 | 141 Apr | 155 Nov |
| Blue Ribbon pref.-..-.-. 50 | 331/2 | $\begin{array}{lll}33 & 331 / 2\end{array}$ | 60 | ${ }_{27}{ }^{3 / 2} \mathrm{~A}$ Jag | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 34 } & \\ & \text { Apr } \\ \text { Oct }\end{array}$ |
| Brantiord Cordage pret. 25 | 261/2 |  | 155 | 251/2 June |  |
|  | 17\% | 1738183 | 20,627 | 934 | $183 / 4 \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| Brewers \& Distilers----* | 21 | ${ }_{3}^{80}{ }^{80} 885$ |  | ${ }^{750} 0 \mathrm{Oct}$ | 1.40 Jan |
| Brewing Corp of Canada--: Preferred. | 142/2 | ${ }^{233} 8{ }^{23} 8{ }^{23 / 4}$ | 1,505 | ${ }_{11}^{13 / 4} \mathrm{Aug}$ | 43) ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ |
| British American Oil | 238 | ${ }^{23}$. 24 | 12,717 | 163/8 Jan | 27\% Apr |
| Brit Col Power A | 361 | $3514.361 / 2$ | , 2 | 2836 May | 3815 |
|  | 564/2 | $\begin{array}{ccc}754 & 864\end{array}$ | 840 | ${ }_{33}{ }^{3 / 2}$ July | ${ }_{58}^{83}$ Nov |
| Burry Biscult | 9 | ${ }^{9} \quad 198$ | 2,125 | 63/4 Aug | ${ }^{57 / 8}$ Nopt |
| Preferre |  |  | 25 | 500 June |  |
| Canada Bread | ${ }_{7}{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 71/4 818 | 1,120 | ${ }^{37 / 4} 4 \mathrm{Japr}$ | 87 Mar |
| A preferred-.-.-.---100 |  | $101 / 10418$ | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{90}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan | 1044/8 Nov |
| B preerred- | 358 |  |  |  | 483\% Nov |
| Preferred.-----------100 | 101 | 86/2/ 101 | , | 58 Jan | $101{ }^{1488}$ Nov |
| Canada North Po |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{63} 8$ |  | ${ }^{731}$ | ${ }_{60}{ }^{\text {May }}$ | $901 / 2 \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| Canada Wire \& Cable A. | 55 | 53/4 ${ }^{65}$ |  | $20 \% 4$ Jan | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & \text { Feb } \\ 55 \\ \\ \text { Nov }\end{array}$ |
| Candian ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }^{20}{ }^{3}{ }^{22}$ | 43 |  | 22 Oct |
| Canadian Ca | 91/4 |  | ${ }_{3,315}^{205}$ |  | 5 Nov |
| Canadian Canners 1st pret | 104 | 104105 | 321 | $88 \%$ Jan | 105 Nov |
| Canadian Car |  |  | -5,510 |  | $121 /{ }^{123}$ |
| Preferre | 281/2 | 243 | 3,735 | 13 \% | v |
| nadian | 47 |  |  | 3714 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Cndn }}$ Industrial Aloohoi ${ }^{\text {A }}$ * | 731 | 714 714 718 | 7,860 | ${ }_{5}^{614}$ | 125/6 Feb |



## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



Toronto Stock Exchange-Mining Section


Toronto Stock Exchange-Mining Curb Section
Nov. 14 to Nov. 20, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

## Stocks-

 Aldermac Mines.-.Brett-Trethewey
Central Central Manitoba
Churehill Mining Coast CopperEast Crest Oil Hudson Bay-----Lake Maron.-.Mandy Mines_
Night Hawk Norden Corp.-
Oil Selections. Osiske Lake
Perkhill
Pawnee-Kirkiand
Pend-Oreille Pend-Orenlile---
Titchie Gold Titchie Gold-.
Robb-Montbra
Sudbury Mines Robb-Montbra
Sudbury Mines
Temiskaming


Montreal Stock Exchange
Nov. 14 to Nov. 20, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stock- P | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Lasi } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Srice } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Ranje Since Jan. 1, 1936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  |  |
| Acme Glove Works Ltd.-* |  |  | 220 | $141 / 2$ June | 21 | Aug |
| Agnew-Surpass Shoe.-.--* |  | $831 / 285$ | 280 | 71/2 July | 10 | Jan |
| Preferred.------...---* |  | 107108 | 25 | 100 Jan | 110 | Oct |

Toronto Stock Exchange-Mining Section
Nov. 14 to Nov. 20, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list

Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted


## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Nov. 20

New York City Bonds

| a31/s July 11975 | $\begin{gathered} B 1 d \\ 11016 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} A s k \\ 1111 / 8 \end{gathered}\right.$ | a4\%4s Apr 1196 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a31/8 May 11954 | $1131 / 4$ | 114 | a4/48 Apr 151972 |
| a3148 Nov 11954 | $1131 / 2$ | 1141/4 | a414s June 11974 |
| a31/28 Mar 11960 | $1141 / 2$ | 1151/4 | a4148 Feb 151976 |
| a3, ${ }^{8} 8$ Jan 151976 | 11412/2 | 115 | a4148 Jan 11977 |
| a33/8 July 11975 | 1153/4 | $1161 / 2$ | a4148 Nov15 1978 |
| a4s May 11957 | 120 | 121 | a434s Mar 11981 |
| a4s Nov 119 | 120 | 121 | a41/2s May 1 \& No |
| a4s May 1195 | 120 | 121 | a41/2s Mar 11963 |
| a48 May 11977 | 122 | 12334 | a43/2s June 11965 |
| a48 Oct 119 | 123 | 1231/2 | a43/2s July 11967 |
| a41/4 Sept 119 | 1241/4 | 125 | a4.1/2s Dec 151971 |
| a4148 Mar 11962 | 12414/4 | 125 | a43/28 Dec 11979 |
| a41/4 Mar 1 | 124 | 125 | abs Jan 2518 |


New York State Bonds

| 3s 1974 | $\|$Bid <br> 2.30 | ${ }_{\mid c}^{\text {Ask }}$ | World War Bonus- | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 381981 | h 2.40 | leas 1 | 41/48 April 1940 to 1949. | b 1.90 |  |
| Canal \& Highway58 Jan \& Mar 1946 to ${ }^{\prime} 71$ |  |  | Highway Improvement- 48 Mar \& Sept 1958 to 67 |  |  |
| Highway Imp 41/28 Sept 63 | 1353/4 |  | Canal Imp 4s J\& ${ }^{\prime}$ '60 to ' 67 | 12834 |  |
| Canal Imp 41/8 Jan $1964 .$. | ${ }_{133}^{1353 / 4}$ |  |  | ${ }_{117}^{1151 / 2}$ |  |



## 

## Federal Land Bank Bonds





JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS \& STOCKS
MUNICIPAL BONDS
Bought-Sold-Quoted
Robinson $8 \mathcal{C}$ Complany, Inc.
135 So. La Salle St., Chicago State 0540 Teletype CGO. 437

| Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlanta 58 | Btd | ${ }_{101}^{\text {Ask }}$ | Uncoln | ${ }_{931 / 2}$ |  |
| Atlantic 5 s . | 100 |  |  | 100 |  |
| Burlington 5 Callfornia 5 s | 198 |  | Maryland-Virginia $58-{ }^{\text {- }}$---- | 100 |  |
| Calitornia 58 | 100 | $8^{-}$ | Mississippl-Tennessee 5s.- | ${ }_{983}^{100}$ | 934 |
| Dallas | 100 |  | North Carolina | 991/2 | $1001 / 2$ |
| Denver 5s | 86 |  | Ohio-Pennsylvania 58 | 983/4 |  |
| First Carollnas 5s |  |  | Oregon-Washington. $5 \mathrm{~s}-3-5$ Pacifle Coast of Portland 58 | 62 100 |  |
| First of Fort Wayne $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.- | 100 | 101 | Pacific Coast of Los Ang 58 | 100 |  |
| First of Montgomery 5s. | 87 | 89 | Pac Coast of Salt Lake 5s.- | 100 |  |
| Frrst of New Orleans 5s--- | 94 | 96 | Pac Coast of San Fran 5s.- | 100 |  |
| First Texas of Houston 5s- | 971/2 | 99 | Pennsylvania 5s | 100 |  |
| Fletcher 31/4s........---- | $1001 / 2$ |  | Phoenix 5 | 100 |  |
| Fremont 5s | 85. | 88 | St Louls 5 s | f37 | 40 |
| Greenbrier 5s | 100 |  | San Antonlo | 100 |  |
| Greensboro 58---- | 100 | $8{ }^{-1}$ | Southwest 58. | 78 | 81 |
| Illinols of Monticello $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ - | 100 |  | Southern Minnesota 5s.-.-------- | ${ }_{100}^{722}$ |  |
| Iowa of Sloux City 41/2s ${ }^{\text {a }}$-- | 97 |  | Unlon of Detrolt 5s--------- | 983/4 | $993 / 4$ |
| Kentucky of Lexington. <br> La Fayette 58 | 100 |  | Virginia-Carolin <br> Virginian 5 s | 100 99 | $100^{--}$ |
| Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bld } \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bld } \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \overline{A 8 k} \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 36 | 42 | North Caroilna.-.-.-. 100 | 22 | 25 |
| D | 72 | 76 | Pennsylvanta_......-- 100 | 10 | 15 |
| Denver-------------100 | 6 | 8 | Potomac------.-.--- 100 | 38 | 43 |
| Des Moines...-.-....- 100 | 70 | 75 | San Antonio-----------100 | 54 | 58 |
|  | 4 | 8 |  | ${ }_{45}^{250}$ | 75 c 55 |

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

|  | ${ }^{\text {Bt }}$ d | Ask |  |  | ${ }_{\text {B }}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 25\% |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (0.35\% | $\cdots$ |  | ctisk |  |  |
| FIC 1 1388. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^3]

## Chicago Bank Stocks



Insurance Companies


Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

| Am Dist Teleg ( N J) com ${ }^{\text {Part }}$ |  | $\left.\right\|_{131} ^{\text {Ask }}$ | New York Mutual Tel ${ }^{\text {Par }} 100$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 131 | 13312 | N'west Bell Tel pr $61 / 2 \% 100$ |  | $1121 / 2$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Bell }}$ Belep of Pa pret. 100 |  |  | (eat Ati Telegraph-....25 |  | ${ }_{281}^{21}$ |
| CInctn \& Sub Bell Telep. 50 | 96 | 98 | Prgtarred A.-...-.- 100 |  | 112\% |
| Cuban Telep $7 \%$ \%ret- 100 | ${ }_{64}^{40}$ | 45 | Roch Telen \$6.50 1st pf 100 |  |  |
| Franklin Telegraph | ${ }_{44}^{64}$ |  | Roch Teled $\$ 6.50$ Ist pr 100 |  |  |
| Gen Tel Allled Corp ${ }^{\text {c }}$ pt- | 1013/4 | $1033 / 2$ | So \& Atl Telegraph .--- 25 | 223 |  |
|  | 1153 |  | Sou New Engl Telep---100 | ${ }_{123}^{156}$ | ${ }_{124}^{158}$ |
| Mtn States Tel \& Tel 100 | 150 | $153^{--}$ |  |  |  |
| New England Tel \& Telino | 140 | 142 | Wlsconsin Telep 7\% pt.1 | 15 | 117 |

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Nov. 20-Continued


Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
(Guarantor in Parenthesis)

|  |
| :--- |
| Alabama \& Vicksburg (Illinols Central) |
| Albany \& Susquehana (Delaware \& Hudson) |
| ...-100 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Ditidend } \\ & \text { in Dollars }\end{aligned}\right.$

Alabama \& Vicksburg (Illinols Central)
Albany \& Susquehana (Delaware \& Hud
Btd
Asked Allegheny \& Western (Butf Roch
Beech Creek (New York Central)
6.00
10.50
6.00

Boston \& Albany (New York Centr
Canada Southern (New York Central)

| Canada Southern (New York Central) |
| :--- |
| Carolina Cilinchfleld \& Ohio (L \& N-A C L) |
| $4 \%$ |

 Chlcago Cleve Cinn \& St Louis pret (N Y Central) 100
Cleveland \& Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) Betterman stock - .-...................... Delaware (Pennsylvania)
Fort Wayne \& Jackson pref (N Central) Lackawanna RR of N J (Del Lack \& Western) Michigan Central (New York Central) Morris \& Essex (Del Lack \& Western) Northern Central (Pennsylvanla)

Pittsburgh Bessemer \& Lake Erie (U S Steel)

 St. Louis Bridge 1st pref (Terminal RR) ............... 100 Second preferred.-..........-. Tunnel RR St Louis (Terminal RR) Utica Chenango \& Susquehanna ( $\mathrm{D} \mathrm{L} \& \mathrm{~W}$ ) Valley (Delaware Lackawanna \& Western Vicksburg Shreveport \& Pacific (ilinois Central) Wreferred of N (Dei Lack \& Western) West Jersey \& Sea Shore (Pennsylvania) ..................... 50


## EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES

Quotations-Appraisals Upon Request

## Stroud \& Company Inc.

Private Wires to New York
Philadelphia, Pa.
Railroad Equipment Bonds

|  | Bid | Ask |  | Bta | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlantic Coast Line $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ - | b1.50 | 1.00 | Missouri Pacifio | 64.00 | 3.00 |
| Baltimore \& Ohlo 43/28...- | ${ }^{\text {b2 }}$ 2. 60 | 2.00 |  | b3.00 | 2.00 |
| 5 s ---- | ${ }^{\text {b2 }}$ 2.60 | 2.00 |  | b3.25 | 2.25 |
| Boston \& Maine 43/8 | ${ }^{\text {b3 }} 3.50$ | 2.50 | New Ori Tex \& Mex 4138.- | 64.00 | 3.00 |
| ${ }_{3}^{58} \times 12 \mathrm{Dec} 11936-1944$ | ${ }_{63.25}^{\text {b3. }}$ | 2.50 | New York Central $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$.--- | ${ }_{62.50} 62.50$ | 2.00 2.00 |
|  |  |  | N Y Chio \& St. L 4 $4 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ | b2.75 | 2.00 |
| Canadian National 43/83.- | 02.75 | 2.00 | 5 | b2.75 | 2.00 |
|  | b2.75 | 2.00 | N Y N H \& Hartf $41 / 88 .$. | b3.75 | 3.00 |
| Canadlan Pacifio 43/68 | b2.70 | 2.00 | 58 | ${ }^{63} 3.75$ | 3.00 |
| Cent RR New Jer $41 / 68$ | 81.75 | 1.25 | Northern Pacific 43/68-..--- | b1.75 | 1.00 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio $51 / 6 \mathrm{~s}$.- | 8125 | 0.50 | Pennsylvania RR $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$....- | ${ }^{61.50}$ | 1.00 |
| 61/2s.------------------- | b1.00 | 0.50 |  | b1,50 | 1.00 |
| 43188-.----------------- | ${ }_{62.40}^{62.40}$ | 1.75 1.00 | 48 series E due Jan \& July 1936-49 | 62.60 | 00 |
| Chicago ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Nor West $43 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ | 64.00 | 3.00 | 2\%/s series G.-.......- |  |  |
| 5 S. | b4.00 | 3.00 | non call Dec. 1 1936-50 | b2. 30 | 2.00 |
| Chic Milw \& St Paul 43/38- | 65.00 | 400 | Pere Marquette $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. | ${ }^{62} .70$ | 2.00 |
| 58. | b5.00 | 400 | Reading Co 43/8...---..-- | 02.65 | 2.00 |
| Chicago R I \& Pac $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$..- | 80 | 84 84 | St L Louis-San Fran 48 | ${ }^{62} 95$ | ${ }_{98}^{1.50}$ |
|  | 80 | 84 | St. Louis-san Fran 48...-- | ${ }_{\text {fr }} 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ |
| Denver \& R G West 41/2s.- | b4.50 | 3.50 |  | 197 | 99 |
|  | b4.50 | 350 | St Louis Southwestern 58.- | ${ }^{63.75}$ | 3.00 |
| $51 / 38$ | b4.50 | 350 |  |  | 3.00 |
| Erie Rr 5 | ${ }^{\text {b1.75 }}$ | 1.00 | southern Pacirio 41/28-...- | ${ }^{62.50}$ | 1.50 |
| 48. | ${ }^{\text {b2 }}$ b 65 | 100 200 | Southern Ry | ${ }_{62} 70$ | 1.00 |
|  | b2.50 | 2.00 | 58. | 62.70 | 2.00 |
| reat Norther | b1.50 | 1.00 | $51 / 28$ | b2 00 | 1.25 |
|  | b1.5C | 1.00 | Texas Pacific | 62.50 | 1.50 |
| Hocking Valley 58 | b1.50 | 1.00 | 4 | 82.50 | 1.50 |
| Illiols Central 41/2 | b2.50 | 1.75 | 53. | 62 50 | 1.50 |
| 58 | $\begin{aligned} & b 2.00 \\ & b 1.75 \end{aligned}$ | 1.25 | Union | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{6150} 5$ | 0.75 0.75 |
| Internat Great Nor $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ - | ${ }_{64} 01.00$ | 3.00 | Virginian R | ${ }_{61} 50$ | 1.00 |
| Long Island 41 | b2.60 | 1.75 | 58. | b1. 50 | 1.00 |
| 58. | b2.50 | 1.75 | Wabash Ry 41 | 991/2 | 101 |
| Louisv \& Nash | ${ }^{\text {b1 }} 1.50$ | 1.00 |  | 100 | 102 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {b }}{ }^{\text {b }}$ 3 250 | 1.00 |  | 1000314 | 10213 |
| aine C | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{\text {b3 }}$ b 25 | 2502 | Western Maryland 43/3s... | ${ }_{62.50}^{100}$ | 102 2.00 |
| Minn St | b4.00 | 3.00 | 5s.........- | b2.50 | 2.00 |
| 41/28 | b4.00 | 3.0 | Sters | b4.25 | 3.50 |
|  |  |  | ---- | 64.25 | 3.50 |

[^4]

## CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY \& $7 \%$ CUMULATIVE PREFERRED Burdell Brothers

EST. 1908
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE ONE WALL ST., N. Y

Public Utility Stocks





## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Nov. 20 -Continued

| Securities of theAssociated Gas \& Electric System |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| S. A. $0^{\prime}$ BRRIEN \& CO. |  |
| Members New York Curb Exchange |  |
| 150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK | 75 FEDERAL ST, BOSTON |
| Direct Private Telephone between New York and Boston |  |
| Bell System T | N.Y. 1-1074 |

Public Utility Bonds

| Amer States P S $53 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$-19 |  | $9112$ | Kan City Pub Serr 38-1951 | ${ }_{\text {Bre }}^{\text {Brd }}$ | $\pm$Ask <br> $511 / 2$ <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amer Tel Tel deb 3ys 19 | $1025 / 8$ | $1022^{1 / 8}$ |  |  | 10/4 |
|  | 101 | ${ }_{90}^{102}$ | Keystone |  |  |
| ${ }^{18 t} 68$ series A |  |  | Power 33/8s ser A-1966 | 1021/4 | $1023 / 2$ |
| Ark Louisis | 1027/3 | 1033/6 |  |  |  |
| M1s8ourl Poow |  | 88.8 | Loulsville Gas \& El 3 3/3 ${ }^{\text {' } 66}$ | 105 $1 / 2$ | 105\%/8 |
| $\mathrm{C}^{\text {Gas } \& \mathrm{El} \mathrm{Co} 4}$ | 50 |  | Metrop Edison 4s ser G'65 |  | 87/8 |
|  |  | 411/2 | Mtn States Pow 1 1st 68198198 |  | 108/1/3 |
| Income deb 35/88-.-197 | 401/2 |  | Newport N\& Ham 58-1944 |  |  |
| Income deb 48...... 19 | 45/4/4 | 46 | New Eng G\&E 58....1962 | ${ }_{76}$ | $77 \%$ |
| Income deb 4 4//8.-. 19 | 48 | 49 | New Engl Pow 31/8. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - 961 | 104 | 1043/8 |
|  |  | $82^{-}$ | N Y State \& EL \& Gas Corb |  |  |
| Conv deb 58.-.----1973 | 90 | 92 | New York Cent Eiec $58{ }^{\text {s }} 52$ | $101 \%$ | 1021/4 |
| Conv deb 53/8---1933 | ${ }_{43}^{96}$ |  | Nord | 10236 |  |
| Sink fund income 48 |  |  | Old |  |  |
| sink fund income 581983 | 56 | 58 | Pacifle Gas \& Elee C |  |  |
| Sink fund inc 5 |  |  | ${ }^{31 / 28}$ serles I --- 1966 | 1033/4 |  |
| Participating 88 $x w$. 1940 | 101/2 | 103 | ${ }^{\text {Parr }}$ Pennsylvais Pow |  |  |
| Bellows Falls Hy |  | $1 / 2$ | Penn Telep C |  |  |
| Blackstone V G \& E 48 | 11 |  | Peo |  |  |
| Cent Ark Pub Serv |  |  | Pub Serv of N H ${ }^{\text {P3}}$ |  |  |
| Central Q \& E 5 5/88--1946 |  |  | Pub Utill Cons 5\%/9 | 84 | $86^{-}$ |
| 1st | 108 |  | San Diego Cons G\&E 4s '65 | 1101/4 |  |
| Cent Ind Pow 1 | 94 | ${ }^{96}$ | Sioux City Gas \& El 4 s 19 |  |  |
| Cent Maine Pr 4 sser G | 107 | $1073 / 2$ | Sou Calit Gas 1st 48-_-19 | 1073/2 |  |
| Cinn Gas \& Elee 3388.196 | 1044 | 104 | Sou Cities Util 58 A A--1 | 57 | 59 |
| Corado | $105{ }^{4}$ | $106{ }^{-}$ | Sinking fund 41/28_-1951 |  |  |
| 31/2s serles F | 108 \% | 1091/4 | Tel Bond \& Share $58 .-1958$ |  |  |
| Conn River Pr 33/4s A. 196 <br> 1 |  | ${ }_{1}^{108}$ | Utica Gas \& El Co 5s-19 | 1263 | 127 |
| Cumberl'd Co P\&L | 10234 | 1031/4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \& Suburban $51 / 381941$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ated UtII 5/88.-. 1957 |  |  | W1s |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iowa Sou Utll $51 / 1 / 8 . .-1950$ | 102 | 104 | 1st mtge 48-.----- 1961 | 106 | 1063/8 |

Real Estate Securities
We invite inquiries for copies of our comprehensive statistical reports on real estate issues.

AMOTT, BAKER \& CO.
BArclay
2360
150 Broadway, N.Y. $\quad{ }_{\text {Bell System Tell }}^{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{Y}$.

## Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

|  |
| :---: |


|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 52 |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Cotro }}^{\text {6s- }}$ |  | 96 |
|  |  |  | 97 |  |
|  | 74 | S1 |  |  |
|  | $761 / 2$ |  | ${ }^{736}$ | 38 |
|  |  | 1st mtge 2s stmp \& reg' 55 | f3356 |  |
|  |  | - |  |  |
|  | 342 | N Y T |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{f}^{558}$ |  |
|  | 881/2 | ${ }^{5} 5128$ series |  |  |
| 521/2 | $547 / 2$ | 19 th \& Walnu |  |  |
|  |  | 1 1st 6 6. | $f 30$ | 31/4 |
| f34 | -: | 1st 6 |  |  |
|  |  | Park |  |  |
| ${ }_{5}{ }^{50} 3$ |  | (0nd |  |  |
|  | 751/4 | 165 Bway Bld | ${ }_{5} 561 / 4$ | 581/4 |
|  |  | 5 5 5 s double |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} 1$ | 451/2 | 5 5 Income |  |  |
|  |  | Roxy Theatre- |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \\ & 48 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | 1st fe | $f 46$ | 48 |
|  | 76 | Realt |  |  |
|  | 86 | 68. | ${ }^{\prime} 26$ | 3/2/2 |
|  | d | Sherry Netherland Hotel- |  |  |
| 51 |  | 60 Park Pl (Newark) 6 s '37 | 72 |  |
| 71/2 |  | 61 Bway Bldg ist $51 / 519$ | f541/2 | $561 / 2$ |
| 51/2 | 693 | Syracuse Hotel (Syracuse) |  |  |
|  |  | tile Bld | $\begin{aligned} & f_{50}^{691 / 2} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $73{ }^{-1}$ | ty |  |  |
|  |  | rkAv |  |  |
|  | 99\%/ | 研 |  |  |
|  |  | 63/3 | ${ }^{29}$ |  |
|  |  | tee \& leasehold 4 s | 776 |  |

Specialists in-
Water Works Securities
Swart.Brent \& Co.
40 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Tel. HAnover 2-0510
Teletype: New York 1-1073

| OFFERINGS WANTED <br> First Mortgag Bonds of Subsidiaries <br> American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc. Consumers Water Co. (Maine) <br> H. M. PAYSON \& CO. <br> PORTLAND, MAINE <br> Est. 1854 <br> Tel. 2-3761 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Water Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bid A |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alton Water Co 58... 195 | 105 |  | Monmouth Con |  |  |
| Ashtabula Wat Wks 5 s ' 5 | 103 |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic County Wat 5 s '58 |  |  | 515 s ....-.-....-... 1950 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 58 series C.-...-. - 1957 104 -- New Jersey Water 58.1950 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Newport Water Co 5s 19 | 100 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Citizens Water Co (Wash) |  |  | Ohio Water Service 5s.195 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ore-Wash Wat Serv 5s 19, |  |  |
| $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ series A.---1951 |  |  | Penna State Water $51 / \mathrm{s}^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| City of New Castle Water58 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Peoria Water Works Co- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clinton W Wks Co 5s-1939 | 1011/2 |  | 1st consol 58 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Community Water Service ${ }^{\text {coll }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 51/2s series B.------1946 |  |  | Plainfteld Union Wat 5 s '61 | 108 |  |
| 68 series A-3-.----1946 |  |  | Richmond W W Co 5s-1957 | 105 | $061 / 2$ |
| Connellsville Water 5s.1939 | 100 |  | Roanoke W W 5s _-1950 |  |  |
| Consol Water of Utica- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - Roch \& L Ont Wat 5s.1938 101 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41/28-7---------1958 |  |  | St Joseph Wat 4s ser 19A'66 |  |  |
| mtge 5s..------1958 |  |  | Scranton Gas \& Water Co |  |  |
| Davenport Water Co 5s '61 | 103 |  |  |  |  |
| E St L \& Interurb Water- 104 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $5 \mathrm{5s}$ series A ------.--1942 | $1011 / 2$ | $1021 / 2$ | 18t \& ref 5s A .....-1967 | $1013 / 2$ |  |
| 6 ss series B-.------ 1942 | 103 |  | Sedalia Water Co 51/3s ${ }^{\text {c }} 47$ | 10315 |  |
| 5s series D.-.- 1960 |  | 1/2 | Shenango Val 4s ser B 1961 | $1001 /$ |  |
| Greenwich Water \& Gas- 102 South Bay Cons Wat 58 '50 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 s series A.-.......- 1952 |  |  | Sou Plttsburgh Wat 5 s '55 | 1031/4 |  |
|  |  |  | 58 series A ---.-----1960 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5s series B _-..----1960 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1081 / 2 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ |  | Spgfield Clty Wat 4s A1956 | 1001/2 | 1011/2 |
| Huntington Water 5s B '54 102 .... Terre Haute Water 5s B '56 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5s--------------1962 104 ---- Texarkana Wat 1st 58.1958103 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinols Water Serv 58 A A 52 | 102 |  | Water Serv Cos Inc 58 '42 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Western N Y Water Co- |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1st mtge 58-.------1951 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Joplin W W Co 5s.... 1957 Kokomo W W Co 5s_ 1958 | $\begin{aligned} & 104314 \\ & 1043 \end{aligned}$ |  | Wichita Water Co 5s B ${ }^{5} 56$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Chicago - NEW YORK - Boston 57 William St.

## Chain Store Securities

## Chain Store Stocks



## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Nov. 20 -Continued

## SYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL CORP.

Bought, Sold \& Quoted QUAW \& FOLEY
30 Broad strex
Members New York Curb Exchange
Telephone HAnover 2-9030
Telephone HAnover 2-9030
Louisiana Oil \& Ref. Mangel Stores New Pref:
United Cigar Stores Com.\& Pref. Electrol, Inc:

## M. S. Wein \& Co. <br> Members of the New York Securtty Dealers Assn.

Tel. HAnover $2-8780^{25}$
broad ST., N. Y.
Climax Molybdenum Co.
Sylvania Industrial Corp.

## C. E. UNTERBERG \& CO.

Members $\begin{aligned} & \text { New York Security Dealers } \\ & \text { Commodity Exchange, Inc }\end{aligned}$
61 Broadway, New York
BOwling Green ${ }^{\text {9-3565 }}$
Teletype N. Y. $1-1666$

| A COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE <br> in the Over-the-Counter Market <br> Bristol \& Willett <br> Established 1920 <br> Members New York Security Dealers Association <br> 115 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. BArclay 7-0700 <br> Bell System Teletype NY 1-1493 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industrial Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bid |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Air American | $\begin{aligned} & 171 / 8 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | 185\% | erck \& C |  |  |
| American Book.-.-.----100 | $671 / 2$ |  | 6\% preierred---.--- |  |  |
| Amer Box Board com-.--1 | 16\% | 181/8 | Mock Judson \& Voehringer |  |  |
| American Hard Rubber- |  |  | Preterred_-.-.-.-.-100 |  |  |
| 8\% cum preferred.-- 100 | 106 |  | Muskegon Piston |  |  |
| American Hardware.-.-25 Amer Maize Products...-* | $\begin{aligned} & 381 / 4 \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | 391/2 | National Caske |  |  |
| American Mfg $5 \%$ pret-100 | 84 | 87 | Vat Paper \& ${ }^{\text {T }}$ |  |  |
| American Republics com_** | 97/8 | 101/4 | 5\% preferred --..-100 | 31 |  |
| Andian National Cor |  |  | New Haven Clock pt-.-100 |  |  |
| Art Metal Construction. 10 | $223 / 4$ | 24 | Northwestern Yeast... 100 |  |  |
| Bankers Indust Serv cl A* |  |  | Norwlich P Ohlo Leath |  |  |
| Beneficlal Indus Loan pr-* | 51 | 5314 | Ohlo Leath | $11 / 8$ |  |
| 1st preferred........- 100 | 171 | $201 / 2$ | Pathe Fllm 7\% |  |  |
| Canadian Celanese com |  |  | Petroleum Conversio |  |  |
| Preferred-----.-.-. 100 | 126 | 130 | Publication Corp |  |  |
| Climax Molybden | 36 | 373/2 |  |  |  |
| Columbla Baking | ${ }_{24} 13$ | ${ }_{26}^{15}$ | Remington Arms com |  |  |
| \$1 cum preferred.-.---*********) |  | 26 573 | Songer Manutacturing --100 |  |  |
| Class B. | 553 | 57 | Standard Cap \& Seal |  | 41 |
| Crowell P |  | 57 | Standard Screw-.-. 100 | 1651/2 |  |
| \$7 preferred.----- 100 | 10934 |  | Stromberg-Carison Tel Mig |  | 1514 |
| Dentists' Supply Co of $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{Y}$ |  | 563/4 | Sylvania Indus Corp. | ${ }_{22}$ |  |
| Dictaphone Corp......-. Preferred - | ${ }_{119}^{621 / 2}$ | 66 | Taylor Milling Corp. Taylor Wharton Iron | 22 |  |
| DIxon (Jos) Crucible 100 | 66 | 70 | Steel com.- | $133 / 8$ |  |
| Douglas shoe preferred. 100 | 331/2 | $361 / 2$ | Trico Produc |  |  |
| Draper C | 1 |  | Tubize Chatillon cum pr. 10 |  |  |
| Flour Mills of | 1 | 11/2 | Unexcelled Mig Co.....10 | $2{ }^{29}$ | 212 |
| Foundation Co | $31 / 4$ |  | United Merch \& Mig com *** |  |  |
| Gair (Robert) |  |  | Preferred -........- 100 |  | 8 |
| Preferred. | 38\% | 4076 | Warren North |  |  |
| Gen Fire Ext | 22 | $231 / 2$ | \$3 conv preterred |  |  |
| Gen Fireproofing \$7 pf 100 | 105 |  | Welch Grape Julee pret_ 100 |  |  |
| Golden Cycle Corp.-.--10 | 45 6 | 49 | West Va Pulp \& Pad com-* | 1043/8 |  |
| Graton \& Knight com.-. Preferred. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Lakes SS Co com ${ }^{\text {a }}$ * | 45 | 463/4 | \$3 cum preterred | 3436 |  |
| Great Northern Paper.- 25 | 40 | 43 | White (S S) Dental Mig - 20 |  |  |
| Kildun Mining Cord | $21 / 2$ | $27 / 8$ | White Rock Min Sprin |  |  |
| Lawyers Mortgage Co- 20 |  |  |  |  | $3 \overline{3}$ |
| Lawrence Portl Cement 100 | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 260 \end{array}$ |  | Willys Overland Motors.- 1 |  |  |
| 1st $6 \%$ preferred...-. 100 | 110 |  | 6\% preferred ---10 | 105 | 11 |
| 2d 8\% preferred-.-.-100 | 120 |  | WJR The Goodwill Station |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ |
| Macfadden Publlca'n com* <br> Preferred.........-* | ${ }_{73}^{123 / 4}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 7\% preterred.-....-. 100 |  |  |

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIES, INC. Units
Bought-Sold-Quoted
ROBINSON, MILLER \& CO.
$\underset{\substack{\text { Telephone } \\ \text { ninver 2-1282 }}}{ } 52$ William Street, N.Y.


ROBERT GAIR<br><br>

LANCASTER \& NORVIN GREENE
30 Incorporated ${ }^{\text {BROT }}$

Specialists in all Investment Company Securities

DISTRIBUTORS GROUP, Incorporated 63 Wall Street, New York BOwling Green 9-1420 Kneeland \& Co.一W estern Trading Correspondent

Investing Companies


## $\ddagger$ Soviet Government Bonds

|  | Union of Sovlet Soc Repub | $B t d$ | $A s k$ | Union of Soviet Soc Repub | Bid |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ask |  |  |  |  |  |



* No par value. $a$ Interchangeable. $b$ Basis price. $c$ Registered coupon (serial) $d$ Coupon. e Ex-rights. $f$ Flat price
selling on New York Curb Exchange.
$\dagger$ Now listed on New York Stock Exchange.
$\pm$ Quotatlons per 100 gold rouble bond equivalent to $\mathbf{7 7 . 4 2 3 4}$ grams of pure gold.


## CURRENT NOTICES

-James Talcott, Inc., has been appointed factor for Ballard Silk Co., -Ine., Binghamton, N. Y., manufacturers of rayons.
-Wagner \& Workmaster, Inc., 39 Broadway, New York, has prepared a statistical memorandum on Home Insurance Co.
-Peter P. McDermott \& Co., 39 Broadway, New York, are distributing a bulletin on Tubize Chatillon Corp.
-Bristol \& Willett, 115 Broadway, New York, are distributing their current offering list of baby bonds.

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter SecuritiesFriday Nov. 20-Concluded

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds


## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:
By Adrian H. Muller \& Son, New York:

 mon, no par-
Bronx
30





 or common Gask \& Electric optional stock purchase warrants for class A 25 Southern Ice Co. (Del.) preferred, series A, par $\$$ Bondsarrants for class $A$ \$1,000 Westchester Trust Co. ist mtge. participation ctts. Premises Per Cent

 Sept. 1, 1936


By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:
Shares Stocks
30 Jenkintown B
30 JJnkintown Bank \& Trust CO., Jenkintown, Pa., par $\$ 10$
10 First National Bank of Philladel lohia, par sion


${ }_{\text {s7,0no }}^{\text {Bonds }}$ Continental States Utilities Co. secured $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1929$ $\qquad$ Per Cent

By Adrian H. Muller \& Son, Jersey City, N. J.: By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:


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

| Nov. 14 Francs | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Noov. } 16 \\ & \text { Francs } \end{aligned}$ | $\text { Nov. } 17$ Francs | Nov. 18 | Noo. 19 | ${ }_{\text {Francs }}^{\text {Now }} 20$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8,900 | 8,900 | 8.700 | 8,600 | 8,600 |
| Bas | 1,440 | 1,476 | 1,442 | 1,390 |  |
| -- | ${ }_{322}^{580}$ | ${ }_{325}^{583}$ | ${ }_{327}^{580}$ | ${ }_{323}^{561}$ | 16 |
|  | 26,000 | 26,200 | 26,100 | 26.200 | 26,100 |
|  | 1,480 | 1,530 | 1,065 | 1,015 | $1-430$ |
|  |  | 27 |  |  |  |
| pte | 506 840 | 510 888 | 515 860 | 505 830 |  |
|  |  | 120 | 130 | 140 | 140 |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{232}$ | ${ }_{234}$ | 234 | ${ }^{225}$ |  |
|  | 1,720 | 1,760 | 1,730 | 1,690 | 1,690 |
|  | 1,460 | 1,520 | 1,490 | 1,470 | 1,430 |
| HoLI- | ${ }^{368}$ | 381 | 385 | 367 |  |
| DAY | 715 | ${ }_{739} 6$ | ${ }_{724} 6$ | ${ }_{700}^{645}$ |  |
|  | 1,400 | 1,420 | 1,390 | 1,360 | 1,360 |
|  | ${ }_{797}^{760}$ | ${ }_{820}^{772}$ | ${ }^{772}$ | 85 |  |
|  | 381 | 361 | 359 | 800 363 | 381 |
|  | 1.840 | $1{ }_{1918}^{23}$ | 189 189 | 1895 |  |
|  | 79.20 | 79.75 | 79.10 | 78.00 | 78.30 |
|  | 79.80 78.50 | 80.50 79.50 | 79.75 78.50 |  |  |
|  | 83.10 | ${ }_{83.60}^{79.50}$ | 78880 | 71.40 81.50 | 77.60 81.81 |
|  | 81.80 | 82.40 | ${ }^{81.60}$ | 80.30 | 80.60 |
|  | 100.40 | 100.80 | 100.90 | ${ }_{4.630}^{98.50}$ | ${ }_{4}^{99.00}$ |
|  | 1,745 | 1,775 | 1,715 | 1,665 |  |
|  | 1,080 | 1,180 | 1,230 | 1,180 | 88 |
|  | 172 | 174 | 175 | 168 | 8 |
|  | ${ }^{1,470}$ | 1,510 | 1,495 | 1,461 |  |
|  | 141 | 151 | 152 | 146 |  |
|  | 478 95 | 480 97 | ${ }_{981}^{481}$ | 455 89 |  |

THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE
Closing prices of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:


[^5] charge of their Railroad Bond Dep.
Sanders, 32 Broadway, New York.

## General Corporation and Investment News

## RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-MISCELLANEOUS

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT
| The ${ }^{3}$ Securities and Exchange Commission on Nov. 17 announced the filing of 32 additional registration statements (Nos. 2598-2629, inclusive) under the Securities Act. The total involved is $\$ 389,922,734.04$, of which $\$ 364,330,292.25$ represents new issues No. of Issues


The total includes the following issues for which releases have been published:
Crown Cork \& Seal Co. 106,717 shares of no par value common stock
(Siee details in V. 143, p. 295.) (Docket No. 2-2598, Form A-2, Filed ov. 2, 1936, included in Release No. 1115.)
Value class Buck \& Coach Manufacturing Co.- 900,000 shares of $\$ 1$ par value class, Biteck. (See 1etails in V. $143, \mathrm{p}$. 3016.) (Docket
Form A-2, Filed Nov. 3 , 193, included in Release No. 1116.)
(The) Montana Power Co.- $\$ 48,000,000$ of 1 st and refunding mortgage
bonds, series due 1966 (See details in $V$. 143, p. 3005 .) (Docket No. bonds, series dua 1966 (See detais in V. 143, p. 3005.$)$ (Docket No.
$2-2605$, Form A-2, filed Nov. 4,1936 , included in Release No. 1118.) The Argentine Republic- $\$ 23,50,000$ of sinking fund external con-
version loan $415 \%$ bonds, due Nov, 15 en 1971 (Docket No version loan $41 / 2$ bonds, due Nov. ${ }^{15}$, 19.
Nov. 6,1936 , included in Release No. 1125.)
$314 \%$ debentures, due Dec. 1 Telegraph Co. 1966 . $8160,000,000$ of 30 -year $31 \%$ debentures, due Dec. 1, 1966. (See details in V. 143, p. 13136).
(DOcket No. 2-2620, Form A-2, Filed Nov. 10, 1936, included in Release Ammerican General Corp.- $\$ 15,000,000$ of 15 -year $5 \%$ debentures due
Dec. 1 1951, to be issued in exchange for securities or 1 nternational Securi-
ties Corp. of America, Second Interant onal Secirities Cor Mana gement Corp. (Sece details in V . $143, \mathrm{p}$. 3135 .) (Docket No. $2-2623$,
 of 1936, due 1966 (See subsenenent page.) (Docket
filed Nov. 13, 1936 , included in Release No. 1136 .)
G. E. Employees Securities Corp. -
ture bonds.
(S.
 Oklahoma Gas \& Electric, Co. $\mathbf{S 9}, 50,000$ of $4 \%$ debentures due
1946. (Soee subequent page.)

Other securities included in the total are as follows:
Interstate Bond Co. (2-2599, Form A-2) of Atlanta, Ga.i, has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 1,000,000$ of $4 \%$ serial coillateral trust
bonds, series CCO due Nov. 1,1937 , m May 1 , 1942. The proceeds are to be used for working capital a and expansion Clement A. Evans \& Co.,
and Norris \& Hirshberg, Inc., both of Atianta, are the
underwriters. and Norris \& Hirshberg, Inc., both of Atlanta, are the underwriters.
George P. Street, of Atlanta, is President.
Filed Nov. 2,1936 . Medical \& Surgical Underwriters, Inc. ( $(2-2600$, Form A-1) of Houston, common stock. The proceeds are to be used mainly for investment in securities. Hurt Hughes, of Houston, is the underwriter, and also Presi-
dent. Filed Nov. 2 1936 . The Mengel Co. (2-2601
The Mengel Co. (2-2601, Form D-1A) of Louisville, Ky, has filed a

Wisin Werner Motor Parts Corp. (2-2602, Form A-2) of Waukesha, Wis., has filed a registration statement covering 100,000 shares ( $(3$, pars,
common stock of which 76,700 shares will be outstanding after cation of securities. It is stated that the company will publicly offer
23,300 shares of stock being registered, and it is anticipated that stock23,300 shares of stock being registered, and it is anticipated that stock-
holders will offer 25,523 i-3 shares. The proceeds to be received by the holders wiil offer 25,523 , 13 shares. The proceeds to be received by the
company are to bo see for working capital, improverents to property, machinery and equipmenti, Wawson Lizars \& Co. of Chicano and Caperty,
M. Higbie Corp. of Detrit, are the underwriters. G. G. Hein, of Wau is President. Filed Nov, 3, 1936
A. Hollander \& Son, Inc. (2-2604, Form A-2), of Newark, N. J., has of which 26,575 shares represent newly ${ }^{2}$ authorized stock, 13,975 shares represent stock held in the treasury, and 500 shares have been sold at
private sale. Of the stock being registered 26,55 shares private sale. Of the stock being registered 26,575 shares are to be offered
to the company's stockholders of record Dec. 8,1936 at $\$ 18$ a share basis of one share for each seven shares hecl. 8 . Warrants ate expiring Dect tece te
1936 , will be issued to stockholders. The 13,975 shares held in the treasury Will be offered issubd to stock tholders. The 13,975 shares held in the treasury the boord of directors. The prockeds are to be oused for workirmined by
All shares not subscribed for by stockholders are to be purchased by Mithal Hollander. Albert Hollander, Locuis C. S. Shwartze Bunch. W. Hollander, oofficers or directors of the company, and are named, as underwriters.
Michael Hollander. of Newark, is President. Filed Nov, The Fairmont Creamery Co. (2-2606, Form A-2) of Omaha, Neb has filed a reesistration staternent covering 40,000 shares ( $\$ 100$ par) $41,2 \%$ common stock to be reserved for conversion of the preferred. The compary s offer ny to holders of the 30,00 shares of preferred stock, whe company
outstanding after reclassification of securities outstanding atter reccassification of securities, priviloge of exchanging such
stock until Dec. 15, , 936 , on the basis of one share of convertible preferred stock and $\$ 5$ in cash ror each shase of preferred stock 10, The remaining
10,000 shares of convertible preferred stock are to be offed cash proceeds to be received by the company to be offered publicly. The be used to discharge
indebtednes and changed. Kirkpatrick-Hettis-Loomis Co.; Burns, Potter \& Co. the No tional Co. of Omaha; Buffett \& Co., and Greenway-Raynor Co.ionl of
Omaha; and the First Trust Co. of Lincoln, Neb.. and Stern Brothers \& is President. Filed Mov. 5 , 1936 , the underwriters. E. F. Howe, of Omaha Atlas Plywood Corp. (2-2607, Form A-2), of Boston, Mass., has filed
a registration statement covering 70,000 shares ( $\$ 20$ par) $\$ 1.25$ cumulative convertible preferred stock to be offered at $\$ 25$ per share and 70,000 shares (no par) common stock to be reserved for conversion of the preferred stock of the conpany's outstanding debentures and for general corporate purposes. Van Alstyne, Noel \& Co, Inc., of N. Y. City, is the underwriterGrace Securities Corp. and Grace Mortgage Corp. George P. Gole CorD. ( $2-2608$, Form D-1) of Richmondo Va. has filied a registration state ment covering certificates of deposit for s 440,700 of $7 \%$ collateral trust gold bonds, 1936 , and 87,740 of $6 \%$ collateral trust gold bonds, 1933 , issuud by gold bonds issued jointly by by Gace Securities Corp. and Grace Mortgage
Corp. Filed Nov. 6.1936 . Sorp. Filed Nov. 6, 1936 .
Somoa Products Co., Inc. ( $2-2609$, Form A-1) of Chicago IIL. has filed
registration statement covering 50,000 shares ( $\$ 5$ par) $6 \%$ cil class A non-voting conmon stock to be offered at par. The croceeds are to be used mainly for advertisisg and salese promotion The proceeds are
tolm, of Chicago, is President. Filed Nov. 6, 1936.

## We Invite Inquiries in Milwaukee and Wisconsin Issues LOEWIS \& CO. <br> Phone Daly 5392 Teletype Milw. 488 <br> MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Black \& Decker Manufacturing Co. (2-2611, Form A-2) of Towson, Md., has filed a reyistration statement covering 30.000 shares
(no par) common stock to be issued from time to time in accordance with
the Emplotes the Employees' Contingent Stock Compensation Plan. The stock is not te be offered publicly by the company. it it is stated, and the company will
receive no proceeds from the issue. S. Duncan Black, of Towson, is
President. Filed Nov. 7 , 1936 .
The Black \& Decker Manufacturing Co. (2-2612, Form A-2) of
(nowson, Md, has filed a registration statement covering 60,909 shares (no par') common stock warrants evidenciang rights to subscribe for such stock. The company is offering the stock being registered to com com
stockholders of record Dec. 3 , 1936, in the ratio of one new share for each five shares held. Transferable warrants evidencing the right to subscribe and expiring Dec. 23, 1936, will be issued to stockholders. All shares not taken by stockholders will be sold publich t through underwriters. it is
stated. The proceeds are to be used to redeem the companys preferred stock and for general corporate purposes. © S. Duncan Black, of
Towson, is President. Filed Nov. 7 , 1336 . Medical Arts Building Corp. (2-2613. Form A-2) of Baltimore, Md., filed a registration statement covering $\$ 575,000$ or first mortgage 10 -year
$5 \%$ sinking fund bonds, due Jan. 1,1977 . The proceeds are to be used to 5.5 sinking fund bonds, due Jan. 1 , 1947. The proceeds are to be used to
discharge indebtedness and for refuning. Robert Garrett \& sons of
Baltimore, and Galleher \& Co. Tnc.
 proposed underwriter
Kline Brothers Co.-George Kline (2-2614, Form E-1) of New York
 Thec. 31,1937 , of kline Brothers Co. as adjusted under a plan of extension. the notes is to be extended to Dlan or 11 , xtension by which the maturity of from $6 \%$ to $5 \%$ for the period from Jan. 1,1938 to Dec. 1,1943 , it is stated.
Filed Nov. 1936 . Filed Nov. $7,1936$.
Kline Brothers Co.-Jacob Kline (2-2615, Form E-1) of Chicago. Ill. has ried a registration statement as guarantor of principal, interest and
sinking fund in respect to \$425,300 of 6 . 5 -Vear gola notes, due Dec. 31
1937 , of Kline Brothers Co. as adjusted under a plan of extension 1937, of Kline Brothers Co. as adjusted under a plan of extensionc. ${ }^{31}$. The
company has proposed a plan of extension by which the maturity of the company has proposed a plan of extension by which the maturity of the
notes is to be extended to Dec. 31 , 1943 , and the interest rate reduced from 6\% to $5 \%$ or torthe period from Jan. 1, 1938, to Dec. 1, 1943, it is stated.
Filed Nov. 7 , 1936.
International Mining Corp. (2-2616, Form E-1) of Jersey City, N. J.,
has filed a registration statement covering com under a plan of reorganization. under a plan or reorganization. The company was organized on oct. 29 ,
1936, and wil accuire all of the property and assets of nternational Mining
Corp. organized in 1929 . Under the reorganization plan the new company Corp, organized in 1929. Under the reorganization plan the new company will exchange its common stock for that of the old company on a s.apare for
share basis. As of sept. 30,1936 , there were 400,055 shares of common stock of the old company outstanding, it is stated. New stock will also be issued in the amount of 147,884 shares to holders oo 443,654 warrants or the purchase of common stock of the old company who had deposited been deposited under the plan but mayditional depo, 291 warrants had not yet exchange of one share of new common for three warrants, or may be held for future exercise upon the payment of $\$ 10$ per share, which would require the old company had 400,055 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common stock and warrants eorganization or have a maximum of 628,230 sharess of 81 par' value common stock wind common stock purchase warrants of International Mining Corp stock and pany) for 80,291 shares outstanding, it is stated. Filed Nov. 7 ; 1936 . ${ }^{2}$ Oliver Farm Equipment Co. (2-2617, Form A-1) of Chicago, III., has filed a registration statement covering not more than 68,025 shares. of no for the common stock. The stock is to be offered to stockholders of the company through transferable subscription warrants on the basis of one share for each four shares held. All sharen not subscribed for will be taken by underwriters, it is stated. The proceeds are to be used for additional
working capital. C. R. Messinger, of Chicago, is President. Filed
Nov. 9, 1936.
Atlantic Realty Co. (2-2618, Form A-1) of Atlanta, Ga., has filed a registration statement covering 2,500 shares (no par) $\$ 66$ preferred stock
cumulative after July 1,1937 , and 10,000 shares (no par) common stock of which 1,500 shares of preferred and 6,000 shares of common are underwritten by Courts \&\% Co., of Atlanta, and presently offered to the public in units consisting of one share of preferred and three sahres of common to be retained by the under writer. The remaining shares are expected to be orfered on the same basisis from time to time within a pariod of one year, it is stated. The proceeds are to be e esed for working caperital and to pay shor, it Bardstown Distillery, Inc. (2-2619, Form A-1) of Bourbon Springs, near ( $\$ 1$ par) capitai' stock of which 30,000 shares are presently outstanding. The proceeds to be received by the company are to be used for construction.
 Insurance Investors Fund, Inc. (2-2621, Form A-1) of Seattle, Wash.
has filed a pation certificates to be offered at $\$ 1,800$ each used for investment purposes. E. F. Dougherty, of Seattle, is President. Brez Cor
Breeze Corporations, Inc. (2-2622, Form A-1) of Newark, N. J., has
filed a registration statement covering 201,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common
stock of which 100,000 shares are consisting of 150000 shares to are to be initially offered at $\$ 12$ per share of New York City, the underwriter, and 85,000 shares under \& © Co., Ltd.,
underwriter to be offer underwriter to be offered to the public at the market estimated to be from the
$\$ 12$ to $\$ 22$ a share; 50,000 additional shares reserved for to the underwriter; and 51,000 shares reserved for sale under options to Joseph J. Mascuch, President or the company, and Frank Gardner. The
company is also registering warrants representing rights to purch. company is also registering warrants representing rights to purchase the
50,000 thares under option to the underwriter and warrants representing
rights to purchase 5 otion sher rights to purchase 51,000 shares under option and wasprants representing
Frank Gardner. The warrants may be publicly offereph Jascuch and Frank Garduer The warrants may be publicly offered. Jhe Marcuch and to be used te discharge indebtedness, for expansion of business, for possible
accuisision of new companies, and for working capital. Filed Nov. 10 ,
1936 .
Lerner Stores Corp. (2-2624. Form A-2) of New York City, has filed 2 convertible preferred stock, and to, ooo shares (no par) common stock and
common stock scrip certificates in lieu of fractional shares to be reserved

## All Rights and Scrip MCDONNELL \& CO. <br> Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Now York Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New }\end{array}\right.$ 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK TEL. RECTOR 2-7815

for conversion of the preferred. The preferred stock is convertible into common stock until Feb. 1, 1942, at a conversion price of $\$ 80$ a share.
 statement becomes effective. All shares not taken in exchange will bee
offered publicly by Cassatt \& Co., Inc., of New York Oity the underwriter. The proceds are
standing $63 / \%$ cumulative preferred stock, for reimbursement of working
capital capital on account of expenditures for store improvements, and for additional store improvements and working capital.
City, is President. Filed Nov. 11, 1936.
General Finance Corp. (2-2626, Form A-2) of Detroit, Mich. has riled a registration statement covering $\$ 750,000$ of 15 -year ( $5 \%$ convertible
debentures, series B , due Dec. 1,1951 , and 182,500 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common stock of which 120,000 shares are to be reserved for conversion of the debentures and 62,500 shares are to be offered publicly through the underCurtis and Jackson \& Curtis Securities Oorp, both of of Boston, and First of Michigan Corp. and Charles A. Parcells, \& Co, both of Detroit, are
the underwriters. Owen L. Coon, of Detroit, is President. Filed Nov. 13, the un
1936.
Graton $\&$ Knight Co. ( 2 -2627, Form A-2) of Worcester, Mass., has
Kiled a registration statement covering $\$ 1,250,000$ of first mortgage sinking
 refunding.
13,1936 .
Prospectuses were filed for nine issues under Rule 202 which exempts from registration certain classes of offerings not exceeding $\$ 100,000$. The act of filing does not indicate that the exemption is available or that the Commission has made any finding to that effect. A brief description of these filings is given below:
Soy Bean Products Co. (File 3-3-589), 4900 W. Flournoy St, Chicago, vaiue at $\$ 3.25$ per share. Elimer $\overline{\text { En }}$. Engel 301 Arlington Ave., Elmhurst,
Empire Mortgage Co of California
 of class, $6 \%$ preference stock of $\$ 1$ par value and 20,000 shares of class B
stock of $\$ 1$ par value in unitiso 4 shares or class A and one share of class B
s. stock of $\$ 1$ par value in in inits of 44
at $\$ 5$ per unit. W .
dent. No.
Daliy Springs Health Resort (File 3-3-840), Dalby Springs, Texas.
Offering 800 shares of capital stock of $\$ 50$ par value at par. J. D. Lumpkin,
 Peter Paul, Inc. (File 3-3-843), Naugatuck, Conn. Offering 1,767 shares of common stock of a stated value of $\$ 10$ per share at $\$ 56$ per share
to its stockholders of record in the ratio of one $s$ hare for each 40 shares held. Calvin K. Kazanjian, 22 Hillcrest Ave., Naugatuck, Conn., is President. No underwriter is name.
Andmill Manufacturing Corp. (File 3-3-844), 214 Hogan St, Jacksonille, Fla. Ooffering 20,000 shares of class A stock or $\$ 5$ par value at par.
W. N. Millhouse, 487 Charlotte Ave., Detroit, Mich., is President. No underwriter is named.
Buettner-Rome Co., Inc. (File 3-3-2355, Stamford, Conn. Offering
 President. No underwriter is named.
Warren McAthur Corp. (File 3-3-656), One Park Ave., New York City. Offering 250 shares of preferred shares of common stock of $\$ 1.50$ par value proposed to be acquired by the
issuer at 1.50 per share and resold at the same price in the ratio of one
share of common for each share of preferred. Warren McArthur. Room shaer of common for each share of preferred. Warren McArthur, Room
son, one Park Ave., New York, N. Y., is President. No underwriter is
Quail Gold Mines, Inc. (File 3-3-880), Seattle, Wash. Offering 130,000 Quair Gold Mines, Inc. (File 3-3-880), Seattle, Wash. Offering 130,000
shares of common stock of 1c. par value at 10 . per share. H. B. King,
Elsinore, Calif., is President. No underwriter is named. Fog Nozzle Corporation (File 3-3-851), 925-929 Market St. Wilmington, Del. Offering 100,000 shares class A common stock of $\$ 1$ par value
at par. ${ }^{\text {On }}$. Leonard Hull, 1520 E. Slauson Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., is at par. J. Leonarderwriter is named.

Abercrombie \& Fitch Co.-To Recapitalize-
 board. The plan provides for the exchange of the present outstanding preferred or preftrencecelotioo par $\$ 7$ cumualate of the presene for new outstanding prew preferedred $\$ 75$
par, $\$ 6$ cumulative shares, and the exchange of the outstanding common par, $\$ 6$ cumulative shares, and the exchange or vhe outstanding common
$\$ 5$ stated value shares for new common $\$ 1$ par value shares.
If the plan is approved, each share of the present outstanding preferred
 old common for one share of new
C were in arrears on Oct. 1,1936 , $\$ 35$ per share.
The new preferred stock will'be cumulative from Jan. 1, 1937.-V. 141, p. 2266 .

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.-25-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the will be the fiftht payment made in 1936 . A dividend of 25 cents per share

Advance Aluminum Castings Corp. - Initial DividendAdvance Aluminum Castings Corp. On In directors have declared an inital dividend of 25 cents per share on
The dite p. 4009.

Akron Canton \& Youngstown Ry-Reorganization Plan-A plan of reorganization for the A. C. \& Y. and Northern Ohio Ry. has been filed in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, and with the Interstate Commerce Commission, by the trustees for the roads.
The Akron and Northern Ohio Ry. will be consolidated into a new cor-
poration to be known as Akron Canton \& Youngstown RR.

Present Capitalization of Old Companies


## Existing

## Trustes otts. indebt a342,000 ${ }^{\mathbf{s}}$, To be assumed by new company.


, be ar
1st 5s $2,500,000 \mathrm{e} 1,250.000-$-.-. $\$ 1,250,000$


$\mathbf{h 4 8 , 6 0 0}$
$\mathbf{1 1 6 , 3 9 4}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Pref. stk. (Nor. Co.) } & & \\ j 97,700\end{array}$
ron Co.) ---.-.-.-k1,500,000
 as trustee of the old companies, to Federal Emergency Adm. B. Stewart. public works. $\$ 342,000$ of consolidated mortgage bonds of the new company wing the consolidated mortgage bonds will become first mortgage bonds. b The new company will assume $\$ 67,000$ of A. C. \& Y. equipment trust
certificates of 1926, which have a first lien on four locomotives. These certificates of 1926, which have a first lien on four locomotives. These
certificates bear interest at the rate of $41 / 2 \%$ per annum and mature serially as follows: $\$ 13,000$ on June 1, 1937, 1939 and 1940; $\$ 14,000$ on June 1, 1938 and 1941 will bear fixed interest at the rate of $4 \%$ per annum, payable semi-annually. will be red. at any time as a whole or in part by lot at par and int. on 60
days' notice, will be entitled to the benefit of a sinking fund to the extent days' notice, will be entitled to the benefit of a sinking fund to the extent
hereinafter provided for, and will be a part of an issue of $\$ 5,000,000$, auhereinafter provided for, and will be a part of an issue of $\$ 5,000,000$, au-
thorized (of which $\$ 1,250,000$ of series A and $\$ 1,775,000$ of series B will
be issued in the first instance) all to mature Oct. 1,1986 , and all to be be issued in the first instance), all to mature Oct. 1,1986 , and all to be secured by a mortgage (to be known as the consolidated mortgage) upon ton Belt RR. and notes of A. C., \& $\mathcal{Y}$. Terminal Properties Co., subject only to liens of the above trustee's certificates and equipment trust certifi-
cates. The consolidated mortgage shall provide for the issuance of bonds in series, to bear int. at any rate or rates not exceeding $7 \%$ per annum, and to be red. at any price or prices not exceeding 110 as determined by are issued to refund outstanding series of bonds, the total amount of bonds outstanding at any one time shall not exceed $\$ 5,000,000$. company will be partgage of an issue of $\$ 3,125,000$ authorized, to bories A (he new by a mortgage upon all the properties covered by, but subject to the 1986 , and will be ssued in two series, series A ( $\$ 1,250,000$ ) and series $\frac{1}{B}$. receive interest payments semi-annually at the rate of $5 \%$ per annum bonds, series A, if earned and not paid, shall be cumulative to the extent bonds, series A, if earned and not paid, shall the cumulative to the extent
earned. If the entire interest on the income mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, series A,
is not earned in any year payments of interest earned in that year shall be is not earned in any year, payments of interest earned in that year shall be
made in multiples of $1 / 2$ will be red. at any time as a whole or in part by lot at par and int. on 60
days' notice, will be convertible at any time (but not later than 30 days days' notice, will be convertible at any time (but not later than 30 days rate of 50 shares of such common stock for each $\$ 1,000$ bond, and will not shall have the power and authority to effect the sale at par of all but not any part of the income mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, series A, and to require the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Northern company to accept the
proceeds thereof in lieu of the delivery of income mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, peries A.
eThe
e The consolidated mortgage $41 / 2 \%$ bonds, series $B$, will be the same as the consolidated mortgage $4 \%$ bonds, series A, except that they will f The income mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, series B , will be the same as the income mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, series A, except that they will have the benefit
of the sinking fund but will not be convertible into common stock. of
$\$ 191,711$ as of of Oct. 1,1936 ) will be retired by the RCC (principal amount, of income mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, series $B$, and (b) of an assignmentent of the Akron company's distributive share in the marshalling. and distributing
plan, 1931, upon surrender of all of the notes and of the collateral securing them. h Holders of unpaid matured coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Northern company and of the general \& refunding mortgage bonds of the Akron company (whether attached to or detached rom said bonds), and of company, aggregating $\$ 972,000$. will receive in payment of such arrearages of interest, participation certs shares of the common stock of the new company as follows: Holders of unpaid interest on first mortgage bonds of the
Northern company, 18,750 shs.; holders of unpaid interest on general and Northern company, 18,750 shs.; holders of unpaid interest on general and refunding mortgage bonds of the Akron company, 29,850 shs. The re-
organization managers will deposit the two blocks of common stock with an escrow agent, to be held by it separately the one from the other, each
block to be subject to an option in favor of H. B. Stewart, Jr., to purchase block to be subject to an option in favor of H . B. Stewart, Jr., to purchase $\$ 20$ per share, plus an amount equivalent to the accumulated earnings on clared and paid on the block of common oct. 1,1936 , less dividends deexercise of one option shall not require, or affect the optionee's right to, the exercise of the other option at any time during the escrow period. In distribute the option price pro rata among the holders of the participation certificites representing the shares so purchased. amount of the participation certificates representing each block of shares so deposited, shall have the right to direct the escrow agent as to the giving
of the proxy or proxies representing the block of shares to be voted for any of the proxy or proxies representing the block of shares to be voted for any
purpose at any meeting of the shareholders of the new company; and the escrow agent shall be empowered to give such proxy or proxies from time to time in accordance with such directions. When and as received, divi-
dends on the shares of common stock shali be distributed by the escrow agent pro rata to the holders of participation certificates representing said agent pro rata to the holders of hare the power to appoint a sub-agent or
shares. The escrow agent shall have
depositary to hold either or both of said blocks of common stock. The depositary to hold either or both of said blocks of common stock. The escrow agreement may be terminated at any time with the consent of the
escrow agent and the optionee, Upon termination of the agreement in
any manner, the escrow agent shall distribute the shares in the block or any manner, the escrow agent shall distribute the shares in the block or certificates in such block or blocks in accordance with their respective
interests therein upon the surrender of said certificates for cancellation.

Financial Chronicle

T The holders of short-term unsecured notes of the Akron company will receive as full pas
pany as follows:
Credilor-
Guveland Trust Co
Guardian Trust
Principal Amount
of Debt of
$\$ 186.010 .98$
$141,857.75$ Miscellaneous unsecured claims of $\$ 1,000$ or less (now aggregating $\$ 3,858$ ) The claim of Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co. of $\$ 150,000$, with int. from April 1, 1926, will be disposed of as follows: (1) By the payment to claimant of all cash presently available, or to become a available, in the past due ividend accounts of the Akron company in Central National Bank, Cleve-
and Trust Co., Union Trust Oo. and Guardian Trust Co. (carried as pecial deposits), which are as follows and Guardian Trust Co. (carried as
National Bank (100\%), $\$ 10,993$; Cleveland Trust Culy 1,1936 ): Central
(100 $)$. $\$ 21,590$. National Bank $(100 \%), \$ 10,993$; Cleveland Trust Co.
Union Trust Co. $(5 \%$ plus $45 \%$ liquidating dividends), $\$ 10,997$;), $\$ 21,590$;uardian (2) By assigning to claimant all rights of the Akron company, and its truswith Union Trust Co. and Guardian Trust Co.
i Holders of the preferred stock of the Northern company (other than the Akron company) will be entitled to receive for such stock the aggregate $\mathbf{k}$ The holders of the common stock of the Akron company ( 15,000 shares)
will receive in exchange therefor 24,300 shares of the common stock of the new company

Capital Fund and Sinking Fund
Capital Fund-To provide a capital fund for normal additions and betterequal to $2 \%$ of the gross operating revenues of the new company, to the extent that such funds are available after payment or provision for payment
of the principal of trustee's certificates and equipment trust certificates due in said year and the interest on said trustee's certificates, equipment trust certificates, and on the consolidated mortgage bonds. The moneys in said capital fund shall be applied only to the financing of expenditures for pended whenever and so long as the amount in this fund shall be $\$ 100,000$. Sinking Fund-The consolidated mortgage and the income mortgage shall provide that after the retirement and cancellation of all of the $\$ 342,000$ by the issuance of consolidated mortgage bonds for that purpose, then and thenceforth, so long as any consolidated mortgage bonds or income bonds, series B, are outstanding, the new company will be required, to make pay-
ments into the sinking fund on or before March 1 after the close of each calendar year for the retirement and cancellation of the consolidated mortgage bonds and (or) income mortgage bonds, series $B$, to the extent that there is income available therefor, of $\$ 40,000$ per year, plus an amount equal
to the interest saved to the new company in said year upon the cumulativ $\epsilon$ total of bonds acquired by and held in the sinking fund.
Moneys in the sinking fund shall be applied only for the following purposes and in the following order:
(a) By purchase of income mortgage bonds, series B, in the open market such purchases cannot be made,
ny are outstanding. (c) By purchase of consolidated mortgage bonds in the open market to such purchases cannot be made, (d) By redemption of consolidated mortgage bonds by lot.
Fixed and Contingent Interest and Other Annual Charges on Proposed In-
$\begin{array}{cccr}\text { Fixed Int. } & \text { Other Fixed } & \text { Contingent } & \text { Total } \\ \text { Charges } & \text { Charges } & \text { Charges } & \text { Charges } \\ \$ 13.680 & \$ 38.000 & - & -\cdots \\ 3.015 & 13.000 & & \\ & & & 16.015\end{array}$


Total.-.-.-.-.-.-- $\$ 146,570 \quad \$ 51,000 \quad \$ 156,250 \quad \$ 353,820$ Combined Net Income of Akron Co. and Northern Co., Available for Interest


Alabama Water Service Co.-Clears Up Pref. Arrearages The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 15$ per share on account of accumulations, and the regular quarteriy dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share
ordinarily due at this time on the $\$ 6$ cumulative preferred stock, no par value (or a total of $\$ 16.50$ per share), both payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20. This payment w
preferred stock.-V. 143, p, 3134 .

Alleghany Corp.-Changes in Collateral-
The company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that 1,500 of deposited cash as collateral held under the corporation's outstanding
collateral trust indenture, dated Feb. 1, 1929.-V. 143, p. 2989 .

Allegheny Steel Co.-New Secretary-
The company on Nov. 17 announced the appointment of Edward J. the post but continues as a Vice-President and Treasurer of the company.
-V. 143 , p. 3135 .

Allen Industries, Inc.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, par $\$ 1$, both payable Dec. 5 to holders of record Nov. 20 . An mon stock, par $\$ 1$, both payable Dec. 5 to holders of record Nov. 20. An
extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on Sept. 5 , last.-V. 143, p. 2512 .

Allied Stores Corp.-Liquidating Unit-
The company is liquidating at retail the stock of one of its Cincinnati
department store units, Smith-Kasson \& Co., and plans to have completed department store units, smith-Kasson \& Co., and plans to have completed
sale of the merchandise and the sub-leasing of the store building by Jan. 1
Allied intends to concentrate its Cincinnati operations in its other local department store unit, Rollman \& Sons Co. Smith-Kasson was acquired by Allied in June, 1934, following receivership oroceedings. The store was
founded in 1895.-V, 143, p. 1862 .

## Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.-Extra Dividend-

in The directors on Nov, 13 declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share on
the common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 24 to holders of record the common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 24 to holders of record
Nov. 30 . of 25 cents was paid on June 30 last, this latter being the first apyment
made since May 16,1932 , when a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share was distributed.

Larger Bonus to Employees-
The company announced that the bonus to hourly employes under its
1936 plan has been increased to a total of $5 \%$ by an additional bonus.
Debentures Called-
The company has called for redemption Dec. 24 all of its 10 -year $4 \%$
convertible debentures still outstanding convertible debentures still outstanding. More than $\$ 10,000,000$ of these
debentures out of a total issue of $\$ 15,000,000$ have already been converted.
-V. 143, p. 2664 .

American Chain Co., Inc.-Listing-
of $5 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred sized the listing of 110,000 shares shares of common stock (no par), upon offickial nar notice of issuance upon
conversion of the 110,000 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock, making the total amounts applied for to date 110.000 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock and 415,221 shares of commo
American Cigarette \& Cigar Co.-Stock DividendB The directors have declared a dividend of 1-20th of a share of common Cigar common held, in lieu of a cash dividend. This payment will be made on Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 2. Stock dividends of 1-40th of a share On Dec. 27, 1935, a dividend of 11140th of a share of common B stock of American 「obacco Co. was given for each share of American Cigar com-
mon held. The company on Dec. 16, 1935 , paid a stock dividend of 1-20th Am a share of common B stock, and a share on the common stock, par $\$ 100$. Previously the company had dis-
tributed regular dividends of $\$ 2$ per share each three months from June 15 . 1932 to Sept. 16, 1935, inclusive. In addition an extra dividend of $\$ 2$ per shis company was formerly known as the American Cigar Co.-V.
143, p. 1709.

| American Commercial Alcohol Corp (\& Subs.)-Earns. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 Months Ended Sept. 30- | 1936 | 1935 |
| Operating income | \$3,510,021 | \$3,088 |
| Other incom | 196,964 | $125,506$ |
| Total inc | \$3,706,985 | \$3,213,885 |
| Expenses | 1,869,680 | 1,684,561 |
| Interest, \& | 139,043 | - 84,332 |
| Provision dou | 54,837 143,199 | 45,352 |
| Loss on sale corn opti |  | 167,844 |
| Depreciation | 230,682 | 216,622 |
| Provision special res | 175,343 | 88,825 |
| Federal income taxe | 169,388 | 130,186 |
| Profit | \$924,813 | \$809,280 |
| Appropriation for reserve for | \$924,813 | 8809,280 |
| profit on | 475,000 | 600,000 |
| Net profit | *\$449,813 | \$209,280 |
| Earned surplus S | 2,135,595 | 1,717,632 |
| Shares common | 260,875 | 260,901 |
| Earnings per sh | \$1.73 | \$0.80 |

x No provision made for possible surtax on undistributed profits.- V .143
p. 1064 .
American Enka Corp.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share in common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1 . An extra dividend of 50 cents in addition to to the regular of record
dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on Oct. 1 , last.-V. 143 , p. 1549 .
American Encaustic Tiling Co., Inc.-Director Resigns Burton French has resigned as a director of this company.





|  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| zation of predecessor company in connection with reorgani- | 3,984 |




 mination. Due to the operating loss as stated in the profit and loss state ment, bosed upon undistributed income, $z$ The note given to ReconstrucEncaustic Co., first mortgage covering the properties at perth of Ohio N. J., and Zanesville. Ohio, life insurance in the amount of $\$ 100,000$ on,
the life of Malcolm A. Schweiker, President and General Manager, and the life of Malcolm A. Schweiker, President and General Manager, and Note-In accordance with the plan of reorganization of this company's
predecessor, 15,000 shares of common stock are under option to Malcolm A. Schweiker, President and General Manager, and 6,000 shares of common exercisable from Jan. 1, 1937, to Dec. , 1940, on the basis of one-third of the number of shares under option at $\$ 2$ each, one-third at $\$ 3$ each, and the remaining one-third at $\$ 4$ each. There remain authorized and un-
ssued 5,909 shares of common stock, subject to disposition by action of the board of directors, and in addition there are reserved certain shares due creditors and stockholders of this company's predecessor under its plan of reorganization for which application in proper form has not yet
been made (as of Nov. 10,1936 , there remained so reserved approximately
3,219 shares).

American Hair \& Felt Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings9 Months Ended Sept. 30$\stackrel{1936}{220,508}$


| Profit |  | \$958,187 | \$876,917 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Non-operating |  | 31,102 | 16,627 |
| Total income |  | \$989,289 | \$893,545 |
| Non-operating expen |  | 180,512 | 90,127 |
| Depreciation. |  | 263,028 | 260,325 |
| Federal, State \& local |  | 255,571 | 169,283 |
| Net profit.--- Analysis |  | \$290,176 | \$373,808 |
|  | Paid-2 | Earned |  |
|  | Surplus | Surplus | Combined |
| Balance, Jan. 1, 1936.- | \$260,876 | \$21,863 | \$282,739 |
| Surplus net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30, 1936 |  | 290,176 | 290,176 |
|  | \$260,876 | \$312,039 | \$572,916 |
| Dividends paid-preferred stocks. |  | 178,794 | 178,794 |
| Balance Sept. 30, 1936_-.-------- | \$260,876 | \$133,245 | \$394,122 |

Assets-
Cash--
Notes \&
Inventor
Prepald
Investme
Land,
equip
Intangib
amort

Tota
a A
no pa

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1936
Assets-
Cash
Notes
 $\qquad$ $\$ 300,000$
431,816
 Land, bldgs.,
171,081 equipment, \&c, machinery, amortization....................

348,655
Reserv
Min.
Min. stockholders int.- in First prefo stock (par $\$ 100$ ) Second pref. stock Common -.-.---

Total. $\qquad$ \$6,500,953
Total.
al_...
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 30,000 \\ 431,816 \\ 223,590 \\ 437,359 \\ 453,449 \\ 185,744 \\ 1,47,200 \\ \text { bi,796,400 } \\ \text { c80,270 } \\ 394,122 \\ \hline\end{array}$ er reserve for depreciation of $\$ 3,246,362$. b Represented by 29,940 no par shares, atter deducting 60 shares hed in treasury at a stated value
of $\$ 60$ per share. $c$ Represented by 160,054 no par shares after deducting .p. 2512
American Laundry Machinery Co.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in common stock, par $\$ 20$, both payable Dec. 1 to holders or record Nov. 20 .
 30 cents per share each quarter previously.-V. 143, p. 1064 .
American Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Proves. for retirement.-

Net oper. income
Other income (net) Gross income.------
Gended debt interest.-Funded debt interest.--
General interest.--
Amort. of debt disc. $\bar{E}$ exp
Balance c Dalance-ar-at-a-a-rently paid on pref.stk.
of subs., West Texas Util. Co. in hands of
 Texas Util. Co. in Balance before cum. unpaid div. on pref.
stk. of Amer. Public
Service Co.-.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { a Adjustments, made } & \$ 209,469 \quad \$ 87,692 \quad \$ 255,162 & \text { loss } \$ 5,563\end{array}$ the period beginning Jan. 1,1935 , have been given effect to in these columns. will have no liability in the principal subsidiary, West Texas Utilities Co. profits because of deductions to be made in its 1936 return for allowable depreciation in excess of the provisions for retirement in the current periods of this statement. No provision has been made by the American Public
Service Co. for Fed Service Co. for Federal income or surtax on undistributed profits. c Ex-
clusive of 23,047 shares owned by American Public Service Co. Total cumulative dividends in arrears on preferred stock of West Texas Utilities Co in hands of the public amounted to $\$ 467,587$ at Sept. 30 , 1936 . d No Co. or American Public Service Co. for the deductions made in this state-

## Accumulated Dividend-

The directors at a meeting held Nov. 11, declared a dividend as a payment
against arrears of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the $7 \%$ preferred stock, to be paid against arrears of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the $7 \%$ preferred stock, to be paid This will be the first dividend paid since April 1, 1932 when a regular

## American Radiator \& Standard Sanitary Corp.-

 Special Dividend-The directors on Nov. 17 declared a special dividend of 15 cents per
share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Nov. 27 . A dividend of 15 cents was paid on Sept. 30 , last, this latter
being the first distribution made since March 31,1932 when the company paid a dividend of 10 cents a share.-V. 143, p. 2824 .
American Safety Razor Corp.-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1935 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net profit after deprec. } \\ \text { and Federal taxes.-. }\end{array} \mathbf{x} \$ 314,272 \quad \$ 283,144 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 906,525 \quad \$ 816,010$ $\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { Shares capital stock out- } \\ \text { standing------ } & y 524,400 & z 174,800 & y 524,400 & z 174,800 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 0.60 & \$ 1.62 & \$ 1.73 & \$ 4.66\end{array}$ x No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits
American Seal-Kap Corp. of Del.-Dividend HalvedThe directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the
capital stock, no par value, payable Dec. 10 to holders of record Dec. 1 . Previous dividend payments were as follows: 20 cents on Sept, 1, last, and
on April 1935 and $\$ 3$ per share on April 10, 1934.-V.143, p. 3136 . American Seating Co.-Earnings-

| American Seatin |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 Mos. End. Sept.30- Net sales...------ | $\stackrel{1936}{\$ 4,694,701}$ | $\underset{\$ 3,446,583}{1935}$ | ${ }_{\$ 2,608,780}^{1934}$ | $\stackrel{1933}{\$ 1,751,191}$ |
| Cost of sal | - ${ }_{3,194,627}$ | 2,253,004 | 1,717,551 | 1,114,643 |
| Sell. \& admin, expense. | -944,693 | 752,114 | -589,878 | 495,346 |
| Depreciation | 114,546 | 110,265 | 90,540 | 90,540 |
| Profit. | \$440,835 | \$331,200 | \$210,811 | \$50.662 |
| Other inco | 63,612 | 76,226 | 75,893 |  |
| Total income | \$504,447 | \$407,426 | \$286,704 | \$132,430 |
| Other deductions. | 72,251 | 44,629 | 61,740 | 62,772 |
| Interest ---- | 87,384 | 125,561 | 129,385 | 133,801 |
| Reserve for Fed'l taxes. | 45,200 | 26,000 |  |  |
| Net pro | y\$299,612 | \$211,236 | x\$95,579 | def\$64,143 |
| Earns. per sh. on 202,875 | \$1.47 | \$1.04 | Nil | Nil | $x$ Before Federal income tax. y Before any provision for Federal surtax

on undistributed profits.-V. 143 , p. 1065 .
American Smelting \& Refining Co.-Special DividendThe directors have declared a special dividend of $\$ 2.25$ per share on the A dividend of 50 cents will be paid on Nov. 30 , and a similar distribution was made on Aug. 31, last, and compares with 40 cents paid on May 29 and Feb. 28 last, this latter payment being the first dividend distributed
on the common stock since Feb. 1, 1932, when $121 / 2$ cents per share was on the
In connection with the current special dividend the company issued the following announcement: "To avoid the heavy penalty for undistributed must be paid at a time which requires payment of the next quarterly pref. dividends in advance of their usual time in order to comply with the follow-
ing provisions of the company's charter. Dividends may be paid upon
the common stock only when the prererred stock shall have received divi-
dend
American Stores Co.-Sales-
$\qquad$ January of $\qquad$ .$--\$ 10$
$--\quad 8$
 1935
$\$ 1,630,723$
$9,418,804$
$9,048,869$
$11,595,220$
$9,010,563$
$9,072,179$
$10,357,987$
$8,022,422$
$10,548,537$
$8,696,511$

 August-
c September
d October d October.........................
c Five weeks ended May 2.
a Five weeks ended Oct. 3 .

## American Surety Co.- $\$ 1.25$ Dividend

Directors declared a semi-ann. div. of $\$ 1.25$ per share on capital stock,
par $\$ 25$, payable Jan. 2 to holdors of rec. Dec. 7 A like payment was madeon
 July 1 and Jan. 2 , 1935 . and on July 2, 1934 ; $\$ 1$ per share paid on Sept. 30 ,
and June 30,1931 , and $\$ 1.50$ per share paid each quarter from March 30 , 1929, to and including March 31, 1931.-V. 143, p. 2990
American Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30-
Operating revenues.
Uncoll. oper. revenueOperating revenues...-:-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Uncoll oper.revenue. } \\ & \text { Operating expenses...-. }\end{aligned}$ Operating expenses.-.:-
Net oper. income
-V .143, p. 3136.
American Utilities Service Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings [Not including Vicksburg Gas Co. and Vicksburg Gas Corp., both in P6triod Ended Sept. $30-$

Subsidiary companies: - 1936 | Gross earnings: Public utility depts. |
| :--- |
| Ice \& cold storage department |
|  |
| $12,168,816$ |
| 412,973 |

Total Operation
Maintena $\qquad$

nths-
$\$ 2,012,324$
339,340
$\$ 2,351,665$
$1,266,761$ $\begin{array}{r}12 \text { Months } \\ 1936 \\ \$ 2,864,312 \\ 476,815 \\ \hline \$ 3,341,127 \\ 1,801,108 \\ 314,059 \\ 272,079 \\ \hline 953,879 \\ 11,159 \\ \hline \\ \$ 965,039 \\ 330,783 \\ 83,668 \\ 27,848 \\ 10,171 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Net earns. before prov. for retire--
Other income-interest, rentals, \&
Net earns., incl. other income before provision for retirem ents.--
Provision for retirements--.----
Int, \& amort. of discount \& exp. on Provisio amort. of discount \& exp. on
fund. debt less int. chgd. to const.) Equity of minority stockholders in Met income of subs.
Bal. of net income of subs. applic. to Amer. Util. Service Corp-..-
Exp. \& taxes of Amer. Util. Ser. Corp.
$\$ 788,467$
263,696

Cons. net income, before int. on
funded debt of Amer. Util. Ser-
vice Corp-
Int. on funded debt of Amer. Utilities
Service Corp
$\begin{array}{lll}\$ 409,562 & \$ 308,359 & \$ 466,728\end{array}$ Service Corp.-....--------N $\frac{260,325}{\$ 140,237}-\frac{262,966}{\$ 45,392}-347,325$ Note-No provision has been made for liability, if any, for U. S. Federal surtax on undistributed profits mander the Revenue Act of 1 . Sa . Federal
liability is not determinable until the end of the year- as
American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Weekly Output-
Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works \& Electric Co. for the week ended Nov. 14, 1936 totaled $47,134,000$ hours for the corresponding period of 1935 . years follows:
Week Ended

 -V. 143, p. 3136.
American Woolen Co.- $\$ 1$ Preferred Dividend-
The directors at a meeting held on Nov. 18 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock,
par $\$ 100$, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. A like payment was made on Sept. 15, June 15 and March 16 , last, this 1 atter being the first paid. A dividend of $\$ 1.25$ was also paid on April 15, 1934 , this latter being the first distribution made since the regular
was paid on April 15, 1927.-V. 143, p. 2197.
Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings9 Months Ended Sept. 30- $\qquad$ ${ }_{909} \begin{array}{r}1935 \\ \$ 19,284,171 \\ 815,332\end{array}$ Operating income
Other income... $\qquad$ 1936
$\$ 21,664,309$
897,953 Total income

Interest, $\qquad$ \begin{tabular}{rrr}
$\mathbf{-}$ \& $22,562,262$ \& $\$ 20,099,50$ <br>
-- \& $2,83,316$ \& $3,069,43$ <br>
-- \& $1,716,625$ \& $1,524,90$ <br>

- \& 292,201 \& 167,27 <br>
-- \& $5,401,442$ \& 60,20 <br>
-- \& $2,036,664$ \& $1,388,78$ <br>
- \& 54,911 \& 43,09 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Expense of non-oper. property--Loss on bonds retired.



 b Before depletion of metal mines. $\mathbf{c}$ No pro
on undistributed profits.-V. $143, \mathrm{p}$. 1065 .
Andmill Manufacturing Corp.-Registers with $S E C$ -
See list given on first page of this department
Anglo American Corp. of South Africa, Ltd.-Shareholders Offered Stock
The company on Nov. 4, 1936 sent a letter to its shareholders which read in part as follows: The corporation's interests are so distributed that they hold great potentialities for future business, and in order to enable it to continue its program
of progressive expansion without weakening its strong financial position, of progressive expansion without weakening its strong financial position,
or having to liquidate its present promising assets, your directors think it desirable to provide additional working capital. They accordingly have decided price of $£ 3$ south African currency per share to shareholders registered the price of $£ 3$ South Arrican currency per share to shareholders registered new shares for every 20 shares held, fractions of new shares being disregarded
The issue of 600,000 shares will yield $£ 1,800,000$, and the issued capital of The issue of 600,000 shares will yield $£ 1,800,000$, and the issued capital of
the company will be increased from $£ 4,000,000$ to $£ 4,300,000$, divided as to
$£ 2,000,000$ in preforred stock and $£ 2,300,000$ in $4,600,000$ ordinary shares The new shares now being offered will not rank for the dividend which will be declared in December next. the Consolidated Mines Selection Co., Ltd., and Messrs. E. Oppenheim \& Son jointly for a cash commission of Holders of preferred stock of the corporation are not entitled to participate in this offer of ordinary shares. The transfer registers of the corporation will be closed for the purpose
of the offer both in Johannesburg and London from Nov. 17 to Nov. 23, 1936, both days inclusive.

Results of Operations for the Month of October, 1936 (In South African Currency)


Note-Revenue has been calculated on basis of 77 1s. 6d. per ounce fine.
x Each of which is incorporated in the Union of South Africa.-V. 143 ,
Anderson-Tully Co.-Earnings-
[Including subsidiary Companies and Affiliated Common Law Trust] Years Ended July 31-
Cost of sales
$\qquad$

 \begin{tabular}{c}
Nor reported <br>
$-\quad \$ 722,321$ <br>
$-\quad 175,829$ <br>
\hline

 

Common Law Trust] <br>
1935 \& 1934 <br>
$\$ 1,410,455$ \& $\$ 1731,084$ <br>
455,193 \& 602,921 <br>
173,785 \& 217,693 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Net profit from operations (excl. of Net profit from operations (excl. of
depreciation and depletion)
Other income credits Gross income (excl. of deprec., depl.
and extraordinary income).-.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 546,492 \\
13,529
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 281,407 \\
16,478 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$ Gross income (excl. of deprec., depl.

and extraordinary income)
Other income charges Profit for year (excl. of depreceation
depletion, and extraordinary in come charges and credits).-Net surplus charges ...........................

Net surplus ---
Net surplus for year--.-.
Earned surplus at end of year-.--
$\$ 385,228$
32,057

Assets-
Cash on hand and
In banks.-...-
$\times$ Notes and acts
receivable, net - .
Advances to tim-
bermen, net Acct. rec. . . not 1 land
and timber sold. and timber sold.
Unventories_-....
U. Treas, bonds O PropertyOther assets--...-
$\$ 560,021$

114,262 | $\$ 297,886$ |
| :---: |
| 106,917 |

| $\$ 445,759$ | $\$ 190,968$ | $\$ 267,464$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 30,545 | 5,658 | 15,078 |



Total_-....... $\overline{\$ 3,699,932} \overline{\$ 3,642,501}$ Total...........- $\overline{\$ 3,699,932} \overline{\$ 3,642,501}$ x After reserve for doubtful notes and accounts receivable of $\$ 3,552$ in
1936 and $\$ 2,381$ in 1935. After reserve for depreciation and depletion of
$\$ 4,678,058$ in 1936 and $\$ 4,489,851$ in 1935.-V. 141, p. 4010
Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co--Larger Class A Div.class A common stock, par $\$ 10$, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 14 . class A common stock, par 10 , payabie Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 14 .
This compares with dividends of $121 / 2$ cents per share previously dis-
tributed each three months.-V. ributed each three months.-V. 141, p. 3527.

## Angostura-Wuppermann Corp.-Earnings-

 Earnings for 3 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1936Income from sales (net-after discount and allowances) ------ $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 7 , 6 5 5}$ Cost of goods sold (incl. contract oblig. with respect to share of
Federal taxes of Angostura Bitters, Litd.)

Profit from sales $\$ 30.730$
215
Total income_-
Int. on loans, capital stock \& franchise taxes, life insur. prems. \& -1 $\$ 30,945$
3,480
$\times 2,938$
Net profit from operations
Earns. per share on 200,000 shares capital stock. $\qquad$ $\$ 24.525$
$\$ 0.13$ $\mathbf{x}$ Does not include tax on undistributed earnings.

Condensed Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1936

 x Including share of taxes on Angostura Bitters Ltd., income within
United States for 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1936. Does not include tax on undistributed earnings.
A. Edward Wupperman, President says:
"The company has concluded a contract with the California Packing
Corp., owners of the Del Monte brand, covering the use of Angostura in
their products, and they have already started the packing of Del Monte Angostura flavored sardines, The Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., of South Bellingham, Wash., have packed 12,000 cases Angostura flavored Alaska salmon, and are now arranging for distribution of this item on a large scale.
Cornelius Brothers, Ltd., large independent meat packers in Los Angeles, Cornetius Brothers, Ltd., large independent meat packers in Los Angeles,
are having great success with Angostura flavored rams, lard and shortening. tura in Acme Packing Co., large meat packers of Seattle, are using Angos"Armour and swift have not yet finished their experiments with Angostura in hams, lard and shortening. licensed to use Angostura in processed throughout the country have been this corporation, and substantial increases in the sales of these Angostura

Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co.-Listing ApprovedThe New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of $\$ 10,000,000$ outstanding principa
$1951 .-\mathrm{V} .143$, p. 909

## Armour \& Co., Del.-Earnings-

[Including North American Provision Co. and their Subsidiaries] Period-

contrib. to pension fund \& , prov. for

 subs. stock to book valuation pur. of Dubs. stock to book valuation
year $51 / 2 \%$ gold bonds series A , due
year $51 / 2 \%$ gold bonds series A, due
Jan. $1,1943-$
Premium of $5 \%$ Net result_-_--.-.-.
Credit arising from the pur. \& retire
$\$ 7,202,498$
$\$ 4,510,401$
$\$ 8,235,835$ $\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { of co's bonds.-. } \\ \text { Surplus at beginning of year--.--- } & 54,970 & 29,171 & 36,211 \\ \text { Credit arising from pur. \& retire. of } & 50,346,086 & 50,409,709 & 80,063,760\end{array}$ Codit arising from pur. \& retire. of $\qquad$ 324,480
 Red. in book value of props. in respect
of loss of utility valuation of loss of utility valuation
Portion of unamort. discount \& other Portion unamort. discount \& other $2,370,000$
$4,000,000$ Transfer to reserve for contingencies.$4,000,000$
$50,409,709$
 $x$ Comprising: Capital and paid-in surplus $\$ 43,051,703$ in $1936 ; \$ 42,716,-$
713 in 1935 and $\$ 42,366,455$ in $1934 ;$ appropriated earned surplus $\$ 5,558,-$
599 in $1936, \$ 5,231226$ in earnin 1936, $\$ 5,231,226$ in 1935 and $\$ 4,911,261$ in 1934 , unappropriated 1934. Income Statement for the 53 Weeks Ended Aug, 1, 1936 (Co. Only) Result before deprec., int. charges, contrib. to pension fund, \&
prov. for Federal income taxes............... prov. for Federal income taxes
Interest charges.-.------
$\$ 6,494,873$
$1,100,130$
2
Contributions to pension fund--
Provision for Federal income taxe

Special credit applying to opers. of consol. subs.:
In respect of exchange gain from conversion of current accts.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { In respect of exchange gain from conversion of current accts. } \\ & \text { of subs }\end{aligned} \quad 52,244$
Net income before divs. received from certain consol. subs.,
or contrib. to sub shown below
 $2,421,512$
$4,216,404$
Dr50,000
 * The net income of all consolidated subsidiaries for the 53 weeks ended
Aug. 1,1936 amounted to $\$ 4,758,559$ or $\$ 542,155$ in excess of the dividends received from certain consolidated subsidiaries.
Statement of Surplus for. 53 Weeks Ended Aug. 1, 1936 (Company Only) Surplus-At July 27, 1935.
Net income as above
$-\$ 50,346,086$
$-\quad 6,587,916$



Surpius-At Aug. 1, 1936.

- V. 143. p. 1066 .
$\overline{\$ 54,102,859}$
Artloom Corp.-Accumulated Preferred Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$
umulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 14 . This payment represents the dividec. due March 1 , 1936 . Similar distributions were made each quarter since and including June 1 , and Nov. 18,1932 , and $\$ 1.75$ per share previously each quarter to and
incl. Dec. 1,1931 -V. 43, p. 1219 .
Ashland Oil \& Refining Co.-Pref. Stock OfferedJ. D. Van Hooser \& Co., Lexington, Ky., in October offered $\$ 500,0005 \%$ cumulative preferred stock at 100 and div. Stock offered to bona fide residents of Kentucky.
Preferred both as to assets and dividends. Tax free to residents of
Kentucky. Dividends payable $\mathrm{Q} . \mathrm{M}$. 15 (except interim dividend payable Kentucky Dividends payable Q.-M. 15 (except interim dividend payable
Dec. 15, i936). Red. in whole or in part, at any dividend date upon 30 days' prior notice at 103 to and including Dec. 15, 1937, the premium
decreasing $1 / 22$ of $1 \%$ for each succeeding yaer to Dec. 15 , 1942; thereafter decreasi
at 100 .
Data from Letter of Paul G. Blazer, President of the Company Company-The Swiss Oil Corp., incorporated in Kentucky in 1918, Kentucky in 1924, are in the process of being consolidated into Ashland and operations of the predecessor companies as of Oct 31,1936 . business Swiss Oil Corp. owns and operates more than 1,000 producing oil wells in the Somerset fields of Eastern Kentucky. Ashland Oil \& Transportation Co., which will continue to operate as a $99 \%$ owned subsidiary, owns and operates more than 800 miles of pipe
lines (former properties of the Cumberland Pipe Line Co.) serving 5,000 lines (former properties of the Cumberland Pipe Line Co.) serving 5,000
Wells in Eastern Kentucky, including those of the parent company. The
oil gathered by the pipe-line system is delivered to the refinery of Ashland oil gathered by the pipe-line system is delivered to the refinery of Ashland
Refining Co., Which is the principal refiner of Kentucky crude oil. Plant of Ashland Refining Co. located at Catlettsburg, Ky.
The most important products manufactured by the Ashland Refining as. are gasoline, industrial napthas, kererosene, furnace distillates and items, were $\$ 4,030,571$, and for the first nine months of 1936 were $\$ 3$,-
558.957 , as compared with $\$ 2,862,567$ for the same period last year Earnings-Net profits for the past four years and nine months, after income taxes of $\$ 260,729$, were as follows:
$\$ 342,382,1932, \$ 290,656,1933 ; \$ 321,247,1934 ; \$ 507,616,1935 ; \$ 620.291$, 1936 (nine months). ${ }_{\text {Purpose--Proceds are to be used to retire indebtedness recently incurred }}$ Purpose-Proceeds are to be used to retire indebtedness recently incurred
in connection with the redemption on Oct. . 5 or the 8 , preferred stock or
the Ashland Refining Co. and the acquisition by the Swiss Oil Corp. as of the Ashland Refining Co. and the accuisition by the Swiss Oil Corp. as of Sept. 30 of the remain
by minority interests. Capitalization-
Common stock star stock (par \$100) $\$ 1$ ) $\qquad$ Authorized
10,000 shs.

Outstanding
5,000 shs. Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet as of Aug. 31, 1936


| counts payable -..-.-- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Accrued taxes \& insurance - |  |
| Income taxes 1935--C- |  |
| value of oll 1 |  |
| for Fe |  |
| come taxes-------------- |  |
| Miscellane |  |
| nority |  |
| n |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Consolidation Completed-
Total.. \$6,239,97 Stockholders of this company were informed on Nov. 10 that, pursuant
agreement between the directors of the respective companies and approval of the required norp. and the Ashland Refining Co. became tonsolidation of the Swiss he name of the new company being Ashland Oil \& Refining Co. The home office of the company is now at Astand, KY,
Transfer agents for the stock are located in the home office. The New fully listed, has ruled that $\$$ wiss Oil Corp. certificates will constitute good delivery pending issuance of permanent certificates of the nenstitute company
Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output
An increase of $13.3 \%$ over last year in net electric output of the Associaction rose $10,148,600$ units (kwh.) to $86,693,338$ units for the week. Pro Output has been showing increases over 1935 in excess of $10 \%$ for the
Associates Investment Co.-Recapitalization Voted-
Associates rasolution wadosted at a special stockholders' neeting held Nov. 10
Mending the articles of reorgan zation so as to eliminate 30,000 shares of $7 \%$ preferred stock from the authorized capital of the company. from 5000000 shares to 750,000 shares. The additional authorized com-
mon stock is to be held by the company for future undetermined capital mon stock is to be held by
Atlanta Gas Light Co.-Earnings-




Amortization of debt discount expense
Net income---
Preferred dividends
Common dividends

$\$ 434,028$
841500
421,538
\$216,508
$187,2 \overline{9} \overline{6}$

Assets-
equipment...--11
Cash-.---...-.--
Accounts rec.
Due from affiliated
companies-.-.
erchandise, mat
Appliances on ren.
Prepaid insurance,
taxes, $\& \infty$
Miscell. invest.----
Sink. funds \& other
special deposits.
Unamortized debt
Improv. to leased
property
property---
Other def. debit
item

Comparative Balance Sheet Sept

## $\stackrel{1936}{8}$

1935
 126,550 658,57

77,99 77,999 \begin{tabular}{r|l}
44,085 \& $\begin{array}{l}\text { Long term debt...- } \\
\text { Notes payable.-. } \\
\text { Accts. pay.-trade } \\
\text { Mat. }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline 100

 

21,906 \& 126,006 \& Mat. bond int <br>
Unclaimed..
\end{tabular} ${ }^{7,259}$


91,604 106,570 affil. companies

| 396,834 | 63,248 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Accrued accounts- } \\ \text { Service ext. on de- }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

$7-7 \overline{157}$
150,383

## $1,300,000$ <br> $1,300,000$ $2,218,625$

 $\begin{array}{r}2,218,625 \\ \text {,.413,000 } \\ 235,870 \\ \hline\end{array}$$1,614,62$
$6,688,00$
1724
224
$, 614,625$
688,000
172,334
224,094
6,625
19,500
6,385
136,638

$$
103,749 \quad 112,352 \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}
\text { posits - refund. } \\
\text { over long term_- } \\
\text { Reserves_-......... }
\end{array}\right.
$$

2, 141,830 11,994,692

Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Annual Meeting Held Nov. 16President Willard Reviews Operations-
The 110th annual meoting of stockbolders was held in the general offices of the company in Baltimore, Nov. 16 . It marked the 1 Iongest series of yearly moetings of stockholdorss of any railroad in America, and was conFethe members of the board of directors were reelected, as follows: Newton The Bembers of the board of directors werereolected, as follows. Newton
 Sprague, John F. Stevens, Robert A. Tart and Joseph E. Widener. was approved. Mr . Willard then gave a brief review of the operations of the company for the current year, He said that gross revenues will be about $\$ 166,000,000$ or $\$ 25,000,000$ more than in 1935 , and that operating expenses will be $\$ 10,000,000$ is for increased mainternance.
Operating expenses also include about $\$ 7,380,000$ for depreciation, beside heavy charges sustained by the B. \& O. in the March floods in the Alleghen egion, and abo mployees who have already been retired under its own pension plan. $\$ 2,200,000$ on account of the Federal Railroad Retirement Act, payment o declared constitutional. In addition, there has been accrued as a tax chargeable to income, a sum equal to $1 \%$ on the payroll of the railroad, or
roundly $\$ 750,000$, under the unemployment compensation feature of the roundly $\$ 750,000$, under the unemployment compensation feature of th
Social Security Act. Social security Act.
It is estimated that the end of the current year, after taking care of all
charges and accounts, there will be a net corporate income of about $\$ 2,000$;000 to be added to surpius
Mr . Willard also referred briefly to the experiment which the B . \& O .
has been making with an 1800 h .p. Diesel engine, for hauling its light has been making with an 1800 hip . Diesel engine, for hauling its lightengine had been sufficiently encouraging to warrant the $B$. \& O. in ordering arge fuel capacity and freedom from other servicing, will save more tban one hour's time on present standard passenger train schedules between Washington and Chicago, without exceeding speed limits now in effect, charges which the Interstate Commerce Commission granted on March 26, 1935 , had not been in effect, as modified, during the current year, the B. \& O.'s net revenue resulting from operations would be more than $\$ 6,000$, 1936 of $\$ 2,000,000$, as expected, the company's deficit would be greate than that shown in 1935 . Under these circumstances, he said that it is to be hoped that the Commission will give sympathetic consideration to the equest of the railroads for an adjustment of freight rates, to make up, in emergency freight charges now in effect are terminated by the Commission' order at the end of this year.
He said further in this con
He cond "I am confident that if the ICC and ment of rates, as proposed, and if the trend of traffic continues upward, the ailroads' situation will be materially strengthened, their securities will will be much stimulated, and all this will have a most helpful influence wowards reducing unemployment."-V. 143, p. 2826.
Bangor \& Aroostook RR.-Redemption Price SetAt a special meeting of the stockholders, held on Oct. 9, 1936, an issue share, dividend rate $5 \%$ per annum) was created, and also there was author ized the issuance of 76,560 shares of common capital stock to be used solely in exchange for, and in conversion of, $5 \%$ cum. conv. pref. capital stock if, as and when the same shall have been issued, and shall be presented for
conversion. The directors were authorized to issue the $5 \%$ pref. stock,
in their discretion, if, as and when the present $7 \%$ pref. stock shall have in their discretion, if, as and when the present $7 \%$ pref. stock shall have the date fixed for redemption; also the stockholders delegated to th directors authority to determine the percent or percents above par value which shall be, from time to time, the appropriate redemption price of the $5 \%$ pref. stock, and in addition to determine the date which shall be entitled to subscribe for the $5 \%$ pref. stock
At a meeting on Nov. 12,1936 , the directors duly determined that the call or redemption price of the $5 \%$ pref. stock shall be $1071 / 2 \%$ of its pa
value to and including July $1,1941,105 \%$ of par value from July 2,1941 value to and including July $1,1941,105 \%$ of par value from July 2,1941,
to and including July 1,1946, and $1021 / \%$ of its par value from and after
July 2, 1946; each redemption shall be in such amount and at such time July 2. 1946; each redemption shall be in such amount and at such time as shall from time to time be determined by the directors, and at each redemption there shall be paid in addition to the redemption price stated, all accumulated dividends, and the proportionate dividend, if any, for the $5 \%$ pref. stock may be converted into two shares of common, by surrende of the certificate and the payment of $\$ 5$ in cash (conversion basis $\$ 52.50$ per share for the common stock); from July 2, 1941, to and including and the payment of \$10 per share in cash (conversion basis $\$ 55$ per share for the common stock); after July 1 , 1946 into two shares of common,
by surrender of the certificate and the payment of $\$ 20$ per share in cash
(conversion basis $\$ 00$ per share for the common stock); in all cases con-
version shall be without adjustment of dividend upon either the pref. or the common stock.
The directors also determined that the date which shall be the date of to subscribe for the $5 \%$ pref. stock shall be Nov. 25,1936 . On or imme diately after Dec. 3,1936 , warrants evidencing rights to subscribe to the
new pref. stock will be mailed to stockholders of record (both pref. and common) stock there will accrue a right to subscribe for 2 -11thss of a share of pref.
stock; on each share of present $7 \%$ pref. stock (par value $\$ 100$ now out stock; on each share of present $7 \%$ pref. stock (par value $\$ 100$ ) now out-
standing, rights will accrue to subscribe for $4-1$ ths of a share of the new
pref capital stock is $\$ 275$ par value of $7 \%$ pref. capital stock and (or) common capital stock held at the close of business Nov. 25, 1936 .
form, assignable and transferable, and fractional warrants be in registered form, arer form. Provisions will be made for the split-up of warch will be
in bearer into
smaller denominations and also for the aceptance smaller denominations and also for the acceptance, on subscription, of fractional warrants when assembled in amounts aggregating the right to
subscribe for one share of stock or multiples thereof. Application will be
made to the sudscribe for one share of stock or multiples thereor. Application will be
made to the Securities and Exchange Commission to permit trading in the rights, to be evidenced by the warrants, on the New York Stock Exchange.
Subscription price for the $5 \%$ pref. stock will be $\$ 100$ per share, and rights of subscription must be exercised on or before the close of busines on Dec. 28,1936 ; the new pref. stock will be issued on, or as of, Jan. 1 ,
1937 , and stock certificates will be ready for delivery on, or immediately ar Jan 4, 1937.-V. 143, p. 2991
(W. H.) Barber Co.-Initial Dividend-

The directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on
common stock, payable Nov. 25 to holders of record Nov. 20 .-V. 143 the comm

Barcelona Traction, Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Interest Payments on Bonds Suspended -

Concerning the position of the enterprise in Spain, the company reports that conditions have become worse as the "workers' committee" have seized the entire control, not only of the business bu
accounter the circumstances the directors have decided, in order to conserve the available resources of the company, that it is necessary to suspend fo the present the payment of the interest on the consolidated $61 / 2 \%$ prior
lien bonds, $51 / 2 \%$ first mortgage bonds and $6 \% 45-$ year bonds, including lien bonds, $51 / 2 \%$ first mortgage onds and $6 \%$ 45-year bonds, including
that which falls due on Dec. 1, 1936, and the quarterly interest on the $6 \%$
45 -year bonds which fell due on Sept. 1, last.-V. 143, p. 1712. 45-year bonds which fell due on Sept. 1, last.-V. 143, p. 1712.
$\underset{\text { See list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. } 3138 \text {. }}{\text { Bardstown }}$

Barlow \& Seelig Mfg. Co.-EarningsEarnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1936 Net profit after charges. Federal \& State income taxes, \&c.--
Earnings per share on 120,000 shares of common stock.---$\$ 206,640$
$\$ 1.24$

## Baton Rouge Electric Co.-Earnings-



Bayuk Cigar, Inc.-25-Cent Special Dividend-
The directors have declared a special dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of $183 / 3$ cents per sharer on the common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record,
Nov. 30 . See V. 142, p. 3332 , for detailed dividend record.-V. 143 ,

Bearings Co. of America-Accumulated Dividendaccumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. first preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. first preferred stock, pal
Nov. 24 to holders of record Nov. 10 .-V. 143, p. 1865 .

Beaunit Mills, Inc.-Stock Offered-A new issue of 33,300 shares of $\$ 1.50$ cumulative convertible preferred stock was offered by means of a prospectus Nov. 19 by John C. Adams \& Co., Inc., Bioren \& Co. and C. B. Evart \& Co., Inc., at $\$ 25$ per share. The bankers have under option 30,000 shares of common stock of the company which are to be offered to the public at a later date.
Listing-Company has agreed to make application to list both the $\$ 1.50$
cum. conv. pref. stock and the common stock on the New York Curb Exanger agent (preferred and common), Manufacturers Trust Co New York. Registrar (preferred and common), Central Hanover Bani
\& Trust Co., New York. History and Business-Company is a corporation which was organized
in New York on April 19, 1921, and which on Oct. 20 , 1936, acquired all the proporties, ansets and the respective businestes. and asssumed all thie
tiabilities of its former affiliated companies, namely Beaunit Weaving Mills Corp and Luxuray, Inc
Company has been engaged principally in knitting, dyeing and finishing of cotton, lastex, wool and silk, separately or in combination with rayon. Originally, the company was engaged almost exclusively in the many
facture of rayon cloth. During the preceding five years, it has expande facture or ayon coth. During the preceding five years, it has expandeys
its activitios to include the manuacture of cotton farics and lastex and
it has added a cotton department, euvippino ito with new machinery and it has added a cotton department, equipping it with new machinery and
other facilities. The various fabrics made by the company are sold by the company throughout a large part of the United States through its own selling organization, to manufacturers of underwear, pajamas, women's dresses, coatings and sportswear, corsets and brassieres, numbering among
its customers many of the well known manufacturers of such merchandise. The company is one of the largest rayon knitting and weaving and lastex knitiong concerns in the United States. Its employees number approximately 1,400 . Its three plants during 1935 manufactured and produce of knitted fabrics, approximately $10,392,000$ yards of woven fabrics and approximately 4, 80.000 forinished garments. During the first eight month of the year 1936. the company's three plants manuractured and produce
on approximately 4,40, 400 pounds (which is approximately $22,000,000$ yarrs,
of knited fabrics, approximately $10,890,000$ yards of woven fabrics, and of knitted rabrics, approximated 10, ingots.
Company has thriee mills which are located at Beverly, N. J., Fort Plain, N. Yiils are owned by the company in fee subject to a real estat mortgage on the Cohoes plant upon which there remains unpaid a balanc of ${ }_{\text {Earnings }} 10$, The general development of the company's business for the past several years is shown by the following tabulation of sales and net past seve (operations of Beaunit Mills. Inc., for 1933 and combined operaions of Beaunit Mills, Inc. , Beaunit Weaving, Mills Corp. and Luxuray Calendar Years-
$1935-8 \mathrm{mos}$ mos) ---.-.-.-.-. $\mathbf{x G r o s s}$ Sales
$-\quad \$ 4,271,377$
$-\quad 5,466007$
$-\quad 6,206,945$ owances therefor. $z$ Before crediting profit of $\$ 9,114$ for all taxes or aldeducting loss of $\$ 67,471$ for 1935 and $\$ 2,401$ for the first eight monthe The annual dividend requirement on the proposed 33,300 shares of $\$ 1.50$ $\$ 49,950$. completion of the present offering:
 Common stock (par $\$ 10)$
$*$ Of this amount 199,950
-1020
shares have been registered including 49,950 shares reserved for pref. stock conversion rights. The offering under this shares reserved
prospectus is 30,000 shares (also 33,300 shares. of $\$ 1.50$ cum. conv. pref.
stock) and the remaining 120,000 shares are in the hands of present stockholders.
Purpose-The net proceeds expected to be received by the company
from the sale of 33,300 shares of $\$ 1.50$ cum. conv. preferred stock will mount to $\$ 709,290$ and from the sale of 30,000 shares of common stock (in case the option is exercised prior to Feb. 1, 1937) will amount to $\$ 4744$, of $\$ 60,417$, payable by the company in connection with the registration and sale of said stocks. It is not possible to forecast the proceeds to the com-
pany if the above option is exercised subsequent to Feb. 1, 1937, as the pany if the above option is exercised subsequent to Feb. 1 , 1937, as the
option price per share of common stock is not now determinable.
The net proceeds so available to the company are proposed to be used as (a) To pay off the sums due on the real estate mortgage on the Cohoes (a) To pay off the sums due on the real estate mortgage on the Cohoe plant and on the coniditional sales oontract fili the machinery the registration statement amounted to $\$ 76,144$.
(b) The balance estimated at approximately $\$ 572,728$ if only 33,300 the 30,000 shares of common stock, which are under option, are sold, is proposed to be used as follows: Approximately $\$ 500,000$ of the proceeds of this financing is proposed to be used by the company in financing its own sales without drawing upon Textile Banking Co., Inc.
For additional working capital. It is impossible to state at this time what proportion of the proceeds will be used for each purpose. Ewart \& Co., Inc., have each agreed to purchase 11,100 shares of pref stock, a totai, of 33,300 shares, from the company at the price of $\$ 21.30$ per share flat or an aggregate price of $\$ 709,290$. Co., Inc., Bioren \& Co. and C. B. Ewart \& Co., Inc., an option to purchase $14,000,7,000$ and 9,000 shares respectively of common stock. This option pref. stock July 1, 1937, during which period, the option may be exercised in whole or in part at any time or from time, to time. In the event of the
exercise of the option prior to Feb. 1, 1937, the option price for each
of the shares of common stock purchased is equal to nine times the earn
ings per common share for the eight-month period commencing Jan. 1 , 1936 and terminating Aug. 31 eight-month period commencing Jan. 1936 and in addition thereto 25 cents per share. In the event that the option be exercised after Feb. 1, 1937, the option price shail be equal to six times the earnings per common share
for the year 1936 and in addition thereto 25 cents per share. If the option is exercised subsequent to Feb. 1, 1937, and prior to receipt of audit as of Dec. 31, 1936 , the earnings. per common share for the year 1936 shall be as stated by the board of directors of the company and the option price
for shares of the common stock purchased during said period shall be six for shares of the common stock purchased during said period shall be six 25 cents per share. It is further provided that in any event the option
price shall not be less than $\$ 10$ per share.-V. 143, p. 3139 . price shall not be less than $\$ 10$ per share.-V. 143, p. 3139
${ }^{*}$ Beech-Nut Packing Co.-Regular Dividend IncreasedTo Pay $\$ 1$ Special and 25-Cent Extra Dividends-
The directors on Nov. 13 declared a special dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on They also declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share and a regula quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the
Jan. 2 to holders of record $\mathbf{D e c .} 12$. 12 . 75 cents per share. In addition extra divid regular quarterly dividends of paid in each of the seven preceding quarters was paid on Dec. 15,1934 , and an extra of 25 cents per share was paid on

Berkshire Street Ry. Co.-Earnings
 During the September, 1936 quarter, 1,220,908 revenue fare passengers
were carried at an average fare of 7.60 cents, against $1,103,587$ passengers carried a year ago at an average fare of 7.67 cents. For the nine months $4,149,071$ passengers were carried at an average fare of 7.45 cents, agains
$3,890,295$ passengers carried a year ago at an average fare of 7.53 cents

## 3, V. 143, p. 1067 .

Bethlehem Steel Corp.-Plans More New PlantsAnticipating a growing market for sheets, tin plate and other light-weight construction of new finishing plants by the end of 1937 , it was announced tion to the program started in 1935 , on which $\$ 34,500,000$ has been spen to date, Mr. Grace said.
The new program wili provide principally for the expansion of the com-
pany's capacity for steel sheets, strip and tin plate at its plant at Sparrows pany's capacity for steel sheets, strip and tin plate at its plant at Sparrow
Point, Md., Mr. Grace stated. Among the new facilities will be a 56 -inch continuous sheet mill with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons and add tional cold reducing mills.
"The primary object," Mr. Grace said, "has been the further diversifica production of the lighter steel products, such as sheets, strip, cold rolled tin plate, rods, wire and wire products.' -V. 143, p. 2991.

B-G Foods, Inc.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 8.75$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payabl paid on Oct. 1 and on July 1, last. $f$ the current dividend will amount to Accumulations after the payment
$\$ 22.75$ per share.-V. $143, \mathrm{p} .1866$.

Birtman Electric Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1935 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net profit after deprec., } \\ \text { Federal income taxes- }\end{array} \mathbf{x} \$ 104,060 \quad \$ 36,291 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 289,875 \quad \$ 178,718$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Earns. per sh. on 125,- } \\ 400 \text { shs. common stk-- } & \$ 0.76 & \$ 0.22 & \$ 2.12 & \$ 1.22\end{array}$ $\times$ Before surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 143, p. 2358.
Black \& Decker Mfg. Co.-Bonus to EmployeesThe company announced on Nov. 10 that a bonus would be paid to em-
ployees Dec. 1 on the basis of pay on Nov. 6 . All employees will receive ployees Dec. I on woeks' pay, with exception of comparatively new em-
a bonus of two weeks
ployes, whose bonus will be graded according to the length of service. Regees, whose bonus ww
Registers with SEC
pe of this department.-V. 143, p. 3139.
Blaw-Knox Co.-Larger Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the This compares with 15 cents paid on Oct. 30 , last, and 10 cents paid 27 on July 30, April 30 and Jan. 2 , last, this latter being the first distribution made since March 1,1932 , when a dividend of $123 / 2$ cents per share was

Bliss \& Laughlin, Inc.-Earnings-
9 Months Ended Sept. 30-
$\begin{array}{lr}1936 & 1935 \\ \$ 444,725 & \$ 282,159 \\ \mathbf{y} \$ 2.77 & \$ 1.82\end{array}$
Earns. per sh. on 155,130 shs common stk. (par \$5) y $\$ 2.77 \quad \$ 281.82$ x Before provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. y After
dividends paid on 25.000 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock (par $\$ 30$ ) for period
p. 1714.
Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc.-To Cancel 7\% StockA special meeting of stockholders will be held on Dec. 3 to consider eliminating and canceling authorized $7 \%$ preferred stock so that the au-
thorized capital stock shall be $5 \%$ preferred stock and common stock thorized capital st

Bornot, Inc.-Accumulation Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of Dec. 18 to holders of record Dec. 18. A like payment was made on July 31, last. A dividend of 50 cents was paid on Feb. 1,1935 , and one of 25 cents per share was distributed on Jan. 12, 1933, prior to which
were paid in full up to and incl. Dec. 31,1927 - V. 143 , p. 911 .

## Boston Elevated Ry.-Earnings-

## Month of October- Total receipts.---




Excess of cost of
-V .143, p. 2667.


1935
$\$ 2,122,59$
$1,543,74$
123,80
103,36
233,3
319,7
8,8
$\$ 126,089$
$\$ 210,229$
Boston Wharf Co.- $\$ 1$ Semi-Annual Dividend-
The directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of $\$ 1$ per share like payment was made on June 30, last, and compares with dividends of 1ke paymenare paid each six months from June 30, 1933 , to and including
Dec. 31,$1935 ; \$ 2.50$ paid on Dec. 31,193 ; $\$ 3$ per share on June 30,1932 ,

Boston Worcester \& New York Street Ry. Co.-Earns. | Period End. Sept. 30- | 1936-3 Mos. | -1935 | $1936-9$ | Mos. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rev. | 1935 |  |  |  |
| fare passengers carr | 533,758 | 492,999 | $1.814,044$ | $1,687,491$ |
| Net profit..... |  |  |  |  | Net profit.-. $\overline{2} \overline{9} \overline{9} \overline{8} \overline{8}$.

Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Corp.-Earnings-
Period End. Oct. 31- 1936-Month-1935 1936-10 Mos.-1935
Prof. after ordinary taxe
and int., but befor
and int., but before
amort. \& Fed.inc.taxes
$-\mathrm{V}, 143$, p. 2991 .
We maintain trading markets in
Butler Brothers $5 \%$ Convertible Preferred Sotck Philadelphia Electric Co. Common Stock Buffalo, Roch. \& Pitts. Rwy. Cons. Reg'd 41/2s, 195 Penna. \& N. Y. Canal \& RR. Cons. $4 \mathrm{~s}, 41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and 5 s Missouri Public Service 1st 5 s, 1960, when issued.

## YARNALL \& CO. <br> A. T. \& T. Teletype-Phila. 22

## 1528 Walnut St.

Philadelphia

Breeze Corporations, Inc.- Registers with SEC-
Broadway Motors Building Corp.-Interest-
An order has been entered directing payment on account of interest due on the Aug. 1 , 1936 , coupon appurtenant to the 1 st mitge. leasehold $6 \%$ the face amount of $\$ 30$, and of the sum of $\$ 10$ on each such interest coupon in the face amount of \$15. Holders of bonds who have not deposited the same with Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York, as depository, are
requested to detach the Aug. 1, 1936, coupon and send the same to Bankers Trust Co., trustee, 16 Wail St., New York. The trustee will make payment of interest as directed in the order and will stamp the coupon evidencin

Bridgeport Machine Co.-To Resume Common Dividend The directors on Nov. 13 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 10 . This pay-
ment will be the first made on the common stock since 1930.-V. 143,
. 268.

## Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System-Earnings-

## [And Brooklyn \& Queens Transit System]

Period End. Oct. $31-$
Operating revenues.
Operating oxpenses...
Taxes on oper. proper-
Operating income...
Net non-oper. income Gross income -....-

Currentincomerried Current income carried
to surplus... Accruing to minority
interest of $B, \& Q$. T.
Balance to B.-M. T
a Includes reserve for amortization of lease
hold investment
contract No. $4-$ nder
-V. 143, p. 2668.
$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{llll}\$ 602,539 \\ \$ 489,596 \\ \$ 1,629,704 & \$ 1,223,632\end{array}$
$53,000 \quad 50,833 \quad 212,000 \quad 203,333$
Brooklyn \& Queens Transit Corp.-Accumulated Div.The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on the $\$ 6$ cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record
Dec. 15 A similar payment was made on Oct. 1 , July 1 , Aprill 1 and Jan 2, last, and compares with 50 cents paid in each of the three preceding
guarters; $\$ 1$ paid on Jan. $2.1935, \$ 1.50$ per share paid every three months from Oct.1, 1931 , up to and including Oct. 1,1934 , \$1.25 per share quarterly each quarter. Accumulations after the payment of the Jan. 2, 1937 dividend will amoun
to $\$ 7.25$ per share.-V. 143, p. 2668 . Period End 1
 Operating expennes.--:-
Taxes on oper. properties Operating income Net $\begin{gathered}\text { Operating income- } \\ \text { non-oper. income }\end{gathered}$
Income deductions.-....

## Current income carried

-V to surplus. 143 . $26 \overline{6} 8 .-$

Brown Fence \& Wire C The directors have declared an initial dividend of 15 cents per shar Nov. 16. They also decared ack, payable Nov. 30 to holders of recor unexchanged no par class B shares, likewise payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 16 . 16 . common shares for each old share of no par class B Btock on which dividends
of 30 cents each had been paid for in previous four quarters.- $\mathbf{V}$. 143 of 30 cents each had been paid for in previous four quarters.-V. 143 p. 3140 .

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsNetiod Ended Sept. 30,1936-



Profit before Federal income tax....-.........-- $\$ 651,944 \quad \$ 533.789$ Net profit after depreciation and other charges but before Federal taxes
of $\$ 222.704$ for 3 months ended Sept. 30,1935 and $\$ 63,635$ for 9 months
 Eurrent assets as of Sept. 30, 1936, including $\$ 1,976,827$ cash and mar-
ketable securities, at cost, amounted to $\$ 8,59,120$ and current liabilities
were $\$ 793,35$, $\$$ were $\$ 793,357$. This compares with cash and marketable securities of 1935-V.13. p. 1390
Bucyrus-Erie Co.-Preferred Dividend-
The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the new $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Jan. 2 to
holders of record Dec. 16 . An initial dividend of like amount was paid on Oct. 1, last.-V. 143, p. 1868.
Buettner-Rome Co., Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Bullard Co.-To Pay Larger Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 10 . Dividends of 25 cents
were paid on Sept. 30 and on June 3 , last, this latter being the first payment made since June 30 . 1230 , when a dividend of 40 cents per share was
distributed.-V. 143 , p. 1222 .

Bulova Watch Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 Net profit.-1
Earns por
$\$ 778,015$
$\$ 170,559$
$\$ 1,011,545$
$\$ 291,845$
 a Includes provision for doubtful notes and accounts, \&c. $b$ Including
profit on gold conversion, less loss from foreign exchange transactions. c No provision made for Federal surtax on undivided net income.-V. 143
.
Burry Biscuit Corp.-Listing -
The New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of 400,000 out standing shares of common stock, par value $121 / 4$ cents, and will 1 ist 80,000
additional shares of common stock, par value $121 / 2$ cents, upon notice of issuance.-V. 142, p. 2659 .
(H. M.) Byllesby Co.-New Officers -

Williamert G . Pohl, as Secretary and Treasurer, and of $J$, $J$ the election o President, as a member of the board of directors of the company.- $V$ 43, p. 1552
Calamba Sugar Estate- $\$ 1$ Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on the common
stock. par 820 , both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dac. $15 \%$ This
 and extra dividends of \$1 per share paid on April 1, last, Oct. 1 and April 1
1935 , and on Oct. 2 and April 2 , 1934 . Regular quarteriy distribution of 40 cents per share have been made since and including Oct. 1,1928

Calaveras Cement Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Dec. 1 to accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Dec. 1 to
holders of record Nov. 19 . ${ }^{\text {similar payment was made on Nov. }}$. Sept. 1, July 1, May 1, March 2 and Jan. 16, last, Nov. 15 and Aug. 12 , 1934, when a regular quarterly payment of $\$ 1.75$ per share was made.-

California Ink Co., Inc.-Extra Dividend-
Fhe directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the com
mon stock, no par value. The extra dividend will be paid on Dec. 16 to mon stock, no par value. The extra dividend will be paid on Diec. 16 to on Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 21. An extra of $12 / 1 /$ cents per share
was paid on Oct. 1 , July 1 and on April 1 , laste extras of 50 cents were paic on Dec. 16, 1935 and on Dec. 5 , 1934, and an extra dividen
per share was distributed on July 1,1935 .-V. 143, p. 1222 .

Calumet \& Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.-25-Cent Dividend -
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. A A similar mon stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Dec. 21 to holders or record Dec. 1 . A simila ${ }^{\text {payyment made on the common stock since }}$ June' 30,1930 when a dividend of 50 cents per share was distributed.-V. 143, p. 2829 .

Canadian International Investment Trust, Ltd.Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share on account of accumulations on the $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock,
Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 16 .-V. 143 , p. 2044 .

Canadian National Ry.-Earnings-

$$
\text { Earnings of System for Week Ended Nov. } 14
$$

$-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .314$

$\underset{\$ 171,826}{ }{ }^{\text {Increase }}$
Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-

## Earnings of System for Week Ended Nov. 14

Gross earnings $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}1936050 \\ & 1935\end{array}$

Carlton \& Coast RR.-Reconstruction LoanThe Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 12, upon supplemental the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the company, maturing Jun 12, 1936, to Oct. 23,1937 .
The report of the Commission says in part: TFG of $\$ 535,800$, evidenced by six threoyear promissory notes dated June 12 , Oct. , , Nov. 15 and the principal of the total indebtedness, leaving $\$ 490,296$ of the loans out-
standing. The note maturing June 12,1936 for $\$ 350,000$, reduced by the above repayments to $\$ 304,496$, and that maturing Oct. 3 , 1936 , for $\$ 55,267$, have not been paid. Interest due upon all the notes has been paid to date. In view of the applicant's record of earnings, which shows a net deficit
in each year since 1927 and net income in only four years during the period 192 to 1935 , inclusive, it is is our opinion that an extension of the maturity dates of the loan is not justified. Under the provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, the time of payment of loans to a railroad or
railway may be extended only upon our prior certification that the railroad or railway is not in need of financial reorganization in the public interest. Or ran the record in theed proceeeding we are unable to so certity. We are of
the opinion and find that the application should be denied.-V. 143, p.1068.
Carnegie Metals Co.-Rights to Stockholders-
The company announced that, subject to filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, it contemplates issuing 224,26 shares of common for each five shares now held. These rights nave been underwritten by Hallagarten \& Co., New York, and K. W. Todd Co., Inc., Pittsburgh.
These funds are for the purpose of prosecuting an extensive development program. The company contemplates immediately following filing of this regis-
tration making application for listing its common stock on the New York Curb Exchange.-V. 143 , p. 266 .
Carpenter Steel Co.-Expansion Program-Wages Raised Contracts have been awarded by this company for three additional mills,
to cost minus equipment about $\$ 175,000$. Two are already onder to cost, minus equipment, $\$ 175,000$. The company will pay a Christmas bonus of $\$ 25,000$ and will increase
wages four cents an hour effective Jan. 1. The advance is in addition to a three-cent hourly increase granted July 1 E.J. Poole, Vice-President said the plant is operating within $25 \%$
higner than in $1929 .-V .141$, p. 2730 .
Casco Products Corp.—Earnings-
Period Ended Sept. 30, 1936- and Federal income -Month - -7 Monthstaxes but before surtax on undistributed profits-- $\$ 65,980$ \$216,855 Earns. per share on 155,000 shares capital stock
(no par)

(J. I.) Case Co.-Preferred Arrearages Cleared Up-Common Dividends Resumed-
The directors on Nov. 16 declared a dividend of $\$ 6$ per share on account or accumulations andis the reguar quarterly dividend of $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, both payable Dec. 24 to holders of record
Dec. 12 . This payment will wipe out all accruals on the preferred stock. Dec. ${ }^{12}$. This payment will wipe out all a coruals on the preferred stock.
See $V$. 143 p. 1553 for detailed record of dividend payments on the preferred stock,
TrTred stick
stock directors also declared a dividend of $\$ 4$ per share on the common
payable some time in December. This will be the first stock, par \$100, payable some time in December. This will be the first
distribution to be made on the common stock since July 1,1931 , when a distribution divend of $\$ 1.50$ per shame was paid.
quarterly 1 dive company stated that the current comm
The
"The company stated that the current common dividend was declared
Catalin Corp. of America-Ea
$\begin{array}{rlrl}3 \text { Months Ended Sept. } 30 \\ \text { Net profit after interest, deprec. \& } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$ other charges but before Fed taxes
$\$ 79,380 \quad \$ 104,998$
1934

- other charges, but

Catelli Food Products Corp., Ltd.-Initial Common Div. The directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share
on the common stock, payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 17 . on the common sto
Caterpillar Tractor Co.-Transfer AgentThe Chase National Bank of the Oity of New York has been appointed
transfer agent for the preferred stock.-V. 143, p. 2669.
Celanese Corp of America-Consolidated B


Total......... $44,662,629$
$\times$ Represented by $1,000,000$ no par shares. y After depreciation and x Represented by $1,000,000$ no
amortization.-V. 143, p. 3141 .

Celluloid Corp.-Earnings-
Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1936
Net income after depreciation, provision for general reserve,
taxes, \&ce- $\$ 70,004$
-v. 143, p. $2 \overline{2} \overline{0} 1$ i.

## Central Argentine Ry., Ltd.-Extension of Notes-

 Te $\ell 1,985,7006 \%$ (bearer) notes matured on July 1 , 1936. A schemeof arrangement was unanimously agreed to by the meeting of the holders of the notes held, on June 4,1936 and was sanctioned by an order of the
court on June 16, 1936 . Under this scheme (a) the date of repayment is court on June 16, 1936 . Under this scheme (a) the date or repayment is
extended to July 1,1941 (b) the rate of interest is reduced to 5 5/F per
annum as from July 1, 1936; (c) the company has the right to repay the annum as from July 1, 1936: (c) the company has the right to repay the
notes at any time before July 1 , 1941, on three months' previous notice by notes a a any time before July 1, 1941, on three months' previous notice by
advertisement, and (d) every
his notes are outhor hat the right at any time while advertisement, and (d) every noteholder has the right at any simal whive
his notes are ounstanding (notwithtanding that the company shal have
given notice of its intention to repay such notes) by notici in writing to the company to exchange his notes or any of them into $5 \%$ redeemable
(non-convertible) debenture stock 1967-87, at the rate of filo stock for every slo0 note, , such $5 \%$ redeemable (nonc-onvertible) debenture stock
to rank in point of security and in all respects pari passu with all other $5 \%$ redeemable debenture stock $1967-87$ of the company for the time being lations as reate to to such stock, except that the holders of stock so issued
by way of exchange for notes shaul not have any right to exchange such by way of exchange for notes shall not have an
stock for $4 \%$ debenture stock of the company.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { benture stock of the company. } \\
& \text { Income Account Years Ended June } 30
\end{aligned}
$$

| w | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \substack{9,613,739 \\ 7,206,291} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1935 \\ \text { £9,865,160 } \\ 7,158,445 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19,870,864 \\ \substack{19210,962} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1933 \\ \substack{1979,195 \\ 7,849,021} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 12,706,714 $1,228,622$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { £2,659,902 } \\ 1,004,818 \end{array}$ | 900,174 365,479 |
| $\underset{\text { Inc. from inver }}{\text { Balance }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 386,368 \\ 34,816 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \kappa 1,478.091 \\ & 33.591 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & 22 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | c1,421,184 | ${ }_{\text {c1, } 511,683}$ | ${ }_{6988805}^{6780}$ | £1,539,360 |
| Deb. stock | 150,140 |  |  |  |
| Other intere Income tax | 150,900 | 1888861 8,321 | 202,599 | 192,64 |
| 41/2\% pref. dividen | 339,350 | 175,361 | £358,77 | $\begin{array}{r} \varepsilon 340,230 \\ 436,307 \end{array}$ |
| Surp | 25,488 | 17 | 35 |  |

Central Foundry Co.-Transfer Agent-
The Marine Midland Trust Co. of Now York has been appointed transfer agent for the \$1 par value common stock.-V. 143, p. 2670.


| Balance Sheet Sept. 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ | $\stackrel{935}{8}$ | - | ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1935}$ |
| Property, plant \& ${ }^{\text {\& }}$, $61 / 2 \%$ cum. pret. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cequipment | , 441,207 | 61,932 | b Common stock | 500,000 018,969 | - $\begin{array}{r}500,000 \\ 4,018,969\end{array}$ |
| Cashe - |  | 1,897 | Funded debt | 1,281,000 | 1,281,000 |
| Accounts re | 167,131 | 88,752 | Notes payable | 10,558 | 16,527 |
| Due trom attil | 19 | 5,663 | Accounts paya | 111,61 | 87,011 |
| ma |  |  | Due to pare | ,984,0 | 954 |
|  | 7 | 63,695 | Consumers' der | 128,187 | 554 |
| ppli'ces on | 5 | 26 | Accrued accounts- | 141,852 | 129,554 |
| Prepd. ins |  |  | Derd, creadt items- |  |  |
|  |  |  | Service exten. | 15 | 227 |
| cial | 6,233 | 1,273 | Earnéd deficie | 120,170 | 77,805 |
| Cash in closed bis. |  | 11,804 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total_........-11,184,204 } \\ & \text { a Represented by shares of } \$ 100 \text { par. } \\ & \text { shares.-V. 143, p. 1716. }\end{aligned}$

Central Maine Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-



 Preferred dividends have been paid at one-half of the full rate, since
Oct. $1,1934:-\mathrm{V} .143$, p. 2830 .
 x
-V .143 . provision has 2045.
Central \& South West Utilities Co.-Accum. Dive.The directors at a meeting held on Nov. 11 declared dividends as pay-
Thts agains arrears of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the prior lien preferred stock, $\$ 7$ mividend series, and $\$ 1.50$ per share on the prior lien preferred stock, $\$ 7$ dividend series, and $\$ 1.50$ per share on the prior hien preferred stock,
$\$ 6$ dividend series, to be paid Dec. 7 , to holders of record at the close of business on Nov. 23 . . , p. These 3142 .


## Central Vermont Public Service Corp.-Earnings-




 * In July, 1936, the company increased to $16 \%$ the percentages of oper-
ating revenues provided for maintenance and depreciation retroactive to
 and included in the above figures are: Oct., 1936 . $\$ 3,541$. Oct.,
12 months $1936, \$ 39,137 ; 1935, \$ 36,600$.-V. 143; p. 2671 .

Certain-teed Products Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -
 C Gross oper. profit__- ${ }^{\text {Gaintenance and repairs }}$ Depreciation-.-------
Depletion Depletion.--
Operating profit.-...
Other income (net)

 | Net profit -- |
| :--- |
| a Revised to give effect to new basis |
| $\$ 131,208$ |
| $\$ 201,000$ |

 created through write down of common stock wo $\$ 1$ par value, $\$ 5,352,200$;
Certain-teod's investment in Southern Building Products Corp. increased,
 Products Corp. as of June 30,1936 , \$1,519.969: write down of Certain-
teed's investment in Canadian subsidiaries $\$ 840,239 ; 6 \%$ prior preference stock and scrip issued to Sept. 30,1936 under recapitalization plan, less,
$7 \%$ preferred stock deposited and canceled, $\$ 1,093,820$; loss on sale of reai $7 \%$ preferred stock deposited and canceled, $81,093,820$; 1oss on sale of real
estate, $\$ 10,550$; leaving balance of capital surplus on Sept. 30,1936 , of $\$ 2,629,184$.
Earned Surplus Account-Earned surplus from operations subsequent to
June 30, 1936, net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1936, 8131,208 June 30, 1936 net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1936, $\$ 131,208$;
deduct: Dividend No. 1 on $6 \%$ cumulative prior preference stock, 880,476 ; deduct: Dilidend No. scrin for $6 \%$ cuanulative prior preference stock out-
dividend liability or
standing Sept. 30,1936 . $\$ 126$; dividend liability on undeposited $7 \%$ pref standing Sept. $30,1936, \$ 126$; dividend liability on undeposited $7 \%$ pref.
stock, subject to adjustment, $\$ 32,436$; leaving earned surplus Sept. 30 ,

$\$ 35,895$ for the September quarter of 1936 and $\$ 68,118$ for the nine months
ended sopt. 30,1936 .-V. 143, p. 2831.
Chapman Valve Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
Period Ended Sept. 30, 1936-
 Earnings per share o.
Chesapeake Corp.-Changes in Collateral-
The Guaranty Trust Co of New York, as truster for the 10 -year $5 \%$ Convertible collateral trust bonds, due Dec. 1, 1944, has notified the New said issue aggregating $\$ 4,392$, o00 principal amount were converted, canceled and retired in accordance, with the terms of the indenture dated Dec. 1 ,
1934, and as a result thereof 87,840 shares of the Chesapeake to common stock were withdrawn from the collateral pledged with it as trustee
under said indenture.
The Ge Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, as trustee for the 20 -year con-
vertible collateral trust $5 \%$ gold bonds, due May 15, 1947, has notified the Exchange that during the period from Oct. 1,1936 to 0 ct. 31 , 1936 both inclusive, bonds of said issue aggregating $\$ 3,397,000$ principal amount were converted, canceled and retire, in accordance with the terms of the inden-
ture dated May 15,1927 and as a result thereof 7 , 257 shares of peake \& Ohio Ry, stock' were withdrawn from the the collateral of pledged with
it as trustee under said indenture.-V. 143, p. 2831.

Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-Earnings-


 To Pay Extra Dividends
The directors on Nov, 17 declared an extra cash dividend of $\$ 1$ per
hare on the common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record The directors also declared an extra dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the
common stock, payable in new preference stock, series A on Jan. 11 to common stock, payable in new preference stock, series A on Jan. 11 to
holders of record Dec. 15 . 70 cents pert share on the common stock payable Jan. 1 to holders of record ec. 2.-V. 143, p. 2993, 2672 .
Chesebrough Mfg. Co. Consolidated-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock, par \$\$2, both payabler Dec dividend of holders per rhare on the common
company has paid extra dividends of 50 conts or company has paid extra dividends of 50 cents per share in september,
March and June of each year from 1929 to and including 1936 . Extra
dividends of $\$ 1$ per share were paid in March and June of each year from 1929 to and including 196 . Extra
dividends of 81 per share were paid in December of each year from 1929 to
1935 , inclusive. 1 n addition, a special extra dividend of $\$ 5$ per share was 1935, inclusive. In addition, a special extra dividend of $\$ 5$ per share was
Chicago Corp.-Clears Arrears on Preferred StockThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 5.50$ per share on account of
accumulations and the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share ordinarily due (or a total or $\$ 6.25$ per share), on the $\$ 3$ cum. conv. preference
stock, no par value, both payabie De 1 . 1 to holders stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 1 to holders or record Nov. 20 . This
dividends will pay up all back dividends on the preferred stock. Asset Value-
The company reports net asset value per share of preferred stock as of Nov. 12,1936 was $\$ 83.54$ before deducting dividends, just declared, and
$\$ 77.29$ arter deduction of ividends. On Dec 31,1935 net asset value was $\$ 68.48$ a share on the preferred stock. - V. 143 ,, . 1224 . Chicago Indianapolis \& Louisville Ry.-Bondholders, Meeting-
A notice has been sent the holders of the 1st \& gen. motge. gold bonds,
series A and B, due May 1, 1966, by the Guaranty Crust Co., New York, series A and B, due May 1, 1966, by the Guaranty Crust Co., New York,
trustee, which say in part:
Guaranty Trust Co., as trustee, has from time to time considered cerGuaranty Trust Co., as trustee, has from time to time considered cer-
tain or the applications summited to the court by the bankruptcy trustees, tain of the applications submitted to the court by to bankruptcy trustees,
and, through its counsel, ,has appeared at several of the hearings therein,
but has not as yet intervened as a formal party to the proceedings The managementor the erailway company has preeared a plan of reorgan-
ization to be submitted, and the Court has fixed Feb. 27, 1937 as the date ization to be submitted, and the Court has frixe Feb. 27 , 1937 as the date
by which the raillway company is required to file a plan or eorganization. So far as Guaranty Trust Co. of New York is in inorreded, no committee
of bondholders of the 1st \& gen. mt Me. bonds has been formed. Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, as corporate trustee, has deemed it advisable holders migeting of the holders of the above bonds in order that the bond-
hol protect their interests.
A meeting of the bond
A meeting of the bondholders will therefore be held at the office of Guar-
anty Trust Co., of New York, 35 Nassau St. (fifth floor), New York City anty Trust Co., of New York, 35 Nassau St. (fifth
at 10.30 a.m. on Nov. 23,1936 .-V. 143 , p. 2993 .
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.-Resumes Pref. Divs.accumulations on the $\$ 3.50$ conv, pref. stock of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account of record Nov, 30 on this payment wrill beock, parababe Dec. 15 to holders of
when a regular when a regular quarterly dividend of $871 / 2$
p. 1393 cents per share was paid.--V. .143 ,
Chicago Rivet \& Machine Co.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of $621 / 2$ cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $37 / 2$ cents per share on the common stok, no par valuer both payable Dee. 15 to horders of record
Nov. 30 . Extra dividens of in in the cents were paid Nor. 30 . Extra dividends of i2 in cents were paid on Sept. 15, June 16 and
March 11 last and on Dec. 14,1935 . Bonus to Employees
Bonus to Employees-
Directors authorized payment of one week's wages to all employees in
service two years or more and a proportionate service two years or more and a proportionate bonus of lower amount to
those in company's employ less than two years.-V.143, p. 1224 .

Cincinnati Gas \& Electric Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30, 1936-
Gross revenues.

## Oposs reve Operation. Maintenanc





Balance-......................................-- $\$ 300,7 6 5 \longdiv { \$ 1 , 8 7 6 , 9 3 4 }$ Note-On June 30, 1936, with the approval of the Public Utilitites Com-
mission of Ohio and the Federal Power Commission, the company, by merger, accuired all of the assets and assumed all of the liabilities of Union panies operated prior to June 30,1936 was terminated. Thich the two com-, income statement covers the operations of Cincinnati Gas \& Electric Co. of operations of consolidated 12 months' statement includes nine months No provision has been made in respect to. Federal taxes on undistributed net income for that portion of the above periods falling within the calendar year 1936 as the amount of such tax, if any, cannot be determined until
the undistributed net income for the year ending Dec. 31,1936 is finally the undistributed net income for
ascertained.-V. 143, p. 1554 .

Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pacific Ry.- $\$ 23$ Extra Dividend-
The directors on Nov. 17 declared an extra dividend of $\$ 23$ per share in par $\$ 100$, both payable Dec. 26 to holders of record Dec. 4 . An extra dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share in addition to the $\$ 5$ secmi-annual dividend was
paid on June 24 , last. Previously regular smian paid on June 24. 1ast. Previously, regular semi-annual dividends of $\$ 4$
per share were distributed. In addition extra dividends of $\$ 3$ per share were daiscussing the decclaration of the current extra dividend on the common stock President Harrison sald:
1933, 1934 and 1935 the distributio fourth successive successful year. In of slightly more than one-half of the availablends net profitits, but as the the cash betterments to the property have been provided for, the board has now determined to meet the expectations of stockikolder, 'by a distribution of

City Auto Stamping Co.-Earnings-
Period N profitafter deprecia-
Sept. $30,{ }^{3} 36$ June $30,{ }^{\prime} 36$ Sept. $31,{ }^{9}$ Months Ended 36 Sept. $30,{ }^{\prime} 35$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { shs. common stock-.- } & \$ 0.51 & \$ 0.50 & \$ 1.33 & \$ 0.95\end{array}$

Cocoa Cola Co.-To Pay $\$ 2$ Extra Div.-Bonus to Em-ployees-
The directors on Nov. 17 declared an extra dividend of $\$ 2$ per share in common so the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the
par value, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 28 An An extra dividend, of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 31,1935 . dend and an extra months salary for all employees
 employee continuously on
preceding Nov. 15,1936 .

New Officers-
A. A. Acklin, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the company, was elected Vice-President and Treasurer, and Geo. T. Adams, formeriy an
Assistant Treasurer, was elected Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the coriod pany.
Per
Net earnings before 1936 - 3 Mos.-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1935 serve for taxes $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { divs.applic.to com.stik. } & 6,776,749 & 4,856,740 & \$ 14,914,522 & 10,935,249\end{array}$


Coca-Cola International Corp.-To Pay Large Extra Dividend-
The directors on Nov. 17 declared an extra dividend of $\$ 16$ per share in addition to a quarterly dividend of $\$ 3.25$ per share on the common st
no par value. both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 28 .
Previous dividend distributions were as follows:
\$4 OOOCt. 1 and July 1, last; $\$ 2.40$ paid on Apri1 1 last, $\$ 6$ paid on Dec. 31
 and Jan. 2, 1933. In addition an extra dividend of $\$ 2$ was paid on Jan. 2 ,

 Coca-Cla
Class Atock,
Coca-Cola

Cash | Cash_.......... | 16,850 | 10,510 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |

Total-------- $84,898,960$ \$5,090,391 Total-.......... $\$ 4,898,960$ \$5,090,391 in $\mathbf{x}$ Represented by 96,533 no par shares in 1936 and 110,868 shares par $\$ 10$ presented by $1,566,712$ shares no par-in 1936 and 397,120 shares par $\$ 10$ in
1935 . a Represented by 193.066 no par shares in 1936 and 221,736 share 1935. a Represented by 193.066
par $\$ 5$ in 1935 .-V. 143, p. 1069 .

Collins \& Aikman Corp.-To RecapitalizeIn a letter to stockholders, the directors of this company offer a plan of recapitalizing the outstanding $7 \%$ preferred stock into a $5 \%$ preferred, of $12-3$ shares of common for each share of preferred. If the plan is ac $\$ 244,420$ it will reduce the current dividend requiremonts from $\$ 342,188$, to The new $5 \%$ preferred would be exchanged for the $7 \%$ preferred on a
share-for-share basis. share-for-share basis.
The company called for redemption, Nov. 2 , at $110,20 \%$ of the outstanding $7 \%$ preferred. of the $7 \%$ preferred. iability is stated that, upon advice of counsel, no Federal income ta It is necessary for adoption of the plan that holders of at least a majority of the common stock and at least two-thirds of the preferred shall approve it. o meenmg of stockhold The directors believe, according to the letter, that it is desirable from the viewpoint of the company as well as the stockholders, both common and preferred, that the plan of recapitalization be adopted. In event of failure rate presently prevaling, additional calls of the $7 \%$ preferred stock can be made in amounts sufficient to eliminate the entire issue within a reasonably
$10 \%$ Wage Increase
A $10 \%$ increase in wages for all employees, with the exception of the executive class, effective the week ending Nov. 21 , was announced on
Nov. 11, by W. G. McCullough, President of the company.-V. 143, p.
2994 .

Columbus Ry. Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Gross operating reaings for 12 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1936

| Gross operating reven | 5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| General operating expens | 3,735,185 |
| Maintenance | 712,542 |
| Provision for retirement | 1,390,343 |
| Taxes, including Federal income | 1,063,190 |
| Operating income. | \$3,770,131 |
| Non-operating income | 98,334 |
| Total income | \$3,868,465 |
| Interest on funded debt | 1,185,861 |
| Interest on other obligation | 5,431 |
| Preferred stock divs. paid and accrued b | - 974 |
| Amortization of bond and stock discount | 97,334 |
| Interest during construction capitalized | Cr10,541 |
| Balance | \$2,589,406 |
| -r. 143, p. 2046. |  |

## gitized for FRASER

Volume 143
Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 a Gross. revenues----
boper. exp \& taxes
Prov. for retire. \& depl.
Net operating rev-.-:
Gross corporate inc
Int. of subs to pubic \&e other fixed charges
Pref. divs. of subs. $\&$

Bal: app. to C. G.

$\$ 1,574,718$ \$1,812,803 \$12,719,446 \$11,630,946
Total earns. of subs.
app. to C. G.
Net rovp. of $\overline{\mathrm{c}}-\mathrm{G}$. $\overline{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{E}$.
Corp.-
Comb. earns. app. to
fixed chgs. of C.
G.

Bal. ap. to cap. stks.
of C. G. \& E. Corp-
C. Consolidated Income Statements for 12 Months Ended Sept. 30
a Gross revenues


Gross corporate income-
c Int. of subs, to public \& other fixed charges.-


Combined earns. app. to fixed charges of C. G.


 a It is the general practice of the corporation and its subsidiaries, when
a rate is being contested, to include as gross revenues only such portion of the total amount billed as is represented by the lower of the disputed rates. company applicable to the year in which settlement is made, are credited to gross revenues in the month in which settlement is recorded on the
books and revenues applicable to prior years are credited to surplus. b No provision has been made in respect to Federal taxes on undistributed net year 1936, as the amount of such tax, pif any, cannot be determined until
the undistributed net income for the year ended Dec. 31,1936 , is finally the undistributed net income for the year ended Dec. 11, , 1936, is finally for the short necessary time between the sale of the new bonds and the the three and nine months' periods ending Sept. 30,1936 and approximately
$\$ 22100$ in the twelve months' period ending Sept. 30,1936 .-V. 143 , p. 1224.

Columbia Pictures Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
3 Months Ended Sept. 30- 193619351934

$\mathbf{x}$ No provision made for surtax on undistributed profits.
$\mathbf{x}$ No provision made for surtax on undistributed profits.
The pompony announce that the consolidated balance sheet for the
auarter ended Sept. 26,1936 , which is the first quarter of its present fiscal
 $\$ 1,459,201$.
Earplus account amounted to $\$ 4,021,993$ and working capital
increased to $\$ 8.869,559 .-\mathrm{V} .143$, p. 2046, increased to $\$ 8.869,559$.-V. 143, p. 2046 .
Columbian Carbon Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 Minority interests.------------------------114.470 $\quad 154,885$
Net income.
Shares common

x Before provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.
For the quarter ended Sept. 30,1196 , net income was $\$ 810,799$ after charges and Federal income taxes, equal to $\$ 1.51$ a share on 537,411 shares,
comparing with $\$ 625,295$ or $\$ 1.16$ a share on 537,681 shares in the Sept, quarter of 1935 .-V. 143, p. 3143 .
Commercial Discount Co. (Los Angeles) (\& Subs.) -Earnings-

Community Telephone Co.-Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30, 1936-

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Assets- }\end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Telephone plant, equip., \&c. $\$ 6,176,477$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Liabilities- } \\ \$ 2\end{array}$ |
| Comm. part. |  | pref. stock...- $\$ 625,000$ Miscellaneous investments-Debt discount \& expenses in

process of amortization.-. process of amortization-.--
Crepaid accts. \& det'd charges
Cash Working funds Special deposits.
Notes receivable Notes receivableAccounts receivable............... Constr. \& oper. mat'ls \& supp.
 Community Telephone Co. $1,300,000$
funded debt funded debt...................1,300,000

Subsidiaries' funded debt.... $2,760,500$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Due to affiliated company..... } & 2,760,500 \\ \text { Accounts pay }\end{array}$ | Accounts payable.............. | 149,163 |
| :--- | :--- |

 $\begin{array}{llr}37,780 & \text { Advance interest--..........-: } & 61,650 \\ 38,158 & \text { Reserve for ang \& payment deprectation } & 12,169 \\ & 985,783\end{array}$


949,262
46,454
 Note-Under the provisions of an additional indenture dated June 15,
1934, interest on the series A debentures of the Community Telephone Co. accrues at the rate of $5 \%$ per annum, effective Jan. 1 , 1934 , and is
payable out of "available net income" as defined by such indenture. After payable out of available net intinge as de $\$ 26.000$ on May 1,1935 and $\$ 26,000$ on May 1,1936 , cumulative interest of $\$ 110,500$ remains unpaid at June 30 ,
1936 and has not been accrued on this statement.-V. 143, p. 2995
1936 and has not been accrued on this statement.-V. 143, p. 2995 .
 Shares outstanding V. 143, p. 2994.

Consolidated Film Industries, Inc.- $\$ 1$ DividendIn accordance with the terms of company's pending recapitalizatin plan,
the directors on Nov. 14 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on the preferred stock, payable one day after the certificate for the recapitalization is filed sith, the New York Stock Exchange. Date of record is Nov. ${ }^{5}$.
The plan for recapitalization, approved by stockholders in The plan for recapitan for settlement of $\$ 5$ of preferred arrears by the payment of $\$ 1$ in provides for settlement of $\$ 5$ of preferred arrears by the
cash and 114 shares of preferred and 14 share of common, See also $\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .1225$ for record of other dividend payments on preferred

Consolidated Gas Electric Light \& Power Co. of Baltimore-To Issue $\$ 23,000,00031 \frac{1}{4} \%$ Bonds-
The company on Nov. 17 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No $2-2640$, Form A-2) under the Securities Act of 1933 covering $\$ 23,000,000$ of series. N The company states that the principal application of the proceeds will be toward effecting the retirement of the first refunding mortgage bonds $4 \%$ series, due 1981 , to be called on or about Dec. 8, 1936, for redemption
on or about Feb. 6, 1937. Detailed information as to the use of the proceeds is to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.
is to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement. as whole or in part after 30 dary' notice at the following prices plus accrued interest:
If red. on or before Dec. $1,1939,108 \%$; thereafter and incl. Dec. 1,1944 .
 Dec. 1, $1964,102 \%$; thereafter and incl. Wec. 1 , Cobs, First Boston Corp., and
at according to the prospectus, White, Weld \& Co Minsch, Monell \& Co., Inc., will be included among the principal underwriters. ${ }^{\text {price to the public, the names of other underwirters and the under- }}$ Thite writing discounts or commissions are to be
Consolidated Rendering Co.-Dividend IncreasedThe company paid a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common stock,
no par value, on Nov. 16 to holders of record Nov. 10. This compares with $\$ 1$ paid on Aug. 10, last, and 25 cents per share distributed on June June 1 a and March 2 , last, and on Dec. 2, 1935, this latter payment being
the first made since Jan. 6,1930 , when $\$ 1$ per share was distributed.-V. the first made
143, p. 1717.

Consolidated Retail Stores, Inc.- $\$ 4$ Preferred Div.The directors on Nov. 12 declared a dividend of \$4 per share on account
ancelt. of hacumuach or record Nov. 18 . The conmany stated that this dividend covers
to he the quarterly periods ending June 30 and Sept. 30,1936 dividend paid since Oct. 1 , 1931 when a regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 2$ dividend paid since Oct. 1,1931 when a re
per share was distributed.-V. 143 , p. 3143 .

Consumers Power Co.-To Issue $\$ 12,000,000$ BondsThe company on Nov. 13 filed with the Securities and Exchange Com-
mission a registration statement (No. 2 -2625, Form A-2) under the Securimission a registration statement (No. ${ }^{2-2625}$, Form A-2) under the Securi-
ties Act of 1933 covering $\$ 12,000,000$ of 1 st mtge. $314 \%$ bonds series of 1936 , due 1966.
The Commission dated Nov. 5 ,' ${ }^{2} 936$, authorizing the issuance of new bonds, the entire net proceeds from the sale of the new bonds will be used by the company 'for the reimbursement of the treasury of said corporation so far
as the same shall apply on account of expenditures heretofore made for the acquisition of property, the construction, completion, extension and improvement of facilities and the improvement and maintenance of ser-
vice. The petition upon which such order was obtained showed uncapitalized expenditures for capital purposes to sept. 30,1936 of $\$ 14.560,174$, and estimated expenditures for such purposes from Oct. 1, 1936 to Dec. 31 , 1937, expenditures already made, the registrant, to meet current obligations, borrowed on Oct. upon receipt of the proceeds from the sale of the new bonds will then bepaid." The new bonds are redeemable at the option or the company in whole or in part on any interest date prior to mation principal amount pusfa prept that if redeemed on or after Nov. 1, 1963,
thereof of unexpired life, exceet they may be redeemed at their principal amount.
The names of the und each are as f
Morgan Stanley \& Co., Inc., New York City-.-.-.-..........-. $\$ 3,750,000$ Bonbright \& Co., Inc., New Yowk ity
 The price to the public and the underwriting discounts or commissions
are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement. T. A. are to be furnished by amencmeny
Keniny is President of the company
Plans $\$ 75,000,000$ Preferred Stock Issued to Refund Existing Issues-
The company, a subsidiary of the Commonwealth \& Southern Corp., has been authorized by the Michigan $P$. U. Commission to call in its $\$ 70$,
682,823 of preferred stocks and to sell a new issue of $\$ 75,000,000$ of $\$ 4.50$ dividend (no par) preferred stock. The change is calculated to result in an annual saving of about 8850.000 . Registration of the new isue with the Securities and Exchange Commission is in course of preparation, sale of an as yet undeterminec portion of the stock will follow that of $\$ 12,000,000$ of first mortgage $31 \% \%$ bonds
early in December. The bonds, which will fund capital expenditures, were early in December. The bonds, whit
registered with the sEO on Nov. 13 .
Present preferred stocks of the company, all cumulative and callable at 105 and accrued $\$ 178,400$ or 7 , $6 \%$, $\$ 16,847,000$. 6 , Discussions are in progress with bankers as to what initial portion of the new isssee is to be offered first and on terms relative to the financing, which is expected to be handled by a group headed by Bonbright \& Co, Inc. The
balance of the amount will be offered from time to time.-V. 143, $\mathbf{p} .2833$.

Cooper-Bessemer Corp.-Recapitalization Plan-
The company in a letter dated Nov. 3 to stockholders advises them of a special meeting to be held Nov.
ization plan.
The directors have adopted a plan which contemplates briefly the fol${ }^{\text {owing: }}$. $a$. he creation of a new class of preferred stock designated as $\$ 3$ prior pretive preferred stock, series A, and the common stock as to dividends and assets, bearing cumulative dividends at the annual rate or $\$ 3$ per share, and redeemable at $\$ 35$ per share
lative The offering by the company to the holders of the outstanding cumusame number of shares of new $\$ 3$ prior preference stock, whereupon, in discharge of the dividend accruals on the outstanding preferred stock to
Dec. 31,1936 (which dividend will amount to $\$ 1,374,450$, or $\$ 16.50$ per Dec. 31.1936 (which dividend will amount to $\$ 3,3$ prior preference stock a stock dividend of six-tenths of a share of common stock and a cash dividend
of 50 of 50 cents.
In the interests of conserving the company's working capital, it is proposed that the dividends on the new or in prior preference siscection of the board of directors, either in cash or in common stock at the annuar rate of one
tenth of a share of common stock on each share of new $\$ 3$ prior preference

## County Gas Company (N. J.)

First 5s due January 1, 1952
TRADING DEPARTMENT Eastman, Dillon 8 Co.
members new york stock exchange 15 Broad Street

New York
A. T. \& T. Teletype N. Y. 1-752
stock. Dividends after the year 1938 on the new stock will be payable
solely in cash. sAs a result of the plan the holders of outstanding cumulative preferred
Stock, series A, who elect to exchange such stock for new $\$ 3$ prior preference stock, series A, who elect to excehange such stock for new $\$ 3$ prior prefererred
stock' will receive, on the basis of each share so exchanged, the following:
 (2). A stock dividend of
which wixtenths ( $6-10)$ of an; share of common stock, Which will enabie the holders to suar
b. 3 A A cash dividend of 50 cents.
such stock under the plan, the company wrill have outstanding 83,300 shares of new $\$ 3$ prior preference, stock and 248,420 shares of common stock. $\$ 55$ per share, plus accrued dividends; the company agrees to uny time at redemption or purchase of such stock an amount not agessest ton une ine in the the
net earnings (atter allowing for dividends on such stock) for the precedits net earnings (atter allowing for dividends on such stock) for the preceding year, beginning with earnings for the year 1937; no dividends are to be paid
on the common stock excent out of earnings subsequent to Jan. 1, 1937;
during the years 1037 , during the years 1937 and 1938, and in case of detault in the payment of
one year's dividends, or one year's default in purchasing or redeeming such new stock out of earnings, each share of such stock shall be entitled to one vote; and further in case of such defa
to elect a majority of the directors
The company hopes that the new s. stock may gradually be retired so that The plan will be made effective when authorized by the hol thirds of the outstanding preferred stock and of the common stock, and when the exchange offer shall have been affected by a sufficiently high percentage of the holders of the outstanding preferred stock as in the opinion of the The company is advised by its counsel, squire, sanders $\&$ D
 on the new $\$ 3$ prior preference stock will represent taxable income to the dends generally are taxable. It the plan be declared operative before Dec.
31,1936 , it is $y$ proposed to pay in this year the cash divider 31,196, it is proposed to pay in the plis year the cash dividend of 50 cents per
share and onehaif of the stock divider share and one-half of the stock dividend of six-tenths of a share of common
stock, and to pay the other half of such stock dividend in 1937, thus distributing over two years the recipients' income tax liability in respect thereto. By the dividend payments in 1936, the company may accomplish a
saving of as much as $\$ 80,000$ in surtaxes imposed by the Federal Revenue saving of as much as $\$ 80,000$ in surtaxes imposed by the Federal Revenue
Act of 1936 upon undistributed profits for 1936, which saving will inure to the benefit of all sharebolders.
Upon the issuing of the new stock, the company proposes in due course to make application to list it on the New York Curb Exchange.
Period End. Sept. 30 Comparative Income Statements



Net profit.---------- $\$ 228,669$ loss $\$ 45,331 \quad \$ 383,917$ loss $\$ 53,129$ Note-These interim statements have been prepared from the company's boks without audit and are subject to any necessary year end adjustments,
including provision for psosible excess profits tax and surtax on undisributed net income

Comparative Balance Sheet Sept. 30

| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | Liabilities |  | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | \$112,161 | \$62,050 | Notes pay. to bks_ | \$450,000 | 1935 |
| Mktable. securs.- |  | 97,729 | Acets. pay., unpd. |  |  |
| Notes \& accts. rec., |  |  | payroll, de----- | 290,926 | \$106,274 |
| Invess reserves..-- | 1,617,708 | 731,402 | Accr'd taxes, Fed. |  |  |
| Inventories - | 3,196,162 | 2,648,438 | unempl. insur'ce | 81,017 | 8,092 |
| Other assets-....-- | 222,293 | 419,834 | Res. for conting... | 37,283 | 43,808 |
| Plants \& equip., depreciated val. | 2,336,273 | 2,246,586 | Def'd inc., unearn. int., rentals, \&c. |  |  |
| Pats. \& pat. rights |  | 2,240,586 | \$3 cum, series A. |  |  |
| Deferred-Unexp |  |  | pref. stock_---- | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| ins. prems., \&c. | 16,643 | 51,007 | Common stock-.-- | 595,320 | 595,320 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus_ | 920,263 | 740,088 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus and |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 420,069 |  |
|  |  |  | at cost | 567 | 236,534 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note-No provision has been made for surtax on undistributed profit.-
Crown Central Petroleum Corp.-Initial Common Div. The directors have declared an initial dividend of six cents per share on the
. 143 , common

Crown Cork \& Seal Co., Inc.-Stock Increase VotedStockholders at a special meeting held Nov. 13 approved increase in
authorized common to 600,000 sbares from 440,487 shares. Of the increase, an maximed common to 600,000 sbares, from 440,487 shares. Of the increase. Dec. 3 in the ratio of one new share for each four held, at $\$ 58$ a share. -V .

Crucible Steel Co. of America-Accumulated Div.accue directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on arcount of
 ents per share was paid on Oct. 15,1935 , this latter being the first disquarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share was paid.--V. $143, \mathrm{p}$, when a 1226 .
Crusader Aircraft Corp., Denver, Colo.-Injunction Against Stock Sales
The Securities and Exchange Commission has announced that the permanent injunction by the U. S. District Court in Denvere entry of a ping further alleged fraudulent misrepresentations to purchasers in ithe sap-
of its stock in violation of Section 17 of the Securities Act of 1933 , as of its stock in violation of Section 17 of the securities Act of 1933. as
amended. The officials named in the injunction wer Thomas M. Shelton, Pres., of Glendale, Calif.; Forrest L. Newman, Ver.-P. \& Gen. Malt.. of J. H. Pearce, a correspondence clerk, of Denver,' Colo
representations had been used in an effort to sell alleged that numerous miswhich was originally incorporated as Gyro Air Lines and is a subsidiary of
the American Gyro Co.

The bill alleged that the defendant corporation owned but one plane,
known as the "Crusader AG-4," a four-place airplane, which had been known as the "Crusader AG-4," a four-place airplane, which had been
manufactured by the American Gyro Co. and granted an experimental license by the Bureau of Air Commerce, and that such plane had "neve beense grateded a liceane of by the samiderce, Bureau of tir surch pomeree to to operate
commercialy in interstate commerce, nor has the defendant corporation commercially in interstate commerce, nor has the defendant corporation
ever submitted such airplane ever submitted such airplane , for official tests as to its air-
worthiness." According to the bill, however, the company claimed the Worthiness. Ahe Acorring to the bill, however, the conpany claimed the
plame was "thend world's outstanding commercial airplane, and that the company "could probably close more orders than it could hope to fill in the Other misrepresentations concerning the gasoline consumption of the
plane, its speed and altitude, and orders received by the defendant corporation were set forth in the bill

Cuban Atlantic Sugar Co.-Purchase of Stock-
Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone \& Co. on Nov. 17 announced that he
and his associates have purchased 340,000 shares of the company from the group of banks which held 680,000 shares out of a total of 714,000 shares Wertheim \& Co. and Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co. are the principal associates in this purchase.-V. 142, p. 1637.

Cumberland County Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

## Including Cumberland Securities Corp.]



 Deductincome. | Pref. div. requirements | $\$ 53,664$ | $\$ 41,398$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| -V |  |  |

## Curtiss Aeroplane \& Motor Co.-Final Liquidating Div. The directors have declared a final liquidating dividend of $\$ 26.67$ per share

 on the common stock, payable upon the presentation of eertificates to to E . S.Cramer, transfer agent at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. City.-V. 143, p. 17

## Cutler-Hammer, Inc.-Larger Extra Dividend-

The directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in addition no par value, both payable De of 25 cents per share ord the common stock no par value, both payable Dec. 15 to holders or record Dec. 4. An extra
of so cents was paid on sept. 15 last, and an extra of 25 cents was paid on
June 15 last.-

Dainty Maid Slippers, Inc.-Stock Offered-The company late in October authorized the issuance of 250,000 shares of common stock to replace old capitalization. The issue was sponsored and an over-the-counter-market for trading in the shares established by Thomas \& Griffith, members of the New York Stock and Curb exchanges. The new capitalization was authorized Oct. 26 by the Corporation Division, Department of Secretary of State, New York. Public offering of 85,000 shares was made only to bona fide residents of the State of New York.
Company was organized on June 15, 1931, and started production in January, 1932 , with a total capital of $\$ 20.000$. Gross sales for the furst year
were $\$ 334,635$ and net income before taxes was $\$ 33.054$. Since that time the company's business has increased until it is now the third largest annuamounted to $\$ 1,149,614$
Principal customers of Dainty Maid number all the large mail order houses
and the largest department stores, including , in New York, John Wanaand the largest department stores, including, in New Yo
maker, James McCreery \& Co. and Oppenheim Collins.
Acquisition of Manufacturing Plant-
The company announced on Nov. 16 the accuisition of a new manufacturing plant in Dolgeville, N. Y. It is planned to have the new plant,
which has an aggregate floor space of 75,000 square feet, in operation by Jan. 1, 1937, at an estimated production rate of 3.000 pairs per day. Addition of the Dolgevilie plant more than doubles the manufacturing space
of the company, which now produces from 9,000 to 10,000 pairs daily at its plant in the bush Terminal in Brooklyn, N . Y . to 10,000 pairs dally at Production in the new Dolgeville plant eventualiy will exceed the present
production in Brooklyn, according to Dominick $\mathbf{J}$. Calderazzo, President. The Brooklyn unit will be kept at peak production. When normal production is reached in Dolgeville, the Dainty Maid plant there will employ from 400 to 500 workers. $1 t$ is estimated.
Gross Sales and Earnings-Gross sales and earnings for the five years ended July 15, 1936 are as follows:



 Pro Forma Balance Sheet as of July 15, 1936
[After Giving Effect to Proposed Financing]
 Total-..................................................344, 837
Dallas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
[Electric Power \& Light Corp. Subsidiary]

Mos. -1935

 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Gross corp. income--- } \\ \text { Int. \& other deductions_ }\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} \$ 07,213 \\ 64,612\end{aligned}$ | $\$ 236,964$ | $\mathbf{6 4 , 4 5 2}$ | $\$ 2,880,070$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 811,926 | $\$ 2,607,931$ |  |  |  |

 y Provery rens aplicable to preferred stoccks for the
dividen
period, whether paid or unpaid Balance 507,386 507,386
 and "deferred maintenance and replacement requisition." $z$ Regular and deferred maintenance and replacement requisition., $1{ }^{z}$ Regular
dividends on $7 \%$ and $\$ 6$ pref. stocks were paid on Aug. 1,
the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated unpaid dividends at that date.-V. 143, p. 583.
Dalby Springs Health Resort-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.

Volume 143
Financial Chronicle

Dallas Railway \& Terminal Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Sep. 30- | 1936-Mo | \$184,658 | ${ }_{\$ 2,810}^{1936}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a Oper. exps. and taxes- | 199,076 | 132,453 | 1,981,869 | 1,586,842 |
| Rent for leased property | 15,505 | 15,505 | 186,063 | 186,063 |
| alance er inco | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 51,868 \\ 1,042 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 36,700 \\ 1,458 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 642,936 \\ & 15,833 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 516,253 \\ 17,500 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Gross corp. income. | $\$ 52.910$ | $\$ 38,158$ | $\$ 658,769$ 311,637 | $\$ 533,753$ 316928 |
| Balance | b\$26 | b \$12,284 | \$347,132 | \$216,825 |
|  |  |  | 136,696 |  |
|  |  |  | 103,901 | 103,901 |

 12 months, respectively, for maintenance which when incurred was charged to reserves. b Before property retirement reserve appropriations (see
note a) and before dividends. a Designated in the tranchise from the City
not of Dallas as "'repair maintenance and depreciation." d Dividends ac-
cumulated and unpaid to sept. 30, 1936 amounted to $\$ 303,045$. Latest cumuled amounting to \$1.75 a share on 7\% pref. stock,' Fas paid on
dividend, and
Nov. 1, i933. Dividends on this stock are cumulative.-V. 143 , p. 583 .


## Dayton Power \& Light Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. $30-$ Gross revenues.

 Operating expenses.-...-.Prov, for retirements.-
Taxes.

Net oper. revenue....
other income.-........


Gross cor. income... $\xrightarrow[\text { Preferred dividends.-.-. }]{\text { Net incomed }}$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 582,542 \\
190,045 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$\$ 606,99$
269,40
$\$ 337,594$
117,000

Surplus_-.....-.-.-. $\$ 279,994$
Note-No provision made in respect to Federal taxes on undistributed
$\$ 220,594 \lll \ll 1,697,140 \$ 1,381,113$ net income The provision from income for Federal income taxes for the year 1935 was computed on the basis of current earnings. Such provision was in
excess of the computed tax payable for the year by an amount of approxiexcess of the computed tax payable for the year by an amount of approxi-
mately $\$ 200.000$, equivalent to the tax rate applied to the redemption mately $\$ 200,000$, equivalent to the tax rate applied to the redemptio
premium and unamorized debt discount and expense, applicable to bond
redeen

Deep Rock Oil Corp.-A mended Reorganization PlanAn amended plan of reorganization has been submitted to creditors and security holders for their approval by the reorganization committee
J. Shinners, Chairman). The events leading up to the amended plan are outlined by the committee as follows:
Under date of Aug. 21,1934 , we forwarded to you an announcement of a reorganization plan proposed for Deep Rock Oil Corp. in the U. S. Dis
 sion for standard Gas \& ELectric Co, which had ried a claim in the
bankruptcy procedings of the corporation which claim has ben contested
by the trustee appointed by the Court in the proceedings for reorganization by the trustee appointed by the Court in the proceedings for reorganization
of the corporation under Section $77-\mathrm{B}$ of the Bank Buptcy Act The plan
Ban provided that, upon the adjudication of the claim of standard, those holders
of convertible gold notes who had theretofore accepted the plan would be of convertible gold notes who had theretorore accepted wio pran would be
given an opportunty to reconside the plan and to withraw their ac-
ceptances and deposited securities without expense, if they desired to do so. ceptances and deposited securities without expense, if they desired to do so.
The introduction of evidence dealing with the controverted issues pro or about March 1,1935 . The issues presented were complex and difficult involving serious questions of law and fact which gave promise of litigation
of protracted duration. Standard, recognizing the urgent necessity for an early determination of this litigation and desiring a speedy reorganization of the corporation, then made an offer to compromise and settle its claim,
subject to the approval of the court. subject to the-approval of the court. The trustee of the corporation in and the matter was referred to a special master, who had conducted the hearings on the Standard claim.
Under date of Aug. 26
and
Under date of Aug. ${ }^{26}$, 1933 , we advised you that the compromise had
received the approval of the special master and would be presented to the received the approval of the special master and would be presented to the
Court for consideration along with the objections interposed by certain preferred stockholders. The Court declined to approve the compromise so made, but urged the desirability of settlement and suggested a reconsidera-
tion by Standard to the end that a new offer of compromise might be submitted in connection with a modified plan of reorganization.
The parties acted upon the Court's suggestion and numerous conferences
were held, with the result that the corporation, under date of Nov. 9,1936 filed the amended plan of reorganization. filed dhe ameraned panter with the filing of the amended plan, Standard offered a new compromise of its claim upon the condition that the court within
90
days shall confirm a plan or reorganization acceptable to standard and that such is taken The new proposed compromise provides for the allowance of the Standard claim for approximately $\$ 5.000 .000$ of which
$\$ 1,500,000$ shall be held to rank on a parity with the convertible gold notes $\$ 1,500,000$ shail be held to rank on a parity with the convertible gold notes. the cormpration or to the new company to result from reorganization, of claims of any kind or character against the Refining company held by Standard and or the land upon which the cracking plant is sicated together with the improvements thereon. .thee ne the promended plan of reorganization.
companies by Standards aceptance of the amen
Standard is now operating under the jurisdiction of the Federal Court in Standard is now operating under the jurisdiction of the Federal Court in action or standard in making the new compromise offer and in accepting
the amended plan has been approved by the Delaware Federal Court. the amended plan has been approved by the Delaware Federal Court. corporation to file the ameion of the amended plan and the approval of the new offer of compromise on Dec. 12,1936 , on which date the Court will hear objections by any interested party elcter to or to the terms and provisions of the amended plan. The court also on
Nov. 9,1936 , authorized this committee to submit the amended plan of reorganization to the creditors and security holders of the corporation for their consideration and acceptance and directed that the holders of convertible
gold notes and preferred stock of the corporation who have heretofore degold notes and preferred stock of the corporation who have heretofore de
posited their securities with this committee under the original plan and who do not approve the new offer of compromise or who do not wish to accept the amended plan might, without expense to them, withdraw the securities
theretofore deposited, on or before Dec. 5 , 1936. The Court further ditheretorore deporited.
rected that all noteolders and preferred stockholders who have heretofore
deposited their securities with this committee and who do not exercise their
right to withdraw as directed in said order within the period stated shall be offer of compromise of the Standard claim.

Brief Outline of Amended Plan
The amended plan of reorganization provides in substance for the formation of a new company to accuire the business and assets of the corporation,
the assumption by the new company of the expenses of reorganization and the assumption by the new company of the expenses of reorganization and
certain other debts, expenses and liabilities, and the issuance by the new company of the following securities:

15-year $6 \%$ cumulative income sinking fund debs $\qquad$ d I Isued
$\times 10,000,000$
 $\mathbf{x}$ Subject to be increased to meet the requirements of the amended plan,
Under the amended plan the holders of the convertible gold notes will receive all of the new income debentures, $71 / 2 \%$ of the new common stock principal amount of notes held: $\$ 500$ of new income debentures, 2 shares of new common stock and $\$ 30$ in cash,
The holders of the preferred stock will receive over $19 \%$ of the new The holders of the preferred stock will receive ors receiving tw
of new common stock for each share of preferred stock now held.
Standard, in full satisfaction of all indebtedness owing to it by the corporation and by Deep Rock Oil \& Refining Co., and in consideration of the transfer to the new company of all capital stock of weep kock
fining Co. held by Standard and of the land upon which the cracking plant
is situated is situated, together with the improvements thereon, will receive 380,000
shares of the new common stock, being approximately $73 \%$ of such stock. shares of the new common stock, being apprion
Table of Distribution

## $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Existing Securities Outstanding } \\ \text { Inc. Debs. } & \text { Cll Receive } \\ \text { Col } \\ \text { Col } \\ \text { Onverver }\end{array}$  <br> Cash $\$ 600.000$ $\$ 30$

Gas \& Electric Co $0,342,642$

Common stock -------- 599,475 shs. - -----
xThe amount of the claim of Standard shown above is taken from the
books of the corporation. The amount of the claim has been contested and Standard has proposeded a new basis for cor conpromising its claim. The fore-
ging allotment under the amended plan to Standard is made (a) in staisgoing allotment under the amended plan to standard is made (a) in stais-
faction of its entire claim against the corporation, and (b) in consideration faction of its entire claim against the corporation, and (h) in consideration of te transter to the new company or ail interest of whether stock or in-
debtednessin in Deep Rock Oin Rering Co. and of the land upon which
the cracking plant is situated, together with the improvements thereon, the cracking plant is situated, together with the improvements thereon,
so that the new company will be the sole owner of the Refining company so that the new company
and ot such property.
The miscellaneous debts, the expenses of reorganization, the receiverYhip obligations not otherwise discharged, the contingent liability of the corporation expenses and liabilities referred to in the amended plan. will be asdebts, expenses and company. If there should be any other creditors whose claims are not assumed by the new company or otherwise adjusted, such
creditors will bentitled to share in the amended plan, as therein provided, credicrs wil be the same basis as the convertible gold notes.
No provision under the amended Dlan is made for the common stock,
substantially all of which is held by standard. The participation No provision under the amended his held by is is madare. The participation of
substantially all of whith
Standard is sased upon its position as a creditor to the extent proposed by Standard is based upon its position as a creditor to the extent proposed by
the new offer of compromise and upon its relinquishment of all interest in
 situated. Although the proposal of ocomprom se pildces a portion of Standard's claim on a parity with the convertible gold notes, the entire claim of stand bentures to be issued solely to the holders of the convertible gold notes.
This is so because \$tandard receives only common stock for its claim, This is so because Standard receives only common stock for its claim,
whereas the holders of convertible gold notes receive a prior security for the fhereas the hooders or cof their notes and in addition approximately $71 / 2 \%$ of the new common stock and $\$ 600000$ in cash.
Since the participation of Stancard has been based upon the approval of the proposed new compromise submitted by stancar and the holders of provides that the hole corporation assenting to the amended plan shall be
preferred stock of the given an opportunity to withdraw their acceptances whithout expense in
case the new compromise should not be approved by the Court. case the new compromise should not be approved the approximate date of
The new income debentures will be date an of the the consummation of the amended plan, will be due 15 years after their date and will bear cumulative interest at the rate of $6 \%$ per annum
their date. Interest will not bear interest.
available net income.
The amended plan provides that no dividends may be paid by the new
company in cash or in stock until the principal amount of outstanding company in cash or in stock until the principal amount of outstanding income debentures has been reduced to suan as and
may any such ividends be paid as long as any back accumulated interest
on the income debentures remains unpaid. on the income debentures remains unpaid.
After the principal amount of outstanding income debentures has been
reduced to $85,000,000$ the new company will be permitted to pay dividends provided an amount equal to each cash dividend shall be paid into the sinking fund for the retirement of the income debentures remaining out standing, which sinking fund provision shall remain in erfect antin ant of
the income debentures have been retired. Until the principal amount of outstanding income debentures has been reduced to $\$ 5,000,000$ there shall be paid into the sinking fund an amount equal to one-anir or the available net income for each calendar year, remaining after the payment of all
interest payable upon the income debentures out of such available net income and after deducting proper provisions for Federal income taxes during the first taxable year of the new company and upon the expiration o In lieu of making sinking fund payments in cash, the new company will be permitted to surrender income debentures for cancellation and receive a simking fund credirit in an amount equal to the purchase price paid by the
new Under the amended plan it is provided that
orders shall retain jurisdiction of the new company's affairs until thropriate ortanding principal amount of income debentures has been reduced to 000,000 . This jurisdiction shall include the power to name the chief execucompensation to be paid to such officer. The income debentures will be issued under an indenture to be approved by the Court which will contain
covenants. as provided in the amended plan, to protect the holders of the covenants. as provided in the amended plan, to protect the
income debentures as fully as provided in the original plan.

Pincipal Differences Between Original Plan and Amended Plan
Under the original plan, the holders of the convertible gold notes were to receive $\$ 10,000,000$ of income debentures and $15 \%$ of the common stork of the new company, Standard was to recelve 25,000 saares of new $\$ 7$
cumulative preferred stock and approximately $75 \%$ of the new common cumulative preferred's stock the preferred stock of the corporation were to receive approximately $10 \%$ of the common stock of the new company. Under the amended plan the issuance of new preferred stock to Standard has been eliminated and the participation of the preferred sto chiolders of th

Tentative Consolidated Balance Sheet as of Aug. 31, 1936
[Including Assets of Deap Rock Oil \& Refining Co.]

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Real estate, \&c | 89,101,614 | Funded debt of subs. in hands |  |
| Securitee owned--7]--- | ${ }_{23,500}^{4,54}$ | Minority interest |  |
| Cash in banks \& in tra | $4,262,983$ | Acets. payable \& property \& |  |
| ves $\&$ accts. rec. ( | 2,613,115 | Other reserves .-..-------- |  |
| Escrow dep | 257,500 | Balance avaliable | 334,785 |
| Other special funas. | 8 8, |  |  |
| Fed. Inc. tax refunds receiv'ie |  |  |  |
|  | 94,804 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous deposits.-.-.- | 2,683 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

quisition of the Deep Rock Oil \& Refining Co.; (d) preferred and common stocks; (e) legal and other expenses that may be approved by the Court;
(f) rental which may be allowed by the Court to Deep Rock Oi \& Refining
Co Co for the period of operation by the receivers and trustee; (g) contingent
liabilities.

Independent Committee for Preferred Stock Opposed to PlanA committee consisting of John M Caylor, Chairman, Oscar A. Kennedy, stock of the corporation outlining their opposition to the amended plan
of reorganization "'On Ang. 23, i935, John M and William H. Taylor wrote to you about claim of the Standard Gas \& Electric Co. and to the plan of reorganization promise and plan of reorganization were rejected by the prourt as being
unfair to unfair to the holders of preferred stocke rejected by the the or ourt as being
present reorganization committee has abandoned its or oris decision, the present reorganization committee has abandoned its original plan of reorebeen set for hearing for Dop. 12, 1936. This new plan is again based on a compromise of the Standard Gas \& Electrice Co claim for practically
the same amount that was previously rejected by the Court While the the same amount that was previously rejected by the Court. Wracticaly the
new plan offers a substantial improvement to the preferred stockholders
it is it is istill a far cry from a proper treatment for the holders of preferred stock, Standard Gas \& Tlectric Co. to drat single-handed the attempts of the Standard Gas \& Ellectric Co. to practically suaeoze out .the hold of the
preferred stock of the Deep Rock Oil Oorp. The Taylors have of initiated this independent committee for the protection of the interests mittee already represents the holders of Deep Rock oil Corp. Our com"Our committee insists that this new plan and compromise is still grossly "We believe that concerted action on the prefred stock.
stock can gain for them much more advantageous treatment than of preferred
under the with us, without cost to yourselves with our position, you can proposed withdraw any stock which you have deposited with should immediately ganization committee. Under the order of the Court, you are entitited
In a memorandum setting forth the objection, the committee also states:
The first plan of reorganization submitted by the reorganization committee provided: (a) $\$ 10,000,000$ note issue to the present noteholders:
(b) $\$ 2$, , 000,000 preferred sock to
comman
standard, and (c) $\$ 520,000$ shares of present preferred stockholders, and approximately $75 \%$ to the Standard
Gas \& Electric Co. Gas \& Electric Co
promise the claim of Standard fanization plan, it was attempted to com-
 Was recommended by the present reorganization cormittee, the trustee proposal was submitted to the Court, the Taylors objected to the compromise. Based on their obiections, this compromise was rejected com-
Since then, the Taylors have formed this independent comittee, to Since then, the Taylors have formed this independent committee, to
oin the forces of the holders of preferred stock in the common aim of prooin the forces of the holders of preferred stock in the common aim of pro-
tecting their investment. The Taylors insisted, and we now insist, that Deep Rock is not indebted to Standard in any respect whatever, that,
on the contrary, standard should be found to be indebted to Deep Rock for an amount in excess of ${ }^{\text {of their capital investment in Deep Rock. }}$. the record before the Court is filled Died Rock. our counsel inform us history of fraudulent and grossly negligent conduct on the part of the standard in its management on Deep
Rock. Our attorneys are firm in their belief that Deep Rock is not in debted to S tandardeys in any amount whatsoever. Their belief is supoorted
 Tulsa, Ok
proposal.
proposal.
The present proposal to compromise the Standard claim is in considerable
respects similar to the previous compromise proposal rejected. The clain of the previous compromise proposal which the Court
of $\$ 5000,000$ which is andard is anain sought to be fixed at the sum of $\$ 5,000,000$, which is approximately the same amount that was contained in the rejected compromise proposal. it is now proposed to give
to the present preferred stockholders approximately $191 / 2 \%$ of the new
common stock. in place of the former common stock, in place of the former $10 \%$. Standard again gets new $73 \%$
of the common stock, which is but a praction less than they were to get under the is origital a praction less than the $75 \%$ which
thock which was to be issued to stand $\$ 2,500$, 000 of preferred point of the holders of preferred stock that, along with the doubling of the common stock, is an appreciable gain over the former plan. From the of the eliminated $\$ 2,500,000$ of preferred stock now belongs to the common
stock, of which $73 \%$,
 of the voting control of the reorg. Moreover, standard will retain $73 \%$ it is our position that Standard is not a creditor of Deep Rock; that
 we find here a further attempt to eliminate plte or prior poosition of the preferred stock for the benefit of Standard and to give the preferred topeckhorders
only $191 / 2 \%$ of the equity represented by the commo Under no circumstances should a plan of reorganization that cuts down the rights of preferred stockerholders without an official
inventory and appraisal showing the true value oo inventary and appraisal showing the true value of Deep Rocks' assets.
No plan calling for an elimination of the prior position of the preferred No poan calling for an elimination of the prior position of the preferred
stocknolders should be countenanced in the absence of a fair showing
that the assets are not that the assets are not sufficient to pay them in full. No such showing
has been made here. has been made here.
under thesent rearganization committee was initiated and has functioned
and whose tor or H . M . Byllesby \& Co.., which controls Standard and whose top officers are the same individuali, which were the top top officers disinterested in its representation of the rights of holders of preforred disinterested in its representation of the rights of holders of preferred
stock in the Deep Rock Oil Corp. They sponsored the first plan to prac-
tically wipe out the holders of preferred stock and now are sponsoring tically wipe out the holders of preferred stock and now are sponsoring
the new plan as well. H. Russell Hastings, 1203 National Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich., is
Secretary of the stockholders' committee.-V. 141., p. 1435

Delaware Rayon Co.-Larger Class A DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the class A
common stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record No with 25 cents paid on June. 30 and on Fob. 1 , last, this latter .being the
initial payment on the issue.-V. 142, p. 1118.

De Laval Steam Turbine Co.—Stock Offered-John Melady \& Co., New York, are offering 2,500 shares of common stock. The offering does not represent new financing. Company was incorp. in 1901 , in New Jersey. It manufactures steam turbines, centrifugal pumps, propeller pumps, rotary displacement pumps,
centrifugal blowers and compressors,
hydraulic turbines, helical speed reduction and increasing gempressors, hydraulic turbines, helical spead
located at Trenton, N. J. ( Capion par) common structure-Company's sole capitalization consists of 50,000 shares ( $\$ 100$ par) common stock.

Income Statement Year Ended Dec. 31, 1935
Net sales deliverie



Derby Oil \& Refining Corp.-Accumulated Dividend The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 4$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 4$ convertible preferred stock, no par value, payable
Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30.-V. 143 , p. 2675 .

Detroit Edison Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
12 Months Ended Oct. 31 -




 Amortization of debt discount and expense Cr7,400

280,456 Extracordinar of debt discount and expense---i| 203,229 |
| :--- | ---: |

## -V. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net income } \\ & \text { - } \\ & \text { - } \\ & \text { - }\end{aligned}$

. $\$ 11,194,5 2 2 \longdiv { 8 6 , 7 9 4 , 6 5 1 }$
Detroit Paper Products Corp.-Extra Dividend-
addition to the regular quarterly extra dividend of $61 /$ cents per share on the new common stock, par $\$$ s, both payable Dec. 10 to holders of record Nov. 27. An extra dividend of 5 cents was paid on June 1 1 , last. An in itial
dividend of $61 / 4$ cents per share was paid on March 2 , last. V . 143 . p. 3144 .
$\underset{\text { See oldetyme Distillers Corp, berp. of America-Acguired - }}{\text { Distill }}$
Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Ltd.-Stock Sold-
Brown Harriman \&8. Co., Inc. as head of the underwriting group which ofrered that stock has been sold and the selling group terminated, announc restrictions on transactions in the issue have accordingly been removed

Dixie Vortex Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

$$
\text { Earnings for } 9 \text { Months Ended Sept. 30, } 1936
$$

Net income after interest, d deprec, \& \&ormal Federal income
taxes but before provision for surtax on undistributed earnings
Earns. per share on 202,916 shares common stock-............ Earns. per share on 202,916 shares common stock
$\$ 870,859$
82.64 The consolidated figures include earnings of the Individual Drinking Oup
Co. for four months ended April 30 , last, the date of consllidation as well as for period of actual consolidated operations.- $\mathbf{V} .143, p .1226$.
(Joseph) Dixon Crucible Co.- $\$ 1$ DividendThe directors on Nov. 16 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the
capital stock. par $\$ 100$. payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 16 .
 and on on Dee. 31,$1931 ;$ prior to this latter date regul
of $\$ 2$ per share were distributed.-V. 142, p. 4337 .
Doehler Die Casting Co.-50-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
common stock, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 14 A similar payment was made on Sept. 30 last, this latter being the first payment
made similar dividend was distributed.--V. 143 , p. 2676 .
(E. I.) du Pont de Nemours \& Co.-To Pay $\$ 2$ Year-End Dividend-
The directors on Nov. 16 declared a year-end dividend of $\$ 2$ per share
on the common stock, par $\$ 20$, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov, 25. Previously regular ' uarterly dividends of 90 cents per share were dis-
tributed. In tributed. In addition an extra dividend of 70 cents per share was paid was paid on Sept. 14, 1,95. . For complete record of dividend parmments. 143, p. 2677.
Eastern Malleable Iron Co.-Earnings-
 x Before Federal income taxes and ssrrtax on undistributed profits.
-V. 143 , p. 1397.
Eastern Utilities Associates-Initial Dividend-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of 55 cents per share on
the no par convertible shares payable Dec. 3 to holders of record Nov. 23 .
V. 143, p. 2835 .
. 14 , p. 285
Eaton \& Howard Management Fund F-Shares Snlitissue to present shareholders of four shares for each share formerly held issue sellin price based on current market prices of securities held in the
Thund in $\$ 19.84$ after
fund

Ebasco Services Inc.-Weekly In.put-
For the week ended Nov. 12 , 1936, the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power \& Light
Co., Electrtic Power \& Light Corp., and National Power \& Lifght Co., as
compared with the corresponding weet duing compared with the corresponding week during 1935, was as follows:

Eaton Mfg. Co.-Merger of Wilcox-RichAs of Sept. 28 , 1936 the company was the owner and holder of 329,029 common shares of Willcox-Rich corp. and there were issued and outstandstockh
Under ders.
Under date of Oct. 6. 1936 the company entered into an agreement for Wilcox-Rich Corp, at their meeting held, act. 5 , 1936, whereby (1) the com pany has acquired all of the the property and assets of whericox-Rich Corp as of the close of business Oct. 31, 1936, except sufficient cash to pay all
unpaid liabilities of Wilcox-Rich Corp. as of the close of business oct. 31 . 1936 , for a consideration consisting of the issuance and delivery by the com-
pany to Wilcox-Rich Corp. of 281,281 comman shares of the company pany to Wilcox-Rich Corp. of 281,281 common shares of the company,
and (2) Wilcox-Rich Corp. has beenn dissoved on Nov 2,1936 and its assest of Wincox-Rich Corp, the company has received upon ouch distribution
as its pro rata share in the assets of Wilcox-Rich Corp., 279,674 common

Financial Chronicle
shares of the company. 1,606 common shares of the company will be dis Shares of the company. 1,606 common shares of the c
tributed pro rata to the holders of the remaining 1,89
Rich Corp. issued and outstanding.-V. 143, p. 2520 .

Electric Auto Lite Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. $30-$ Net prorral taxes, minor
Feder ity interest. sc. .- $-5-\overline{0}$ Earnings ${ }^{\text {outs }}$ per share

| $\$ 886,805$ | $\$ 436,752$ | $\$ 3,242,683$ | $\$ 1,778,752$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1,193,355$ | $1,177,653$ | $1,193,355$ | $1,177,653$ |
| $\$ 0,66$ | $\$ 0,30$ | $\$ 2,52$ | $\$ 1,31$ | Note-No mention was made of Federal surtax on undistributed profits,

Electrol, Inc.-Registration Effective-
The registration statements covering the common stock and voting trust certificatese of the company heretofore filed with the Securities and Exchange
Commission became effective Nov. 18, according to Morgan J. Hammers,
 this time. Thomas \& Griffith, who will handle the sale of the issue, are Electrol, Inc. manufactures oil burners in Clifton, N. J., and has nationwide distribution. For the five month period ending Oct. 31, 1936, sales increased 40\% and profits $110 \%$ over the corresponding perioa ${ }^{2}$ against $\$ 31,096$ in 1935. Of the 1936 profits, $\$ 23,139$ was earned during the month

El Paso Electric Co. (Del.) (\& Subs.)-EarningsPer. End. Sept. 30-
Gross earnings.
 Int. \& amortization.-. Abalance



-Bal . for com. divs. \& surplus.


El Paso Natural Gas Co.-Initial Common DividendDirectors of this company on Nov. 17 declared a quarterly dividend of
cents per share on the present $\$ 3$ par value common stock, payable 40 Dec. 29 to holders of record Dec 19 , 1936 value This is the first dividenan to be paid on the new co.
from no par to $\$ 3$ par.
-Definitive Bonds Ready-
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York announced hat it is prepared to deliver at its corporate trust division, 11 Broad St.,
definitive first mortgage bonds, series A, $41 / 2 \%$, due June 1, 1951 , in exchange for the temporary bonds.
The Manufacturers Trust
Co., as trustee, is prepared to deliver definitive


Empire Mortgage Co. of California-Registers with SEC See list given on first page of this department.
Empire Power Corp.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the record Dec. 1. A. like payment was made on Oct. 1 last. A dividend of 40 cents per share was paid on Jaly 1 and March 11 last, and compares
with 75 cents paid on Nov. 9,1935 and 50 cents paid on May 20 , 1935 and with 75 cents paid on Nov. 9, 1935 and 50 cents paid on May 20 , 1935 and madoo. this issue. Jan. 1 and Aprill 1, 1, 1932; none thereafter untial May 10 .
1934, when a dividend of 50 cents per share was made. A record of dividends paid on the partic. stock follows:
July, $1966,40 \mathrm{c} . ;$
Oct., 1296 to
to


## Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co.-Earnings-

 Period End. Sept. 30-1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1935 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net profit after Federal } \\ & \text { inct taxes, deprec., \&c } \\ & \text { Earnings per share on }\end{aligned} \quad \$ \$ 9,904 \quad \$ 13,774 \quad \$ 165,766$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Netal stock------ } & \$ 0.04 & \$ 0.06 & \$ 0.69 & \$ 0.55\end{array}$ Note-No mention was made of Federal surtax on undistributed profts.Evans Products Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30-1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1935 $\begin{array}{rlllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net profit after deprec., } \\ \text { Fed. income taxes, } \& \mathrm{c}\end{array} & \$ 135,186 & \$ 37,584 & \$ 412,642 & \$ 294,337\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Shares of capital stock } \\ \text { (no par) } & 244,196 & 234,296 & 244,196 & 234,296\end{array}$ Earned per share---.-- provision was made for surtax on undistributed profits. -V. 143, p. 1075.

| Exeter Oil Co., Ltd.-Earnings- |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1936 \quad 1935$ | 1934 | 1933 |


| 3 Mos. End. Sept. 30- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earns. from oper. and sale of capital assets. |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$15,704 | \$9,757 | \$21,500 | \$32,335 |
| Deprec. \& deple., reserve |  |  |  |  |
| amortization. | 5,683 | 4,342 | 12,302 | 29,009 |
| Federal income | 998 |  |  |  |
| Net profit | \$9,023 | \$5,415 | \$9,198 | \$3,327 |
| Comparative Balance Sheet Sept. 30 |  |  |  |  |
| $\Gamma$ Assets- 1936 | 1935 | Liabilities- | 1936 | 1935 |
| Current assets...- $\$ 315,788$ | \$395,226 | Current liabilities. | \$123,421 | \$210,278 |
| Investments .-..- 800 | 800 | Purchase obligat'ns | S 3,119 | 3,119 |
| Property .-.-..... 1,160,223 | 1,096,852 | Reserve | 752,145 | 771,461 |
| Contracts receiv.- | 239,000 | Class A stock | 790,100 | 790,500 |
| Notes receivable-- 155,000 |  | Class B stock | 8,152 | 8,152 |
| Franchise--.-.-.-- | 500 | Deficit- | 41,370 | 48,617 |
| Organizations exps |  |  |  |  |


| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Organizations exps } \\ \text { Prepd. \& def.chgs. }\end{array} \quad 3,754$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |

Total_....... $\overline{\$ 1,635,567} \overline{\$ 1,734,892} \quad$ Total-....-个.- $\overline{\$ 1,635,567} \overline{\$ 1,734,892}$
-V.143, p. 921.

## Fairchild Aircraft, Ltd.-Stock Offering-

The company has sold 30,000 shares of capital stock to Aldred \& Co.,Ltd., Montreal, at $\$ 5$ a share, which was reoffered at $\$ 6$.
Proceds will be used for working capital to take care of an estimated 1 The company has a license to manufacture Fairchild and Lockheed planes in_Canada.-V. 138, p. 1752 .
| Fairmont Creamery Co.-Registers with $S E C-$ -
Famise Corp.-Larger Dividend-
of At a special meeting of the board of directors held on Nov. 18 a dividend of eight cents per share was declared on the common stock, payable Dec. 21
to holders of record Dec. 15 . Two dividends of six cents per share were to holders of record Dec. ${ }^{\text {paid previously this year.-V. }} 143$, p. 109 .

Federal Mining \& Smelting Co.-Earnings -
 Tons of shipping product prpduced by lessees.- earns. before deprec., deple. and
Fed. income \& excess-
profits taxes \& excl.
profit on metal stocks sold.-........
Total $\quad$ Portion of production for quarter held for future sale:
Refined lead (tons)
Zinc content of zinc
Zinc content of zinc concentarte
(tons)
Tons) stal held at end of quarter for
future sale Puture sale:
Refined lead
Refined lead (tons)

$\$ 176,352$
187,379
$\$ 363,732$

Lead content of lead concentrates
Zinc content of zinc concentrates
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 150,268 \\ 6,106 \\ \hline\end{array}$
\$141,971
$\$ 363,732 \$ 156,374 \quad \$ 141,971$

Cash \& governments (at par) at end
8,800
8,685

## - of quarter-143, p. $10 \overline{7} \overline{5}$.

## Federal Screw

 Period End. Sept. $30-$Net loss after der 193-3 Mos.-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1935
other charges
.143, p. 1075.
Ferro Enamel Corp.-Dividend Again Increased-
The directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on the common
stock, no par value, payable Dec. 11 to holders of record Nov. 27. This stock, no par value, payable Dec. 11 to last; 25 cents paid on June 20 last 20 cents per share distributed on March 20 last; Dec. 20 and Sept. 25,1935 15 cents per share paid in the two previous quarters, and dividends of 10
cents per share distributed each three months previously. In addition, cents per share distributed each three months previously. In addition extra
of 1934 .
The company stated the current dividend was declared for the purpose
of "at least minimizing and perhaps eliminating any Federal tax upon
undistion of "at least minimizing and pernaps eliminating any Federal
undistributed profits and earnings for 1936."-V. 143, p. 1557 .

Fidelity Fund, Inc.-To Pay $\$ 2.50$ Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share, payable Dec. 10, to stockholders of record
major part of the capital gains realized during the current year and is being passed on to stockholders in order that Fidelity Fund may take advantage of the favorable treatment accorded those investment trusts qualifying as
"Mutual Investment Companies" under the 1936 Revenue Act. It is believed that many shareholders will desire to obtain additional shares in the Fund in order to replace the portions of their capital investments thus
being distributed as a dividend. Therefore, it has been proposed that being distributed as a dividend. Therefore, it has been proposed that
stockholders be given the right to acquire full shares of Fidelity Fund at stockholders be given the right to acquire fuis sharchased from the proceeds of the Dec. 10 dividend. A letter concerning this plan is expected to be A regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share was paid on Nov. 1, last
(See V. 142, p. 2498 for further dividend record).-V. 143, p. 2521.
First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Des Moines, Iowa -Bonds Offered-An issue of $\$ 100,000$ 1st mtge. refunding $41 / 4 \%$ bonds was offered in October by Jackley \& Co., Des Moines, Iowa, at prices to yield from $2 \%$ to $4.25 \%$, according to maturity.
Dated Nov. 1, 1936; due serially, May 1 and Nov. 1 in each of the years 1937 to 1947, inclusive. Principal and interest (M. \& N.) payable at coupon form, $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000$ denom., with principal subject to registra-
tion. On or before May 1,1937 , any of the last $\$ 25,000$ are callable in reverse of numerical order at 100 and int. on 30 days' notice; after May 1 ,
1937, any of the last $\$ 35,000$ not called prior to that date are callable in reverse of numerical order at 100.25, and int. upon 30 days' notice; after reversst $\$ 35,000$ have been called as above provided, the balance of the bonds are callable in numerical order in any amount at 100.25 and int. upon 30
days' notice. In the opinion of counsel, these bonds are eligible for the days' notice. investment of trust funds in the State of Iowa. This issue is a direct obligation of the First Church of Christ, Scientist of Des Moines, Iowa, a corporation, and is secured by a first deed of trust seating capacity of 1,100 , while the Sunday School wing seats 500 . This mortgage covers the church building, furnishings and equipment and the ground owned in fee. The church edifice and the ground, exclusive or furnishings, equipment and organs, has been appraised at a replacemen $\$ 217,500$.
The purpose of this loan is to refund all outstanding $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ first mortgage
First National Stores, Inc.-Earnings-

| Period- | $\mathrm{Sept}^{3} .26,36$ | s Ended-', | Sept. 26,'36 | Sept. 28,'35 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating profit | - \$1,388,658 | \$1,225,852 | \$2,750,314 | \$2,341.489 |
| Depreciation | 272,011 |  |  |  |
| Federal tax | 172,890 | 134,192 | 339,134 | 238,542 |
| Net profit | x\$943,757 | \$804,854 | \$1,871,835 | \$1,536,313 |

 $\begin{array}{lccrrr}\text { standing (no par)...-- } & 816,567 & \$ 16,067 & 816,567 & 816,067 \\ \text { Earnings per share. } & \$ 10 & \$ 0.93 & \$ 2.18 & \$ 1.77\end{array}$
(Henry) Fischer Packing Co.-Stocks Offered-Public offering of 1,750 units of preferred and common stock was made Nov. 17 by the Bankers Bond Co., Louisville, at $\$ 105$ per unit. Each unit consists of four shares of $6 \%$ sinking fund cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 25$ par) and one share of common stock ( $\$ 10 \mathrm{par}$ ). While 14,000 shares of preferred stock and 35,000 shares of common stock are outstanding, only 1,750 units will be offered at this time. The preferred shares are callable at $\$ 26.50$. The company has no funded debt.
The purpose of the issue is to establish a market for the stock of the
company and to offer the public an interest in the business. company and to offer the public an interest in the business. It is believed market for its products and increase the sale thereof with resulting benefits to all stockholders.
Company is engaged in a general packing and provisions business which includes the slaughtering and butchering of livestock, curing, freezing,
packing, preparing and manufacture of meats, sausages, lards and other packing, products and by-products, and the buying, selling and dealing in
animal prese and other food products. The company was incorporated under the Earnings for the nine months ended July 31, 1936 amounted to $\$ 41,278$
las
Ear as compared to $\$ 99,075$ for the year 1935. Earnings from Nov. 1, 1923 , averaged annually $\$ 95,878$. This represents approximately $41 / 2$ times the dividend requirements on the 14,000 shares of preferred stock oustsanding and after provision for preferred dividends, these earnings represent an
average of $\$ 2.14$ per share annually, on the 35,000 shares of common stock outstanding. At July 31,1936 , current assets amounted to $\$ 439,611$. Current lia-
bilities were $\$ 80,935$. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was
5.5 to 1. Included in current assets were cash and marketable securities
in the aggregate amount of $\$ 171,767$, which is more than twice the total liabilities.
Beginni
Beginning with the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1924, the company has paid substantial dividends in every fiscal year to and including the year ended
Oct. 31, 1935.
The Board of Directors at a meeting held Nov. 14, declared a dividend
of $6 \%$ on the 7,000 . snares of common stock of $\$ 100$ par value outstanding
as of Oct. 15,1936 , to holders of said stock of record as shown by the books as of Oct. 15, 1936, to holders of said stock of record as shown by the books
of the company on that date. The company on that date.
1936, and is at the same rate as paid by for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, year. The total dividend declared amounts to $\$ 42,000$, which is considerably less than the earnings for the past fiscal year. value common stock. The total new stock capitalization is the same, con-
sisting of $\$ 350,000$ of $\$ 25$ par value $6 \%$ pref. and $\$ 350,000$ of $\$ 10$ par value ommon. The yearly dividend requirement on the pref, stock amounts to The dividend on the new pref. stock accrues from Oct. 15 , 1936, and will be payable Jan. 15, 1937, and quarterly thereafter. No fixed dividend
policy as yet has been adopted as to the common stock, This will probably
be announced in the near future

Fitchburg \& Leominster Street Ry.-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Sept. 30- } & 1936-3 \text { Mos. }-1935 & \text { 1936-9 Mos.- } & 1935 \\ \text { Net profit.-. } & \$ 8,927 & \$ 9,592 & \$ 39,419 .\end{array}$

Florence Stove Co.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 264,888
shares of common stock (no par) and for authority to add to the list 66,222 shares of common stock (no par), and for authority to add to the list 66,222
additional shares of common stock upon official notice of issuance from time
to time on exercise of stock purchase warn to time on exercise of stock purchase warrants, and 13,245 additional shares of common stock, or such portion thereof as may be allotted on or before employees as, the directors may designate; and 66,222 stock purchase such rants entitling holders to subscribe to 66,222
upon official notice of issuance of the warrants
On Oct. 20,1936 the stockholders at a special meeting voted to authorize: hares of common stock into 264,888 shares of common stock without par value without affecting the capitai liability of the company; (3) the increase of the common stock without par value from 264,888 to 344,355 shares;
(4) the issuance of one stock purchase warrant to each stockholder of record at the close of business Oct. 20, 1936 for each four of the 264,888 shares of common stock of the company held by him, each such warrant to entitle the stockholder to whom issued, or his assigns, to purchase on or after
Dec. 14,1936 and on or before Dec. 31,1936 one share of common stock at $\$ 30$; and (5) the issuance of 13,245 shares of common stock, or such por-
tion thereof as may be allotted on or before Feb. 1,1937 , at $\$ 22.50$ per share tion thereof as may be allotted on
to employees of the company.
Of the net proceeds of the proposed issue, it is proposed to use approxi-
mately $\$ 1,050,000$ to pay $\$ 1,040,235$ of the company's outstanding serial notes, together with accrued interest. So far as determinable, the balance of the net proceeds to be received by the company will be used for working nent this year of a larger dividend than heretofore on account of the pevment this year of
enue Act of 1936 .

$$
\text { Income Account Eight Months Ended Aug. 31, } 1936
$$

Gross sales, less discounts, returns and allowances...-.-.-.-- $\$ 5,998,420$ Cost of goods sold, including provisions for depreciation and
obsolescence of manufacturing plant and equipment
Gross profi

| Net profit from operations Other income | $\$ 575,594$ <br> 46,030 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Total income | \$621,625 |
| Other charges Provision for Federal income | 24,783 107750 |
| ovision for Federal | 107,750 |



Total .......... $\$ \overline{66,496,606} \overline{\$ 4,512,418}$, Total .......... $\$ \overline{2,496,606} \overline{\$ 4,512,418}$ Contingent liability under plan for financing instalment sales made by Notes- (a) No provision has been made for Federal surtax upon undis-
tributed net income.-N. 143, p, 2520 .

Florida Public Service Co.-Earnings-



Balance-before int. on conv. inc. debs., \&c.-- $\$ 170,438$ Note.-No provision is made in this statement for Federal surtax on un-
Fog Nozzle Corp.-Registers with SEC-
(The) Foote-Burt Co.- $\$ 1$ Dividendtock, no par value, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record De the common dend of 20 cents per share was paid on Sept. 15 and on July 15 . A divi compares with 25 cents paid on March 15 last, Sept. 25, 1935 , and Dec. 15, 1934, Dec. 23, 1933 and Dec. 20, 1932, this latter being the first payment this latter payment quarterly distributions of 65 cents per share were made. considering the declaration and pain early in December for the purpose of ent year in view of the Federal corporation surtax on undistributed earn-

Gabriel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
9 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Net loss after taxes and chars
${ }_{\$ 44,556}^{1936}$
R. Hosken Damen

Gallagher Drug Co.-Accumulated Dividends-
The company paid dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share and 35 cents per share on Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 5 . Accumulations now amount to $\$ 7$ por share on the preferred stock and $\$ 1.40$ per share on the participating

Ceneral American Life Insurance Co.-Official Resigns David W. Hopkins, Assistant to the President and Superintendent of Agents, has resigned his position, effective Jan. 1, 1937, it was announced
on Nov. 12 by Walter W. Head, President of the company.-V.143, p. 2367 .
General American Transportation Corp.-Extra Divi-dend-Larger Regular Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 1 . Previously semi-annual dividends of $871 / 2$ cents per share were paid on Jan. 1 and July 1 of 1936 and
1935 and prior to 1935 regular semi-annual dividends of 50 cents per shar e 1935 and prior to 1935 regular semi-annua
had been distributed.-V. 143, p. 3148 .

Ceneral Development Co.-Smaller Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, par $\$ 20$, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 23 . A divimon stock, par $\$ 20$, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 23 . A divi-
dend of 50 cents was paid on July 20 last; 20 cents was paid on Dec. 30 ,
$1935 ; 50$ cents on Nov. 25,$1935 ; 25$ cents on Dec. 31,1934 , and 50 cents Nov. 1, 1934 . This latter was the first payment made since June 30 ,
1930, when a semi-annual dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed.
General Electric Co.-To Pay 50 Cent Extra DividendThe directors on Nov. 20 declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per the common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Nov. 27. A regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents was paid on Oct. 26 . Number" of Railway \& "Industrial Compendium" for complete latest
The latest quarterly payment would ordinarily be paid in January, the company announced, but due to the surtax on undistributed profits, an upon the estimate Payments to employees under the general profit-sharing plan, which mount of $6 \%$ of the earnings of participating employees. In 1937 the company will pay out of 1936 profits an additional $2 \%$ on the General
Electric Employees Securities Corp. $5 \%$ bonds, it was stated.-V. 143 ,
G. E. Employees Securities Corp.- $5 \%$ Debenture Bonds Sought-
The corporation on Nov. 13 filed with the Securities and Exchange Cocurities Act of 1933 covering $\$ 25,000,000$ of $5 \%$, voting debenture bonds o be issued serially under an indenture dated Sept. 29, 1936, and to mature According to the registration statement, the entire proceeds will be treated as an addition to the general funds of the corporation available
for investment by it substantially as its funds have been invested in the past and for its general corporate purposes.
The bonds are to be issued in multiples of $\$ 50$ principal amount and will have "certificates for additional payment"" attached providing for wadditional payment, under certain specified conditions, of not to exceed $2 \%$ per annum depending upon and varying with the earnings of the General continuous service of the General Electric Co. or certain of its affiliated companies for at least one year, certain employee benefit plans of the
General Electric Co., and such others related directly or indirectly to the General Electric Co. as the corporation shall from time to time determine, it is stated. The bonds will be offered and sold at their face value plus accrued interest and the purchase price is payable either in cash or in
instalments. The bonds will not be underwritten. C. N. Mason of New instalments. The bonds
York City, is President.

## General Finance Corp.-Registers with SEC-

General Foods Corp.-Extra Dividend-
The directors on Nov. 17 declared an extra dividend of 45 cents per share Nov. 2
A regular quarterly dividend of like amount was paid on Nov, 16, last.
Bonus to Employees-
The company, on Nov. 17, announced a bonus of two weeks' salary for all employees who were with the company prior to Jan. 1, 1936, and of one week's salary for all employed between Jan. 1, 1936, and Nov. 17. The bonus will be paid on Dec. 17 to all employ
throughout the country.-V. 143, p. 2998.
Gen eral Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings12 Months Ended Sept. 30-

## 


standing at sept. 30,1936 , adjusted to give
Sub. companies: int. \& pref. div. requirements.-
Gen. G. \& E. Corp.: int, on notes \& int.-bearing


Note-No provision made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits
, for the current year.-V. 143, p. 2998.
Ceneral Machinery Corp.-Correction-Exch. OfferThe company is offering preferred stocknolders the exchange of $11-20 \mathrm{tn}$ shares of new 412\% cumulative convertible preferred shares of $\$ 100$ par
for each of the outstanding 21,080 shares of $7 \%$ preferred. It was incorrecty
stated in last week's "Chronicle" page 3148, that 1 1-5th new shares were stated in last
being offered.

A letter sent to stockholders on Nov. 6 stated:
on the company's 21 ind to reduce the payment of the $7 \%$ annual dividend for exchange of each share of present preferred stock for 1 1-20th shares of new $\$ 100$ par value cumulative preferred stock bearing dividends at the
rate of $\$ 4.50$ a year. The fractional shares would be paid in cash on a basis of $\$ 5$ for each 1 1-20th share. privilege of conversion into common. The conversion rate on common
stock would be $\$ 25$ to Dec. 31,$1938 ; \$ 27.50$ during 1939 and 1940 , and $\$ 30$ thereafter until 1942. is undertaken, it should be done in the near future, and your Board is therefore contemplating calling the preferred stock as of Jan. 1, 1937 explained. The proposal expires Jan Walter A. Rentschler, SecreAccompanying the proposal is a statement of earnings for the nine months
ended Sept. 30, 1936, showing net profit of $\$ 269,414$ before provision for Federal surtax on undistus account of $\$ 1,482150$ on Deficit in earned surplus account of $\$ 1,482,150$ on Sept. 30, 1936, com-
pared with deficit of $\$ 1,640,894$ on Jan. 1, 1936. Total current assets of

## gitized for FRASER

$\$ 2,857,204$ and total current liabilities of $\$ 813,961$ are shown in the balance et dated Sept. 30, 1936.-V. 143, p. 3148.
General Motors Corp.-Overseas Sales-
Sales of General Motors cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets
during October totaled 22,986 units, representing an increase of $18.0 \%$ over the volume in October of last year.
In the first 10 months of 1936 sales totaled 270 In the first 10 months of 1936 sales totaled 270,625 units-an increase
of $14.9 \%$ over the volume of 235,546 in the first 10 months of 1935 . For
the 12 months ended Oct. 31 , 1936 , sales totaled 319,360 units, reprethe 12 months ended Oct. 31 , 1936 , sales totaled 319,360 units, repre-
senting an increase of $19.0 \% \%$ over sales in the 12 moths ended Oct. 31,1935 .
These figures include the Canadian, English and German products of the corporation's Ameries sold outside of the United States and ${ }_{\text {a Canada. -V. }}$ V. 143 , p. 3147 .

General Shoe Corp.-Larger Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the no
par class A and $B$ common stocks, payable Nov. 16 to holders of record Nov. 12 . This compares with 50 cents paid on July 15, , last; 40 cents paid 15 cents on July 15 and April 15, 1935, and 10 cents paid on Oct. 15,1935 each three months from April 16, 1934 to and including Jan. 15, 1935.-

Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-

V. 143, p. 3148.
Giant Portland Cement Co.-Drops Recapitalization

The company announced on Nov. 13 that the recapitalization plan on The company announced on Nov. 13 that the recapitalization plan on
which stockholders were to have voted on Nov. 16 has been withdrawn.
formal statement by the company said withdraw Formal statement by the company said withdrawal "was necessary by reason of the decision of the Delaware Supreme Oourt in overruling the
decision of the lower court in the Kellery, Rives-Wilson \& Co., Inc., case ast Tuesday (Nov. 10).'
preferred the recapitalization plan now abandoned, holders of $\$ 50$ par amounting to around $\$ 20$ per share, were asked to of unpange their stock
or new convertible $\$ 20$ par preferred on basis of share of old.
The decision of the Delaware Supreme Court has the effect of preventing with stock instead of cash in a plan of recapitalization Thef Giant Portland Cement Co. is incorporated in Delaware.-V. 143, p. 2679.
Gleaner Harvester Corp.-Special \$2.50 DividendThe directors have cieclared a special dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share on the
common stock, payable in common stock at $\$ 25$ per share. The stockcommon stock, payable in common stock at $\$ 25$ per share. The stock-

Globe-Wernicke Co.-To Pay $\$ 1$ Common DividendF The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 10 to holders of record Nov. 25 . This will be the
first distribution made on the common stock since the company was reorganized in 1934.-V. 142, p. 1290.
(B. F.) Goodrich Co.-Underwriters Named-Offering Nov.23-
An amendment to the registration statement of the company covering
 heading the issue, will underwrite $\$ 5,150,000$ of the bonds.
 Hemphill, Noyes \& Co., $\$ 1,000,000$; W. W. Hutton \& Co., $\$ 1,000,000$
Kidder, Peabody \& Co. $\$ 1,000,000$ Lee Higginson Corp; $\$ 750,000$
Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; $\$ 500,000 ;$ F. S. Moseley \& Co., $\$ 500,000 ;$ Chas.
 $\$ 50,000 ;$ Jacason \& Curtis, $\$ 350,000$; Bond \& Goodwin, Inc., $\$ 250,000$;
and Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., $\$ 1,500,000$. The first mortgage bonds, $41 / \%$ series due 1956, will be priced at 101 and
accrued int., according to an amendment to the company's registration accrued int., according to an amendment to the company's registration
statement filed Nov. 19.-V. 143, p. 3148 .
Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co.-Meeting Again Adjourned The meeting of stockholders called for Nov, 16 to act upon a plan for lMore than the required two-thirds of common stock has assented to the plan and is now represented by proxies. A total of 557,327 preferred shares Was represented at the meeting, leaving a balance of only 11,461 shares
required for stockholders' approval of the plan. It is believed that proxies for the remaining shares will be received in time for the adjourned meeting. senior $\$ 5$ preferred, together with one-third share of common for each share
of $\$ 7$ preferred. The new $\$ 5$ preferred is to bear cumulative dividends from Feb. 23, 1936 , and carry the privilege of conversion into common at an initial rate of three shares of common for each share of new preferred.- V .
143, p. 3148 .

Gosnold Mills Corp.-Plan to Clear Dividend ArrearsA special meeting of stockholders has been called for Nov, 25 to take
action for the purpose of clearing off the dividend accumulations now standing on the present $\$ 6$ preferred stock. The directors' proposal is to preferred share, one share of prior preference $5 \%$ stock of $\$ 25$ par value. $\$ 6$ The accumulated dividends on Nov. 15 will amount to $\$ 27$ var share,
which will be covered by the adoption of the plan proposed. The corwhich will be covered by the adoption of the plan proposed. The cor-
poration has 8,250 shares of $6 \%$ preferred stock on which dividends have peen accumulating.
It is stated that
It is stated that it will be necessary to secure approval of practically
all the stockholders, or the plan will fail. Officials say that unless some such plan is adopted before the end of the year the new tax on undistributed profits will require the corporation to pay out a very large sum in additional taxes this year, which will more than double the tax bill.
In the event that the new prior preferred stock is issued the present preferred will go on a regular dividend basis, and the common stock will be
in line to participate in subsequent distribution of earnings.-V. 143, p.
3148 .
Grace Securities Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 132, p. 1426.
Grand Rapids Varnish Corp.-Extra Dividend-Larger Regular DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share
in addition to a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the compmon
stock, no par value. The extra dividend will be paid on Noy 30 to holders stock, no par value. The extra dividend will be paid on Nov. 30 to holders
of record Nov. 18 and the regular quarterly payment will be made on of record Nov. 18 and the regular quarterly payment will be made on
Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 10 . A quarterly dividend of 15 cents was paid on Sept. 30, June 30 and A special dividend of $71 / 2$ cents per share was paid on Aug. 30, last.
-V. 143, p. 1078.
Great Atlantic \& Pacific Tea Co.-Usual Extra Div.addition to the usual quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on per share in stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20.
Like amounts have been paid each quarter since and incl. Sept. 1, 1931.

## Great Northern Paper Co.-Extra Dividend-

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 12 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 25$, both payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov.

Graton \& KnightlCo.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 2999.
Green Mountain Power Corp.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 6$ cumulative preferred stock, no par value,
payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 16 A like payment was made
on Sept. 1 and June 1 last, and on Dec. 2, Sept. 2 and June 1, 1935, and compares with $\$ 2.25$ per share paid on March 1,1935 and 75 cents paid, each quarter from June 1, 1933 to and including Dec. 1, 1934. Prior to June 1,
1934, regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share were paid.-V. 143;

Greyhound Corp.-Earnings
Comparative Statement of Earnings of the Greyhound Corp. Including Equity in Undivided Net Profit or Loss from Operations of Affiliated Companies
(Before Provision for Federal Surtax on Undistributed Profits)] Period Ended Sept. 30-
Income: Dividends
Interest.-.-.-.
 Miscellaneous-a-J- Fair Greyhound
Net profit Worlds et profit Worls
Lines (operated as a a divivioun of
Greyhound Corp. after May 25,
1934) $\qquad$ 10,885


Equity of Grehound Corp in com$\$ 953,4 1 8 \longdiv { \$ 1 , 6 5 1 , 3 4 8 } \xlongequal [ \$ 2 , 3 4 1 , 6 8 2 ] { }$ bined net profit or loss from operations of affil. cos., based upon
stocks owned \& other interests at stocks owned ot other interests at
the end of each period, after de-
ducting divs. received: ducting divs. received:

$\begin{array}{rr}1,633,937 & 1,600,155 \\ \mathbf{9 9 0 , 4 8 7} & 549,435\end{array}$
$1,260.872$
748,399
Total, representing net profit of
Grevhound Corp for the preiod \&
equity in undivided net profit or
or loss from operations of affiliated companies ---1.-.-.
Whereof earns. per share of common
stock based upon stock outstanding
$\$ 3,577,843 \quad \$ 3,800,940 \quad \$ 4,350,954$ stock based upon stock outstanding
issued $\quad$ fiving effect to split-up of com- $\quad \$ 5.64 \quad \$ 6.50 \quad \$ 6.85$ monshir $\quad \$ 1.41 \quad \$ 1.62 \quad \$ 1.71$ a Exclusive of provision for compensation of management in addition to
salaries paid. b After giving effect to adjustment of $\$ 120,000$ payable as additional management compensation for 1935. c The results from operations of Eastern Greyhound Lines of New England, operated as a division
of the Greyhound Corp. after Dec. 31, 1935, are not included in the net of the Greyhound Corp. after Dec. 31 , 1935, are not included in the net
profit of the Greyhound Corp. but in this statement included with controlled
bus companies for comparative purposes. bus companies for comparative purposes.

Earnings of Affiliated Bus Companies of the Greyhound Corp.
[Before Provision for Federal Surtax on Undistributed Profits]


Net equity of the Greyhound Corp.
profit from oper, of affil. bus cos
profit from oper. of affil. bus cos.

$\begin{array}{rrr}1,635,592 & 1,616,871 & 1,269,234 \\ 892,076 & 496,303 & 637,606\end{array}$
$\overline{\$ 2,527,669} \xlongequal{\$ 2,113,175} \xlongequal[\$ 1,906,840]{ }$
New Stock Authorized-Extra Dividend Payable in Either Cash or New Preferred-
The stockholders at a special meeting held Nov. 12 voted to amend the certiricate of incorporation to authorize an issue of $51 / 2 \%$ preference stock
(par $\$ 10$, of which $\$ 1,953,030$ is to be issued subject to the authorization of the Interstate Commerce Commission to provide for an extra dividend of 75 cents per share on the company's common stock, payable Dec. 21
1936 to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. $10,1936$. The directors at a meeting held Nov. 12 amended the extra dividend declaration so as to provide for the payment of 75 cents per share in cas
or, at the option of the respective stockholders, in $51 / 2 \%$ preference stoc ar, par. Arrangements have been made for the underwriting of this stock
Seeks Merger of Operating Units into Six CorporationsWould Abolish Intermediate Holding Companies-
The corporation, parent company for the network of highway motor
carriers of that name, asked authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Nov. 16 to merge and consolidate 19 operating subsidiaries into and promote economies and efficiency of operation.
Although the six separate applicants asked specific authority for the Although the six separate applicants asked specific authority for the
move, they felt that this was not necessary under the law and suggested move, they felt that this was not necessary under
tnat ip the Commission agreed to tuis their requests be dismissed. indicated, however, when, in acting on anotner case, it denied a petition of the Atlantic Greyhound Lines that its application for authority to merge quested the autnority and 'later, denying the Commission's jurisdiction, asked dismissal of its application, As a part of the general consolidation move, the Southeastern Greyhound Lines asked the Commission to approve the issuance by it of a series of new accrued and unpaid cumulative dividends on preferred stock and of increasing the numbers of outstanding preferred and common shares without
altering proportionate incerest in the company.
and altering proportionate interest in the separate merger proposals and the companies involved are as follows: (1) Atlantic Greyhound Corp., Atlantic Greyhound Lines of Virginia, East Coast Stages, Inc., and Sareway Transit o., Inc., to be consolidate (2) Southwestern Greyhound Lines, Inc., Golden \& Eagle SouthernLines,
(3) Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines of Ind., Inc.; Peoples Rapid Transit Co., Inc.; Pennsylvania Greybhound Lines of Iliinois, Inc.; Pennsylvania
Greyhound Transit Co., to be merged into Pennsylvania Greyohund Lines, (4) Central Greyhound Lines, Inc., of Del., of New York, of Michigan and Pennmylvana Greynound Lines of New York, Inc., to to consolidated
 Inc., of Illinois, to be merged as Northland Greynound Lines, Inc., with (6) Capital Gaeyhound Lines of Virginia and Capi al Greyhound Lines offices in Cincinnati, The Southeastern Greyhound Lines proposed toissue $\$ 106,029$ of proferred dividend scripin payment of a like amount of cumulative unpaid dividends
due on sept. 30 last, and to issue the following as a part of its financing program: shares ( $\$ 20$ par) cumulative $6 \%$ preferred stock in exchange for , 123,400 shares ( $\$ 5$ par) common in exchange for 6,174
on tae basis of 20 new shares for one of the old.
28,121 shares $(\$ 20$ par) $6 \%$ cumulative preferr
28,12 shares ( ( 20 par) $6 \%$ cumulative preferred, convertible at holders' share of common also 120,250 shares ( $\$ 5$ par) common stock, the
 5,049 shares $(\$ 20$ par) no
scrip proposed to be issued
scrip proposed to bs par) common stock for conversion of the 28.121 shares
of convertiblere preferred sbares proposed for issuance in the application. of convertible preferred shares proposed for issuance in the application.
The ICC has assigned a nearing for Nov 7 on onteproposed consolidations. which it is proposed to put into effect on Dec. 31 , if approved.-V. $143, \mathrm{p}$, which it is proposed to put int.


Hagerstown Light \& Heat Co. of Washington County Year Ended Sept. 30-
Operating
Merchan
Total
Operation

Total_..........
$\$ 924,925$
$\$ 920,792$
Represented by shares of $\$ 100$ par.-V. 143, p. 1722.
Hamilton Watch Co.-To Pay Up All Preferred Arrearages
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 16$ per share on account of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable
Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 24 . This payment will clear up all accumulations on the issue, For detailed record of dividend payments ee V. 143, p. 2841.
Wage Increase and Bonus-
The company announced that rates of pay of all employees except com-
any executives and salesmen would be advanced five cents an hour or the pany executives and salesmen would be advanced five cents an hour or the
equivalent thereof, effective Jan. 1,1937 . Company employs 1,600 . Company further announced that the board of directors had voted a bonus of one week's pay to all employees, excluding company executives,
who had been with company one year or more. To those with the company less than a year, a bonus of one-twelfth of one week's pay will be awarded for each month of employment. Bonus will be paid Dec. 1 , to employees on the payroll as of Nov. 1.-V. 143, p. 2841.
(P. H.) Hanes Knitting Co.-Extra Dividend-

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 20 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the common and class B common stock (both $\$ 5$ par), all payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20 . Extra dividends of 10 cents per share were
paid on Sept. 1 , last and on Nov. 30,1935 .-V. 143, p. 924.
Harnischfeger Corp.-Initial Preferred Dividend-Accumulated Dividend-
The company paid an initial dividend of $\$ 5$ per share on the $5 \%$ preferred
tock, par $\$ 100$, on Nov. 16 , The directors also declared a dividend of stock, par $\$ 100$, on Nov. 16, The directors also declared a dividend of
$\$ 27.75$ per share on account of accumulations on the old $7 \%$ preferred $\$ 27.75$ per share on account of accumulations on the old $7 \%$ preferred
stock and $\$ 5$ per. share covering dividends for the current year on the $5 \%$
stock. These latter dividends which were also paid on Nov. 16 will clear stock. These latter dividends which were also paid on Nov. 16 will clear
up ali accumulations on the $7 \%$ stock which was converted into $5 \%$ stock December, 1934.
New Vice-President-
The company has announced the appointment of Frederick Salditt as
Harvard Brewing Co. (Del.)-Special Meeting-Earnings At a. special meeting of stockholders of the Harvard Brewing Co. (Dela-
ware Corp.) held on Nov. 16, the stodkholders authorized the company to qualify, to do businness in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to take over the assets and liabilities of the Harvard Brewing Co. (Mass. corporation), its
wholly-owned subsidiary operating company; and to liquidate and dissolve
the Harvard Brewing Co. (Mass. corporation).

Regarding the first mortgage due on Dec. 12, 1936, stockholders were informed that arrangements had been concluded whereby the company
will pay $\$ 65,000$ of the mortgage on Dec. 12, 1936; and extend $\$ 150,000$ for three years at $41 / 2 \%$ interest.


## Havana Electric Ry.-Earnings-

10 Months Ended Oct. 31-

## Gross revenues

## Haverty Furniture Cos., Inc.-Larger Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the
Nomable Nov. 25 to holders of record Nov. 19. A dividend of common stock, payable Nov. 25 to holders of record Nov. 19. A dividend of 15 cents was paid on Sept. 25, last, and previo
share had been distributed.-V. 143, p. 2052.

Hazeltine Corp.-Dividend Increased-
The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the capital stock, no par value, payable Dec. 15 to holders or record Dec. 1. A dividend
of 75 cents was paid on Sept. 15 and June 15 last and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share had been distributed. In addition an extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on March 14, last, 50 cents on
Dec. 16,1935 , an extra of 25 cents paid on Sept. 15 , 1935 , and a special Dec. 16, 1935, an extra of 25 cents paid on sept 15,1935 , and a special
distribution of $\$ 2.31 / 2$ per share was made on June 15, 1934.-V. 142, p. 3346 .

Hecla Mining Co.-To Pay Larger Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the
 a regular quarterly divi
(G.) Heileman Brewing Co.-Earnings-

| pt. 30- | 1936-3 Mos.-1935 |  | 1936-9 Mos.-1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net income after deprec., Fed. taxes \& charges.- | \$180,995 | \$149,573 | \$351,165 | 276,932 |
| Earns. per sh. on 300,000 shs. cap. stk. (\$1 par) | \$0.60 | \$0.50 | \$1.17 | - \$0.92 | shs. per sh. on 300,000 V. 143, p. 2372.

Hein-Werner Motor Parts Corp.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this Cort
Hiram Walker-Gooderham \& Worts, Ltd. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-

| Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended Aug. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Selling \& gen. expenses- | 7,913,918 | 7,208,579 | 4,104,272 | 1,134,971 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Amortization of leasehold premises | 81 | 61,489 | 200,181 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous income | 264,160 | 393 |  |  |
| Dividends received. | 10,500 | 1,500 | 5,000 | 10,173 |
| Total | ,251 | ,109,361 | 287 | 8,429 |
| Interest on bank loan | 115 | 216,026 | 59,887 | 9,632 |
| Debenture interest..--- 225,7 |  |  |  |  |
| Amort. of dt. disc. \& exp. 22,067 $-11,0$ <br> Prover $\overline{0}$  <br> Provincial taxes on cap_   |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Prelim. organiz. expense -----7 29,392 |  |  |  |  |
| Prov. for contingencies- $\overline{7} 5,0070$ $\mathbf{1 9}, 4 \overline{6} 7$ 10,9 <br> Loss on retirement of 52,21   |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| y Adj. of minor, int. in |  |  |  |  |
| surplus of subsidiaries. | 964 $-7 \overline{5} \overline{8}$ |  | 27,645 |  |

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Total } \\ \text { Loss on sur. of life ins.pol. } \\ \$ 13,040,603 & \$ 8,706,590 & \$ 5,684,993 & \$ 3,159,623 \\ 15,252\end{array}$ Settlement of claims as-
serted by U. S. Treas-
ury Dept
$1,000,000$
Excess of life ins. prems.
paid in prior yrs. over
cash sur. val thereo prior years.-------Divs. on pref. shares.--
 shs. of com. stk.(no par) $\$ 6.56 \quad \$ 4.58 \quad \$ 3.88 \quad$ Nil in The balance of these profits, amounting to $\$ 410,000$ in $1936, \$ 103,927$ y Incl. divs. paid minority shareholders.

Assets-
 Cash sur. value of Prepaid \& deferred charges........ Fire loss suspense
account
a Land, bldgs, plit Land, bldgs., pl't Invest's (ate cost)--
f Sbs. of $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{W} .-\mathrm{G}$. G'd wili, processe
\& trade marks

Consolidated Balance Sheet Aug. 31

 $\stackrel{1936}{\substack{8}}$ $\underset{\$}{1935}$ | $\$$ | $\$$ | $\$$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2}, 311,272$ | $1,061,336$ | Llabliztles- |
| Bank loans. |  |  |

 \begin{tabular}{ll|l|l}
217,733 \& e268,365 \& Res. for all taxes-1. 1,357,424 <br>
583,049 \& 358,53 \& Misc. acots. pay.

 

583,049 \& 358,563 \& $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Mis. acots. pay. } \\
\text { \& } \\
\text { \&undry accr'1s }\end{array}$ \& 914,354 <br>
Dividend payable. \& 445,204

 

$\mathbf{7 5 6 , 3 4 9}$ \& $2,108,554$ \& $\begin{array}{l}\text { Deb. int. accrued. } \\
\text { 10-yr. 4Y\% } \% \text { conv. }\end{array}$ \& 85,000 <br>
debentures.
\end{tabular}

 $\begin{array}{ll}175,191 & 179,499\end{array}$ int. of minor. sh:-
holders in subs 161,854 121,562 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Proers in subi- } \\ \text { (460 } \\ & 161,854\end{array}$ (460,818 shs.)-
Common stock $\begin{array}{rr}14,700,000 & 14,700,000 \\ 10,580,958 & 8,244,484\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cc}\text { (660,000 shs.) } & 14,700,000 \\ \text { 14,700,000 } \\ 8,244,484\end{array}$ Total 49,525,627 42,64E,325 a After deducting reserve for depreciation of $\$ 6,295,055$ as of Aug. 31 ,
 reserves. d Includes $\$ 1,818,905$ United States taxes paid on goods in
branch warehouses unsold in 1936 and $\$ 1,178,391$ in 1935 . Represents
en rustee for United States subsidiary under option at cost to employee, ,880 shares in 1936 and 5,000 shares in 1935.-V. 143, p. 3166 .
Heywood-Wakefield Co.-Plan A pprovedAt the special stockholders' meeting held on Nov. 9, it was unanimously woted to approve the plan for recapitalization, and the board of directors were authorized to declare the plan ef assents to the plan as their opinion warrants its adoption.

Already the holders of in excess of $70 \%$ of each class of stock have assented
3o the plan. See also V. 143, , 2841 . 9 Mos. End. Sept. $30-1936.1930$ X Before provision for Federal income taxes, or Federal surtax on undis-
tributed profits. $-V$. 143, p. 2841 .
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett \& Co.-Special DividendThe directors on Nov. 17 have declared a special dividend of 85 cents per
share on the common stock, par \$25., payable Dec. 24 to holders or record share on the common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record
Dec. 14. The regular monthly dividend of 10 conts per share which had
been previously declared likewise carries the abou dates been previously declared likewise carries the above dates.
An extra dividend of 30 cents will be paid on on Nov. 27 next. Previous
extra distributions were as follow: 30 cents on ot 3 . extra distributions were as follows: 30 cents on Oct. 30 , Sept. 25 and July 31
lastit 25 cents on Dee.. 2 and Oct .25 .1935 .30 cents on July 26,1935 , and 15 last; 25 cents on Dec. 20 and Oct. 25,$1935 ; 30$ ents.
cents per share on Dec. $28,1934 .-\mathbf{v} .143$, p. 2681 .
(Charles E.) Hires Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsYears End. Sept. $30-1$ Net sales
Cotst of sales \& oper:- exp.
Depreciation Net oper. profit.-_t
 Other deructions (net)
Prov.- U . A . and Can. Net profit for period-a
Surplus at begin. of year Total surplus-an-:Employees' group annusubsidiary company--
Earnsplus, ser sht. 30 .-...bined shs. of class $A$,
cl. B \& managem't stk. y $\$ 2.07$ Nil Nil Nil
$\mathbf{x}$ Including Cuban tax. y Excluding class A shares held in treasury.
Assets-

Permanent assets.s
Cashan-
Accounts rec. (less allowances) -... Mase. Vinventory-: Marketable securs. other ascuets int. Other assets. -....-
Patents and copy-
${ }_{\text {Deferred }}^{\text {rights }}$ Charges-- ${ }_{1936}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 3 Total..........s4,462,632 $\overline{\$ 4,189,764}$ Total_.........s4,462,632. $\overline{\text { s4,189,764 }}$ XAfter deducting allowance for depreciation of $\$ 1,636,487$ in 1936 and
$\$ 1,716,381$ in 1935 . $\mathbf{y}$ Represented by 90,000 shs. cl. A stock and 90,000 shs. of class B stock and 3,872 shs. of management stock. Z Represented
by $44,629 \mathrm{shs}$. in 1936 and 43,229 shs. in 1935 . V. 143, p. 2372
Hobart Manufacturing Co.-Extra DividendsThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in the class A stock, both payable Dec. 1 to holders or reecrs per Nov. .7. An
extra dividend or 25 cents par share was paid on the A stock on Dec. 1935 The directors also decclared an extra divididend of 50 conts per share in
addition to the regular annual dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the class B stock, both payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 17 . An extra dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on the $\mathbf{B}$ stock on Dec. Machines Corp.-V.'143, p. 1080.
(A) Hollander \& Son, Inc.-Registers with SEC-

Holly Sugar Corp.-To Make $\$ 4,000,000$ Payment to Farmers-
The company recently announced that on Nov. 13 it would pay to farmers
approximately $\$ 4,000,000$ under the terms of ts 1936 sugar beet contracts approximately $\$ 4,000,000$ uncer the terms or ars 193 sugar beet contracts. Wyoming, Montana, and Calicfornia, , will bane befit from the payments.
The current disbursements will bring the payments for this year's crop to approximately $\$ 5,500,000$, an increase over the corresponding period oo
last year of about $\$ 500,000$. Further payments will be made by the corporation as market conditions warrant.
Tenders for Preferred Stock-
The company has notified its preferred stockholders that it will apply
$\$ 100,020$ of its sinking fund to. the purchased of the preferred stock on $\$ 100,020$ of its sinkitg exceed si115 a pharehased ocrued dreferred stock on
Dec. 15 at prices not to
will be received until Nov. 30 at Chase National Bank.-Vidends. Tenders
Hoover Ball \& Bearing Co.-To Pay 30-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the The company paid an extra dividend of of cents per share on Nov. 2
Nast, and extra dividends of 15 cents were paid on Sept. 1 and June 1 last. Quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share were distributed on Oct. 1 and on July 1 last and compare with 20 cents paid on April 1 last, 15 cents Prior to this latter payment no dividends were distributed since April. 1;
(Geo. A.) Hormel \& Co.-Earnings -
(Including Domestic Subsidiaries)

| Fiscal Year Ended | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } 31, \quad 36 \\ & \$ \$ 5,806,821 \end{aligned}$ | Oct. 26, 35 $\$ 47,641,333$ | Oct. $28, ~$$\$ 23$$\$ 25,202,417$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost of prod. sold se-silig |  |  |  |  |
| \& admin | 54,357,459 | 46,519,537 | 32,035,779 |  |
| Depreciation | ,119 | $97$ | 250,859 |  |
| to min | Cr2 | 1 |  |  |
| op. \& other oper taxes |  |  |  |  |
| Pro | $2 \overline{27}$, $98 \overline{6} \overline{6}$ | 160,155 | 150, |  |
| Additional |  |  |  |  |
| Mor prior periods--- | 28,3 68,7 | 24,260 $21 ; 998$ | 1677,7ī |  |
| tinco |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net earns. appl } \\ & \text { common stock } \\ & \text { Pravious surnluc } \end{aligned}$ | 878,72 | 797,705 |  |  |
| Previous surplus- |  |  | $54$ |  |
|  | 63 | \$2,360,143 | 32,274,673 |  |
| \%8, | 475,0 | 4,8 | 476 |  |
|  | \$2,162,73 | \$1,878,72 | 81,797,7 | ,590 |
| standing (no | 474,990 | 475,09 | 77 | 477,020 |
| com. stock (no par)-- | \$1. | 1.1 |  |  |

(The) House of Westmore, Inc. (Calif.)-Stock Offered-
An issue of 25,000 shares of $6 \%$ fully participating cumulative preferred stock was recently offered at par ( $\$ 5$ per share) only to persons resident within the State of California. by Crowell, Weedon \& Co., Los Angeles.
The House of Westmore, Inc., was incorporated in California April 11, 19fice, and is engaged in the beauty salon, hair and wig business, with
orfes and salon at 6638 sunset Blv., Hollywood, Calif. Company proposes to enlarge its scope of operations to include 'the manufacturing
and distributing of cosmetics. It is the present intention of the company and engasergin the production of comseticc reselating to make up, based on
and designed for the correct manner of applying make-up for street and evening wear.
The company since its inception on March 11, 1935, has been closely itentified with the motion picture industry. The company has secured
the greater portion of rental hairgoods business in major motion picture studios. the 913 months of operations from the inception of the company
on March $11 / 1935$, to the close of that year, the company reported net on March 1,193 , to the close of that year, the compary reported nett
earnings of \$6,863, equal to $21 \%$ on all outstanding capital stock as of
the close oo the year.
 Six months dividend requirements on the 32,003 maximum number of shares of $\$ 5$ par value $6 \%$ participating cumulative preferred stock to be outstanding upon completion of this offering total \$4,800. of $6 \%$ preferred stock ( 810 par). of which 2,980 shares were outstanding,
and 25,000 shares of common stock (no par), of which 5,960 shares were outstanding.
Pursuant
Pursuant to action of the stockholders at a special meeting on Aug. 7 ,
1936, the articles of incorporation were amended to provide for an authorized
 ferred stock and 50,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common stock.
Giving effect to the completion of the financing covered by this offering Giving effect to the completion of the financing covered by this offering
and to the shares of new stock to be exchanged for old stock, the capital
structure of the company will consist of the following structure of the company will consist of the following:
 a 25,000 to be fered to the public and the balance rhs. b50,000 shs. a 25,000 to be offered to the public and the balance represents the maxistock in the following ratios: Two shares of newt \$5 parred value preferred stock for each one share of present $\$ 10$ par value preferred; a maximum
of 447 shares of new preferred shares to be issued to holders of present of 47 shares of new prefrred shares to be issued to hoiders of present
preferred in payment of accumulated and unpaid dividends (maximum
aggregate cumulated dividends, $\$ 2,235$ ) : one share of new preferred stock pageregate cumulated divididends, s.2,235); one share of now preferred stock
for each 10 shares of present no par value (stated value \$0.50) common stock. for each 10 shares of present no par value (stated value $\$ 0.50$ ) common stock. to Ern and Perc Westmore in payment of advances to the company and
for tradename, contracts with the company, probable royalties, and past services without remuneration.
It is estimated that the net proceeds to the company from the sale of aggregate $\$ 10,000$. Compart proposes to apply such proceeds to whe
purchase or rental of purchase or rental of cosmetic plant and to the purchase of plant equip-
ment; to provide additional working capital for the manufacture of cosmetics; to alleviate current obligations; and for other appropriate corporate purposes.
Household Finance Corp.-Recapitalization PlanWhich it deems advisable in order properly to finance expansion of the
 separate steps: separate steps:
(1) A meeting of stockholders of all three classes on Dec. 11, at which
necessary changes in the certificate of incorporation will be submitted for approval.
(2) Upon approval of the proposed amendments, then, as soon as can be arranged. a program having as objectives the retirement of the participat-
ing preference stock, the substitution of a simple preferred stock, and the creation of one class of common stock. While the exact procedure to bee
followed cannot now be determined, the present plan would consist of (a) an offer to particicipating preferences stockholders too exchange theirs sto ock
for other securities of the company: $b$ ) thereafter the redemption for cash for other securities of the company; (b) thereafter the redemption for cash
fot the call price of any unexchanged participating preference stock; (c) the at the call price of any unexchanged participating prefer
sale of new preferred stock to provide additional capital. An explanation of the principal features and purposes of the plan, as
outlined in a circular letter to stockholders by B. E. Henderson, President, follows
Merger of the Class A and Class B Common Stocks into One Class of Common
The company now has outstanding 249,663 shares of class A and 352,011 shares of class $B$ common stocks which have substantially identical rights in dividends, assets and voting power. The class B stock is subject to pany may at its option repurchase class B shares at an appraised value. not exceeding book value calculated without including goodwill, upon cersell or transfer shares; (b) if the sharehoider, being an emploryee, agent,
officer or director, casses to be such: (c) if the shareholder dies. These restricitions are typical a tuributes of a, privately-owned corporation. They
were tresent in similar form in the securities of predecessor organizations. were present in similar form in the securities of predecessor organizations.
These restricted securities have been treated largely as management and These restricter securities have been treated pension medium
In 1928, when the company first entered the public investment market by selling its participating preference stock, the original common stock,
all of which was then subject to restrictions, was divided into class A and class B in order to provide en unrestricted common stock suitable for public
clannershi into which the preference stock might be convertible. In 1929 ownership into which the preference stock might be convertible. In 1929
and thereafter additional amounts of participating prefernce and class A 1932 there was a share-for-share exchange of class A stock for $10 \%$ of the outstanding class B stock. In May, 1936 , 125,000 shares of class A com-
mon stock were sold to the public. This stock was sold by members of the
five families with the largest stockholdings in order to remove the company
 shares of this stock were made availanhle for sale by exchanging class $\mathbf{B}$ for
class A shares, share for share. There has been an increasing participaclass A shares, share for share. There has been an increasing participa-
tion by the public in the ownership of the company through class A and
participating preference sotcks. The
stock is shown by the following table:

Restricted common stock (now class B common,
at $\$ 25$ stated value) Class A comed van stock, at $\$ 2 \overline{2} \overline{5}$ stated value-.....-
Participating preference stock, $\$ 50$ par value-.-

Dec.31,'27 Sept. $30,{ }^{\prime} 36$ $\$ 9,037,900$
None
Ne

Total -
 Stockholders' attention is directed further to the present holdings of
class $B$ stock. the manner of its acquisition and the interest of the management group, including directors, in this class of stock.
Class shares and the similarly restricted securitie
have always been sold at their current books value, calculated without including goodwill. sook Book value hars not fluctuated widely and has grad-
ually increased from $\$ 28.15$ per share on Jan. 1,129 to $\$ 38$. 96 on ually increased from $\$ 28.15$ per share on Jan. 1, 1929 to $\$ 38.96$ on Nov. 1 , employees and executives under restrictions on its sale and transfor. The resulting participation in the company's ownership by those actively engarded as a principal factor in the company's growth, stability and earning
capacity. For the past 18 years employees and executives (including officer capacity. For the past 18 years employees and executives ingluding officers
and directors) have considered the privilege of purchasing such stock to be a part of their compensation.
On the death of the founder
class B stock descended to his heirs. business in 1927 certain blocks of blocks, practically all class $B$ stock is now held by those active in the comlocks, practically al class B stock is now held by those active in the com-
pany's affairs and by retired employees and their heirs. Of the 352,011
class B shares outstanding on Nov. $1,1936,69,461$ shares or $19.7 \%$ are employees and executives, some of of whom are also officers; 29,047 shares or $8.2 \%$ are held by ex-employees and their heirs; 158,124 shares or $45 \%$, are of benefit to the company; The largest block, 110,000 shares, is bene-
ficially owned by the founder's widow but held of record by trustees, one of whom is a director. The next largest block, 21,493 shares, is owned by
he founder's sister. 19,349 shares are held by 18 retired employees and heirs of deceased employees urder special contracts permitting the company to repurchase the shares at will; under the plan these special contracts would be canceled.
During the past
During the past four years 36,208 shares of class $B$ stock have been sold 7 officers (6 full-time employees and 1 director of a subsidiary); 3,454 shares to 1 director (President and General Manager, following elevation to those pany's affairs
The restricted stock is a holdover from the close corporation period of the company's history and no longer appropriate for this company. The y a more simple and standardized "employee and management stock pur chase plan' utilizing a listed common stock. The board considers that this in the proper time to eliminate the restricted class $B$ common stock. common stockholder desires or intends to sell any of his shares. The plan is, to eliminate the restrictions and the designations "class A", and "class B" and thus make the two classes of common stock identical will be entitled to receive new certificates, share for share. The company will apply to the New York Stock Exchange for listing of the new common stock. It is expected that listing will follow immediately on merger of the
two classes. There will result an increase in the number of listed shares of common stock. Stock Purchase Plan
Upon the elimination of the restricted class of common stock, the board deems it essential to provide a substitute "stock purchase plan" in order to
continue the benefits heretofore derived from employee stock ownership but without the complications resulting from a separate class of stock. The present scope of corporate operations makes desirable a plan which will permit limited amounts of the common stock to be disposed of at prices
below the then current market to valued employees and executives (inctuding officers and directors) and to others of benefit to the company, To fulfill these ends, the board recommends an amendment to the certif cate of incorporation permitting 120,000 shares of the new commion
stock to be sold in the discretion of the board to the classes of persons above mentioned, subject to the limitations that sales cannot be made at less than book value nor exceed 20,000 shares in any 12 consecutive calendar months. Authorized Amount of Commm Stocks
The now authorized amount of $1,100,000$ no par common saares ( 580,000 shares of class A and 520,000 shares of class B) was adopted in 1928 , when
the company's business was less than onethird its present size. It is prothe company's business was less than one-third
posed to increase this to $1,600,000$ no par comm
Common stock has never had preemptive rights except in a portion of the
lass A stock authorized in 1928 . At present the issued class A stock has preemptive rights in $239,004.24$ shares of class A stock out of 330,337 un tock which will be unissued under the plan prior to merger of the classe nor in any unissued participating preference stock; the issued class B stock has preemptive rights in $192,214.24$ shares of the said unissued class $A$
stock and has no preemptive rights in the said 167,989 shares of class $B$ stock nor in any unissued participating preference stock. Treating the
wo present classes of common stock as one, out of the 498,326 combined hares which will be unissued under the plan prior $59,321.76$ shares will be free of all preemptive rights.
effect, and, in addition, stockholders would waive preemptive rights in the 120,000 shares of common stock reserved for the stock purchase plan. amount of common stock which is free of preemptive rights be retained in that status, to provide shares for possible use in refunding the participating preference stock, and for use in emergencies or unusual situations where uch stock might be advantageously used for corporate purposes. The emptive rights in $379,321.76$ common shares and common stockholders would have full preemptive rights i
998,326 unissued common shares.

New Preferred Stock-Relation to Participating Preference Stock
The board believes that the outstanding participating preference stock ments the directors will consider what method may best be used to retire the participating preference stock. Several alternative procedures are available.
The present intention of the board, contingent on obtaining a satisfacpating preference stockholders, as soon as may be conveniently arranged, an exchange of new preferred and (or) common shares with a probable exchange attractive. To that end the certificate of incorporation will be amended to authorize a now preferred stock, issuable in series, with certain provisions left open to be specified by the board. This stock cannot be and the authority to issual participating preference stoc has been eliminated been retired If such an exchange offer is made, it would be the intention to redeem at the call price any unexchanged participating preference shares, whereupon tion would be completed. At the first convenient opportunity an amou
would be marketed to provide additional capital.

Redemption and Conversion Features of Participating Preference Stock While the present method of redemption will remain in effect, in order to ticipating preference shares may be also redeemed on any date fixed by the board of directors, at least 30 days prior to a quarterly dividend date, by
dividends at the rate resulting from a $\$ 1$ quarterly dividend on the com-
mon stock). This would permit the participating mon stock). This would permit the participating preference stockholders would also permit issuance of the new preferred stock immediately upon depositing the redemption moneys.
Under the proposed amendments the conversion right of the participating preference stockholders would expire upon a redemption by deposit in
trust. The present conversion right is 1.166 shares of class A common stock for 2 shares of participating preference stock. At the present market and $\$ 70$ per share for class a per share for participating preference stock terminated by the certificate of incorporation on July 1, 1937, appears to terminated by the certificate of in
have no value.-V. 143; p. 3001 .

Humble Oil \& Refining Co.-25-Cent Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 26 to holders of record Nov. 25

Hummel-Ross Fibre Corp.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, both payable Dec. 1 . An extra dividend of 75 cents per share
Hupp Motor Car Corp.-Consolidated Balance Sheet -

| Assets- Sople | $\text { Sept. } 30^{\prime}$ | $\text { ec. }{ }_{\$} 1^{\prime} 35$ | Liabilities- | Sept. | $\text { Dec. } 31$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| x Land, bldgs., ma |  |  | Capital stock | 13,186,280 | 186,2 |
| chinery, \&c..- | 4,107,536 | 4,964,526 | Accounts payable. | 48,481 | 181,35 |
| Investments |  |  | Taxes payable | 233,879 | 214,13 |
| G'dwill, tr. names, |  |  | Amt. owing on re- |  |  |
|  |  |  | purch. of invent. |  |  |
| Cash, U.S.ctis,.\&e | 329,810 | 63,616 | service parts_- | 72,134 | 191,6 |
| Acts. receivable -- | 77,699 | 164,542 | Owing to a former |  |  |
| Adv.pay.,on mat'ls |  |  | officer on settle. |  |  |
| ordered-- at am | 24,357 | 26,135 |  | 8,000 |  |
| realized ther |  |  | Owing to sub. not |  |  |
| in 1936. |  | 179,000 | consolidated | 1,536 |  |
| Inventories | 696,488 | 837,560 | Unearned portion |  |  |
| Cash on depos. |  |  | space rented--- | 28,636 |  |
| closed banks--- | 118,952 | 119,390 | Accruals -..------ | 80,784 | 120,53 |
| Deferred charges.- | 80,797 | 115,167 | Dealers' dep., \&c. | 46,587 | 46,41 |
|  |  |  | Accrued wages --- | 3,872 | a76,125 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus. | 76,125 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8.576,12 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | Deficit. | 8,350,674 | 7,571,189 |

Total_........ $\overline{5,435,642} \overline{6,469,940}$ Total_........ $5,435,642 \quad 6,469,940$ 1935. After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 6,943,510$ in 1936 and $\$ 6,820,317$ in z Investment in subsidiary not consolidated; represents the ownership for a small bank balance and a small amount owing by the parent company a mortgage in the principal amount of $\$ 210,000$, which matured on Jan. 30 1935 and in respect of which the company is in default. Hupp Motor Car Motor Cr Corp was lessee of the property under a 20 -year lease dated Aug. 1,1930 , the rental payable being $\$ 32,000$ per annum plus property taxes. As of Jan. 28, 1935 the lease was canceled by mutual agreement between Hupp Motor Car Corp. and the Commonwealth Alcorn Co. The ance by Hupp Mor, Mar Comm. of the original terms of the lease. During
the year 1935 a cash dividend of $\$ 18,000$ was received by the parent com pany from the Commonwealth Ascorn 10.500 shares of capital stock of the company acquired during the year 1935.
The earnings for 3 and 9 months ended Sept. 30 were published in V. 143 p. 3149 .

Illinois Central RR.-Would Borrow $\$ 10,000,000-$ The company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for
permission to borrow $\$ 10,000,000$ from the Reconstruction Finance Cor-
poration. The road wishes the money by next May 31 and will use it to meet, in part, maturity of $\$ 12,500,000$ of its 3 -year $6 \%$ notes.
The road already owes approximately $\$ 25,195,000$ to RFC.-V. 143. p. 2843 .

Illinois Power \& Light Corp.-Earnings-
 Note-No allowance has been made for the 9 months ended Sept. 30, 1936 Note-No allowance has been made for the 9 months ended Sept. 30, 1936
for Federal surtax on undistributed income.-V. 142, p. 2669.
Independent (Subway) System of N. Y. City-Earns.-

 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Net income } \\ -\mathrm{V} .143, \text { p. } 2843 . \cdots & \$ 194,086 & \$ 167,781 \\ \$ 375,282 & \$ 38,143\end{array}$

Indian Refining Co.-Preferred Dividend Arrears Cleared -Common Dividend -
Solely to avoid the Federal undistributed profits tax, the directors on
Nov. 17 , pursuant to express authorization by the stockholders, have declared the following dividends: The accumulated dividends on the pref. stock ( $\$ 43.75$ per share), have
been declared payable in cash on Dec. 2 to holders of record on Nov. 27. There are 126 shares outstanding. payable to holders of record on Nov. 27,1936 by means of interest bearing dividend notes. Such notes will be payable on or before Dec. 1,1941 and
will bear interest at $5 \%$ per annum payable at maturity. The company will bear interest at $5 \%$ per annum payable at maturity. The company
reserves the right to redeem and pay off all of said notes on the first day of any quarter.
This will be the first distribution on the common stock since December
1920 .-V. 143 , p. 3002 .

Insurance Investors Fund, Inc.-Registers with SECInternational Business Machines Corp.-Regular Cash Dividend-Stock Dividend-
The directors on Nov. 17 declared the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 21 to holders narly have been paid on Jan. 10, 1937 . The directors at the same time doclared dividend of $5 \%$ deliverable The directors at the same time dectared a stact cable, to holders of record
Maril 1, 1937 or as soon thereafter as pratica 1937 . A stock dividend of $3 \%$ was paid on Feb. 10,1936 . Jan. 10, $1935,2 \%$ was paid, and on Jan. 11,1 1932, Jan. 10,1931, and
Jan. 10,1930 , stock dividends of $5 \%$ were distributed.-V. 143, p. 2843.

International Mining Corp.-Registers with $S E C-$
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 3149 .
International Power Securities Corp.-Accum. Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 4$ per share on account of
accumulations on the no par $\$ 6$ cumulative preferred series A stock, payaccumulations on the no par $\$ 6$ cumulative preferred series A stock, pay-
able Deci 15 to holders of record Dec. 1 . This compares with $\$ 4$ paid on
June 20, iast, $\$ 3$ paid on Dec. 30,1935 ; $\$ 2$ on June 15, 1935; $\$ 3$ on Dec. 31 . June 20 , last, $\$ 3$ paid on Dec. 30,$1935 ; ~ \$ 2$
1934; on June 15,$1935 ; \$ 3$ on Dune 15,$1934 ; \$ 3$ on Dec. 15,1933 and $\$ 2$ on June 15, 1933.

International Paper \& Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
[Excluding International Hydro-Electric System \& Subs.] Period End. Sept. 30-1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1935

 Profit_-
Int. on funded debt-...
Int. on other debt. Int. on ot or der debt--:Amort.of debt d

Prov. for income taxess-1.
Prov for Fed. undistributed profits tad.
Divs, acer. but not being currently paid on pref.
stocks of subsidiaries.

171,653 $\qquad$ 520,311
Net profit_-.-.....- $\$ 1,285,463$ loss $\$ 901,636 \quad \overline{\$ 1,548,00610 s s \$ 2836047}$ Noti-In the above figures for 1935 certain items amounting to $\$ 152,688$
for the quarter and $\$ 449,242$ for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1935, For the quarter and included under selling expenses, whereas in 1936 the corresponding items are deducted from grosss sales. This chang change in classification does
not affect the net results.-V. 143 , p. 2524 .

International Salt Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share in
 capital stock. no par valu
Dec. 1.-V. i43, p. 2212.

International Shoe Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors on Nov. 18 declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payabin quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on Oct. 1 , last.

Bonus to Employees-
Employees with continuous service from Jan. 1, 1936, through Nov. 30 will receive an extra week's pay with maximum iimit or os $\$ 50$. Payment will
approximate $\$ 600,000$ and is applicable to all employees with exception

Interstate Bond Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 133, p. 3263.
Investment Corp. of Philadelphia-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in
ddition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common
stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. stock, no par value, both payabie Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec.
A similiar extra was paid on Sept. 15 and June 11 last, and extras of 25
cents per share were distributed in each of the five preceding quarters. cestsinar extra whare w
C. $143, \mathrm{p} .1402$.


Note-The above figures are in net tons.-V. 143, p. 3150 .
Jantzen Knitting Mills of Canada, Ltd.-EarningsYears Ended July 31Sales.
Cost of sales
Warehouse and shipping expense

 $\begin{array}{r}1936 \\ \$ 252,545 \\ 172,464 \\ 9,479 \\ 69,833 \\ 123 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 $x$ After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 3,000$ in 1936 and $\$ 3,039$ in 1935.-y After reserve f
1935.-V. 141, p. 2590 .

## Jeannette Glass Co.-Earnings-

Earnings for 4 Months Ended July 31, 1936
Net income after depreciation, int., Fed. \& State income taxes_-. $\$ 49,617$ Earnings per share

Kalamazoo Stove Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1935 Net profit after apprec.,
Fed. inc. taxes, \&c
N
N $\begin{array}{ccrrr}\text { Earns. per share on 300,- } & \$ 1.13 & \$ 0.41 & \$ 1,92 & \$ 0.80\end{array}$ x Before Federal surtax on undistributed profits.
The 12 months ended Sept. 30,1936 , net profit was $\$ 1128026$ fiter taxes and charges, equal to $\$ 3.76$ a share, compared with $\$ 491,924$ or $\$ 1.64$ a share in 12 months ended Sept. 30,1935 .
Current assets as of Sept. 30 , 1936 , including $\$ 551,607$ cash, amounted $\$ 91,283$, current assets of $\$ 2,772,327$ and current liabilities of $\$ 509,915$ on Sept. 30, 1935 .
Surplus on Sept. 30,1936 was $\$ 1,885,527$ against $\$ 1,350,494$ on Sept.
30, 1936.-V. 143, p. 2056 .

Jewel Tea Co., Inc.-Special Dividend-
The directors on Nov. 12 declared a special dividend of $\$ 2$ per share in addition to the 3 tht regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on, the common stock, no par value,
Dec. 7 . An extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was paid on Dec. $23,1935$. See "Industrial Number" of "Railway \& Industrial Compendium" for
detailed dividend record. Sales 4 Weeks Ended-


Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
April
May
June
July
Aug.
Sept
Oct
Oct
Ot
$-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .2682$.




Kansas City Southern Ry.-Earnings-
 Net rev. from ry. opers.

## Net oper. incom

Katz Drug Co.-Application Approved-
The Chicago Stock Exchange has approved the application of the com-
pany to list 264,000 addtitional shares of common stock, $\$ 1$ par.-V. 143 , p. 2844 .

Kelley Island Lime \& Transport Co.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1 . An extra dividend of five cents in addition to a quarterly dividend of 25 cents
per share was paid on Sept. 30 , last; dividends of 20 cents per share were per share was of the four preceding quarters; 15 cents paid pach three months
from April 1,1934 , to July 1,1935 , incl.; none from April 1, 1933 to Jan. 2 ,


143, p. 2057.
Kelvinator Corp.-Voting Date for Merger Set-
See Nash Motors Co. below.
Earnings for Ten Months Ended July 31, 1936
deprec., interest and Federal income taxes
Net profit after aeprec.,interest and ederal income taxes.....- $\$ 1,478,084$ Earnings per share
$-\mathrm{V} .143 . \mathrm{p} .2844$.
Kendall Co.-Acquisition-
The company has purchased all the capital stock of Pelzer Mills, a South Carolina corporation recently organized to take over properties and carry on business of Pelzer Manufacturing Oo, operating cotton mills in Pelzer,
S. C . V Oting trustees in letter to holders of voting trust certificates of Pelzer Manufacturing io. stater that since Oct. 9 the business assets of the company have been transferred to Pelzer Mills and capital stock of this latter company has been sold. From proceeds of sale a third liquidating
dividend of $\$ 14$ a share will be paid to holders of certificates of record on Nov. 19. This makes a total of $\$ 36$ paid in liquidation this year and trustees believe further distribution may possibly amount to about $\$ 4$ a share.
Kennecott Copper Corp.-Dividend Increased-
The directors have declared a dividend of 85 cents per share on the This compares with 30 cents paid on sept. 30 and on June 30 last; 25 cents
 June 30,1934 divide
Jan. 21932 when
$-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .2682$.
Key West Electric Co.-EarningsPer. End. Sept. $30-$
Gross earnings Gross earnings
Operation
Maintenance Taxes-
Balance--- $\quad \frac{2,1042}{\$ 2,942}-\frac{1,963}{\$ 1,777}$ Appropriations for retirement reser \$1,777
 Deficit for com divs. \& surplus.

## Kilburn Mills-Earnings-

 $y$ After deducting $\$ 40,000$ for depreciation and $\$ 38,495$ for state and Federal taxes. $\quad$ Comparative Balance Sheet


 Total_........s1,286,185 $\overline{\$ 1,259,015} \quad$ Total_........-. $\overline{\$ 1,286,185} \overline{\$ 1,259,015}$

Kline Brothers Co.-Registers with SEC-

| Kline Brothers Co.- Registers with SEC- |
| :--- |
| See list given on first page of this department.-V. $143, ~ p . ~$ |

Lerner Stores Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 3151.
Los Angeles Gas \& Electric Corp.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended Sept. 30 , 1936 Net income after taxes, appreciation, interest, $\$ 3,626,371 \$ 3,912,389$ -V . 143 , p. 2684
Life Insurance Co. of Virginia-Dividend Raised-
The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share compares with dividends of 70 cents per share previously distributed each three months.-V. 140, p. 1315.
Life Savers Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Period End.Sept. 30- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1 35
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { tarns. per sh. on 350,140 } \\ \text { shs. } \\ \text { (par } \$ 5 \text { ) com. stk. }\end{array} \$ \$ 0.77 & \$ 0.77 & \$ 1.99 \quad \$ 1.95\end{array}$
x Before surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 143, p. 1236.
Koppers Co-- $\$ 25,000,000$ Bonds Offered-Mellon Securities Corp., Edward B. Smith \& Co., the First Boston Corp., Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc., Blyth \& Co., Inc., Bonbright \& Co., Inc., Kidder, Peabody \& Co. and Lee Higginson Corp. on Nov. 18 offered $\$ 25,000,0001$ st mtge. $\&$ coll. trust bonds, series A, $4 \%$, due Nov. 1, 1951, at 100 and interest.

Dated Nov. 1, 1936; due Nov. 1, 1951. Principal and interest (M. \& N.) trustee or, at, option of holder, at principal office of Bankers 'Trust Co. Co.
teww York, without deduction for Pa. Commonweath or local taxes no.
 tion. Coupon bonds in denom of $\$ 1,000$, registerable as to principal only Redeemable at option of comp any, otherwise than through the sinking
fund, at any time, in whole or in part by lot, on at least 30 days' notice by publication, at the following percentages of the principal amount:
 Sinking Fund-On Sept. 21, 1938, and thereafter on Sept. 21 in each on Sept. 21 in each year to and incl. 'Sept. $21,1951,3 \% \%$, of the agrregate principal amount of series A bonds theretofore issued, payable atoption
of company in cash and (or) bonds to be valued at prices paid therefor. but not in excess of the applicable call price for the sinking fund, exclusive of accrued interest), any cash paid into the sinking fund to be applied
by the corporate trustee to the redemption of series A bonds. Such
sinking least $40 \%$ of the original issue of bonds by maturity. Proceeds from the release of property may, at the option of the company, be added to the sinking fund. Redeemable by lot through the sinking fund on Nov. 1 at the Yollowing percentages of the principal amount: On or before Nov 1 i,


Listing-Company will make application in due course for the listing
of uhese series A bonds on the New York Stock Exchange and their registration under
$P$ urpose-Company will apply net proceeds of the issue substantially as (1) Too redeem on or before Jan. 1, 1937, \$17,746,000 sinking fund $51 / 2 \%$ debenture gold bonds (the remainder of
$\$ 966.000$ or such issue to be redeemed with other funds now in the hands of the trustee for such purpose) at
$1031 / y_{2} \%$ exclusive of interest accrued to the date of (2) To retire notes payable by the compan

18,367,110 (2) To Guaranty Trust Co, New York (proceeds of o Guaranty Trust Co.i New York (proceeds of
Which were to purchase, in 1955, bonds of
Koppers Products. Co. a wholly owned subWere used to purchase, in 1935, bonds of Koppers Products Oo., a wholly owned subsidiary) at 100 ,
which will require the sum of
(c) To Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh (proceeds of which
$2,000,000$ were used for general corporate purposes) at 100, $1,000,000$
$1,034,790$

 Capitalization-onds, series A, $4 \%$, due Nov. 1,1951 , and the application
\& coly. trust boun of the proceeds thereof, the outstanding capitalization (incl. Wholly owned
subsidiaries) as of June 30 , 1936 , but reflecting the present financing, will ee as follows:
1st mtge. \& coll. trust bonds, series A, 4\%, due Nov. 1, 1951_a_ $\$ 25,000,000$ $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock (\$100 par) authorized and outstanding)-- $20,000,000$ shan stock (no pari) (authorized and outstanding, 100,000
 mtge. \& coll. trust bonds which may be outstanding thereunder at any does not limit the principal amount of the 1st mtge. \& coll. trust bonds, series A, $4 \%$, due Nov. 1 , 1951, which may be outstanding thereunder, bas thethrinized, is $\$ 25,000,000$.
Trust Co. of Pittsburgh $\$ 500$ company borrowed $\$ 1,600,000$ from Union $\$ 450,000$ from Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, and $\$ 450,000$ from Bankers Trust Co, New York. Each loan will mature one-fifth on or and is evidenced by five erial promissory notes executed bating with company.
 per annum. The notes are not secured and har of the company's certificate c May be issued subject to Article Fourth of the company's certificate
of incorporation.
d Reduced from 850,000 shares authorized and 807,091 shares outd Reduced from 850,000 shares authorized and 807,091 shares out-
standing on Sept. $30,1936.4$

Pro Forma Statement of Earnings (Including Subsidiaries)
 Net sales of products \& Cost of sales, oper. and
expenses, maint. and
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { general taxes----...- } & 23,780,159 & 28,542,197 & 29,071,838 & 30,209,002\end{array}$

| Profit from operations, |
| :---: |
| before depreciation. |
| $\$ 2,450,280$ | | Other income---------- |
| :---: |
| Gross income |
| $\$ 4,109,197$ |
|  |


 x Before interest, amortization of debt discount and expense, \&c.., and
Federal income taxes of the company, as presently constituted. y of other deduction
The annual interest requirements on the 1 st mtge. \& coll. trust bonds, series A, $4 \%$, due Nov. 1, 19m1, to be outstanding in the principal amount
of $\$ 25,000,000$, will amount to $\$ 1,000,000$. History, and 'Business-Company was in
carried on its businoss under than corporate incorp. in in Dele K poparsare in 11927 . It until Sept. 30, 1936, on which date, by amendment, corporate title was The company is engaged in: (1) The designing, construction, and ment, and miscellaneous structures, (2) the ooperation of by-product coke plants, ano tar refining and distiling plants; (3) the sale or the principal miscellaneous industrial and metallurgical processes; gas to public utilities; ammonium sulphate for use in fertilizers and in the chemical industry;
tar, tar products, and their derivatives as fuel, paving, roofing, wood pre servatives, bricuette-binders, and pitch; benzo, toluol, xylol and other (4) the furnishing of advisory and technical service to manufacturers of coke and gas, and to other industries, and the granting of licenses to use primarily in companies engaged in lines of business related to the business of the company.
The construction business of the company consists primarily in the for unloading and handling coal; for crushing, mixing and charging coal into the by-product coke ovens; for quenching, sizing, storing and handing purifying gas; and for making producer gas, blue gas and carburetted water gas; (3) waterless and water-sealed gas holders; and (4) miscellaneous
The company operates by-product coke plants located in Kearny,
N. J., and in St. Paul, Minn.

The company operates refining, blending, storage and distributing plants and processing of tar produced and purchased.

Balance Sheet June 30, 1936 (Adjusted to Reflect Financing)

nvestments:
To be pled

To be pledged under indenture-_-.-.-...-. $\$ 72,226,777$
to affiliates and listed and unlisted securities..- $9,916,757$
$\$ 82,143,534$
$3,649,205$

$\qquad$ Accounts recei vable, less reserve
Due from affiliates.
Inventories-- --r in progress

Total.
Liabilities-
First mortgage and collateral trust 4s......................... $\$ 25,000,000$
Trade accepts. \& accts. payable, taxes, int., st.,-, accrued liabil.
Reserves -Depreciation..
oferred credits
 Earned surplus
Capital surplus.

$\$ \overline{\$ 128,120,408}$
$\overline{\$ 128,120,408}$ Investment Securities-The investment securities, owned by the company and its consolidated subsidiaries, which will be pledged under the indenture ecuring the bonds to be issued, are as follows

Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates-
Wood Preserving Corp. common (no par)
Montreal Coke \& Manufacturing Co. Montreal Coke \& Manufacturing Co.-
$6 \%$ cum. pref. stock $(\$ 100 \mathrm{par})$... a Common (no par), $\begin{array}{ll}3,749,637 & \text { c2,923,830 } \\ 5,806,580 & \mathbf{c} 2,520,720\end{array}$

 $\overline{\$ 61,053,091} \widehat{\$ 24699,428}$
a Incl. 49,992 shares represented by a stock trust certificate, subject to terms of a voting trust agreement. b Value as appraised by Day \& Zimmermann, inc, enginners. © Quoted value June 30, 1936 . d Quoted
value June 30,1936, of $1,127,882$ shares of Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates common stock (no par), which are owned by Fuel Investment Associates. which quoted values are shown in the above summary, was in excess of the aggregate quoted value at June 30, 1936. f Of the 177,940 shares of
common stock of Brooklyn Union Gas Co., 57,940 shares are owned by Gregory Co. and 50,000 shares are owned by Falmouth Co. All the
capital stock of Gregory Co. and of Falmouth Co., wholly owned subsidiaries of the company, wili be pledged under the indenture. All the capital stock of Koppers Erecting Corp, and of By-Product Coke
Co. of Canada, Ltd., wholly-owned subsidiaries of the company, will be Co. of Canada, Ltd., wholly-owned subsidiaries of the company, will be Underwriters-The names of the several underwriters and the several amounts underwritten by them respectively, are shown below: $\$ 8,000,000$ Edward B. Smith \& Oo.., New York. Pa.


Kidder, Peabody \& Co., New Yor
Lee Higginson Corp, New York--
Field, Glore \& Co., New York.

 Bancamerica-Blair Corp., New York-------
Otis \& Co., Cleveland



Liggett \& Myers Tobacco Co.- $\$ 2$ Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the
common and common B stocks, par $\$ 25$, payable Dec. 18 to holders of record Dec. 3 . The regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share will be paid on these stocks on Dec. 1 , to holders of record Nov. 16 .
An extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share has been paid in March of each year
since and incl. 1925 . The company in 1926 and 1927 also made a stock since and incl. 1925 . The company in 1926 and 1927 also made a stock
distribution of $10 \%$.-V. 143 , p. $1562 ;$ V. 142, p. 790 .

## Lily-Tulip Cup Corp.-Earnings-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Earnings for } 12 \text { Months Ended Sept. } 30,1936 \\
& \text { depreciation, Federal income taxes, \&c. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Net profit after depreciation, Federal income taxes, \&c_-...- $\mathbf{x} \$ 385,245$ $x$ No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.
Note-No comparison is made with the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1935,
due to a change in depreciation policy.-V. $143 ; \mathrm{p} .1236$.

## Locke Steel Chain Co.-Admitted to Listing \& Registra' $n$

 The New York Curb Exchange has admitted the common stock, $\$ 5$ par,to listing and registration.-V. 143 , D. 2684 .

## Loew's, Inc.-\$1 Extra Dividend-

The directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in addistock, no par value both payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 11. extras of 75 cents was paid on Sept. 30 last and on Dec. 31,1935 , and extras of ${ }^{2}$ cents per share were distributed on Dec. 31 , 1934 and on
Dec. 31,1929 , while an extra of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 31,1931 and 1930.
V. 143, p. 1563.
Lone Star Cement Corp.-75-Cent Extra DividendThe directors on Nov. 18 declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share
in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Corp. See V.143, p. 1233 , for detailed dividend record of latter company.
(P.) Lorillard Co.-To Pay 30-Cent Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 30 cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common
stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1 .
An extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was paid on Jan. 2,1935 . V. 142, p. 1992

Louisiana \& Arkansas Ry.-Operation, \&c.The Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 12 issued a certificate (1) Authorizing the company to construct a connecting track between its Torras, 0.3 mile, in Pointer Coupeo Parish; (2) to to operate, under trackage rights, over the Ferriday branch of the Texas \& Pacific from the proposed
connecting track to Lobdell, approximately
48 tracks on approaches and a aridgreximately troped to miles, and thence over
touisiana across the Mississippid River to a the state of Louisiana across the Mississippid River to a a point 2.7 miles north of Baton
Rouge on the applicant's existing line east of the river, approximately Rouge on the applicant's existing line east of the river, approximately
8.9 miles, all in Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, and East Baton Rouge parishess, and (3) vermitting it to abandon approximately nine miles of its main line extending (a) trom the proposed connection near Torras to
the west bank of the Mississippi River; (b) from the east bank of the river to a point of connection between Angola and Tunica with tracks owned by
 between Filston and Angola, connecting those segmonts, approximately
7 , ooo feet, in Pointe Coupea and West Feliciana parishes; all in the State
of Louisiana.-V.
Louisiana Land \& Exploration Co.-Earnings-
Net oil \& gas royaltinies ingor 3 Months Ended Sept. 30 , 1936
 Oper., geophysical \& admin. exps., lease rentals, taxes, leases
abandoned, \&callon




## Lynch Corp.-Earnings -

 x No mention was made of any provision for Federal surtax on undis-
tributed profits.--V. 143, p. 593 .
(Warren) McArthur Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Macfadden Publications, Inc.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on a account of
accumulations on the $\$ 6$ cum. pref. stock no par value, payable Dec, 10
 and Jan, 15 last, July 15 and Jan. 15 , 1935, and on July 10,1934, this
latter payment beeng the erist made since Jon. 22, 1932, when a regular解的 of the distributed. 10 dividend will amount to $\$ 12$ per share. -V . 142, p. 4024 .
McKeesport Tin Plate Co.-To Pay $\$ 1$ DividendTivieend oo $\$ 1$ per share on meeting held Nov 13 declared an unclassified Dec. 8 to holders of record Nov. 25 . An extran dividend of 55 cents pare
share was paid on Aren share was paid on April 1, and Jan. 2 . last. Regular quarterry dividend of
$\$ 1$ per share was distributed on Oct.
MacKinnon Steel Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-

| Years End. July 31- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| duction of income tax- | \$10,943 | \$13,398 | \$2,252 | \$25,073 |
| Income from investm'ts_ | Cr5.467 | ${ }_{C r 5} \mathbf{C r 5 , 9 1 7}$ | Cr850 |  |
| Res. previously provided agst. inventories, not |  |  |  |  |
| now required--- | Cr10,000 | Cr10,000 |  |  |
| machinery, \&c-.. | 10,000 | 10,00 | See a | See b |
| Interest on bank loans: | 490 |  |  |  |
| Directors' fees. | 875 | 825 | 925 |  |
| Net loss. | \$6,841 | \$6,313 | \$2,327 | \$25,073 |
| previous year- | loss4,785 | 1,528 | 3,856 | 42,054 |
| Totald | \$11,626 | \$4,785 | sur\$1,529 | su |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Sursis29 | sur\$3,855 |

a Depreciation of $\$ 10,000$ was provided by a transer from surpus
arising from redemption of prefrres stock at a discount.
a provided for by transfer of preferred stock at a discount. b Depreciation
of preferred stock at a discount.


- Represented by 12,000 common shares without nominal or par val
-V. $141, \mathrm{p}$. 3076 .
Madison Square Garden Corp.-Options Exercised-

The company Square Garified the New York. - Otock Exchange that the option granted to certain employees on a ablock of 20,000 shares of the capital stock
of the orporaion has obeen exercised in full and the shares delivered there-
under, and that the corporation now has no stock under otpion. $V$. 143 , under, an
p. 3152 .
Mahoning Coal RR. Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. $30-1936-3$ Mos.-1935 $\quad$ 1936-9 Mos.-1935
Income from lease of road and equipment.-.
other income.........

Interest charges-......--
Other deductions.......
Net income-
Net income after
on pref. stock

## Mangel Stores Corp.-Recapitalization Plan Voted-

 The company's plan of recapitalization was approved on Nov. 12 by the holders of preferred and common stock. Under it the company willretire back dividends of $\$ 39$ a share on the preferred stock, will wipe out sinking fund arrears, eliminate the capital deficit and place the company in a position to pay, dividends.
into one share will exchange each share of $61 / 2 \%$ preferred $\$ 100$-par stock into one share of new $\$ 5$ cumulative no par preferred stock, convertible
into six shares of common stock, and in addition three shares of new com-
mon and $\$ 5$ in cash, payable as a cash dividend on the old stock before conThe New York Curb Exchange will list 17,500 shares of $\$ 5$ convertible pref. stock, no par, and 52,500 shares of common stock, $\$ 1$ par, on official and will list 125,000 shares of common stock, $\$ 1$ par, on official notice of issuance in substitution for an equivalent number of shares of common stock, no par. The Exchange will also list 105,000 additional s.
common stock, $\$ 1$ par, upon notice of issuance.-V. 143, p. 2848 .

Manhattan Ry. Co.-Consol. Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1936








 $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Int. \& penaities accruld un- } & 886,604 \\ \text { paid taxes and rentals...- } & 8,555,508 \\ \text { Taxes payable- } \\ \text { Interest }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Interest acerued on bonds--.- } & 1,326,267 \\ \text { Man. Ry, modified stock- } & 3,096,940\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cc}\text { holders divs. accrued-e-er } & 3,096,940 \\ \text { Ma. Ry. } 7 \% \text { stockholders } & 1,294,423\end{array}$ | Special deposit \& int. acte., | 275,095 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Central Hanover Bank.-.- | $\mathbf{5 , 8 0 4 , 7 2 2}$ |

 a Award U.S. Supreme Court, 42d Street spur. b Insurance 38th Str
fire. c Special deposit Hanover Bank \& Trust Co.-V. 143, p. 3004.

Maracaibo Oil Exploration Corp.-Earnings-Periods-
Profit after
Periods-
Profit after ordinary taxes, depreciation, depletion,
$\&$ c., but before Federal income taxes
3 Mos. End. 9 Mos. End.
Sept. $30, ' 36$ Sept. $30,{ }^{\prime} 36$ - \&c. but before Federal income taxes_----. $\quad \$ 1,875 \quad \$ 8,713$

Marshall Field \& Co.-To Readjust Debt and Capital Structure-
Plans for readjusting the debt and capital structure of the company,
involving refunding of its long-term obligations, the exchange of its $7 \%$ involving refunding of its long-term obligations, the exchange of its $7 \%$ stock, and payment of a cash dividend of $\$ 11.50$ on the present pref. shares, were announced Nov. 19 following a meeting of the board of directors.
As immediate steps, the board voted to recommend to stockholders the As immediate steps, the board voted to recommend to stockholders the
adoption of a plan for readjusting the capital stock and to call the $41 / 2 \%$ adoption of a plan for readjusting the capital stock and to call the $41 / 2 \%$
debenture bonds of the company now outstanding in the amount of debenture
$\$ 7,986,500$
$\$ 7,986,500$.
staid: "We have issued after the meeting, James O. McKinsey, chairman, obligations. As a result of this other than current payables, will amount to $\$ 19,000,000$, consisting of a $\$ 5,000,000$ bank loan maturing serially at the rate of $\$ 1,000,000$ annually
for five years, and $\$ 14,000,000$ first mortgage bonds maturing serially at for five years, and $\$ 14,000,000$ first mortgage bonds maturing serially at
the rate of $\$ 1,000,000$ annually after five years. The rate of interest on the rate of $\$ 1,000,000$ annually after five years. The rate of interest on
this debt varies from $11 / \%$ to $4 \%$ with the average rate during the next
five years of approximately $31 / 2 \%$. This compares with a total debt of five years of approximately $31 / 1 \%$. This compares with a total debt of
$\$ 23,799,500$ on Dec. 31,1935 which consisted of $\$ 15,200,0005 \%$ first
 compared with 1936 of approximately $\$ 481,000$. The yearly amortization charge is reduced from $\$$ of the $\$ 14,000,000$ irst mortgage bonds, $\$ 10,000,000$ are to be issued
to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co as previously announced. to "The company now has outstanding 296,190 shares of $7 \%$ cumulative
preferred stock callable at 120 , and $1,384,722$ shares of common stock. On preferred stock callable at 120, and $1,384,722$ shares of common stock. On Sept. 30,1936, the accumulated avare or a total of $\$ 9,329,95$.
$\$ 31.50$ a share
Regarding the plan for reorganizing
continues: "The program approved by the board provides, for the ptatement of a cash dividend on the present preferred stock of $\$ 11.50$ a share, and
thereafter to exchange for each share theted dividends one share each share of present pref. and unpaid accumushare of common stock. of $6 \%$ cumulative pref. stock and fivesixths of a vertible for 10 years at the option of the holder into common stock at the ing "When this program is accomplished, the company will have outstanding 296,190 shares of $6 \%$ pref. stock, and $1,631,547$ shares of common stock. The adoption of this plan ,will reduce the dividend requirements on
pref. stock by $\$ 296,190$ a year." pref. stock by $\$ 296,190$ a year." 143, p. 2998.

## Martin-Parry Corp.-Earnings-

| Years End. Aug. 31Net sales. | 1936 | 193 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$86,954 | \$201,125 |  | ,06 |
| Cost of goods sold, sell., admin. \& gen. expense | 32 | 332,724 | 7,667 | 239,927 |
| Net operati | \$157,778 | \$131,599 | 5,593 | 6,8 |
|  | 2,50 | , | 11 | 1.6 |
| Total loss <br> Int. \& miscell. charges - | \$155,27 | 3, |  | 5,257 |
|  | 4,53 | 6,0 | 5,078 |  |
| Operating loss | \$159,815 | \$129,763 \$68 | ,883 | 16,084 |
| Comparative Balance Sheet Aug. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- <br> $y$ Land, buildings, equipment, \&c. $\qquad$ | 1935 | Liabilities- | 1936 |  |
|  |  | $\times$ Capital stock_-- ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
|  | \$751,597 | Accounts payable- Accrd. | 18,161 5,935 | 3,391 |
| Misc. investments | 242 | Mtge.pay. (curr.) | 30,000 |  |
| Accts. receivable.Inventories | 20,629 | Mtge. pay. (non- |  |  |
|  | 34,444 | current) | 318,000 |  |
| Prepaid expenses.- <br> Treasury stock | 6,313 | Deficit (earned) -- | 251,002 | 18,150 |
|  | 44,577 |  |  |  |

Total_.......... $\overline{\$ 1,121,093} \overline{\$ 898,016}$ Total_......-. $\$ \overline{\$ 1,121,093}$ $x$ Represented by 125,000 shares no par value. y After deducting reserve
for depreciation of $\$ 535,674$ in 1936 and $\$ 505,460$ in 1935. V. 143, p. 1237.

Masonite Corp.-Lisitng of Stock-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 533,378 shares of common stock (no par) and 42,670 shares of common stock (no
par), upon official notice of issuance in conversion of series A pref. stock, par, upon official notice of issuance in conversion of series A pref. stock
making the total amount applied for 576,048 shares of common stock.-
V. 143, p. 2849 . V. 143, p. 2849.

Mayflower Associates, Inc.-To Liquidate-
The directors, at a special meeting Nov. 16 , decided to recommend to stockholders the dissolution and complete liquidation of the company,
The stockholders will vote Dec. 9 on approving the liquidation. John The stockholders win vote Jec.
Lloyd Anner Jr., Sec. in letter to stockholders states:
ainhis decision has been reached only after a thorough review of the This decision has been reached only after a thorough review of the
purposes for which we were organized and after thoughtful consideration of "your best interests. for the development of natural resources and new business enterprises. We felt that an opportunity existed, through the joint employment of funds,
which was unavailable to any of us acting individually. We believed that, which was unavailable to any of us acting individually. We believed that,
under proper management, and with funds available for necessary explora-
tion, experiments, researches and surveys, we could enter into long-term ventures, possess adequate capital to carry them on until they became self-
sustaining, minimize our risks and, by balancing our aggregate profits and losses over a period of years, earn a reasonable return.年 "Over the period of company's existence, it has met with gratifying equalize, over a period of several years, the fluctuating profits and losses of your various ventures. During depression years, when your needs were
doubtless greatest, you received reasonable annual distributions, even though unjustified ofy earnings.
during a 12 months' period. The successful realization of its operations requires the averaging of profits and losses over a period of years, and a substantial portion of the profits of one year must be available to absorb
losses of other years. Sound business judgent does not permit the annual distribution of all earnings. It is the opinion of directors that, under existing tax laws, we cannot achieve the purposes for chich the company was organized, and that your interests are better served if your pro rata share The plan of dissolution and complete liquidation provides:
The directors and officers shall proceed to effect a dissolution of Associates and the distribution of all its assets in complete liquidation thereof There shall be a series of distributions in complete liquidation of Associates and in complete cancellation of all its stock. The initial distribution
shall be made, if possible, prior to Dec. 31,1936 . The period of liquidation shall be made, if possible, prior to Dec. 31, 1936. The period of liquidation
shall not exceed that which, in the judgment of the directors, is necessary to wind up the affairs of the corporation. In any event, the transfer of all the property of Associates under the liquidation shall be completed prior A large part of the assets of Associates consists of common stocks. This plan contemplates the distribution in kind of a substantial portion of these
stocks to the stockholders. Each stockholder entitled to distributions in liquidation shall receive a pro rata interest in the stocks so distributed . tributions, it is contemplated that First National Bank of Jersey City will be designated as depositary to receive the distributions on behalf of the
stockholders, except that cash distributions may be distributed directly stockholders, except that cash distributions may be distributed directly
to the stockholders. There shall be carried on temporarily such unfinished activities as, in the judgment of the directors, may require gradual settlement, winding up. or closing.

Estimate of "Net Asset Value"
As of the close of business on Nov. 13, 1936, there were 227,000 net
outstanding shares, and it is estimated that the "net asset value" on such date was approximately $\$ 77.40$ per share. mo If the plan of dissolution and complete liquidation is approved, it is
probable that the initial distribution in liquidation will include some cash probable that the initial distribution in in
and some or all of the following securities:
6,000 American Republics Corp.
4,000 Borg-Warner Corp.
10,000 Chrysler Corp.
10,000 Chrysler Corp.
8,000 Deere \& Co.
${ }_{22,000}^{20,000}$ General Motors Corp.
22,000 Hazeltine Corp.
6,000 International Harvester
6,000 International Harvester Co.
6,000 Internat. Nickel Co.of Can., Ltd.
4,000 Kalamazoo Stove Co.
6,000 Internat. Nic
4,000 Kalamazo
10,000 Loew's, Inc.

$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 6,000 } \\ & 10,000 \\ & \text { Potash Co } \\ & 140\end{aligned}\right.$
10,000 Potash Co. of America, pre
14,000 Pure Oil Co.
10,000 Sears, Roebuck \& Co.
20,000 Servel, Inc.
8,000 Simmons Co
8,000
12,000
Simmons Co.
10,000
Stangel, May
Stand Oll Sorn Co., Inc.

Earnings Statement for Period Jan. 1, 1936-Nov. 13, 1936
Net income for period.-
Previous earned surplus $\$ 315,387$
766,013

Earned surplus Nov. 13, 1936 $\qquad$ $\$ 329,617$
Balance Sheet at Nov. 13, 1936


Master Electric Co.-Shipments-
The company reports October shipments of $\$ 331,797$, largest of any month in the company's history. This is more than $75 \%$ in excess of ceived were $\$ 339,340$, or $122 \%$ in excess of October 1935 .
For the first 10 months of 1936 shipments totaled $\$ 2,542,467$, a $59 \%$ increase over corresponding period for 1935 , when shipments were $\$ 1,595$, $\$ 3,000,000$, comparing with $\$ 2,074,400$ for 1935 .-V. 143, p. 3152 .
May Hosiery Mills, Inc.-Initial Class A DividendThe directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on
the class A common stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 23.
V. 143, p. 928 .

Medical Arts Building Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
See list given on first page of this department.
Medical \& Surgical Underwriters, Inc.-Registers-
See list given on first page of this department.
Mengel Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 3152.
Merchants \& Manufacturers Securities Co. (\& Subs.)
6 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Net profit after interest, depreciation, provision
for doubtful accounts, dividends paid on publicly
for doubtful accounts, dividends paid, provisubion
held pref. stock of Domestic Finance \& normal $\quad$. $\$ 239580 \quad \$ 191,331$ x Before intercorporate dividend and surtax on undistributed earn-
ings.-V. 143, p. 2215 .

Mergraf Oil Products Corp.-Registrar-
The Continental Bank \& Trust Co. of New York has been appointed V. 143, p. 1888 .

Metal Textile Corp. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lll}8 \text { Months Ended Aug. 31- } & & 1936 \\ \text { Net profit after charges and Fed. income taxes.-- } & \text { 1935 } \\ \text { Earns, }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Narns. per share on } 165,000 \\ \text { Nhs. of com. stock } & \$ 53,524 & \$ 93,978 \\ \text { (no par) }\end{array}$ - (no par) $143, \mathrm{p} .315 \overline{3}$.

## Metal \& Thermitt Corp.-Special Dividend-

The directors have declared a special dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the
common stock, no par value, payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 20 . common stock, no par value, payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov 20.
The regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was paid on Nov. 2 iast An extra dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Aug. 31 last; a dividend of $\$ 2$ was paid
on Jan. 2 last, and an extra of $\$ 1$ was distributed on Nov. 1, 1935.on Jan. 2 last, a

Meteor Motor Car Co.-Dividend Doubled-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the capital stock, no par value, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20 . A divi-
dend of 50 cents per share was paid on Sept. 1 last, this latter being the first disbursement made by the company since March 1, 1933 , when two qhare) were paid. These latter payments were for the first half of 1933 .-
V. 143 , p. 1237.

Mexican Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
Period End Sept 30- Canadian Currency
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Period End. Sept. 30- } & 1936-\text { Month } & \text { 1935 } & \text { 1936-9 Mos.- } & \text { 1935 } \\ \text { Gross earns. from oper_- } & \$ 677,189 & \$ 644,571 & \$ 5,848,715 & \$ 5,766,891 \\ \text { Oper. exps. \& deprec-- } & 527,149 & 469,247 & 4,237,659 & 4,137,388\end{array}$

Michigan Bumper Corp.-To Be Added to ListThe New York Curb Exchange will list 123,000 additional shares
common stock, $\$ 1$ par, upon notice of issuance.-V. 143, p. $3153,2686$.
Michigan Steel Tube Products Co.-Dividend Increased The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on
the new common stock, par $\$ 2.50$, payable Dec. 10 to holders of record the new common stock, par $\$ 2.50$, payable Dec. 10 to holders of record
Nov. 30 This compares with 25 cents paid on Sept. 10 and June 10 , last, and an initial dividend of 19 cents per share paid on this issue on March 10, last. The company paid dividends of 25 cents per share on the old no
par common stock on Dec. 10 and Sept. 10,1935 , the latter payment being par common stock on Dec. 10 and Sept. 10, 1935 , the latter payment being
the first made since Oct. 1, 1931 , when a dividend of 10 cents was distributed.
Period End. Sept. 30-
Net inc. after all chgs.i 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1935 incl. prov. for normal
 $\begin{array}{ll}\mathbf{x} \text { This figure is after deduction of } & \$ 16.811\end{array} \underset{\text { non-recurring reorganization }}{\$ 1.46}$ expense and $\$ 20,777$ as a reserve for contingencies set up last year. $\$ 16,811$ non-recurion
Note-Before provision for tax on undistributed profits.-V. 143, p. 1237.

## Middle West Corp.-Earnings- <br> Corporate Income Account for the Nine Months Ended Sept. 30, 1936

 Income-Interest on bonds and debentures, subs. companies

Dividends--
On preferred stocks:


Subsidiary utility companies.-





Consolidated Income Account Nine Months Ended Sept. 30 [This statement includes the operations of subsidiary companies (incl-
subsidiary holding companies) in which Middle West Corp. has voting subsidiary holding companies) in which Middie West Corp. has voting
control. It also includes Central Illinois Public Service Co., Kentucky
Utilities Co Utilities Co., Lake Superior District Power Co., Michigan Gas \& Electric Co. and Wisconsin Power \& Light Co., in which companies Middle West Corp., either directly or through subholding companies, has a majority of preferred stocks owned by the public.]
Subsidiary Companies-
Subsidiary Companies-
Operating expenses incl- taxes, e- except surtax on
Operating
undistributed profits (includes maintenance of
undistributed profits (includes maintenance of
$\$ 3,132,429$ and $\$ 3,029,933$ in the respective nine
Net operating revenues_-_-
Provision for retirement reserves.-.


$\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net income of subsidiary companies } \\ \text { Divs. on pref. stocks of subs. cos. declared }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\$ 8,402,005 \\ 3,731,827\end{array} & \$ 5,380,998\end{array}$
Divs. on pref. stocks of subs. cos. declared.-.-.
Divs. on pref. stocks of subs. companies earned or
reserved for but not declared

Minority common stock interest in consolidated
net income of a subsidiary holding company...-
$1,177,395$
151,873
Balance applicable to Middle West Corp., before
deducting unearned cumulative divs, on pref.
deducting unearned cumulative divs. on pref.
stocks of certain subsidiary companies.----
Middle West Corp.-
Balance applicable to Middle West Corp. (as above)
Interest received or accrued on obligations owned
Not

Divs. earned or reserved for but not declared on
pref. stocks owned by Middle West Corp...--
Total received from or applicable to investments in and advances to subsidiary companies General expenses and taxes of Middie West Corp.,
$\$ 267,064$ (incl. $\$ 100,907$ Federal surtax on undis$\$ 267,064$ (incl. $\$ 100,907$ Federal surtax on undis-
tributed profits) less income of $\$ 162,245$ from

Consolidated net income before deducting unearned dividend requirements for the period
on cumul. pref. stocks of subs. cos. held by


390,500
Consolidated net income after deducting full
cumul. div. requirements applic. to the period cumul. div. requirements applic. to the period
on pref. stocks of subs. cos. held by the public $\$ 1.317 .064$

Minneapolis Brewing Co.-Earnings-
Sept. $30^{\prime} 36$ Sept. $30^{\prime} 36$ Period-
Net inc. after depreciation, exp., interest, taxes and other charges.-1 $50 \overline{0}, 000$ capital shares.-.-Earnings per share
-V. 143, p. 2216.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.-ListingThe New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 25,000 shares of $4 \%$ conv. pref. stock, series B (par $\$ 100$ ) on the filing of the certificicate of
 exxercising subscription warrants or by the underwriter; a nd 20,834 additional shares of common stock (no par) upon orficial notice of issuance at any time or from time to time upon exercise of the right of conversion appertain-
ing to the $4 \%$ prof stock, making total arount applied for of 642,797
shares out of a t total of 750 , 00 shares ant shares out of a total of 750,000 shares authorized.
Exchange Offer-Holders of 18,258 shares of $6 \%$
right to exchange such shares for shares of the $4 \%$ pref. stock are given the
 stock, together with a cash adjustment of dividends which. including the
dividend receivable on the $4 \%$ pref. stock, will give stockholders accepting dividend receivable on the $4 \%$ pref. stock, will give stockholders accepting
the offer the benefit of the $6 \%$ rate on their shares of $6 \%$ pref. stock to the date fixed for the redemption or any unexchanged shares of $6 \%$ pref. stock Stockholders who may be entitled to rexeive a fractional part of a share of
$4 \%$ pref. stock will receive, in lieu thereof, a cash adjustment at the rate of $4 \%$ pref. stock will receive, in lieu thereof, a cash adjustment at the rate of
 shares of $6 \%$ pref., stock exchanged or redeemeed will be canceled and retired.
Holders of $6 \%$ pref. stock desiring to accept the exchange offer are re quired to doposit phef stock tock tesiring to accept the exthange offer are re Standard Time on Dec. 8, 1936 , With Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, New York, and will receive in exchange therefor non-negotiable receiints
calling for the delivery of the $4 \%$ pret, stock and for a check for the cash adjustment of dividends.
Subscription Offer-Holders of common stock of record Nov. 18, are given the right to subscribe at $\$ 100$ per share and accrued divs. to the date of payment in full of the purchase price, for the 25,000 shares of $4 \%$ pref offer. Succh subscription privilege will expire at 3 p. m ., Eastern Standard
Time, on Dec. 8, 1936. Time, on Dec. 8, 1936 .
Till be maximum amount of $4 \%$ pref. stock which common stockholders required for delivery under the above exchange offer. The minimum
 purchase pursuant to the subscription offer will be a total of 5,830 shares or
slightty in excess of 1 share for each 107 shares of common stock held Warrants will, ascordingly, represent the right to so subscrime for one ste share of
$4 \%$ pref. stock for each 107 shares of common stock held, and, subject to $4 \%$ pref. stock for each 107 shares of common sto
allotment, for additional shares of $4 \%$ pref. stock.
alotment, for additional shares of $4 \%$ pref. stock.
The warrants must be exercised by executing the subscription thereon and delivering the same, together with executing the subscrit deption thereon scription price to Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, New York, on o
before the date on which the subscription rights expire. Ne before the date on which the subscription rights expire.
Underwriting-J. \& $W$. Seligman \& Co., New York, has agreed to pur chase from the company at $\$ 100$ per share plus accrued dividends from Dec. 1, 1936 , to date of delivery, such of the shares of $4 \%$ pref. stock as
shail not be taken by holders of $6 \%$ pref. stock under the exchange offer or
Consolidated Income Account 8 Months Ended Aug. 31, 1936





Earned surplus at close of period................................. $\$ 2,164,569$
Assets- Aug.31,'36 Dec.31,'35| Liabilities- Aug. $31,{ }^{\text {L }} 36$ Dec. 31, '35



 Real estate, plant
Patents.-.....--
Trade-marks and
goodwill.....-.
repald licenses \&
Prepald licenses \&
franchises
Other prepd.-.-.
penses, de...--

| 17,000 | 17.000 |
| :--- | :--- |

Total_-........-\$9,288,762 \$8,577,150 Total........... $\$ 9,288,762$ \$8,577,150
. 143, p. 3153
Mission Corp.-Earnings-
Period- Sept. $30^{\prime} 36$ June 30 Ended Mar. 31 '36 Sept. 30 Mos. 36 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Period- } \\ \text { Net profit after charges } \\ \text { \& est. Fed. inc.taxes_ }\end{array} & \$ 145,484 & \$ 128,791 & \$ 267,790 & \$ 542,065\end{array}$ Carns. per sh. on 1,399, ,
345 shs. capital
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { (no par) } & \$ 0.10 & \$ 0.09 & \$ 0.19 & \$ 0.39\end{array}$ profits. No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed The net profit of $\$ 542,065$ reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 , its investment in the 1,128,123 shares of Tide Water Associated Oil Co.'s common stock, after expenses and taxes. From the same source the com-
pany will also receive, on Dec. 1,1936 , a further dividend of $\$ 169,218$, or

Monroe Loan Society-Initial Class B Dividend-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of 24 cents per share on
he class $B$ common stock, payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 23 . the class B common
(Robert) Mitchell Co., Ltd.-To Reduce CapitalThe stockholders will vote Nov. 26 on approving a reduction of the capital of the company by the cancelation in its oboks
share capital liability. This has for its object
(1) The revaluation of certain of the fixed assets of the company to a
figure which, in the opinion of the board, more accurately represents the figure which, in the opision of the board, more accurately represents the
present worth of such assets. curred up to the end of the current financial year of the company. S. C. Holland, President \& Managing Director, states:
from the fact that during the past few years no charges wextent, resulted company's accounts for depreciation. The reduction will also, in the
opinion of the board, result in a saving of certain taxes payable by the opinion of the board, result in a saving of certain taxes payable by the
company
The elimination of the existing deficit will remove what might otherwise be a legal impediment to the declaration and payment of dividends out of
future earnings as and when the directors may consider that the financial and earning position of the company warrants. of fully paid-up shares of the company which are presently registered in the names of the shareholders, nor will it impose any obligation on them. This reduction will not necessitate any exchange of share certificates or alter
tions in the certificates now held by the present shareholders of company.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet, Aug. 31, 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | Before ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - diustment | After | Sher, Aug. 31, |  |  |
| Cash on handlan |  |  | Bank loan. |  |  |
| In banks- | \$51,620 | \$51,620 | Accounts payable- | ${ }_{2}^{27,824}$ | 27,824 <br> 20 <br> 204 |
| Accounts recelvabie |  |  | ${ }_{x}$ Capital s | 1,763,714 | 1,050,000 |
| less reserve- | 115,770 | 115,770 | Capital | 396,260 279 | 35,1 |
| Bills recelvable..- | 113,359 | 113,359 | Revenue deticit.. |  |  |
| Investments | ${ }^{35,326}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,234 | - ${ }^{13,278}$ |  |  |  | Total.......... $\$ 1,948,920 \$ 1,153,878$ Total.......... $\overline{\$ 1,948,920} \overline{\$ 1,153,878}$ p. ${ }^{\mathrm{X} \text { Rep }} 145$.

Mobile Gas Service Corp.-Earnings-


Interest on 11st mortgae 5
$\qquad$
Net income available for interest on 1st mige.,
income bonds, series $A$ and series $B$, due


Remainder $\begin{array}{r}\$ 51,601 \\ 51,601 \\ \hline\end{array}$
a In the above comparative statement the gross income for the year ended Sept. 30,1935 includes the earnings of the predecessir company,
Mobile Gas Co., for the period prior to Nov. 1, 1934. b Apropriations to Mobile Gas Co., for the period prior to Nov. 1,1934 . b Appropriations to
retirement reserves subsequent to Nov. 1934 consist or $7.5 \%$ of gros operaming revenves, less maintenance, and 'have boens computed in accord-
ance with the provisions of the indenture, dated Oct. 1, 1933, relating to ance with the provisions of the indenture, dated Oct. 1 , 1933 , relating to
1 st mtge. $5 \%$ bonds and 1 st mtge. $9 \%$ series $A$ and $7 \%$ series $\mathbf{B}$ income
 depreciation deductions claimed in Federal income tax returns, which are based on a straight-1ine method, and the resulting reserve is less
depreciation reserve would be based on such straight-line method.

| Balance Sheet Sept. 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Assets- } \\ & \text { roperty, plant \& } \end{aligned}$ | 1936 | 1935 | Liabilities- | ${ }_{\$ 430,701}^{1936}$ | $\stackrel{1936}{\$ 430,701}$ |
| equipment....-.s | (77,531 17 | -58,749 | list mege., | 916,500 |  |
| tes recelva | 1 |  | 1st mtge. $9 \%$ |  |  |
| cets. receiv Tax antici | 108,380 | 94,463 |  | 679,550 |  |
| warrants | 2,313 | 1,881 | ${ }^{\text {ist }}$ | 236,950 |  |
| Due from affi |  |  |  |  |  |
| com | 2,894 | 2,854 |  | 26,3 |  |
| er., Mate |  |  | Due ${ }^{\text {Consu }}$ | ${ }_{17}^{2,278}$ |  |
| Appliances on | 6,439 | 10,494 | Acerued ac | 26,336 | 25,463 |
|  |  |  | Service exten. deps. | - ${ }^{5,740}$ |  |
| Special deposits.-.- | 2,024 11,226 | 9,110 | Reserves on in income |  |  |
|  |  |  | bonds | $\begin{aligned} & 7,538 \\ & \text { Ni1 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,372 \\ & \text { Nil } \end{aligned}$ |

Total $\overline{\$ 2,762,355} \overline{\$ 2,749,676}$ Total
a At cost. b Represented by 5,000 no par shares.-V. 143, p. 1724.
(H. A.) Montgomery Co., Detroit., Mich.-Stock Offered-Public offering was made Nov. 19 of 16,000 shares common stock (par \$5) by Link, Gorman \& Co., Inc., Chicago, at the initial offering price of $\$ 15$ per share.
Proceeds of the issue are to be used to reimburse the company's treasury
or the cost of completing its oil refinery at Findlay, Ohio; to cover cost of installing necessary machinery and equipment; to to provide funds for, the production and marketing of the company's
well as to provide additional working capital.
Company is engaged in the manufacture of specialized chemical compoumds, protective cooting materials, turbricants of various types, and
many other products based upon practically all factors taken from crude oil, as well as many lubricating compounds, soaps, \&cc., based upon the chemical tratment of fatty materials. The company's new produc
"Monitol" is efficient as first aid dressing for cuts, burns and wounds "Monitol" is efficient as first aid dressing for cuts, burns and wounds, and experimental research ase muscular soreness and inflammation caused by bacterial and chemical infection. Such research also indicates that it is of great therapeutic value in the treatment of sinus disorders and many types of skin disorders which product will be mane at an early date.
Early in May of this year the company offered and distributed to the he company's authorized capital was $\$ 225,000$, consisting of 45,000 share ( $\$ 5$ par), of common stock, of which 40,000 shares were issued and out-
On Oct. 10.1936 stockholders authorized an increase in capit standing. On Oct. 10 . 19366 stockholders authorized an increase in capi-
talization to $\$ 500,000$, consisting of 100,000 shares ( $\$ 5$ par) common stock. Net profit of the company for the seven month period ended July 31 , 1936 amountei to s. \%2,492 or net earnings of 56 cents per share, after provision for Federal income tax and including surtaz on undistributed profit. In computing net profits for this period the company included in the cost of
sales the sun of $\$$ tetie covering certain non-recurn items in connection
with ith refinery at Findlay. Ohio. Elimination of these no non-recurring sales the sum of $\$$ at Findlay. Ohio. EElimination ot these non-recurring
with its refinery
items would increase the net earnings per share to 72 cents.
 payable in equal quarterly instalments on Sept. 30, Dec. 24, 1936, March payabie in equal quarterry instalments on


## Motor Finance Corp.-Extra Dividend-

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 80 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterth diviable Nov. 30 to holders of record com 23. An extra dividend of 20 cents per share was paid on Aug. 31 last.-

Mount Diablo Oil, Mining \& Development Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of one cent per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the capita
stock, par \$1, both payable Dec. 1, to holders of record Nov. 24. The cent per share with the June 1, last, payment. The company in each of cent per share and regular quarterly dividends of one-half cent per share. -V. 142, p. 2674.
Munson Steamship Line (\& Subs.) - Earnings -

| (Exclusive of Certain Subsidiaries) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Operating revenues-Steamships -------------- \$5,909,885 |  |  |
| Op |  | 6,262,156 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Balance before int. charges on funded debt, \&c., prov. for deprec. and amortization, \&c.$\$ 278,546 \quad \$ 172,354$ |  |  |
| Consolidated Deficit Account, Year Ended June 30, 1936 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Deficit <br> Net credits in respect of adjustments of liabilities, reserves, <br> \&c., as at June 13, 1934 <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Reserve for contingencies transferred Wilson Marine Works, Inc., and charges resulting from its exclusion from the consolidation at June 30, 1936 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Additional provision to reserve for investment in and amounts owing from Public Warehouse Co. of Matanzas, Inc.-..-.-. $\quad 24,000$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Writeoff of balance as at June 13, 1934, of unamortized debt |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| SS. Munalbro and Munorleans (net)-(incl. inventories of deck, engine and stewards' supplies and expenses of lay-up |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| from June 13, 1934, to dates of sales) ........ |  |  |
| Lighters, tugs, barges, furniture and fixtures, \&c---.---- |  |  |
| Loss on writeoff of invest. in and adv. to Crossburn Steamship Co., Ltd. (a company liquidated during the year ended |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| June 30,1936 ) less credit resulting from its exclusion from |  |  |
| consolidation at June 30, 1936--------------------------558,743 |  |  |
| ficit, June 30, 1936 |  |  |
| Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30 |  |  |
| xclusive of Subsidiaries Not Consolidated] |  |  |
| Assets |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Receivab |  |  |
| Stores and su |  |  |
| Prepaid insuran |  |  |
| Special deposits (at cost) and miscellaneous in- |  |  |
| vestments, \&c. (less reser |  |  |
| Inv.in \& an |  |  |
| Prop |  |  |
| oodw |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Notes, drafts and accounts payable, accrued int., $\$ 108.094$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Notes, drafts and accounts payable, accrued int., |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| compensation insurance, \&c. Excess of revs. over exps. on voyages not completed 618 |  |  |
| c Funded debt. |  |  |
| Owing to subsidiary companies not consolidated.- | 790,273 |  |
| Other reserves <br> Minority stockholders' interest in capital stock and |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| surplus of subsidiaries consolidated herein.....- $992,881 \quad 1,007,254$ |  |  |
| 6\% cumulative preferred stock (\$100 par) -...---- $1,104,500 \quad 1,104,500$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Total. $\overline{-\$ 17,675,494} \overline{\$ 18,521,422}$ b After reserve for bad debts of $\$ 49,697$ in 1936 and $\$ 130,408$ in 1935 . 1935. c Including past due maturities.

Nash Motors Co.-Stockholders Get Merger Data-Approval of Kelvinator Consolidation Asked-Changed Name Agreed On-
Letters were sent Nov. 17 to stockholders of the company and the Kelvinator Corp. notifying them that the directors of each company had approved a merger of the companies and asking approval of the plan by the shareholders. . he two groups of stockh
arately on Dec. 23 to vote their approval.
The plan provides for the change of the
to The plan provides for the change of the name of the Nash Motors Co. to the Nash-Kelvinator Corp. Shareholders of Kelvinator will exchange each Kelvinator share for $18 / 8$ shares of stock of the new corporation. tock of the new corporation for each share of Naash stock now held.
The letter outlines the merits of the plan as follows:
domestic and compercial, a leading factor in the fields of refrigeration, both following, among others: leading independent among companies making refrigerating units. Kelvinator has an outstanding position and reputation in this field, together ith General Electric and General Motors. Approximately 317,000 re rigerating units were sold by Kelvinator in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 (2) A growing business in other electrical household equipment in cluding electric ranges, washing machines, oil burners, and air-conditioning "(3) A growing development in the field of home building through its of all-year-round air-conditioning, electric refrigerator and electric range equipment in the moderate cost home field.
"(4) Approximately 10,900 retail outlets for its products.
"(5) A company strongly financed, with no funded debt, and, at July 31 : 1936 , with $\$ 2,500,000$ or more in cash. year since 1929, when George W. Mason assumed management of the company.
"The Nash Motors Co. is one of the leading manufacturers of medium and low priced passenger automobiles. Its contribution to the merge includes" Manufacturing facilities at Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee for of its automobiles, including its own bodies. "'(2) A new and improved 1937 line of automobiles, which has had "(3) Exceptionally strong financial position, with cash and United States Government securities at July 31, 1936 of more than $\$ 25,000,000$. "(4) An organization and personnel which has
last 20 years by C. W. Nash,
' (5) More than 1,400 retail dealers and 70 distributors.

Although in recent years its volume of sales has been at a a reduced level and for the fiscal years ended Nov. 30, 1933, 1934 and 1935 net losses, be-
fore dividends, were reported, sales for the current year are reported to be

Substantially ahead of the 1935 fiscal year and for the eight months ended
July 31,1936 net income available for dividends was $\$ 456,805.07$,"

Pro Forma Balance Shee (Nash-Kelvinator Corp.) July 1, 1936

$x$ Property, plant \& equip...-
Cash
U United States Govt. sec..... Notes and acctt, receivabie--Anventories. Claims against, closed banks. Life insuranceEmployee \& officers'., \&ccount Inv. in and adv, to subs... Deferred charges and prepaid
expenses Patents and goodwill

$2,920,110$ $6,93,906$ $1,49,684$ 3,71939 139,931 $7,948,599$ 89,821 108,618 484,269 35,549 $3,459,148$ 529,713 2

Total. $\qquad$
Capital stock (par \$5) .....
Capital initial and Capital stock (par $\$ 5$ ) $-\ldots-$ - $\$ 21,878,000$
Capital, initial and paid in
 z Treasury stock. $\mathbf{1 7}$
$\mathbf{-} 50,714,639$
$1,695,235$
 at cost (approximate market value July 31, 1936, $\$ 23,080,000$ ). $z$ Treasury at cost approximate market value 341 y $31,1936, \$ 23,080,000$ ) z Treasury
stock, 135,319 shares, of which 89,426 shares are reserved in connection
with agreements of Kelvinator Corp. with certain of its officers and emwith agreements of Kelvinator Corp. with certain of its officers and em-
National Aviation Corp.-Dividends Resumed-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1 . This will be the first
payment made since Sept. 1, 1929, when a stock dividend of $10 \%$ was dispayment
tributed.
Direct.
Directors also announced that it will be their policy to consider declara-
tion of dividends from time to time when conditions warrant without tion of dividends from time to time when conditions warrant, without net profits for the nine months ended Sept. 30, derived mainly from sales
National Bond \& Investment Co.-New Director-
David B. Stern, President of A. G. Becker \& Co., has been elected a director preferred and 200,000 shares of common stock, the ownership of the
$5 \%$ pion company was closely held, and Mr. Stern is the
outside interests on the board.-V. 143, p. 2687 .

## National Bondholders Corp.-Paying Agent-

 The Manufacturers Trust Co. is paying agent for distribution of the amount due on account of princiNational Can Co. Inc.-Special Dividend-
The directors of this company, a subsidiary of the McKeesport Tin Plate Co., on Nov. 17 declared a special dividend of $\$ 2.25$ on the common stock,
payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 24 . On Oct. 6 the company depayable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 24 . On Oct. 6 the company de-
clared a stock dividend of $331-3 \%$, payable to holders of record Oct. 6.
On Oct. 1 , July 1 and April 1 this year quarterly dividends of $\$ 1$ were paid.

National Container Corp.-Admitted to Listing and Registration-
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to listing and registration the new common stock, $\$ 1$ par, issued in exchange for old common stock, ach share of old common stock and four shares of new common stock in exc
$\$ 2$ convertible preferred stock.-V. 143, p. 1407 .
National Dairy Products Corp.-Acquisition-
Purihase of the assets and business of the ice cream division of the Whiting Milk Cos., Inc., of Boston, was announced by Thos. H. McInnerney
President of this company. Mr. McInnerney also stated that National President of this company. Mr. McInnerney also stated that National Whiting companies, with an option to acquire complete ownership. Whiting companies, with an option to acquire complete ownership. be known as the Whiting Milk Co. With the change, Joseph Willman,
President of the Whiting Milk Cos., Inc., since early in 1935, withdraws
from participation in the management.-V.
om participation in the management.- 1.143, p. 1565.
National Funding Corp. (Calif.)-Stock Offered-An issue of 15,000 shares of class A common stock was recently offered at par ( $\$ 10$ per share) to persons resident within the State of California only, by Crowell, Weedon \& Co. and Hopkins, Huchey \& Anderson, Los Angeles.
Corporation, incorporated April 5, 1927, in California, is engaged in the
instalment finance business. The business consists of the purchase, from instalment finance business. The business consists of the purchase, from notes, conditional sales contracts and chattel mortgages, with or without recourse to the sellers. It also finances loans to individuals which have
been arranged by personal property loan brokers, such loans being personal been arranged by personal property loan brokers, such loans being personal use. Currently, approximately $99 \%$ of the total number of notes, con-Earaings-For 1935, net earnings of the company, after all charges, and class $B$ shares outstanding for the year.
Current net earnings available for dividends, after provision for taxes,
are at the rate of more than $15 \%$ per annum on ail of the outstanding capitai are at the rate of more than $15 \%$ per annum on all of the outstanding capital the class A common stock. For the first five months of 1936 annum on pany reported net earnings, after all charges of $\$ 10,697$, equal to com- $\$ 1.05$ per share on the 10,181 shares of class A stock currently outstanding, or at
the annual rate of more than $16 \%$ on both the outstanding class A and class
B shares. Including the 15,000 shares of class A stock being offered net earnings at the current rate are equal to approximately $11 / 2$ times annual dividend requirements on the class $A$ stock.

## National Gypsum Co.-Earnings-

## Period End.Sept. 30- 1936-3 Mos.-1935

Net profit after charges
and est. normal Fed.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { and est. normal Fed. } \\ & \text { income taxes.-.-. }\end{aligned} \mathbf{x} \$ 389,049 \quad \$ 102,333 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 799,317 \quad \$ 398,535$ Earns. per sh. on com-
bined 229,596 shs. of
$\$ 5$ par class $A$ nd
$\$ 5$ par class A and 15,-
000 shs. of $\$ 1$ par class
B common stocks
B common stocks.-
tocks-- $\quad \$ 1.31$
$\$ 1.31$
Nil $\$ 2.44$
Nil

## To Be Added to List-

A (non-voting) common stock, $\$ 5$ par, upon notice of issuance.-V. 143
p. 3154 .
National Iron Works, San Diego, Calif.-Stock Offered -G. Brashears \& Co., San Diego, Calif., in October offered 68,000 shares of common stock (to residents of California only) at $\$ 1.25$ per share.
Company-A California corporation principally engaged in the fabrication
and erection of steel products. Company also manufactures and sells a wide variety of iron products including machinery, air compressors, pumps, pipe fittings, fire hydrants and man-hole covers. Special iron, aluminum and bronze castings and parts have been factored in the company's foundry
and machine shop for manufacturing concerns and for the United States
Navy. 1914 the company's plant has been located upon 142,000 square
Since
feet of ground leasd from the City of San Diego for a long term at a nominal rental. the eight months' period ending Aug 31, 1936 total sales and deliveries were $\$ 86,689$, as compared to $\$ 80,958$ for ali of 1935. As of
Sept. 1,1936 , unfiled orders on hand totaled approximately $\$ 53,338$.

Capitalization-Company has an authorized capital of 200,000 shares of common stock ( $\$ 1$ par) of which 42,000 shares were outstanding as of
Aug. 26, 1936. Upon completion of the sale of the 68,000 shares there will be outstanding 110,000 shares.
Listing-Company has agreed
Los Angeles Stock Exchange. to apply for listing of these shares on the cepurpose-The estimated net proceeds will be $\$ 68,000$, which will be used substantaipment, $\$ 20,000$. liguidation of notes and contracts, $\$ 11,000$ :
and equipmen
general working capital, $\$ 37$, general working capital, $\$ 37,000$.

Statement of Earnings, Eight Months Ended Aug. 31, 1936






National Malleable \& Steel Castings Co.-ListingThe New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 488,676 stock (no par)

V. 143, p. 2380

National Manufacture \& Stores Corp. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-

Earnings for the 13 Months Ended June 30, 1936
 Earnings per share

## National Oats Co.-Earnings-

10 Months Ended Oct. 31- 1936
et profit after depreciation, Federal income taxes
and other charges - 100,000 shares of capital stk.
$\$ 208,608 \quad \$ 84,233$
$\$ 2.08 \quad \$ 0.84$
National Refining Co.-Dividend Plan Voted-
Stockholders at a special meeting held Nov. 11 approved plan to clear Plan involves offering to present preferred holders 1 $1-3$ shares of new $\$ 6$ no-par cumulative preferred stock, $3 / 4$ share common and $\$ 8$ in cash in
exchange for each share of the present $\$ 8$ preferred. The $\$ 8$ cash would exchange for each share of the present $\$ 8$ preferred. The $\$ 8$ cash would
represent an initial dividend of $\$ 6$ on the new preferred for quarter be-
nit represent an initial dividend of $\$ 6$ on the new
ginning July 1,1936 , and a diviend of $\$ 2$ for th
dends will then accrue at the rate of $\$ 6$ per year.
dends will then accrue at the rate of $\$ 6$ per year.
to no-par value. not become effective until it is declared operative by the
The plan will no
The plan will not become effective
board of directors.-V. 143, p. 2689 .
National Supply Co.-Withdrawing Recapitalization Plan The company is sending out a letter to its stockholders stating, that on the advice of counsel, it is withdrawing its plan for recapitalization, which
on Nov. 6 , had received the approval of almost $70 \%$ of the preferred stock, and $75 \%$ of had received the ap
"The company counsel have advised that in view of the decision rendered recently by the Supreme Court of Delaware in the case of Keller against Wilson \& Co.. reversing a decision of the chancellor, it could not
be certain of the validity of the recapitalization as presented." P J.
Shouvlin, Chairman, and John M. Wilson, President, said.-V. 143, p. 3154 .
National Tea Co.-Sales-

| Four Weeks Ended- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F | \$5,135,421 | \$4,387,876 | \$4,344.298 | \$4.928,125 |
| Feb | 4,662,014 | 4,929,167 | 4,735,402 | 4,650,848 |
| Mar | 4,733,906 | 4,898,378 | 4,747.235 | 5,062,463 |
| April | $4,582,700$ $4,349,416$ | 4,816,420 | $\stackrel{4}{4,659,679}$ | 4, 4843,454 |
| June 20 | 4,628,100 | 5,037,572 | 4,796,725 | 4,743,075 |
| July 18 | 4,504,609 | 4,588,974 | 4,626,518 | 4,881,542 |
| Aug | 4,812,646 | 4,297,939 | 4,404,117 | 4,230,998 |
| Sept. | 4,667,805 | 4,287,207 | 4,706.260 | 4,474,519 |
| Oct. 10 | 4,922,132 | 4,686,327 | 4,809,117 | 4,923,028 |
| Nov. 7 | 5,221,468 | 4,873,386 | 4,741,915 | 4,717,324 |

1,213 on Nov. 7, 1936 . Notes Called-
The company has called for redemption on Dec. 16 the balance of $\$ 1,475,-$ The amount of the redemption to be taken care of by cash and by bank loans will depend upon the cash position at the redemption date. If any event, there will be no financing beyond a partial requirement of bank
by the notes, of which $\$ 13,000$ are in treasury. The company redeemed
$\$ 1,000,000$ of the notes on Aug. 22 Period-
Net income
Jan
Net income after depreciation \&
Oct. Shares of common st
Earnings per share
 p. 2689 .

National Tile Co.-Earnings-
9 Months Ended Sept. $30-$
Net loss after taxes, depreciation $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}1936 & 1935 \\ \$ 10,389 & \$ 59,730\end{array}$

## National Transit Co.-Smaller Dividends-

 The directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the This compares with 40 cents paid on June 15, last, 35 cents paid on Dec. 16, 1935; 40 cents paid on June 15, 1935; 35 cents on Dec. 15,$1934 ; 40$ cents onJune 15, 1934, and Dec. 15,$1933 ; 35$ cents on June 15, 1933; 20 cents paid June 15, 1934 , and Dec. 15, 1933; 35 cents on June 15, $1933 ; 20$ cents paid
on Dec. 15 and Sept. 15,1932 , and quarterly payments of 25 cents per share
previously.-V. 142, p. 3861 .
Nehi Corp.-Addition to the List-
The Joston Stock Exchange has approved for addition to the list on notice of issuance 40,000 shares of common stock, no par. These shares are
reserved to be issued in conversion of the company's convertible preferred stock and are in addition to the 16,000 shares previously reserved and

## Neisner Brothers, Inc.-To Pay Extra Dividend-

The directors on Nov. 13 declared an extra dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record
Nov. 30 . An extra dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on March 15 . 1935. The company paid a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock 25 cents per March 14, 1936 . The March 15, 1935 distributions were the first made on
the common stock since Jan. 1, 1931 when a regular quarterly payment of 40 cents per share was made. 1, 1931 Joseph M. Neisner, President, of the company, stated that from present
indications 1936 will be the best year from a profit standpoint in the history of the company. "Neid a larger extra dividend at this time in in view of the outlook for the greatly increase earnings this year as comin view of the outhook for the greatily increase e earnings this year as com-
pared with 1905 ," said Mr . Neisner, "but directors deemed it better to maintain the company's current cash' position for future expansion. It is
the intention of the company to open seven new stores in 1937 which will entail the use of a comsiderable amount of cash. LLeases for these stores
already have been signed. Two will be located in the East and five in the already have been signed. Two will be located in the East and five in the
mid-West. "We do not contemplate any further dividend disbursements this year. feeling that we should pay the Government surtax on undivided profits rather than impair our cash position. The outlook for Christmas business is and Chicago to materially expand estimated sales, due to the passing along of wage dividends by the leading motor car companies,
Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp."-V. 143 , p. 3006 .
New England Power Association (\& Subs.)-Earnings Period End. Sept. 30-1936-9 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross oper. revenues_- } & \$ 8,549,088 & \$ 36,686,511 & \$ 51,835,406 & \$ 49,539,768 \\ \text { Other income_--.--- } & 1,222,533 & 1,428,264 & 1,715,008 & 1,990,468\end{array}$

 Int. on funded. debt
Amort, of debt discoun
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { \& expense.-.-.-.-. } & 363,406 & 365,811 & 487,462 & 480,046 \\ \text { Miscellaneous interest.- } & 117,238 & 150,440 & 166,611 & 197,496\end{array}$ Miscellaneous interest--
Other charges against inc Other charges against inc
Pref. divs. of subs....-. Min. int in net earns. of

| 495,110 | $2,88 \overline{8}, \overline{8} \overline{5} \overline{3}$ | $3,851,235$ | $3,8 \overline{5} \overline{2}, \overline{5} 9 \overline{0} \overline{0}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Consol. bal. bef. divs_ $\$ 3,329,587 \frac{578,307}{\$ 3,076,953} \frac{974,204}{\$ 5,017,970} \frac{1,054,499}{\$ 4,990,913}$ Pref. divs. N. E. Pow.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Assn. declared during } & 1,988,836 & 1,988,837 & 2,651,782 & 2,983,247\end{array}$
Consolidated balance- $\overline{\$ 1,340,750} \overline{\$ 1,088,115} \overline{\$ 2.366,187} \overline{\$ 2,007,665}$ Note-No provision has been made in this statement for possible liability
for Federal tax on undistributed net income applicable to the 1936 periods for amount of such liability, if any, being determinable only at the end of calendar year.-V. 143, p. 2060 .

New England Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Larger Div. The directors on Nov. 17 declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the com-
mon stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 4 . Previous regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share were distributed.-

New York \& Honduras Rosario Mining Co.-Earnings Period End. Sept. 30- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1935 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net profit after charges } \\ \text { and Federal taxes } \\ \text { and }\end{array} & \$ 185,440 & \$ 215,300 & \$ 526,883 & \$ 626,488\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Earns. per sh. on } 188, \overline{3} 67 \\ \text { shs. (par } \$ 10 \text { ) cap. stk. }\end{array} & \$ 0.98 & \$ 1.14 & \$ 2.80 & \$ 3.32\end{array}$
Note-No mention made of provision for surtax on undistributed profits.
New York \& Richmond Gas Co.-Earnings -
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End.Sept. 30- } & \text { 1936-Month-1935 } & \text { 1936-12 Mos.-1935 } \\ \text { Gross earnings-.- } & & \\ \$ 97,135 & \$ 107,898 & \$ 1,189,892 & \$ 1,218,438\end{array}$
 $\times$ No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. v. 143, p. 2220 .

New York Shipbuilding Corp.-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30-
1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1935 Net and depreciation $\quad \$ 370,125$ losss $\$ 643.502$ x $\$ 446,341$ loss $\$ 1320548$
int.
x Includes $\$ 423,261$ profit on sale of 14,200 shares of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturieg for 1936 periods is before undistributed profits taxes.V. $143, \mathrm{p}, 3156$.

New York State Rys.-Earnings-
Rochester City and Suburban Lines
Period End. Oct. 31- 1936-Month-1935 1936-10 Mos.-1935 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Profit after deprec., } \\ & \text { taxes, \& other decucts. }\end{aligned} \$ 44,623 \quad \$ 19,320 \quad \$ 289,745 \quad \$ 106,957$ Period End. Oct. 31- 1936-Month-1935 1936-10 Mos.-1935 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Profit after deprec., } \\ & \text { taxes \& other deducts. }\end{aligned} \$ 15,990 \quad \$ 10,516 \quad \$ 126 ; 816 \quad \$ 79,166$

New York Transportation Co.-To DissolveStockholders have approved dissolution of the company. This step is part of the program of omninus Corp. the parent company, to eliminate
Intermediate holding companies. Fitin Ave. Bus Securities Corp. an-
other subsidiary, has already been dissolved. Holders of New York other subsidiary, has already bee dissolved. Holders of New York
Tranpoottation thock will recelve stock of Fifth Ave. Coach Co. in ex-
Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc.-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30-1
Net income after deprec., 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1935
 Earns. .per sh. on
shs.
of cap
on


North Central Texas Oil Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Earnings for 3 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1936

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

$\$ 54,872$
1,506
540
Lease operations
Total income
Administrative and general expense


Taxes sundry Depletion and properties charged opp

$\$ 21,598$
300

$\$ 21,898$
$\mathbf{x} 3,967$
Net income-
$\$ 17,93$
$\times$ No provision for estimate of Federal surtax.
 Total_.......- $\$ 1,470,794 \$ 1,386,490$ Total.-.......- $\$ 1,470,794 \$ 1,386,490$
$x$ After reserves for depletion, depreciation, \&c. of $\$ 1,480,107$ in 1936
nd $\$ 1,462,262$ in 1935 . y After reserve for depreciation $\$ 7,815$ in 1936 and $\$ 1,462,262$ in 1935 . y After reserve for depreciation $\$ 7,815$ in 193
and $\$ 7,811$ in $1935 . \quad$ z After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 20,838$. V
$143, \mathrm{p}, 1240$.

North West Utilities Co.-Earnings-

| $P G$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total |  | \$3,042,151 |  | \$8 |
|  | ,074,188 |  |  |  |
| ow | 96. | 107,192 |  | 284,721 |
| Gas p |  |  |  | 38,58 |
| Maintenance-7-7----- | 199,02 | 230,412 |  | 643 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes.-------------- | a442 | 419,93 |  |  |
| Net operating incomeOther income | 159,515 | \$1,024,888 |  |  |
| Gross income <br> Funded debt interest..General interest. Int. charged construct.Amortiz. of debt discount and expense. | ,177,309 | \$1,041,36 | \$3,419 |  |
|  | 521197 | 607,20 | 692 |  |
|  | 6,81 |  |  |  |
|  | Cr1,517 | Dr4 | , |  |
|  | 122,066 | 49,545 | 248,122 | 49,28 |
| Amortiz. of pref. stock commission \& expense | 2,320 | 2,126 | ,573 | 6,378 |
| Minority int. in net income of subs. | 1,757 |  | 1,75 |  |
| Balance <br> Divs. accrued at rates currently paid on pref. stks. of subs. held by the public | \$524,671 | \$373,851 | 1,449,591 | 91,2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 269,204 | 199,154 | 807,612 | 74,05 |
| Divs. suspended on pref. stks. of subs. held by the public |  |  |  |  |
|  | 139,545 | 209,48 | 418,63 | 652, |

Balance before cumul
unpaid divs. on $N$.
\& pref. stocks....-- $\$ 115,922$ loss $\$ 34,786 \quad \$ 223,343$ loss $\$ 334,850$ Note-a It is estimated that the Wisconsin Power \& Light Co. will have no
liability in the current year for Federal and State income taxes or Federal liability in the current year for Federal and State income taxes or Feder be made in its returns for premiums and unamortized debt discount and expense on bonds redeemed in connection with its refunding operations in
June, 1936 , which amounts are being amortized on its books over the lives June, 1936, which amounts are being amortized on its books over provisions have been made by the other companies in the group for Federal surtax on

Northern New York Utilities, Inc.-Bonds Called-
The company will redeem on Dec. $31,1936, \$ 35,000$ principal amount of its first lien and refunding gold bonds, series $\mathbf{C}, \$ 15,500$ principal amount of its first lien and refunding $51 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, series D, and $\$ 37,500$
principal amount of its first lien and refunding $5 \%$ gold boonds, series E .
Drawn bonds will be redeemed at the office of The Chase National Bank, Drawn bonds will be redeemed at the office of The Chase National Bank,
successor trustee, at their principal amount and accrued interest, plus a
E premium of $31 / 2 \%$ for the
bonds.-V. 143, p. 3007 .

Northern Ohio Ry.-To Merge in Reorganization-
Northern States Power Co. (Minn.)-May Register with SEC Under Public Utility Holding Company ActRobert F. Pack, President, conferred with the officials of the Securities
and Exchange Commission in Washington, Nov. 19, relative to registering and Exchange commer the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 . Mr. Pack stated that he felt it was in the best interests of the company approve his recommendation.
"A year ago." he continued, "when the Act went into effect, my directors not registering under the Act. Now, however thpany would be served by Thelitigation to test the validity of, hewe Act has, been in the the courent for overor a year, an early decision is not likely, and it is far from certain that a complete time. It is also my opinion that the issue will not finally be resolved by any court proceoding. I am anxious to do my ppart in the best interest of our investors, customers, and of, the management to take the issue of public
utilities completely out of the field of politics and dispute with the Government.

Securities and Exy opportunity to oobserve the kind of regulation which ${ }^{\text {Tithe }}$ and I am confident that my compansion wilypifies in administering the Act, of consideration and sensible regulation. We shall, of course, in registering reserve all our constitutional rights." "urther added that ultimately the fundamental economics of any give
situe situation would prevail and that he did not believe it was the purpose of any branch or the Government at washington to destroy or impair any through would result in the abandonment of any legal proceedings against the Government relative to the enforcement of the Public Utility Holding
Company Act of 1935. Such a suit, brought by the Northern States Power Co., is now pending in the U . S . District Court in Minneapolis.
143 he company is a unit in the Standard Gas \& Electric Co. system.- V . 143, p. 2854 .

North Western Refrigerator Line Co.-Equipment Trusts Offered-An offering of $\$ 1,600,000$ North Western Refrigerator Line equipment trust $4 \%$ equipment trust certificates, series J, was made Nov. 16 by Freeman \& Co. New York. The certificates dated Dec. 15, 1936, are payable in semi-annual instalments of $\$ 80,000$ each from June 15, 1937 to Dec. 15, 1946, in llusive, and priced to yield 1.25 to $4.20 \%$, according to maturity.

To be unconditionally, guaranteed by endorsement both as to principal under the Philadelphia plan, Girard Trust Co., Philadelpho be trustee. (J \& D) payable to bearer with option to register as a to principal only pany agrees to reimburse to the holders of payment of 102 and divs. Company agrees to reimburse to the holders or these certificates the Pennsylvania
State tax (not to exceed 5 mills annually) and the normal Federal income tax not co exceed $2 \%$ per annum, upon application.
Security-This issue of certificates is to be secured by deposit of title Security-This. issue of certificates is to be secured by deposit of title with te trustee ore
capacity each) American Apprraisal ro. has certified that the fair value of these cars to a going operating company for continued use in the
service of the North Western Refrigerator Line Co. or similar service, is service of t
$\$ 2,452,878$.
Oompany was incorp. in Delaware Nov, 13,1925 , Company was frigerator cars to protect the perishable shipments originating on the Chicago \& North Western Ry. System. Company also supplies refrrigerator derived from car hire paid by an railroads using the cars.' In some instances shippers pay an additional rental for use of cars for special purposes. dairy type refrigerator cars, subject in part to equipment trusts, which ar engaged in handling perishable freight and are moving on various railroads
throughout the country throughout the country.
Company occupies a plant without rental at Baraboo, Wis., which is
not owned in fee but where it maintains and repairs these refrigerator cars This plant is also equipped for building cars. Company has an agreement to purchase this plant from J. Kibben Ingalls, the president of the company.
for $\$ 10,000$ at such time as Mr. Ingalls vendors can deliver clear title to the property. New York, who will underwrite the entire issue of $\$ 1,600,000$ of the Capitalization-After giving effect as of Dec. 15, 1936 to the proposed of the proceeds in part to the reduction in liabilities and the payment of maturities, the company will have the following capitalization:

Equipment trust 4\% certificates series "I" due serially to 1943
 \$1,470,000

Outstanding 10,000 shares of no par stated value. $\$ 1,524,000$ exclusive of interest. The net proceeds will be applied to: To cail and pay equip. trust cert. series E matur. after Feb. 15,

 To call and pay equip. trust cert. series G matur. May $1,19 \overline{3} \overline{7} \quad 378,750$
To 101 as of May 1937
 To call and pay equip. trust cert. series H matur. after Mar., 15,


| Oper. rev. car service_ Operating expenses.... | $\begin{gathered} \text { alendar Years } \\ \$ 1934,338,342 \\ 864,080 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1935 \\ \$ 1,492,759 \\ 882,977 \end{gathered}$ | Mos. End.uly 311,712 <br> $\$ 861,712$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Balance | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 474,263 \\ \mathbf{1 4 , 8 6 7} \end{array}$ | $\$ 609,781$ 14,938 | 295.513 |
| Total income- | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 489,129 \\ & 280,457 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 624,719 \\ & 240,487 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 304,417 \\ \substack{118,359} \end{gathered}$ |
| Net income <br> Prov. for income taxes | \$208,672 | $\$ 384,232$ 11,352 | 7 |
| Net income to surplus | \$208,672 | \$372,88 | \$183,257 |
| Balan | uty 31, 1936 |  |  |
|  | Llabilities- |  |  |
| Cash <br> \$993,850 | Notes payable-trade.-...Accounts payable-trade-. |  | \$5,488 |
| Acounts receivable-trade.... | Accrued liabisities.i-i- |  | 析 66.6888 |
|  |  |  | 1,249,800 |
|  | Other current liabilitiesLong term debt----- |  | 2,741,000 |
| Deferred charges...-.-.--------- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 143,146 | Reserve for repRes. for conting |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5,000 |
|  | Res. for contin |  | 250,000 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Ca }}$ |  | ,219,248 |
|  |  |  |  |

## Total-.............

Total
85.834.430

Nyanza Mills-Liquidating Dividend-
Directors have declared an initial dividend in liquidation of $\$ 4$ per share, payable to holders of record of Nov. 5. Since February, 1933 when the into cash and all but a small amount of machinery has been sold. All known indebtedness han been paid, including liability for real estate taxes accrued to and including 1936 .
After the payment of
in its treasury cash equal to about $\$ 1.50$ per share. steps to selh the remaining machinery, and are hoping to sell all the real estate in the near future. They expect there will be a further dividend
or dividends on liquidation. -V. 30, p. 4066 , V. 126, p. 3609 .
Oklahoma Gas \& Electric Co.-Bonds and DebenturesThe company on Nov. 13 filed with the Securities and Exchange Com-
Cssion, a registration statement (No. $2-2629$, Form $\mathrm{A}-2$ ) under the Semission, a registration statement (No. 2 -2629, Form A-2) under the Se-
curities Act of 1933 covering $\$ 35,000,000$ of first mortgage $33 / 4 \%$ bonds, curities Act of 1933 covering $\$ 35,000,000$ of first mortgage $3 \% / 4$ bonds,
series due 1966, and $\$ 9.50,000$ of $4 \%$ debentures due 1946.
According to the registration statement, the net proceeds together with other funds will be used as follows:

## gitized for FRASER

Volume 143
Financial Chronicle
$\$ 36,397,500$ to the redemption on March 1, 1937, at $103 \%$ and accrued
interest, of $\$ 34,500,000$ of first mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due

 fund gold bonds, duma Power Holding 1943 . The bonds are redeema, ible as a whole or in part at the option of the
company after 30 days' notice at $1071 / 2 \%$ and int. if redeemed prior company after 30 days' notice at $1071 / \%^{\%}$ and int. if redeemed prior to
Dec. 1,1941 ;at $105 \%$ and int. if red. thereatter and prior to Dec. 1,1942 , and the premium will be reduced by tiot for each year thereact.er to and
nct. Dec. 1966 . No premium will be paid after Dec. 1,1961 . The debentures are repeemable as a whole or in part at the option ot priror to Dec. 1, 1933, and the premium will be decceased by. is\% for erech
year thereatter to and including Dec. 1, 1945. No premium will be paid year thereafter to and including Dec. 1. 1945. No premium will be paid
if the debertures are rebleemed arter Dec. 1 . 1945 .
The price to the public, the names of the underwriters, and the underwriting discounts or commmissions are to be furnished by amend the to to the registration state
V. 143 , p. 3157.

Ohio River Sand \& Gravel Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 5$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative first preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable ec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15.-V. 127, p. 3411.
Old Colony Investment Trust-Debentures CalledThe company has called for redemption Dec. 15 at $101, \$ 655,400$ prin-
 43 s of 1947 outstanding and $\$ 1,601,20$
selective numbers.-V. 139, p. 1716 .

Oldetyme Distillers Corp.-Acquisition-DirectorThe company announced on Nov. 13 that an agreement has been made
to acquire the business, goodwill and assets of Distillers $\&$ Brewers Corp. of
America. This marks the comple America. This marks the completion of another step in Oldetyme's program
of expansion and is expected to enhance its sales position in the important State monopoly field, which represonts approximately $30 \%$ of the Nation's sales of distilled liquors. Among the assets being acquired by Oldetyme Distillers are included the rectifying plant heretofore operated by James Clark Distiling Corg. of
Jersey City, N. J. the bonded warehouse of Distillers Warehouse Corp. rectrying plant heretorore operated by James
Jorsey City, N. $J$. the bonded warehouse of Distillers Warehouse Corp.
located in the Harborsid Wrenouse, Jersey City; and the winery of Ham-
 ment and control of Oldetyme, whose principal office is located in the Chanin Building, New York. Namt of Distillers and Brewers Corp. of America, will continue his interestst in the liquor business as a member or the board of directors of Oldetyme Distillers Corp. and plans at an early date to resume

Oliver Farm Equipment Co.-Director ResignsThe company has advised the New York Stock Exchange of the resig-
nation of Stanley A. Russell trom the board of directrs on Nov. 4,1936 .
Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 3157.
Outboard Marine \& Mfg. Co.-RegistrarThe National City Bank of New York has been appointed registrar for
an authorized issue of 750,000 shares of common stock. V. $143, p .1567$.
Pacific Can Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. An initial dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on Sept. 30, last.
p. 315 V.

Pacific Finance Corp.-To Issue Preferred Stock-
The company has called a s. special meting of stockholdors for Nov. 30
to authorize the issuance of approximately $\$ 3.500,000$ par value of $5 \%$ to authorize the issuance of approximately $\$ 3,500,000$ par value of $5 \%$
preferrer 8100 par stock with warrants for purchase of one common share
for a period on three years at price yet to be deterined for a period op three years at a price yet to bee deterr oined. common share
Directors propose to exchange a portion of new preferred for outstanding Diretors propos to exchange a portion of new preferred for outstanding
128.515 shares or 810 par $7 \%$ Series $D$ preferred
tion or The unexchanged portion of the present $7 \%$ preferred will probably be called in tne near future.
It is callable at $\$ 10.50$ and the proposed basis of exchange has not been announced.
Balance
Balance. of new capital would be utilized in the regular business of the notes payable outstanding, an increase of approximately $\$ 6,000,000$ since beginning of this year. -V . 143 p .3008 .
Pacific Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
12 Months Ended Sept. 30 -
Gross revenue, incluaing miscellaneous income
$\ldots$ Maint., oper. exp., taxes mother than Federal inc. $\$ 95,292,082 \$ 90,540,308$ taxes) and res. for casualties \& uncollect. accts.. Bond interest and discount
Provision for Federal income taxes
Provision for
 Dividends accrued on common stock..........--- $\quad 9,395,649 \quad 9,396,424$


Patino Mines \& Enterprises Consolidated, Inc.New Directors-
The company has notified the $N$. Y. Stock Exchange of the resignation on Nov. 2 of Senor R. Martine $z^{\text {© Vargas as as a }}$ Director of the corporation,
and also of the election to the Board of Directors of Francis MCTiernan,
Eliot Bailen and Altzander B Royce on Nov 10.
Plans Special Dividend-Meeting Date Changed-
Directors intend to declare a special dividend payable in December,
according to simon I. Patino, President, in a letter sent to stockholder. This disbursement wiil batina, President, in a letter sent to stockholders.
Tinvestments of the Delaware subsible by the receipt of cash from foreign investments of the Delaware subsidiary, which will be liquidated stortiy.
Income from operations of the Bolivian properties, it was pointed out, Tncome from operations of the Bolivian properties, it was pointed out,
nas been almost shut off because of restrictions in Bolivian exchange.
Consol Consolidation of the companys of frestrign invenstments is is planchange through
a new British subsidiary. General Tin Investments. Ltd. This thr a new British subsidiary, General Tin Investments, Ltd. This company
has already purchased the British Tin Investment Corp., Ltd., shares hawned by the Delasware subsidiary and also a substantial portion of its
owne Consolidatea Tin Smalters Ltd. preferred and ordinary shares. It is also proposed to set the last Tuesday in May as the date for the an-
nual meeting; previously the meeting has been held on the last Tuesday in Auril. The letter, announcing a special meeting, to be held Dec. 17, states
several changes in the company's by-laws are proposed to permit a quorum several changes in the company's by-laws are proposed to permit a quarum
to consist of one-third, or four members, of a board of 11 .-V. 143, p. 1088 .

Paraffine Companies, Inc.-Extra Common DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the

Penick \& Ford, Ltd.-Regular Dividend-
The directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per
hare on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 15 to holders of share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 15 to holders of
record Dec. 1.

The company stated that a special meeting of directors will be held on
Dec. 8 to consider a further dividend which will be payable Dec. 24 to
holders of record Dec. 11 .-V. 143, p. 2691 .
Prossos. End. Sept. $30-$
Gross inc. from all opers $\qquad$ Gross inc. from all opers $\begin{array}{r}1936 \\ \$ 2,788,933 \\ \quad 428,446 \\ \hline \$ 2,360,487\end{array}$ Balance
Expenses Provisions for abandonDepl. \& least amortiz. Depreciation, \&cic-..--
Amortiz. of drill \& oper.


 $\begin{array}{rr}\text { Profit } \\ \text { Federal income tax.-.-- } & \$ 1,023,279 \\ 110,000\end{array}$ Net profit
360,487
536,315
178,771
145,512
397,278
79,767
18,475
101.762
97,219 $\substack{1935 \\ \$ 2,746,833 \\ 458,124}$
$\$ 2,288,709$$\frac{\$ 3,}{\$ 2,2}$ stock 1,000 shs. capital
 -V. 143, p. 2381.

## Penn Valley Crude Oil Corp.-Earnings-


#### Abstract







Net revenue from oil operations. $\qquad$
Net income before providing for normal taxes
and surtax on undistributed income
$\$ 43,149$
\$28,508
Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, Corp.-AcquisitionNew Financing-
This corporation, which was formed in September last, has acquired
all of the assets of Central Airlines, Inc. and Pennsylvania Airlines \&
 and Detroit and Milwaukee, respectively, and effective mididnight Oct. 31,
commenced operation of tnese
two airlines. Approval for the purchase of these two hines by Pennsylvania-Central was given by the Post Office
Department on Oct. 22 . Tne new compacty has revised the existing schedules and will operate
eight planes leaving Washington and eight planes leaving Detroit througho out each day connecting with the principal air lines including United. American, T. W. A. and Eastern, with two additional schedules between Perrotit and Milwaukee and shuttie schedules.
Public financing for the corporation is expected to be carried out during
the early part of next year throuth Corll the early part of next year through Carl M. Loeb Co Co., who will head the
underwriting group, it is said.-V. 143 , p. 3158 .

Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corp.-Correction-
The balance sheet publisheed in our issue of Oct. 31 is as at Sept. 30 for
both years.-V. 143, p. 2856 .
Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp.-EarningsEarnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1936 Earnings after allowance for depreciation and depletion, land
charges, \&c., but before income taxes and allowance for tax on undistributed
Pennsylvania State Water Corp.-Files with SECThe corporation on Nov. 14 filed With. whe Securities and Exchange
Commission a registration statement (No. $2-2634$. Frm A-2) Commission a registration statement (No. ${ }^{2-2634, \text { Form A-2) under the }}$ (the
Securities Act of 1933 covering $\$ 7,250,000$ of first collateral Trust bonds due 1966 . The intercst rate is to be furnished by amendment to the
registration statement registration statement.
According to the registration statement, the net proceeds from the sale
of the bonds are to be applied to the redemption at $102 \%$ of $\$ 6,900,000$ first lien 5.50\% gold bonds, series A. Accrued interest on the bonds to be redemed is to be paid by the company. The balance of the proceeds is
to be paid to Community Water Service Co to be paid to Community Water Service Co., a parent, in reduction of
accounts payable to that company, which on Oct. 31 , 1936, amounted to accouns patabe tite it stated.
The bonds are redeen
The bonds are redeemable as a whole or in part at any time after 30 days'
notice at the following prices plus accrued int.: If red. on or before Nov.



expected to the one of the underwriters. ofther underwriters, and the underwriting discounts or commissions are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.-V. 143, p. 1088.
Peoples Water \& Gas Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors of this company, formerly known as the Oregon-Washington
Water Service Co. on Nov. 17 declared a dividend of $\$ 13.50$ per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 6$ cumulative preferred stock, no par
value, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov, 20.-V. 142 , 2680 . 20.-V. 142, p. 2680 .

| Pet Milk Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Depreciatio | 201,246 | 176,164 | 171,505 |
| Operating profit Other income | \$584,373 | \$300,449 | $\overline{71,8}$ |
| Total incom | \$584,373 |  | 373,2 |
| Interest (net) | 6,83 |  |  |
| Federal taxes | 163,88 | 44,815 | 8,044 |
| Minority interest | ${ }_{807}$ | 406 | 49,308 |
| et prof | 377,753 |  | 75,349 |
| Preferred dividend | 110,339 | 210,85 |  |
|  | \$267,414 | \$122,365 |  |
| Earnings per spare on 441,354 shares |  |  |  |
| common stock (no par) - | \$0.85 | \$0.52 | \$0.57 |

For nine months ended Sept. 30, 1936, net profit was $\$ 863,492$, equal $\$$ after a share on common, comparing with $\$ 379,19$, or 71 cents a common share, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1935.
Current assets as of Sept. 30,1936 , including $8,939,699$ cash, amounted to $\$ 6,378,526$, and current of $\$ 1,782,154$ on Sept. 30,1935 . Inventories were $\$ 2,437,405$, against
$\$ 3,895,436$.

Total assets as of Sept. 30,1936 , aggregated $\$ 14,123,112$, compared
with $\$ 13,657,073$ on Sept. 30,1935, and earned surpus was $\$ 3,045,473$ against $\$ 2,604,934$. Company has no funded debt.-V. 143, p. 1242.

Pere Marquette Ry.-To Pay $\$ 20$ Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 20$ per share on account of accumulations on the $5 \%$ prior preference stock, par $\$ 100$, payable
Dec. 17 to holders of record Nov. 28 . This payment which will be the Pircs. made since $\$ 1.25$ per share. reg. quar. was distributed on Aug. 1 ,
1931 , covers the period Aug. 1,1931 , to July 31 , 1935, incl. -V. 143 , p. 2857.

Perfect Circle Co.-Advances Date of Regular DividendThe directors on Nov. 7 declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, which is ordinarily due Jan. 1, 1937 . The payment of this dividend has been moved wich had been previously
Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 25.
An extra dividend of 50 cents per share which hat An extra dividend of 50 cents per share which had been previously
declared will also be paid on Dec. 15 . A similar extra was paid on Nov. 1 , last.-V. 143, p. 3009
Peter Paul, Inc.-Rights-Extra Dividend-
The company, is piving stockholders the right to subscribe for 1,767
shares of no par stock, having stated value of $\$ 10$ in ratio of one new share
 pubiic. The regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents and an extra of $\$ 1$ were deThe regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents and an ext
clared, both payable Dec. 10 to holders of record Nov. 2 .

## Registers with SEC-

siven on first page of this department,
Pfeiffer Brewing Co.-Earnings-





Phoenix Securities Corp.-Liquidating Value-
Corporation, as of Aug. 31,1936 , reported a liquidating value per common share of s7.48. Using Nov,' 8 prices and valuing some holdings at market instead of cost, the liguidating value is nearly $\$ 11$. At current prices, the *The principal holdings of the company are as follows:

* Marketable securities (market)



Total.--------------------------------------------------212,910,000 * Part of these have been sold to pay for some of the Certain-teed not held on Aug. 31 Phoenix Securities has altered its type of operation to such an extent that tion of the $\$ 2,250,000$ in marketable securities, its entire funds are invested in situations requiring management aid from Phoenix, although some of these, suc
p. 121 .
(Albert) Pick Corp.-Initial Dividends-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the $\$ 1$ preference stock and 10 cents per share on the comm.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.-Larger Common DividendThe directors on Nov. 13 declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 5 . Th common stock, par \$25, payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 5 . The payable the early part of January. A dividend of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on Oct. 1 and dividends of 40 cents per share distributed quarterly prior thereto In addition, an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was paid on April 1 last and on Aug. 15, 1935, and an extra divi
on April 2, 1934.-V.143, p. 1243

Pittsburgh Screw \& Bolt Corp.-Dividend Increased
The directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the This compares with $121 / 2$ cents paid on Sept. 1 last, this latter dividend being the first distribution made since July 15, 1931 , when the company paid 191 12 cents per share. From April 15, 1929 to and including April
15,1931, quarterly dividends of 35 cents per share were distributed.-

Pittsburgh \& West Virginia Ry.-Equipment Trusts Offered-An offering of a new issue of $\$ 350,000$ equipment trust series of December, $1936,21 / 2 \%$ certificates was made Nov. 17 by Stroud \& Co., Inc. The certificates, which are non-callable and which mature $\$ 35,000$ annually Dec. 1, 1937 to Dec. 1, 1946, are priced to yield from $1 \%$ to $3 \%$ according to maturity. The certificates are guaranteed unconditionally as to principal and dividends by the Pittsburrh \& West Virginia Ry. Co. and are to be issued under the Philadelphia plan.-V. 143, p. 3159.

Plymouth Fund, Inc.-Another Special DividendThe directors have declared another special distribution of one cent per class A share, payable Dee. 28, to hovers of record Dec. 21. This 1 in addition to special distribution recently declared of one cent payaber
Dec. 15 to holders of record $D$ ec. 5 , and makes nine distributions this year totaing in cents, or $57 \%$ more than last year when distributions totaled seven cents per share. See V. 143, p. 2692 for dividend record.-V. 143
p. 3159 .
Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.-Coal Output-

|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Januar | 156.017 158,677 | 140,532 | ${ }_{110,772}^{116,72}$ |
| March | 100,721 | 118,586 | 1114.264 |
| April | 1127,035 | 88.374 | 119,099 |
| June | 149,142 | 138.335 | 131,655 |
| July- | 148.077 | 120,547 | 120,674 |
| Sept | 168,221 | 102,720 | 132.743 |
|  | 188,250 | 170,461 | 162.486 |

[^6] [Including Manchester Street Ry. and New Hampshire Power Co.]
 Operati


 Tree operating results of New Hampshire Power Co. are included from
March 31, 1936.-V. 143, p. 2692 .

Potter Company-To Increase Stock-
A special meeting of stockholders has been called for Dec. 8 to vote on on a proposal to amend the certiricate of incorporation so as to chang $\$ 1$ par value. On Dec. 31.1935 there were outstanding 52,188 shares with a stated value of 85 a share.
Earl
Eat Pottor, President Earl $\mathrm{F} \cdot$ Potter, President, sald that plans do not call for offerings at this
time of the full amount of the increase in stock, but it is desired to have time of the full amount of the inciease in stock ${ }^{\text {a }}$,

Public Service Corp. of New Jersey (\& Subs.) - Earns.

 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Oper. exps. maint., taxes } \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { and depreciation....- }\end{array} & 7,217,451 & 7,007,861 & 83,191,806 & 81,150,792\end{array}$ | Net inc. from oper |
| :---: |
| Bal. for divs and surplus |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 3,472,138 \\ 2,210,318\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 2,945,671 \\ 1,802,080\end{array}$ |

$\xrightarrow[\text { The directors on Nov. } 17 \text { declared an extra dividend of } 20 \text { cents per share }]{\text { Tider }}$ in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents per share on the in addition to the regalar rauarterty dividend of $\mathbf{c o m}$. 19 to holders of recor Nov. 27. The directors announced that the extra dividend was declared
to ${ }^{\text {reduc }}$ the corporation's liability for Federal surtax on undivided to 'reduce the corporation
profit.. $-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .2693$.

Public Service Corp. of Texas-Files Registration Statement
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Nov. 17 that the corporation has filed a registration statement (30-61) under Section 5 of
the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. The company thus became the first to file on Form U5B, the form re-
cently adopted by the Commission for the complete registration of holding companies.
Those companies which filed a notification of registration on or before Sept. 1, 1936 are requried to folie on the complete form on or before Dec. 1 . should file on Form U5B within 90 days thereafter, but the Commission
upon a showing of reasonable cause, may extend such time upon a a showing of reasonable cause, may extend such trime. Some 65
companies which had tiled notifications of registration prior to sept. 1 , companies which had filed notifications of registration prior to sept. 1
1936, are required to file the complete form on or before Dec. 1,1936 .
Puget Sound Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

Deficit for com. d.
(The) Pullman Co.-Earnings-
Period End.Sept. 30-1936-Month-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1935

 Al nary operaionsTotal revenues........-
 Total net revenue
Taxes accrued Operating incom
-V .143, p. 2693.

Pure Oil Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Accounts for the 12 Months Ended July 31, 1936 Gross operating income (after elimination of intercompany sales, \&c.) Couling general sed administrative expenses. Taxes, (other than income taxes).
Non-operating income
$\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{\$ 1 8 , 1 6 9 , 6 9 9} \\ --1,063,032 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Tnterest
$\qquad$ Amortization of debt discount and expenseInterest on bank loans, purchase obligations,
Cash discounts allowed $\qquad$



$\qquad$
Net income--1.-.
Cash dividends paid on prefred stocks
Cash dividends paid on preferred stocks:
Dividends accrued to April 1,1936 on shares not exchanged under the plan submitted Jan. 13, 1936..................-Farns. per sh. on $3,256,200$ shs. of com. stock (no par) been made for Federal surtax on unditisi.62 profits apo

Quail Gold Mines, Inc.-Registers with SECsee list given on first page of this department.
Quebec Power Co.-Earnings-



 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Surplus before deprec. } \\ \text { \& income tax }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | - V .143 , p. 2693 .

Railway \& Light Securities Co.-Asset ValueThe company states that market value of assets as of Oct. 31, 1936, was equal to $\$ 32.81$ a common share, compared wit.
and $\$ 24.40$ on Dec. $31,1935 .-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .2693$.

Raybestos-Manhattan Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings9 Months Ended Sept. 30Net sales-Manufacturing cost of sales (excl. of deprec.) Profit from operations.
Other income
 Provision for depreciation
Provision for Federal and State income taxes Net Income $\qquad$ $\$ 1,461,52$
714,912 1935

 Note-No provision was made for the surtax on undistributed profits in
Nariving at the net income for the current $\$ 2.30$
arear arriving at the net income for the current year.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- 1936 | 1935 |  | 1936 | 935 |
| Assets- \$ |  | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Cash------.-.- $1,630,818$ | 1,235,196 | Accounts payable | 740,768 | 926,172 |
| Marketable secur. 1,290,419 | 1,405,507 | Accrued salarles \& |  |  |
| Notes, actts, \& tr. |  | wages--- | 191,626 | 115,659 |
| acceptances rec. $2,313,825$ | 1,995,162 | Provision for in- |  |  |
| Accrued interest \& other curr.acets, |  | cometaxes Res. for Federal \& | 157,021 | 152,507 |
| receivable.---- 11,584 |  | State taxes on |  |  |
| Mdse. inventories. 4, 187,334 | 3,887,981 | income. | 490,175 | 190,567 |
| $\mathbf{z}$ Investments, \&c. 1,177,482 | 1,217,272 | y Capital stock.-. | 9,721,800 | 9,721,800 |
| Sundry notes and |  | Surplus...-.-...-- | 7,194,235 | 6,340,890 |
| $\times$ accounts recelv. $\quad 382,665$ | 378,963 |  |  |  |
| mach. \& equip.- $6,861,349$ | 6,655,272 |  |  |  |
|  <br> deferred charges 44,993 | 77,083 |  |  |  |
| Trade names, trade marks and good- |  |  |  |  |

CashetsDeposit as guar.o. of
pay pay. of judgm't.
Cash sur. val. of pay, of judgm't.
Cash sur. val. of
Ilfe Ins. policy-
HoLC bonds and Iife ins. policy
HOLC bonds and
accrued interest
y Accts. receivable y Accts. recelvable
Inventories
$z$ Other assets and Land, bldgs., maLand, bldgs., ma-
chinery \& equip.
Patents, good-wil
\& developments \& developments
Deferred charges..

Total …….. | 82,9 |
| :--- |
| 18,505 |


 zurplus is arrived at as follows: (1) Paid-in-Balance at Dec. 31, 1935,
 $\$ 236,293 ;$ net profit for the 9 months ended Sept. 30,1936 , before consider-
ing surtax on undistributed earnings, $\$ 531,618 ;$ total $\$ 776,911$. Deduct-
 Revere Copper \& Brass Co., Inc. Accumulated and Initial Dividend on Preferred Stocks-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account of initial dividend of the $\$ 2.621 / 2$ pumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, and an 2, The last previous payment on the $7 \%$ preferred stock was made on Nov,
1, The current dividend on the $514 \%$ preferred stock is for the period Aug. Each share of $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock is convertible, on option of holder, not later than June 30 p 1937 , into $11-3$ shares of new $51 / 4 \%$ of
cumulative preferred stock.-V, 143 , p. 3161 . cumulative preferred stock.-V, 143, p. 3161 .
Rich's, Inc.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 14 to holders of record Dec. 4.
An extra of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 14,1935 and an extra of 80 cents per
share was distributed on Dec share was distributed on Dec. 15 1934.-V. 141, p. 3392.
Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.-New DirectorRussell Johnston Parker has been elected a director, succeeding T. F.


$\$ 13,298$
30,000 inc. $\$ 31,909$ 1936 and 1935 on Pror retirements was made during the years ended Sept. 30, so provided are less than the depreciation deductions claimed, or to be so provided are less than the depreciation deductions claimed, or to be
claimed, in Federal income tax returns, which are based on a straight-ine method, and the resulting reserve is less than a depreciation reserve would be, based on such straight-line method.

| ce Sheet Sepi. 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1935 | Liabil | 1936 |  |
| Prop., plan |  |  | a Com | \$100,000 | \$100,000 |
| Cash | 17,013 | 21,714 | Funded paya |  | 68 |
| Acts. receivab | 103,354 | 140,451 | Accounts payabl |  | 7,098 |
| Due from affilla |  |  | Due to parent |  |  |
| companies. | 0,288 | 10,956 | atfliated cos. | 381,146 | 364,728 |
| Merchandise, |  |  | Consumers' depo | 13,229 | 13,785 |
| \& supplies | 44,571 | 44,934 | Accrued acts | 31,240 | 32,043 |
| Appli. on renta | 27,386 | 21,449 |  |  |  |
| Miscel. invest | 8,000 | , 000 | deposits -...- | 7,135 | 079 |
| Special deposits. | 245 | 216 | Def. credit items. |  | 122 |
| Def. debit items | 23,844 | ${ }^{\bullet} 24,800$ | Reserves | 479,371 | 480,238 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus.. | 471,347 | 514,645 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total_-........ $\$ 2,991,323 \$ 3,000,109$ Total_-.-...-. $\$ 2,991,3$

a Represented by 10,000 no par shares.-V. 143, p. 1728.
Rochester Gas \& Electric Corp.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended Sept. 30- 1936
1934
$\$ 13,509,689$
 Surpl. after all charg

## Ruberoid Corp.-Earnings-


 Earns. per sh. on $132,-$
602 shs. cap. stock (no $\quad \$ 3.00 \quad \$ 1.84 \quad \$ 4.58 \quad \$ 3.83$

(Helena) Rubinstein, Inc.-Plan Approved-
Stockholders on Nov, 17 voted approval of the recapitalization plan
utlined in V. 143, p. 3011.

## Russeks Fifth Ave., Inc.-To Increase Capital-

Directors have called a special meeting of stockholders for Dec. 4 to vote
on increase in authorized capital stock to 200,000 shares of $\$ 5$ ar on increase in authorized capital stock to 200,000 shares of $\$ 5$ par from
125,000 shares. Directors also approved resolution changing the fiscal period closing to
March 1 from Feb. 1 and the change will take effect in 1937.-V. 142, p. 3362 .

Russell Mfg. Co.-Capital Reduced-
Proposals relating to changes in company's capital structure have been approved by stockholders. Capital was reduced from $\$ 2,400,000$ to $\$ 1,200,-$
000 by changing par value from $\$ 100$ vo $\$ 50$.
Plant valuation will be reduced approximately $\$ 750,000$ through eliminPlant valuation wiil be reduced approximately $\$ 750,000$ through elimin-
ation of antiquated buildings and annual saving in depreciation charges wil
be approximately $\$ 67,000$ and saving of $\$ 70,000$ in upkeep, taxes and A contract with G. M. Williams to serve as President and General Manager for the period of three years, Dec. 1,1936 to Nov. 30,1939 was also approved. This also provided an option to Mr. Williams fo
4,000 shares of company stock at $\$ 50$ a share.-V. $143, \mathrm{p} .935$.

Safeway Stores, Inc.-Listing New Preferred-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 15,990 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par), representing the maximum
amount to be issued on Dec. 15,1936 to the common stockholders of record on Dec. 1 on account of a dividend payable in $5 \%$ preferred stock.
The directors believe that part or all of the net earnings of the corporation should be retained as additional working capital to provide for increased shouid be retained and other corporate purpores. The Revenue Act of 1936, how-
business and
ever, imposes a heavy surtax on undistributed corporate earnings. To meet ever, imposes a heavy surtax on undistributed corporate earnings. To meet
this situation the directors on Nov. 9 declared a dividend on the common stock payable in $5 \%$ preferred stock at the rate or $1-50$ th of a share of $5 \%$ dend is payabble on Dec, 15 to common holders of record Dec. 1 . The the common stockholders and entitle the corporation to the dividends paid
credit provided for in the Act.
Articles supplementary to the charter, classifying
authorized and unissued shares of preferred stock (consisting of 10,385 shares theretofore classified as $7 \%$ preferred stock, 850 shares theretofore
classified as $6 \%$ preferred stock and 40,000 shares theretofore unclassified nto series) were filed as required by law on Nov. 12,196 . The directors
duly authorized the issue of not exceeding 15990 shares of $5 \%$ preferred stock as a stock dividend as above stated, and a stock issuance statement covering these shares was filed as required, by law on Nov. 12,1936 . Under
the charter and the laws of Maryland, no further authorization is required the charter and the laws of Maryland, no further authorization is required
In respect of each share of $5 \%$ preferred stock issued as a dividend to the common stockholders, the corpo
and capitalize the sum of $\$ 100$.

Consolidated Income Statement for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1936 Net sales-
Cost of sale


Operating profit
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,936,749 \\ 38,560 \\ \hline\end{array}$


Net income-
$\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{x} \$ 1,471,704 \\ \quad 798,893 \\ \hline\end{array}$


$x$ No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. Consolidated Balance Sheet

 a Arter reserve of $\$ 136,923$ in 1936 and $\$ 142,852$ in 1935 . b After reserve
of $\$ 228,461$ in 1936 and $\$ 229,770$ in 1135 . After reserve for depreciation
of $\$ 16,210,912$ in 1936 and $\$ 15,097,482$ in 1935. d Represented by 798,984 no par shares.-V. 143, p. 3162.
St. Louis Cotton Compress Co.-Distributes Federal Compress \& Warehouse Co. Stock-
Since Aug. 31,1936 the St. Louis Cotton Compress Co. distributed on
Oct. 16, 193614,472 shares of Federal Compress \& Warehouse Co. stock formerly owned, at the rate of one share of Federal Compress stock for each share of
Oct. 9,1936 .

$$
\text { Earnings for Year Ended Aug. 31, } 1936
$$

Plant income, rental and storage.....
Plant expense.
Administrative and general expenses.
$\$ 28,933$
26,727
2187

$\$ 19,672$
21,825
Net income for year (without prov. for deprec. of fixed assets) $\quad \$ 2,153$
Assets-
Cash
Demand loan rec.
x Invest. (at cost).
L'd, bldgs., mach.,
$\& c \mathrm{c} .$, at co. offic'ls
valuation......-
Unexpired
Unexpired insur--
Total ․-.-...-- $\$ 708,515 \quad \$ 704,159$ Total …....... $\$ 708,515 \quad \$ 704,159$
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.-Notes OfferedMetropolitan St. Louis Co., St. Louis, Mo., in October offered $\$ 375,000$ 1st mtge. $31 / 2 \%-4 \%$ serial real estate notes secured by deed of trust on property known as St, Louis University School of Medicine and School of Dentistry.
Notes to be dated Nov. 10, 1936; due serially Dec. 1, 1937-1954. Interest
payable J. \& D. at rate of $31 / 2 \%$ on all notes to Dec. 1, 1939; thereafter payable J. \& D. at rate of 3,1/2\% on all notes to Dec. 1, 1939; thereafter at the rate of $4 \%$. Principal and int. payable at Mercantile-Commerce Bank $\&$ Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo, trustee. Notes in coupon form, $\$ 500$ and
$\$ 1,000$ denom. Notes subject to prepayment on any int. date at 100 and
int. on 30 days' notice to the trustee. int. on 30 days' notice to the trustee. Louis University, a corporation of of the corporation. St. Louis University, founded in 1818 and chartered in 1832 , is owned and conducted by the society of Jesus (Jesuit Fathers) of the Missouri Province. The university has grown steadily through the
years and for the school year $1935-1936$ had an enrollment of 6,811 students years and for the school Thear various schools of the university are: The College of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School, the Schools of Medicine, Law,
Dentistry, Divinity, Commerce and Finance, Education, Nursing, Phil-

This loan is secured by a first deed of trust on property situated at the southeast corner of Grand Boulevard and Caroline St in St . Louis, Mo. of brick construction, known as "St. Louis University school of Medicine." housing the School of Dentistry, The proceeds of this loan are to be used to refinance, at a lower rate of interest, a balance of $\$ 375,000$ outstanding on a loan of $\$ 450,000$ made in

St. Paul Union Stock Yards Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Oct. 31-
Net inc. after all charges $\quad$ 1936-Month-1935 1936-10 Mos.-1935 Net inc. after all charges
-V. $143, \mathrm{p} .2067$.
$\$ 117,793 \quad \$ 63,693 \quad \$ 387,202$
$\$ 222 ; 978$

## San Antonio Public Service Co.-Earnings-

 Period End. Sept. 30-Gross operating revenue_
$\$ 1,777,973-3$ Mos-1
$\$ 1955$ Net income after ta
$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .3868$.

San Diego Consolidated Gas \& Electric Co.-ListingThe New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 15,500,000$ first mortgage bonds, $4 \%$ due May 1, 1965.


Total-.......... 4

## Sangamo Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 $1936-1935$ $x$ Includes non-recurring items of $\$ 43,390$ returned on life insurance on
two officers deceased during first half of year and also $\$ 56,460$ received in dividend from subsidiaries including English and Canadian units but not including accrued earnings over and above dividends paid by English and Canadian companies.-V. 143, p. 1728.
Savannah Electric \& Power Co.-EarningsPer. End. Sept. 30-
Gross earnings. Operation_-.-.........--


## Balance





Preferred dividend requirements...
$\$ 113,182$
$\$ 28,095$

## Balance for com. -V .143, p. 2694.

$\qquad$

## Seaboard Commercial Corp.-Earnings-

Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1936

## Net profit after charges, normal Federal income taxes and

 Federal surtaxesSecurities Acceptance Corp.-Stock Dividendcommon stock, payable in $6 \%$ preferred stock, par $\$ 25$, on Dec. 24 to
holders holders of record Dec. 19.-V. 143, p. 2694.
Segal Lock \& Hardware Co., Inc.-Admitted to Unlisted Trading-
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading privileges the new commer in exchange for old common stock. The stockholders approved the change in the par value at a special meeting held Oct. 29.-V
143, p. 2536 .
Serrick Corp., Defiance, Ohio-Stock Offered-A new issue of 45,000 shares of class A common stock ( $\$ 5$ par) was offered Nov. 18 at $\$ 15$ per share by a syndicate headed by Paul W. Cleveland \& Co., Inc., Chicago, and including Polk-Peterson Corp., Des Moines, and Festus J. Wade Jr. \& Co., St. Louis.
Net proceeds, with additional funds, will be used for acquisition of certain assets of Acme Machine Products Co., Inc.: for payment of certain
funded debt, bank loans and notes payable of the Acme Machine Products Co, Inc., ifor the accuisition of all the outstanding capital stock of the
Defiance Screw Machine Products Co.; and for the payment of an outstanding note.
Serrick Corp., located at Defiance, Ohio, was incorporated in Ohio, Serrick Corp., located at Defiance, Ohio, was incorporated in Ohio,
Dec. 6,1929 , under the name of L , F. Serrick, Inc. Company and its
subsidiary, the Defiance Screw Machine Products Co., manufactures a general line of automatic screw machine parts, oil well sucker rod couplings,
and is one of the largest independent producers of spark plug shells in the and is one of the largest independent producers of spark plug shells in the
country. Included among their customers are: Kelvinator Corp., Universal country. Included among their customers are: Kelvinator Corp., Universal Co. and Maytag Washing Machine Co., Products Co., Inc., with the com-
The consolidation of Acme Machine Pren pany affords opportunity for substantial economies resulting from massing of purchasing power and concentration of administrative, selling and products and extension of sales outlets. The class A common stock is preferred as to dividends at the rate of
not more than 90 c . per share per annum, payable quarterly on the 15 th not more than 90c. per share per annum, payable quarterly on the 15 th day of each of the months-March, June, sept, and Dec. Class A stock
is convertible share for share into common stock at any time at the option
of the holder of the holder.
of Acme (excluding income of the company and its subsidiary, and that of Acme (excluding that of the automotive replacement parts division of
Acme) shows a loss of $\$ 25,299$ in the year ended Dec. 31 , 1933 , with profit
of $\$ 88,432$ in $1934, \$ 146,447$ in $1935, \$ 173,327$ in the year ended June 30, of $\$ 88,432$ in $1934, \$ 146,447$ in 1935 , $\$ 173,327$ in the year ended June 30 ,
1936 , and $\$ 105,547$ for six months ended June 30,1936 .
Sharon Steel Corp.-Resumes Common DividendsSpecial Dividend-
The directors have declared a special dividend of 75 cents per share in
addition to a quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock no par value , both distributed on the common stock since July 25, 1930 when a dividend of 25 cents per share was paid. Dividends of 50 cents per share were paid each
three months from July 25,1929 to Apr. 25,1930 , inclusive.-V. $143, \mathrm{p} .2695$.

Somoa Products Co., Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.

Shawinigan Water \& Power Co.-Earnings9 Mos. End. Sept. $30-1936$
 Water rentalas. Taxes and insuranaje-...


Surplus for the period
before deprec. $\&$ in-

| before deprec. \& in- |
| :--- |
| come taxes - - |
| $2,658,370$ |$\$ 2,319,285 \quad \$ 2,144,800 \quad \$ 2,054,856$ a After deduction of $\$ 450,000$ representing charge on capital cost of work

 000 as ab
p. 2695.
Shenango Valley Water Co.-Bonds Offered-H. M Payson \& Co. and W. C. Langley \& Co. on Nov. 17 offered at $993 / 4$ and int. $\$ 1,500,0001$ st mtge. bonds, series $\mathrm{B}, 4 \%$. Dated Oct. 1, 1, 1936; due Oct. 1,1961 . Interest payable (A \& O) without
deduction of such portion of any tax (except succession or inheritance taxes) imposed by the laws of Penn. as shall not be in excess of five mills per annum on each dollar of the principal amount of the bonds. Red. at
option of registrant, as a whole or in part, at any time, on 30 days notice,
at 113 to and incl option of registrant, as a whole or in part, at any time, on 30 days' notice,
at 103 to and incl. Sept. 30,196, at 102 thereatter to and incl Sept. 30 ,
1956 and at 100 thereafter prior to maturity, with accrued interest in each case. The registrant agrees, upon applitation made made at the time in and in the manner and the form provided for in the indenture, to reimburse either exceeding 4 mills per annum on each doliar of taxable value of the bonds or (b) Mass. income taxes not exceeding $6 \%$ of interest on the bonds terosed upon and paid by the holders of the bonds. Coupon bonds regis-
terale ony as to principal in denom. of $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Portland Na-
tional Bank tional Bank, Portland, Me., trustee.
a part, $\$ 1,328,400$, will be applied to the redemption or retirement of the first morttgage gold bonds, series A. $5 \%$ due Oct, 1,1956 now outstanding in the agregate princiisal amount of $\$ 1.296 .000$. $\$ 13$, noow oot such net proceeds is to be deposited with the trustee under the indenture and may
be withdrawn against $75 \%$ of the cost or fair value, whichever is less, of permanent improvements, extensions or additions to or about the plants or property of the registrant or new or additional lo oroperty constructed or accuired by the registrant subsequent on July 31 , 1936 . The remaind or
of such net proceeds may be used by the registrant for its corporate purposes.

Condensed Consolidated Income Statement Years Ended Dec. 31
Operating revenue.
Other income less non-oper. exps.................
Opotal.-.-- incl- taxes.-- other than income taxes, but excl. prov. for retire. of physical properties.-.---
Prov. for retire. of physical properties
Total.
Net income before prov. for income on funded debt and unfunded deb and amortization of debt discount and expense debt to be outstanding.
 Ratio of net income as shown above for the year 1935 to annual int. outstanding:
Before
physical provision for for retirement of
physical properties
After provision for
retirement
physical properties
Capitalization to Be Outstanding After Proposed Financing
 Common stock ( 10,000 shares, no par) ........................... 10,000 shs. Security-Secured by a first mortgage on all fixed property of the regis-
trant then owned and by a first lien on $991 /$ of the common stock of trant then owned and by a first lien on $9913 \%$ of the common stock of
Masury Water Co. In addition $\$ 113,000$ cosh will be deposited with the trustee under the indenture subject to withdrawal. in each year beginning with will provide for annual payments on Oct. 1 ine benefit of the bonds of series B, $4 \%$, equal to $3 / 2$ of $1 \%$ of the greatest aggregate principal amount of bonds of such series outstanding at any one time during the six months' period preceding such payments, to be used
for the retirement of the bonds of such series. Bonds retired by the sinking fund are to be retained by the trustee and interest payments received thereon are to be added to the sinking fund.
incorp. May 12, 1902 in Penn-
The general character of the business done and intended to be done by the company is supplying water for public and private purposes in the City of Sharon, city of Farrell i Borough of wheatland and a portion of the subsidiary, Masury Water Coo. is supplying water for publicic and private
purposes in a portion of Brookfield Township, Trumbull County, Ohio. Underwriters - The name of each principal underwriter and the respective amounts of the bonds underwritten by each are as follows: H. M. PPysonn
Co. Portland, Me., 8750,000 ; W. C. Langley \& Co., New York, $\$ 750,000$. - V .143, p. 3162 .

## Silver King Coalition Mines Co.-Earnings-

 Period End. Sept. 30- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1935 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net profit after taxes \& } \\ \text { deprec.,but before depl }\end{array} & \mathbf{x} \$ 238,368 & \$ 145,434 & \$ 649,980 & \$ 266,822\end{array}$ Earns. Der share on$1,220,467$ shs (par $\$ 5)$
commonstock
$\begin{array}{lll}127,591 & 128,789 & 123,573\end{array}$
60,000

### 2.52


$\$ 101,651$

Net profit after deprec., depl. U.S. Earns. | interest, \&c |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Earns. per share on $1.760,000$ shs. of

capital stock (par $\$ 1)^{2}$$\$ 0.14 \quad \$ 0.13 \quad \$ 0.27$ x Before provision for surtax on undistributed profits.
During the nine months ended During the nine months ended Sept. 30,1936 the subsidiaries of this company produced 35,403 ounces of crude gold and 21,586 ounces of
platinum; both of these products require refining.-V. 143 , $\mathrm{p}, 3162$.
South Bend Lathe Works-Initial Dividend-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of 30 cents per share on
the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20 - 143 , the comm
p. 2860 .

| Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month of October- | 1936 | 192 |
| Gross earnings | ${ }_{189}$ |  |
| Interest, depreciatio | 108,721 | 107,968 |
| Surplu | \$1,135 | def\$131 |

Southern Natural Gas Co.-Bonds Offered-Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., Blyth \& Co., Inc., Coffin \& Burr, Inc. Graham, Parsons \& Co., Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc., Arthur Perry \& Co. and G. L. Ohrstrom \& Co., Inc., on Nov. 18 offered at 100 and int. $\$ 15,000,000$ 1st mtge. pipe line sinking fund bonds, $41 / 2 \%$ series, due 1951.
of Dated Oct. 1, 1936; due Oct. 1, 1951. Coupon bonds will be in the denom of $\$ 1,000$, registerable as to principa. Principal and int . A. A. The bonds will be red. (exceent for sinking fund) as a whole or in part at
 each year through oct. 1t therearter to maturity at 100
winl be pred. by iot int. Bor thends on Oct. 1,1937 and April 1,1938 at 101 on Oct. 1,1938 ; at $1001 / 2$ on each Aprieater to and incl. Apriil 1 . 1951 ; ; plus int. Company will agree to octimburse individual resident holders, upon proper ampplication within 60 days
after payment, for personal property taxes in Penna. not exceeding 5 mills ater payment for personal property taxes in Penna. not exceeding 5 mills
per annum, or in Conn not exceeding 4 mills per annum, or in Maryland
not exceeding 41 mils per not exum, oring $41 / 2$ minn. not per axeeeding 4 mills per annum, or in Maryland,
not Mans.
interest not exceeding $6 \%$ of such interest per annum. interest not exceeding $6 \%$ of such interest per annum.
Business-Company operates a natural gas pipe lin
Business-company operates a natural gas pipe line system extending and Georgia. Gas is purchased under long-term contracts, is compressed
and tranmitted at high pessure (with recomplesin and transmitted at high pressure (with recompression where necesssary)
and sold at wholesale to 11 distributing companies (including three affiliated and sold at wholesale to 11 distributing companies (including three affiliated
companies) serving a total of approximately 50 cities and towns, the companies, serving a total of approximately 50 cities and towns, the
principal communities so served including Atlanta, Columbus, Decatur
Macon and Romes Ga. Anniston Gider Macon and Rome, Ga.; Anniston, Gadsden, Monttgomery, Tuscaloosa and Selma, Ala;; and Columbus, Meridian and Vicksburg, Miss,
Ala., where only certain industrial customers receive natural purchase gas from the company, had approximately 93.750 customers on Aug. 31,1936 and serve communities with an estimated population of
approximately 790,000 ( 1930 Federal census), including a negro population estimated at 277,0000 , Co. and to one small industrial customer, and is also delivered by 1936) in Alabama pursuant to agreements between the company and its subsidiary, Alabama Natural Gas Corp.

## Pro Forma Earnings Summary

Mosmix vowe


Net operating income, available for int., amortiz. of debt discount \& expense \& income taxes.-...-.-. $\$ 2,180,898$ bnual int. on $\$ 15,000,000$ - st mtge. pipe line sinking fund $\quad \$ 675,000$ a Including maintenance and taxes (other than income taxes) but before
provision for depreciation of tangible and amortization of intangible fixed capital. Calization-Capitalization as of Aug. 31, 1936, and as adjusted to Capitalization-Capitalization as of Aug. 31, 1936, and as adjusted to
reflect present financing is as follows: . Authorized Outstanding $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 1st mtge. pipe line sinking fund bonds } 41 / 2 \% \\ \text { series due } 1951 . & \text { Authorized } & \text { Outstanding }\end{array}$
 Class A stock (no par)
Class B stock (no par) $x$ So long as bonds of the $41 / 2$ series due 1951 are outstanding, the total
amount of bonds issuable under the indenture will be limited to $\$ 25,000,000$ subject to certain exceptions. y Comprising all shares issuable in accordamount of class A stock is subject to an increase of not more than 930 shares if certain claims, not yet adjudicated, which have been filed in such reorganization proc
held in treasury.
Purpose-Net proceeds are estimated at $\$ 14,444,000$ by the company.
Company will deposit with Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., trustee under the indenture securing the company's first mortgage $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, series of 1944 , presently outstanding in the amount of $\$ 13$,
766,000 (exclusive of $\$ 700,000$ held in treasury and to be canceled) (a) $\$ 14,642,435$ (including $\$ 463,455$ accrued interest) for application to the
redemption on or about Jan. 23,1937 of said $\$ 13,766,000$ bonds at 103 , and redemption on or about an. 23 , the issue of an equal principal amount of
int., and (b) $\$ 534,000$ against
bonds of the $41 / 2 \%$ series due 1951, which $\$ 534,000$ the company intends to withdraw from time to time upon the basis of $60 \%$ of the cash cost or fair value (whichever is less) of permanent improvements or additions to its
properties constructed or acquired since $J$ an. 1,1936 . The difference such net proceeds will be provided by the company from its general funds.

Underwriters-The names of the principal underwriters and the reare as follows:
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., Chicago......................................... \$4,657,000 Blyth \& Co., Inc., New York Yhicago
 Graham, Parsons \& Co., New York.
Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc., Arthur Perry \& Co, Inc., Boston

G. L. Ohrstrom \& Co. Inc. New York. | $1,034,000$ |
| :--- |
| $1,034,000$ | Natural gas sales (less allowances) 8 Months Ended Aug. 31,1936

 engineers, $\$ 6,666$; total, $\$ 242,743$; less, proportion of oper. $.634,858$
825,783
 S185, $649 ;$ prov. for deprec. of tangible \& amortiz, of intangible
fixed capital, $\$ 472,166$.--

Net operating income
ncome from other than
( Net income before deductions from income- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,653,059 \\ -568,83 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Interest on adjustment mortgage bonds---

pressing Station, Inc-
Loss on property retired.
Federal and State income


 V. 143, p. 3012.

Southern Ry.-Earnings-
${ }_{-1936}$ First Week of ${ }_{1935}^{\text {Nov.- }} \rightarrow \underset{1936}{ } 1$ to Nov. 7 -
Period-
Gross earnings (est.
Southwestern Associated Telephone Co.-EarningsPer. Ended OC. $31-$
Operating revenues. Uncollectible oper. revperating expenses. - Not operating incon


Soy Bean Products Co.-Registers with SEC-
Springfield Street Ry. Co.-Earnings


## V. 143, p. 1248.

## Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output-

 Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard 255,903 kilowatt hours, an increase of $15.5 \%$ compared with the cor-New Vice-President, \&c.
New Nece-President, W . Lych . President of the company announced the election of




Standard Oil Co. of Nebraska-Resumes Common Divs. The directors have declared a divividend of 25 cents per share on the
mmmon stock, par $\$ 25$, payable
Dee. 19 to holders of tecord Nov. 27 .
 when ar regular ${ }^{\text {and }} 142$, p. 2686 .

Standard Textile Products Co.-A mended Reorg. Planin A hearing will be held Dec. 9 before Julian W. Mack, U. S. Circuit Judge, in New rork, at which time the company will propose an amended Jam of reorganization. President, in a letter to security holders states:
Under date of Jan. 8 , 1935 , company filed a voluntary petition for reorganization under Section 77-B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. There Was submitted to bondholders a plan of reorganziation dated Dec. 10, 1934,
which had been filed on Dec. 10, 1934, in proceedings for reorganization now pending. ${ }^{\text {The }}$ City Bank Farners Trust Co., depositary provided for in the plan of reorganization dated following securities of. the following securities of the company deposited in support of the plan
of reorganization and had issued to the owners thereof its certificates of
deposit therefor: deposit therefor:


As a result of developments since the promulgation of the plan of Dec. 10 ,
1934, the directors have determined that the consummation of the in its original form would not be feasible and would not be to the best in cerests of the debtor and to the holders of its securities. The plan provided for temporary relief in the payment of bond interest and in the payment of capital might be conserved until a more normal basis of operations could be obtained. While the plan did offer temporary relief in the payment of bond interest it provided that interest maturing March 1,1938 , and semi-
annually thereafter on the new bonds should be payable in cash uncondiionally at the rate of $5 \%$ per annum.
Through the action of the U. S. Supreme Court in invalidating the cotton processing and floor taxes the company and its subsidiary, Mobile Cotto portion of the funds previously escrowed in connection with the monthly payments for such taxes provided for by the plan has been returned.
The operations of the company during 1935 and 1936 have, howe The operations of the company during 1935 and 1936 have, however, capital has continued to decrease because of these operating losses. In the opinion of the directors it is necessary, if the company is to be in position to operate at a profit, that its working capital position be strengthened and
ts cash resources increased. The reorganization plan dated Dec. 10,1934 , did not provide additional working capital. The requirement of the plan or the unconditional payment of interest in cash on the new bonds at the rate of $5 \%$ per annum beginning on March 1, 1938, involved the danger of
a further default and further reorganization proceedings if the new company were not then in position to make an annual cash distribution to In the opinion of its direct
In the opinion of its directors the company requires increased working he industry, to provide enlarged outlets for its present products, and to develop new, products to take the place of certain products for which the demand has been materially reduced because of changes in the industry. mortgage upon the company's fixed property to be secured by a lien prio to that given to the bondholders. An arrangement of this kind, involving such prior lien with the necessity of meeting fixed interest requirement eopardizing and endangering the senior position of the bondholders and he interests of other security holders. Therefore it appeared more desir would possiby a position junior at least in part to that accorded to the present bonddolders.
After extensive negotiations the Glidden Co. agreed that it would underrrite the purchase for $\$ 500,000$ of 100,000 shares of class $B$ stock of th ecurity holders to whom the privilege of purchasing such shares of class $B$ common stock will be given in the first instance. Such agreement with didden Co. is A committee of the board of directors appointed by the board to carry on such negotiations submitted to the board at its meetings held on sept. 24 , 1936, suggestions for an amended plan or reorganization incorporating the amended plan of reorganization containing such arrangements, which plan is dated Oct. 30,1936 . If the court after the hearing shall authorize the submission of the amended plan of reorganization to security holders either approve, security holders will then be given an opportunity either to assent approve security hom the amended plan within such time and upon such
to or dissent from
terms as the court may direct.

Amended Plan of Reorganization Proposed by Company
Funded Debt and Capitalization of the Debtor, Sept. 1, 1936
Class A $\$ 7$ preferred stock (no par)
Class B
$\$ 5$ $\qquad$ Authorized Outstanding

50,000 shs. 50,000 shs. | Class B $\$ 5$ preferred stock (no par) $-\ldots . .-(50,000$ shs. $\quad \times 40,000$ shs. |
| :--- |
| Common stock (no par) | 1st mtge, sinking fund 20 -year $61 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, due Sept. 1 , (a) Scrip ctfs. dated Sept. 1,1932, March 1,1933 and sept. 1 , 1 , int. severally maturing on said dates and (b) deferred portion of instalment of interest due March 1,1934 (aggregate)-- $-7-\bar{x}$

Int. coupons maturing Sept. 1, 1932 to March 1,1934, both nt. dates incl., on which no payment has been made (aggregave)-338,218 Int. coupons maturing Sept. 1, 1934 to Sept. 1,1936, both dates

43,245 x Of which 600 shares are held in the treasury of the debtor

848,591 Note-Cumulative dividend on the preferred stock (both clas
remain
No interest on scrip certificates or on interest coupons has been included in the preceding statement. March 1, 1933, was offered scrip certificates maturing five years from the respective maturity dates of the coupons. Settlement for the Sept. 1,1933 interest coupons on the
old bonds was offered on the basis of $\$ 1.09$ in cash and $\$ 2.16$ in five-year crip certificates for each $\$ 3.25$ face amount of coupons. basis of $\$ 1.75$ in cash for each $\$ 3.25$ face amount of coupons and an extension of the balance of the coupon ( $\$ 1.50$ of each $\$ 3.25$ of face amount) to
the maturity of the principal of the old bonds. The holders of over $93 \%$ in face amount of the aggregate of the interest coupons on the old bonds maturing between Sept. 1, 1932 and March 1, 1934, both dates inciuded, accepted the several offers of the company in respect of their payment
so that as of Sept. 1,1936 the aggregate face amount of coupons maturing so that as of Sept. 1,1936 the aggregate face amount of coupons maturing
between said dates which have not been surrendered pursuant to such offers between said dates which have not been surrendered pursuant to such offers
is $\$ 43,244$, or less than $7 \%$ of the face amount of said coupons originally is outstanding.
New Company-The fixed proparties owned by the debtor are located in also owns all of the capital stock of Mobile Cotton Mills (Ala.) owning property in Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina; Mobile Cotton Mills owns an of the capital solso owns all of the capital stock of Cotet Corty (Del.) owning property in New Jersey, and $80 \%$ of the capital stock of A new company will acquire (a) all of the assets mortgaged and pledged at the time of transfer under the debtor's trust indenture securing the old assets of the debtor of the lien of said trust indenture, and (b) all other it at the time of transfer. in the new compan wholly owned subsidiary of the debtor may be vested in the new company. Capitalization of the New Company

 $\mathbf{x}$ To be dependent upon exercise of purchase warrants. $y$ Warrants to purchase. ing $5 \%$ per share per annum, cumulative only to the extent earned. No unpaid earned dividends on preferred stock shall have been paid or set aside and unless dividends aggregating at least $\$ 1.25$ per share shall have been paid on the outstanding shares of preferred stock within a period of
12 months immediately preceding the month in which any such declaration of a dividend on the common stock shall be made. Voting rights shall (except as otherwise provided) rest exclusively with holders of the class
B common stock. Preferred stock shali be entitled upon liquidation B common stock. Preferred stock shali be entitled upon liquidation all unpaid earned dividends (whether or not declared). Preferred stock may be red. in whole or in part at any time at $\$ 25$ per share plus all earned but unpaid dividends upon not less than 30 days' notice.
except that the right to vote shall (except as otherwise provided) rest
exclusively with the holders of the class $\mathbf{B}$ common stock Warrants to Purchase Class B Common Stock-Warrants will entitle the holder to purchase class $B$ common stock of the new company at $\$ 5$ per
for and during a period of 60 days from the date thereof, such date to
be fixed by the reorganization managers and to be not more than 10 days after the acquisition by the new company of the debtor's assets. Warrants appropriate provisions to the effect that there may be delivered upon appropriate provilions to the effect that there may be delivered upon voting trust certificates evidencing said shares should the voting trust
provided for be created. Distribution of Securitie

The securities of the new company shall be distributed as follows:
(a) Holders of old bonds will receive for each $\$ 1,000$ (with int. coupons maturing sept. 1,1934 , and thereafter attached), (1) 13 shares of prebuy at $\$ 5$ per share five shares of class B common stock of the new company, provided: (1) That if the coupons maturing from Sept. 1, 1932 to March 1, 1934, offers of the company such old bonds shall be accompanied by all of the scrip certificates issued pursuant to such offers,
1932 to March 1, 1934, both dates included, have been surrendered pursuant to such offers of the company the old bonds shall be accompanied by (a) all interest coupons appertaining to the old bonds maturing between said dates, or, as the case may be, (b) the unsurrendered interest coupons
maturing between said dates and scrip certificates in respect of the coupons which have been surrendered. For any such unsurrendered interest
coupons maturing from Sept. 1, 1932, to March 1,1934 , both dates included, the holder shall also receive an amount in cash equal to the amount debtor in respect of the coupons not previously surrendered. The total cash thus required on such unsurrendered coupons is approximately $\$ 20,643$. Provided, however, that should an old bond not be accompanied by the foregoing subparagraphs numbered 1 and 2 the amount of preferred stock of the new company deliverable in respect of such old bond shall be ratable adjusted and decreased; and holders of scrip certificates (who are not also holders of old bonds) shall receive shares of preferred stock of the new
company at the rate of one share of such stock for each $\$ 101.60$ principal company at the rate of one share of such stock for each $\$ 101.60$ principal
amount of said scrip certificates so held. such stock and of class A $\$ 7$ preferred stock will receive, for each share of dividends, a warrant to buy at $\$ 5$ per share one share of class B common stock of the new company.
of such stock and all rights appurtenant thereto in respect of accumulated of such stock and ant rights appurtenant thereto in respect of accumulated
dividends, a warrant to buy at $\$ 5$ per share one share of class $B$ common stock of the new company.
(d) Holders of commen
warrant to buy at $\$ 5$ per share one share of class $B$ stock of the new company. Tax Claims-Such tax claims of the Federal and State governments or subdivisions thereof as may be allowed as valid claims by the bankruptcy
court shall be assumed by the new company, subject to the same right to contest any such tax claims that the debtor would have had if the reorganization herein provided for had not taken place.
Other Claims-All provable claims against the debtor, as fixed and deterOther claims-All provable claims against the debtor, as fixed and deter-
mined by the court, which are not otherwise dealt with by the provisions of the plan shall be paid in cash, provided that with the consent of the owner
thereof any such claim may be assumed by the new company. thereof any such claim may be assumed by the new company.
Glidden Co. Proposal-A proposal has been received from Gliden Co., Glidden Co. Proposal-A proposal has been received from providing (subject to the consummation of the plan after the running of
the appeal period from a decree of confirmation of the plan and to the the appeal period from a decree of confirmation of the plan and to the principal amount of the 1st mtge. bonds of the debtor outstanding) in sub-
stance that (1) Glidden Co. shall agree to purchase 100,000 shares of class $B$ common stock of the new. company at $\$ 5$ per share, less such number of shares thereof as shall be sold upon exercise of warrants therefor, payment
for such shares so to be purchased by Glidden Co. to be made within 10 for such shares so to be purchased by Glidden Co. to be made winhin Co. dhall have the privilege of purchasing at $\$ 5$ per share all or any of the authorized 150,000 shares of class $\mathbf{B}$ common stock of the new company, less the issued to Glidden Co. pursuant to its agreement to purchase, such privilege to be exercised and payment for any shares so to be purchased to be made within 10 days after the expiration date of said warrants.
The agreement shall also provide in substance that Glidden Co. shall for a period of five years from the date of acquisition by the new company of the dobtor's assets have charge of the management and direction of the
operations of the new company, subject to the board of directors of the operations of the new company, subject
new company, and shall receive for such services the sum of $\$ 30,000$ annuthe new company and its general counsel shall not be paid compensation by the new company except to the extent that the aggregate of such compensation shall exceed $\$ 30,000$ annually, Glidden Co. agreeing to pay or
provide up to $\$ 30,000$ annually for the payment of compensation to such persons. $A t$ the option of Glidden Co. the shares of class B common stock of the five years from the date of acquisition by the new company of the debtor's assets; the terms and provisions of such voting trust shall be subject to approval by the reorganization managers, Glidden Co. and by the court. the approval of the court. The voting trust shall not be created, however, unless Glidden Co. shall have purchased pursuant to its underwriting agreement and the option to purchase granted to it not less than 44,857 shares of of shares of class B common stock purchased by Glidden Co. pursuant to the agreement and option shall be less than $51 \%$ of all shares of class $/ \mathrm{B}$ common stock outstanding upon the consummation of the plan. The shall own less than 44,857 shares of the class $B$ common stock of the new company the voting trust shall terminate and it shall also be ter iname at any time at the election of Glidden Co.
Reorganization Manaers-John C.
Reorganization Managers-John C. Meiners, Chicago, Robert J. Sachs, Cleovelanization managers under the plan dated Dec. 10 , who were appointed
, 1934, are continued as reorganization managers.-V. 141, p. 4026 .
Sterchi Brothers Stores, Inc.-Common Dividends Re-sumed-Special Preferred Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the
common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30 . This will common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30. This will be which time 30 cents was also paid:
The directors also declared a special dividend of \$1 per share on the $5 \%$ preferred stock, par $\$ \& 0$, and the regular quarteriy dividend of 75 cents per
share on the $6 \%$ preferred stock, par $\$ 50$, both payable Dec. 15 to holders Nove. 30 .
In coction with the current common dividend, President C. o. Rutherford stated that "this common dividend practically relieves the company of any tax responsibility under the undistributed profits tax,
in our business we pay only on a cash realized basis.:-V.143, p. 3163 .

Sterling Brewers, Inc.-Dividend Again RaisedThe directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 1$, payable Dec. 19 to holders of record Dee. 1 . This compares with 20 cents paid on Oct. 10 , last; 15 cents paid on Aug. 15 last, 10 cents paid on May 15 last, and $71 / 2$ cents per share distributed on Nov. 14
and July 20,1935 , and on Dec. 30, 1934, this latter being the initial pay-

Stone \& Webster, Inc.-To Reduce Capital-
Stockholders were notified on Nov. 18 of a special meeting to be held capital from $\$ 50,000,000$ to $\$ 20,000,000$. holders stated:
The proposed reduction in capital is deemed necessary at this time in
order to place the directors in a position before the end of the year to declare out, by way of a small dividend to the stockholders, a substantial dectare out, by way of a small dividend to the stockholders, a substantial portion
of the current earnings of the corporation and thus lessen the burden on
the corporation from the surtax which would otherwise be payable on the
undistributed earnings under the provisions of the Foderal Revenue Act The corporation owns as one of its principal assets 1,749,148 shares of the common stock of Engineers Public Service Co., which is carriced on its books at whe a share as compared with a price of approximately \$12 a share have been currently taking place on the New York Stock Exchange. While it is not believed that this market price constitutes a fair measure of the present value of the corporation's majority holdings, it is deemed advisable
to eliminate any question as to capital impairment if the market price for to eliminate any question as to capital impairment if the market price for the minority holdings should be held applicable to the corporation '
holdings. The result of the reduction of capital will be to place the directors in a position to proceed with the contemplated dividend action before the is sufficient also to take care of any possible future fluctuations in the market price of the minority holdings.
The amount by which the capital is reduced will be transferred to paid-in surplus, as no change is contemplated in the amount at which the corporacapital reduction will not of course alter in any way the ati atual value of the
capital stock of the corporation or the value of its assets. capital stock of the corporation or the value of its assets.
It is of the utmost importance that action on the propose tion should be taken by not later than Dec. 7,1936 , the date scheduled for the special meeting, as the dividend action contemplated by the board of directors, to be effective for the purpose indicated agove, must be taken Only stockholder that date
Only stockhoiders of record on the stock transfer books of the corporation
at the close of business Nov. 23,1936 will be entitled to vote at the meeting.


Bal. applic. to Stone \&
Webster, inc Allow. for loss in invest. P. S. Co., measured by P. S. Co.. measured by earned within the peramts, are not a claim against Stone \& \& Web ster, Inc, or its other
subsidiaries

Bal. applic. to Stone \&
Webster ; Inc allowing' for los, after as
above.an

$\$ 715,623 \quad \$ 247,840$ \$1,775,224 loss\$792,239
 ransactudes in addition to the customary profits and losses on security
嵮 companies. Also includes interest on funds for construction purposes or
$\$ 20,000$ for 3 months (1935, none) and $\$ 60,000$ for 12 montts (1935, nome). O. in September, 1936 , representing profit, ofter plus by Engineers P. S. taxes and expenses, on sales of El Paso Natural Gas Co. common stock and options. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on unof 1936 , since any liability for such tax cannot be determined until the end of the year. c The greater part of these amounts represent appropriations by utility subsidiaries to provide reserves (see retirs will be charged as they occur. The amounts so appropriated are less than the depreciation deductions claimed or to be claimed on Federal income tax returns, which are based on a straight-line method, and the resulting reserve is less than a Note-The earnings as stated do not take account of the difference between book amount and market or estimated fair value of securities owned.

| Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | 1935 | Liabilities- | 1936 | 1935 |
| $\$$ | $\$$ | $\$$ | $\$$ |  |

Prop.,
equi
Securit
Cash in
on h
Notes Cash in
on ha
Notes a and warr recelvable----
Accts. rec. from
cust. \& miscel. sources....Interest receiv'le Appl. on rental Prepsay rent. chgs. Prepay. of ins.,
taxes, \&c.-. Sink. funds, representing cash
held by bond
truste trustees-....-. Acct. rec. from
officer under long term stk.
purch. contr purch. contr.
less reserve Unamort. debt
disc. \& exp-
Unadjust. debits
$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{lr}0,125,877 & 9,001,103 \\ 888,637 & 439,401\end{array}$
coupon note
(subsidiarles)
(157,832,000 157,870,000 (subsiciaries). $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { (subsidiaries) } & 848,473 & \mathbf{4 , 3} \\ \text { Accts. payable, } & 15,610,387 & 4, \\ \text { Int. \& taxes acer } & 5,637,063 & 4,\end{array}$
 (subsidiaries).
(etire. res., reD$, 312,272$
$, 130,744$
$, 923,908$
805085 $\mathbf{9 2 3 , 9 0 8}$
805908
449,716
$\begin{array}{rr}460,005 & 11,020,881 \\ 91,262\end{array}$ Retire. res., rep-
resenting prov.
$\qquad$
ror fitureprop.
$27,190,23124,826,595$
prov. for losses
on doubt.notes
on doubt, note
\& acet.,injury
\& damage cls.
$\begin{array}{rr}45,229 & 41,673 \\ 836,746 & 5,092,862\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { \&c.amage cls., } \\ \text { Contrib. for ex- } \\ \text { tenslan } & 1,716,055\end{array}$
1,387,849
$\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { tenslons_-..-. } & 77 \overline{-1}-12 & 18,148 \\ \text { Unadjust. cred } & 756,078\end{array}$
(entitled in in-
volun. liquida-
tion to $\$ 120$,--
798,855 )
Prem. and disc.
78,679
78,679
11,386,899 6,729,422
not declared
Min. int. in com.
$\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{c}\text { of subsidiaries } \\ \text { oap. stock } \\ \text { Ca,- }\end{array} & 6,437,654 \quad 11,885,538\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 104,391 shs.). } & 50,000,000 & 50,000,000 \\ \text { Paid-in surplus. } & 22,040,567 & 21,947 \\ \text { Ea } & 063\end{array}$


Stone \& Webster Engineering Corp.-To Reduce Capital Stockholders voted to reduce company's authorized capital by $\$ 9,500,000$
which $\$ 7,000,000$ is represented by 140,000 shares of no-par preferred of which $\$ 7,000,000$ is represented by 100,000 no par commenar shares. Stock Stockholders
stock and $\$ 2,500,000$ by
also voted to increase capital by issuing 14,450 shares of $\$ 100$ par preferred
stock to holders of the preferred and common stocks in the following
proportions: $11,977847-1689$ ths shares pro rata to holders of the 140,000 proportions: 11,977 847-1689ths shares pro rata to holders of the 140,000
shares of prefered and 2,472 842-1689ths shares pro rata to holders of the 100,000 common shares.
Receives $\$ 11,000,000$ Contracts-
James H. Manning, President of the company announced on Nov. 17
that the corporation has just received contracts totaling over $\$ 11,000,000$ that the corporation has just received contracts totaling over $\$ 11,000,000$ Which include important work for the
and the Brunswick Pulp \& Paper Co.
Mr. Manning also stated that two. contracts with public utilities covering powed during the past few days and that the corporation is at present received during the past few days and that the corporation is at present
discussing additional work with a number of important industrial and
public utility companies.-V. 141, p. 2598 .
Stouffer Corp. - Resumes Class B Dividends-
The company paid a dividend of 10 cents per share on the class B common
tock on Nov. 2 to holders of record Oct. 22 . This was the first distribution stock on Nov. 2 to holders of record Oct. 22. This was the first distribution
made on the $\mathbf{B}$ shares since Feb. 1, 1932 when 10 cents per share was made on the ${ }_{\text {also paid.-V. }}$ shares since

Suburban Electric Securities Co.-Restraining Orderit The Securities and Exchange Commission on Nov. 13 announced that it has obtained an ex parte preliminary restraining order in Boston to company on the Boston Stock Exchange.
business as R. A. Gallagher \& Co., of Boston, Frederick F. Lynch, John T. business as R. A. Gallagher \& Co, of Boston, Frederick F. Lynch, John T.
Hull, Winifred $F$. Scott, Abe Leshefsky and $D$. W. Cerfizzi of Boston, and
Morey Getz of New York. The transactions complained of began in Jan Morey Getz of New York. The transactions complained of began in Jan.,
1936 and continued to the present time, the Bill of Complaint stated. 1936 and continued to the present time, the Bil or complaint stated.
The Commission in its bill alleged that the defendants, for the purpose of creating activity and raising the price of the stock on the Boston Stock
Exchange, entered numerous orders for the purchase and sale of the stock which resulted in apparent transactions but which actually involved no orders" for the purpose of showing increasing prices in the stock.
Judge Brewster in the U. S. District Court for the District of Massachusets issued the restraining orde-V. 143, p. 1894

Sun Oil Co.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing on or after
Dec. 15 , of 121,412 additional shares of common stock (no par), on official notice of issuance, as a stock dividend, making the total amount applied for $2,178,150.06$ shares. directors adopted Oct. 21 , declaring a stock dividend on the common stock
at the rate of 6 shares per 100 shares held, payable Dec. 15 to holders of at the rate of 6 shares per 100 shares held, payable Dec. 15 to holders of
record Nov. 25 . The stock, when issued, will be charged against the earned surplus of the company at the rate of $\$ 34.3044335$ per share.-V. 143 ,
p. 3013 .

## Sunray Oil Corp.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{ccccc}9 \text { Mos. End. Sept. 30- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$
 $\mathbf{x}$ Before Federal income and other taxes. y After Federal taxes

Superior Oil Corp.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 50,000
additional shares of capital stock ( $\$ 1$ par), upon official notice of issuance and sale to the underwriters and satisfactory distribution on or before notice of issuance upon exercise of options by the underwriters and satisshares of capital stock upon official notice of issuance and sale for cash at employees under a stock purchase plan making the total amount applied 00,000 shares.
Pursuant to resolution of the directors at a meeting held on Sept. 24,
1936 authority was given for the issuance and sale of 511,020
$2-3$
shares of capital stock at prices to net the Corporation $\$ 3.75$ per share. Ar. and John Gaston, New York, as underwriters, with respect to the purchase of 50,000 shares and the granting to the underwriters of options on an additional 350,000 shares. Options with respect to the balance of
the shares $(111,0202-3)$, having been granted to officers and to employees in certain classes under an optional stock purchase plan. estimated to produce a net amount of $\$ 1,887,433$ above expenses incident to registration, listing and issuance, in the event options are exercised with
respect to all of the shares subject thereto, will, it is contemplated, be used for the following purposes:
(1) To retire all funded debt, amounting as at Oct. 20.1936 to-- $\$ 338,562$ (2) To drill approximately 34 wells for oil and (or) gas on prop- $1,030,000$ (3) To drill wells on a 160 acre lease in Kansas and on a 6,000
 (4) To purchase additional acreage considered likely for future 85,000
5) To increase working capital, and for sundry contingencies

185,632

Total_81,887,433
 the corporation has granted an option to the principal of underwriters, Eugene
J. Hynes, Thomas H. McKoy Jr., and John Gaston, 61 Broadway, New J. Hynes, Thomas H . McKoy Jr., and John Gaston, 61 Broadway, New
York, to purchase 150,000 shares or any part thereof, in units of 5,000 shares at $\$ 3.50$ per share on or before March 1, 1937.
A further options has
purchase an additional 200,000 shares or any principal underwriters to 5,000 shares at $\$ 4$ per share on or before sept. 1,1937 , provided the underoption stated above with respect to all of the 150,000 shares within the time provided.
Officers and Emptoyees Stock Purchase Plan-Company had adopted a plan whereby over a period of three years beginning Sept. 15, 1936, its
officers, office employees, superintendents, assistant superintendents, and field clerks will have the privilege of purchasing a total of not more than
$111,0202-3$ shares of its stock at $\$ 3.75$ per share. At the end of each of such three years, eligible employees may elect to purchase the number of shares of such stock which, when multiplied by the purchase price or
$\$ 3.75$ per share, will not exced $20 \%$ of their salary for the preceding year.
The number of shares to be reserved for purchase by such employees under the plan is 30,020 2-3 shares.
by the present officers of the 81,000 shares for purchase, at $\$ 3.75$ per share, by the present officers of the company in amounts specified in the plan. allocated to him at the expiration of each of the thre years commencing


Consolidated Income Account for 8 Months Ended Aug. 31, 1936







Superior Portland Cement, Inc.-Accumulated Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $271 / 2$ cents per share on account of accumuations on the $\$ 3.50$ cumul. class A participating stock, no par
value, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 23 . A like payment was made on Nov. 2, Oct. 1 . Sept. 1, Aug. 1 and July 1 , last. Dividends
 and May 1, 1934, and on Dec. 1, 1933:-V. 143, p. 2697.

## Sutherland Paper Co.-Extra Dividend-

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 20 cents per share and a quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 10$,
both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 5 . Similar payments were made on Sept. 30, last. Quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share in addition to an extra, of five ecnts were paid on JJune 30 and $M$ March 31 , last.
During 1935 the company had paid regular dividends of 10 cents per share During 1935 the company had paid regular dividends of 10 cents per share
every $w o$ months from Feb. 28 to Dec. 23 , incl. In Indition, extra dividends of five cents per share were paid in each of the first four bi-monthly periods, and an extra of 10 cents in each of the next two bi-monthly periods.
For detailed record of dividend payments see "Industrial Number" of "Ror detailed record of dividend payments see "Industrial
Swan-Finch Oil Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.31 / 4$ per share on account
of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1 . Dividends of $81 / 2$ cents per share Were paid on Oct. 1 , June 29 and March 17, last, and on Dec. 16.1935. The current aividends
Swiss Oil Corp.-Merger-
(James) Talcott, Inc.-Common Stock Offered-F. Eberstadt \& Co., Inc., New York, on Nov. 20 offered 100,000 shares of common stock (par $\$ 9$ ) at $\$ 14$ per share. The proceeds are to be used for working capital and other corporate purposes. The issue has been oversubscribed.
October Volume Largest in Company's History -
The company reports $\$ 8,068,628$ volume of business for October, which was the largest for any month in its history. This compared with $\$ 6,902,653$
for October 1935 , an increase of $17 \%$. Volume of business for the first 10 morths or 1936 was $\$ 76,926,302$, an incruase or or $20 \%$ vorer theat of the
morresponding period last year, which amounted to $\$ 56,586,003$.- 143 . p. 3163 .

Taggart Corp.-To Reclassify Stock-
Reclassification of the company's $\$ 7$ cum. Dref. and class A stocks is proposed in a 1 etter to stockholders which would exchange each share of present
$\$ 7$ pref. stock for one share of new $\$ 2.50$ cum. pref. stock and seven shares
 common stock. No change will be made in the common except for issuance
of additional common stock for the senior issues. On Jan 1, 1937 accumuof additional common stock for the senior issues. On Jan. 1,1937 , accumu-
lations on the $\$ 7$ preferred will amount to $\$ 33.25$ a share and on the class A stock accumulations will amount to $\$ 11.50$ a share.
The annual dividend charges on the new $\$ 2.50$ preferred stock will be The annual dividend charges on the new $\$ 2.50$ preferred stock will be
$\$ 75.000$ The company's earning for the nine months ended sept 30 , 1936 , after depreciation, but before Federal taxes, were erra3, 114, against a loss
of \$11.17 for the same period last year, Rov K . Ferguson, President, said.
 The new $\$ 2.50 \mathrm{cum}$. pref. will be without par value, buttwill be redeem-
It will be convertible into three shares of commo $\$ 52.50$ a share able at $\$ 52.50$ a share. It will be convertible into three shares of common
stock until Jan. 1,1939 and into two shares of common until Jan. 1,1942 . Conversion right' will expire on the latter date. Special stockholders' meeting has been called for Dec. 10 to act on the proposal.
President Ferguson stated: "Directors believe that present cash position this time of any part of dividend accumulations on the preferred stock and class A stock berecause additional funds will be eneeded for worrking capoitala and
for new machinery and equipment in the paper mills and bag factories to for new machinery and equipment in the paper mills and bag factories to
handle current increase in volume of business. Use of company's funds handle current increase in volume of business. Use of company's funds
for these purposes should result in increased earnings."-V. 142, p. 4040.
(K.) Taylor Distilling Co., Inc.-To Be Added to ListThe New York Curb Exchange will list 100,000 additional shares of
ommen stock, $\$ 1$ par, upon notice of issuance.-V. 143, p. 2227.
Textile Building-New Securities Ready for Distribution More than $\$ 7,000,000$ worth of new securities of the 16 -story Textile bution unth Ave. blat of reorganization recentiy approved, accor distriinformation issued today by the Eli T. Watson \& Co., Inc., 60 Wall st.,
New Yorl Amended first mortgage bonds will be distributed, it is reported, to the
first mortgage bondholders, who will also receive two shares of preferred
stock of the new company with each $\$ 1,00$ bond. Present second mortrage bondholders will receive 10 shares of stock for each $\$ 1,000$ bondThe stock is $\$ 50$ par, on a $4 \%$ no no cumulative if earned dividend basis. is to be used fircome of the company, after the payment of interest, $\$ 6,000,000$, and then one-half of the surplus will go to sinking fund, the
 1937; at 4\% from Nov. 1, 1937 to Oct. 31, 1940, and at 5 . $9 \%$ from Nov. 1 ,
1940 to Nov. 1,1958 , when they mature.-V. 141 , p. 3551 .
Thew Shovel Co.-To Pay Preferred Accruals-Resumes Common Dividend-
of accumulations and the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share ordinarily due at this time on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$ clear up all back dividends on the preferred stock
The directors also declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the com.

Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Colorado River Aquese figures do not include results from operations on tract scheduled for completion in 1938.-
V. 143, p. 1418.

Tide Water Oil Co.-Pays 70-Cent Dividend-
The company paid a dividend of 70 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, on Nov. 17 to holders or record Nov. 16 .
This compares with 45 cents paid on Aug. 3 , last 55 cents on Aug. 19 , last; 50 cents paid on (ray or last; a special dividend of 85 cents and a
diviend of 50 cents (or atotal or $\$ 1.35$ per share) paid on Dee. 31,1935
50
 1933, and 25 cents per share paid each
Title Insurance Corp. of St. Louis-Larger DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share on the $D_{\text {Dividends of }} 25$ cents were paid in the two preceding quarters and compare with dividends of $121 / 2$ cents per share previously distributed each three


Transcontinental \& LWestern Air, Inc.-Offers New Common Stock-
The company on Nov. 16 announced plans for new financing, released third quarter earnings report showing net income the highest for any like
period in company history, and made public a stock purchase plan for
employees. ${ }^{\text {TWA }}$.ill offer to stockholders rights to subscribe to a total of 207,711 shares of common stock att the rate of one one-third of a share of such additional
stock for each share of common held. The TWA emplogees stock purchase plan will become effective upon approval by the stockholders. A total of 50,000 shares of common stock
is to be set aside to be offered for sale from time to time to officers and emphoyees. The price which the new TWA stock will be offered stockholders was not determined as it depends in large part upon market conditions existing at the time of the offering, company said. It is proposed, however, that
the price be fixed so as to yield between $\$ 2,250,000$ and $\$ 2,500,000$ to the The proceeds of the financing will be will bed inderwritten. THie proceeds of the financing, will be used in large part to purchase modating from 17 to 21 passengers and having sleeping accommodations or approximately 10 passengers
3 Months Ended Sept

 Note-No mention was made of surtax on undistributed profits.
Net income for the nine months ended Sept. 30 , 1936, was $\$ 158,305$ after depreciation, Federal income taves, \&ept. equai to 25 , was $\$ 158,305$
on 623,135 shares of capital stock.-V. 143, p. 2228 .

Turners Falls Power \& Electric Co-Bond Issue Awarded-
The company on Nov. 16 awarded at competitive bidding to the Guaranty
Trust Co. of New York $\$ 3,000,000$ first mortgage bonds. Bidders had been asked to submit tenders for 20 -yirst mortgage bonds. fird 25 -year 314 s or for 30 -year 314s. There were several bidd for 3s, but the company elected to take
advantage of the low borrowing rate obtainable for the longest period of time.
-V he award was on a bid for 30 -year $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ on a $3 \%$ interest cost basis.
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.- $\$ 1$ DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record No. 27 . An initial payment of
like amount

Twin Disc Clutch Co.-Larger Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the

 50 cents on oct. 1 and July 1,1931 , and dividend
each three months previously.- .143 , p. 2539 .

Underwood Elliott Fisher Co.-75-Cent Dividendcommon stock, no par value, payable Dee. 15 to holders of record Dec. 5 .

 oni March 31, 1934, and on Dec. 30,1933 , and 12 , $1 /$ cents per share dis-
tributed each quarter from Sept. 30 , 1932 to and incl. Sept. 30 , 1933.V. 143, p. 2698.

United Aircraft Corp.-Initial Dividend-
The directors on Nov. 16 declared an initial dividend of 50 cents per share
on the capital stock, par $\$ 5$, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1 .
Wages Increased-
The corporation also announced wage increases and adjustments which
in the coming year will add more than $\$ 635,000$ to the income of in the coming year will add more than $\$ 635,000$ to the income of their hourly wage employes. Aircraft, Hamilton Standard Propellers, Chance
Vouth Pratt \&hites
Vought Aircraft, Sikorsky Aircraft and United Airports divisions of Vought Aiscreraft, Sikoyskry Aircraatt and and Untited Airirortsellers, Chivionance
United Aircraft Corp. posted notices on bulletin boards, providing that ofl United Aircraft corp., posted notices on bulletin boards, providing that all
hourly rate employees will receive immediately a flat wage increase of 5 c .
per hour per hour, and commencing next year, vacation with pay.
In general, the vacation policy y requirces one year,'s continuous service for
one wek's leave with pay. However, the company's announcement stated
 week with full pay provided they have remained continuously employed
from that date until the inventory shutdown takes place, approximately In the case of Pratt \& Whitney Aircraft and Hamilton Standard Propellers Division, it reduces the inventory shutdown rrom two weeks without
pay as heretorore to one week with pay This means that instead of two
week's vacation with no pay there will be one week with pay.-V. 143, $\mathbf{p}$ week's
3164.

United Dyewood Corp.-25-Cent Common Dividendthe common stock, par \$10red a quabrterly dividend of 25 cents per share on A like payment was made on Oct. 1, last. A dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was
paid on this issue on June 1, last, this latter being the initial payment on
the sio par stock. The last dividend paid on the the $\$ 10$ par stock. The last dividend paid on the $\$ 100$ par stock was the the
regular quarterly $\$ 1.50$ dividend paid on July 1, 1934.-V. 143 , p. 1895 .

## United Elastic Corp.-15-Cent Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the
common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 4 . A like payment was made on Sept. 24, last and compares with 10 cemt.
paid each three months from Sept. 24, 1934 to and incl. June 24 , last:
 each quarter from June 24, 1932 to and incl. June 24, 1933.-V. 143, p. 1250.

## United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly Output-



## United States Bobbin \& Shuttle Co.- $\$ 7$ Dividend-

 The directors have declared a dividend of \$7 per share on account ofaccumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par \$100, payable
Dec. 1 to holders or record Nov. 11. A dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on oct 1 , made on this issue since Dec. 31,1930 when a regular quarterly dividend
United States Electric Power Corp.-ReceivershipJudge Eli Frank in Baltimore, Nov. 17 appointed Walter E.: Kennedy
eceiver for the property and assets of the corporation appointed on the petition of Hasry E . Katz, holder of 600 shares of common stock, and Harry P. Lowry, holder of 400 shares of common stock. Both
complainants are from Essex County, N. J.-V. 143, p. 3014 .

Utah Power \& Light Co.-Preferred Dividends$\$ 7$ cumulative preferred stock, divo par value, and 50 cents per share on the
 21. Similar amounts were paid on Oct. 1 , July 1 April April 1 , Jan. 15 and
Oct. 5 Iast. On Fob. . 1935 the company paid dividends of $\$ 1.162 .3$ and
$\$ 1$ per share, respectively, on these issues, these latter payments being the
first made since Jan. 2, 1933 , when regular quar. dividends were dis
tributed.-V. 143, p. 28867 .
Walker \& Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 2.50$ cumulative class A convertible stock, no par
value, payable Nov 30 to holders of record Nov. 20 . Similar payments were, made on Oct. is, Aug 31, July 1, April 2 and
Dec. 20, Nov. 15, Aug. 15, May 15 and Feb. 15, 15 last and and on

## West Coast Telephone Co.-Accumulated Dividend-

 of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cum. preferred stock, par $\$ 25$ share on account to holders of record Nov. 20. A like payment was made on Sept. 1, June 1 stock since June 1 , 1932, when a regular quarterly dividend of the preferred per share was distributed. Acumulations arter the current payment willamount to $\$ 5.6212$
Western Auto Supply Co.-Extra Dividend-Larger Regular Dividend-
The directors on Nov 12 declared an extra dividend of $\$ 3$ per share and a par value, all payable Dec. share on the class A and B common stock, no
to record Nov. 20 . This compares
 including June 1, per share paid each quarter from June 1,1932 to and
was made on Feb. 1.1934. addition an extra distribution of $\$ 1$ per share
Salaries Raised 5\%-
Directors of the company approved a resolution to increase by $5 \%$ the
salaries of all employes who have been continuously employed by the company for ene yeares who have been continuously employed by the became effective Nov Nr. 8 , 1936 , will amount to approximately $\$ 125,000$
per year.-V. $143, \mathrm{p} .3166$.

## Western Pacific RR.-Hearing Dec. 7-

A. brief hearing in the Western Pacific reorganization was adjourned
Nov. 19 and the case set for further hearing Dec. 9 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Further delay in closing the record was naused by the regsination of Chase National Bank as truste under the general refund-
ing mortgage and the substitution of Irving Trust Co. H.
H. McCollom, counsel for Irving Trust Co. requester additional time to study the mortgage and the legal assects of the matter so that facts relating to the lien of
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.-Special Dividend -
The directors have declared a special dividend of \$11 per share on the
common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Nov. 27 . common stock, no par vaiue, payabe Dec. 23 to holders of record Nov. 27 .
The regular पuarterly dividend of 25 cents per share, which had been pre-
viously declared, will be paid on company also previously declared four quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share each, for the year 1937.
to avoid penany pointed oott that the current special disbursement is made
 of the stock of the Westinghouse Brake \& Signal Co.. Ltd.. of London
Weston Electrical Instrument Corp.-Larger Com. Div. The directors on Nov. 17 declared a dividend of 60 cents per share on the
no par common stock, payabe Dec. 10 to holders of record Nov. 30 .
dividend of 25 cents
 distribution made by the company on the common stock since July 1,1931
when a regular quarterly dividend of like amount was paid. Dividends of when a regular quartery dividend of like amount was paid. Dividends of
25cents had been distributed each quarter from Jan. 2, 1930 to and including
July 1,1931 .
(J. V.) Wicklund Development Co.-Initial DividendThe company paid an initial dividend of one cent per share on the common
stock on Nov. 20 to holders of record Nov. 15.-V. 142, p 4361 Wilcox-Rich Corp.-Dissolved-
See Eaton Manufacturing Co. above.-V. 143, p. 2230.
Willson Products, Inc.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in common stock, par $\$ 1$, quarthery dividend of 25 cents per share on the
1.-V. 143 , p. 3016 .

Wisconsin Public Service Corp.-Preferred DividendsThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$
cumulative preferred stock, $\$ 1.621 / 3$ per share on the $61 / 2$ cumula tive ferred stock and $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock,
all of $\$ 100$ par value, all payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Nov. 30 of the regular rate were paid in each of the six preceding quarters, onrior to
which regular quarterly dividends were disbursed.-V. $143, \mathrm{p}$. 2870 .
Woodall Industries, Inc.-Larger and Extra Divs.The directors on Nov. 16 declared an extra dividend of 30 cents.payable Dec. 15 to holders of reeord per share on the common stock both
of 20 cents per share were distributed. V . 143 , pr 3016. 3 .

Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co.-Accumulated Dividend of accumulations, and one of $\$ 1.371 / 2$ per share, ordinarily due at ancecount of accumulations, and one or $\$ 1.37 / 2$ per share, orrinarily due at this time
(or $\$ 9.621 / 2$ per share) on the $51 / 2 \%$ cum. pref stock, series A , par $\$ 100$
The $\$ 8.25$ dividend will be paid on Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 5



## CURRENT NOTICES

-Outwater \& Wells, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., have prepared a list of New Jersey State, county and municipal bonds yielding
from $1.50 \%$ to $4.35 \%$.
-Homer \& Co., Inc., 40 Exchange Place, New York, has prepared for distribution its periodical circular on the high-grade railroad bond market. -Joseph Walker \& Sons, 120 Broadway, New York, have prepared an analysis of Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf Ry. Co. $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock, series A. -Arthur A. Krieger, formerly with Wm. A. Knobloch \& Co., has become associated with K. H. Wood \& Co. as Manager of the trading department. -Harder \& Co., Inc., 50 Broad St., New York, have issued a circular on Skenandoa Rayon Corp., with particular reference to the common stock. -Edward H. Nelson, formerly of Poor's Publishing Co., is now associated with the Trading Department of Distributors Group, Inc.
-Phelps, Fenn \& Co., 39 Broadway, New York, have issued a list of State and municipal bonds yielding from $0.50 \%$ to $3.90 \%$.
distributiody \& Co., 115 Broadway, New York City, have ready for dis monthly market letter
of Swart, Brent Webster and Edward T. Maul have joined the retail staff Swart, Brent \& Co., Incorporated
Firemens Insurance Co iremens Insurance $\mathbf{C o}$.
-F. P. Ristine \& Co. have issued an analysis of Mohawk Carpet Mills,

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops 

COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN-PROVISIONS

## PETROLEUM-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Nov. 20, 1936
Coffee-On the 14th inst. futures closed unchanged to 4 points up for the Santos contract, with sales of 46 lots. The New Rio contract closed 2 points off to 1 point up, with sales of 28 lots, while the old Rio contract closed 11 points lower, with sales of 2 lots. Rio de Janeiro futures were 25 to 75 reis higher. The Rio spot quotation was unchanged at 18.400 milreis, and the open market dollar rate was steady at 16.880 milreis to the dollar. On the Santos Exchange the $B$ contract was 425 to 350 reis higher than when last quoted on Nov. 5, and the C contract was 350 to 75 milreis higher than on Nov. 7. Havre futures were 4.25 to 3.25 francs up. On the 16 th inst. futures closed 2 to 8 points up for the Santos contract, with sales of 84 lots. The new Rio contract closed 7 to 5 points higher, with sales of 52 lots. The old Rio contract closed 8 points off, with sales of 3 lots. The Rio contract closed market closed 225 to 325 reis up. The Rio spot quotation was 100 reis higher at 18.500 milreis, and the open market dollar rate was unchanged at 16.880 milreis to the market Havre futures gained 3.75 to 5.50 francs. On the dollar. Havre futures gained inst. futures closed 2 points off for December and 4 to 8 points up in the later months for the Santos contract, with sales of 137 lots. The new Rio contract closed 5 points down on December and 3 to 5 points up for the rest of the list, with sales of 78 contracts. The old Rio contract closed 13 to 9 points off, with sales of 37 lots. Rio de Janeiro futures closed 475 to 675 reis higher. The Rio spot quotations rose 200 reis to 18.700 reis, and the open market dollar rate was unchanged at 16.800 milreis to the dollar. On the Santos exchange the "A" contract was 500 to 325 reis higher than when last reported on Nov. 13, and the " B " contract was 425 to 625 reis above the quotations for Nov. 14. Havre 425 to 625 reis above the quotations for Nov. 14. Havre
futures were unchanged to 1.25 francs off. On the 18th inst. futures were unchanged to 1.25 francs off. On the 18th inst. futures closed 8 to 14 points up for Santos contracts, with
sales of 213 lots. The new Rio contract closed 6 to 11 points sales of 213 lots. The new Rio contract closed 6 to 11 points up, with sales of 85 lots. The old Rio contract closed 5 to 4 advanced 950 to 1,000 reis. The Rio spot quotation likewise advanced 1,000 reis to 19.700 milreis, and the open market dollar rate was unchanged at 16.880 milreis to the dollar. On the Santos exchange, the "A" contract was 500 reis higher than on Tuesday, the "B" was 575 to 275 reis better higher than on Tuesday, the "B" was 0 to 425 reis above the than on Tuesday, and the "C" was 150 to 425 reis above the francs.
On the 19th inst. futures closed 3 to 9 poinus lower for the Santos contract with sales totaling 57,000 bags. The new Rio contract closed 13 to 17 points lower, with sales of 45,500 bags. $\mid$ The old Rio contract closed 31 to 38 points lower with sales totaling 29,250 bags. This contract was subject to heary liquidation and switching from Dec, into Mar. Trading throughout the list was the heaviest since Mar. Trading throughout the list was to 725 reis lower 1933. Rio de Janeiro futures were 225 to 725 reis lower. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about unchanged,
with Santos 4s. at from 9.80 to 10.30 c . Colombian coffees were $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher, with Manizales at $115 / 8$ to $11^{3} / 4 \mathrm{c}$ Havre was 4 to 6 franes higher. Today futures closed 2 to 6 points down for old Rio contracts, with sales of 5 contracts. New Rio contracts closed 1 to 7 points down with sales of 48 contracts. Santos contracts closed 2 points down to 2 points up, with sales of 100 contracts. Rio de'Janeiro futures were 25 to 150 reis lower, and the spot price was off 200 reis. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged to 5 points higher, with Santos 4 s . at 9.85 to 10.35 c . Locally spot prices were steady. Havre futures were $41 / 2$ to $63 / 4$ francs per 50 kilos lower.
Rio coffee prices closed as follows:


Santos coffee prices closed as follows:
 $\qquad$
Cocoa-On the 14th inst. futures closed 22 to 16 points higher. In a.highly active session prices soared to the highest levels in six and one-half years. European and domestic commission houses were reported as aggressive buyers and all profit taking seemed to be absorbed very readily on the advance. Private cables from the Gold Coast suggested that the main Accra crop would be considerably smaller than the last Government estimate. New York warehouse stocks declined 2,264 bags to a total of 688,493 bags, the smallest in four years. Total transactions on the local Exchange in re 579 lots. or 7759 tons. Local closing: Dec., 8.94; were 579 lots, or 8,759 tons. Local closing: Dec., 8.94 ; May, 8.95 ; July, 9.00 ; Sept., 9.09 . On the 16 th Jan., 8.92; May, 8.95 ; July, 9.00 ; Sept., 9.09 . Ontures closed 17 to 9 points up. The maximum advance
for this session was 16 to 29 points. At this level there was a wave of profit taking, but the market stood up under it exceedingly well, though considerable of the early gains were erased. Sales totaled 978 lots, or 13,105 tons. An extreme erased. sares cost African scarcity of actual with the "squeeze" developing in Brazil's shippers, together with major crop, sent cocoa prices soang as manacturers and the trade scrambled to get supplies. London was very strong, outside prices advancing 1s. 6d. to 1 s . $9 \mathrm{~d} .$, with futures up 1s. $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. to 1 s .6 d . higher, with sales of 2,690 tons for the latter. Local closing: Nov., 9.09; Dec., 9.09; Jan., 9.03; Mar., 9.04; May, 9.08; July, 9.12. On the 17 th inst. futures closed 4 points down to 4 points up. Profit taking seemed to discourage further aggressive buying. One of the leading actual interests sold fair quantities, which some ring operators saw as placement of hedges against new actual purchases. London reported unchanged for the outside market and $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower to unchanged for futures, with 1,400 tons of the latter changing hands. Local closing: Nov., 9.05 ; tons of the latter changing har., 9.03; May, 9.08; July, 9.08; Sept., 9.16. Local transactions were 540 lots, or 7,236 tons On the 18 th inst. futures closed 18 to 25 points up. Transac tions of 635 lots, or 8,509 tons were recorded. Trading was highly active, with leading manufacturers trying to cover large blocks of actuals, but were met generally with a paucity of offerings. There was heavy profit taking on the bulge, but these offerings appeared readily absorbed, and prices closed pretty close to the highs of the day. Private cable advices from West Africa state that cocoa bean crops in Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, and Cameroon would likely run $15 \%$ less than last year, following a definite reduction of the major Gold Coast crop. This news was the leading factor in today's rise. Local closing: Nov., 9.24; Dec., 9.24; Jan., 9.24; May, 9.32; July, 9.37; Sept., 9.40; Oct., 9.45.

On the 19 th inst. futures closed 5 to 14 points down. During this session prices reached another six year high. London was strong on reported good demand from Continental manufacturers. Cables from West Africa reported that the main Accra crop was moving slowly to market and that growers were holding back for higher prices. Transactions totaled 450 lots, or 6,030 tons on the local Exchange Local closing: Dec., 9.19; Mar., 9.15; May, 9.20; July, 9.23; Sept., 9.28 ; Oct., 9.32 . Today futures closed 9 to 14 points up. Demand was general, while selling was largely in the nature of profit taking. There is no hedge selling because no actual cocoa is being bought in primary markets. Warehouse stocks dropped to 684877 bacs, an overnight loss of house stocks dropped tosing: Dec., 9.28; Mar., 9.26; May, 9.30; July, 9.37 ; Sept., 9.41 ; Oct., 9.44 .

Sugar-On the 14th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point down. Sales totaled 111 lots, or 5,550 tons. It was stated that until it was definitely ascertained how much refined business was booked at 4.70c. to manufacturers for use in 1937, which would serve as a cue to refiners' further need for purchases of new crop raws, operators were reluctant to make new commitments. In the market for raws on Saturday American bought 4,150 tons of Puerto Ricos, excess quota for second half December shipment at the equivalent quotis of 3.62 . While the only business reported on Friday basis of 3.62c. While the only business reported on Friday was a cargo of Cubas at 2,72c., ex-duty and a cargo of Puerto Ricos at 3.65c., delivered, to American and Arbuckle, respectively, it came out on Saturday that at the former price American got three additional cargoes of Cubas, all January shipments, making the total 81,000 bags, or approximately 12,000 tons, that went to this firm at 2.72c. On the 16 th inst. futures closed 3 points down to 2 points up. Transactions totaled 201 lots, or 10,050 tons. The bulk of business represented long liquidation and profit taking on the one hand and hedge lifting on the other. In the market for ne han spot price for raw sugar was established at 3.650 raws the spot price off 5 points from the previous basis on sales from New York warehouse Monday. American bought a combined total
of 6,800 tons of Cubas and National got 1,000 tons of Philipof 6,800 tons of Cubas and National got 1,000 tons of Philip-
pines. The only reported shipment business was 2,000 tons pines. The only reported shipment business was 2,000 tons of Philippines for January-February at 3.62c. to National
this price being unchanged from the last for that position. this price being unchanged from the last for that position. 200,000 tons of raws last week for use in 1937. In the London market a parcel of raws sold at 4 s .9 d . equal to .85 c . fob Cubs At the same price there were further buyers. On the 17th inst. futures closed strong, 4 to 7 points higher. These were the high points of the season for the new crop deliveries. This market derived its strength chiefly from the firmer market for actuals. Estimated sales in futures were 273 lots, or 13,650 tons. In addition to that demand which accounted for possibly 75 lots of the total, there was new investment buying and hedge lifting against actual sales. All of the new demand, however, was said to be brought about by the aggressive support accorded by the Wall Street house

Financial Chronicle
with the leading Cuban producing connection. The selling mostly was profit taking on the scale up. The importan factor promoting renewed bullish enthusiasm was the steadiness of the raw market. After sales at 3.62c., refiners and operators paid 3.65 c . and cleared the market at that basis. November weakness was due to the appearance of 48 notices of which 20 where issued by Lamborn, 17 by Harriman and Keech and 11 by Rionda. Once the notices were halted, that month went up in sympathy with new crop positions. In the market for raws the spot price was unchanged. Prices on reported sales of approximately 20,000 tons of various kinds of sugar ranged from 3.62c. to 3.67 c ., depending upon kinds of sugar ranged from 3.62c. to 3.67c., depending upon position. At the close buying interest was general at the 18th inst futures closed 1 to 3 points up. Sales totaled 371 lots. The undertone was strong again today, reflecting the strong undercurrent in actuals, in which department prices are moving ahead. Against the business in the actual market there was hedge lifting, which attracted new buying and further short covering. There were 20 notices issued by Farr \& Co. against November, which is drawing close to final liquidation. Raw sugar for 1937 delivery went to a new high yesterday of $3.731 / 2^{c}$., or only 14 points under the record high yesterday of $3.731 / 2 \mathrm{c} .$, or only 14 points under the record high established this year. This was on a purchase by Sucrest Corporation of 8,000 of Philippines for February-
March-April-May, equal monthly shipment. While the spot price actually was unchanged at 3.65 c ., it was not representative of the market Wednesday, for all of the business was effected at 3.70c., or over. Revere bought 1,050 tons of Philippines, due next Monday, at 3.70c. Operators bought 3,000 tons of Philippines for December-January shipment and a total of 25,000 bags of Puerto Ricos for March shipment at 3.70 c ., and Colonial got 4,000 tons of Cubas for ment at 3.70c., and Col

On the 19th inst. futures closed 3 to 4 points up. Sales totaled 27,000 tons. The upward trend continued for the third consecutive day as refiners continued active buyers of 1937 sugars at advancing prices. The market during this session touched levels about 40 points above the preelection low, or an increase in value amounting to nearly $\$ 450$ per ton contract. In the market for raws an operator paid 3.80c. for 800 tons of Cubas delivery from store within 30 days, which is within 6 points of the best price this year. Sucrest late Wednesday paid $3.731 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. for 8,000 tons of Philippines, February through May shipment. Today (Thursday) February through May shipment. Today (Thursday,
Colonial paid 2.80 c. for 4,000 tons of March shipment Cubas; an operator 3.70c. for 25,000 bags of March Puerto Cubas; an operator 3.70 c . for 25,000 bags of March Puerto
Ricos; National 3.70 c . for 10,000 bags of March Puerto Ricos; Sucrest 3.75 c . for 25,000 bags of July Puerto Ricos; Sucrest 3.68c. for Puerto Ricos 10,000 bags loading Dec. 18 ; and American 3.70 c . for 3,000 tons on November-December shipment, Philippines. London closed $1 / 4$ to $11 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. off, with 100 tenders made against the spot month. Raws were easier at $4 \mathrm{~s}, 93 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., or about $.861 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. f.o.b. Cuba. Today futures closed unchanged to 3 points up. Prices registered new ceasonal highs during this session, and for the fourth conseasonal highs during this session, and for the fourth con-
secutive day. Strength was due to heavy buying by the secutive day. Strength was due to heavy buying by the
trade and by commission houses. The continued activity in the raw sugar market and a general opinion that 1937 sugar quotas will not be excessive, spurred buying of futures. Sixteen notices of delivery on the spot month were issued. Sales in the raw market at 3.72 to 3.73 c . a pound for duty free sugars and 2.80 c . for Cubas were reported. London futures were $1 / 4$ to 1 d . higher, while raws were about 0.88 of a cent f.o.b. Cuba.

## Prices were as follows:

## 

Lard-On the points down. The market. futures closed 2 points up to 2 narrow range. Final hog prices at Chicago on Saturday were mostly 10 c . to 15 c . lower, due to the heavy receipts. The top price for the day as $\$ 9.60$, with the major portion of sales reported ranging from $\$ 9.15$ to $\$ 9.55$. Total receipts at the principal Western markets were 27,200 head against 10,500 for the same day a year ago. Export shipments of lard from the Port of New York as reported on Saturday were moderately heavy and totaled 67,200 pounds destined for Antwerp Liverpool lard futures closed 3d. higher on spot position and 6 d . higher on the deferred months. On the 16th inst. futures closed 2 points down to 5 points up. Trading was fairly active, with hedge selling by the trade the feature in the early session. Lard stocks report issued after the close of the market showed that during the first half of November supplies increased 1,400,000 pounds, due to heavy hog marketings. Total stocks now are $63,286,000$ pounds, against $61,886,000$ on Oct. 31 , and $12,371,000$ pounds on Nov. 15, 1933. The hog market was quite active, but prices closed 10c. to 15c. lower due to very heavy marketings at the leading Western packing centers. Total receipts were 137,800 against 75,000 head for the same day a year ago. At Chicago the top price for the day was $\$ 9.65$, with the major portion of sales reported ranging from $\$ 9.05$ to $\$ 9.60$. Export shipments of lard over the week-end were light and totaled 45,000 pounds for Antwerp. On the 17 th inst. futures closed 7 to 12 points higher. Trading was active, a firm undertone 7 to 12 points higher. Trading was active, a firm undertone
prevailing during most of the session. A strong market in prevailing during most of the session. A strong market in corn and hogs served as the chief influence in the upward
movement of lard prices. Hog prices at Chicago finished

W0c. to 15c. higher in spite of the continued heavy movement Western marketings totaled 110,500 head against 68,900 head for the same day last year. The major portion of sales ranged from $\$ 9.10$ to $\$ 9.60$, with the top price $\$ 9.70$. Export clearances of lard Tuesday were 71,340 pounds, destined for Liverpool and Antwerp. Liverpool lard futures after ad vancing for three consecutive days, closed easy 9 d . lower on vancing for three consecutive days, closed easy 9 d . lower on
the spot position and 6 d . lower on the deferred months. On the 18th inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points higher. Trading was quiet and without any spectacular feature. Hog prices was quiet and without any spectacular feature. Hog prices
advanced 10 c . at Chicago, due to a reported good demand for fresh meats. Western hog receipts totaled 108,300 head against 58,200 for the same day a year ago. The top price for the day was $\$ 9.80$, with the major portion of sales re ported ranging from $\$ 9.20$ to $\$ 9.65$. Export clearances o lard Wednesday totaled 140,100 pounds destined for London Liverpool lard futures closed 3d. to 6d. higher.
On the 19th inst. futures closed 12 to 17 points down The heaviness of the market was attributed to the continued heavy hog receipts. The demand for hogs was quieter and prices declined 5 to 10c. at Chicago. Marketings were again very heavy and totaled 113,300 , against 51,800 for the same day last year. Prices on sales reported ranged from $\$ 9.15$ to $\$ 9.65$. The top price for the day was $\$ 9.75$. No exports were reported from the Port of New York, the foreign de mand for lard being quiet. Liverpool lard futures closed 3d. higher. Today prices closed unchanged to 7 points higher. There was nothing of special interest in the trading, though the tone held steady during most of the session, apparently influenced by the pronounced strength in grains.
dAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO

## December

May. per barrel; fas, $\$ 31.00$ per barrel; family, $\$ 31.00$ nominal Quiet. Mess nomisal, $\$ 22.25$ to $\$ 24.00$ per barrel. Beef $\$ 18.00$ per Meats: Pickled lams ninal; extra India mess nominal. Cu Meats: Pickled Hams, Picnic, Loose, c.a.f.- 4 to 6 lbs., 14c. 6 to 8 lbs., $1334 \mathrm{c} ., 8$ to 10 lbs ., $133 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, Loose c.a.f. -14 to $16 \mathrm{lbs} ., 213 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., 18 to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 19 \mathrm{c}$., 22 to 24 lbs . $171 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies, Clear, f.o.b., New York: 6 to 8 lbs., $181 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. 8 to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 181 / 2 \mathrm{c} ., 10$ to 12 lbs., $181 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies, Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N.' Y. 16 to 18 lbs., $17 \mathrm{c} ., 18$ to 20 lbs. $163 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., 20 to $25 \mathrm{lbs} ., 165 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., 25 to $30 \mathrm{lbs} ., 165 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter Creamery, Firsts to Higher than extra and premium marks 30 c to $331 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese: State, Held, 1935, $221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 23 c Eggs, Mixed Colors, Checks to Special packs, 28 c to 40 c .

Oils-Linseed oil has been firmer recently. It was reported that some crushers would not shade 8.6c., although 8.5 c. probably could have been done in other directions Quotations: China Wood: Tanks, Old crop 12.2c. to 12.4c. New crop 12.1c. to 12.2c., Drms spot 13c. Coconut: Manila tanks, Coast, Jan. for'd., 63/4c. nominal. Corn: Crude tanks, Chicago 87/8c. to 9c. Olive: Denatured, Nearby Spanish $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.30$; Shipment $\$ 1.15$. Soy Bean: Tanks mills $81 / 4 \mathrm{c} ., \mathrm{C} . L . \operatorname{drms.,} 9.3 \mathrm{c}$., L.C.L. 9.7 c . Edible: 76 de grees, $131 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Lard: Prime $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., Extra strained winter 12c Cod: Crude, Japanese, 48 c . Norwegian yellow, filtered $391 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., Light, 39c. Turpentine: 40 c to $461 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Rosins: $\$ 8.50$ to $\$ 9.35$.

Cottonseed Oil, sales, including switches, 62 contracts. Crude, S. E., 85/8c. Prices closed as follows:

## 

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-On the 14th inst. futures closed 14 to 20 points higher. Transactions totaled 920 tons. Factory interest was unusually lively for a Saturday and sales were made on a spot basis of $1715-16 \mathrm{c}$. for standard sheets for one of the largest daily advances in recent months. Shipment offers were taken up, and dealers also were active buyers. London closed quiet, with price advances of $1-16$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. Singapore was steady, with prices $1-32$ to $1-16 d$. higher than Thursday Local closing: Nov., 17.82; Dec., 17.95; Jan., 17.86; Mar. 17.90; May, 17.94; July, 17.97; Sept., 18.01. On the 16 th inst. futures closed 17 to 22 points higher. Sales totaled 2,290 tons. In the outside market here the spread between crepes and standard sheets continues to widen. Crepes now demand a premium of 13-16c. over standard sheets. Local closing: Nov., 18.04; Dec., 18.06; Jan., 18.07; Mar., 18.10; May, 18.13; July, 18.16. On the 17th inst. futures closed 10 to 16 points higher. Transactions totaled 2,150 tons. Factory buying continued at a fair rate, with rubber prices again moving into new high ground. Outside prices were quoted on a spot basis of $183 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for standard sheets. London and Singapore closed steady and firm, respectively; the former advancing $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. in all options, while the latter was former advancing $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. in all options, while the latter was 5-32d. higher. Local closing: Nov., 18.16; Dec. ${ }^{18.21 ;}$ Mar., 18.25; May, 18.26; July, 18.27; Sept., 19.30. On the 18th inst. futures closed 3 points down to 1 point up. Transactions totaled 1,550 tons. London and Singapore markets closed quiet, with prices unchanged to

1-16d. lower. An item of interest was the report that the consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States continues at a record pace. Oct. consumption was 49,509 tons, according to the Rubber Manufacturers' Association. This represents an increase of $6.9 \%$ over Sept. and was $18 \%$ above Oct. a year ago. Closing prices on local Exchange were: Nov., 18.16; Dec., 18.18; Jan., 18.19; Mar., 18.28; May, 18.27; July, 18.28; Sept., 18.30.
On the 19 th inst. futures closed 4 points higher to 5 points lower. Transactions totaled 1,680 tons. Spot ribbed lower. smoked sheets advanced to 18.22 c. London and Singapore smoked sheets advanced declining slightly, while the latter was unchanged. Local closing: Dec., 18.22; Jan., 18.23; Mar., 18.24 ; May, 18.27; July, 18.27; Sept., 18.27. Today futures closed 6 points down to 5 points up. Transactions totaled 75 contracts.

Hides-On the 14th inst. futures closed 17 to 22 points up. Transactions totaled $2,880,000$ pounds. Business in the domestic spot hide market has been faif. On Saturday it was learned that 17,000 light native cow hides were sold at $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. and 25,000 at 13 c . The latter price represents an increase of $11 / 4 c$. a pound since the start of this month. There were also 2000 heavy cows sold at $133 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a pound, while in Argentina 4,000 frigorifico steer hides were sold at 14 1-16c. Local closing: Dec., 12.69; Mar., 13.00; June, 13.35; Sept., Local closing: Dec., 12.69 ; Mar., 13.00 , Jn the 16 th inst. futures closed 18 to 22 points higher. The session was very active, transactions totaling higher. The session was very active, transactions totaling
$8,240,000$ pounds, which is reported to be roughly the equivalent of 200,000 hides. Prices scored the highest levels attained since June, 1933. Local closing: Dec., 12.89; Mar., 13.22; June, 13.52; Sept., 13.83. On the 17th inst. futures closed 3 to 4 points down. Transactions totaled $5,480,000$ pounds. Stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange remained unchanged at 839,763 hides. No new developments were reported in the market for spot hides new developments the course of the day. Local closing: Dec., 12.85; Mar., 13.19; June, 13.49; Sept., 13.80 . On the 18 th inst. Mar., 13.19; June, 13.49 ; Sept., 13.80 . Ong the 18 to 5 to 6 points up. Trading was active, with futures closed 5 to 6 points up. Trading was active, with
transactions totaling $3,560,000$ pounds. The domestic or Argentine spot markets were without any news of interest, there apparently being no sales. Stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange remained unchanged at 839,763 hides. Local closing: Dec., 12.90; Mar., 13.24; June, 13.54; Sept., 13.86.

On the 19th inst. futures closed 17 to 22 points higher. Transactions totaled $7,600,000$ pounds. Business in the domestic spot hide market has been improving. Sales were reported of 30,700 hides, with heavy native steers selling at $151 / 2$ c. a pound. In the Argentine spot hide market it was reported that there were 6,500 frigorifico steers sold at $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. and 2,000 extremes at $137 / 8$. Local closing: Dec., 13.12 ; Mar., 13.41; June, 13.72; Sept., 14.04. Today futures closed 4 points down to 4 points up. Transactions totaled 127 contracts.

Ocean Freights-The market for charters has been unusually dull, with present indications promising no material change. A few items follow: Sugar: December, to Ligara, N. S., Cuba, 1 port, 17s.; 2 ports, 17s.3d. Scrap Metal: Prompt New York, Italy, about \$5. Heavy Grain: St. Lawrence-United Kingdom, basis 2s. 6d.

Coal-Indications are that anthracite output this week will all told be close to $1,200,000$ tons, despite the inroads of coke, fuel oil in the tidewater anthracite markets of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Well informed quarters state that a steady approach to equilibrium or a balanced supply condition is developing in inventories of slack and sized domestic bituminous. Factory demand is still maintained at a high level. Bituminous dumpings at New York tidewater on Monday neared 600 cars.

Copper-October statistics were published this week, and while they were favorable from a bullish standpoint, they had no appreciable effect marketwise. Statistics revealed that United States refined stocks fell 10,702 tons last month, while world stocks declined 22,940 tons to 178,018 tons and 356,785 tons respectively. Apparent American consumption of refined copper showed but little change at 75,919 tons, as against 75,890 tons the preceding month. Business in the home markets so far this week has been relatively quiet. The European copper market however, continues quite active, with prices advancing to the range of 10.60 c . to 10.65 c . per pound, c.i.f. European ports. It is stated that if the majority of predictions of business and industry during the next six months materialize, the consumption of copper will be increasing, possibly at the rate of increase of production.
${ }^{/}$Tin-Trading has been moderately active, though with no spectacular features. Consumers generally were interested in the market, but were slow in purchasing since they apparently wish to get a definite line on prospective prices. The announcement that tin plate prices are to be left essentially unchanged, was regarded as a bullish development since many had expected an advance which might have curtailed the use of the metal. A motor car maker was in the market for a fair sized tonnage the early part of the week. Exports of tin by the five principal members of the International Tin Committee in October were 13,639 tons, as against 11,795 tons in September. The figures had little or no effect on the world markets. Tin afloat to the United States is 8,765 tons. Tin arrivals so far this month have
been: Atlantic ports, 1,865 tons; Pacific ports, nil. Warehouse stocks are unchanged at 580 tons.

Lead-Demand continues brisk and waiting lists and reserved selling are the features of the trading. Some lead consumers would like to buy for January shipment, but producers are holding them down to 1936 delivery. It is stated that the needs for December are close to $65 \%$ covered, while November consumption is almost completely taken care of. Purchasing of pig lead continues brisk following the latest rise in price. A rise of $\$ 12$ in a series is regarded about as sharp as lide. Arer experiences at one time. Attention is as sharp as lear ene was steady at the time called to the fact, however, that lead was steady at the time that other metals were advancing earlier in the year. The demand for the metal has been unusually good for four months, and the outlook for the coming months is still more promising judging by the trend of general business and industry.

Zinc-Total sales of slab zinc last week came to 11,109 tons, consisting of 10,709 tons of prime Western and 400 tons of brass special. Unfilled orders of prime Western stood at 74,030 tons at the end of the week, an increase of 5,760 tons. Total unfilled orders were 77,975 tons. Shipments for the week were 4,949 tons for prime Western and 5,059 tons for the total. Deliveries wanted were well distributed through first quarter of next year and sales were made at 4.85c. to 4.95 c and points in between. Several hundred tons have been sold at the new high price of 5.05 c . per pound East St. Louis.

Steel-November steel bookings have been considerably below those of the very active period from mid-September to mid-October, according to the "Iron Age." A decided increase is expected, however, when new prices are announced, in fact an upturn has already been reported at Chicago, but is not apparent in other districts to any marked degree except that orders from the automobile industry have gained as production climbs above 100,000 cars a week. The railroads are expected to come into the market in a large way during the remainder of this month. At Chicago fully 275,000 tons are pending, in addition to 20,000 tons bought by the Union Pacific. The Pennsylvania has ordered 100,000 tons, the New York Central will buy upward of 50,000 tons, and other Eastern roads are expected to swell the total for the whole country to 500,000 tons or more for this month. It is stated that buyers and sellers of steel are awaiting with no little interest an announcement by one of the steel producers that will indicate the amount of the price advances ducers that will indicate the amount of the price advances
expected for the first quarter. It is rumored that the new expected for the first quarter. It is rumored that the new
prices will be $\$ 2$ a ton higher on semi-finished lines, $\$ 3$ on bars, shapes and plates and either $\$ 3$ or $\$ 4$ on sheets and strip. Tin plate production is reported to have declined from 93 to $89 \%$. Steel ingot output for the country as a whole is estimated at $74 \%$ of capacity for this week, according to the "Iron Age."

Pig Iron-It is reported from Chicago that new business and sbipments are near the peak for the year in pig iron. Some furnace interests are expected to insist that all current bookings be shipped or cancelled as of Dec. 31st, so it is reported. Stocks of pig iron in the hands of producers have recently been reduced and output may not be increased during the next few months because of coke shortage. A stee company furnace at Cleveland has been forced to go out of blast for necessary repairs, which will include an enlargement of its capacity. Some pig iron sellers at New York report a of its capacity. Some pig iron sellers at New York report a
fair volume of business, especially from those consumers who fair volume of business, especially from those consumers who
are confident that prices will be raised and who wish to be long on pig iron. Predictions a week ago of an immediate advance of $\$ 1$ per ton and a further rise of $\$ 1$ for first quarter did not materialize. However, there seems to be a strong feeling among not a few in the trade that an advance may be announced on or about December 1st.

Wool-Prices are holding firm. Indications are that a price of $\$ 1$ for fine territory wool may be seen before the month closes. Minimum prices on choice fine territory and delaine wools are now 95c., and as related to territory original bag wool, are on the low side. Manufacturers are making little objection to domestic prices, there apparently being no place in the world where foreign apparel wools similar to domestic wools can be purchased at cheaper rates. Manufacturers continue to buy moderately of the selections available. No sharp advances are being recorded, but the trend of the market is plainly upward. The strong underlying position of domestic wool is being steadily intensified by rising markets overseas. Large houses holding the builk of the rapidly decreasing supplies are not pressing sales. It is pointed out that when their present stocks are exhausted there will be nothing to look forward to until next April, when the new clip begins to come off in one or two of the early Southwestern States. That manufacturers are not oversupplied with raw material is indicated by the business they are placing in Australia, despite constantly rising prices in the Commonwealth. Larger interest is developing in the lower grade wools now that prices in the South American market are definitely on the upgrade.
Silk-On 16 th inst. futures closed 3 to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ c. down. This break was influenced largely by bearish cables from Japan. Transactions totaled 2,340 bales. Japan reported grade D 5 to 15 yen lower, with Yokohama quoting 875 yen for the grade, while Kobe quoted 870 yen. Bourse quotations at
these centres ruled respectively 14 to 24 yen lower and 3 to 13 yen lower. Cash sales for both Bourses were 675 bales, with total transactions in futures 9,000 bales. Kobe yen exchange rose $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $283 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: Nov. 1.90 Dec., 1.91; Jan., 1.891/2; Mar., 1.881/2; May, 1.86; June, $1.861 / 2$. On the 17 th inst. futures closed $1 / 2 c$. to $21 / 2$ c. higher. As a result of bearish cables from Japan, silk futures on the local Exchange opened easier, but turned firm later and closed at the highs of the day. Sales totaled 1,220 bales. At Yokohama Grade D lost $71 / 2$ yen, while at Kobe this same grade was 5 yen off, Yokohama making the price $8671 / 2$ yen and Kobe 865 yen for Grade D. Bourse prices at Yokohama were 14 to 20 yen lower, and at Kobe 6 to 14 yen lower. Cash sales for both centers were 850 bales, while transactions in futures totaled 11,350 bales. Local closing: Nov., $1.921 / 2$; Dec., $1.921 / 2$; Jan., 1.90 ; Mar., $1.891 / 2$; May, 1.88; June, $1.871 / 2$. On the 18 th inst. futures closed 6 to 8 cents up. For the first time since November 25th, 1935, a silk contract sold at $\$ 2$, that price being reached by the November delivery. Transactions totaled 4,190 bales. At the Japanese Bourses prices were up, with Yokohama showing gains of 10 to 20 yen, and Kobe gains of 6 to 13 yen. Grade D at Yokohama was up 10 yen to $8771 / 2$ yen, and Kobe grade D was up $121 / 2$ yen to $8771 / 2$ yen. Local closing: Nov., 2.00 ; Dec., $1.981 / 2$; Jan., 1.98; Mar., 1.97; May, 1.94; June, $1.941 / 2$.
On the 19 th inst. futures closed $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower to 1 c . higher. Transactions totaled 3,060 bales. Crack XX advanced $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 2.041 / 2$. Grade D in Japan rose $271 / 2$ yen both at Yokohama and Kobe, with the price at both centers 905 yen. Bourse quotations netted respective gains of 37 to 45 yen and 33 to 49 yen. Cash sales totaled 1,850 bales, with transactions in futures totaling for both markets, 22,600 bales. Local closing: Nov., 1.98; Dec., 1.98; Jan., 1.97; Mar., 1.96; May, 1.95. Today futures closed unchanged to 1 point up. Transactions totaled 127 contracts.

## COTTON

## Friday Night, Nov. 20, 1936.

The Movement of the Crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South tonight, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 251,440 bales, against 264,096 bales last week and 259,641 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1936, 4,010,796 bales, against 4,235,814 bales for the same period of 1935, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1936, of 225,018 bales.

| Receipts at - | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galvesto | 13,552 | 30,540 | 11,014 | 15,013 | 8.853 | 19,63 | 98,607 |
| ${ }_{\text {Corpus }}$ Cous | 8,159 | 10.642 | 15,794 | 3351 | 7,663 | 20,584 | 65,793 |
| Beaumont |  |  | 178 | 85 | 961 | 233 | 2,131 |
| New Orlean | 9,690 | 11,276 | 13,606 | 9,994 | 15,696 | $5,94 \overline{5}$ | 66,207 |
| Pensacola, \& | 1,536 | 389 | 1,217 | 3,435 | 746 <br> 384 | 891 | $\begin{array}{r}8,214 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Jacksonville. |  |  |  |  | 384 | 54 | 4 |
| Savannah | 197 | 121 | 409 | 49 | 79 | 312 | 1,167 |
| Charleston | 441 | 119 | 91 | 404 | 377 | 2,362 | 4,094 |
| Wilming | 119 | 46 | 2770 | 317 | $\overline{2} 4 \overline{7}$ | 263 | 1,262 |
| Norfolk | 296 | 465 | 200 | 322 | 124 | 383 | 1,789 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 46 | 465 |


The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1936 and stocks tonight, compared with last year:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Receipts to } \\ & \text { Nov. } 20 \end{aligned}$ | 1936 |  | 1935 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Theek }}{\text { This }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } A u g \\ 1,1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } A u g \\ 1,1935 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1936 | 1935 |
|  | 98,607 | 1,202,962 |  |  | 926,6 |  |
| Houston | 65,79] $\overline{3}$ | 905,5,52 | 3,278 89 | 1,016, |  |  |
| Corpus Chr |  | 272,756 | 4,640 | -247 | 71 |  |
| New Orlean | 66,207 | 1,083,073 | 70,982 | 1,067;897 | 759,379 | 747,763 |
| Mobile | $8, \overline{2} \overline{14}$ | $1 \stackrel{744,50 ̄ 7}{4}$ | $12, \overline{4} \overline{0} \overline{7}$ | ${ }^{236} \overline{6}, \underline{6} \overline{8} \overline{1}$ | 1 $\overline{23} \overline{3}, \overline{175}$ |  |
| Pensaco |  | - 76 | 4,064 | 115,457 | 123,175 |  |
| Savannat | 1,167 | 94,404 | 7,449 | 258,732 | 158,184 | 223,053 |
| Crunswick | 4, | $1 \overline{27}$ | $8, \overline{3} 1 \overline{8}$ | $16 \overline{6}$, |  |  |
| Lake C |  |  | , 474 | 53 ,1 |  |  |
| Norfolk | 1,789 | 10,620 19 | 1,105 | 12,730 | $\begin{array}{r}17.753 \\ \hline 1.494 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 21,408 33 |
| Newport |  |  |  |  |  | 33,179 |
| Boston. |  |  |  |  |  | 4,854 |
|  | 465 | 9,482 | 1,06 $\overline{3}$ | 7,17̄2 | 925 | 1,475 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

In order that comparison may be made with other year, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galvesto | 98,607 65,793 | 67,826 89 8020 | 37,349 30 | 102.195 |  | - |
| New Orleans- | 66,207 | 70,982 | 39,078 | 54, 233 |  |  |
| Mobile | 8 | 12,407 | 2,624 |  | 10,412 |  |
| Savannah ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | 1,167 | 7,449 | 4,259 | 3,543 |  | 6,336 |
| Charleston. | 4.094 | 8,318 | 4,693 | $2,07 \overline{5}$ | 2,245 | 3,499 |
| Norfolk- | 1,739 | 1,105 | 2, ${ }_{2}^{1,228}$ | 1,5 | 2,631 |  |
| Newport New All others.... | 4,307 | 1 $\overline{3}, 5 \overline{3} \overline{8}$ | 11,413 | 20,034 | ii | 20,827 |
| Total this wk. | 251,440 | 271,993 | 133,525 | 285,757 | 308,468 | 317,628 |
| Since Aug. 1-- | ,010,796 | ,235,814 | ,662,660 | ,407,909 | ,464,525 | 9486 |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 194,934 bales, of which 34,581 were to Great Britain, 27,238 to France, 21,312 to Germany, 15,475 to Italy, 65,620 to Japan, 2,858 to China, and 27,850 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 221,367 bales. For the season to date agrregate exports have been $2,059,135$ bales, against $2,133,216$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week

| Week Ended <br> Nov. 20, 1936 <br> Exports from - | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain } \end{gathered}$ | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston | 6,789 | 3,418 | 5,305 | 5,792 | 39,541 | 2,858 | 8,218 | 71,921 |
| ${ }_{\text {Houston }}$ Corpus Christi- | 5,213 4,524 | 6,744 | 6,117 | 6,497 | 11,560 | 2,858 | 10,115 | 46,246 |
| Beaumont---. |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  | 9,695 100 |
| New Orieans-- | 13,518 | 16,359 | 4,156 | 2,686 | 3,348 |  | 7,305 | 47,372 |
| Lake Charles | 8 | 617 | 3,709 |  |  |  | 1,398 | 2,015 <br> 5 <br> 817 |
| Pensacola, \&c | 2,529 |  |  | 500 |  |  | 12 | 5,817 3,041 |
| Savannah. |  |  | 2,025 |  |  |  | 25 | 2,050 |
| Norfolk |  |  |  |  | 6,000 |  | 77 | 6,000 677 |
| Total | 34,581 | 27,238 | 21,312 | 15,475 | 65,620 | 2,858 | 27,850 | 194,934 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \text { Aug. 1, 1936, to } \\ \text { No. } 20,1936 \\ \text { Exports from- } \end{gathered}$ | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GreatBritain | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Galveston | 60,141 | 90,559 | 68,265 | 35,285 | 248,850 | 6,568 | 81,402 | 591,070 |
| Houston | 82,131 | 77,010 | 51,386 | 32,208 | 116,608 | 470 | 62,848 | 422,661 |
| Corpus Christi* | 47,278 | 37,745 | 8,628 | 6,588 | 61,994 | 355 | 19,851 | 182,439 |
| Beaumont | 6,657 67,444 |  | 60,847 | 20,169 | 55,862 | 500 | 65,961 | 8,186 392,480 |
| Lake Charles- | 6,748 | 16,135 | 1,637 | 20,129 |  |  | 7,936 | 32,585 |
| Mobile. | 42,723 | 15,030 | 28,641 | 2,582 |  |  | 5,577 | ${ }^{34,553}$ |
| Pensacola, \&c- | 34,624 | 1,080 | 23,833 | 4,019 | 2,850 |  | 1,444 | 2,500 |
| Savannah..- | 34,525 | 1,791 | 28,071 | 655 |  |  | 5,748 | 70,790 |
| Charleston | 38,796 |  | 27,744 |  | 18,000 |  | 2,242 | 86,782 |
| Norfolk.-- | 1215 | 1,312 | 5,011 |  |  |  | 2;182 | 8,720 |
| Gulfport | 616 | 482 | 50 |  |  |  | 166 | 1,314 |
| New York |  | 133 | 955 | 748 |  |  | 153 | 1,989 |
| Boston-- Baltimore |  | 54 | 100 |  |  |  | 1,259 | 1,581 |
| Philadelphia. | 132 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,6351 | 1,763 |
| Los Angeles | 4,528 | 2,560 | 3,831 |  | 58,407 | 100 | 2,460 | 71,886 |
| San Francisc | 1,552 | 50 | 487 |  | 15,464 |  | 1,169 | 18,722 |
| Total | 430,7843 | 366,451 | 311,410 | 102,383 | 578,035 | 7,993 | 262,079 | 2059,135 | | Total $1935 \ldots \ldots, \ldots$ | $537,922236,531$ | 271,630 | 145,833 | 577,389 | 15,947 | 347,961 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total $1934 \ldots \ldots 2133,216$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | *Includes exports from Brownsville.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| Nov. 20 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Leaving } \\ \text { Slock } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great <br> Britain | France | Germany | Other Foreign | Coastwise | Total |  |
| Galveston. | 10,500 | 19,800 | 7,000 | 47,900 | 3,000 | 88.200 | 838,413 |
| Houston--.--- | 7.864 | 5,392 | 1,452 | 22,065 | 42 | 36,815 | 551,650 |
| New Orleans.- | 5.000 | 17,216 | 8,679 | 16,956 700 |  | 47,851 | 711,528 157,484 |
| Charleston |  |  |  | 00 | 150 | 150 | 154,129 |
| Mobile. | 1,652 | 300 |  | 100 |  | 2,052 | 121,123 |
| Norfolk. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31,494 |
| Other por |  |  |  |  |  |  | 160,558 |
| Total 1936.- | 25,016 | 42,708 | 17,131 | 87,721 | 3,192 | 175,768 | 2,636,379 |
| Total 1935-- | 41,700 | 56,467 | 34,762 |  |  |  | 2,749,084 |
| Total 1934-- | 11,453 | 6,615 | 6,617 | 90,396 | 1,25 | 116,3 | 2,975,582 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was quite active, with prices ruling within a comparatively narrow range. The principal feature was liquidation of a heavy long interest in the December delivery. With next Tuesday first notice day for this delivery, one large speculative interest liquidated about 20,000 bales. Extensive hedging was also in evidence, which aided in depressing prices generally.

On the 14th inst. prices closed unchanged to 3 points advance. In the early session the market advanced 6 to 9 points in response to a firmer Liverpool and a bullish report on consumption of cotton during October, figures for the latter being 646,499 bales compared with 552,840 for the corresponding month last year. An active buying movement on the part of the trade and foreign sources was in evidence and for a time it looked as though prices were going considerably higher. However, persistent hedge selling developed and increased as the session progressed. This effectively discouraged aggressiveness on the part of those nclined to favor the upward side, and prices subsequently fell away, losing almost all of the early gains. However, trade houses continued to buy the near months, although there was considerable December liquidation, which included switching from December into the later positions. The large consumption figures were regarded as indicating activity in the textile markets during October, and with mills now sold well ahead, the chances seem to be in favor of a continuation of home consumption of American cotton, so close observers state. The average price of middling at the ten designated spot markets was 12.03 c . On the 16 th inst. prices closed 11 to 15 points up. Heaviness prevailed during the morning session, largely as a result of overnight liquidation and hedge selling. The news contained a number of items of a distinctly bullish character, but they did not seem to have anyl ap preciable effect marketwise. Liverpool cables were decidedly
steadier; there were reports of killing frosts in the eastern belt and an official forecast for killing frosts overnight in the central belt extending to the Gulf coast. In the late afternoon, however, the character of the trading changed. Good sized blocks changed hands with leading trade houses conspicuous buyers. Offers diminished as the day progressed, and when renewed buying developed the market rose with comparatively little resistance. Commodity markets generally displayed firmness and this with a relatively buoyant stock'market-appeared to have quite an influence on cotton prices, which closed at the highs of the day. Average price of middling at the ten designated spot markets was 12.13 c . On the 17 th inst. prices closed 1 point down to 2 points up. Trading was relatively lighter, with operations confined largely to the trade. There was heavy hedge selling at times, while the buying was mostly price-fixing by mills, following early foreign buying. Price changes were limited to a narrow range, with no decided trend at any time during the session. Interest was centered in December liquidation, which was in progress as a forerunner of first notice day on Tuesday of next week. There was considerable liquidation in this month, including switches to later positions, but it was reported trade shorts were good buyers and held prices steady. Further killing frost in the Eastern belt and Alabama attracted attention, although the season is too far advanced to expect any serious losses to the crop. Southern spot markets as officially reported, were 3 points higher to 10 points lower. The average price of middling at the ten designated spot markets was 12.13c. On the 18 th inst. prices closed 8 to 12 points down. Trading was quite active, with December liquidation the feature. Next Tuesday will be first notice day for December, and longs apparently sold in preparation for possible notices. Wall Street was credited with selling about 20,000 bales of December. These offerings together with hedge selling in the later months were responsible for the heaviness and declines. Support came largely from the short element. It was thought that December might develop independent strength owing to the small certificated stocks, which totaled about 35,500 bales, but long cotton came out in larger volume and readily supplied continued active demand from trade shorts. Demand for textiles continued active, with mills selling their full daily production. Mills were also reported buying spot cotton in fair volume, and the basis in the South was firmly maintained. Southern spot markets as officially reported, were 7 to 15 points lower. Average price of middling at the ten designated spot markets was 12.02 cents.
On the 19th inst. prices closed 3 points higher to 1 point lower. Operations in the December delivery were the feature of the trading. There was further selling by Wall Street houses, while demand was from trade shorts. Operations in the latter months consisted of the usual hedge selling and price-fixing, together with exchanging from December into these months, both against purchases and sales. The readiness with which December contracts were absorbed evidenced a large outstanding interest on the short side, probably for trade account and partly in the form of hedges against foreign growths, which must be covered. Next Tuesday will be first notice day for December contracts, and since considerable cotton has been certificated of late, it is believed that notices will be circulated. Total certificated stocks amount to only 35,739 bales, and spot interests may be willing to take delivery. Average price of middling in the 10 designated spot markets was 12.03c.
Today prices closed 1 point up to 6 points down. The market opened barely steady. and was fairly active throughout the session. Most of the early offerings were in December. with the selling coming from commission houses. There was some fairly heavy selling of March by spot brokers and also some liquidation in May by spots and cooperatives. Approximately several thousand bales of each month were sold in the initial turnover. Although the demand from the trade and some Furopean buying absorbed some of the selling, offerings were more abundant and prices were off during most of the session. A substantial portion of the day's business was in the form of switching from the late to the early months.
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: Nov. 14 to Nov. 20-
Midding upland..... $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Sat. } & \text { Mon. } & \text { Tues. } & \text { Wed.Thurs. } & \text { Fri. }\end{array}$
New York Quotations for 32 Years


Market and Sales at New York

|  | Spot MarketClosed | Futures MarketClosed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday--- | Steady, 3 pts. advo- | ${ }^{\text {Steady }}$ |  |  |  |
| Tuesday | Steady, 1 pt. adv-: | Steady |  |  |  |
| Wednesday- | Quiet, 10 pts . dec--- | Barely stea | $\stackrel{40}{332}$ |  | ${ }_{3} 30$ |
| Friday---- | Steady, 5 pts. dec-- | Steady | 800 |  | 800 |
| Total week |  |  | 36.5932 | $32, \overline{8}$ | 1,532 69.297 |

Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:


Range for future prices at New York for week ending Nov. 20, 1936, and since trading began on each option:

| for- | Range for Week |  | Range Stince Beginning of Option |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N |  |  | 9.80 | 析 |
| Dec. 19 | N | Nov. 17 |  | 12.25 July 231936 |
| Jan. 1937 | 11.58 Nov. 14 | 11.80 Nov. 17 | $\begin{array}{r} 9.76 \\ 999 \end{array}$ | Y 10 |
| Mar. 1937- | 11.56 Nov. 14 | 11.80 Nov. 17 | 11.52 | 12.13 Oct. 81936 |
| Apr. ${ }^{\text {May }} 1937$ | 11.52 Nov .16 | 11.75 Nov. 17 | 110.2 | 10 |
| June 1937- |  |  | 10.48 June 119 | 8 July 10 |
| July 1937 | 11.44 Nov. 16 | 11.65 Nov. 17 | 11.41 Nov. 12193 | 12.58 Oct. 141 |
| Sept. 1937 |  |  | 11.52 Nov. 419 |  |
|  |  |  | 1.05 Nov. 121936 | $1_{11.61}$ Oct. 191936 |

The Visible Supply of Cotton tonight, 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 tonight (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only.


Continental imports for past week have been 116,000 bales.
At the Interior Towns the movement-that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding periods of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | Movement to Nov. 20, 1936 |  |  |  | Movement to Noo. 22, 1935 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { Nov. } \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | Receipts |  | Shipments Weet | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks } \\ & \text { Nov. } \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Week | Seas |  |  | Week | Season |  |  |
| Ala | 2,6 | 51 | 2,8 | 56 |  | 51,153 | 2,591 | 5 |
|  |  |  | 143 | 10,521 |  | 14,242 |  |  |
| Montgomery. | 552 | 36,081 | 1,343 |  | 785 | 75,776 | 10 | 74,958 |
| Selma | 3 | 49,880 | 2,945 | 74,46 | 1,194 | 80,600 | 2,104 | 78,483 |
| Ark., Blythvi | 9,283 | 147,061 | 9,355 | 112,46 | 4,179 | 67,241 | 5,801 | ${ }^{97,120}$ |
| Forest City-- | 1,796 | 26,125 | 2,490 | 14,85 | 827 | 19,336 | 695 | 23,866 |
| Helena | 2,983 1,460 | 48,925 | 771 | 31,80 <br> 22 | 882 | 29,005 | 1,902 1,695 | ${ }_{23,583}^{26,379}$ |
| Jonesboro | 1,032 | 16,347 | 1,320 | 13,25 | 535 | 5,409 | 1,037 | 1,723 |
| Little Roc | 6,183 | 145.912 | 5,100 | 121,09 | 6,886 | 99,681 | 4,23 | 105,570 |
| Newport | 1,523 | 23,767 | 1,197 | 19,849 | 1,711 | 15,746 | 1,792 |  |
| Pine Bluf | 8,342 | 89,034 | 2,578 | 72,440 | 3,267 | 84,02 | 3,925 | 78,49 |
| Walnut Ridg | 2,301 | 38,825 | 2,797 | 24,17 | 1,735 | 15,761 | 2,209 | 18,686 |
| Ga., Albany -- | 112 | 10,695 | 149 | 18,129 | 151 | 23,33 | 176 | 18,586 |
| Athens. | 70 | 16,470 |  | 23,017 | 1,460 | 62,5 | 2,66 | 71,495 |
| Atlanta. | 15,663 | 93,612 | 4,077 | 132,778 | 10,785 | 152,897 |  | 151,250 |
| Augusta | 7,392 | 133,430 | 7,368 | 138,987 | 3,399 | 141,154 | 5,31 | 154,320 |
| Columbu | 700 | 6,925 | 400 | 34,30 | 2,500 | 18,739 | 1,500 | 20,300 |
| Macon | 561 | 29,713 | 759 | 39,66 |  | 46,036 | 725 | 45,555 |
| Rome | 1,500 | 14,828 | 1,000 |  | 830 | 11,986 | 450 | 24,849 |
| La., Shrevep | 2,300 | 94,952 | 2,771 | 43,09 | 2,200 | 66,655 | 5,134 | 38,007 |
| Miss.Clarksdale | 9,076 | 117,066 | 6,948 | 63,520 | 2,892 | 94,112 | 5,154 | 45,947 |
| Columbus | 1,405 | 33,665 | 1,387 | 35,470 |  | 36,990 | 200 | 29,013 |
| Greenwood | 10,389 | 214,921 | 14,428 | 112,792 | 5,940 | 148,716 | 8,910 | 81,133 |
| Jackson | 975 | 54,871 | 1,809 | 31,2 | 2,191 | 47,798 | 2,847 | 36,476 |
| Natchez | 370 | 12,932 | 687 | 7,572 | 266 | 8,207 | 72 | 6,929 |
| Vicksburg. | 1,742 | 32,447 | 2,045 | 20,215 | 95 | 24,844 | 1,291 | 16,336 |
| Yazoo City | 2,465 | 45,734 | 2,672 | 23,990 | 硅 | 35,642 | 1,868 | 29,387 |
| Mo., St. Louis- | 12,185 | 110,899 | 12,109 | 609 | 7,200 | 58,627 | 7,143 |  |
| N.C., Gr'nsboro | 273 | 5,342 | 425 | 2,712 | 403 | 2,472 |  | 2,645 |
| Oklahoma- 15 towns * | 13,373 | 131,954 | 13,123 |  | 19,206 |  | 17,80 |  |
| S.C., Greenville | 3,948 | 93,258 | 2,30 | 70,904 | 4,174 | 72,070 | 3,143 | ,282 |
| Tenn., Memphis | 115,162 | 378,791 | 96,887 | 732,592 | 79,126 | 971,917 | 69,99 | 693,286 |
| Texas, Abilene- | 1,466 | 32,115 | 1,046 | 5,061 | 1,443 | 28,62 | 986 | 1,930 |
| Austin. | 745 | 12,938 | 799 | 1,554 | 764 | 15,82 | 1,086 | ${ }^{4,682}$ |
| Brenha | 329 | 4,718 | 226 | 2,794 | 340 | 9,773 | 413 | 5,722 |
| Dallas | 1,360 | 65,429 | 2,832 | 14,405 | 1,375 | 30,873 | 927 | 13,387 |
| Paris | 1,143 | 60,326 | 2.041 | 11,491 | 1,500 | 24,57 | 2,000 | 14,823 |
| Robstown_-- |  | 13,320 | ${ }_{133}^{222}$ | 2,013 | $\begin{gathered} 86 \\ 124 \end{gathered}$ | 10,312 | 507 | 2,220 |
| San Antonio. Texarkana |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{680}^{124}$ |  |  |  |
| Texarkana <br> Waco | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 , 6 3 6} \\ & \mathbf{3 , 3 1 9} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,793 \\ & 69,103 \end{aligned}$ | 1869 1.739 | 13,370 9,024 | 2,433 | 19,336 | 1,062 3,700 | 12,893 |

Total, 56 towns $249,137|3,657,713| 218,266|2373757| 182,4612,969,358177,7062321538$ * Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1


* Including movement by rail to Canada.


Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Markets

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week Ended } \\ & \text { Nov. } 20 \end{aligned}$ | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'day | Thursday | Friday |
| Galveston. | 11.92 | 12.02 | 12.02 | 11.90 | 11.90 | 11.91 |
| New Orlean | 12.20 | 12.30 | 12.33 | 12.25 | 12.25 | 12.11 |
| Savannah | 12.38 | 12.49 | 12.50 | 11.93 | 11.94 | 11.94 |
| Norfolk. | 12.35 | 12.42 | 12.42 | 12.35 | 12.33 | 12.35 |
| Montgomery | 11.95 | 12.05 | 12.05 | 11.95 | 11.95 | 11.95 |
| Augusta | 12.43 | 12.60 | 12.60 | 12.49 | 12.48 | 12.49 |
| Memphis | 11.75 | 11.87 | 11.75 | 11.65 | 11.65 | 11.65 |
| Houston. | 11.96 | 12.06 | 12.06 | 11.96 | 12.01 | 12.01 |
| Little Roc | 11.63 | 11.74 | 11.75 | 11.60 | 11.59 | 11.60 |
| Dallas. | 11.68 | 11.79 | 11.80 | 11.69 | 11.68 | 11.69 |
| Fort Worth | 11.68 | 11.79 | 11.80 | 11.69 | 11.68 | 11.69 |

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, <br> Nov. 14 | Monday, <br> Nov. 16 | Tuesday, N00. 17 | Wednesaay, Nov. 18 | Thursday, Nov. 19 | Friday, <br> Nov. 20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nov (1936) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December- | 11.70 | 11.80-11.81 | 11.83 | 11.75 | 11.76 | 11.73 |
| Jan. (1937) | 11.56 | 11.69 Bid. | 11.70 Bld . | 11.58-11.59 | 11.61 Bid . | 11.60 |
| March. | 11.55-11.56 | 11.70 | 11.72 | 11.61-11.62 | 11.62 | 11.61 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April_- } \\ & \text { May_ } \end{aligned}$ | 11.51 | 11.66-11.67 | 11.67 | 11.57 | 11.59 | 11.57 |
| June. | 11.44 | 11.57-11.58 | 11.59 | 11.48 | 11.49-11.50 |  |
| August |  |  |  |  | 11.0-11.50 | 11.48b-. $49 a$ |
| September October | 11.08 | $1122 b 1124 a$ | 11,19 | 11.10 Bid. | 11.15 | 11.11 |
| Tone |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spot $\qquad$ <br> Options..-- | Steady. <br> Steady. | strong. Steady. | Steady. <br> Steady. | Steady. Steady. | Steady. <br> Steady. | Steady. <br> Steady. |

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 Intertor Towns |  |  | Receipts from Planations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 | 193 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Aug. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{76,336} \mathbf{7 2 , 8 9 1}$ | ${ }_{96,074}^{61,492}$ | ${ }_{71,884}^{50,645}$ | 1,144,650 |  | 1,117,581 | 30,140 | 47,243 92915 | 39,043 58,929 |
| Sept. | 141,36 | 159,138 | 122,533 | $1.140,781$ | 1,119,686 | ,102, | 149,970 | 184,700 | 20,080 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 248 |  |
|  | 1,45 | 15,01 | 191,72 | ,339,68 | 1,274,081 | 1,226,5 | 391,307 | 310,21 | 265,481 |
|  | 0,81 | 265,021 | 230,07 | .499,275 | 1,414,604 | ,339,1 | 00 | 405,54 | 8 |
|  | 14,287 | 336,897 | 237,205 | 677,862 | 1,610,222 | 322,464 | 492,874 | 532,5 | 344,223 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 500,519 |  |
|  |  |  | 240,603 | ,980 | ,990 | 1,640,092 | 478,343 |  | 37,159 |
|  | ,72 | 72,94 | 208,9 | 098,733 | 2,132, | 735, | 498,120 | 514,56 | 300,444 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |  | 5 | 232,05 | , |  |  | 483,163 | 493,570 | 25,648 |
|  | 385,111 | 372,149 | 201,932 | 2,266,371 | 2,253,100 | ,882,22 | 471,919 | 404,4 |  |
| Nov. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 30, | 134,4 | ,342,886 | ,316 | 1,963,293 | 5,198 | 359,7 | 175,466 |
|  | 251,4 | 71, | 33,5 | 373,7 | 2,321,5 | 1,983, | 2 | 76 | 53.4 |

New Member of New York Cotton Exchange-At a meeting of the Board of Managers held Nov. 17, Saul M. meeting of the Board of Managers held Nov. 17, Meltzer of Chicago, Ill., was elected to membership in the Meltzer of Chicago, Ill., was elected to membership in the
New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Meltzer is also a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Commodity Exchange, Inc., of New York City.

New York Cotton Exchange Fixes Limitation of Interest-The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Interest-The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton
Exchange voted Nov. 13 to set the maximum limit of interest on future contracts for delivery in any one month by any member, firm, or corporation, and his or its affiliations, at 250,000 bales for delivery in November 1936, and in all months up to and including October 1937.
Census Report on Cotton Consumed and on Hand, \&c., in October-Under date of Nov. 14, 1936, the Census Bureau issued its report showing cotton consumed in the United States, cotton on hand, active cotton spindles and imports and exports of cotton for the month of October, 1936 and 1935 . Cotton consumed amounted to 646,499 bales of lint and 72,546 bales of linters, compared with 629,727 bales of lint and 67,859 bales of linters in September 1936, and 552,840 bales of lint and 67,279 bales of linters in October 1935. It will be seen that there is an increase in October 1936, when compared with the previous year, in the total lint and linters combined of 98,926 bales, or $16.0 \%$. The following is the statement:
OCTOBER REPORT OF COTTON CONSUMED, ON, HAND, IMPORTED
AND EXPORTED, AND ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES
(Cotton in running bales, counting round as halt bales, except forelgn, which is in $5 \quad 500$-pound bales)

| yeat | Cotion Consumed During- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cotton on Hand } \\ & \text { Oct. } 31 \text { - } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cotton } \\ & \text { Spindles } \\ & \text { Active } \\ & \text { During } \\ & \text { October } \\ & \text { (Number) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & \text { (bales) } \end{aligned}$ | 3 Months Ended Oct. 31 (bales) | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { In Con- } \\ \text { suming } \\ \text { Estabilish- } \\ \text { ments } \\ \text { (bales) } \end{array}\right\|$ | In Public Storage \& at Compresses (bales) |  |
| United States...-.------ ${ }^{19363}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 646,499 \\ 559,840 \end{array}$ | 1,850,515 | 1,402,916 | 8,028,140 | $23,638,270$ |
| 1935 | $552,840$ | 1,411,812 | $1,077,796$ | $8,482,269$ | $23,128,014$ |
| Cotton-growing States_--- 1936 | 541,335 | 1,549,039 | 1,239,525 | 7,983,695 | 17,372,302 |
| 1935 | 459,815 | 1,182,564 | 935,765 | 8,377,191 | 16,932,026 |
| New England States...-- ${ }^{1936}$ | 83,543 | ${ }^{243,074}$ | ${ }_{1182}^{132} 283$ | 38,940 | 5,531,082 |
| All other States.........-. $\left\{_{1936}^{1935}\right.$ | 76,504 | $\begin{array}{r} 186,668 \\ 58,402 \end{array}$ | 118,015 31,108 | $\begin{array}{r}99,521 \\ 5,505 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $5.553,072$ 734,886 |
| Al other States---------- ${ }_{1935}$ | 16,521 | 42,580 | 24,016 | 5,557 | 642,916 |
| Included Abooe- 1936 | 5,977 | 17,444 |  | 13,006 |  |
| 1935 | 6,420 | 16,679 | 21,288 | 14,550 |  |
| Other foreign cotton.-...-- 1936 | 7,825 | 23,037 | 12,590 | 12,220 |  |
| er '. Eryptian cotton $\}_{1936}^{1935}$ | 5,332 <br> 1752 | 13,395 | 11,384 | 4,293 |  |
| Amer 'Egyptian cotton.-- $\begin{aligned} & 1936 \\ & 1935\end{aligned}$ | 2,001 | $\mathbf{5}, 685$ $\mathbf{5}, 685$ | 4,274 4,548 | 2,561 2,438 |  |
| Not Included Above- 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\cdots \cdots-{ }_{1}^{1936} 19$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72,546 \\ & \mathbf{6 7 , 2 7 9} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205,787 \\ & 187,743 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160,781 \\ & 148, b^{2} 4 \end{aligned}$ | 52,780 1,705 |  |



Note-Linters exported, not Included above, were 32,135 bales during October in
1936 and 23,71 bales in $1335 ; 55,521$ bales tor the three monthbended Oct. 31 in
 Kingdom, 5,894; Netherlan s, 6,819; Belsium, 22; Fra
Weather Returns by Telegraph-Reports to us by telegraph this evening indicate that unless the weather turns more unfavorable, the present outlook is that by Dec. 1 not more than $3 \%$ of the cotton crop will be unpicked. Highly favorable weather prevails in all sections of the cotton belt where picking is still being done

| Texas-Galveston. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rainfall } \\ & 0.02 \mathrm{in} . \end{aligned}$ | Thermometer |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | nigh | low 55 | me |
| Am |  | high 72 | low 30 | mean 51 |
| Aus |  |  |  | mean 58 |
| Bro |  |  | low 36. | mean 54 |
| Cor | 0.01 in . | high 78 | low 54 | mean 66 |
| Dallas | dry | nigh 74 | low | mean 59 |
| Del | dry | nigh 78 | low 42 | mean 60 |
| El Paso --------------1 day | 0.01 in . | high 72 | low 36 | mean 54 |
| Houston--.-.-----.----1 day | 0.02 in . | high 74 | low 48 | mean 61 |
| Pales | dry | high 74 | low 42 | mean 58 |
| Port Arth | dry | high 74 | low 50 | mean 62 |
| San Antonio .-.------1 day | 0.04 in . | high 74 | low 52 | mean 63 |
| Oklahoma-Oklahoma City-- | dry | high 68 | low 38 | mean 53 |
| Arkansas-F | dry | high 70 | low 34 | mean 52 |
| Little Rock | dry | high 70 | low 34 | mean 52 |
| Louisiana-New | dry | high 74 | low 48 | mean 61 |
| Shreveport | dry | high 74 | low 38 | mean 56 |
| Mississippi-M | dry | high 70 | low 26 | mean 48 |
| Vicksbu | dry | high 72 | low 38 | mean 55 |
| Alabama-Mo | dry | hign 74 | low 37 | mean 57 |
| Birmingham | dry | nigh 70 | low 30 | mean 50 |
| Montgomery | dry | high 70 | low 36 | mean 53 |
| Florida-Jackso | dry | nigh 76 | low 40 | mean 58 |
| Miami | 0.01 in . | high 84 | low 54 | mean 69 |
| Pensaco |  | high 72. | low 40 | mean 56 |
| Tampa | dry | high 78. | low 46 | mean 62 |
| Georgia-Savan | dry | high 73 | low 38 | mean 56 |
| Atlanta. | dry | high 66 | low 30 | mean 48 |
| Augusta.--------------1 day | 0.02 in . | high 70 | low 32 | mean 51 |
| Macon | dry | bigh 72 | low 30 | mean 51 |
| South Carolina-Charleston. | dry | high 69 | low 36 | mean 53 |
| North Carolina-Asneville. | dry | high 60 | low 22 | mean 41 |
| Charlot | dry | hign 66 | low 30 | mean 48 |
| Raleigh | dry | hign 66 | low 26 | mean 46 |
| Wilmin | dry | hign 68 | low 32 | mean 50 |
| Tennessee | dry | high 70 | low 33 | mean 52 |
| Ohattanoo | dry | nigh 66 | low 28 | mean 47 |
| Nashville | dry | high 64 | low 26 | mean 45 |

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 | 1936 |  | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Season | eek | Sea |
| sisib | 7,978,5 |  | 7,468,8 |  |
|  | 441,227 | 8,076,4 | 420,4 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,295,259 \\ & 7,543,608 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bombay receipts, to Nov. $19 . \overline{ }$ | 40,000 | 236 |  | 278,000 140,000 |
| Alexandria receipts to Nov. 18 | 55,000 | 818,2006 | 18,0 |  |
| Other supply to Nov. 1 | 12,000 | 150,0 | 15,0 | 127,000 |
| Total supply | 8,540,7 | 1,8 | 8,049,270 | 13,159,467 |
| $\checkmark$ isible supply N | 8,051,23 | 8,051,23 | 7,599,556 | 7,599,5 |
| otal takings to |  | 6,290,635 |  |  |
| Of which Americ | 101,000 | 4,977 |  |  |
| * Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, \&c. <br> $a$ This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, $2,040,000$ bales in 1936 and $1,590,000$ bales in 1935akings not being availabi--and the aggregate amount taken by Northern of which 2,937,435 bales and 2,403,311 bales American. b Estimated. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

India Cotton Movement from All Ports

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } 19 \\ & \text { Receipts- } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1936 |  | 1935 |  | 1934 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week | Since <br> Aug. 1 | Week | Since Aug. 1 | Week | Since Aug. 1 |
| Bombay |  |  | 40,006 | 236,000 | 43,000 | 278,000 | 24.000 | 270,000 |
| Exports from- | For the Week |  |  |  | Since August 1 |  |  |  |
|  | Great Britain | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Conti- } \\ & \text { ment } \end{aligned}\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sapn } f_{8} \\ \text { China } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Total | Great Britain | Contiment | Japan \& China | Total |
| Bombay | $\begin{gathered} -\cdots \\ 1,000 \\ 2,00 \overline{0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 , 0 0 0} \\ & \mathbf{6 , 0 0 0} \\ & \mathbf{7 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,0 \mathrm{CO} \\ 3,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,000 \\ 9,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,000 \\ & 7,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63,000 \\ & 83,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 191,004 \\ & 184,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 261,000 \\ & 274,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  | 8,000 | 86,000 | 196,060 | 290,000 |
| Other India: |  | 13,000 |  | 7,00014,0004,0007 | $\begin{aligned} & 63,000 \\ & 53,000 \\ & 31,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99,000 \\ 87,000 \\ 121,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 162,000 \\ & 140,000 \\ & 152,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1936--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1935-..-- |  | 4,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 |  | 5,000 |  | 7,000 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Totai all- } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & 2,0 \overline{000} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,000 \\ & 10,000 \\ & 12,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 13,0003,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 29,000 \\ & 13,000 \\ & 14,000 \end{aligned}$ | 70,0006039000 | 162,000170.000 | 191,000184,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 423,000 \\ & 414,000 \end{aligned}$$\begin{aligned} & 414,000 \\ & 442,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1935. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1934----- |  |  |  |  |  | 207.000 | 196.000 |  |

Alexandria Receipts and Shipments

| Alexandria, Eyypt, Nov. 18 | 1936 |  | 1935 |  | 1934 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Receipts (cantars)- } \\ & \text { This week. } \\ & \text { Since Aug. } \end{aligned}$ | 275,000$4,086,397$ |  | 490,000$3,911,956$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 310,000 \\ 3,260,421 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Exports (bales)- | This | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | This | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } \end{array}\right\|$ | This | Aug. ${ }^{\text {Since }}$ |
| To Liverpool_ To Manchester, | $\begin{aligned} & 11,000 \\ & 9,000 \\ & 13,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60,453 \\ 55,490 \\ 168,667 \\ 8,179 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 12,000 \\ 2,0,00 \\ 22^{2}, 000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72,131 \\ 48.565 \\ 241,214 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,0000 \\ 17,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 39,297 \\ 41,653 \\ 226,117 \end{array}\right.$ |
| To America-------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total exports ....- | $\overline{33.000} \overbrace{292,789}$ |  | $\overline{43,000}{ }_{369,966}$ |  | 22,000 | 318,8 |

Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is firm. Merchants are not willing to pay present prices. We give prices today below and leave those for previous week of this and last year for comparison:

|  | 1936 |  |  |  | 1935 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 32 s \text { Cop } \\ \text { Tuoist } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 81 / 2 L \\ \text { ings, } \\ t o, ~ \end{gathered}$ | Cbs. ShirtFinest Finest | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Midal' } \\ \text { Upl' } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 32 s \text { Cop } \\ \boldsymbol{T w t s t s t} \end{gathered}$ |  | Lbs. Shitt Common Finest | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } 1 \\ \text { Middll' } \\ \text { Upl'ds } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Aug.- |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 8 . d_{2} \\ 103 \\ 101 \\ 101 \end{array}\right.$ | s. d. | d. | d. |  | s.d. | d. |
| Aug. |  |  | @10 5 | ${ }^{6.92}$ | $93 / 1010$ |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{6.56}$ |
| ${ }_{28}^{21}$ |  |  | @10 ${ }^{(10}$ | 6.74 6.70 | 93/611 |  | (1) 994 | ${ }_{21}^{33}$ |
| ${ }_{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10\% (1) | 10 | @10 5 | 6.99 | 9\% ${ }^{1}$ |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| ${ }_{25}^{18}$ | 10\%8011\% | 100 10 | $\bigcirc 0102$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.98}$ | 9\%/@11 |  | (1)95 | 6.63 |
| $\mathrm{Oct}_{2}$ | 10\%/6113/ | 100 |  | 7.02 | 97/ @114 | 5 |  | 6.59 |
|  | 11.1012 | ${ }_{10}^{10} 0$ | @10 ${ }^{2}$ | 6.86 | ${ }_{10}{ }^{10}$ (1115/3 |  | (6) 97 | 6.50 6.40 |
|  | $\mathrm{T}_{10 \pi / 61212}^{110}$ | 103 | @10 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 6.99 6.96 | 100 @113/8 | 995 | ${ }_{(010}^{9} 7$ | 6.40 <br> 6.47 |
| ${ }_{30} 2$ | 10\%/8(12 | 10. | $\begin{array}{r} @ 104 \\ \text { @11 } 0 \end{array}$ | 6.81 | 10 @11\% |  | ©10 0 | 6.45 |
| 6. | $11 \quad$ @12 | 105 |  | 6.92 | 10 © $113 / 8$ | 100 |  | ${ }^{6.47}$ |
|  | 11. ©12 12 | - 102 | ${ }_{\text {@11 }}{ }^{110}$ | 6.71 6.76 | ${ }^{103}$ |  | @102 |  |

Shipping News-Shipments indetail:
Bales Nov. 8-W West Morelad, 387 Michigan, 10; Edam, $387 \ldots$
To Antwerp Nov.

 784
750 750
, 935 $\begin{array}{r}2,985 \\ \hline 483\end{array}$ 2,325
1,122



To Hamburg-Novi 18-OBiris, 158



HOUSTON-To Copenhagen-Nov. 16-Titania, 621_..-Nov. 14
 No Gov 18-City of Joliet, 276 ,


To Dunkirk-Nov. 14 -Michigan, $521 .-$ Nov. 15 -William



Joliet, 2,403 Nove
To Hamburg-Noviris,
To Liverpool-Nov, 18-Actor',
To Liverpool-Nov. 18 Actor, 3,581
NEW ORLEANS-To Ghen- Nov. 13-Patrick Henry, 840
To Antwerp-Nov. 13 - Patrick Henry, 1,354

Nov. 4 Contessa, 130_-Nov. 11-Cefalu, 130_-Nov. 18

To Jopan Nov. ${ }^{\text {Now }}$ Kideo Mongo Maru, 1,769 Nov. 13 - Monte-

To Bremen-Nov. 14 -City of Joiiet, 4,156 ....................LAKE CHARLES-TO Genoa-Nov. 10 - Chester Valley, 29-...

CORPUS CHRISTI-To Japan-Nov. 17 - Fernlane, 5,171
To Manchester-Nov. 13 -Actor, 1,045 -
To Liverpool-Nov. 13 - Actor, 3,479




 BEAUMONT-To Havre-Nov. 14 -West Ekonk, $100{ }^{\text {To }}$ $\qquad$
100
Total.
Liverpool-By cable from Liverpool, we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, \&e., at that port:


The tone of the Liverpool mat for spots and future each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

## gitized for FRASER

| Spot | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ \text { 12:15. } \\ \text { P. M. } \end{gathered}$ | Quiet. | Quiet. | Quiet. | - A fair business doing. | Moderate demand. | Moderate demand. |
| Mid.Upl'ds | 6.76 d . | 6.73d. | 6.81d. | 6.80d. | 6.77d. | 6.76 |
| Futures | Very stdy., | Steady, un- |  |  |  |  |
| Market <br> opened | 3 to 5 pts. advance. | changed to 1 pt . dec. | 5 to 6 pts. advance. | Quiet, unchanged. | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \text { to } 5 \text { pts. } \\ & \text { decline. } \end{aligned}$ | to 1 point advance. |
| Mar |  | Qule | Qule | Qu |  | Qu't; 3 pts |
|  | 5 to 7 pts. | stdy., 2 to | stdy., | ste |  |  |
| P. M. | advance. | 3 pts, dec. | 7 pts . adv. | changed to |  | decline. |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } 14 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { Nov. } 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { Sat. }}{\text { Close }}$ | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | Wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Noon | Close | Noon | co | Noo | Clos | Noon | Close | Noon |  |
| New Cont |  | $d$. |  |  |  | a. | a. |  |  |  |  |
| December | 5 |  | 6. |  |  |  | 6.59 |  |  |  | 6. 52 |
| January (1937) | 6.53 | 6.50 | 6.51 | 6.58 | 6.57 | 6.56 | 5.57 | 6.54 | 6.53 | 6.53 | 6.50 |
| March | 6.51 | 6.47 | 6.48 | 6.54 | ${ }^{6.54}$ | 6.53 | 6.54 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | ${ }_{6} 6.49$ |
| ay | 6.46 | 6.43 | 6.43 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.49 | ${ }_{6}^{6.50}$ | 6.47 | 6.47 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Octo } \end{aligned}$ | 6.41 | 6.38 6.12 | 6.38 6.12 | 6.45 6.18 | 6.44 | 6.44 6.17 | 6.45 6.18 | 6.42 6.16 | 6.16 | 6.18 | 6.17 |
| Dece | 6.10 |  | 6.08 |  | 6.13 |  | 6.14 |  | 6.11 |  | 6.13 |
| ary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.13 |

## BREADSTUFFS

## Friday Night, Nov. 20, 1936

Flour-Prices weakened quite generally the latter part of the week. Spring bakery grades were reduced, as was advertised brands of family flour, which moved 10c. per barrel lower. A similar cut marked semolina. Local sellers had nothing encouraging to report about the volume of demand. The uncertain trend of grain prices is keeping bakers from taking on long commitments. Only odd lots were being moved.

Wheat-On the 14 th inst. prices closed $5 / 8$ to $11 / \mathrm{sc}$. up. Trading was active, with the market strong throughout the session. December contract had the highest weekly close this season. World wheat supplies and probable demand are becoming of more and more concern as time goes on, the difference between supply and demand being the narrowest in some years. With European war an ever-constant threat, it is stated that the possibilities in wheat prices have hardly yet been realized. A rather stimulating item was the report that Argentina will not be an active shipper of new crop wheat to Europe until late in January. It was stated that old crop wheat in Argentina is now reduced to almost bare bins, the Argentine Government wheat board having but little wheat left on hand except a small reserve for domestic mills. On the 16 th inst. prices closed $11 / 8$ to 2 c . up. The exceptional strength displayed during this session was due to a general buying movement that developed late in the day, prices being swept upward to a new high price record since 1929, reaching $\$ 1.181 / 4$ for the Chicago December delivery. Indications that a larger volume of domestic flour purchasing had been recently put through than was reported, did much to step up the speculative demand for wheat and other grains. In certain quarters this sudden outburst of buying was attributed in large measure to a belated recognition of comparative dearth of available world supplies of bread material as a result of unusual crop damage. Disquieting reports of result of unusual crop damage. Disquieting reports of wheat areas in the Southwest, played their part in the upward movement of prices. A factor that did much to hold wheat prices from going still higher, was active selling pressure, largely from Eastern houses. On the 17th inst. prices closed $1 / \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. The failure of the wheat market to be influenced by the pronounced strength in corn, was attributed to the fact that wheat had already been advancing for four successive days. The poor responses on the part of the Liverpool market to the upturns here, were practically ignored by the domestic trade. A factor behind the recent strength displayed in the wheat market, has been the increasing milling demand, with reports current that one bakery concern had bought 150,000 barrels of flour in the last few days. Persistent notice was also taken of dangerously dry conditions in domestic winter wheat territory in the West and Southwest. On the 18 th inst. prices closed $7 / 8$ c. down to $3 / 8$ e. up. Substantial profit taking was reported in the leading grains, and as a result prices fell off considerably. Early wheat advances were helped at times by news from Canada and Australia. There were indications of improvement of export demand for Canadian wheat, with provement of export demand for Canadian wheat, with was reported as practically exhausted. Export takings of wheat from Canada Wednesday were estimated at 800,000 bushels. Rains were noted in north Argentina, where harvesting is in progress.

On the 19 th inst. prices closed $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. Heaviness prevailed today, especially towards the end of the session, when attention was focused a good deal on larger estimates of Argentina's exportable surplus. It is now estimates of Argentinats exportable surplus. It is now this season will total $147,000,000$ bushels, whereas some estimates a month ago were for $129,000,000$ bushels. With likelihood of a surplus of about $90,000,000$ bushels for Australia, the Southern Hemisphere's surplus from the new wheat crop is expected by some specialists to be about 100,

000,000 bushels more than last year. The grave political happenings abroad do not seem to have any marked effect on the markets.
Today prices closed firm, $3 / 8$ to 2 c. up. Gloomy reports about soil moisture shortage over big sections of domestic crop regions, led to approximately 2c. advance in wheat late today. Valley City, N. D., reported the worst dust storm of the season raging there. Kansas advices said unless ample moisture were received shortly no more wheat planting would be done, and that the acreage increase for Kansas would be very small. Open interest in wheat was $99,248,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO December

## May.- Seaso

 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG November-May.-

Corn-On the 14 lh The pron the 14th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. flue pronounced strength of wheat failed to have any inlargee on corn. The heaviness of the latter grain was due favely to larger receipts and country offerings, together with favorable weather conditions. On the 16 th inst. prices closed $7 / 8$ to $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. This market felt the influence of the strong upward movement in wheat, and corn prices would have worked higher had it not been for liberal re ceipts and favorable weather for rural crop movement. On the 17 th inst. prices closed $11 / 4$ to $233 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. The factor largely responsible for the pronounced strength in this grain was the report that the corn crop in many sections is turning out more poorly than expected. It is stated that even if rural holders let go of corn now at a tremendous rate, it would be difficult to build up sufficient stock to meet Dec. delivery needs. Advices though from various sections emphasized that husking is well advanced and that apparently but a small portion of the crop will leave the farms. On the 18 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. In the early trading an advance of 2 c . was scored, corn reaching a peak unequaled since 1927. There was a sharp drop from this point especially after news was received that during the last two days the United States had purchased 20,000 tons of Argentine corn. Note was also taken of statements that, pound for pound, No. 1 red wheat is less expensive than No. 2 yellow corn, and that the precentage of wheat used in feed mixtures has been increased with corn use diminished Sudden setbacks of corn prices came chiefly in the last half hour of trading. A spur to profit taking was the increase in primary receipts of corn. An official crop summary stated that husking had been about completed throughout all of the principal producing areas, and that if there is to be any large movement from the farms, it should be in evidence shortly.
On the 19th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. down. Liquidation of December holdings came into prominence, carrying that delivery down nearly 2c. a bushel to $\$ 1.041 / 4$. The chief immediate reason for December corn weakness was a break in the cash corn market, where prices were in some cases 3c. off. Reports of Far Eastern sections offering corn to Chicago were not calculated to give those long of the market much comfort
Today prices closed $11 / 4$ to 2 c . up. This grain appeared to be largely influenced by the strength of wheat. Open interest in corn was $52,230,000$ bushels

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK
No. 2 yellow December
Dece
May
July

## May (new)


Decen
May
July
July-------- 96
May (new)
July (new)
Oats-On the 14 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up Trading was light and without special feature. This grain together with rye was inclined to follow the upward trend of wheat. On the 16 thi inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. There was very little of interest, trading being relatively quiet, though prices held steady. On the 17 th inst. prices quiet, though prices held steady. On the 17 th inst. prices quiet state and responded with unusual vigor to the strength in the other feed grains. On the 18th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8$ c. down. Trading was quiet and without any development of interest.
On the 19 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2 c$. off. This easiness was attributed to the weakness of corn and heaviness of the other grains. Today prices closed $1 / 2$ to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. There was nothing to account for this firmness outside of the strength in wheat and corn.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Sat. } & \text { Mon. } & \text { Tues. } & \text { Wed. } & \text { Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 566 \% & 56 \% / 8 & 57 \% / 4 & 57 \% / 2 & 571 / 8 & 57 \% / 8\end{array}$ DAILY CLOSING PRIOES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO December May- $\qquad$ 5 al
-43
-43
-40 Season's High and When Made Season's High and When Made Season's Low and When Made
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG December-
May $\qquad$

Rye-On the 14 th inst. prices closed 1c. to $17 / 8 \mathrm{e}$. higher. This was a more pronounced rise than that of wheat. A good spot demand was reported and this in conjunction with the upward swing of wheat prices, caused rye to advance into new high ground for the season, especially the December and May contracts. On the 16 th inst. prices closed $23 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ to $33 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. All futures of rye, which is closely related to wheat as a bread stuff, soared to new highs for the season, in some cases showing advances of $33 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Indications that a larger volume of domestic flour purchasing had taken place than was generally known, were responsible in no little measure for the sharp advances in wheat and rye. A sudden appreciation of the cheapness of rye as compared with wheat also played its part in the sudden outburst of buying in this grain. On the 17 th inst. prices closed 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher The good spot demand and apparent improvement in the milling demand for flour are the factors responsible for the recent strength in rye. On the 18th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. This market lacked the buoyancy displayed in recent sessions, and of course was subject to profit-taking the same as wheat and corn.

On the 19 th inst. prices closed $13 / 8$ to $21 / 2$ c. down. There was rather severe selling pressure in rye, a development ascribed to hedging against possible foreign purchases. The weakness of wheat and corn also had their depressing effect. Today prices closed $21 / 8$ to $23 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. This grain is now being bought in a very substantial way, and with a strong spot situation and other grains on the upward trend, the substantial gains in rye futures were quite in order.
daily closing prices of rye futures in Chicago December



DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG December $\qquad$

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN CHICAGO December- $\qquad$ BARLEY FUTURES IN CHICAGO
Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.
$853 / 487$.
88
$881 / 2$
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG


Closing quotations were as follows: GRAIN
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Wheat, New York- } \\ & \text { No. } 2 \text { red. c.i.f. } \text { domestic. }-1325 / 8 \text { Oats, New York- } \\ & \text { No } 2 \text { white }\end{aligned}$

 $\qquad$ ${ }_{-100-140}^{107}$ FLOUR

 Spring patents , first spring | Soft winter straights.---- | $6.00 @ 6.30$ | Oats, good |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| O. |  |  |


For other tables usually given here see page 0000 .
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;


[^7] the week ended Saturday, Nov. 14, 1936, follow:


The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1936, is as below

| Exports for Week and Since July 1 to- | Flour |  | Wheat |  | Corn |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week } \\ N o v .14, \\ 1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Nov. } 14 \text {, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July } 1, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Weet } \\ \text { Nov. 14, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |
| United Kingdom- | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Barrels } \\ \mathbf{7 1 , 2 8 5} \end{array}$ | Barrels <br> 1,017,700 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels } \\ & 2,758,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 37,228,000 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels | Bushels |
| Continent....--- | 34,731 | - 324,718 | 1,000,000 | 22,317,000 |  |  |
| So. \& Cent. Amer- | 11,500 | 273,000 |  | 187,000 |  | 1,000 |
| West Indies.--- | 24,500 | 478,000 |  | 11,000 |  |  |
| Brit. No.Am. ${ }^{\text {Other countries.--- }}$ | 4,035 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,000 \\ & 55,508 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,214,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 1936 | 146,051 | 2,159,926 | 3,758,000 | 60,957,000 |  | 1,000 |
| Total, 1935... | 93,250 | 1,491,744 | 2,821,000 | 36,689,000 | -..---- | 45,000 |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Nov. 14, were as follows:

 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Total Nov. 7, } & 1936 \ldots & 69,634,000 & 3,929,000 & 45,838,000 & 6,010,000 & 17,304,000 \\ \text { Total Nov. 16, } 1935 \text { _. } & 76,526,000 & 2,224,000 & 44,743,000 & 9,464,000 & 15,840,000\end{array}$ *Duluth-Includes 131,000 bushels feed wheat. $x$ Buffalo-Also has 356,000
bushels Argentine corn in store and 30,000 bushels Argentine corn afloat. Note-Bonded grain not included above: Barley, Buffalo, 558,000 bushels; Buffalo
Brath against $10,2,000$ bushels in 1935 . Wheat, New York, $2,011,000$ bushels; N. Y. afloots, agai,s00; Buffalo, $9,381,000 ;$ Buffalo anloat, 580,$000 ;$ Duluth, $5,563,000 ;$ Erie, $2,462,-$ 200; Albany,
$24,880,000$ bushels, against $30,080,000$ bushels in 1935. CanadianBushels Corn Oats Bushels Bushels Bushels
5078,000 Montreal_---7.-
Ft. William \& Pt. Arthur
$24,273,000$ Other Canadian \& other $\begin{array}{llllll} \\ \text { Other Canadian \& other } & & \cdots,-- & 1,785,000 & 967,000 & 5,086,000\end{array}$ Total Nov. 14, 1936.. $\frac{37,57,829,000}{-\cdots-\cdots} \frac{2,786,000}{5,313,000} \frac{237,000}{1,296,000} \frac{1,178,000}{6838,000}$

 American..... $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}68,516,000 & 4,688,000 & 44,158,000 & 5,865,000 & 17,376,000 \\ 67,829,000 & & -2,313,000 & 1,296,000 & 6,838,000\end{array}$ Total Nov. 14, 1936.-1 $136,345,000 \cdot \frac{-\cdots \cdots}{4,688,000} \frac{6,829,000}{49,471,000} \frac{1,296,000}{7,161,000} \frac{1,83,00}{24,214,000}$
The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Nov. 13, and since July 1, 1936, and July 1, 1935, are shown in the following:

| Expotts | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Nov. } 13 \text {, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Nov. 13, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July } 1, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Bushels }}$ | Bushels $91,388,000$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 58,298,000 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels | ushels 1,000 | Bushels 1,000 |
| North Amer | 6,344,000 | 31,736,000 | 22,850,000 | 502,000 | 7,868,000 | 2,877,000 |
| Argentina- | 1,324,000 | 21,715,000 | 43,644,000 | 8,712,000 | 150,478,000 | 21,440,000 |
| Australia | 1,651,000 | 25,354,000 | 36,097,000 |  |  |  |
| Oth. Incountr's | 248,000 312,000 | $4,368,000$ $10,672,000$ | 12,944,000 | 434,000 | 9,688,000 | 20,655,0 |
| Total. | 11,883,000 | 186,233,000 | 174,089,000 | 9,648,000 | 168,035,000 | ,973,000 |

Weather Report for the Week Ended Nov. 18 -The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Nov. 18, follows:
Pressure remained high in most western sections during the week and gen-
rally fair weather prevailed from the Mississippi River westward. Early in the week temperatures were decidedly lower in the Laker region, with White River, Ont., reporting - 18 degrees on the morning of Nov, 10 . A
reaction tor thuch warmer folowed, and while colder weather was reported reaction Attantic coast and st. Lawrence and oolio vather vaas revorted
at most
changes of 2 degrees to 48 degrees were general in the interior and at western
stations.
During the next 48 hours moderate to heavy rains occurred in some
Gulf and South Atlantic States, with more than 2 inches reported in porGuir and South Atlantic States, with more than 2 inches reported in por-
tions of Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina. Temperature changes in
the United States during this period were not marked. the United States during this period were not marked. A low-pressure
area over northern Ontario on the morning of Nov. is brought much warmer weather to some northern sections; rain or snow was reported in the upper Lake region and the St. Lawrence Valley. During the next 24 hours temperatures fell in the Lake region and upper Mississippi and Mis-
souri Valleys, and rose in the Gulf States and the Northeast. Snow was reported as far south as Wytheville, Va., and at several Appalachian and
Ohio Valley stations. The last day of the week brought colder weather to most Eastern and. Southern States, but 24 -hour changes were wenerally less than 20 degrees. Little precipitation occurred, except for snow, mostly The temperature averaged much above normal in the Plains and central in central sections to as much as 13 degrees over the northern Great Plains. From Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley northeastward temperatures
were slightly below normal, with the largest deficiency, 6 degrees, reported were slightly below normal, with the largest deficiency, 6 degrees, reported reported during the week in the United States by a first-order station was the United States, though temperatures of freezing or below were reported as far south as central Georgia and Alabama, and at Meridian, Miss. and to portions of the Lake region and a comparatively narrow strip reaching from southern Texas eastward and northeastward and including the Atation reporting an amount for the week of as much as 3 inches. In more
than half the country no precipitation at all was reported, or amounts The too small to measure.
The week generally favored farm work in most sections. Abnormally temperatures and mostly dry weather benefited plowing and other outside operations. Over the northern Great Plains the snow cover melted slowly, in some sections; seriously in the central and portions of the northern Great Plains, locally in the Rocky Mountain States and the Southeast, and in the far Northwest, where the soil is too dry to work and little plowing or seeding has been accomplished. in the Eastern States frosts were reported southward to northern Florida, where probably some damage occurred, but farther north in the Gulf
States few crops were subject to injury. Wet soil delayed field work in North Carolina.
Small Grains-Rain is badly needed in the far Northwest where the ground is too dry for seeding, and some early sown wheat will have to be
resown. In Washington early sown wheat does not look so well as several weeks ago. Quite generally to east of the Rockies the week favored small grains, though moisture is needed generally from Colorado and Wyoming portions of this area. In Kansas there is sufficient moisture in the eastern two-thirds for the present time, and the crop generally covers the ground in the eastern half where it is furnishing considerable pasture. Both
winter wheat and rye are good in more northern portions of the belt, and in the Ohio Valley progress and condition are mostly excellent, with stands
2 to 4 inches high in Illinois. In more eastern and southern portions of in th 4 inches high in Ilinois. In more eastern and southern portions of
2 In me beit good progress in sowing both winter wheat and oats has been
the be, and to northward most grains are doing well.
Corn and Cotton-The week generally favored corn; husking made good progress and is practically completed in the more northern portions of the country. Shredding is reported in the Lake region and portions corn has dried out and gathering is b
sections husking is nearly completed.
Cotton scrapping continued in northwestern Texas, and picking is about finished in New Mexico and Oklahoma. In Arkansas this work was gathered, except is eastern lowlands where considerable remains in the
field. Picking and ginning late cotton made good progress in northern

The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:
Virginia-Richmond: Temperatures slightly subnormal; little precipitation. Favorable for seasonable farm activities. Subsoil dry and water pastures green. Husking and storing corn well advanced. Early butcherNorth Carolina-Raleigh: One to 3 inches of rain fell Thursday and wet soi delayed field work 3 days. Heavy to killing frost Monday and
Tuesday; damage slight. Small grains doing well, though seeding not
quite completed. quite completed.
South Carolina-Columbia: Normal warmth, except cold last 2 days;
freezing in north and central, but little damage. Good rain around 12th followed by favorable conditions for completion of wheat and further wheat sowing. Picking and ginning late cotton made good advance in north atter part of week, with picking about completed locally.
Georgia-Atlanta: Heavy rains on the 10 th and 11 th ,
Good progress made in sowing wheat and oats in north and central where some fields up to good stands. Too dry in south and seeding delayed. Pecans, yams, corn, and truck harvesting continues. Extensive killing
frosts Monday and Tuesday, but only small amount of truck subject to injury: Frida-Jacksonville: Frost on morning of 17th; probably some damage in north. Shipments of beans, tomatoes, eggplant, cucumbers, etc., ing more rapidly; shipments increasing; some dropping reported on east coast. Strawberries made good growth; showing considerable bloom.
Alabama - Montgomery: Mostly light rain, but local Alabama-Montgomery: Mosty light rain, but local moderate showers, work well advanced, but mostly too dry elsewhere. Harvesting cane corn, and sweet potatoes continues in some areas; picking good crop of satsumas near coast. Pastures and truck mostly fair.
Mississippi-Vicksburg: Week mostly favorable
Good progress made in housing remaining cotton and corn. Pastures mostly poor; need rain. Fall plowing progressing.
Louisiana-New Orleans: Mostly light showers
followed by fair; cool to close, with light frosts on several de beginning, freezing in central and north at close. Excellent progress in harvesting cane. Rain needed in most sections for winter crops and pastures.
Texas-Houston: Averaged warmer than normal over Panhandle, beto moderate rains, scattered over south and east. Cotton scrapping continued in northwest. Seeding winter wheat and oatts prograpsed favor-
ther conty with early planted up to nice stands. Ranges and cattle continue ably with early planted up to nice stands. Ranges and cattle continue
good. Truck generally good, except in lower Rio Grande Valley, where okshine insufficient, and in Corpus Christi area, where rain is needed. cool nights. Farm work mostly confined to chores, except some grain sorghums harvested for fodder. Cotton harvest practically completed.
Progress of winter wheat fair; condition mostly fair to very good, but crop needs rain in much of west, and some damage to young winter, wheat by worms in Harmon Oounty. Livestock fair to good.
ings first and last of week. Cotton and corn about gathered, except in some eastern lowlands where considerable in field. Week very favorable for Wheat, oats, meadows, winter pastures, late fall and winter truck;

Tennessee-Nashville: Winter grains made good growth, except too cold latter part; tender vegetation about all killed. Wrowth, except for toorable for
gathering corn and harvesting other late crops; considerable plowing done. Kentucky-Louisville: Favorable week; sunshine and temperature near Fall grains mostly somewhat undersized, but in excellent condition Shat fastures fair. orn dried out and gathering pushed. Digging late potatoes nearly com-

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Nov. 20, 1936
Retail trade continued its excellent showing during last week. Under the influence of favorable weather conditions and the steadily growing consumer purchasing power, due to numerous wage increases, bonuses and dividend disbursements, active buying of seasonal apparel, accessories home furnishings and gift items, continued unabated in practically all sections of the country, excepting the Pacific Coast districts, where the prolonged shipping strike showed its effect on sales. In the metropolitan area, department store sales for the first-half of November showed an in crease over a year ago of $13.9 \%$, according to the usual survey of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Gains egistered by New York and Brooklyn stores amounted to $13.4 \%$ over the corresponding period of 1935, while stores in Northern New Jersey increased their volume by $16.5 \%$ Estimates of sales for the entire Christmas period have undergone upward revisions, and it is now believed that this year's holiday volume will exceed that of a year ago by 15 to 20\%
Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets reflected the continued heavy movement of goods in distributive chan nels. With one of the best holiday seasons in years expected and with stocks of merchandise believed to be none too ample, retailers placed a large volume of re-orders on bot seasonal goods and gift items, and wholesalers found it increasingly difficult to maintain delivery schedules. Prices rose steadily, as the supply of many lines of goods grew rose steadily, as the supply of many lines of goods grew
quite scarce. Leading producers of percales announced quite scarce. Leading producers of percales announced
another price advance, and quotations for blankets both another price advance, and quotations for blankets both
part-wool and cotton and various other items were also part-wool and cotton and various other items were also
marked up. Business in silks showed further expansion. Crepes, sheers, and novelties were in good demand, and prices held firm. Trading in rayon yarns continued to be marked by a very tight delivery situation. Viscose producers had been forced to allot their output to their customers for quite some time, and the situation in acetate yarns is rapidly reaching the same state, particularly so since the shutdown last week of the plant of the largest spoducer. Rumors were again current that prices of all producer. Rumors were again current that prices of all
yarnis will soon be advanced, although some fear was exyarns will soon be advanced, although some fear was ex-
pressed that the tight delivery situation might invite increased competition, particularly from Japan.
Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloth markets continued quite active. Although on several days sales remained slightly below output, their total volume for the week, nevertheless, exceeded production by a fair margin. Most business called for first quarter 1937 delivery, but later shipments also attracted growing attention. Practically all contracts contained a protective clause against higher cost of production, due to possible legislative measures, such as a shorter work week, \&c. Prices continued their rising trend. A number of 'second-hand offerings appeared in the market whenever first-hand goods were unobtainable, but they were sold mostly at first-hand prices. Business in fine goods was marked by a growing interest on the part of buyers, and a distinct lack of offerings by the mills. Many producers withdrew altogether from the market, and others announced sharply advanced quotations; Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch 80 's, $93 / 4$ to $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., 39 -inch $72-76$ 's, $91 / 2$ to 10 c ., 39 -inch $68-72$ 's, $81 / 4$ to $9 \mathrm{c} .$, , $381 / 2$-inch $64-60$ 's, $71 / 8$ to 8 c ., $381 / 2$-inch $60-48$ 's, 6 to $63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.

Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics was very brisk. Following a period of dullness in the earlier part of the week when most mills had withdrawn their lines for epricing, buying increased perceptibly, notwithstanding the fact that most mills raised their quotations from 5 to 10 cents a yard, with one producer announcing advances ranging from 10 to $17 \frac{1}{2}$ cents. Mills were reported to be booked ahead for several months, and continued activity and further price advances appeared likely, inasmuch as clothing manufacturers are said not to have fully covered against their requirements. Reports from retail clothing centers continued their favorable showing as cold weather timulated consumer demand for Winter wear. Business in women's wear goods slowed up considerably, largely, however, owing to the fact that most mills had discontinued production of Fall fabrics and were still withholding quotations on their new Spring lines. Garment manufacturers, on the other hand, remained very busy, reflecting the excellent consumer buying.

Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens was marked by n increased demand for holiday items and fancy linens. The call for materials to be used in the resort trade also continued satisfactory. Business in burlaps was moderately active, although mostly limited to spot and afloat goods. Prices ruled steady, reflecting the strength in the primary market. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 3.90 c ., heavies at 5.30 c .

## State and City Department



## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Details on Municipal Bond Offering-In connection with the notice given in our issue of Nov. 14 on the offering of the 57 (not 52) issues of municipal, county and school district bonds, aggregating $\$ 4,133,000-$ V. 143 , p. 3181 -we give herewith the details of the offering:
Notice is given that the above corporation will receive sealed bids at the
office of $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{A}$. Mulligan, treasurer, 1825 H Street, N. W., Washington, office of Htil noon, E. S. T. on Dec. 1 , for the purchase of all (buth not less than all of any issues of securities described below. The bids will be
opened at said office immediately after noon on said date, and, subject to the right hereby reserved by this Cor orporation to rejecte any and all bids, said issues will be awarded to the highest bidders. Notice of acceptance
will be sent to the successful bidders, if any, at the addresses indicated by whem in their bids.
Bids must be made separately for each issue, must be accompanied by
an exact copy of the offering notice, must be unconditional and must be an exact copy of the offering notice, must be unconditional, and must be
accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of "Reconstruction Finance Corporation" for $2 \%$ of the principal amount of the issue for which
and the bid is entered.
The successful. bidders for said securities will be required to accept deand to pay for the same in cash or in other immediately available funds a any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch thereof, within 15 days of acceptance of bid, at the bid prices plus accrued interest to the date of payment, less the the aunt of the cegacks anccompanying the bids. Signed or certified copy
of of conion of counsil, wher indicated, as to the legality of the issue will be furnished the purchaser without cost.
Said securities are offered and will be sold on the condition that the
successful bidders will not expressly or by implication indicte successsful bidders will not expressly or by implication indicate to anyone
that Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or the United States of America or any Agency thereof, has any obligation or responsibility whatsoever with respect to such bonds, or refer to or use the name of the RFO, or the United
States of America or any Agency thereof, as an inducement to any one to States of America or any Agency
purchase any of said securities.
The following are the issues on which bids are to be received:
$\$ 16,000$ Arden School District of Sacramento County, Calif., school bonds 10,000
10,000 La Canada school District of Los Angeles County, Calif., maturing 1,074,000 Long Beach City School District of Los Angeles County, Calif., 21,000 Suisun City, Solano County, Calif., waterworks bonds, maturing 1938-58.
250,000 special tax School District No. 1, Leon County, Fla., school bonds, maturing 1937-65.
1,000 W inchester, Il, waterworks
65,000 Sedan, Kan., water revenue bonds, maturing 1937-58.
26,000 Town of Auburn, Logan County, Ky., waterworks revenue bonds, 17800 maturing 1938-59.
,
Board of Regents, Morehead State. Teachers College, Morehead,
Ky ., revenue bonds of 1935 , maturing 1938-55. Ky., revenue bonds or 1935, maturing 1938-55.

位 and Genesee, Genesee County, Mich., general obligation bonds, maturing 1938-61.
60,000 Caledonia Township School District, Kent County, Mich., gen-
40,000 Delton Rural Agricultural School District, Barry County, Mich.,
15,000 Fernwood Rural Separate, School District, Pike County, Miss.,
59,000 the Board of Education of the Borough of Dunellen, Middlesex
 48,000 the Board of Education of the Township of Freehold, Mo
County,
137,000 Borough of Rockaway, Morris County, N. J., sewer assessment
89,000 Board of Education of the Township of Sparta, Sussex County,
24,500 Village of Almond, N. Y., water bonds, series of 1934, maturing
4,000 Village of Avon, Livingston County, N. Y., water works improve-
37,000 Central School District No. 1 of the Towns of Bradford, Bath, Wayne and Urbana, Steuben County, and Orange and Tyrone 00 Vilage of Maybrook, Orange County, N. Y., sewer bonds, ma3,000 Vilage of May.
turing $1936-65$.
13,000 Board of Trustees of Common School District No. 3 of Southamp6,000 Village of Suffern, N. Y., sewer bonds, maturing 1960
76,000 County of Greene, N. C., court house bonds, maturing 1937-64.
47,000 Town of North Wilkesboro, N. C., water works improvement
bonds, maturing 1937-58.
100,000 County of Randouph, N. C., school building bonds, maturing
66,000 City of Winston-Salem, N. C., surface drainage bonds, maturing
$1937-58$.
20,000 Dresden School District No. 9 of Cavalier County, N. Dak., school bonds of 1936, maturing 1938-55
7,500 The Board of Education of the Viilage of Hanndford, known as Hannaford special school District No. 22 of Griggs County,
32,000 Norman School District of Traill County, N. Dak., school con-
364,000 Akron, Ohio, bonds (one bid to cover all three issues), $\$ 137,000$ street bonds, first series (1936), maturing 1937-61; $\$ 169,000$ sewer
bonds, second series $(1935)$, maturing $1937-61$ and $\$ 58$,000 sewer bonds, second series (1935), maturing $1937-61$, and $\$ 58,000$ sewer
bonds, third series (1936), maturing $1937-61$.

19,000 Blanchester, Clinton County, Ohio, first mortgage, water works 41,000 tevenue Tonds, mataraw County, Ohio first mortgage water works 41,000 Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio first mortgage water work 19,000 Granite, Greer County, Okia., sewer bonds of 1934, macuring 52,000 School District of Borough of Exeter, Luzerne County, Pa., build104,000 School District of Borough of Olyphant, Lackawanna County, Pa. junior high school building bonds, maturing 1937.55 .
25,000 School District of Borough of West Wyoming Luzerne Counts, Glocester, R. I., school bonds, maturing 1964.
69,000 Batesburg. Lexington County, S. C., water works revenue bonds,
47,500 maturing School District No. 2, Dillon County, s. C., schoo bonds
30,000 Maturing Mch7ori5. District mo. 16, Marion County, s. O., schoo
 Mitchell, S . Dak.., bonds (one bid to cover ail four issues) $\$ 500$
city hall bonds, maturing 1953; $\$ 1,000$ sewer bonds (issue dated city hall bonds, maturing $1953 ; \$ 1,000$ sewer bonds (issue dated
Nov. 1, 1933), maturing 1952; $\$ 2.000$ sewer bonds (issue dated Jan. 1, 1934), maturing 1949; and \$1,000 water works improvement bonds, maturing 1953.
25,000 Northville Independent Consolidated District No. 31, of Spink 19,000 Spencer, McCook County, S. Dak., water bonds of 1933, ma56,000 Arlington Independent School District, Tarrant County, Tex., 15,000 County of EI Paso, Гexas, El Paso County hospital warrants,
15,000 County of Jefferson, Texas, county office building and jail bonds 126,000 of Jofferson County, Texas maturing 1962-64. libegrary notes, ma86,000 Wharton County, Texas, bridge warrants, series 1934 , maturing 329,000 Colege of william and Mary in Virginia, Williamsburg, Va., building improvement bonds, maturing 1938-58.

## $\$ 5,000$ Hillsboro County School Dist. No. 4 <br> $5 \%$ Bonds due July 1, 1940 <br> Price-4.05 Basis <br> Thomas M. Cook \& Company <br> WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

## News Items

Alabama-Special Legislative Session Called-Governor Bill Graves is said to have issued an informal statement on Nov. 14, convening the State Legislature in special session on Nov. 23 in order to consider measures providing additional revenue for public education, health and welfare, with the possible inclusion of State prohibition law changes.

Connecticut-Financial Statistics of Towns and Cities Compiled-It is announced by Mansfield \& Co., 49 Pearl St., Hartford, that the 1936 edition of "Financial Statistics of Towns and Cities in Connecticut" will be ready for distribution on Nov. 20,1936. This booklet, said to be the only one of its kind published, is intended to present, in concise tabular form, complete financial information on political subdivisions of the State, including the various counties, and the Metropolitan District of Hartford County. Inasmuch as the supply will be limited, Mansfield \& Co. suggest much as the supply will be lemited, Mansfield \& Co.

Connecticut-List of Legal Investments for Savings Banks -Complying with Section 3996, General Statutes, Revision of 1930, Walter Perry, Bank Commissioner, issued on Nov. 1, 1936, the list of bonds and obligations which he finds upon investigation are legal investments for savings banks under provisions of Section 3995. This list is revised semi-annually on May 1 and Nov. 1. The Commissioner again calls attenon May thand Nov. of the law, which discriminates against the "special assessment" or "improvement"' bonds, or other bonds or obligations which are not direct obligations of the city issuing the same, and for which the faith and credit of the issuing city are not pledged. This present list does not differ greatly from the last list published here, except for a few new issues in the public utility section and some municipals. The last list published was for May 1, 1936, and appeared in the "Chronicle" of May 30, 1936, on pages 3714 and 3715 . We print the Nov. 1, 1936, list herewith in full, indicating by means of an asterisk (*) the securities full, indicating by means of an asterisk ( ${ }^{*}$ ) the securities
added since May 1, 1936, while those that have been dropped are placed in full-face brackets.

Additions to List of Legal Investments-The following bulletins have been issued by the State Bank Commissioner, amending the following §detailed list of legal investments for savings banks:
Central Maine Power Ao As of Nov. 5-Aditions
New York State Electric \& Gas Co., first 4s, 1965 ,
,



The following table shows the State and municipal bonds which are considered legal investments:

First-Bonds of the United States, or
those for which the falth of the United States is pledged, including the bonds of The District of Columbia.
S. Panama Canal 3s, 1961 U. S. Panama Canal 3s, 1961 treasury bonds and notes, all issues.
Home Owners' 'Laan Corp.-*All issu Home Owners' ${ }^{\text {Loan }}$ Corp, $-{ }^{*}$ All issues Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. (guaran
teed)-All Issues.
Second-Legally issued bonds and in lig States

| Arizona | New Hampshire |
| :---: | :---: |
| California | New Jersey |
| Colorado | New Mexico |
| Connecticut | New York |
| Delaware | North Dakota |
| Florida | Ohio |
| Idaho | Oklahoma |
| Illinois | Oregon |
| Indiana | Pennsylvania |
| Iowa | Rhode Island |
| Kansas | South Dakota |
| Kentucky | Tennessee |
| Maine | Texas |
| Maryland | Utah |
| Massachusetts | Vermont |
| Michigan | xVirginia |
| Minnesota | Washington |
| Missouri | West Virginia |
| Montana | Wisconsin |
| Nevada | Wyoming |

X Refunding bonds, $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1962$ and
"Century" bonds, $3 \mathrm{~s}, 1991, ~{ }^{*}$ Also, 1965.

Third-Legaily lssued bonds and obll gations of any county town, city
borough, school district, fire district, or ower district in the State of Connecticut. pletrict of Hartford County, provided ho investment in the obligations of such oulct, fire district, sewer distriet or metropolltan district sbail not exceed $2 \%$ of the
leposits and surplus of any such saving oposits and surplus of any such savings the following cilles outside of Connecticut, and which are the direct obiligations of the ofty lesulng the same. "Spectal Assessare not the direct obllgations of the olty
ada for which Its falth and eredit are not ledzed are not allowsble.
 Allentown, Pa. $]$ Atton, III,
AItoona. Pa. lon, III, Pa. 1 Bolse City. Ids.
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Alburn, N. Y. } & \text { Cambridge. Mass. } \\ \text { Aurors, }\end{array}$ Hakerstiold. Oalf. Cedar Rapldis, Iowa * Baltimore, Md. Central Falls, R. I.
Bangor, Moston. W.Va. Bangor, Mo. Mich. Chileas, Mass.
Battle Creek, Mlago, III.
Bay Clty, Mich. Chicer
 Bellingham, Wabh. Beloit, Wisc, Wabh. Clnclinnati, Ohlo.
Clarksburg, W. Va
Berkeley, Cai,
 Fifth - Rai
Fifth.-Railroad bonds which the Bank Commissioner
finds to be legal investments are shown below: inds to be legal investments are shown below: BONDS OF NEW ENGLAND COMPANIES

| Aroostook Northern 58, 1947. <br> Consolldated Refunding 48, 1951. <br> Fitst Mortgage 5s, 1943. <br> Medford Extension 5s, 1937. <br> Plecataquis Division 5s, 1943. <br> Van Buren Extension 5 s. 1943. <br> Bt. John' RIver Extension 5s, 1939, <br> Waahburn Extension 5e, 1939. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  | Malne Central Syatem.

Portl. \& Rumt. Falla Ry. 5 , 1951، New York New Haven \& Hartf.Syatem

$\qquad$ Firsenture 53, 193.1944
First 58.1945 First $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}, 1950$
 BONDS OF OTHER COMPANIEA.

| Boston \& Alb | Cinc, Chic. \& St. L. |
| :---: | :---: |
| First mortgage 41/5s, | Consolldated gold A $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$, 1940 . |
| Debenture 4158, 1937 | Consolldated gold B 4368, 1942. |
| Debenture 5s, 1938 | Consolldated gold C 43/s, 1942. |
| Debenture 5s, 1942 | Consolldated gold D 4s, 1945. |
| Refunding 6s, 1946 | Consolldated gold E 31/s, 1949 |
| Terminal 3 3/5s, 1951 | Consolldated gold F 4s, 1953. |
| Terminal 3158, 1952 | Consolidated gold G 4s, 1957. |
| Refunding 5s, 1963 | Consolldated gold H 4s, 1960. |
| Improvement 41/8, 1978 | Consolldated gold I $41 / 1 / 8,1$ |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio Rr. Co. | Consolldated gold J 41/2s, 1964. |
| First consolldated 58, 1939 | General mortgage A 5s, 1970. |
| Cralg Valley Branch 1st 58, 1940 | General mortgage B 5s, 1975. |
| [Ches, \& Ohlo Northern 1st 5s, 1945] | General mortgage $C$ 4 416 s , 1977. |
| Richmond \& Allegheny div. 1st 4s, 1489 | Vandalia RR. cons. A 4s, 1955. |
| Richmond \& Allegheny div. 2nd 4s, '89 | Vandalia RR, cons. B 4s, 1957. |
| m Springs Valley Br. $18 t 5 \mathrm{5s}$, |  |
| Green Brier Ry. 1st 4s, 1940 | Sy |
| Big Sandy Ry. 1st 4s, 1944 | Cleve. \& Pitts. (guar.) gen. 3 |
| Paint Creek Branch 1st 48, 1945 | Cleve. \& Pitts. (guar.) gen. $31 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Coal River Ry. 1st 4s, | Cleve. \& Pltts. (guar.) gen. 31/88843/58 ${ }^{\circ} 42$ |
| Potts Creek Branch 1st 4s. 1946 | Gen. \% ret. 4/58, 1977 and 1981. |
| [Ralelgh \& So. Western 1st 4s, 1936] | Col. \& Pt. Dep. Ry, 1st 4s, 1940. |
| [Kanawha Bridge \& Term., 1st $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1948$ ] | Phila. Balt. \& Wash. RR. |
| Virginia Air Line, 18t 58, 1952 |  |
| [Refd. \& impt. series A, 41/2s, 1993] | General mortgage A 4s, 1960 |
| [Refd. \& impt. ser. B $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1995$ ] | General series B 5s, 1974. |
| Refdg. \& impt. series D 31/s, 1996 | General series C |
| * Refd. \& impt. series E 31/5s, 1996 | General series D 41/3s,1981. |
| General mortgage, 4 1/48, 1992 | alla. \& Balt. Central 1st 4s, 1951. |
| Delaw. Lack. \& Western System. |  |
| Morris \& Essex RR.(guar.) rel. $31 / 38,2000$ | General 4s, 194 |
| Warren RR. (guar.) ret. 31/60, 2000 | General 31/8s, 1951. |
| N. Y. Lack. \& West. (guar.) 1st es, 1978 |  |
| N.Y.Lack. \& Weat. (guar.) 1st 43/68, 73 |  |
| N. Y. Lack, \& West. (guar.) 1st 58, 1973 | Wash. Term. (guar.) list $3 / 2 / 2 \mathrm{~A}$ \& $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1945$. |
| Norfolk \& Western System. | Unlon Pacific Rallroad. |
| , | First mortgage 4s, |
| Norfolk Terminal Ry. 18t 4s, 1961 | Refunding mortgage 4s, 2008. |
| Scloto Val. \& N. E. RR. 18 | Refunding mortgage 5s, 2008 |
| ton-Salem Term. (gu.) | Oregon Short Line con |
| ncinnati Union Terminal | Oregon Short Line cons. 4s, 196 |
| ries A (guar.) 1st 41/2s, 2020] | Oregon Short line inc |
| ries B (quar.) 1st $5 \mathrm{~s}, 2020]$ |  |
| (zuar.) 1st 5s, 1957. | (guar.) 4s, 1961. |
|  |  |

Minneapolis, Mimn Muncle, Ind. Muskegon, Mich
Nashua, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{H}$. Nashua, N. H .
Newark, Ohlo. New Albany, Ind.
New Bedford, Mas. New Bedrord, M.
New Castle. Pa. New Castie, $P$,
Nowport. KK.
Now port, R.
R. Newton, Mass.
NorthAdams, Mass NorthAdame, Mass.
Northampton, Mass
Norwood, Ohio Norwood, Ohlo
Oakland, Cal. Oakland, Cal
Ogden, Utah
Oshkoah Wis Ottumwa, Iowa.
Parkersburg, W.
Pasadena, Cal. Peoria, III. Pittafiela, Mass.
Port Huron, Mion
Portland Me. Pottrvilie, Pa.
Providence,
$\mathbf{R}$ Quincy, III. Racine, Wis. Reading, Pa .
Richmond, Ina.
Riverside, Calif. Riverside, Calif
Rockford, Rook Island, Ill. Sacramento, Callf
Baginaw, Mich. Bt. Cloua, Minn
[8t. Joseph, Mo ]
 San Dlego, Cal.
Bandueky, Ohlo. San Francisco, Ca San Jose, Cal.
]Santa Ana, Cal.
Santa Monica, Ca Beranton, Pa,
Bheboygan, Wis. Bhenandoa, Pa.
Bloux City, Iows. gloux Falls, so. D Soumervilie, Mass. Spokane, W Bpringfield, Mass,
Bpring Springrield, Mo.
Springfield, Ohlo. Bteubenvilie. Ohio Taunton, Mass. Terre Hauta, InC Waterloo Iowa.
Wauwatosa, Wh Wheelitg, W. Wa.
Wichita, Kan . Wlibes, Kan, Willamsport, Pa. Worcester, Mase. York, Pa.

> Phlla. \& Balt. Central 1st 4s, 1951.

United N. J. RR. \& Canal Co. | General $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1$ |
| :--- |
| General $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1948$. |

> General 33/5, 1951.
General 435s, 1973 and 1979.

Unlon Pacific Rallroad. Firgt mortgage 4s, 1947.
Refunding mortggage 4s, 2008.
Oregon Short Line cons. 1st $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1946$.
Oregon Short Ine cons. $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1960$. Oregon Short Line income 5s, 1946.
ORe.Wash. RR. \& Nav. Co. 1st \& (c.
x These notes are legal under Sec. 32 and savings banks mas invest not to


Railroad bonds which are legal investments under Section 27 (given below), are as follows:
Sec. 27. The provisions of this Act shall not render illegal the investment in nor the investment hereafter in, any bonds or interest-bearing obligations issued or so long as such bonds or interest-bearing obligations continue to comply with the law which was in force prior to said date; but no such bond or interest-bearing obligathon that falls, subsequent to sald date, to comply with sald laws, shall agaln be a provisions of thls section.

## Albany mtge. \& $1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1946$, <br> Buffalo Rochester \& Pittab. System Allegheny \& Western Ry. 1st 4s, 1998 Clearfleld \& Mahoning Ry. 1st $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1943$ <br> Central Ry. of New Jersey Syatem  Det. \& Tol. shore Line RR. $18 t$ \&s, 1953 Duluth \& Iron Range RR. <br> Erie Rallroad Syatem. <br> Cleve. \& Mahoning Val. Ry. 1st 5s, 1838 <br> Hocking Valley Rallway Co. <br> First Consolldated 41/5, 1999 <br> Colum. \& Hock. Val. RR. $18 t$ ext. $\mathbf{4 g}, 1948$ Columbus \& Toledo RR. 1 st ext. 48,1958 <br> Illinois Central System. <br> Chlcago St. L. \& N. O.- Cons. 3 ٪s and $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1951$. <br> General Refunding Mortgage 4s, 1953 <br> Sixth.-Equipment trust obligations as follows (savings banks may invest not exceeding six per centum of their deposits and surplus therein):

| Series T, 51/2s, serially 1923-1937 <br> Series U, 5s, serially 1924-1938 <br> Series V, 5s, seriall g 1925-1939 <br> Series W, $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, sertally 1926-1940 <br> Rerles of 1929, 436s, serially 1930-1944 <br> Series of 1930, 41/28, serially. 1931-1945 <br> Series of 1935, 3s, serially, 1936-1950 <br> * Series of $1936,21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, serially ' 39 to '46 | Natlonal Ry. Service Corp. <br> [Prior Lien 7s, 1921 to 1936] <br> [Prior Lien 7's, 1921 to 1936] <br> Unlon Pacific Rallroad. <br> Equip. trust Series B 5s, serially 1927-37 <br> Equip. trust Series C 43/3s, serially 28-38 <br> Eguip. tr., ser. D. 43/s serially '29 to " 38 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Other securities in which banks mayinvest are: |  |
| Bonds of Water Cos. In Connecticut. <br> Savings banks may Invest not exceedIng two per centum of their deposits and surplus thereln. | Connecticut Pewer Co. <br> 1st and gen. 33/s, 1965 1st 5s, 1956 <br> Connecticut Light \& Power 1st de refunding $A 7 \mathrm{~s}, 1951$ 1st \& refunding $C 41 / 58,19$ |
| Bridgeport Hydraulic Co [Series D 41/2s, 1961] Series E 3y/s, 1970 Series F 31/2s, 1965 |  |
| Gulford-Chester Water Co. 1st con. | Danbury \& Bethel Gas Company 1st 5s. 1953 |
| New Haven Water Co.- | Danbury \& Bethel Gas \& Electrio Light |
| 1st \& ref. 4s \& 43/ss, serles A; 1957 |  |
|  | Northern Conn |
| amford Water Co 1st 58, 1952 |  |
| Also under Subdivision 22 any bonda or Interest-bearing obligations of the forlowing water companies: | Rockvillo-Willima 1st ref. gold 5 , |
|  |  |
| Bridgeporth Hydr |  |
| Nreentio |  |
| New Haven Water Coi stamford Water Co. | ub |
| Torrington Water Co. | Authorized under Subdivision 33. |
|  | ings banks may invest not more th |
| Bonds of Telephone Cos. In Conn savings banks may invest nut exreed | of their deposits and surplus in the wing bonds, but not more than $5 \%$ in |
| Ing two per centum of their deposita andsurplus therein. |  |
|  | * Bangor Hydro Elec. Co, 1st 3/4s, 1966 |
| So. New Eng. Telephone | Blackstone Valley Gas \& Elecur |
| Debenture $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, |  |
| Ninch |  |
| Bonde of Telep. Cos. outside of Conn. Saving banks may invest not exceedIng two per centum of their deposita and |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ZBrooklkn Edis } \\ & \hline \text { Cons. } 31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 19 \end{aligned}$ |
| surplus therein. | Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn 1st cons |
| Amer. Tel, \& Tel.Co. coll. trust 50, 194p N. Y. Telephone Co. 1st 415s, 1939 |  |
|  | ings Co. El |
|  | Brooklyn First con |
| Also under Subdipistion 34. Savings banks may invest not c-ceeding | Flrst |
| $5 \%$ of their deposits and surplus th the following bonds, but not more than $2 \%$ In the bonds of any oue suuh telephone company. <br>  | irst refunding 88, 1957 |
|  | Burfalo General Electric Co.: |
|  | First \& refunding 58, 1939 |
|  | General \& refunding 5s, 19 |
| [Central Dist. Telep. 1st 5s, 1943]Illinois Bell Telephone- | Central Hudson Gas \& Electr |
|  | First \& refunding 58, 1941 |
| Series B 31/38, 1970 | s, 1965 |
| Pac.Tel. \& Te'. 1st \& coll.t. 5s, 1937 Retunding 31/s, 1966 | 1st \& gen, 31/2s, 1966 |
|  | Cleveland Electric Illuminati |
| Southwestern Bell Tel. 1st ref. 33/2s, '64 Tenth- | Consol. Gas-Electric Lt. \& Power Co.: Cons. Gas of Baltimore 1st m. 5s, 1939 |
| Bonds of Gas and Electric Lightind Companiea in Connecticut. |  |
| Savinge banks may Invebt not exceed | neral |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

 First mtge. 3 /5s, 1965
 [Kansas Citt Power \& U1ght Co.]Kugrs County Lightuk Co. Ist retunding 58 and 833 S. 1954

Los Angeles Gas \& Elec. Corp.-
 Frrst mortgage series D - $4 / 3 \mathrm{~s}, 1968$

 Ist serilien A \& $\%$ B 55,1958

 New Jersey Power \& Light New York Eallon Co.


N. Y. Gas, E.L.. H. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ P. 1st 5s, 1948 N $\dot{\mathbf{v}}$. Gas. F.L., H. \& P.pur.M.4s, 1849 N. 1 It mortgase, $53 / \mathrm{s}$, 1962
N. Y. State Eleo

1 1st mortage


- Nst mortzaase 4/5, 1960

Pactic Cas 8 Heleotrio Co.-





 Penn. Pub. Serr. 1 It $\&$ ref. 58,195


 Potomac Flectric Power Co.
[Consolidated 5 ss 1936]


Providence Gas Co.
First mortanage 4s. 1983.



 San Diego Consol. Gas
1st mortgage 4 s , 1965
Eilectrio Southern Califorinia Edison Co Refunding matge. $3 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. 1960
Refunding $m$ mege 4 s . 1980

 Unlon Eleotrile Lt. \& Power Co.-

 [Equitable Gas \& Eleoctric 1st 55,1942$]$
Refunding $\&$ extension $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1957]$ West Penn Yower Co.:





Twelfth-(This section was eliminated in great part by Chapter 290 of the Laws of 1933.) Savings banks may invest not exceeding $10 \%$ of their deposits and surplus in the oblitions of the Government of the Dominion of Canada or any of its Provinces, provided such obligations are payable in U. S. dollars within this country, have a fixed and definite date of maturity, and shall be the direct obligations of such Government or Province and that the full faith and credit of such Government or Province shall be pledged for its payment, principal and interest.

Florida-Bond Refunding Plans to be Discussed-Between 100 and 150 county officials, creditors and other interested parties met in Chicago on Nov. 20 to discuss perfected and prospective reorganization plans for about 20 Florida counties and districts, it was announced by R. E. Crummer \& Co., who have acted as reorganization managers for the units.
 Pinellas countios have already been perfected and it is contemplated that
exchange of old bonds for new securities will be ready today. The latter three counties include obligations of certain countywide issues and road and bridge districts. Bridge District, St. Lucie perfected for Atlantic Gulf Special Road and Bridge District, st. Lucie Inlet District and Port Authority, Dade County problems of St. Lucie, Charlotte, Oceola and Lake Counties, and the eitites
of Leesburg, Ft. Piirce and Vero Beach and the Ft. Pierce Port District
will also be examined at the meeting, the company said.

Kansas-Governor Asks Water Conservation Act-Governor Alfred M. Landon, in a message on Nov. 16, called attention to Kansas' need of a water conservation law and urged the legislative Council to help formulate a measure for presentation to the Legislature convening in January, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Topeka on the 16th, from which we quote in part as follows:
"Among the most important problems confronting Kansas today," said
the message "is the conservation of natural resources.
 occurrences in our state call attention andew
ofater conservation and flod control,"
Within a year we have witnessed filods and drought, and in the last two months we have seen drought-stricken areas transformed into re Rom-logged fields and overflowing streams," the Governor said.
Remiding the council that a water conservancy law was passed in 1929,
mut subseuntly was delared unconstitutional by the
 Court, Governor Landon said, "There is no dispute as to the facts and
need for proper legislation.".
agency to deal with the Federal Govern that provision be made for a state
Michigan-Proposed Tax Changes Defeated by Voters at General Election-The Detroit "Free Press" of Nov. 5 carried the following report on the outcome of the balloting on three proposed constitutional amendments:
 unofficial reururns from approximately 1,900 of the State's 3,470 precincts The electorate adopted, by a vote of 495,416 to 288,703 in 1,905 precincts, the amendment to permet tsing as court evidence weapons seized in arrests. This proposal, law enforcement officers said, wou
the prosecution of burglars and hold-up suspects.
A proposal to repeal the sales tax on poodstuffs apparently was rejected
with 1,914 precincts giving a vote of: No-481,804 and Yes- 339,345 . with 1,914 precincts giving a vote of: No- 481,804 and Yes- 339,345 . Although wayne county ravored this amet.
mas second tax amendment, to abolish all ievies on property, was snowed
under by a vote of 540,462 against and 216,710 in the affirmative in 1,914 precincts.
A proposal to assist in county governmental reform was closer but also seemed doomed to defeat. In 1,896 precincts this amendment, identified
on the ballot as No. 2 , had a " no" vote of 372,809 to 333,245 in the affirmative.
Municipal Financing Discussed at United States Conference of Mayors-Three speakers appearing before the United States Conference of Mayors at Washington on Nov. 17 discussed topics relating to the financial community as well as to the municipalities of the Nation. A program of Federal control over private fiscal agents for
municipal bond defaults was outlined by William O. Douglas, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Because of its interest to the municipal fraternity we give herewith the contents of a news report from Washington dealing with that one particular subject: Federal regulation of fiscal agents of municipailities in default on their
securities to reauire ad full disclosure of their activities to investors was
recommended today by Commissioner whiliam 0 . Douglas, of the SEO, recommended today by Commissioner William O. Douglas, of
in a speech before the Conference of Mayors in progress here
 that the "minimum" of requirement which should be imposed is disclosure
of the terms of their agency, including compensation; their own holdings of the terms of their agency, including compensation; their own holdings
and trading in the securities affected, and their interest in any plan which they sponsor.

Stresses SEC Penalties
"Underwriters of other types of securities are required to make comparable disclosures when they go to "the public with offerings of securi-
ties," the Commissioner declared. "Penalties are imposed on them by ties, tecue commitises Act for false and misleading statements or material facts. No one can deny the value and prophylactic effect which these require-
ments have had on our securities markets and thus on investors. ments have had on our securities markets and thus on investors. these municipal default or refunding situation whether or not actually or technically these agents are underwriters. There is no reason why we cannot move immediately toward the objective of . requiring from these
agents complete disclosure of their own activities., It is believed significant that Mr. Douglas confined his suggestions to situations or "defaults" and "refundings" and not to issues by solvent municipalities. It is not known whether his recommendetions in this protective commaittee investigation, but it is believed likely that they
will form a part of a broad program of regulation expected to be proposed. Municipal Debt Adjustment
Although the problem of debt adjustment of a municipality is essentially a problem of the investars, affects the debtor directiy. Not in infre quently, he said, the debtor attempts to consummate a plan through the the creditorss and otten this tiscal agent is the bond house which origisated
the security in the first instance or particinated in its underwriting the security in the first instance or participated in its underwriting. do not exist for the Nation as a whole " he said. "The undesirability
of neglecting this phase of the problem becomes clear if we consider the very real potentialities-indeed, probabilities-of abuse which inhere in "It is, in the first place
the fiscal agent is working in the absence of full disclosure. Ostensibly the interests of the agent may lie with the investors; actually they may such a bond house is usually found supporting the committee.

Debtor's Plan Urged
"But in the fiscal agency arrangements now under discussion the bond houses are retained by the debtor taxing district and urge the debtor's "The problem of control over fiscal agents. like the problem of controi over protective committees, is, therefore, in large measure a phase of the problem of control over the fairness of municipal debt adjustment plans. It should be remembered that the great buik of the taxing districts still in to be organized in such cases. Hence, much of the field is in consequence left open to fiscal agents. The timeliness of this problem is therefore
apparent. $I$ am certain that no municipality will disaree with the conclusion that there is proper place for regulation designed to chith the con-
trol fraudulent or near fraudulent practices of fiscal agents."

New Jersey-Municipal League Addressed by Governor Hoffman-Governor Harold G. Hoffman and State Senator Lester H. Clee, leader of the Essex County Clean Government delegation in the Legislature, were the principal speakers on Nov. 19 at the dinner concluding the opening session of the 22 d annual convention of the New Jersey State League of Municipalities., Governor Hoffman spoke on "Whither Are We Going?" and Senator Clee's subject was "Making It Easier to Govern Ourselves." The chief topic of discussion at the two-day convention was State aid to municipalities for financing relief.

New York City-Appeals Court Rules That UtilitiesMay Not Credit Relief Against Franchise Tax-The Court of Appeals in Albany on Nov. 17 affirmed without opinion the contention of New York City that utilities may not credit special taxes for relief against their franchise taxes in a test case brought by the Standard Gas Light Company of New York, a subsidiary of the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., according to Albany advices on the 17th. The utility is said to have sought a peremptory order of mandamus directing Comptroller Frank J. Taylor to apply the amount of utility taxes paid by it for unemployment relief against the taxes paid by it on special franchise. The decision will mean a saving to the city of about $\$ 36,000,000$ on all cases, it is said.

Court Rules City Has Priority in Sales Tax Collection-The city's $2 \%$ sales tax is a lien which has prior claims over all other creditors and the city, in collecting the levy for unemployment purposes, is acting as an agency of the State, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn ruled on Nov. 17. The ruling is said to have upheld a decision of Supreme Court Justice Charles J. Dodd in Queens, in refusing to grant a motion for an order which would have declared the city's claim a general, not a prior one.
Ohio-Levy System Declared Topheavy-Eventual collapse of the Ohio tax system was predicted by J. C. Mong, of Akron, Summit County Auditor, speaking on Nov. 17 at the municipal finance conference at the annual convention of the National Municipal League in Toledo. The State's system of levy limitations and bond issue regulations is topheavy and will not serve the needs of the future, Mr. Mong declared. He said he would advise any other State against following the Ohio tax plan.

It is evident, he stated, the people of Ohio want a limitation of levies. This was apparent in the last election when virtually all extra levies were defeated by the voters, he added. Mr. Mong expressed the opinion that the present General Assembly will be able to amend the tax laws sufficiently to give the State financial stability.

South Dakota-Supreme Court Voids Chain Store Tax Teasure-Affirming a Circuit Court ruling which held invalid a section of the State's chain store tax law, passed last year, the State Supreme Court on Nov. 17 declared the Act invalid because it had not been legally passed by the Legislature, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Pierre. This tax law was enacted to provide funds for State relief, and imposed graduated store taxes as well as graduated taxes on gross retail sales by chains. Gross retail sales were taxed under the law from one-eighth to three-fourths of $1 \%$, with all gross sales at wholesale taxed one-fifth of $1 \%$.

United States-WPA Official Reports on Future Work Relief Program-The Federal Government definitely is committed to a continuation for at least four years of the work relief program, L. L. Ecker, municipal finance analyst for the Works Progress Administration, declared at a group conference of the 42 d annual meeting of the National Municonference of the cipal League. In proper administration of the work relief cipal League. In proper administration of the work relief program, city governments must assume a share of the
obligation, Mr. Ecker said. He urged that city officials budget funds for participation in projects and provide consistent programs to secure employment for those out of work.

Manual Prepared on Government Securities-The First Boston Corp. recently issued its 1936 edition of the annual publication on United States Government obligations. It contains the most essential features of the issues of United contains the most essential features of the issues of States Government bonds, notes and treasury bills, as well
as the obligations of Home Owners' Loan Corporation, as the obligations of Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Federal Land Banks and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks. The pamphlet also discusses Federal tax exemptions, the corporation tax, the Postal Savings System, the proprietary interest of the United States in governmental corporations and credit agencies, and arbitrage transactions in United States Government securities.

## Arkansas OFFERINGS WANTED <br> MUNICIPAL BOND <br> Francis, Bro. \& Co. <br> established 1877

sT. Louls
Investment Securities

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations <br> alabama

 ALABAMA, State of-DECISION ON SALE OF WARRANTS EX-PECTED-In connection with the proposed issuance of $\$ 2,000,000$ in
State gasoline tax warrants, mentioned in these columns in OctoberState gasoline tax warrants, mentioned in these columns in October-
V. 143 p. 2717 -it is stated by the Financial Adviser to the Governor that the matter of selling the warrants is now before the courts. A decision the matter or selling the warrants is expected early in December.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.-BOND SALE DETAILS-We are now informed that the $\$ 250,0005 \%$ refunding bonds offered for public subscription on
Nov. 13, as noted in our issue of Nov. 14-V. 143, p. 3183-are a portion Nov. 13, as noted in our issue of Nov. $14-\mathrm{V}$. 143 , p. 3183 -are a portion
of the $\$ 518.000$ refunding bonds purchased at par as 5 , by a group headed of the $\$ 518,000$ refunding bonds purchased at par as seane of New Orleans, as reported in these columns earlier-1,
by Fenner $\&$ Beane of 1956. Prin, and int. payable at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co

## ARKANSAS BONDS <br> Largest Retail Distributors

WALTON, SULLIVAN \& CO. little rock, ark.

## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of-GOVERNOR-ELECT WOULD SELL BONDS LOCALLY-Governor-elect Carl E. Bailey went on record Nov. 13 as favoring legiscative action to remove legal restrictions on ownership of permitting Arkansas institutions to invest at will in sound Arkansas securibies, we shall immed
BOND REFUNDING ASSURED BY GOVERNOR-Definite assurance was given by the above named Governor-elect that the State will proceed with its proposal for rennancing $888,000,000$ to $5 \%$ interest. It is planned to issue new bonds at not more than $31 / 2 \%$ and use the proceeds to retire o issue new bonds at not more than $31 / 2 \%$ and use
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.-REFUNDING PLAN DROPPED-It is stated by Mayor R. E. Overman that the proposal to refund $\$ 1,397,000$ of the city's 1925 bond issue, mentioned in these columns recently-V. 143 p. $3183-$ has been derimitely shelved. an proposal included reduction of 15 to 20 years. It is said that the local bankers generally were adverse o the proposal because of the belief that refunding would not be accepted by bondholders as atter than par.
MALVERN, Ark.-BONDS VOTED-It is said that at the election held on Nov. 10 the voters approved the issuance of two issues of bonds aggregat-
ing $\$ 40,000$, divided as follows: $\$ 34,000$ street improvement, and $\$ 6,000$ ing \$40,000, div

## CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of-WARRANT SALE-It is reported by Ray L. Riley, State Comptraller, that $\$ 101,386.864 \%$ registeped warrants were
purchased recently by Schwabacher \& Co. of San Francisco, paying a purchased recently by Schwabacher
premium of $\$ 801.72$, equal to 100.79 .
GILROY, Calif.-BOND SALE-On Nov. 16 an issue of $\$ 31,000$ civic auditorium bonds recently approved by the voters was sold to Brush, Slocumb \& Co. of san crancisco on a bis or maturities to carry a $4 \%$ interest rate, the maturities from 1946 to
first ten m $196521 / 4$ and the 1966 maturity $2 \%$.

## California Municipals <br> DONNELLAN \& CO. <br> 111 Sutter St. San Francisco, Calif. <br> Telephone Exbrook 7067 <br> Teletype-S F 396

## CALIFORNIA

 banking group comprised of The Chase National Bank, The Northern Trust An., Chicago; Dulin \& Co., Los Angeles; Union Bank \& Trust Co. of Los Heller, Bruce \& Co., San Francisco, and Banks, Huntley \& Co., Inc., Los Angeles. The $31 / 4 \%, 414 \%$ and $5 \%$ bonds. The City of Los Angeles bonds comprise water works, city school and high school districts, funding and municipal improvements and electric plant issues, maturing from 1941
through 1976, with the coupon rates ranging from $23 / 4 \%$ to $5 \%$.
LOS ANGELES, Calif.-BOND ELECTION-At a special election to $\$ 46,340,000$ revenue bonds, proceeds of which will be used for the purchase of the electric properties of three California utility companies. If voters approve the issue, it probably will be offered at competitive bidding in February and every effort will
properties before March 1, 1937
properthes beperties involved are those of the Los Angeles Gas \& Electric Corp., Southern California Gas Co. and Southern Counties Gas Co. Of
California. Consummation of the acquisition would give the city a monopoly on electric production and distribution, while the private companies would retain their gas facilities.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY IP. O. Los Angeles) Calif.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 6,000$ issue of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. San Dimas Schoo District bonds offered on Nov. 17-V. 143, p. 3184 -was not sold as all the bids received were rejected, according to the Co
Jan. 1, 1936 . Due $\$ 2.000$ on Jan. 1 in 1937 to 1939.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY. (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-BOND OFFERING-The County Supervisors will receive bids until 2 P, M. Dec 1 for the purchase of the following School District bonds:

## $\$ 28,000$ Santa Monica City High School $\$ 61,000$ Monrovia School District bonds.

MONTEREY COUNTY (P. O. Salinaz), Calif.-BOND OFFERINGCounty Clerk C. F. Joy will receive bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Dec. 7 for the purchase
of $\$ 12,000$ bonds of Mission Union School District. Denom. 10 for $\$ 500$ of $\$ 12,000$ bonds of Mission 7 for $\$ 1,000$ Cert. check for $10 \%$ required.
SAN DIEGO COUNTY (P. O. San Diego), Calif.-WARRANT SALE - An issue of $\$ 200,000$ tax anticipation warrants was sold recently to the Bankamerica
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.-HETCH HETCHY ELECTION SCHEDULED FOR FEB. 16 - The City Board of Supervisors have voted to submit to voters at the next election, Feb. 16, 1937 , the question of dis
tribution of Hetch Hetchy power. No other bond issue will be submitted tribution of Hetch Hetchy power. No other the $\$ 52,000,000$ rapid transit subway program for bridge
at that and city traffic having been put into temporary discard by vote of the Supervisors.
The power plan to be submitted is the Utility Board's proposal calling
for construction of additional power plants for the Hetch Hetchy system for construction of additional power plants for the Hetch Hecthy system, purchase of Pacific Gas \& Electric 41 mile transmission line to the city limits.
lease from the $P$. $G$. $\&$ of the
. pany. total cost would be $\$ 43,700,000$. It is estimated that the average annual net profit after interest under the plan would be $\$ 6,409,000$ under
$5 \%$ revenue bonds, or $\$ 6,636,000$ under $4 \%$ general obligations, both
figured on 25 -year amortization. Annual bond retirement would be $\$ 1,-$ figured on
748,000
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY (P. O. Santa Cruz), Calif.-BOND OFFER NG-Sealed bids will be received until of an p. m . on Nov. $23, \mathrm{by} \mathbf{H} . \mathrm{E}$ bonds: Denom, \$1,000. Dated Dec. 1 , 1936 . Due $\$ 5,000$ from 1937 to 1956 incl. Prin. and int. J. \& D. payable at the County Treasurer's office The approving opinion of Orrick, Palmer \& Dahlquist of San Francisco, wil certified check for $3 \%$ of the par value of the bonds bid for, payabie to the ounty Treasure, -V. 143, p. 3184. ) TULARE COUNTY (P. O. Visalia) Calif.-BOND SALE-The
$\$ 84,000$ issue of Porterville Elementary School District bonds offered for
sale on Nov. $17-\mathrm{V} .143$, p. 3031-was awarded to Schwabacher \& Co. sale on Nov. $17-\mathrm{V}$. 143 , p. 3031 -was awarded to Schwabacher \& Co of San Francisco, as 23 s , paying a premium of $\$ 1,436.69$, ,
a basis of about $2.70 \%$. Due from Nov. 17 1938 to 1955 .

## Rocky Mountain Municipals <br> ARIZONA-COLORADO-IDAHO-MON' ANA <br> NEW MEXICO - WYOMING

## DONALD F. BROWN \& COMPANY DENVER <br> Telephone: Keystone 2395 - Teletype: Dnvr 51

## COLORADO

COLORADO, State of-WARRANT SALE-The $\$ 15,000,000$ issue of coupon State Highway Fund revenue anticipation warrants offered for sale on Nov. 17 -V. 143, p. 3184 - Was awarded to a combined syndicate of 88
members headed by Lazard Freres \& Co., Inc., of New York, at par, as
follows: $\$ 11,690,000$ as 3 s , maturing on June $1: \$ 750.000$, $1939 ; \$ 770.000$
 s 234 , maturing on June $1: \$ 1,100,000,1952 ; \$ 1,130,000,1953$, an The other members of the syndicate are as follows: Lehman Bros., Edward B. Smith \& Co., Halsey, Stuart \& Co., the First Boston Corp., Blyth \& Co., Bancamerica-Blair Corp., all of New York; Harris, Hal, \& Co. of Chicago: Otis \& Co. of Cleveland; J. K. Mullen Investment Co., Boettcher
\& Co., Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge \& Co., all of Denver; Goldman, \& Co., Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge \& Co., all of Denver; Goldman,
Sachs \& Co., Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc., Hallgarten \& Co.. Phelps,
Fenn \& Co., Estabrook \& Co., R. W. Presprich \& Co. E. H. Rollins \&
Sons, all of New York; John Nuveen \& Co. of Chicago; Roosevelt \& WeiSons, all of New York; John Nuveen \& Co. of Chicago; Roosevelt \& W
gold, Eldredge \& Co., Salomon Bros \& Hutzler, all of New York; Newton
Abbe \& Co. of Boton, Eastman, Dillon \& Co. of New York; Washburn
Co. of Boston; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co., Graham, Parsons \& Co., both of Co. of Boston; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co., Graham, Parsons \& Co., both
New York; Schoellkopf, Hutton \& Pomeroy of Buffalo; F. S. Moseley
Co. of New York; the Illinois Co. of Chicago; Cassatt \& Co. of Philadel phia; the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis; Brown, Schlessman, Owen \& Harris \& Co., Inc., of Toledo; R. H. Moulton \& Co. of Los Angeles; Charles
H. Newton \& Co., C. D. Barney \& Co both of New York; the Equitable Stern Bros. \& Co. of Kansas City; A. C. Allyn \& Co., Darby \& Co., Inc.
Kean, Taylor \& Cu., all of New York; First of Michigan Corp. of Detroit

Bacoń, Stevenson \& Co., Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc., B. J. Van Ingen
$\&$ Co., Burr \& Co., Wiliam R. Compton \& Co., Inc., Schlater, Noyes \& Gardner, Inc., all of New York; Schwabacher \& Co. of San Francisco; Engle, Adams \& Co. of Denver; the Securities Co. of Milwaukee; Watling; Lerchen \& Hayes of Detroit; Wheelock \& Cummins of Des Moines; Piper; Jarfray \& Hopwood of Minneapolis: Peters, Writer \& Christensen, Sidlo,
Simpons. Day \& Co., both of Denver; Morse Bros. \& Co. Inc. of New York; Kalman \& Co. of St. Paul; E. Lowber Stokes \& Co. of Philadelphia; Mitchell, Herrick \& Co. of Cleveland, White-Phillips Co. of Davenport he City Bond \& Mortgage Co. of Kansas City; Francis Bro. \& Co. of St Louis; Jackley \& Co. of Des Moines; Smith, Moore \& Co. of St. Louis;
Griffith, Wagenseller \& Durst of Los Angeles; Cray, McFawn \& Co. of Co. of New York; Walter, Woody \& Heimerdinger' of Cincinnati; Revel,
Miller \& Co. of Los Angeles; Sullivan \& Co.. Charles J. Rice \& Co., both of Denver; Edward L. Burton \& Co., J. A. Hogla \& Co., both of Salt Lake
City; C. S. Ashmun \& Co. of Minneapolis; A. S. Huyck \& Co of Chicago City; C.S. Ashmun \& Co. of Minneapoli.
and Johnson, Kase \& Co. of Cleveland.
WARRANTS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-The successful bidders re-offered the above warrants for general subscription, the $3 \%$ warrants to yield from $1.25 \%$ to $2.85 \%$, and the $23 / 4$, priced at 100 . These warrants are last May as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, as reported in these columns in detail at that time. They are issued for the purpose of providing funds to pay public highway and bridge construction and maintenance costs. They are said to be valid
special obligations of the State, payable solely from the highway anticispecial obliga
pation fund.
BONDS ALL SOLD-It was announced by the heads of the above syndicate, in the afternoon of Nov. 18 that all of the said warrants had been sold
and that they were later offered at substantial premiums above the original
prices. prices.
COLORADO, State of-TAX LIMITATION AMENDMENT DEman, Owen \& Co of Denver, that at the general election on Nov. 3, the
voters defeated the proposed constitutional amendment calling for tax limitations on real estate.
He goes on to report that a state income tax amendment was passed, month to all those 60 years of age or over who comply with the requirements of the law.

## CONNECTICUT

DARIEN, Conn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 225,000$ junior high school buildStuart of Co. of New York on a bid of $\$ 225,776.25$, equal to 100.345 , for $13 / \mathrm{s}$, a basis of about $1.70 \%$. The First Boston Corp was second high offering a premium of $\$ 695.25$ for $13 / \mathrm{s}$. Dated Oct. 1, 1936. Due $\$ 15,000$
yearly on Oct. 1 from 1937 to 1951 , incl.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.-DEBT REDEMPTION-Retirement of bonds so far this year has reduced the net bonded debt of the city from $\$ 14,139,013$
to $\$ 13,083,229$. Borrowing capacity is $\$ 18,603,187$, the margin for further debt incurrence being $\$ 5.519,595$.
WATERBURY Conn.-BONDS PL BLICLY OFFERED-Formal offer-
ng of $\$ 1,500,00013 \%$ and $2 \%$ relief bonds is being made by Lazard Freres ing of $\$ 1,500,00013 / \%$ and $2 \%$ relief bonds is being made by Lazard Freres Roy T. H. Barnes \& Co. (Hartford). The offering consists of $\$ 625,000$ of
$2 \%$ bonds, due $1940-44$, priced to yield 1.15 to $1.60 \% ; \$ 500,000$ of $13 / 4 \%$ bonds, due $1945-1948$, priced to yield from 1.65 to $1.95 \%$, and $\$ 375,000$ of
$2 \%$ bonds, due 1949 -1951, priced from $991 / 2$ to $981 / 2$. The bonds are legal investment, in the opinion of the ban

## St. Petersburg Certificates of Deposit Bought-Sold-Quoted

McALISTER, SMITH \& PATE, Inc.
67 BROAD STREET
GREENVILLE, S. C. $\quad$ CHARLESTON, S. C.

## FLORIDA BONDS

PIERCE-BIESE CORPORATION

Tampa<br>JACKSONVILLE<br>Orlando<br>Miami

## Florida Municipals LEEDY, WHEELER \& CO. Orlando, Flad Jacksonville, Fla. DOFlando 10 Dacksonville No. 96

## FLORIDA

ALACHUA COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Gainesville), Fla.- BOND SALEE-The \$11,000 issue of $6 \%$ semiD. 2718 -was purchased as 4 sat and par by the Public Works Administration

BAKER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. © O. Maccleny), Fla. -14
BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 11 a m . on Dec. 14 BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Dec. 14
by J. E. Kelly, Secretary of the Board or Public Instruction, for the purchase of $t$ Ko issues of school bonds aggregating $\$ 19,000$, divided as follows: $\$ 16,000$ Special Tax Consolidated School District No. 2 bonds. Due on

3,000 These bonds are said to be part of anaual on
on Jan, 1 , 1937 and and $\$ 500$ in 1943 , 1944,1949 and 1950 . 191.000
bond are said to be part of an bonds. are' said to be part of an authorized issue of $\$ 20.000$. Dated
 the Board of Public Instruction.
CALHOUN COUNTY (P. O. Blountstown), Fla.-BONDS VOTEDThe voters of the county at a recent election approved a proposal to issue DADE COUNTY (P. O. Miami), FIa.-BCNDS VALIDDATED-The 6050 school bonds. 1 . 1 in order to care for a similar amount of outstanding $6 \%$

It is also reported that a suit has been brought in the name of the State
to test the validity of the refunding bonds.
MIAMI, Fla.-CERTIFICATE SALE DETAILS-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 49,000$ harbor and port revenue, series B certificates to
the Public Works Administration, as 4 s at par, as noted in these columns recentily- $V$. 143 , p. . certiricates are dated Jan. 1,1936, and mature as follows: $\$ 9,000,1938$ to
$1940 \$ 10,00,191$ to $1955 ; \$ 11,000,1946$ to $1948 ; \$ 12,000,1949$ and 1950 ; $\$ 13,000$, 1951 to 1955, and $\$ 40,000$, 1956 to 1961 .
$B O N D$ ELECTION CALLEED- It is stated by A. E. Fuller, Director of Finance, that the City Commission has ordered an election for Dec. 4 in
order to vote on the issuance of the $\$ 162$, 000 swiming pool bonds that were defeated at the election on Oct. 7 .
ST. PETERSBURG, FIa.- BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now stated by tene irector of Finance that the the Works Administration as as noted here
purchased at par by 3 -are in the denomination of $\$ 1,000$ each and mature on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000,1938$ and 1939; $\$ 5,000,1940$ to 1944 ;
$\$ 6,000,1945$ to $1947 ; \$ 7,000,1948$ to 1952 and $\$ 8,000$, 1953 to 1955 . ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.- REFUNDING BONDS APPROVED-It is
stated that at an election held on Nov. 17 the refunding bond issue was stated that at an election held on Nov. 17 the refunding bond issue was
approved by the voters. approved by the voters. The refunding plan, described in these columns
earry in October-V. 143, p. 2405-has been accepted by the depositing
bondholders.

## GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga.-BANKKERS REFUSE CITY SCRIP-The following of Nov. 18 : Local banks have refused to absorb $\$ 800,000$ City of Atlanta scrip, which
was to have been issued to meet November and December payroll accounts was to have been issued to meet November and December payroll accounts
of 4,00 city employes.
The banks stated that they must have some definite assurance of reduction in the city's deficit, which, it was estimated, will be $33,054,000$ as of Durchases, and $\$ 800,000$ was the proposed issue of payroll scrip materia burance, $\$ 1,277,000$, was made up of trust receipts issyued against bonds which matured Jan. 1, 1936. Proceeod from the sale of these receipts were used for relief purposes, and this move had the effect of extending the
maturity of the bonds for several years. It was poinied out that the real threat banks' refusal to take the present t 8800,000 of scrip, but would be in their refusal to extend credit to meet bond maturities. On Jan. 1,1937 , approxirefused for the maturities, the city could seek funds elsewhere by use of short term notes, pledging May 1937 , tax collections as security. They the current scrit no compromiserchants would be asked to take it as they have done several times in the past.
CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until Dec. 5 , by Mayor W. H. Dozier, for the purchase of a $\$ 19,000$ $\$ 1000$ on Jan. 1,1938 , and biennially thereafter on Jan. 1 , until Jan. 1 . payable in New York. These bonds were approved by the voters on Sept 15 A A certified checi for $\$ 500$, payable to the Mayor, must accompany
the bid.
SAVANNAH, Ga.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 85.0003 \%$ coupon jail and
fire department headquarters bonds offered on Nov. $16-\mathrm{V}$. 143 , p. $3031-$ were awarded to Johnson, Lane, space \& Co. of Savannah, and associates for a totalal price of $\$ 91$, , 77 eequal to 107 . 6 . A. A Arup represented by by
the Citizens \& Southern National Bank of Atlanta bid 107.317 for the the Citizens \& Southern National Bank of Atlanta bid 107.317 for the
bonds. Dated Dec. 16, 1936.

# UTAH-IDAHO-NEVADA-MONTANA-WYOMING MUNICIPALS <br> <br> FIRST SECURITY TRUST CO. <br> <br> FIRST SECURITY TRUST CO. <br> Phone Wasatch 3221 SALT LAKE CITY Bell Teletype: SL K-37 

## IDAHO

BONNEVILLE COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 ( (P. O. Idaho Falls), Idaho- BOND ELECTION-A special elec-
tion will be held on Dec. 4 in order to pass on the issuance of $\$ 85,000$ in tion will be
school bonds.
CALDWELL, Idaho-MATURITY-In connection with the offering scheduled for Nov.23, of the $\$ 45,000$ not to connection with the offering
obligation bridge bonds, notice of which was given in out our issue of general obligation bridge bonds, notice of which was given in our issue op Nov. 14-
V. 143, p. 3185 it is stated by O . E . Fritts. City Clerk, that the bonds mature on Dec. 1 as foilows: $\$ 2,000,1938$ to 1949, and $\$ 3,000$ from 1950 to
1956 .

DEER CREEK HIGHWAY DISTRICT (P. O. Whitebird), IdahoBOND SALE-The \$4,000 issue of refunding bonds offered for sale on Oct. 23-V. 143, p . 2558 -was purchased by a local investor, as $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ at
par, according to
ane District Secretary. Dated Aug. 1,1936 . Due on the amortization plan over a period of five
KOTEDTENAI COUNTY (P. O. Coeur d'Alene), Idaho-BONDS approved by the voters at the general hospital bonds is said to have been
MINIDOKA COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT $4 \%$ semi-an Rupert, rano-boNDS $4 \%$ sur
NOTUS, Idaho-BOND oFFERING-bealed bids will be roceived
until 8 p. m. on Nov. 24, by R. C. Sleeper, Village Clerk for the puruntil 8 p . m . on Nov, 24, by R. C. Sleeper, Village Clerk, for the pur$\$ 4,700$ water works bonds. Due on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 200,1938$ to 1947 2,100 sewer and drainge bonds. Due on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 100,1938$
Interestr rate, is not to exceeed 6\%, 6 payable J. J. D. Denom. $\$ 100$. Dated
Dec. 1, 1936. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the Vilage Treasurer, $5 \%$ or the Chase National Bank in New York City. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount bid, payable to the Village Treasurer, is required.

## ILLINOIS

COLUMBIA, III.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 28,5004 \%$ coupon sewer improvement bonds offered on Nov. $9-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p}, 3031$ - were awarded to equal to 107.78 , a basis of about $3.185 \%$. Dated Nov. 1,1936 and due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1937$ to 1993 , incl., $\$ 1.50$ from 194 to 1952 ,
incl. and $\$ 2,000$ from 1953 to 1956 , incl. Othicr bids were as follows Mississipr
Bini Valley Trust Co.,

 III.- ${ }^{\text {DONG }}$ CO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 45 (P. O. Wheaton), III- - BOND CALL-H Henry Car. Schumacher Scheol Treasurer, a announces bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1934, due Dec. 1, 1948, and callable on any interest
date. The call applies to the following bonds:

5\% bonds, numbers 1-108: 119-156; 158-176; 180, 181, and 183-245, all
nclusive; also Nos. $1-55 ; 76-81 ; 102-108 ; 129-132$, and from 153 to 156 , all inclusive. bonds, numbers $56-75 ;$; $82-101$; 119-128; 133-152; 158-176; 180,
181, and from i83 to 245, all inclusive. HOMEWOOD, Ill.- BOND SALE-A. S. Huyck \& Co of Chicago have purchased an issue of $\$ 9,200$ 5\% funding bonds at a price of par. Pur-
chaser agreed to pay
the cost of printing the bonds and legal opinion. chaser agreed to pay the cost of printing the bonds and legal opinion.
Dated Sept. 1,1936 . Nine bonds or 1 ., 100 each and two in $\$ 100$ units
Due sept.
, 1948 . Callable on any interest payment date. Interest payable M. \& s. ${ }^{1948 \text {. Callable on any interest payment date. Interest }}$ PARIS, IIL-BOND $S A L E-$ N. L.
purchased an issue of $\$ 175,00033 / 4 \%$ wogers \& Co., Inc. of Peoria have
price of par.

## INDIANA

DELAWARE COUNTY (P. O. Muncie), Ind.-BOND OFFERING-


 interest on all of the bonds, expressed in a multiple of 14 of $1 \%$. A certified County Commissioners, musc accompany each proposal. The approving
legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord $\&$ Clifford of Indianapois will be
 furnished the successful bidder. No conditional bids will
${ }^{1}$ E ELKHART COOO refunding bonds offered on Noshen), Ind.-BOND SALE-The

 inclusive
Go bids were submitted for the Princeton), Ind.- BONDS NOT SOLD No bids were submitted for the $86,4006 \%$, Toelle Ditch Drainage District
bonds offered on Nov. 14 V V. 143, p. 3032 . Dated Oct. 7, 1936 and due bonds offered on Nov. $14-\mathrm{V}$. 143, p. 3032 . Dated Oct. 7, 1936 and due
$\$ 640$ on Nov. 15 from 1937 to 1946, inclusive. HAMILTON TOWNNSHIP (P. O. Muncie), Ind In BOND SALE-
As reported in these columns at that time, all of the bids reeeveed on Aug.
26 for the $\$ 74,250$ bonds offered on that date were taken under consideration pending receipto of word of an anrant frome were take Public under works Adidera-
tration. The bonds, we learn, have since been sold to Merchants' National Bank of Muncie as 2 iss, , as forlows:
$\$ 49,250$ school township honds sold at a price of 100.09 . Due $\$ 3,500$ $\$ 49,250$ school township bonds sold at a price of 100.09 . Due $\$ 3,500$
annually from 1037 to 1950, incl., and $\$ 3,75$ in 1951 .
25,000 civiltownship bonds sold at a a price of 100.42 . Due $\$ 2,500$ annually from 1937 to 1946, inclusive.
Each issue is dated Aug. 26, 1936.

## Iowa Municipals

## POLK-PETERSON CORPORATION <br> Des Moines Building <br> Waterioo <br> $\begin{array}{ccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Ottumwa } \\ \text { Cedar Rapids }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Davenport } \\ \text { Iowa City }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Sioux City }\end{array} \\ \text { A. T. \& } \mathrm{T} \text {. Teletype: DESM } & \text { Sioux Falls, S. D. }\end{array}$

## IOWA

BLOOMINGTON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Muscatine, R. R. 4),

 DAVENPORT, Iowa-BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the
sale, prior to the election to be held on Nov. 27 of the $\$ 3,000,000$ water sale, prior to the, election to be held on Nov. 27 of the $\$ 3,000,000$ water
revenue bonds to a syndicate headed by C. WeNear $\&$ Co. of Chicago, neved in these columns recently- V. 143, p. 3i85- it is stated by the City
Clerk that the bonds were sold at par, as follows Jan. 1 , 1937 to 1958 , as 23 sis, and bonds maturing from Jan. 1,1958 to
I967, as 3 s .
DUMONT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dumont), lowa-BOND SALE-A $\$ 36,000$ issue of refunding bonds. Was offered for as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, according to the District Secretary.
IOWA, State of-PRIMARY ROAD BOND INTEREST REQUISI-TIONED-The State Hlghway Commission is said to have requisitioned
the State Comptroller to issue a total of $\$ 1,395,940$ in warrants to county treasurers for pricicipal and interest payments on primary roand bonds due
Nov. 1. Principal payments now due are
 $\$ 75,000 \mathrm{Marshal}$.
LADDORA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa-BOND OFFERING Mel Augustine, Secretary of the Board of Diractors, will
receive bids until 2 , m . Dec. 1 for the purchase at not less than par of
sila Dated Nov. 1,1936 . Interest payabele semilannually. .Due on Nov. 1
as forlows: $\$ 90,1939 ; \$ 1,000,1940$ to 1953 , and $\$ 2,000$. 1954 and 1955. as follows: $\$ 900,1939 ; \$ 1,000,1940$ to 1953 , and $\$ 2,000$. 1954 and 1955. LeMARS, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 8,000$ park bonds offered on Nov. 16-V. 143, p. $3186-$ were awarded to the White-Phillips Corp. of
Divenport on
bid par for $31 / 2$. bid of par for $23 / 4$. The First National Bank of LeMars
MILFORD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa-BOND receive bids unti17:30 Mauss, Secretary of the Board of Directors, will
bonds. $\$ 23$ for the purchase of $\$ 6.0003 \%$ refunding OSCEOLA COUNTY (P. O. Sibley), Iowa-CERTIFICATE OFFER-NVG-Geo. B. Brunson, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 2 p . m . ion certificates bearing interest at no more than $5 \%$. Printed certificates and attorney's opinion are to be furnished by the purchaser
STUART, Iowa-BOND SALE-Two issues of bonds aggregating
 $\$ 16,000$ funding, and $\$ 19,000$ refunding bonds.
WAPELLO COUNTY (P.O. Ottumwa) Iowa-BONDS VOTED-It is stated by the County Auditor that at the election on Nov. 3 the voters
approved the issuance of 86,000 in county home bonds. No date has been approved the issuance of $\$ 66,00$ in
fixed as yet for the sale, it is stated.
WEBSTER CITY, Iowa-BONDS NOT SOLD-Two bids received for 143, $\$ 7.5032$ were rejected. The Carleton D . Beh Co. of on Nos Moines 17 - V .
 offered par for $214 \mathrm{~s}^{2}$.
from 1937 to 1946 , incl.
WORTH COUNTY (P. O. Northwood), Iowa-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Louis Mostrom, County Treasurer, will receive bids until
$10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Dec. 1 for the purchase of $\$ 5.000$ anticipatory road certificates.

## KANSAS

ABILENE, Kan.- BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the
sale of the $\$ 40,0002 \%$ semi-ann. park bonds to the Brown-Crummer Co. of

Wichita, reported in these columns in October-V. 143, p. 2559-it is stated by the City Clerk that the bonds were sold for a premium of $\$ 506.80$.
egual to 101.262 , and mature $\$ 4,000$ yearly from Aug. 1,1938 to 1947 ; equal to 101.262 , and mature
giving a basis of about $1.79 \%$.
GARNETT, Kan.-BOND REFUNDING ARRANGEED-The City Commissioners have arranged with the Baum, Bernheimer Co. of Kansas
City, Mo., and Estes, Payne \& Co. of Topeka, for the refunding of $\$ 43,000$ light and sewage disposal bonds.
-WEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Oscaloosa), Kan. BOND OFFERING the purchase of the following $2 \% \%$ bonds: $\$ 25,000$ county road improvement bonds, Ozawkie-Medina Road, Fourth
Series.
Dated Dec. 1, 1936. Due $\$ 2,500$ yearly on Jan Series. Dated Dec. 1 , 1936 . Due $\$ 2,500$ yearly on Joan. 1 from
1938 to 1947 . Itterest payable Jan. and
public work relief bonds. 1 Dated
8,000 public work relief bonds. Dated Nov. 1,1936 . Due Jan. 1 as
8,000 opor reliief bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1936. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on
Certified check for $2 \%$ of amount of bid, required. April 1 and Oct. 1 .
LINDSBORG, Kan.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 22,880$ municipal utility Brown, Crummer Investment Co. of Wichita on a bid or 100.30 for 23 the basis of about $2.41 \%$. The Lathrop-Hawk-Herrick Co. of Wichita bid
100.27 Dated Nov. 15, 1936. Due on Nov. 15 as follows: $\$ 2,880$, 1937, 100. $\$ 5,000,1938$ to 1941 .

MARSHALL COUNTY (P. O. Marysville), Kan.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 14,800$ general improvement b
Bernheimer Co. of Kansas City, Mo.
OTTAWA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kan--BOND SALE-The School
 SEDGWICK COUNTY (P. O. Wichita) Kan-BOND SALE DE TAILS In connection with the sale of the $\$ 100,000$ relief bonds to the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago, as 2s, at a , price of 101.579 , a
basis of about $1.70 \%$ as noted in these columns recently V . $143, \mathrm{p} .3186$ be are now informed that Estes, Payne \& Co. or Topeka, was in joint ac-
wo count with the abovenamed in the purchase of these bonds. Due $\$ 10,000$
from Nov. 1,1937 to 1946 incl from Nov. 1, 1937 to 1946 incl.
WAMEGO CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. according, to report, in order to have the voters pass on the issuance of
$\$ 990$. WINFIELD bonas. WINFIELD, Kan.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 75,000$ dike con-
struction bonds has been sold to the Brown Crummer Investment CO.,
the Ranson-Davidson Co. and the Small-Milburn Co., all of Wichita, at $\mathbf{a}$ the Ranson-Da
price of 100.81 .

## KENTUCKY

CARLISLE, Ky.-BOND OFFERING-The City Clerk will receive
bids until Nov. 19 for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 15,000$ water works revenue bonds.
Laid to have voted to issue $\$ 40,000$ in sewaze system and disposal in in is said to have voted to issue \$\$0,000 in sewaze system and disposal plant
revenue bonds, to be used in connection with a Public Works Adminisrevenue bonds, to be used in
tration grant. Due in 25 years.
LOUISVILLE, Ky-BOND SALE-The two issues of $4 \%$ semi-ann.
 bidder. The issues are divided as follows:
$\$ 22,403.82$ street inn
$\$ 22,403.82$ street improvement bonds. Due from Oct. 12, 1937 to 1945;
 BONDS SOLD-We are informed. $26,1940$.
Finance that a $\$ 9,500,000$ issue of $6 \%$ coupon street improy, Director of was sold on Nov. 10 at par to the First National Bank of Louisville. No ther bid was received.
VANCEBURG, Ky.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk that $\$ 2,500$ street assessment bonds were purchased on Nov. 16 by local
property owners, paying a premium of $\$ 58.00$, equal to 102.32. Due in
from one to 10 years. <br> \section*{Immediate Firm Bids on <br> \section*{Immediate Firm Bids on <br> LOUISIANA MUNICIPALS Scharffe Jones}

T.T.TEL. N. O. 180<br>TELEPHONE RAYMOND 1189<br>New Orleans

## LOUISIANA

CATAHOULA PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O. Jones. ville), La.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 25000$ issue of Enterprise School District building bonds offered on Nov i3-V. 143, p, 3032 was not
sold, as all the bids were rejected, according to the secretary of the school
Board. Dated Oct, JACKSON PARISH (P. O. Jonesboro), La.- BOND SALE-The
 orleans, as 55 , paying a aromium or $\$ 1,152.50$, equal to 100.768 , or a basis
of about $4.90 \%$. Dated Nov. 1, 1936. Due from Nov. 1,1937 to 1956,
inclusive.
MOORINGSPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mooringsport), La. approved by the voters in in October, as noted here-V. 143 , p. 2559--have been purchased by Barrow, Leary \& Co. of Shreveport. paying a premium
of $\$ 14.50$ equal to 100.036 .
NEW ORLEANS, La.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The $\$ 413,620$ issue of $41 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. refunding paving certificates offered for sale 0 Nov. $10-$
V .143, p. 2886 - was awarded to Newman, Harris \& Co. of New Orians, paying a premium of S6,700.64, equal to 101.619 a b basis of about $4.35 \%$,
Dated Jan. 1, 1936. Due on Jan. 1, 1951 , but subject to redemption prior to maturity.
OERTIFICATE CALL-Jess S. Cave, Commissioner of Public Finance, states that the city is calling for payment at par and accrued interast on
Jan. 1,1937 , ll outstanding and unpaid $41 / 2 \%$ paving certificates of the following series:


A of 1928, dated JJan
Temporary surfacing.
Holders of said certificates should present the same, with all unmatured coupons attached, on date called, at the place of payment designated on
the face thereof. Interest shall cease on date called.

OPELOUSAS SEWERAGE DISTRICT NO. 2, La.-BOND OFFER-ING-An issue of $\$ 4,000$ public improvement bonds will be offered for sale ORLEANS PARISH (P. O. New Orleans), La.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,500,000$ issue of $4 \%$ semi-ann. school, third series coupon bonds offered of Graham Parsons \& Co. of New York; Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc., of Graham, Parsons \& Co. Of New Chicago; The Equitable Securities Corp,
of Toledo; A. Becker \& Oo
of Nashville; Dane \& Weill of New Orleans; Fenner \& Beane of New York; of Nashville; Dane \& Weill of New Orleans; Fenner \& Beane of New York;
Edward Jones \& Co.; T. J. Feibleman: Lamar, Kingston \& La Bouisse Edward Jones \& Co.: T. J. Feibleman: Lamar, Kingston \& La Bouisse,
and the Louisiana Savings Bank \& Trust Co, all of New Orleans, for a
premium of $\$ 131,824.90$, equal to 108.788, a basis of about $3.34 \%$. Dated and the of $\$ 131,824.90$ equal to 108.788 , a basis
pec. 1,1927 . Due from Dec. 1,1937 to 1967.
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders reoffered the above bonds for general subscription priced to yield from
$1.00 \%$ to $3.30 \%$ according to maturity. Delivery of these bonds will $1.00 \%$ to $3.30 \%$, acc 1
BONDS ABSORBED BY PUBLIC-It was announced by the heads of
the above syndicate on Nov. 18 that all of the said bonds had been sold the above syndicate on Nov. 18 that all of the said bonds had been sold for general investment. The bonds are payable, principal and interest,
from a $13 / 4$ mills tax representing $25 \%$ of the total school tax which is
limited by the State Constitution to $7 \%$ of the City of New Orleans' aslimited by the sta
The assessed valuation
reported at $\$ 489,772,795$.
PINEVILLE, La.-REPORT ON BOND REFINANCING-The Town Council of Pineville on Nov. 4 adopted ordinances providing for refinancing of the water and sewerage bonds of the town. There are outstanding The sewer bonds were issued by Sewer District No. 1. According to the millage that the taxpayers will have to pay in 1937, approximately $71 / 2$ mills. F. P. Clark, local bond dealer, was awarded the contract to PINEVILLE SCHOO
PINEVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pineville) La.- BONDS DEFEATED-It is reported that at an election held
RAPIDES PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Alexandria), La. -BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 204,000$ issue of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. coupon refunding bonds offered on Nov. 12-V. 143, p. 2719 -was not
sold, as all the bids received were rejected, according to the secretarysold, as all the bids received were rejected, according to the Secretary-
Treasurer of the Parish School Board. Dated May 1, 1936. Due from Treasurer of the Parish School
May 1, 1937 to 1942, inclusive.
TANGIPAHOA PARISH (P. O. Amite), La.-BONDS VOTED-A
roposal to issue $\$ 90,000$ jail bonds was approved by the voters at a recent election.
TANGIPAHOA PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 108 ( $\mathbf{P}$. $\mathbf{O}$ Amite), La.-BOND SALEE-The $\$ 100,000$ issue of school bonds offered on Nov. 17-V. 143, p. 3033-was awarded to the Ernest M. Loeb Co. of
New Orieans as 33 , s. at par, plus a premium of $\$ 138.50$ equal to 100.1385 ,
a basis of about $3.73 \%$. Levy \& Rooney, Inc., of New Orleans, offered a premium of $\$ 301$ for 5 is. Deve Dated Dec. 1,1936 . D Due on Dec. 1 Des follows:
$\$ 5,000,1937 ; \$ 6,000,1938 ; \$ 7,000,1939 ; \$ 8,000,1940$ and $1941 ; \$ 9,000$
 joint account with the above named firm in the purchase of these bonds. WEST MONROE, La.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 8, by L. L. Wood, City Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 52,000$ issue of refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, 18, 1939 to 1966. The approving opinion of Campbell \& Holmes, of New Orieans, will be furnished the bidder. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable

## MAINE

DEEK ISLE-SEDGWICK BRIDGE DISTRICT (P. O. Stonington), Me.-BOND SALE was canceled. Issue dated Nov.1, 1936, to mature on Nov. 1 from 1939 to 1966 , inclusive.

## MARYLAND

FROS TBURG, Md.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 80,000$ coupon refunding bonds which were offered unsuccessfully on Aug. $10-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .1440-$ have


## MASSACHUSETTS

BEVERLY, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ coupon municipal relief
loan bonds offered on Nov. 20 were awarded to L. S. Carter \& Co. of New loan bonds offered on Nov. 20 were awarded to L. S. Carter \& Co. of New
York on a bid of 100.55991 for 1 s , a basis of about $84 \%$ Blyth \& Co.
Inc., of Boston bid 100.464 for 1s. Dated Dec. 1,1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Principal and semi-annual interest. (June 1 and Dec. i) payable at the to 1941, incl. BOSTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 6,000,000$ revenue
notes offered on Nov. $16-\mathrm{V}$. 143 , p. 3186 -was awarded to a syndicate notes offered on Nov. 16-1 Boston Corp.; Brown Harriman \& Co.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co., and Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc., on a $0.61 \%$ interest basis, plus a premium
and are payable Nov. 2,1937 .
 less than par of $\$ 17,000$ coupon highway and parking bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest, in a multiple of $1 / \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated
Nov. 1, 1936 . Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1 and Nov. 1) yearly on Nov. 1 from 1937 to 1944; and $\$ 1,000$ Nov. 1, 1945. Bonds are engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to be approved by Ely, Bradford. Thompson \& Brown, whose opionion wil be furnished the purchaser. All legal papers incident to this issue will be filed with said bank where they may be inspected. The National Shawmut
Bonds will be delivered to the purchaser at The Nomer Bonds will be delivered to the purchas
Bank of Boston, 40 Water Street, Boston.
Fet valuation for year 1936 (real estate and personal)
Notal gross debt (including this issue)
 Topalation --------20,897
GRAFTON, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The First Boston Corp. has pur-
chased an issue of $\$ 50,000$ notes at $0.368 \%$ discount. Due Aug. 12,1937 . chased an issue of $\$ 50,000 \mathrm{n}$
Other bids were as follows:
Bidder-
Faxan, Gade \& Co
Worcester County Trust Coon
Merchants National Bank of Boston-
Discount
$0.38 \%$
$0.40 \%$
 IPSWICH, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Merchants National Bank of
Boston was awarded on Nov. 13 an issue of $\$ 75,000$ notes at $0.28 \%$ discount. Due May 15, 1937. Other bids were as follows:
Firstder
Fational Bank of Boston
Faxon, Gade \& Co
Edward B. Smith \&
Discount Rate

NEWBUR YPORT, Mass.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 45,000$ coupon municipal relief loan bonds offered on Nov. 20 was awarded to Tyler, Buttrick \& Co. of Boston on a bid of 100.385 for $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, a basis of about
$1,42 \%$. Newton, Abbe \& Co. of Boston were second high, bidding 100.05
for $1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. Dated Nov. 2,1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Principal and semi-annual
interest payable at the Merchants National Bank of Boston. Due $\$ 5,000$
yearly on Nov. 2 from 1937 to 1945 .
Sived by at discount of Town Treasurer until $4.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Nov. 24 for the purchase WORCESTER, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 500,000$ revenue anticipation temporary loan notes offered on Nov. 20 were awarded to the Bankers
Trust Co. of New York on a $.15 \%$ discount basis, plus a $\$ 21$ premium. Trust Co. of New York on a $15 \%$ discount basis, plus a $\$ 21$ premium.
Salomonn Bros. \& Hutzler bid $.16 \%$ discount. Dated Nov. 23,1936 and payable June 11, 1937.

## We Buy for Our Own Account MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS Cray, McFawn \& Company DETROIT <br> Telephone CHerry 6828 <br> A. T. T. Te1. DET347

## MICHIGAN

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{2}$ (P. O.
 $\$ 35.000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest school bonds. Dated Jan. 1,1937 and due Jan. $\$ 3$ as follows: $\$ 2,000,1939$ to 1942 incl. $\$ 8,000$ from 1943 to 1948 incl. must accompany each proposal.
CLINTON TOWNSHIP UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Mount Ciemens, Mich, -BOND OFFERING-Paul W. Schanher, purchase of $\$ 99,000$ not to exceed 414\% interest prfunding bonds. Dated
Oct. 1,1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due March 15 as follows. $\$ 4,000$ in 1938. and $\$ 5.000$ from 1939 to 1951 incl. Principal and interest (M. \& S.) payable for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for must accompany each proposal. The successful
bidder will be obliged to pay for the cost of the bonds., which will be printed by the district, also
CRYSTAL LAKE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O.
 the purchase of $\$ 35,0004 \%$ coupon school bonds. Dated Dec. 1,1936 . Due
$\$ 7.000$ on Dec. 1 from 1938 to 1942 incl. Bonds are registerable as to principal only.
DEARBORN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO $\mathbf{7}$ (P. O. Dearborn, Mich.)-BOND SALE-The $\$ 220,000$ refunding bonds offered
on Nov. i4 were awarded to Crouse \& Co.; Gray. M M F wn $\&$ Co., and Watling, Lerchen \& Hayes. all of Detroit, jointly, The purchasers took
$\$ 115,000$ bonds maturing from 1938 to 1945 as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 105.000$ bonds running from 1945 to 1952 as 3 s at par, plus a premium of \$15, equal to 1938 to 1951 , and $\$ 10,000$ in 1952 . wion Jan. 15 as follows: $\$ 15,000$. O DETROIT, Mich.- $\$ 2,000.000$ TAXES CANCELED AA ATing on the instructions council recently approved the cancellation of $\$ 2,037,241$ in personal taxes which were found upon investigation to be uncollectible. Mrs. Coho requested the cancellation in order that a true picture of out-
standing deliquent personal taxes can be given.
MICHIGAN (State of)-PROPOSED BRIDGE ISSUE NOT LEGAL reported to have ruled that the $\$ 1,800,000$ bonds proposed to be issued to finance construction of the Port Huron-Sarnia bridge cannot be used as security for savings bank deposits in the state. This decision will not
occasion any delay in connection with the project, according to the state Highway Department, whilh holds that the bonds will find a ready market. Work on borings for the bridge has already been started and the completion date is set for two years hence.
MONROE, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids addressed to the City CRerk will be received until Nov 23 for the purchase of $\$ 185,000$
refunding special assessment bonds. ${ }^{2}$ Due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 23,000$
 NORTHVILLE AND NOVI FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 2 (P. O. Northville), Mich.-BOND SALE-Siler, Carpenter \& Roose of Toledo purchased as 4 s, at par plus a premium or $\$ 15$, equal to
100.055 , the issue of $\$ 27,000$ school bonds which was offered on June 29 . 100.055 , the issue of $\$ 27,000$ school bonds which was offered on June
The above company was the only bidder in that instance, its offer or par
2ar The above company was the ony bider in that instance, its offer or par
plus a premium or $\$ 1015$ for 4 shaving been rejected at that time. The bonds
are dated March 1936 and mature March 1 as follows: $\$ 500$ h 1938 to are dated. March 1, i1936 and mature March 1 as follows: $\$ 500$, 1938 to
1944 incl. $\$ 1,000$ from 1945 to 1957 incl. and $\$ 1,500$ from 1958 to 1964 incl. PINCONNING TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Pinconning), ${ }_{\text {offered }}{ }^{16}$ - 143,3187 - were awarded to the Bay City Bank of
 State Savings Bank of Gagetown each bid par for $4 \mathrm{4s}$.
Due $\$ 2,000$ yearly on Dec. 15 from 1937 to 1943 , inci.
PONTIAC SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich-- BOND OFFERING-F. ${ }_{\text {D }}$ J. Du Frain, Treasurer, Board of ECucation, will receive sealed bids until 8
p. m. Nov. 25 for the purchase of $\$ 453,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refund p. m. Nov. 25 for the purchase of $\$ 453,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refund
ing bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1936. Due Dec. 1 a follows: 600000,1938 to 1946 ,
 interest (J. \& D.) payable at the Community National Bank, Pontiac. A
certified check for $\$ 5,000$ must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion
of Miller, Canfield. Paddock \& Stone of Detroit will be furnished the successful bidder.
BOND CALL-In connection with the above offering, Mr. DuFrain announces that the ofllowing numbered $443 \%$ refunding bonds, dated
July 1, 1934 and due July 1, 1949, will be redeemed on Jan 1937 , as

 Bonds should be presented for payment at Mr. DuFrain's office, 250 West
Huron St., Pontiac, or at the Community National Bank, Pontiac. Interest Huron St., Pontiac, or at the Communi
will cease to accrue after Jan. 1, 1937 .

## Northwestern Municipals

Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Washington

## WELLS-DICKEY COMPANY

Telephone-Minneapolis Atlantic 4201 Teletype-Mpls287

## MINNESOTA

GRAND RAPIDS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Grand Rapids) Minn.-BONDS VOTED-1t is stated by the Clerk of the Board of Edu cation that at the election on Nov. 3 the voters approved the issuance of the
$\$ 185.000$ in $3 \%$ school bonds. Due in from five to 15 years after date. It is said that no date of sale has been fixed as yet.
KANABEC COUNTY (P, O. Mora), Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30$, $0003 \%$ county bonds offered on Nov, $10-\mathrm{V}$. $143, \mathrm{p} .3033$ - were awarded
$t^{\text {t the Kanabec State Bank of Mora. Dated Nov. } 10,1936 \text {. Due as follows: }}$
$\$ 5.000$, April 1,$1937 ; ~ \$ 10,000$, Aug. 1, 1937; $\$ 10,000$, Dec. 1, 1937; and
$\$ 5,000$, April 1,1938 . MAHTOMEDI, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received untile 8 p. m . on Nov. 27 dy N. Robert Hinsch, Village Clerk, for the pur6\%, payable J. \& D., and is to be expressed in a multiple of Y/ of $1 \%$.
Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Dec. 2, 1936 . Due $\$ 500$ from Dec. 2,1939 to 1950 . MEADOWLANDS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50 (Peceived Meadil p ) on Nov - 25 , by Harold Abramson, District Olerk, recelved untio p. m. on Nov. 2 , by Harold Abramson, District clerk
for the purchase of a $\$ 26,000$ issue of school bonds. Interest rateis not to
oxceed 40 payable semi-annually. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Jan. 1, 1937 exceed 4\%, payable semi-annually. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Jan. 1, 1937.
 furnished, A certified checik for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the Distirct, must
accompany the bid. accompany the bid.
This report suppl
p. 3188 .) ROCHESTER, Minn.- BOND OFFERING-Amiel L. Glabe, Oity
Clerk, will receive bids until 7:30 p. m. Nov. 23 or the the purchase of \$70.00
bonds held as sinking fund investments. Certified check for $2 \%$, required. STEARNS COUNTY (P. O. St. Cloud), Minn.-WARRANT OFFERwill receive bids until io a. m . Nov. 20 for the purchase of $\$ 100,0003 \%$ warrants. It is stated that the above warrants mature in from one to three years.

# Offerings Wanted: <br> LOUISIANA \& MISSISSIPPI MUNICIPALS <br> <br> WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK <br> <br> WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK Bell Teletype N. O. 182 

 Bell Teletype N. O. 182}

## MISSISSIPPI

BROOKHAVEN SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brookhavending bonds is being offered for general subscription by Dane $\&$ Weil Inc., of New Orleans, priced at $1041 /$ for all maturities. Denom. $\$ 1.000$
 int (M. \& S.) payable at the Chase National Ban' in New
to be approved by Charles \& Trauernicht, of St. Louis, Mo.
water and sewer refunding bonds has been authorized.
CARTHAGE SPECIAL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Miss.-BOND ELECTION-An election is to be held on Nov. 28 at which COPIAH COUNTY (P. O. Hazlehurst), Miss.-BOND OFFERIN
COPIAH COUNTY (P. O. Hazlehurst), Miss.-BOND OFFERINGbids until 2 p . m. Dec. 7 for the purchase of the following bonds, which are to bear interest at no more than $41 / 2 \%$.
$\$ 56,000$ agricultural high school refunding bonds.
56,000 agricultural high school rerunding bonds.
68,000 First Supervisors Road District refunding bonds.
Issueted Dec. 1, 1936. Certified check for $\$ 1,000$ required with each issue.
FORREST COUNTY (P. O. Hattiesburg) Miss. - BONDS SOLD-It is stated that the County Board of supervisors approved the sale of sic, said to be redeemable in three years.
HATTIESBURG, Miss.-BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 12$, 000 refunding bonds to a group headed by the Whitney
National Bank of New Orleans, as $3{ }^{3} 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at 100.17 , a basis of about $3.73 \%$. as noted here early in October-V. 143, p. 2244 -we understand now that the bonds are dated Nov. 1, 1936. Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and int to be approved by Charles \& Trauernicht, of St. Louis. Due from Nov. 1, 1 to 1966 incl
LAUDERDALEE COUNTY (P. O. Meridian), Miss.-BONDS SOLDIt is reported that two issues of bonds aggregating 850,000 were sold recently
by the County Board of Supervisors to George T . Carter \& Co. of Meridian,


LE FLORE COUNTY (P. O. Greenwood) Miss.-BOND ELECTIONAn election will be held on Dec. 3 in order to have the voters pass on the issuance of $\$ 300,000$ in secondary road paving bonds, for those roads nol ncluded in the huge State highway program. The issuance of bonds by the
county is conditioned upon a $45 \%$ grant by the Public Works Adminiscounty
tration.
MERIDIAN, Miss.-BONDS APPROVED-A $\$ 45,877.96$ issue of $4 \%$ refurding, series O bonds is said to have been approved as to tegality by

## MISSOURI BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY <br> LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## MISSOURI

CLAYTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clayton), Mo.-BOND SALE -The $\$ 124,000$ school bonds offered on Nov. 16 -V. 143, p. 3033 -were
 13 bids received in all. Dated Nov. 10, 1936. Due on Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000,1938 ; \$ 6,000,1939$ and $1941 ; \$ 3.000,1942$ and $1943 ; \$ 4,000,1948$; JACKSON COUNTY (P. O. Independence) Mo.-BOND ISSUANCE 300 in judgment funding and refunding bonds reported on in these columns in October-V. 143, p. 2408-are still tied up in litigation and cannot be
LADUEEDeer Creek Sanitary Sewer District (P. O. Clayton), Mo previously scheduled for Nov. 24 , to vote on $\$ 240,000$ in sewer construction bonds, as noted here- V. $143, \mathrm{p}$. 2887 has been postponed to Dec. 4 and the amount has been increased to $\$ 275,000$.
OAKLAND, Mo--BOND ELECTION-It is stated by the Town issuance of $\$ 40,000$ in sewer bonds.
ROCK HILL, Mo.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ issue of public sewer system bonds offered for sale on Nov. $16-$ V. 143, p. 3188 - was a warred jointly to Stifel. Nicolaus \& Co., and the Bankers Bond \& Securities Co ,
both of $\$ t$. Louis, as 334 , paying a premium of $\$ 1,125.00$, equal to 102.25 ,


SULLIVAN, Mo.-BOND OFFERING-N. W. Shaffer, City Clerk, will receive bids until 8 p . m., Nov. 27 for the purchase at not less than par of
$\$ 21,000$ city hall bonds. $\operatorname{Bidders}$ are to name rate of interest, in a multiple of of \% Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. 10, 1936. Prin. and semi-ann. int. M. \& \&. 1 payable at a pacace designated by the prurchaser, sebject to yearly on March 1 from 1947 to 1955 , incl. Cert. check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the city, required. The city will furnish the iegal opinion of Charles \&
Trauernicht of St. Louis, and will pay for the printing of the bonds.
UNIVERSITY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. University City),
 men's National Bank of St. Louis submitted the second hish bid. Date Dec. 1,1936 . Due on March 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000,1948, \$ 87000,1949$ and
$1950,10000,1951,1952$ and $1953 ; \$ 20,000,1954 ; \$ 26,000,1955 ;$ and
$\$ 30,000$ in 1956 .

## MONTANA

MALTA, Mont.-BOND OFFERING-T. J. Larson, City Clierk, will
 second choice of the council. If amortization bonds are sold the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds as the payable in semi-ann. instalments during a period of 20 years from the date of issue. If serial bonds are issued they will be in the denom. of $\$ 1,000$ each except the last bond which wiil be in the amount of 8450 ; the total amount interest payment date after Nov. 1, 1945 . The bonds, whether amortization or serial bonds, will bear date of Nov. 1 , 1936, and bear interest at a rate not exceeding $6 \%$ payable semi-annually
on May 1 and Nov. 1. Bonds will be sold for not less than their par and bidders must stat the lowest rate of interest at which they will purchas the bonds. All bids other than by or on behalf of the State Board of Land Commissioners of the state of Montana, must be accompanied by a TETON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 28 (P. O. Dutton), Mont- BOND the District Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 20,000$ issue of school bonds;
 1937. Due in 20 years, optional in five years.

NEBRASKA MUNICIPAL BONDS<br>OMAHA, DOUGLAS COUNTY, LINCOLN AND OTHER NEBRASKA ISSUES<br>\section*{The national Company<br><br>of omaha}<br>First National Bank Bldg- A. T. \& T. Teletype OMA 81

## NEBRASKA

 BLAIR, Neb.-PRICE PAID-It is now reported by the City Treasurerthat the $\$ 28,000$ refunding bonds purchased by Wachob, Bender \& Co. of Omaha, as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, as noted here early in September-V. 143, p. 1753-were sold at par.
BROWN COUNTY (P. O. Ainsworth), Neb--BOND SALE-A recently authorized issue of $\$$ Steinauer \& Schweser, Inc., of Lincoln at a price of par for $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.
CHADRON, Neb.-BOND ELECTION-An election is reported to be scheduled for
main bonds.
FALLS CITY, Neb.-BONDS DEFEATED-At the election held on Nov $10-\mathrm{V}$. $143, \mathrm{p} .2888$ - the voters defeated the proposal to issue $\$ 5$
n lake construction and park bonds, it is stated by the City Clerk.
HEBRON, Neb.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk that the $\$ 20,900$ Intersection Paving Districts Nos. 2 a

NEWMAN GROVE, Neb.-BOND QFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 8 p . m. on Nov. 20, by P. A. Carlson, City Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 1,000$ issue of pari improvement bonds. Interest rate is not to ex
SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Springfield), Neb, BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 5,000$ issue of $41 / 4 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds is r
ported to have been purchased by the A. W. Clarke Co. of Papillion.

THURSTON COUNTY (P. O. Pender), Neb--BONDS DEFEATED - At the general election the voters

## NEVADA

ELKO, Nev--BOND OFFERING-Bids will be received by Mayo David Dotta until 3 p. m. Dec. 3 for the purchase of the following bonds
$\$ 34,000$ street improvement bonds. Due $\$ 1,000 \mathrm{Jan} .1,1938$ and $\$ 3,000$ 25,000 wearly on Jan. 1 from 1939 to 1949 , incl. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Jan. 1, 1937. Certified check for $5 \%$, required.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 25,000$ coupon public improvement bonds offered on Nov. 16-V. 143, p. 3189 was awarded to Frederick M . Swan \& Co. of Boston as 1 s , at a price of 100.379 , a basis of
about $0.88 \%$ Dated Dec. 1,1936 and due $\$ 5,000$ on Dec. 1 from 1937 to about $0.88 \%$. Dated Dec. 1, 1936 and
1941 incl. Other bids were as follows:


MANCHESTER, N. H.-LOAN OFFERING-F. D. McLaughlin, City Treasuer, wir recelve sealed bids until 1 p . m. on Nov. 27 for the purchase at discount of $\$$ D. $\$ 25,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 5,000$. Due $\$ 250,000$ on April 16 ,
1936 .
1937 and on May 18,1937 . Payable at the First National Bank of Boston, or at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., N. Y. City. Notes will be reauthenticated as to genuineness and validity by the First National Bank of Boston, under advice of Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston.


## H. L. Allen \& Company

New Jersey Müripal Bonds
Telephoder ficyor 2-7333
A. T. \& T. Teietype N. Y. 1-528 100 Broadway

New York
MUNICIPAL BONDS
New Jersey and General Market Issues

## B. J. Van Ingen \& Co. Inc.

57 William Street, N. Y. Tolophon : John 4-636
A. T. \&. T.: N. Y 1-730 Newarl Tel.: Market 3-3124
$\$ 60,000$ Town of West New York, N. J. 41/2s
Due December 1, 1938-40 - to yield $2.50 \%-3.00 \%$ Colyer, Robinson \& Company

1180, Raymond Blvd., Newark New York Wire: REctor $2-2055$<br>MArket 3-1718<br>A. T. \&WRK Teletype

## NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.-REFUNDINGG ORDINANCES RECEIVE FIRST READING- Ordinances authorzing the issuance of $\$ 27,616,000$
worth of bonds, to begin the refunding of Atlantic City's bonded debt worrh of bonds, to begin the refunding of Atlantic City's bonded debt,
were given first reading Nov. 19 by the City Commission, Final hearing
and enactment was set for rhree separate lots of bonds are called for, one of $\$ 24,651,000$ to be exchange for present outstanding bonds; one of $\$ 2,285,000$ to refund
present water bonds; and one of $\$ 680,000$. Of the last named amount, present water bonds; and one of $\$ 680,000$. Of the last named amount,
$\$ 180,000$ is to cover printing, advertising, financial and legal expenses of 180,000 is to cover printing, advertisng,
the refunding operation, while the $\$ 500,000$ balance is to pay, fund or refund tax revenue notes which have been in default more than three years.
The refunding plan was arranged with a committe representing the The refunding plan was arranged with a committee representing the
bondholder creditors of the citv, and gives Atlantic City easier and longer
BRICK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Laurelton), N. J.-INTEREST RATEThe $\$ 68,000$ coupon or registered general refunding bonds awarded to the First National Bank of Toms River and the Ocean County Trust Co. of
Toms Slver at a price of 92.36 bear interest at $41 / 4 \%$. The average anual
interest cost to the township is about $5.33 \%$.
BURLINGTON
 extension bonds was sold recently to Hendricks \& Eastwood of Pphiladelphia at a price of 100.19 , a basis of about $3: 18 \%$. Interest pa.
Due $\$ 2,000$ yearly on Dec. 1 from 1937 to 1941 , incl.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.-BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-R. W.
 investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York, New Jersey
and other states, according to the bankers, and are exempt from all present Federal income taxes.
CUSEX COUNTY (P. O. Newark), N. J.-RESTORATION OF PAY restore in full all pay. cuts imposed on county employees during the depresssion. The increases, to become effective, will const the county $\$ 275,000$ a
year. Heads of county departments have been instructed to keep other year. Heads of county departments have been instructed to keep other
expenses to a minimum during the coming year so that the pay rises would ming year so tha.
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Quakertown), ealed bids until 7 p . m. on Nov. 30 for the purchase of $\$ 46,000$, 2 , 21 receive
 drincipal and interest (A. \& O. 15) payable at any national bank in hunter $2 \%$ must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Hawkins
GUTTENBURG, N. J.-BOND SALE-The town has made arrangements for the sale to Campbell \& Co. of New York of $\$ 69,00003 / 3 \%$ re
unding bonds of 1936 at a price of par. Proceeds of the issue will be used or redeem an equal amount of $5 \%$ tax reverue notes, maturing Dec. 11 1936. Ordinance providing for the bond issue will come up for final passage
 940 to 1952, incl. Interest payable J. \& D.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,550,000$ coupon or registered bonds offered on Nov. 17-V. 143, p. 30334 were awarded to a. Graham, Parsons \& CO.: Hemphill, Noyes \& Co. B B I Th Blodget, Inc. Inc.; Morse Bros. \& Co. Inc.; Schlater, Noyes \& Gardner, Inc., all of rice of par. The bonds are divid
$\$ 750,000$ 314\% emergency relief bonds. Dated Nov. 1 , 1936 and due
Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 100,000$ from 1937 to 1943 , incl. and $\$ 50,000$
500,000 in 1944 hospital bonds. Date Oct. 1, 1935 and due $\$ 25,000$ on 200,000 Ot. hospital bonds. Dated Oct. 1 . 1935 and due $\$ 25,000$ on

KEARNY, N. J.-ACQUIRES WATER MAIN IN TAX SALE-An attempt by the town to recover \$46,199.12 in uncoliected taxes and accumusale of the utility's water main, which runs for three miles under Kearny Ave, proved fruitless woday when no bids were filed at the Town Hall.
The collector Felix Jacobson then bought it in on behalf of the town for

Town officials did not know to what use they would put the main, which serves large industrial plants in Harrison, a
however, they would not cut off the supply. NEWARK, N. TO FIGHT PROPOSED BOND PROGRAM-Charles Nov. 12 that his organization had authorized him to apply in Chancery Court for an injunction restraining the city from proceeding with the Progress Administration works program involving a total expenditure of $\$ 15.000,000$. Mr. Becker declared he would contend in court that issuance of the bonds will bring the city's bonded debt beyond the legal limit, accordong consider soon an ordinance providing for an issue of $\$ 1,900,000$ bonds as the initial move in the proposed works program.
NEWARK, N. J. - $\$ 150,000$ BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED--schlater, to $43 \%$ bonds. Maturities range from ilse., are offering, $\$ 150,0004 \%$ priced to yield from $3.15 \%$ to $3.25 \%$.
NEW JERSEY (State of)-MUNICIPALITIES ,MAKE TAX RE-ORTS-A Trenton dispatch to the Jersey Observer" of Nov. 9 had the rom municipalities.
M. Manicipalities reporting their current financial condition with Walter o. be $47.72 \%$ of total levies Taxes receivable on that date amounted to $\$ 112,706,459.60$, against
otal levies of $\$ 236,191,981.54$. The tabulation included all but 10 mu otal levies of $\$ 236,191,981.54$. The tabulation included all but $10 \mathrm{mu}-$
icipalities which did not file through delay by local officials. All counties were included
A statement of the current finances of the 21 counties shows total assets
of $\$ 24,919,667.14$, as against total liabilities of $\$ 3,866,734.61$. 17 statement defaults shows one county; nine cities, 28 boroughs and 17 townships NEW MILFORD, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Frank J. Kehoe, Borough Clerk, will receive sealed bids untill $8: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 1; for the purchase of $\$ 35,000$ not to exceed 6 interess coupon or registered sewer bonds of 1936. 1937 to 1971, incl. Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of ${ }^{1 / 2}$ of $1 \%$ Principal and semi-annual interest (M. \& M . S .) payabie at the \%. payable to the order of the Borough, must accompany each proposal.
he approving opinion of Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow of New York will be furnished the successful bidder
NUTLEY, N. J.-TO REFUND $\$ 345,000$ BONDS-The State Sinking Fund Commission has agreed to the refunding of $\$ 345,00041 / \%$ assess ment bonds, which are scheduled to mature as follows: $\$ 115,0$. 193 , 193 issue will mature at the rate of $\$ 34,000$ in each of the next five years and ssue will receive a publichearing on Nov. 24 . Because of phe large amount
sin of unpaid assessments, the town would have been unable to meet the original maturity schedule without a substantia increase in the tax rate, according
to report. At present, it is said. the town holds $\$ 117.000$ in assessment ure proceedings, which will have to be written off in

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-An issue of $\$ 173,000$
efunding bonds which was recently authorized by the Board of Commissioners will be offered for sale on Dec. 15.
SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 100,000$ tax revenue bonds has been sold to J. S. Ripel \& Co. of Newark at, 500 o in-
terest, at par plus a premium of $\$ 2.50$. Dated Dec. 1, 1936, and due eb. 28, 1937
RUTHERFORD, N. J.-ADDITIONAL OFFERING DETAILS-In efunding bonds, previously reported in these columns, we learn that sealed bids will be received untill 8:30 p. m. on the foregoing date.
SECAUCUS, N. J.-PLANS TAX SALE-The Town Council has authorized that a sale of property on which taxes for
delinquent be held before the close of the present year.
SOMERVILLE, N. J.-BOND SALE-A ward of the offering of an issue of $\$ 108,000$ coupon or registered refunding bonds $-V$. $143, p$. $3034-$ was
made on Nov. 16 to Kean, Taylor \& Co of New York and Van Deventer, Spar \&t Co. of Newark. The successful bid, for $2 \%$ bonds, was $\$ 108$,MacBride, Mililer \& Co. of Newark and John B. Carrol \& Co. of New Nov. 1 as follows. $\$ 10,000,1938$ to 1943 ; $\$ 15,000,1944,1945$ and 1946 ;
and $\$ 2,000$ in 1947 . UNION CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BONDS PUBLICLY onds. $\$ 70,000$ are 6 s maturing $\$ 10,000$ annually from April 1,1960 to


## NEW MEXICO

DONA ANA COUNTY (P. O. Las Cruces), N. M. - BONDS VOTEDAt the general election on Nov. 3, the voters are said to have approved the issuance of $\$ 115,000$ in court house and jail bonds. (A loan of $\$ 100,000$
and a grant of $\$ 81,818$ for this purpose has been approved by the Public

## NEW YORK

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.-BONDS DEFEATED-At an election held on
Nov. 17 a proposal to issue $\$ 526,000$ filtration plant bonds was defeated, Nov. 17 a proposal to issue $\$ 526600$ filtration plant bonds was defeated,
the vote being 596 for and 1,985 against. vane bermg 596 for and 1,985 against.
CANISTEO, N. Y. - BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealed to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered drainage bonds whic was originally offered for sale on Nov. 16. Louise Crain is Village Treasurer㲘 recelved untilz:30 p. m. This was in conflict with the State law governing
the time in wnich local units may conduct sales of bonds. As originally offered, the bonds were to be dated Dec. 1 , 1936. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due
Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1937 to 190 , incl. and $\$ 2,500$ in 1941 . Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of $1 /$ of $1 \%$ A statement on
the financial condition of the village appeared in our issue of Nov. 14
Time set for the opening of the bids is $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. An error in the original
notice of sale made necessary the re-offering of the issue. notice of sale made necessary the re-offering of the issue.
CORTLANDT, N. Y.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 40,000$ coupon or registered
Toddville Water District bonds offered on Nov. $17-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p}$. $3189-\mathrm{were}$ awarded to Dick \& Merle-smith of New York as 2.80s, at a a price of 100.18, a basis of about $2.79 \%$ D. Dated. Nov. 1 , 1936 and due Nov. 1 as follows.
$\$ 1.500$ from 1938 to 1957 , incl. and $\$ 2,000$ from 1958 to 1962 , incl. A bid of 100.55 for 2.90 s. was made by Rutter \& Co. of New York City.
GRAND ISLAND, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-The Town is making an offering of $\$ 76,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest water bonds. Sealed bids
will be received by Elsie E. Stamler, Town Clerk. until $2: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m . on Dec. 2 . The bonds will be dated Dec. 1,1936 , in denoms. of $\$ 1,000$ and mature on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1938 to 1941 incl. and $\$ 4,000$ from 1942 to
1957 incl. Principal and interest (J. $\&$ D.) payable in lawful money of the N. Y. Bidder to name one rate of interest on all of the bonds, expranda
 finance the cost of constructing a water supply system in a Water Disedrict
established by the Town Board on June 4, 1936 . The bonds are payable in the first instance from a levy upon the property in the water district but. if not paid from such levy, the Town is authorized and required by law to
levy on all its taxable property such ad valorem taxes as may be necessary levy on all its taxable property such ad valorem taxes as may be necessary
to pay both principal and interest on the issue without limitation as to rate or amount. A certified check for $\$ 1,520$, payable to the order of the Town, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of
Reed, Hoyt \& Washburn of New York City will be furnished the successful
bidder.

HEMPSTEAD, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y} .-A P P R O V E S$ BOND ISSUE-The Village Board roted on Nov. i9 to issued $\$ 377,000$ bonds to extend the sewer systam. The on rave will be carriied out s. a a PWA pron exam, with a total estimated
Tost of $\$ 685,454$. The bonds will be advertised for sale within 30 days. cost of $\$ 685,454$. The bonds will be advertised for sale wi
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-E. W. Selstrom, City Treasurer, will receive sealeg. bids until 2 p.m. on Nov. 27 , for the purchase
of $\$ 200,000$ coupon emergency relief bonds. Dated Dec. 1,1936 . Due $\$$ sut,000, each y yar from 1942 to 1946 , incl. Uns. Unimited tax bords, carrying NEW WINDSOR, N. Y. OFFERING OF QUASSAICK BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT BONDS-John W. EIdredge, Chairman of Boarc of Fife Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until Nov. 23 , for the purchase
or $\$ 3,700$ fire department bonds. Due as follows: $\$ 700$ from 1937 to 1940, $\$ 900$ in 1941
ONEIDA, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Walter C. Hubbard, City Clerk, will receive bids until 4 p. m. Dec. 1 , for the purchase at not tess than par refunding water bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest, in a multiple
 the Chase National Bank, in New York 1937 to 1946 , incl. dertificate check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the city rrom ine. Approving opinion. of Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of New York
requill be furnished by the city.

## Financial Statement

The assessed valuation of the property subject to the taxing power of the mentioned bonds is $\$ 1,534,876.28$ of which $\$ 1,2600000$ is water debt. The population of the city according to the 1930 Federal census was 10,558 . The bonded deblabove stated does not include the debt or any other sub-

 of said fiscal years was respectively, $\$ 366681.17$, $\$ 46,715.86$, and $\$ 42$,-
594.27 . The and 594.27. The amount of such taxes remaining uncollected as on the date of
this notice is respectively, $\$ 728.42, \$ 3,869,28$, and $\$ 6.648 .16$. The taxes of the fiseal year commencing $\$ 28$
$\$ 295,831.79$ has been collected.
OYSTER BAY, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Harry Tappen, Town Supervisor, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. mo De Dec. 1 for the purchase
of $\$ 5,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered Central Park Water District, Bethpage Extension bonds. Dated Nov. 15, 1936. Denom. rate of interest on all of the bonds, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ of
and
 payable to the order of the town, mustanc.ampany each proposal. The nished the successful bidder
 Total bonded debt (including presen
Population, 1930 census, 36,869 .

 uncollected on Nov. 17, 1936.
PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.- BOND OFFERING-An issue of $\$ 17,000$
refunding bonds will be offered for sale on Dec. 7 , according to report,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.-TAX RATE UP $\$ 1.54$-The City Council has adopted a budget of $\$ 29,557,128$ for 1937 , making the new tax rate $\$ 27.42$ SCHENECTADY COUNTY (P. O. Schenectady), N. Y.-RAISES calls for a tax rate of $\$ 6.673$, compared with the present rate of $\$ 5.476$. Rhat of the present year and includes a deficit item of $\$ 553,088$, which has accumulated over a period of years.
SUUFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Riverhead), N. Y.-SHELTER ISLAND announced government approvai of the county's request for permission to construced aovernment approval of the countye arross shelter Is Isand Sound froust for permission to to
Island, to North Herry, Shelter
$1 / 2 \%$ certificates of indebtedness has been sold to the First National WILMINGTON, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The 35,000 coupon or regisered public park and playground bonds offered on Nov. $17-\mathrm{V}$. 143 . p. 100.30 for 3 s, a basis of about $2.96 \%$. A. O. Allyy \& Oo of New York Due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1937 to 1953 ; and $\$ 1,000$ in 1954 .
WILNA (P. O. Carthage), N. Y.- BOND OFFERING-Emmett A. Martin, Town Cierk, will receive sealed bids untirest a. m. on Nov. 27 for
 to 1946 incl. Principal and interest (J \& D.) payable at the Carthage
 proposal. The approving opinion of Clay,
YONKERS, N. Y.-CITY MANAGER PLAN DEFEATED-At a
special election held on Nov. 19 the proposal to instal the Cite Manager
form of government in the city was defeated, 17,678 to 13,172 .

## NORTH CAROLINA

ALBEMARLE, N. C.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 154,000$ issue of coupon or

 1940 and 1941, and $\$ 5,000$ in 1942 and 1943 ; the remaining 110 . $\$ 2,000$, 1940 and 1941, and $\$ 5,000$ in 1942 and 1943 , the remaining $\$ 140,000$ as
$31 / 2$, maturing on Nov. $1: \$ 5,000,1944$ to 1947 , and $\$ 15,000,1948$ to 1955 .
CORNELIUS, N. C.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 22,000$ issue of coupon water works bonds offered for sale on Nov. $16-$ V. 143 , p. 3190 - was purchased
by the Union National Bank, of Charlote, as 4s at par. Dated Nov. 1936. Due $\$ 1,000$ from May 1,1939 to 1960 incl. No other bid was received.
GREENSBORO, N. Caro.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 6,450,000$ issue of coupon refunding bonds offered on Nov. $16-\mathrm{V}$. $143, \mathrm{p} .3035$ - was awarded Parsons \& Co, New York; Blyth \& Co., New York; Stranahan, Harris \& Oo. New York; the Wachovia Bank \& Trust Co.. Winston-Salemi, Reernolds
 Securities Corp., Nashville; Bacon, Stevenson \& Co. New York; Kquircabofer oro, and McAlester, Smith \& Pate, Greenville. The successfur' Grid was

 GREENSBORO, N. C.-BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with
as 4 s at par, reported in these columns recently- $V$. 143, p. $3035-$ it is
now stated by the City Treasurer that the bonds mature on Nov 1 as
 It is also reported by the City Treasurer thatt the $\$ 70$, ,OOO, water and sewer There were only t wo bitids for the bonds, but they were both submitted by by comprehensive syndicates.
Second high bid was sub
Who offered par for the $1940-50$ maturities as 43 headed by Lehman Bros. as $41 / 2$ and the $1056-62$ maturities as $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. This bid gave a net interest cost
basis of 4.04966 the Atone \& Webstater mand Blodget: Estabrook were: Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Phelps, Fenn \& Co.; Cassatt \& Co.; Eldredge \& Co.; Lobdell \& Co.; E. H.

 Cummins.
BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-The succeful bidders re-offered the sold. The issues comprise $\$ 350,000$ of $41 / 2 \%$ bonds due Jan. 1,1940 through
1944
 $192 \%$ bonds, due January 1 , 1957 through 1962 , priced from 99 or the the
for gene maturities to 98 for the $19611-62$ maturities. These bonds, issued
fofunding purposes will constite or general refunding purposes, will constitute, in the opinion of counsel,
valic and binding obligations of the City of Greensboro, payable as to both principal and interest rrom ad valorem taxes which may be levied on all of
the taxable property therein without limitation sa to rate or a mount HENDERSON COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Hendersonville), N. C.-BOND
 chase of $\$ 3.500$ school funding and $\$ 16,377.50$ funding bonds. Denom.
$\$ 500$, except one for $\$ 377.50$ Dated July 1, 1936. Principal and semiannual interest (Feb. 1 and Aug. 1) payable in New York. Due Aug. . rate of interest, in a multiple of $14 \%$ but not to exceed $6 \%$, for all the bonds. Approving opinion of Stores, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston wiil
befurnished by the county. The Local Government Commission issued the following statement concerning the county's refinancing program: Henderson County has been in default in payment of principal and in terest of its bonds for several years. In order to restore the county to a curmature, a plan an enable it to resume payment of its obligations as they In May, 1936, $\$ 160,000$ funding bonds of the county were sold and the proceeds have been applied to payment of defaulted interest. in accord-
 consummation of the refinancing plan. It is expected that soon after the above bonds are sold and delivered, the plan will be declared operative. is assigning proceeds of a principal of the bonds now offered, the county by which the latter agrees to pay the county $\$ 19,877.50$ at the time the above bonds fall due. The bonds will contain a recital to this effect. The County will pay interest
tax collected for that purpose.
MECKLENBURG COUNTY (P. O Charlotte), N. C.-BOND the effect that bids would be received until a rec. 15 for corrent recently to S1,073,000 of the $\$ 1,169,000$ school bonds voted at the general election or
V . $14, \mathrm{p}, 3191$-it st state
it Government Commission, that he has received no official request for the sale of such bonds on that date.
MONROE, N. C.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of an

 of $1 /$ of $1 \%$. No bid may name more than two rates, and each bid must
specify the amount of bonds of each rate. The lowest interest cost to the city will determine the award of the bonds. Deli very at place of purchaser's
choice. Bids must be on a form to be furnished by the above Secretary. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money in New York City . The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt \& Washburn, of New York, will be furnished. A
certified check for $\$ 3,400$, payable to the State Treasurer, must accompany
NORTH CAROLINA, State of-ISSUANCE OF UNIVERSITY BONDS APPROVED-The Council of State is said to have approved the
early issuance of $\$ 221$. , Too in revenue bonds by the University of North
Carolina to aid in financing the building of a do Carolina to aid in financing the building of a dormitory and gymnasium. The Puolic wairks Ad have been pledged by other sources for the work. The
$\$ 125.000$ is soid
date STATESVILLE, N. C.-NOTE OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
until 9 a. m. on Nov. 21 , by W. E. Easterling. Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of a
$\$ 15,000$ issue of revenue anticipation notes. Dated Nov. 21, 1936. Due on May 21 , 1937, without option of prior payment. There will be no
auction. This issue is contained in one single note for $\$ 15.000$. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$. The note will be awarded at the lowest interest
rate for which a bid of par and accrued interest is made. Prin. and int payable at such place as may suit purchaser if specified at the time bid is made. Interest payable at maturity. A certified ciececk for $\$ 75$,
mayabe to the state Treasurer, must accompany, the bid. Delivery payabie to the State Treasurer, must accompany, the bid. Delivery on
Nov. 23, at place of purchaser's choice.
UNION COUNTY (P. O. Monrot) N. C.- NOTE SALE-It is reported were purchased on Nov. 16 by the wachovia Bank \& Trust Co. of Winstonwere purchased on Nov. 16 by the Wachovia
Salem, at $1 / 1 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 1.11$.

## NORTH DAKOTA

McHENRY COUNTY (P. O. Towner) N. Dak.-MATURITY-It is now reported by the County Auditor that the $\$ 40,000$ certificates of indebtedness purchased by the Pioneeri state Bank of Towner, at $6 \%$, as
noted here recently-V. 143 , . 3191 -will run for one year from Nov.' 15 ,
OXFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13, Rolette County, N. Dak. at the County Auditor's office in Rolla until 2 p . m. Nov. 27 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 3,000$ certificates of indebtedness, which are to bear payable annually. Due Nov. 27, 1938. $\$$ Certified check for $5 \%$ of amount of

PILLSBURY, N. Dak.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 3.000$ issue of lighting to the Security State Bank of Honnaford, as $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, according to the Village

## OHIO

ALLEN TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Willis-
 price of par for 4 s . Dated Oct.
and $\$ 500,1939$ to 1943 , incl.
ARLINGTON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-L. Morrison, Village Clerk,
will receive bids until noon Dec. 7 , for the purchase at not less than par of

## OHIO MUNICIPALS

MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO.<br>\section*{700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND}

CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

$\$ 6,8605 \%$ coupon water main assessment bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ except March 1 and Sept. 1) payable at the Farmers \& Merchants Bank, Arlington. Due $\$ 860$ Sopt. 1,1939 and $\$ 1,000,1940$ to 1945 .
BARBERTON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-W. L. Carson, City Auditor, will receive bids until 5 p . m. Dec. 2 for the purchase of $\$ 231,0004 \%$ coupon first mortgase sewer revenue bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. ' 1936 . orn
or at the National Oinnu Bank in New York. Due $\$ 5,000$ each six months
from March 1,1938 to March 1, 1942; and $\$ 6,000$ each six months from Sopt. A, 1942 to sept. 1,1957 . Certified check for $2 \%$, payable to the
City autior, required.

BEDFORD, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 136.000$ general obligation sewage disposa works bonds offered on Nov. $16-\mathrm{V}$. 143 , p. 2890 -were
awarded to Grau \& Oo.. Inc. of Cincinnati, as 53 s. of \$137.7, equal to 000.101, a basis of about 5.74\%. Wi, Wimann, Holzman
 BRIDGEPORT, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Alvin H. Long, Village
 payable March 1 and Sept. 1. Due \$700 each six months from March 1 ,
1939 to Sept. 1, 1945 , incl. Certified check for $1 \%$ of amount of bid, required.
CLEVELAND, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-G. A. Gesell, Director of Finance, will receive bids untill no
$4 \%$
coupon, registerable, bonds:
$\$ 250,000$ general sewer bonds. Due $\$ 10,000$ yearly on oct. 1 from 1938 100,000 city city portion paving and sewer bonds. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: 60,000 $\$ 9,000,1938$ tuan
Cuyahoga River improvement bonds. Due on Oct. 1 as follows:
$\$ 2,000,1938$ to 1952 , and $\$ 3,000,1953$ to 1962 .
 Oervified check for 2\% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Citis or COleveland, a copy of whose opinion may be obtained by the purchasers or Cleveland, a copy of whose opinion may be obtained by the purchasers
at their own expense. Bids must be made on forms obtained from the
Director of Finance. Delivery of bonds to be made on or before Dec. 31 .
FRANKLIN COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Columbus), Ohio-BOND SALE-It is reported that the $\$ 204,000$ emergency poor reief bonds authorized by the
voters on Nov. 3 , and for which bids had been called for Dec 9 have been voters on Nov. 3 , and for which bids had been called for Dec. 9 , hav
sold to the County Sinking Fund Trustees at a price of par for $23 / \mathrm{s}$.
FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ohio- BOND OFFERINGreceive sealed bids until 10 a. . . (Eastern Standard Time) on Dec. 9 for the

 raction must be expressed in a multiple of $1_{1}$ of $1 \%$. Principal and semicomplete transcrint of proceedings sincident too they issuance ise of the of bondse. will be furnished the successiul bidder, whose offer may be conditioned upon
approval of said proceedings by attorneys of his own selection. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Bortified
tor or County Oommissioners, must accompany each proposal. Bonds will be
delivered free of charge to any bank designated in Columbus, delivery delivered free of charge to any bank designate,
elsewhere to be made at the purchaser's expense.
JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. ${ }^{\text {º }}$. Steubenville), Ohio-BOND OFFER-
ING- Sealed bids addressed to Stella Campbell White, Clerk of the Board of County Sealod bids addressed to Stella Campbell White, Clerk of the Board of
of $\$ 164$ Comisioners, will be received until noon Dec. 18 for the purchase of $\$ 164,0006 \%$ poor relief bonds. Dated June $1,1936.10$ Due March 1 as
follows: $\$ 18,000,1937 ; \$ 17,000,1938 ; \$ 18,000,1939 ; \$ 20,000$, 1940 ;
$\$ 21,000,1941 ; \$ 22,000,1942 ; \$ 23,000$ in 1943 and $\$ 25,000$ in 1944 . Bidder may name an interest rate other than $6 \%$, although fractions must be expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of 1 . Principal and semi-annual interest for all or part of the issue and must be accompanied by a certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Board of County Commissioners.
MANSFIELD, Ohi o-BIDS REJECTED-The bids received for the
$\$ 13,1506 \%$ street and sewer assessment bonds offered on Nov $13-\mathrm{V}, 143$ $\$ 1,1506 \%$ street and sewer assessment bonds offered on Nov. $13-$ V. 143 ,
p. 2723 were rejected. Dated Oct. 1,1966 . Due as follows: $\$ 1,700$,
April 1 and Oct. 1 in 1937, 1938 and 1939; $\$ 800$, April 1 and Oct. 1,1940 ; April 1 and Oct. 1 in 1937, 1938 and
$\$ 800$ A pril 1 and $\$ 550$, Oct. 11941 .
MARTINS FERRY, Ohio-PLANS FREE SERVICE IN VIEW OF service for all customers of the municipally-owned electric light power plant plant's surplus is piling up despite a reduction in rates, the Mayor said the dividend was "inevitable." On the basis of monthly receipts of about
$\$ 12,000$, the savings to users of the service would be in excess of $\$ 30,000$. MARTINS FERRY, Ohio-BOND SALE-Sinking funds have been used to purchase $\$ 13,0004 \%$ fire apparatus bonds. Dated Oct. $1,1936 \mathrm{D}$
Denom. $\$ 1,300$. Due $\$ 1,300$ on Oct. 1 from 1938 to 1947 incl. Principal and interest (A. \& O.) payable at the City Treasurer's office.
POWHATAN POINT, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ special assessment street improvement bonds offered on Nov. $16-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .2891-12$
were a warded to Saunders, Stiver \& Co. of Cleveland on a bid of 100.57 for $41 / \mathrm{s}$, a basis of about $4.07 \%$. The First National Bank of Powhatan, the only other bidder, offered par for $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
yearly on Oct. 1 from 1938 to 1941 .
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio-TO RECONSIDER EXTRA LEVY-It is
Expected that the proposed special three-mill levy, which is designed to raise $\$ 240,000$ a year for three years and was defeated at the general election on Nov. 3, will again be submitted to the voters at a special election in to obtain the cooperation of teachers in anticipation that the extra levy
will be approved at the scheduled election. The school board, it is said, will be approved at the scheduled election. The school board, it is said,
owes the teachers $\$ 66,000$ in salaries for October. State officials, according to report, discouraged proposals to refund $\$ 82,000$ bonds maturing this
year and to issue bonds against $\$ 112,000$ in anticipated delinquent tax year and t
STARK COUNTY (P. O. Canton), Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Hilda Schrantz, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive bids are to bear interest at no more than $6 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. 1 . 1936. Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1 and Nov. 1) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due $\$ 17,000$ yearly on Nov. 1 from 1938 to 1947 , incl. Certified check for $\$ 3,000$, payable to the Board of County Delivery to be made in Canton.
TOLEDO, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 3,237,000$ coupon refunding composed of Stranahan, Harris \& Co.; Ryan, Sutherland \& Co.; Braun,
\& Co. and Otis \& Co., all of Cleveland; Prudden \& Co., Toledo; Provident Savings Bank \& Trust' Oo. and Weil, Roth \& Irving Co., both of Cincinnati; Cincinnati. The group paid a price of 100.37 for 212 s . The bonds are $\$ 1 ; 243,000$ series A bonds. Due Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 103,000$ from 1938 $1,116,000$ to series $\mathbf{C}$ incl. and $\$ 104,000$ from 1943 to 1949 , incl.

在 15 as follows: $\$ 56,000$ from 1938 to 1947 incl. and $\$ 57,000$ in 1948 and 1949 . 000 series bonds Due $\$ 17,000$ on Dec. 15 from 1938 to 1949 , incl.. Series A bonds are payable from taxes outside the 10 -mill limitation,
and the other three issues from taxes inside that limit.
TOLEDO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-May P P noon Dec. 5 for the purchase of $\$ 550,0003 \%$ coupon, registerable, school
nool building bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Oct. 1,1936 Principal and
semi-annual interest (April 1 and Oct. 1) payable at The Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., in New York. Due \$22,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1938 to 1962 incl. Bonds are general obligations of the district, payable from unlimited taxes. Cert. check for $1 \%$ of amount of bid, payable to the Clerk-Treasurer, whose opinion may be obtained by the purchasers at their own expense. Bonds will be printed by the Board of Education.
WEBSTER TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Wood County, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-J. D. Philo, Clerk of the Board of han par of will recell Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Nov. 1, 1936. Interest payable March 11 and Sept. 1. Due $\$ 1,000$ each six months from March 1 , 1937 to Sopt. 1,1947 ,
nct. Certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the District, required.


## OKLAHOMA

 offered for sale on Nov.
Canfield, of Ollahoma City, as follows:
$\$ 5,000$ as $43 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing $\$ 1,000$ from 1939 to $1943 ; \$ 5,000$ as $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing $\$ 1,000$ from 1944 to 1948 , and The above bonds were sold for a premium of $\$ 6.25$, equal to 100.04, a
KAY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 42 (P. O. Nardin), Okla. V. 143, p. 3192-were awarded to the J. E. Piersol Bond Co. of Oklahoma City. The successful bid was for $\$ 2,00021 / 2 \%$ bonds and $\$ 6,2503 \%$ bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly, beginning there year
OKLAHOMA, State of-STATEMENT ON FINANCIAL CONDITION reasury notes will be redeemed, state's bonded indebtedness will be $\$ 11,884,531$ compared to $\$ 18,700,446$ as of December, 1935 . Note payment
will be made from $40 \%$ gasoline tax diversion fund to refinance general nevenue dericit, which originally was $\$ 13,000,000$. Mr. Bolen cited increase
n income from all sources, which in $1933-34$ fiscal year was $\$ 26,401,176$ and in 1935-36 year, $\$ 44,303,805$. as of Dec. 31 next is estimated at $\$ 3,500,000$. Department, deficit, which as of Oct. 31 was $\$ 1,206,260$.
OKLAHOMA, State of-NOTE CALL-Hubert L, Bolen, State 1,470 , and from 1,801 to 2,335 , are being called for payment at the $\mathbf{~ S t a t e}$ Treasurer's office or at the Manufacturers Trust Co. in New York City, Issued in 1933 . Interest shall cease on date called.
ind accrued interest. (This report supplements the call notice given in these columns recently
 STERLING SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sterling), Okla.-BOND Nov. 18-V.143, p. 3192 - Was awarded to the Taylor-Stuart Co. of 1941 to 1952 inclusive

# Oregon Municipals CAMP \& CO., INC. <br> Porter Building, Portland, Oregon 

## OREGON

BANDON, Ore.-BOND ISSUANCE CONTEMPLATED-The City EUCE, Ore
EUGENE, Ore- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on Nov. 25, by C. M. Bryan, City Recorder, for the purchas of
an issue of $\$ 1,135.90$ improvement, series AK bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable $M$. \& N. Dated Nov, 25,1936 . Due in 10 years,
optional on any coupon paying period on or after one year from date.
JOSEPHINE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 32 (P. O. Grants Pass), Ore--WARRANT SALE-The $\$ 1,1854 \%$ warrants offered on Nov. $5-\mathrm{V} .143,1 \mathrm{p} .2891$-Were disposed
1940,1941 and 1942 ; and $\$ 285$ in 1943 .
LANE COUNTY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 ffered on Nov $16-V, 143, p$ B192- were awarded $\$ 40,000$ school bond Co. of Portland at par; $\$ 22,000$ bonds maturing from 1939 to 1945 to bear nterest at $21 / 2 \%$ and $\$ 18,000$ running from 1946 to 1950 at $214 \%$. Blyth
$\&$ Co. of San Francisco offered a premium of $\$ 100.54$ for $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. Dated Dec. i, 1936. Due on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$, 1939 to $1943 ; \$ 3,500$, IINN COUNTY SCHOOI DIST
LINN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 55 (P. O. Sweet Home) bearing warrants offered for sale on Nov. 2 -V. 143 , p. 3036-was purchased Y Tripp \& McCleary, of Portland. Due in from one to 10 years.
OREGON, State of - BONDED DEBT REDUCED $\$ 14,500,000$ SINCE 1928-Oregon's bonded debt, which reached its peak of $\$ 63,608,110$ in The State's bonded debt now totals $\$ 49,108,110$, of which $\$ 47,000,000$

II am happy at the excellent financial showing being made in this State," Governor Martin said. We are riding, high, wide and handsome economi-

## CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

## 3 $1 / 4 \%$ Bonds due July 1, 1986/56

Price: 108.321 \& Interest to Net $\mathbf{2 . 7 0 \%}$

## Moncure Biddle \& Co. <br> 1220 Locust street Philadelphia

## PENNSYLVANIA

BROWNSVILLE, Pa.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 30,000$ funding bonds was sold recently to singer. Deane
GUCKINGHAM TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Forest Grove), Pa.-BOND $S A L E-T h e ~ \$ 28,000$ coupon, registerabie as to
principal only, funding and improvement bonds offered on Nov. $16-\mathrm{V} .143$, ${ }^{p}$. 2724 -were awarded to W H. Newbold's Son \& Co of Philadel hia a 2/2s. at a price of 102.70 a basis of about $2.27 \%$. Dated Nov. 1, 1936 and
due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 5.000$ in 1941 and $1946 ; \$ 8,000$ in 1951 and $\$ 10,000$ in 1956 .
CLARION, Pa.- BOND OFFERING-W. B. Edwards, Borough Secretary. will receive sealed bids untii 8 p . m . on D Dec. 1.
$\$ 15,000$ storm sewer and street improvement bonds.
HOMESTEAD, Pa-BOND OFFERING-ALbert P. Wasill, Borough refunding and $\$ 60,000$ funding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Dec. 1 1936. Interest payable June 1 and Dec. 1 . Due $\$ 5.000$ yearly on Dec. it
from 1937 to 1966 except for 1955, when $\$ 8,000$ bonds will mature. Bidders from 1937 to 1966 , except for 1955 , when $\$ 8,000$ bonds will mature. Bidders
are to name rate of interest, not to exceed $31 / 2 \%$. Cert. check for $\$ 3,000$, are to nam
required.
HAORSHAM TOWNSHIP (P. O. Horsham), Pa.-BOND SALE DE\&ilCo. of Philadelphia brought a premium of $\$ 52.50$, Waking a price equivalent of 100.31, a basis of about $2.46 \%$. Due $\$ 7,000$ Nov. 1, 1941 and
LOWER MERION TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ardmore) Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 125,000$ coupon school bonds offered on New York as 2 s, at a a price of 101.778 a a basis of about $1.84 \%$. Dated
Nov. 15,1936 and due $\$ 5,000$ on Nov. 15 from 1937 to 1961 incl. LYKENS, Pa.-BOND SALE- Fhe $\$ 18,000$ coupon municipal building were awarded to E . H. Rollins 8 Sons of Philadelphia as 3 s at par, plus
a premium of $\$ 18$, equal to 100.10 , a basis of about $2.99 \%$ The Capitol Bank \& Trust Co of Harrisurg orf ofered a premium of 89.51 .40 for $41 / \mathrm{s}$.
Dated Nov. 15, 1936. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on Nov. 15 from 1939 to 1956 incl. NICHOLSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE received on June 22 has since been sold to Singer, Deane \& Scribner, Inc. of Pittsburgh as 44, sat par plus a premium or $\$ 128.25$, equal to 101.282 ,
a basis of about 4.09\%. Dated Oct. 1,1936 and due $\$ 1,000$ on Oct. 1 RTHUMBERLAND
NORTHUMBERLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa-BOND SALEwas awarded to Glover \& MacGregor, Inc., of Pittsburgh as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ at par
 Dated Dec. 1, 1936 and due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1939$ and 1940 .
$\$ 2.000 .1941$ and 1924 , $\$ 3,000$ rom 1943 to 1999, incl., and $\$ 4,000$ from
1950 to 1954, incl. Other bids were as follows:
 SAYRE, Pa.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 55,000$ 3\% refunding bonds
has been sold to E . H. Rollins \& Sons of Pbiladel phia at a price of 101.56 . SHARPSBURG, Pa--BOND OFFERING-Henry J. Hohman, Borough
 of $\$ 100,000$ not to exceed $31 / 2$ interest coupon bonds. Dated Oct. 1,1936 . 19 . sequent interest date. Bidder to name ona rate of interest on all of the
bonds, expressed in multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Interest payable $A$. \& 0 . The bonds, expressed in a multiple of 14 of $1 \%$. Interest payable A. \& $O$. The
bonds will is issued subject to approval of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for $\$ 2,000$, payable to the order of the
Int Burgwin, Scully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful

SPRING GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 30,0003 \%$ gymnasium-auditorium bonds orfered on Nov. $13-$. 14037 -was awarded to the Spring Grove National Bank of Spring Grove at par plus a premium, of $\$ 2,251.87$, equal to 107.506 . a basis of
about $2.33 \%$ Dated Dec. 1, 1936, and due $\$ 2,000$ on Dec. 1 from 1942 to 1956, inclusive.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MANILA, P. I.- BOND PAYMENT REPORT-The War Department standing in the hands of the public will be paid when they mature on Jan. 2, 1937 nder authority contained in the Philippine Commission Act of 1905,
Und payable quarterly, were issued and were redeemable Jan. 2, 1917, and are


## RHODE ISLAND

RHODE ISLAND (State of -BOND SALE-The $\$ 2,500,000$ coupon or registere
$\$ 1,500,0003 \%$ public works loan of 1935 bonds sod to an account com-

 $1,000,000$ fourth unemployment relief loan bonds sold to the Industrial Trust Co. of Providence as 1 s at a price of par. Dated Sept. 16 ,
1935 , and due $\$ 500,000$ on Sept. 15 in 1942 and 1943 . Second high bid for the $\$ 1,500,000$ issue, an offer of 114.45, was made by an account composed of the National City Bank; Harris Trust \& Savings
Bank, Chicago; Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.; L. F. Rothschild \&



RHODE ISLAND (State of -NEW ISSUE OFFERING-Offering is being made of a new issue of $\$ 1,500,000$ State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations $3 \%$, bonds dated Dec. 2, 1935 , by a group composed of
Edward B. Smith \& Co, Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc.; Kidder, Peabody \& Bodell \&o Co. The bonds mature Dec. 1.1952 to 1961 and are priced to

These bonds, to be issued for public works loan purposes, in the opinion of the Attorney General of the State of Rhode Island, will be general obligations of the State for the payment of which the full faith, credit and taxing power of the State are pledged. The bonds are legal investment, in the
opinion of the bankers, for paving banks and trust funds in New York, Massachusetts. Connecticut and Rhode Issand and art int all present Federal income taxes and tax free in Rhode Island.

MARKETS APPRAISALS INFORMATION NORTH CAROLINA STATE
KIRCHOFER \& ARNOLD
RALEIGH, N. O. A T. T. TELETYPE RLGH 80

## SOUTH CAROLINA

DILLON, S. C. BOND SALE-The $\$ 90,000$ issue of $41 / 4 \%$ semi-ann. refu $4.43 \%$. Dated Dec. 1 , 1936 . Dharleston, at a pue from Dec. 1,1937 to 1956 , inclusive. BOND CALL-O. J. Hayes, Town Clirk, states that the following $5 \%$
bonds, aggregating $\$ \mathbf{y} 0,000$, are being called for payment on Dec. 1, on which date interest shall cease
$\$ 37,000$ water works bonds. Dated June 1, 1912. Due on June 1, 1952.
38,000 sewerage bonds. Dated June 1, 1912 Due on June 1, 1952. 15,000 electric light bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1910. Due on Dece. 1, 1950. The water works and sewerage bonds shall be presented for redemption
at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., New York City, and the electric at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co, New York City, and
light bonds at the City National Bank $\&$ ' Trust Co., Chicago.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

BONESTEEL, S. Dak.-BONDS NOT SOLD-We are informed by the
City Treasurer that the $\$ 7,500$ issue of refunding bonds offered on Nov. 10 City Treasurer that the $\$ 7,500$ issue of refunding
$-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .3037$-was not sold up to Nov. 14.
$\underset{\text { OFFERING POSTPO MIX COUNTY (P. O. Lake Andes), S. Dak. }}{\text { CHOND }}$ columns recently, that a $\$ 30,000$ issue of $4 \%$ refunding bon given in thes
 County Auditor, that
week in April 1937 .
CORSICA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Corsica) ND TO BE SOLD-It is reported by the District Clerk that loan of $\$ 8,000$ and a grant of $\$ 6,300$, to be used for a gymmasium and
auditorium, has been approved by the Public Works Administration. This 1953 incl. 1 REGENT, S. Dak. - BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the VHlage Clerk that the e $55,1005 \%$ semi-ann. water bonds offered for sale without success
On July 20 , were purchased on Nov. 2 by the Bank of North Dakota, of
Bismarct. Bismarck.

## TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn--BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 11 a . M. on Dec. 1 . Dy $\mathrm{F} . \mathrm{K}$. Rosamond, City Auditor, for
the purchase of an issue of $\$ 121,000 ~$ Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Dated Dec. 1. 1936. Due $\$ 10.000$ orem 1933 to 1947 and
$\$ 11,00$ in 1948. Princ. and int. (J. \& D.) payable in New York. Legality to be approved by Caldwell \& Raymond, of New York. A certified check for $2 \%$ must
in city-county hospital bonds ecity is said to have agreed to issue $\$ 200,000$ The Hamilton County Court on Nov. 7 is reported to have agreed to
issue $\$ 400,000$ in bonds, representing its part of the project. issue $\$ 400.000$ in bonds, representing its part of the project
COOKEVILLE, Tenn.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by J. E. Owen, City Clerk, that he will receive bids untill 1 . M. On Nov. 24 for the pur not to exceed $6 \%$, payable A. \& O . Denom. 81,000 . Due $\$ 4,000$ from
April 1, 1937 to 1957 , incl. These bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.
HAAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Chattanooga) Tenn.- BONDS AU-THORIZED-The County Court on Nov. 7 is said to to have agreed to issue
$\$ 400,000$ in city-county hospital bonds. (The City of Chattanooga is said to have agreed to issue $\$ 200,000$ in bonds as its share in the cost.)
POLK COUNTY (P. O. Benton), Tenn-PWA LOAN ACCEPTED-It is stated by H. 1 . loan of $\$ 60,000$ from the Pe Ao for court house construction, has been ac dated March 1, 1936. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 3.000$ from March 1,1937
to 1956 , incl.
Principal and interest ( M . S .) payable at the Chemical to 1956 , incl. Principal and interest
Bank \& Trust Co. in New York City. WILSON COUNTY (P. O. Lebanon), Tenn.-BONDS SOLD-The The
 by the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago
Co. of Nashville as 234 s , at par according to report.
WINCHESTER, Tenn.- BONDS VOTED-The citizens have voted their app.
building.

## TEXAS

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas-BOND ELECTION-It is reported that

 improvement bonds.
DALLAS COUNTY (P. O. Dallas), Tex.-REPORT ON BOND RE-FUNDING-County Judge Ribert ogden reports that the refunding of
nearly $\$ 500,000$ Dallas County bonds has been completed. Dallas County road and bridge bonds totaling $\$ 240,000$, originally scheduled to mature at an interest rate of $3 \%$, have been refunded at $23 \%$, a net saving of
$\$ 6,000$, Judge Ogden explained. \$6,000, Judge Ogden explained.
The largest item refunded was $\$ 230,000$ Bois d'Arc Island Levee Improvement District bonds, prorcatased at 3 centrs on the principal by the recouced from 6 to $4 \%$. Leo R. R. Tresp, attorney for the district, said. The The
district lies eight miles from Dallas, northeast of the Trinity River district lies eight miles from D
extends into Kaufman County.
ELDORADO, Texas-BOND ELECTION HELD YLLEGAL- It is itated nyicipal water and sewer system bonds were vuly 28 , at which in been declared illegal. No new election has been called as yet on the matter HUNTSVILLE, Texa-BOND CALL-F. E. Webster, City Treasurer, states that the following sio Nonational Bank, on Dec. 15, on which date
payment at tne Huntsvile Nater interest shall cease: $\$ 22,500$ sewer bonds, dated July 1, 1916. Numbered from 1 to 45 7,500 street improvement bonds, dated July 1, 1916. Numbered from 7,500 street paving of 1920 bonds, dated July 1, 1920. Numbered from 5.000 sewer op 1920 bonds, dated July 1,1920 . Numbered from 1 to 10.
The above bonds were scheduled to maturein 40 years, optional in 10 years.

HUTCHINSON COUNTY (P. O. Stinnett), Tex. - BONDS VOTEDAt the recent general election the
$\$ 65,000$ hospital construction bonds.
PORT ARTHUR, Texas-BOND CALL-It is stated by A. F. Hine, City Clerk, that the city is calling for redemption on Jan. 20 , $1937,5 \%$
water works, series No. 1 bonds, numbered 25 to 33,35 to 40 , and 45 to 54 in accordance with the provisions of such bonds. by giving written notice of its intention to redeem the same at the place of payyment at least 60 days before the date fixed for such redemption. Dated July $1,1912$. Said bonds
will be paid when presented to the National City Bank in New York City. POTTER COUNTY (P. O. Amarillo), Tex.-BOND REFUNDING AUTHORNZED The County Commissioners are said to have authorized
the refunding of $\$ 276 ; 000$ in courthouse bonds an from $3 \%$ to $41 / \%$. It is stated that these bonds now bear $5 \%$ interest
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.-BONDS VOTED AND DEFEATED-It is reported that at the election held on Nov. 12, noted in these columns re cently-V. ${ }^{143, p \text {. }}$. 2726 -the voters approved the issuance of $\$ 325,000$ of
the various civic improvement bonds but rejected proposals calling for the issuance of $\$ 125,000$ in bonds.
TE XAS, State of -REPORT ON INCREASE IN GENERAL FUND making provision for relieving the large ad revenue fund of the State Treasury. Treasurer Charley Lockhart has
announced that during October the dificit increased more than $\$ 2,000,000$ bringing the total to $\$ 12,156,522$ on Nov. 5 . He has issued a call for payment of all general revenue warrants issued stato highway investment fund Confederate pension warrantsis including the September, 1935 issue provided
they are supported by affidavit they have not been discounted. It called they are supported by affidarit they have not been discounted. It called or payment of all Confederate pension warrants through the
i 934 , issue rehardless of whether they had been discounted.
TEXAS, State of-WARRANT OFFERING-It is reported that the State Board of Control offered for sale on Nol. 19, a biock of $\$ 3,000,000$
deficiency warrants to take care of financing old-age pension payments.

## \$75,000 <br> ALBEMARLE COUNTY, Va. Road 5s Due Jan. 1947-48@2.40\% basis \& int. <br> F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY <br> Richmond, Va. A. T. T. Tol. Rich. Va. 83 <br> VIRGINIA

ROANOKE, Va.-BOND ELECTION-An ordinance was passed recently by the City Council, calling for an election on Dec. 26 ,
SOUTH HILL, Va.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 51,0002 \%$ refunding bonds of South Hill and Miller \& Patterson of Richmond as $31 / 2$ s, at par, plus a premium of $\$ 1,555.50$, equal to 103.05 , a basis or a bout Erenume, Inc., of Richmond, was. second high, bidding
Nov.1, 1936. Due Nov. 1, 1966; callable Nov.1, 1956 .
WAVERLY, Va.-BOND OFFERING Soaled bids will be received $\$ 50,000$ issue of $3 \%$ general sewerage bonds. Dated Jan. 1,1937 . Due $\$ 2,000$ from Jan. 1,1939 to 1963 , subject to option of the Town Council to call for redemption, any or all bonds outstanding on and after Jan. 1, 1950,
by payment of principal and interest on any interest payment date of such by payment of principal and interest on any
bonds reaeemed. Interest payable J. \& J.

## NORTHWESTERN MUNICIPALS <br> Washington - Oregon - Idaho - Montana

## Ferris \& Hardgrove

## SPOKANE SEATTLE PORTLAND

Teletype-SPO 176 Teletype-SEAT 191 Teletyp-PTLD ORE 160

## WASHINGTON

MEDICAL LAKE, Wash.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be Received utuil 8 p. m, on Dec. D, by Ruby Gray, Town Clerk, for the pur-
chase of a $\$ 10,000$ issue of water revenue bonds. Interest rate is not to chase of a $\$ 10,00$ issue or water revenue bonds. Interest rate is not to Deed
Dece $1,1996$. Due as
$\$ 500,1945$ to $1949 ; \$ 600,1950$ to 1953 , and $\$ 700,1954$ to 1956 . Prin. and int. payable in la money at the offce of the Town Treasurer. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the bid is required.
PORT OF BELLINGHAM ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Bellingham), Wash.-BONDS DECLARED INVALLD-At the general election on Nov. 3 the voters are said to have approved the issuance of \$75,000 in port development bonds election notices.
1 SEATTLE, Wash--BOND SALE-The three issues of municipal light and power bonds aggregating $\$ 5,500,000$, offered for sale on Nov. $10-$ composed of the Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Ballman \& Maine, of Chicago
 \& Co. of Cleveland; Hartley Rogers \& Co. of Los Angeles; Bacon, Stevenson $\&$ O. of New York; Corad , Bruce \& Co. of San Francisco; Bramhall \&
Stein; William P. Harper \& Son \& Co. of Seattle; Burr \& Co. of New. York, the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis; Cray, MCFAwn \& Co.; Crouse \&
Co., both of Detroit Jaxtheimer \& Co. of Portland; Murphey, Favre \& Co., both Richards \& \& Blum, both of Spokane, at a price of 95.50 , on the $\$ 3,011,000$ bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 615,000$ series LT-6, 1930 bonds, as $31 / 2$ s. Due from Dec. 15,1943 to 1958. $\$ 611,000$ series LTTL-6, 1930 bonds, as $31 / \mathrm{s}$. Due from Dec. 15 , 1943 to 1958 .
$1,896,000$ series LU-4, 1927 bonds, as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, also maturing from Dec. 15 ,
 The successful syndicate also took a six-months option on the remaining $2,499,000$ of series LR-1, 1933 bonds, as $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 95.50 . ffered the OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders refrom 1943 to 1946 priced to puield from $310 \%$ to 3 3 $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ bonds maturing from 1943 to. 1946 priced to yield from $3.10 \%$ to $3.40 \%$, while the bonds maturing from 1947 to 1958 are priced at from 100 to $991 / 2$. The $33 / 5 \%$
bonds are being sold on a basis to yield from 3.10 to $3.65 \%$, according to maturity.
YAKIMA, Wash.- BOND ELECTION-It is reported that an election
will be held on Dec. 5 in order to vote on the issuance of $\$ 900,000$ in light will be held, on Dec. 5 in order to vote on the issuance of $\$ 900,000$ in light

## WEST VIRGINIA

CABELL COUNTY (P. O. Huntington), W. Va.-BONDS DE-


## WISCONSIN

BLOOMER, Wis.-BOND AWARD DEFERRED-We are informed by F. C. Dutton, City. Clerk, that at the offering on Nov. 16 , of the $\$ 45,000$
these columns recently-v. 143 p. ${ }^{3194-\text { the bids were opened but }}$ accetance was held in abeyance for 30 days. Dated Nov. 5,1936 . Due acceptance was held in abe
from Feb. 1,1938 to 1950 .
CLINTONVILLE, Wis.- BOND SALE CONTEMPLATED-It is said plant bonds.
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY (P. O. Eau Claire), Wis.-BONDS AUTHOR-IZED-The County Board of Supervisors is said to have approved recently the issuance of $\$ 125,000$ in county court house, sanitorium and asylum
bonds, to be issued in connection with a Public Works Administration grant:
GREEN BAY, Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 140,000$ issue of Woelz School bonds offered for sale on Nov. $16-\mathrm{V}$. $143, \mathrm{p}, 3038$ - was arardoed to Halse, Stuart $\&$ Co. of Coticago, as $11 /$ ss, paying a premium of $\$ 385$, equal
to 100.275, and basis of about $1.45 \%$. Dated Nov. 15,1936 . Due from to 100.275 , a basis of a
Nov. 15,1938 to 1943 .


ENOSHA, Wis.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
until 2 p. m. on Dec. 4 , by A. E. Axtell, Director of Finance, for the puruntile 2 p. m. on Dec. 4, by A. E. Axtell, Director of Finance, for the pur$\$ 7,500$ grade separation, and $\$ 5,000$ school, series of 1930 bonds. Denom and int. (J. \& D) payable at the City Treasurer's office. Legality approved by Chapman \& Cutler of Cnicago. The bonds will not be sold for less than par. A certified cneck for $\$ 500$, payable to the city, must accompany the SAUK CITY, Wis. - BOND OFFERING-It is stated by the Village
Clerk that he will offer for sale at public auction on Nov. 24 , at $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} .$, a Clerk that he will offer for sale at public auction on Nov. 24 , at 2 p. m., a
$\$ 45,000$ issue of coupon or registered sanitary sewer bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4\%, payable M. \& S. Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Dated Dec. ${ }^{1}$, $\$ 6,000,1942$ to 1945 , and $\$ 5,000$ in 1946 and 1947 . Prin. and int. payable at the Farmers \& Citizens Bank, Sauk City. Interest rate to be stated in
multiples of $1 / 4, ~ o f ~$
$\%$
$\%$ and must be the same for all of the bonds. These bonds were approved by the voters at the election on Nov. 3. The bonds Chapter 67, Wisconsin Statutes, 1935, and a certified transcript of all proBids may be subject to an approving commercial opinion, the cost of which Bids may be subject to an approving commercial opinion, the cost of which
shall be borne by the bidder. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the bonds must
accompany the bid.

## Canadian Municipals

Information and Markets
BRAWLEY, CATHERS \& CO.
25 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO
ELGIN 6438

## CANADA

BERTHIERVILLE, Que.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 43,000$ bonds offered on Nov. $16-\mathrm{V}$. 143, p. $3194-$ Was a warded to Bruno Jeannotte,
Ltd., of Montreal as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 98.37 . other bids were as follows

EXETER, Ont.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 44,0004 \%$ improvement bonds offered on Nov. $16-\mathrm{V}$. 143 , p. 3194 were awarded to the Midland Se-
curities Corp. of London at a price of 105 . Due serially in from 1 to 30 years.
PAID-TUIERE SCHOOL CORPORATION, Que.-NOV 1 INTEREST PAID-Tne Quebec Municipal Con
interest coupons due Nov. 1,1936 .
MONTREAL WEST, Que.-TO ISSUE $\$ 220,000$ BONDS-It is announced that the town, one of the 11 solvent municipalities unde for bids on an offering of not more than $\$ 220,000$ bonds. Proceeds of the loan will be used to pay the town's share of the cost of the River st. Pierre trunk sewer and pumping plant authorized by the Quebec Public Service
Commission several years ago. Details of the bond issue are being arranged by the Metropolitan Commission.
PETERBORO, Ont.-TAX COLLECTIONS HIGHER-Tax collections in the first nine months of 1936 totaled $\$ 651,495$, an increase of $\$ 26,623$ in payments in the same period last year
ST. JOHN, N. B.-BOND SALE-W. C. Pitfield \& Co. of Toronto have
purchased an issue of $\$ 12,00031 / 2 \%$ improvement bonds, dated July 2 , purchased an issue of $\$ 1200031 / 2 \%$
SASKATCHEWAN (Province of)-ISSUES TREASURY NOTES IN解 notes and will treat in similar manner the loan of $\$ 1,000,000$ which matures early in Dccember. The money was borrowed by the Province to permit ayment of bond
SOREL, Que.-BOND SALE-Comptoir National De Placement, Ltd.,
of Quebec has purhcased an issue of $\$ 232,8004 \%$ improvement bonds at of Quebec has purhcased an issue of $\$ 232,8004 \%$ improvement bonds at
a price of 98.58 . Dated June 1, 1936, and due serially on Dec. 1 from 1937 to 1945, incl.
TISDALE TOWNSHIP (P. O. South Porcupine), Ont- - BOND SALE-The $\$ 150,000$ pumping station, disposal plant and related purposes bonds offfred on Oct. $26-\mathrm{V}$. $143, \mathrm{p}$. 2566 - were awarded to a syndicate
composed of W Weod Young Weir $\&$. Cochran, Murray \& Co.; Dyment, Anderson \& Co. and Draper, Dobie \& Co, all of Toronto, as ss. Due in approximately equal annual instalments both principal and in
VICTORIAVILLE, Que--
bonds offered on Nov. 16 -
143, p
SALE-The
$3194-$ were awarded to
Sthe City bonds offered on Nov. 16-V. 143, p. 3194-were awarded to the City
Treasurer at a price of par. Dated Oct. 1,1936 . and due serially on Oct. 1 from 1937 to 1956, incl. Other bids were as follows:
 Societe Financiere, Inc -
Banque Canadienne
ucien Cote, Inc --.........
Dominion Securities
Ernest Savard, Ltd- Jeannotte, Ltd


[^0]:    Published Every Saturday Morning by the William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City Herbert D. Seibert, Chairman of the Board and Editor' William Jana Seibert. President and Treasurer; Willam D. Riggs, Business Manager. Other ofrices: Chicaso-In charge of Fred H. Gray, \#estern Representative, 2088 South La Salle Strpet (Teiephone
     in United States and Possessions, $\$ 15$. 00 per year $\$ 9.00$ for 6 months: In Dominion of Canada, $\$ 16.50$ per Year. $\$ 9.75$ for 6 months,
     per agate line. Contract and card rates on request.

[^1]:    $\$ 2,298,883$ Federal Reserve bank notes outstand
    lawtul money, against $\$ 2,533,595$ on Nov, 1,1935 .

[^2]:    * Figures for reporting banks in Washington D. C. are as of Nov. 11.

[^3]:    New York Bank Stocks
     Bank of
    Bensonh Chase-.....-. Natlonal_-50 City (National) $\cdots \cdots-13 .{ }^{121 / 5}$
    Commerclal National
    

     | Flatbush National.--100 | 34 |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- |
    | Kingsboro National_- 100 | 60 |

[^4]:    For footnotes see page 3299.

[^5]:    -Charles D. Hill, formerly connected with John E. Sloane \& Co. in

[^6]:    - V. 143, p. 3159 .

    Public Service Co. of New Hampshire-Earnings-

[^7]:    Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for

