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## The Financial Situation

"WAR SCARE" securities market sessions during the past week have served to crystallize and to precipitate a vast amount of skepticism about the domestic business situation which had for some time past been largely in suspension in the minds of many observers. If the truth be told, the "war scare" explanation of the weakness in security prices during the week was for a time, at least, much overdone. In whatever degree foreign situations may have provided the occasion for precipitate decline in the prices of stocks and bonds, the fact remains that the underlying weakness of the whole price structure was to be found in the domestic situation. Even fear of war would in all probability have had effects rather different from those produced had it not been for the newly-enacted neutrality law, which virtually places large sections of the business community under the thumb of the President, who can, in case of war, use wide discretion in the application of the law in question. But whatever may be the real danger of a large-scale war abroad, and whatever may be the explanation of the behavior of stock and bond prices at any particular time during the past week or so, the events of the past, and particularly those in the stock market, have led many astute observers to the conclusion that they must reappraise the whole existing domestic situation.
Labor Day is now history. The middle of September is almost at hand. While business is still active, and profits in many branches are still substantial, no evidence even moderately convincing has come to light to show either that the hoped-for autumn upswing is definitely under way or that it will very soon put in a commanding appearance. As time has passed faith in such a revival has steadily lost strength, and at the close of the present week is at a low ebb. Of course pessimism, now so deep and prevalent in financial circles, may not be fully warranted. Prophets of disaster have often been wrong in the past, and they may be in error now. But the fact remains that a great many business men who must arrive at some sort of conclusion as to what the future holds for them are now increasingly dubious of the outlook. What is more important, this skepticism has in a measurable degree stimulated serious thought concerning the underlying causes of present ills.

Such a diagnosis is, of course, a necessary preliminary to any well-considered and sound prescription for the treatment of these ills. In this sense, the developments of the past few weeks, particularly of the past week, are distinctly encouraging.

## The Encouraging Side

The rather painful searching of souls that has been in progress during the past few weeks is the more encouraging because there is good reason to believe that current diagnoses among business men are on the whole more accurate than for a good while past. Continuing Treasury deficits during the past month or two have, it would seem, attracted more attention and aroused more uneasiness than at any time since the New Deal, in 1933, began to glorify profligacy as a means of recovery. Even ardent supporters of the President in past follies involving the piling up of a mountainous debt are now beginning to ask themselves where all this spending will end, if it will end at all as long as the present regime is in office, and, if not, where the country will end. Unprecedented and still mounting taxes now appear to be disturbing some groups which heretofore were little interested in the matter, supposing, apparently, that "the other fellow" would be obliged to pay the costs of New Deal programs. The various measures that may be grouped together as phases of the New Deal managed economy plans are no longer able to evoke the favorable response that they once could count upon. The reception given to the recently-instituted reduction in the rediscount rates at the Reserve banks seems to show clearly enough that the notion that credit management can be invoked to work magic whenever the economic planners conclude that the business community needs a stimulant is no longer accepted at face value.

One of the "sweet uses of adversity" is found in the fact that it provokes realistic thought. Ask the business man today, particularly one who makes his living in the financial district, what is the cause of the present situation, and his reply is likely to be: "Simple enough. What else could you expect? We cannot hope to go on forever spending more than we make-building auditoriums, playgrounds, stadiums, and the Lord knows what else of no productive value,
with borrowed money. We cannot tax wealth so heavily that it can no longer afford to assume the risks of enterprise and continue to prosper. We cannot shackle initiative, penalize prudence and glorify shiftlessness, indolence and violence and expect continued vigor in the business community. The chickens are merely coming home to roost as sooner or later they are certain to do." Of course, similar replies could perhaps have been elicited at all times during the past three or four years, but we are confident that at no previous time would an inquirer have heard so much realistic analysis of this sort.

All this brings the discussion to another phase of the situation. How far has this spreading realization of the truth as yet reached? There can be no question that it has made remarkable headway among more responsible business men. But what proportion of the voters of the country have as yet come to such conclusions, and what proportion of them are still almost wholly absorbed in what they can get out of a fatherly Government at Washington, anxious to keep them in a favorable frame of mind? No definitive answer to this question is possible at this time, but it remains to be demonstrated that the vast rank and file of the millions whose votes turn election tides have as yet had their faith in modern economic and financial magic severely shaken. There in fact is the rub. We may, however, be sure that further deterioration in the business situation during the next few months, instead of the formerly expected upturn, would have far-reaching political repercussions. Such a development would of course inevitably reduce Treasury receipts, enlarge unemployment and relief costs, further unbalance the budget, and probably have as yet undeterminable effects upon the popular mind.

## Political Repercussions

If we may assume unsatisfactory business during the remainder of this year, it is quite possible to foresee the general lines of political battle that will form when Congress is once more in session. On the one hand, there is likely to be the President's program much as he has outlined it in the past, possibly broadened and supplemented in some particulars not now to be predicted, but nonetheless essentially the same program of dictatorial control, restriction, and political management, clothed perhaps with glowing statements about democracy, provision for the underprivileged and the like but, underneath, the same old hodge-podge of medievalism. On the other hand there will be the out-and-out inflationists, the politicians who want to "take over" the banks to make media of inflation out of them, to desterilize gold, to spend the so-called devaluation profits; to print greenbacks or their equivalent. This latter group is already said to have gained appreciably and now to wield considerable influence in Congress. What further budgetary and unemployment difficulties would do to strengthen their position the future must decide, but one must suppose that they would in no way be weakened by such developments.

It will no doubt be recalled that the President in defending his court "packing" program repeatedly warned that unless he was given his way in obtaining control of the Supreme Court and in giving effect to sweeping measures which that Court had not been willing to countenance, dire things would happen and happen quickly in the economic world. It is
safe to assume that he has not forgotten what he then said, but will be ready enough to revamp his old addresses and use them in support of measures of the sort he has his heart set upon, alleging of course that adversity is the natural result of failing to give heed to him last winter and spring. Arguments of this sort would obviously be a complete non sequitur, but unfortunately want of logic is not a serious handicap to the politician. The inflationists, on their part, would argue that the President did have his way in all essentials but that, as they had always said, his program was inadequate, and that events had proved it so. It would be exceedingly difficult to foresee the results of such a struggle in Congress, but they could hardly be pleasant. The worst of it is that should what now seems most probable to many observers-failure of business to improve as expected this autumn-actually occur, some such situation as this appears almost inevitable.

As to the President's general program, it would appear a trifle absurd to think of it as furnishing stimulation to business. It has for a long time past been a burden which the business community was obliged to carry, and which it now appears to be either unwilling or unable to carry much farther. To add to that burden at this time in the expectation that larger doses would be helpful when smaller doses have debilitated the patient seems out of the question. The President may have his way, but it is difficult to conceive of even a New Deal manager really expecting what he does (if it is what he has been wanting to do) to act as a fillip to industry and trade. Should the inflationists emerge victorious, the result would be difficult to predict. The usual course of what is known as a "runaway inflation" might or might not ensue, depending upon many circumstances now unpredictable. What might well happen is that the net result of such a struggle in Congress would prove to be a combination of the two sets of ideas, the one group of measures nullifying at least the grosser external effects of the other. From whatever point of view the outlook, based upon such premises, is far from promising.

## A Third Possibility

The analysis so far presented of course ignores a third and far more encouraging possibility. Whether it is more than a possibility depends in our view in large part upon the attitude of the American people in the circumstances in which they now find themselves. We are unable to subscribe to the defeatist doctrine that the people of this country have been delivered bound hand and foot to the Philistines in Washington, whether they be of the inflationist bloc or some other group. If the scales have fallen from the eyes of the rank and file, or if some effec. tive means can be found to persuade them to look realistically upon the facts by which they are faced at present, no such struggle as has been depicted will occur next winter or at any other date in the predictable future. It is the politician's business to keep his ears close to the ground, and those now shaping the policies of the country are quite adept in the art. If what is known as popular sentiment has turned against such nonsense as that preached by either the inflationists or the economic planners, or if it presently so turns, there will be no need for one to rise from the dead to convince the powers that be of the fact.

The real question then is not what the politicians want, but what the American people are determined to have; not what plans officials in Washington are making, but what the majority thinks of their programs, and whether the majority has any very definite and strongly held views. The real need of the day is to have the rank and file gain an understanding of the nature and causes of the difficulties by which we are faced. The country had an inflationary boom during the latter part of last year and the earlier months of this year, and it proceeded far enough to disclose that with much the larger part of our activities devoted to consumer goods production we were unable to supply demand and sadly unable to give full employment to all who sought work. A startling deficiency in capital equipment was thus revealed. Another inflationary upward movement might or might not come to a halt as quickly. If it did we should be left just where we stood before it started, so far as capital equipment is concerned, assuming that replacements, improvements and the like actually offset further wear and tear upon our machinery. If it did not we should without much question obtain substantial additions to our productive capacity, but with equal certainty we should later find that such additions had been poorly conceived, not well coordinated and paid for twice over. Should we now encounter a prolonged period of poor or indifferent business activity and profits, we should find, once activity again increased, that we were poorer than ever in capital goods.
What is needed is a complete reversal of public policy. Unless such a reversal comes about in the relatively near future, the consequences will be much graver than many imagine. We are today living upon the accumulations of the past, and have been for a long while. Public policies have been so devised that investment in capital goods is severely discouraged, with the result that we are rapidly reaching the point, if we have not already reached it, where no further delay in setting the house in order can safely be tolerated.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

CHANGES in the banking statistics this week are largely of a routine nature. The increase of rediscounts noted a week ago is not continued, but this may be a purely temporary matter, as banks will be strongly tempted to borrow at the lowered rates if, as most observers anticipate, some hardening of money rates takes place this autumn. Currency in circulation moved sharply higher in the week to last Wednesday night, owing in good part to the unusually large Labor Day requirements. The credit summary indicates a $\$ 65,000,000$ currency increase for the week, which may be modified somewhat in the subsequent statement, but the usual rise in the circulating medium for the latter half of the year now is well under way. Member bank reserve balances were slightly lower, as might be expected in view of the currency gain, but the reserve requirements fell more sharply, and the official estimate of excess reserves is $\$ 760,000,000$, up $\$ 10,000$, 000 for the week. Gold continues to flow toward the United States in a steady stream, with Europe again shipping large amounts, while Japan is bolstering her exchange with heavy engagements for the Coast. In the week to Wednesday, gold stocks
here increased $\$ 37,000,000$, making the aggregate $\$ 12,604,000,000$. The Treasury continues to absorb the fresh arrivals in the inactive gold fund, which currently is moving rapidly toward the $\$ 1,400,000$, 000 mark.
The condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, combined, shows total reserves as of Sept. 8 at $\$ 9,111,102,000$, down $\$ 23,473,000$ for the weekly period. Gold certificate holdings were only $\$ 499,000$ lower at $\$ 8,830,890,000$, but till cash fell $\$ 22,989,000$ to $\$ 271,248,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation increased $\$ 34,879,000$ to $\$ 4,295$,483,000. Total deposits with the 12 Banks decreased $\$ 69,596,000$ to $\$ 7,154,426,000$, with the account variations consisting of a drop in member bank reserve balances by $\$ 21,221,000$ to $\$ 6,709,993,000$; a decline of the Treasury general account balance by $\$ 25,874,-$ 000 to $\$ 130,390,000$; an increase of foreign bank balances by $\$ 10,770,000$ to $200,427,000$, and a drop of other deposits by $\$ 33,271,000$ to $113,616,000$. The reserve ratio moved up to $79.6 \%$ from $79.5 \%$. Discounts by the System fell $\$ 167,000$ to $\$ 23,559,000$. Industrial advances continued their slow recession with a drop of $\$ 76,000$ to $\$ 20,709,000$. Open market operations again were lacking, as holdings of bankers bills remained at $\$ 3,076,000$, while holdings of United States Government securities likewise were unchanged at $\$ 2,526,190,000$.

## Foreign Trade in July

JJULY'S foreign trade report offers some assurance to those who are disposed to lament the seeming change in trend of this country's foreign trade from an excess of exports to one of imports. Primarily satisfaction may be derived from the fact that the balance in July, albeit small, is on the side of exports while all'previous months this year, except June, had import balances; secondly the percentage gain over the same month of 1936 was larger in the case of exports than in imports; in all other months this year the increase in imports over a year earlier has exceeded the export gain; further the export gains over a year ago have been virtually consistently larger in each succeeding month and amounted to $48 \%$ in July; the percentage gain of imports over 1936 while substantial in every month has followed rather an up and down course and in July was $36 \%$ as compared with $50 \%$ in June. All of which is not intended to imply that a balance appears likely to accrue on the export side of the account in the near future but merely to show that there is another side to the picture, however vague.

Exports in July aggregated $\$ 267,185,000$ and imports, $\$ 265,349,000$ leaving a favorable balance of $\$ 1,836,000$. In June exports of $\$ 265,370,000$ and imports of $\$ 285,925,000$ left a balance on the import side of $\$ 20,555,000$. In July, 1936 exports amounted to $\$ 180,390,000$ and imports, $\$ 195,056,000$ which resulted in an import excess of $\$ 14,666,000$. Trade in the seven months of the year to date, of which $\$ 1,803,829,000$ was exports and $\$ 1,948,648,000$ imports, resulted in an adverse balance of $\$ 144,819,000$. In the same seven months of 1936 there was an adverse balance of $\$ 24,214,000$; in that period exports were $\$ 1,335,351,000$ and imports $\$ 1,359,565,000$. The United States has not had an unfavorable balance of trade for any year since 1893 .

Most of the gain in exports in July over July, 1936 was the result of larger shipments of non-metallic minerals, metals and manufactures, and machinery
and vehicles which together were $\$ 76,854,000$ higher than last year. Cotton exports in July were no more than 148,675 bales the smallest of any month since at least 1920 and were valued at only $\$ 9,356,451$; no doubt the warfare being waged in the Far East is largely responsible for the exceedingly small shipments; June exports of cotton totaled 248,303 bales worth $\$ 16,835,103$ and July, 1936 shipments were 175,593 bales valued at $\$ 10,788,090$.
The import gains over a year ago were again distributed over nearly the entire list including edible and inedible animals and products, vegetable products, textile fibres and manufactures, wood and paper, non-metallic minerals, and metals and manufactures.
Gold imports in July of $\$ 175,624,000$ were somewhat lower than the $\$ 262,103,000$ of the preceding month but brought the total for the seven months to $\$ 1,204,951,000, \$ 60,000,000$ more than in the entire year of 1936. In July, 1936 imports were only $\$ 16,074,000$. Exports of the metal while the largest of any month since July, 1936, amounted to no more than $\$ 206,000$; July, 1936 exports were $\$ 695,000$.

Silver imports in July of $\$ 4,476,000$ compare with $\$ 6,025,000$ in June and $\$ 6,574,000$ in July, 1936; exports of silver were immaterial as in previous months.

## Government Cotton Report

T${ }^{-}$HE Government Crop Reporting Board has forecast a cotton crop of $16,098,000$ bales on the basis of conditions existing September 1. This forecast is 505,000 bales higher than that of August 1 and about 400,000 bales higher than general expectations of the trade. A crop of this size would be the fifth largest in history and the largest since 1931. The record high crop was produced in 1926 and aggregated $17,977,374$ bales. The effect of the report on the market was to depress prices to the lowest point of the downward movement, in progress since June and the spot price touched a low only a fraction higher than 9 c. a pound. Weather Bureau reports of conditions in the first week or so of September indicated that excessive dampness had caused considerable deterioration to the crop and increased boll weevil activity since the crop estimate date and this helped to check the market's decline.

Washington cranks took occasion to emit plaintive cries on behalf of the farmer and Sec. Wallace again declared his conviction that an extra session of Congress should be held this fall to consider crop control legislation. Mr. Wallace said that a crop of the size forecast would probably result in a carryover next August of $8,000,000$ to $8,600,000$ bales in comparison with an average of $5,000,000$ bales over a long period.

The interesting feature of the current large estimate is that it is based on a record high yield per acre, viz. 228.5 pounds, and not on a large planted area. The planted area of $34,192,000$ acres is larger than that of any year since the advent of the Roosevelt Administration but compares with an average for the ten years 1924 to 1933 of $41,966,000$ acres. Acreage abandonment this year is expected to be no more than $1.3 \%$ and will leave $33,736,000$ acres to be harvested. Last year the yield per acre was 197.9 pounds, in 1935, 188.0 pounds and in 1934, 170.9 pounds.

The condition of the current crop at September 1 was $75 \%$ of normal which compares with $59 \%$ on
the same date in 1936 and $58 \%$ average in the ten years 1923 to 1932.
Crop prospects improved during August in every major cotton State except Oklahoma and the Carolinas. The estimate for Texas was raised 308,000 bales, which was the greatest increase, and Mississippi 110,000 bales.
Ginnings up to September 1 are reported as amounting to $1,871,403$ bales as compared with $1,374,247$ bales in 1936 and $1,135,090$ bales in 1935. Oddly, the ginnings to September 1 are smaller this year than last in all States except Florida, Georgia and Texas although a larger crop is forecast for this year in every State. In Florida and Georgia moderate gains have been reported in cotton ginned this year over 1936 but the figure for Texas this year is $1,078,604$ bales while last year it was only 460,902 bales. This single gain by far outweighs all the decreases reported in the other States.

## Government's Crop Report

THE Sept. 1 crop report of the Department of Agriculture indicates very little change in the probable harvests this year since its previous report, based on Aug. 1 conditions. The forecast for all wheat was lowered slightly to $885,000,000$ bushels as compared with $890,000,000$ bushels on Aug. 1; thus the harvest this year will be somewhat better than the five-year (1928-1932) average of $864,000,000$ bushels and much greater than last year's production of $626,000,000$ bushels. The winter wheat estimate of $688,000,000$ bushels is the figure of Aug. 1 carried forward, and hence is no different from the forecast of a month ago. The spring wheat estimate was reduced to $197,000,000$ bushels from $202,000,000$ bushels Aug. 1. A crop of the size now indicated would be $84 \%$ higher than the exceptionally small one of 1936, but much lower than the five-year (1928-1932) average of $241,000,000$ bushels. The yield per acre of all wheat is placed at 13 bushels, slightly higher than 1936 but under the 10 -year (1923-1932) average of 14.4 bushels.

The corn crop this year is just about average size, according to Sept. 1 calculations, namely, 2,549,000,000 bushels. The estimate of Aug. 1 was 109,000,000 bushels, or $4 \%$ higher than the present figure; drought conditions in the Western corn belt are held responsible for the falling off of the crop during August. The yield per planted acre of corn is expected this year to amount to 26.5 bushels compared with an average for the 10 years (1923-1932) of 25.4 bushels, and only 16.5 bushels in 1936.

Condition of the corn crop was $76 \%$ of normal as compared ${ }^{\circ}$ with $83.2 \%$ on Aug. 1 ; it is customary for the condition of this crop to decline about that much during August, the 10 -year average for Aug. 1 being $75.6 \%$ and for Sept. $1,71 \%$. Condition of spring wheat Sept. 1 was $54 \%$ of normal, compared with $55.8 \%$ Aug. 1 and a 10-year average for Sept. 1 of $67 \%$. Oats condition was $78 \%$ of normal compared with an average for the same 10 years of $77 \%$. Barley was $64 \%$ compared with an average of $75 \%$, and buckwheat, $82 \%$ compared with $78 \%$ average.

## The New York Stock Market

$\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{N}}$this brief business week stock prices in the New York market tumbled sharply, with the quotations reflecting almost a state of collapse here and
there. The dealings were not exceptionally large, as trading on the New York Stock Exchange averaged less than $2,000,000$ shares in the full sessions. Thin markets made huge losses possible on small offerings. Many prominent stocks were down 10 to 20 points for the week, and a good deal of concern naturally was expressed everywhere regarding the movement. Two selling waves on Tuesday and yesterday accounted for the heavy recessions, while other sessions produced small and unconvincing rallies. The ready explanation of most commentators was that war fears once again are occasioning liquidation, both by domestic and foreign holders. But such reasoning is plainly insufficient, since the European markets were little affected by the Mediterranean and Far Eastern developments. Apprehensions regarding our own domestic business situation appear to underlie the decline. The belief, so widely held up to a few weeks ago, that business would continue to improve throughout the autumn and winter months, now has turned into an anxious wonderment about the trend. In addition, technical factors of considerable importance hastened the decline of stock prices. It is well established that the market decline has placed numerous margin accounts in the so-called "restricted area," where liquidation is necessary before fresh activities can be undertaken. All these, and numerous ancillary factors, contributed to the heaviest break in stock levels in four years.

The market last Saturday was quiet but steady. Small gains were recorded in many issues, but equally modest losses also were numerous. The impending long suspension for the Labor Day holiday failed to occasion much liquidation. When dealings were resumed on Tuesday, the market virtually collapsed. War fears had much to do with the decline, since the typical response of the commodity markets was a sharp increase of quotations for goods that are needed in wartime. There were 916 issues traded on the Big Board, and of these only 23 managed to show improvement. Losses ranged from fractions to 14 points, with all groups affected. Indicative was a drop of $73 / 8$ points in United States Steel common. The nervousness diminished somewhat on Wednes day, but the market showed no rallying power in that session. Dealings moved over the $2,000,000$ share line, with most issues again slightly lower. Some selling was noted, but professional covering of the modest short lines stemmed the rout. On Thursday the decision appeared to be that the pessimism had been overdone, and gains were the rule. The advances ranged to 4 points in leading stocks. Buying was cautious, however, and some important sections of the market failed to join the movement. In another fairly active session yesterday, prices again collapsed and new lows for the year were recorded in a great majority of the issues. Prices took a sharp slide to lower figures, with leading issues off 5 to 10 points and some prominent high priced shares down even more. Significantly enough, war fears were largely dispelled by yesterday, so that domestic reasons had to be found for the recession.

The listed bond market naturally was affected by the tumbling quotations of stocks, but on a far smaller scale. United States Treasury bonds were marked slightly lower at the start of the week, largely in conformity with the higher yields of two note issues offered in exchange for maturing notes. The

Treasury offered $11 / 4 \%$ fifteen months notes or $2 \%$ five year notes, to holders of $\$ 817,000,000$ maturing $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, and the Treasury list declined to meet these figures. High grade corporate bonds dipped fractionally. The speculative bond sections followed the stock trend to sharply lower levels, with secondary and default railroad securities perhaps more affected than others. Foreign dollar bonds reflected the European developments, with Italian, German and other securities of a like nature sharply lower. In the commodity markets movements were uncertain. Grains and most other staples improved early in the week, on war apprehensions, but lost some of the ground later. Cotton was soft throughout, on analysis of the loan and subsidy plan of the Administration. Base metals were steady. The foreign exchange markets showed a typical reaction to war fears. Sterling, francs and other leading units were sharply lower, on a resumption of capital transfers to the United States for safety.

On the New York Stock Exchange 2 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 707 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 3 stocks touched new high levels and 433 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 229,980 shares; Monday was Labor Day and a holiday; on Tuesday the sales were $1,871,150$ shares ; on Wednesday, $2,256,110$ shares ; on Thursday, $1,411,550$ shares, and on Friday, 2,321,820 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 55,305 shares; on Tuesday, 461,565 shares; on Wednesday, 513,960 shares ; on Thursday, 317,530 shares, and on Friday, 514,075 shares.

Increased tension over the ruthless warfare now being waged in China caused the stock market to break in violent fashion and sent stocks tumbling to new low levels both for the week and year. A steady and dull market characterized Saturday's trading and prices closed firm. Monday was Labor Day and a holiday on the Stock Exchange. Precipitated by the war news from abroad, the worst break in several years occurred on Tuesday. At the opening equities were weak and declined from fractions to three or more points. Liquidation set in with a vengeance toward the close of the morning session, and prices again suffered a severe downward revision, with losses running from one to seven points. Further recessions took place as the final hour approached, leaving leading issues from two to 10 points lower on the day. Nervousness on Wednesday, induced by heavy selling on the day before, had a bad influence on stock prices. Fresh liquidation developed and carried equities slightly below the average price levels for the year which were established in recent trading. Traders for the moment discarded many of their fears over the war in the East and the business situation at home on Thursday by increasing their purchases of securities, thus sending them from one to four points higher. Subsequently these prices came in for some revision when liquidation on a small scale entered the market in late trading. Yesterday the market experienced a further break in values, and prominent issues dipped from five to 10 or more points on the day. The occasion for the sweeping declines was
mainly attributed to the general economic situation. As compared with the close on Friday of last week, prices at yesterday's close were considerably lower. General Electric closed yesterday at 46 against $501 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $313 / 8$ against $331 / 4$; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at $101 / 2$ against $111 / 2$; Public Service of N. J. at 38 against $39 \% / 8$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at 137 against 161; International Harvester at 90 against 104; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $791 / 8$ against 87; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at 51 $1 / 4$ against $571 / 2$; Woolworth at $427 / 8$ against 45, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1601 / 4$ against 167 . Western Union closed yesterday at $415 / 8$ against 45 on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at 203 against 226 ; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $1421 / 2$ against $1523 / 4$; National Cash Register at $251 / 8$ against $301 / 2$; International Nickel at $551 / 8$ against $597 / 8$; National Dairy Products at 18 against 187/8; National Biscuit at $231 / 4$ against 26 ; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $33 \% / 8$ against $367 / 8$; Continental Can at 501/2 against $551 / 4$; Eastman Kodak at 178 against 184 ; Standard Brands at $105 / 8$ ex-div. against $111 / 2$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $1273 / 8$ against 142 ; Lorillard at $201 / 8$ against $207 / 8$; U. S. Industrial Alcohol at 28 against 32; Canada Dry at 191/4 against $221 / 8$; Schenley Distillers at $361 / 4$ against $401 / 4$, and National Distillers at 27 against $295 / 8$.
The steel stocks were adversely affected the present week and closed with material losses. United States Steel closed yesterday at 93 against $1031 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at 96 against $1031 / 4$; Bethlehem Steel at $801 / 4$ against $883 / 4$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $681 / 2$ against 83 . In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at 121/8 against 16 on Friday of last week; General Motors at $487 / 8$ against $521 / 4$; Chrysler at $947 / 8$ against $1063 / 4$, and Hupp Motors at $31 / 4$ against $37 / 8$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at 30 against $361 / 4$ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at $401 / 2$ against $505 / 8$, and B. F. Goodrich at $281 / 2$ against 34 . The railroad shares participated in the market break and closed lower for the week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $303 / 4$ against $331 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at 59 against $675 / 8$; New York Central at $271 / 4$ against $331 / 8$; Union Pacific at 10 against 114; Southern Pacific at $323 / 4$ against $381 / 2$; Southern Railway at 19 against $245 / 8$, and Northern Pacific at $193 / 8$ against $251 / 2$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $587 / 8$ against 63 on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $227 / 8$ against $241 / 8$, and Atlantic Refining at $231 / 2$ against $265 / 8$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $483 / 4$ against $533 / 8$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at 79 against $843 / 4$, and Phelps Dodge at $423 / 8$ against $451 / 2$.

Trade and industrial reports this week are somewhat inconclusive, since important indices are subject to the uncertainties of the Labor Day holiday period. Steel operations for the week ending today are estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute at $71.6 \%$ of capacity against $84.1 \%$ the previous week and $68.2 \%$ in the corresponding week of 1936. Production of electric power for the week to Sept. 4 is reported by the Edison Electric Institute at $2,320,982,000$ kilowatt hours against 2,294,713,000 in the preceding week and $2,135,598,000$ in
the similar week of last year. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week to Sept. 4 are reported by the Association of American Railroads at 804,633 cars. This is a gain of 17,260 cars over the preceding week and of 39,502 cars over the corresponding week of 1936 .
As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the September option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $1053 / 4$ as against $1051 / 4$ the close on Friday of last week. September corn at Chicago closed yesterday at 105c. as against 96c. the close on Friday of last week. September oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $317 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $297 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.
The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 9.23 c . as against 9.36 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 19.18 c . as against 18.68 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at 14c., the close on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was $1915 / 16$ pence per ounce as against $1913 / 16$ pence per ounce on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $443 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 4.945 / 8$ as against $\$ 4.96$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $3.561 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. as against 3.73 c . the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

PRICE changes on stock markets in the principal European financial centers were small this week, despite the uncertainty and apprehension occasioned by the "piracy" in the Mediterranean and by the Sino-Japanese war. Although they are far more apt to be affected by events in the Mediterranean and the Far East than the New York market, the European exchanges were relatively calm. There was a little selling in the mid-week sessions at London and Paris, but this was overcome as bargain hunters came into the market on Thursday. London was more perturbed by Wall Street reactions to the world events, than by the events themselves. On the Paris Bourse a degree of uncertainty was occasioned by renewed Government borrowings from the Bank of France. The German market had difficulties of its own to contend with, in the form of persistent rumors that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht seeks to resign from the Economics Ministry and perhaps also from the Reichsbank. But all these events together failed to depress the European markets to any noteworthy degree. After a fair start early in the week, prices tended to decline in the mid-week sessions, but recovery followed and the net changes were small. Business reports remain encouraging, but fresh concern about monetary aspects was introduced Thursday, when the Economic Committee of the League of Nations issued a gloomy report that emphasized the lack of progress toward the general aim of financial stability, expressed in the tripartite accord of September, 1936. Even this report failed to depress the European markets.

The London Stock Exchange was cheerful on the opening of a new fortnightly account, last Monday. Business was on a small scale, but gilt-edged issues were in good demand and gains also were recorded in most industrial stocks. South African gold min-
ing shares were in excellent demand, and base metal securities likewise improved. Anglo-American securities were soft, because of the unfavorable week-end reports from New York. International difficulties assumed impressive proportions on Tuesday, when Russia accused Italy of sinking her ships in the Mediterranean, and the London market reacted on this occurrence. British funds drifted lower, and recessions were the rule also in industrial stocks, despite good trade reports. Among international securities, declines were the rule, with Far Eastern and Anglo-American issues alike heavy. Further nervousness was occasioned at London, Wednesday, by the international developments. Gilt-edged issues sagged and fresh recessions appeared in the industrial section. Reports of the abrupt drop at New York necessitated a general lowering of quotations for Anglo-American issues, and Far Eastern securities likewise were weak Greater confidence was in evidence on Thursday, and gilt-edged stocks led an advance that stimulated home industrial stocks, as well. Commodity issues and Anglo-American stocks joined the upswing, but Chinese and Japanese bonds were dull. Gilt-edged issues were well maintained yesterday, while industrial stocks were irregular. American issues dipped sharply.

Trading on the Paris Bourse was modest in the iuitial session of the week, owing to the many international difficulties and the persistent weakness of the franc in foreign exchange markets. Rentes were marked slightly lower, but most French equities tended to improve. The international securities listed on the Bourse were in demand. In a thin and dull market, on Tuesday, levels were lowered in almost all departments. The Russo-Italian controversy was a depressant. Rentes showed fractional losses, while larger recessions appeared in French bank and other equities. International securities also dipped, in the general wave of liquidation. Although the Bourse was mystified and worried on Wednesday by reports of the collapse on the New York market, prices were rather well maintained in that session. Rentes again dipped slightly, while French bank, utility and industrial equities held close to former figures. The international section reflected some buying. Weakness of the franc induced on Thursday a typical reaction of liquidation of rentes and purchasing of foreign issues. French Government securities without an exchange guarantee dropped fractionally, but equities were in modest demand. International securities moved higher on a transfer of funds to these obligations. After an uncertain start, rentes recovered yesterday, while French equities turned irregular. International issues were in demand.
Only small changes were reported on the Berlin Boerse, in the initial session of the week. Most changes were toward slightly lower levels, but some advances also were noted, especially in electrical stocks. Business was almost at a standstill on Tuesday, when the international complications of the Spanish war caused general apprehension. Owing to the reluctance of buyers, prices on the German market slumped 1 to 3 points on small offerings. Fixed-interest issues joined the downward movement. Insistent rumors that Dr. Schacht would resign from the Economics Ministry caused fresh declines on Wednesday, as it was accepted that
sharp differences as to aims and purposes motivated the split of the German banking genius with the Nazi authorities. Losses in market leaders ranged from small fractions to 3 points and more. In a quiet session on Thursday, prices improved moderately. The gains were small but general, and they served to modify the previous losses. Declining quotations were noted in a dull session yesterday. Losses of 2 to 3 points were recorded in leading stocks.

## China and Japan

CHINA and Japan now have entered upon their third month of general warfare in the northern Chinese area, and their second month of specialized warfare in the Shanghai territory, with the results altogether inconclusive. The war continues with a bitterness and a disregard of civilized procedure that puts even the Spanish civil conflict in the gentler classification. Nor are the international aspects of the Sino-Japanese war any happier than those of the Spanish war. The Japanese Government finally made an inadequate, but preliminary, reply to the British demands for an apology and guarantees against such incidents as the shooting of the British Ambassador to China, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen. The naval authorities of Japan occupied on Monday the Pratas group of islands off the coast of southern China, thus indicating rather definitely that they will not be content to confine the spoils of war to the area north of Shanghai, where British influence is relatively modest. British observers now are apprehensive regarding a possible effort by the Japanese to take the island of Hainan, which lies between Hongkong and the Singapore base. Washington continued to avoid applying the neutrality legislation to the Sino-Japanese conflict. But President Roosevelt announced last Sunday that all of the 7,780 Americans in China have been advised to leave that country. Those who remain will do so at their own risk, the President added. United States marines will remain, however, and some measure of protection thus will be available. The Administration was criticized severely for taking such measures, but Secretary of States Cordell Hull defended the course vigorously.
The warfare in and around Shanghai remained the center of interest for the Occident, owing to the presence there of so many foreigners and the vast interests of other countries. All dispatches indicate that life in Shanghai is a continual nightmare, with airplanes zooming overhead and the bombs of the planes vying with the anti-aircraft shells of the Japanese warships as dangers to the international settlement. The Chinese defenders of the area around Shanghai staged a sharp offensive last Saturday, mainly against the landing forces that were being unloaded from numerous Japanese transports in the Whangpoo River. This desperate maneuver was sufficiently successful to force the departure downstream of eight Japanese transports, for the time being. The Japanese resumed the offensive on Monday, but they made only modest gains and were unable to break the Chinese lines. By Wednesday the Chinese again were on the offensive, and their attacks made landings of Japanese troops difficult. The Japanese plainly were disappointed by their lack of signal successes. They used airplanes with a sort of vicious abandon, bombing
many towns and vilages far behind the battle lines. On Thursday they bombed a trainload of refugees from Shanghai, at a point in the interior, killing 300 of the luckless Chinese and wounding 400 others. The authorities of the international settlement presented demands to both contestants for the withdrawal of troops, but the Japanese declined tersely and the Chinese failed to reply.

In the northern Chinese theater of war, the conflict favored first the Japanese and then the Chinese, much in the manner of the Shanghai conflict. Rains and mud still are hampering the invading Japanese forces, which are said to number about 100,000 . Some gains were reported by the invaders, however, south of Tientsin and in the Nankow pass district. But the Chinese claimed on Thursday to have trapped and killed 4,000 Japanese. Both countries made extensive preparations for a prolonged conflict. The Japanese Diet met last Sunday in Tokio, and promptly voted appropriations of \$592,000,000 for the Chinese campaigns, bringing the total appropriations to $\$ 737,000,000$. Huge gold shipments from Japan to the United States indicate the strain of the war on the resources of the country, and some observers predicted the breakdown of the Japanese economic structure, if the war is long continued. But the Chinese are in no better case, for foreign bankers in Shanghai and Hongkong maintain that the Chinese financial position is worse than that of Japan. There is reason to believe, on the other hand, that China is better able to wage a war on her own resources than is Japan, since the import requirements are far more modest.

## Mediterranean Parley

FRESH international difficulties of the most serious nature again have stemmed from the Spanish civil war and the meddling of other nations in that conflict. Sinkings of neutral merchant ships by unidentified submarines in the Mediterranean have occasioned the latest apprehensions regarding a spread of the war. In order to combat these acts of piracy, Great Britain and France, acting together, called a conference of a dozen nations which assembled yesterday in Switzerland. But before the nations could gather to discuss the problems, it became the subject of a peculiar international brawl, with Soviet Russia and Italy lustily exchanging communications of so undiplomatic a stamp that they would surely have led to warfare not so many years ago. Russia accused Italy flatly of having sent out the marauding submarines, and in this manner the suspicions entertained throughout the world were brought sharply into the open. Either because of the Russia maneuver or because it suited her convenience, Italy thereupon decided not to attend the Mediterranean conference. In this attitude, she was joined by Germany, and the division of Europe into fascist and democratic States thus becomes more evident than ever before.

The events relating to the Mediterranean piracy far overshadowed the Spanish war, but the piratical acts have an important bearing on the course of the conflict. The loyalists have been receiving important supplies via the sea routes, both in really neutral bottoms and in ships of Soviet Russia. Stoppage of these supplies could be counted upon to hamstring the Valencia regime and might bring quick victory to the rebel cause. Because of the
intense interest taken by Italy in the Spanish war, it was surmised quite generally that Premier Mussolini might have "leased" some of his modern submarines to the rebels, while continuing to operate the ships out of Italian bases, with their Italian crews and munitions. Officers of a number of ships sunk by the marauding submarines maintained that the flagless vessels resembled Italian types. But proof appeared to be lacking, and for that matter was rather anxiously avoided by the British Government. After a British tanker was sunk last week, additional warships were dispatched to the Mediterranean to sink any submarines molesting neutral shipping, and the French also increased their naval force in such waters.
Apparently at the suggestion of the French Government, a decision was reached by Great Britain and France to call a conference of nations interested in the Mediterranean question. These two governments jointly invited the attendance of Germany, Italy, Russia, Greece, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Egypt, Albania, Rumania and Bulgaria. The invitations were conveyed last Sunday through the diplomatic representatives of London and Paris, but some doubt existed from the start as to whether Italy and Germany would attend. But Soviet Russia intervened and settled the question rather decisively, through a series of exchanges with Italy beginning last Monday. Moscow sent an initial note to Rome charging Italy with responsibility for the torpedoing of two Russian merchant vessels. Reparations were demanded, along with punishment of the guilty, and the Soviet Government seasoned the note neatly with a simple declaration that positive proof was at hand to establish the allegations. The Soviet even supplied the names of the Italian submarines said to be guilty of the acts of piracy. Italy replied within the hour to the Russian note, indignantly denying the charge and rejecting the demands. It was indicated immediately in Rome that the Russian note had predisposed Italy to reject the AngloFrench invitation to the Mediterranean conference. Undaunted, the Russians on Wednesday dispatched to Rome another sharply-worded note repeating the charges and again demanding indemnities. To this communication the Italians indicated they would make no rejoinder.

The question of Italian and German participation in the meeting thereafter hung in suspense for a day, but by Thursday the Italian Government made it known that the reply would be negative. Later that day the British and German Ambassadors were informed by Germany and Italy alike, in virtually identical communications, that the two fascist Powers would not accept the invitations. Because of the question introduced by the Soviet charges, it was argued that the entire matter should be referred to the London Non-Intervention Committee of 27 nations. References were made to the German claims of some months ago that the cruiser Leipzig had been fired upon by a submarine, and it was made clear that the lack of Anglo-French sympathy on that occasion was an important contributing factor to the decision not to attend the parley. The British and French Governments were not dismayed by this turn of events. Acceptances to the parley were received from Russia, Turkey, Greece and other countries, and preparations were hastily com pleted for the conference. No secret was made of
the stern determination at London to end the piracy, and to this end plans were made for naval convoys of merchant ships and for extensive patrolling of the Mediterranean. Russia talked through her controlled press of war-like measures to insure the safety of Soviet shipping and to obtain redress from Italy for the sinkings of her merchantmen.

The Mediterranean Conference assembled at Nyon, yesterday, with nine nations in attendance, Albania having joined Italy and Germany in their refusal to confer. Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, was elected President of the gathering, which quickly began work on an Anglo-French formula for ending piracy in the Mediterranean. M. Delbos spoke briefly and pointedly, at the start. Referring to the Italo-German suggestion for relegating the problem to the London Non-Intervention Committee, he said that such delays could not be permitted as special measures must be taken immediately to assure "the free circulation of merchantmen." Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff presented the Russian viewpoint in the expected emphatic manner. The Soviet Government, he proclaimed, must and will take its own measures against submarine piracy. Without naming Italy, Commissar Litvinoff made it quite clear that he considered the Rome Government responsible for the outrages. The plan on which experts started work yesterday contemplates the division of the Mediterranean into areas for policing by the fleets of the countries represented.

## Spanish Civil War

HEAVY fighting was reported in several areas this week in the Spanish civil war, but neither the loyalists nor the rebels were able to claim gains of any great moment. The international question of piracy in the Mediterranean loomed large in the conflict, since it appears to be indisputable that foreign supporters of General Francisco Franco supplied the submarines with which British, Russian and other merchant ships were sent to the bottom in recent weeks. This campaign to keep supplies from the loyalists probably will end soon, however, since London, Paris, Moscow and other capitals are determined to end the piracy. The rebels reported additional successes in recent days in their drive to take the entire Biscayan coast. Gijon, the sole remaining point of importance in the hands of the Asturians, is the goal of the drive. The loyalists continued and extended their offensive in the Aragon sector, where they are attempting to force a retreat of the rebels. Some frsh fighting was re. ported Thursday in the suburbs of Madrid. A naval battle between loyalist and rebel vessels took place in the Mediterranean on Wednesday, when the Valencia regime decided upon this means of keeping the sea lanes open. Airplanes were employed rather less liberally than has been the custom in the Spanish war, but loyalist aircraft bombed Malaga on Thursday, many casualties being reported.

## Fascist Alliance

THAT the fascist countries of the world are drawing into ever-closed diplomatic contact, and perhaps into a sweeping war alliance, was made abundantly clear this week. Announcement was made simultaneously in Berlin and Rome, late last
week, that Premier Benito Mussolini will pay his long-postponed visit to Chancellor Hitler in Germany during the latter half of this month. The meeting, according to the German Government, "will serve the purpose of demonstrating the close idealistic relationship and unity of the gigantic revolutionary movements which in the two countries have led to a new order in the life of the people and State." It was indicated subsequently that tremendous importance is attached by the Reich to the impending meeting, which will be marked by huge army maneuvers and other demonstrations. In the course of a declaration by Chancellor Hitler before the Nazi Congress at Nuremberg, Tuesday, the Reich was linged clearly with Italy and Japan. The Congress was informed that it would no longer be possible at any time or place to disregard the "community of will" between Germany and Italy. The German-Japanese pact against Communism, Herr Hitler added, "serves the same purpose of unity in repelling an attack on the civilized world that today may come in Spain, tomorrow in the East, and the day afterward somewhere else."

These events merely emphasize what is apparent from any survey of the world diplomatic position. After Great Britain took the initiative for a Mediterranean parley to halt the flagrant acts of piracy in that sea by some "unknown" assistant of the fascist General Francisco Franco, the usual consultations between Berlin and Rome followed in order to unify the policies of the leading fascist States. Students of the Far Eastern situation feel quite convinced that Japan proceeded with her latest adventure in China because the tangled European picture made it altogether improbable that the democratic States of Great Britain and France, which have the largest European interests in China, would care to oppose the move with force. Japan doubtless counted heavily also upon the pact with Germany against the Comintern. But there also are some curious inconsistencies in the world diplomatic scheme. The London "Daily Mail" published last Saturday a letter from Chancellor Hitler to Viscount Rothermere in which the German dictator strongly advocated an Anglo-German understanding, with the adhesion of the United States also suggested. Such a combination would insure peace and the best interests of the white people, Herr Hitler wrote. From China, where the Japanese allies of the Reich are fighting strenuously to increase their influence in Eastern Asia, comes the report that a German military mission is instructing and advising the Chinese in their defense against the invaders. The Nanking correspondent of the Associated Press gave the German experts a large share of the credit for the firm Chinese resistance to the Japanese. That the Reich still is anxious to improve its relations with France was indicated last Sunday, when an order was issued prohibiting an old song urging victory in a conflict with that country. A more recent version urging victory against Russia, also was prohibited.

## Nazi Congress

GERMAN National-Socialist party workers assembled in Nuremberg, Tuesday, for the annual Nazi meeting at which splendid military displays are interspersed with declarations by Chancellor Hitler and his associates, which set the tone
of the German Government's program for the following year. The Congress was considered by foreign press correspondents the most impressive since the custom was started a few years back. A proclamation by Chancellor Hitler, read in accordance with custom by the Bavarian State leader, Adolf Wagner, emphasized the dignity of labor and the firm determination of the Nazis to put through their program of autarchy, or national self-sufficiency. If private German enterprise cannot accomplish the desired result, then the State will intervene and carry the four-year plan of self-sufficiency to completion, Herr Hitler said. The address contained only passing references to the foreign policy of Germany, and these were in line with expectations. The German dictator made much of the German-Italian alignment in the diplomatic sphere, and he also emphasized the treaty with Japan against communism. The keynote of the Congress was the dignity of labor, and the addresses were inclined to emphasize the need for blind obedience to the Reich leaders, without thought of adequate compensation. The high point of the meeting was a parade of some 50,000 National Labor Service youths, with polished spades on their shoulders. Also indicative was the participation of women, for the first time, in the ceremonies. Some of the foreign press correspond ents at Nuremberg were inclined to view the emphasis upon work, for the sake and dignity of work, as an illustration of the increasing economic difficulties of the Reich. It was rumored, additionally, that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht again has requested permission to resign his posts of Economics Minister and President of the Reichsbank.

## Mexican Good Neighbor

SOME of the Latin American countries have been presuming rather broadly on the "good neighbor policy" of the United States toward the republics of the Western Hemisphere, and it appears that the Roosevelt Administration is taking belated notice of the inconsistencies. Mexico, in particular, has seemed to regard the policy as a one-way affair, designed only for her benefit and without any need for reciprocation. Lands held by United States nationals have been expropriated on a huge scale, and American oil and mining companies threatened with the complete loss of their Mexican properties. In a Mexico City dispatch to the New York "Times" of last Monday it is noted that Ambassador Josephus Daniels at length has warned the Mexican Government in the polite language of diplomacy that the United States Government objects to the squeezing out of existence of American oil companies. Mr. Daniels made known, according to the report, that representations of a friendly nature had been made. He suggested that the interests of the oil companies, with their Mexican investments of $\$ 200,000,000$ to $\$ 300,000,000$, were of concern to Washington, and the hope was expressed that the problem of the American companies in Mexico might be settled along the lines of the Morrow-Calles agreement, whereunder the concessions were protected and the system of taxing foreign oil companies fixed. "The warning is widely taken here," said the "Times" dispatch, "as an indication that the good-neighbor policy cannot be stretched by foreign nations to the point of taking undue advantage of it for their own internal programs."

Discount ${ }^{\top}$ Rates of Foreign Central Banks

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

| Country | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rate in } \\ & \begin{array}{ll} \text { Brect } \\ \text { Sept } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Establdshed } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pro- } \\ & \text { olous } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | Country | $\left.\begin{gathered}\text { Rate in } \\ \text { Effect }\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ Sept 10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & \text { Established } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prover } \\ & \text { Hious } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina | $31 / 2$ | Mar. 11936 |  | Ho | 2 | Dec. 21936 | 2314 |
| ${ }_{\text {A Austria-- }}^{\text {Batavia_- }}$ | 31/2 | July 10101935 | 4.4 | Hungary | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | Aug. 281983 | 833 |
| Belglum. | 2 | May 151935 | 22/6 | reland. |  | June 301932 | 3 ${ }^{3 / 2}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Butgaria }}^{\text {Canada }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{615}$ | Aag. 15181935 |  | (rapy- | 3.29 | Apr. 61936 | 3.65 |
| Canle. |  | Jan. 241935 | 4 $\overline{1 / 2}$ | Java |  | Jan. 141937 | 1 |
| Colombiä- | 4 | July 181933 | 5 | Jugoslavia |  | Feb. 11935 |  |
| Czechoslo- |  |  |  | Lithuanla- | ${ }^{513}$ | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | ${ }_{4}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Pankig }}^{\text {Vakia }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{3}$ | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ Jan. ${ }_{2}^{1} 19398$ | 5 | Norway | 免 | Dec. 51936 |  |
| Denmark | 4 | Oct. 191936 | 313 | Poland | 4 | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oug. } \\ & \text { Aug. } 11 \\ & 1193\end{aligned}$ | $43 / 2$ |
| Entonda | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ |  | 53 | Rumanala- | 436 | Dec. 71933 |  |
| Frinand | ${ }_{31}^{4}$ | Deo. ${ }^{4} 1934$ | ${ }_{4}^{43 / 2}$ | Southarrica | 5 | Nay 10 1935 | /2 |
| $\underset{\text { France }}{ }$ |  | Sept. 21937 Rept. 301932 |  | (ender | $23 / 2$ | Dec. 11933 |  |
| Greece. | 16 | Jan. 41937 | 7 | Iswitzeria | 13/9 | Nor, 2519 | 2 |

## Foreign Money Rates

IN LONDON open market discount rates for short I bills on Friday were $9-16 \%$ as against $9-16 \%$ on Friday of last week, and $9-16 \%$ for three monthsbills as against $9-16 \%$ on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was $1 / 2 \%$. At Paris the open market rate remains at $33 / 4 \%$ and in Switzerland at $1 \%$.

## Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended Sept. 8 shows a further gain of $£ 66,217$ in gold holdings; consequently the total is at another new high of $£ 328$,026,397 in comparison with $£ 247,618,953$ a year ago. As the gold gain was attended by a contraction of $£ 1,161,000$ in circulation, reserves rose $£ 1,228,000$. Public deposits decreased $£ 2,142,000$ and other deposits rose $£ 1,253,879$. The latter consists of bankers accounts which increased $£ 1,529,500$ and other accounts which decreased $£ 275,621$. The proportion of reserves to liabilities rose to $25.2 \%$ from $24.3 \%$ a week ago; last year it was $39.20 \%$. Loans on Government securities fell off $£ 2,132,000$ and those on other securities rose $£ 28,615$. Other securities embraces the items discounts and advances which declined $£ 246,969$ and securities which increased $£ 275,584$. No change was made in the $2 \%$ discount rate. Below we show the different items compared with previous years:
bank of england's comparative statement

|  | ${ }_{1937}{ }_{\text {Sept. }} 8$ | ${ }_{\text {Sept. }}{ }^{1936}{ }^{9}$ | Sept. 11 1935 | ${ }_{\text {Sept. }} 1934$ | ${ }_{\text {Sept. }}^{\text {cis3 }}$ (13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 445,591 |  |  |  |
| Public dep | 11,969,000 | 20,360,390 | 16,035,710 | 16,523,524 | 12,263,034 |
| Other deposits | 141,957,611 | 137,596,300 | 128,878,880 | 139,980,577 | 153,585,326 |
| Bankers' accounts | 105,701,989 | 99,827,990 | 91,036,114 | 103,170,079 | 109,643,378 |
| Other accounts..- | 36,255,622 | 37,768,310 | 37,842,766 | 36,810,498 | 43,941,948 |
| Govt. securities | 107,142,000 | 83,503,337 | 84,549,999 | ${ }^{84,884,164}$ | 83,745,963 |
| Other securities | 26,151,515 | 30,674,754 | 24,650,948 | 16,487,234 | ${ }^{21,123,994}$ |
| Disct. \& Aravances- | 5,121,241 | - $10,549,206$ | 12, ${ }_{12}^{12,232,114}$ | $\xrightarrow{6,263,099}$ | - $11,939,410$ |
| Securities-----in | 21,030,274 | 20, 2027,794 | 53,970,814 |  | 79,211,626 |
| Coin and bullton.--- | 328,026,397 | 247,618,953 | 194,227,096 | 192,438,395 | 191,744,969 |
| Proportion of reserve to liabilitles_---- |  |  |  |  | $76 \%$ |
| Bank rate --------- | 2\% | 2\% | 2\% | 2\% | 2\% |

## Bank of France Statement

T$\Gamma$ HE weekly statement dated Sept. 2 showed an expansion in note circulation of $1,747,000,000$ francs, the total of which is now $90,001,281,780$ francs, the highest ever recorded. Circulation a year ago aggregated $84,610,828,885$ francs and the year before $81,993,635,440$ francs. Increases were also shown in credit balances abroad of $1,000,000$ francs, in advances against securities of $182,000,000$ francs and in temporary advances to State of 800,000,000 francs. The Bank's gold holdings showed no change, the total remaining at $55,717,532,724$
francs, compared with $54,184,984,686$ francs last year. French commercial bills discounted fell off $908,000,000$ francs, bills bought abroad, $100,000,000$ francs and creditor current accounts, $1,059,000,000$ francs. The reserve ratio is now $52.01 \%$, compared with $58.39 \%$ a year ago and $75.31 \%$ two years ago. The official discount rate remains unchanged at $31 / 2 \%$ to which it was reduced on Sept. 2 from $4 \%$. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for three years:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

|  | Changes for Week | Sept. 2, 1937 | Sept. 4, 1936 | Sept. 6, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold holdings | Francs | $\underset{55,717,532,724}{\text { Francs }}$ | Francs 54,184,984,686 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 72,056,933,669 \end{gathered}$ |
| Credit bals. abroad | +1,000,000 | 15,004,790 | - 8,278,256 | 2, 7,799,925 |
| bills discounted-- | -908,000,000 | 7,742,804,521 | 6,678,413,861 | 6,870,242,501 |
| b Bills bought abr'd | $-100,000,000$ | 799,358,191 | 1,239,408,359 | 1,228,908,608 |
| Adv. against securs- | $+182,000,000$ $+1,747,000,000$ | 3,945,154,905 7001281,780 | $3,567,997,989$ $34,610,82885$ | 3,199,740,787 |
| Credit current accts. | -1,059,000,000 | 17,119,782,476 | 34,189,791,721 | 13,607,019,051 |
| c Temp. advs. without int. to State. | +800,000,000 | 26,018,126,645 | 11,828,423,300 |  |
| Propor'n of gold on hand to sight liab. | -0.34\% | $52.01 \%$ | 58.29\% | 75.31\% |
| a Includes bllls purchased in France. b Includes bills discounted abroad. c Representing drafts on Treasury on 10-billion-franc credit opened at Bank. <br> Since the statement of June 29, 1937. gold valuation has been at rate of 43 mg . gold, 0.9 fine, per franc; previous to that time and subsequent to Sept. 26, 1936, gold valuation was 49 mg . per franc; prior to Sept. 26,1936 , there were 65.5 mg . of gold to the franc |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

AFURTHER increase of 29,000 marks in the Bank's gold holdings brought the total for the first quarter of September up to $69,915,000$ marks, compared with $67,443,000$ marks the corresponding period a year ago. A loss in note circulation of $179,000,000$ marks brought the total down to 4,936 ,226,000 marks. Last year notes in circulation aggregated $4,386,636,000$ marks and the previous year $3,881,445,000$ marks. An increase was recorded in deposits abroad, in investments, in other assets and in other liabilities. The reserve ratio rose slightly to $1.53 \%$; last year it was $1.67 \%$ and the previous year $2.58 \%$. Reserves in foreign currency decreased 147,000 marks, bills of exchange and checks, $211,999,000$ marks, advances, $11,090,000$ marks and other daily maturing obligations, 70,924,000 marks. Below we furnish a comparison of the different items for three years:

|  |  | sent. 7, 1937 | sept. 7, 1936 | 135 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coiders ma |  | Eethamaks | ${ }_{\text {Retchen }}^{\text {Rethen }}$ |  |
| Refvinitior |  |  |  |  |
| Sill | coile | , | 边 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | at, $313,0,000$ | \% |  | (os, |
| Soters |  |  |  |  |
| Otheo |  | 259,195,000 | 230,324,000 | 240,55, ${ }^{10}$ |

## New York Money Market

ITTLLE business was done in the New York money market this week, but there were a few scattered signs of that modest tightening of rates which most observers anticipate for the autumn. In order to refund $\$ 817,000,000$ Treasury notes due Sept. 15, the Treasury offered last Tuesday an optional exchange of $11 / 4 \% 15$ months' notes or $2 \%$ five-year notes. These coupons represent advances over previous rates. The Treasury sold late last week two series of discount bills, and here also the rates tended upward. One series of $\$ 50,000,000$ due in 104 days went at $0.48 \%$ average, while another series due in 273 days went at $0.711 \%$ average, both computed on an annual bank discount basis. Bankers' bill and commercial paper rates were un-
changed, with hardly any business done. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to 1\% for all transactions, while time loans were offered at $11 / 4 \%$ for maturities to 90 days and at $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' datings.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $1 \%$ was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet, no transactions having been reported this week. Rates continued nominal at $11 / 4 \%$ up to 90 days and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has been very active this week. Paper has been available in good supply and the demand has been fairly heavy. Rates are unchanged at $1 \%$ for all maturities.

## Bankers' Acceptances

T'HE market for prime bankers' acceptances has been somewhat stronger, particularly during the past two days. More bills are coming out and the volume of transactions has shown a moderate increase. There has been no change in the rates. The official quotations as issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are $1 / 2 \%$ bid and $7-16 \%$ asked; for bills running for four months, $9-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 2 \%$ asked; for five and six months, $5 / 8 \%$ bid and $9-16 \%$ asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $1 / 2 \%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days, $3 / 4 \%$ 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 $\$ 3,076,000$. Open market dealers are quoting the same rates as those reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The rates for open market acceptances are as follows:


FIhgible member DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS
Eligible member banks... \%\% bid

## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

THE Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia on Sept. 3 reduced its discount rate from $2 \%$ to $11 / 2 \%$, effective Sept. 4. With the exception of the New York Bank, which had a $1 \%$ rate, all of the Reserve institutions now have the $11 / 2 \%$ rate in effect. Changes of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ were recently made by all of the Banks except that at Cleveland, where the present $11 / 2 \%$ rate has been in effect since May 11, 1935. There have been no other changes in the discount rates of the Federal Reserve banks.

| Federal Reserve Bank | Rate in <br> Effect on <br> Sept. 10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Established } \end{gathered}$ | Preotous |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 21937 | 2 |
| New York | 1 | Aug. 271937 | $11 / 2$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Cleveland }}$ | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 41937 | 2 |
| Rlchmond. | $13 / 2$ | Aug. 271937 | 2 |
| Atlanta | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 211937 | 2 |
| Chicago- | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 211937 | 2 |
| St. Louls-i- | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 21937 Aug. 241937 | 2 |
| Kansas Clty | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 241937 Sept. 31937 | 2 |
| Dallas. | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 311937 | 2 |
| San Francisco .-.-. | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 31937 | 2 |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange continues to display the undertone of marked ease which developed last week. The dollar, everywhere regarded as under-
valued, is favored against all other currencies. The ease in sterling is largely a seasonal influence originating in commercial transactions and cessation of demand for exchange on tourist account. While the easier tone of sterling in terms of the dollar reflects a demand for exchange on New York, the pound with respect to all other currencies must be regarded as firm. There continues to be a heavy movement of foreign funds from many parts of the world to London and as practically all the major currencies are linked to sterling in one form or another, their fluctuations somply reflect the sterling-dollar rate. The range for bankers' sight this week has been between $\$ 4.9415-16$ and $\$ 4.96$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.951-16$ and $\$ 4.971 / 4$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.943 / 4$ and $4.961 / 8$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.953 / 4$ and $\$ 4.975-16$ a week ago.

The present lower quotations in the foreign exchanges are in some degree a result of the acute state of tension in Europe resulting from the disagreement between Italy and the Soviet, the attacks on shipping in the Mediterranean, and the severity of the SinoJapanese conflict.
The sharp break in security prices on the New York Stock Exchange on Tuesday had its counterpart in London and all the Continental stock markets, and was reflected in the sterling-dollar rate. However, there appeared to be no selling of securities by foreign interests in New York and such selling as may have taken place had no effect on sterling. Foreign interests which may have sold securities here did not withdraw their funds, for if they had done so, sterling would have become firmer. The belief is widely held on this side that any foreign funds liquidated in the New York security markets will prefer the shelter of short-term investment here, such as Treasury notes, rather than the insecurity of transfer to Continental centers. It is not to be expected that foreign funds coming to this side can be at the high rates of 1935 and 1936, as the volume invested here is already vast. Nonetheless there is ample evidence that one reason for the firmness in the dollar, aside from commercial factors, is the steady flow of foreign funds to this side. This is seen in the continued increase in the Treasury's inactive gold fund, which on Sept. 8 reached $\$ 1,372,540,656$. Gold continues to arrive here from England, Belgium, Canada, India, and Japan. Much of the large gold receipts reported from England represents transfers of Continental funds.

It may be recalled that the Commerce Department's annual balance of international payments report published toward the end of August and covering 1936 showed that American securities sold to foreigners aggregated not less than $\$ 2,685,000,000$, against $\$ 1,305,000,000$ in 1935 . The report showed that American securities repurchased from foreigners on last year's market totaled $\$ 2,070,000,000$. Thus, the net increase in foreign holdings for 1936 was $\$ 615,000,000$. Foreign sales and purchases, it is shown, almost exactly balanced in 1934, and foreign sales predominated in 1932. It is believed that the results for 1937 can hardly have paralleled 1936, but it is safe to say that until there is greater tranquillity in the political affairs of nations, foreign investments here will increase and as they do so will constitute an element of firmness in the dollar with respect to the pound.

Authoritative London sources assert that there is a vast amount of capital in London ready to move into American securities as soon as it can be determined that the attitude of the Washington Administration is not too unfavorable.

If foreign exchange quotations were not erratic, like Stock Exchange quotations on Tuesday and Wednesday, it was because of the strict control exercised by the various equalization funds.

The British control adopted a method of operation to check the fall in sterling without forcing the American Treasury to absorb unwanted gold. In the past few weeks the British control is believed to have been disposing in the open market of a part of the metallic stocks acquired during the gold panic in the spring. It is thus able to cushion the tendency of the pound to decline without adding to the United States inactive gold fund.
The sale of gold in London tends to steady the sterling price of the metal. In turn this tends to support the value of sterling expressed in terms of a gold currency such as dollars. At present due to seasonal factors sterling is under pressure in the exchange market and the sale of gold in London consequently tends to maintain the value of sterling in New York and checks the decline.

If the British control had elected to support sterling by the usual methods, that is, by the sale of dollars and purchase of sterling, gold would be inclined to move from London to New York.

Under the terms of the tripartite agreement the currency acquired in the course of equalization operations in the exchange markets of the world is converted into gold. Thus the United States would have inevitably been forced to acquire British gold and under the present policy to purchase and segregate it from United States Treasury cash resources.

The actual volume of foreign exchange transactions has been extremely limited since August, so that official sales of gold made each day in the London open market, though smaller than usual, are sufficient to lend the desired support to sterling.

New financing in London makes continuous gains, indicating the forward movement of British business. New financing in August amounted to $£ 7,141,184$, compared with $£ 20,305,459$ in July, and with $£ 6,194$,413 in August last year. The total for eight months is $£ 124,862,513$, against $£ 139,580,964$ in the corresponding period of 1936.
As autumn approaches there are no signs of stiffening of money rates in London. In fact there has been no seasonal movements in money rates for several years, owing to the development of a high degree of government control of the money market. No change in these conditions is in prospect. Call money against bills is in supply at $1 / 2 \%$. Two- and three-months' bills are $9-16 \%$, four-months' bills $19-32 \%$, and sixmonths' bills $23-32 \%$. Gold on offer in the London open market each day at the hour of price fixing was as follows: On Saturday last $£ 163,000$, on Monday $£ 67,000$, on Tuesday $£ 325,000$, on Wednesday, $£ 404,000$, on Thursday, $£ 466,000$, and on Friday £281,000.
At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Sept. 8, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:
GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, SEPT. 2-SEPT. 8, INCLUSIVE


Exports

None

Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account Decrease: $\$ 5,225,000$
Note-We have been notified that approximately $\$ 13,688,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco, of which $\$ 11,851,000$ came from Japan and $\$ 1,837,000$ from Australia. $\qquad$

The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday there were no imports or exports of the metal, or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. On Friday $\$ 4,522,100$ of gold was received, of which $\$ 3,787,500$ came from Canada, $\$ 373,500$ from India and $\$ 361,100$ from England. There were no exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account.

Gold held in the inactive fund, as indicated in the daily Treasury statements issued during the week ended last Wednesday, was as follows. The day-today changes are our own calculations:

GOLD HELD IN THE TREASURY'S INACTIVE FUND


Canadian exchange is relatively steady. Montreal funds during the week ranged between a discount of $5-128 \%$ and a discount of $1-64 \%$.
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

 LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE
Saturday, Sept. 4-_---140s. 21/2d. Wednesday, Sept. 8_-.140s. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Monday, Sept. 6.....-140s. 3d. $\quad$ Thursday, Sept. 9--140s. 4d. Tuesday, Sept. 7------140s. 3d. $\mid$ Friday, Sept. 10---140s. 71/2d.

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


Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was dull but steady. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.95$ 11-16@\$4.96; cable transfers $\$ 4.95$ 13-16 $@ \$ 4.961 / 8$. On Monday, Labor Day, there was no market in New York. On Tuesday sterling showed an easier undertone. The range was $\$ 4.955-16 @$ $\$ 4.953 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.953 / 8 @ \$ 4.95$ 13-16 for cable transfers. On Wednesday sterling moved lower in limited trading. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.9415-16 @ \$ 4.953 / 8$ and cable transfers were $\$ 4.95$ $@ \$ 4.957-16$. On Thursday the market was easy. The range was $\$ 4.9411-16 @ \$ 4.953-16$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.943 / 4 @ \$ .951 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Friday the pound continued to display an easier undertone in limited trading. The range was \$4.945-16@\$4.9411-16 for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.943 / 8 @ \$ 4.943 / 4$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.949$-16 for demand and $\$ 4.945 / 8$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.941 / 2,60$-day bills at $\$ 4.933 / 4,90$-day bills at $\$ 4.933 / 8$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 4.933 / 4$, and 7 -day grain bills at $\$ 4.941 / 8$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 4.941 / 2$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

FRENCH francs on Thursday's market dropped to a new ten-year low, indicating the imminence of a new government economic crisis. Francs were sold heavily in Paris. The pound in Paris closed at 133.55 francs and in trading after the close of the

Bourse fell to 134.30 francs, compared with 132.965 on Wednesday. In London the check rate on Paris had a range on Thursday of between 132.98 and 136, as compared with a range last week of between 132.82 and 132.90 .

On Friday the franc broke further to a low of 139.40 francs to the pound, with the range quoted between 136.00 and 139.40

In Thursday's market the dollar in Paris closed at 26.96 francs ( 3.708 cents per franc), compared with the previous close of 26.885 francs ( 3.720 cents per franc). But on a parity basis with sterling the indicated dollar price was below 27 francs, or less than 3.703 cents per franc.

The heavy selling in Paris was a continuation of a movement which has been under way for three weeks, during which time more than $1,000,000,000$ francs were thrown on the market.

In New York the franc on Thursday had a range of between 3.63 and $3.711 / 2$, against $3.721 / 4$ and $3.721 / 2$ on Wednesday and with a range last week of between $3.723 / 4$ and $3.743 / 8$.

On Friday the franc dropped in New York to $3.531 / 2$, having had a range between that price and $3.561 \frac{1}{2}$.

Deep pessimism seems to prevail in financial quarters concerning the future of the French domestic situation. Little evidence has thus far appeared to indicate any substantial recovery in national production, which is considered the essential basis for French financial recovery.
Despite the efforts of Finance Minister Bonnet to effect an improvement in the economic and financial situation, there has been no appreciable repatriation of French funds from abroad. If the situation is to improve, the present ministry and its financial policies must have undisputed control for months to come. Even then no important repatriation of French balances now held abroad, chiefly in London and the United States, can be expected, and without the return of a very considerable portion of the $60,000,000,000$ or more francs now domiciled abroad neither French industry nor the Paris market can be expected to show improvement.

The French Treasury has again been obliged to draw heavily upon the Bank of France. The current statement shows an increase of $800,000,000$ francs in Treasury borrowing, bringing the aggregate borrowing to nearly $4,000,000,000$ francs of the $15,000,000$,000 francs inflation authorized by the June 30 decrees. The present statement lifts the Bank's temporary advances to the State to a new high for the year of $26,180,000,000$ francs, compared with $23,878,000,000$ francs on Aug. 19 and with $9,161,000,000$ francs a year ago.

So far as the officially pegged rate for German marks is concerned, that is, the rate for the so-called free or gold mark, the quotations reflected in part the drop in the franc, as did the other Continental currencies. The pegged mark was quoted 40.13, as compared with a ruling rate last week of $40.151 / 2$ and with a prevailing quotation for two weeks ago of around 40.20.

Perhaps the most important factor in the mark situation was the reported resignation of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht as Minister of Economics. It is believed that very soon, probably before the end of the year, Dr. Schacht will also resign as President of the Reichsbank.

Financial Chronicle

It is generally believed that with Dr. Schacht's retirement German business will be further regimented and subject to even stricter Government control. Apprehension is felt concerning the possibility that upon Dr. Schacht's retirement Germany will face accelerated currency inflation, coupled with the impossibility of continuing the present artificial price stabilization.

Revaluation of the mark, it is held, will not help the currency in any way, because the unit is not supported by any reserve, but is purely a fiat currency enjoying confidence at home only so long as there is no unfavorable turn in the domestic situation. Once this confidence is shaken, there will be nothing to stop the mark from falling to zero.

The statement of the Reichsbank as of September 8 shows a ratio of gold and foreign currency to notes of only $1.5 \%$. The Bank's total gold and bullion now stand at $69,990,000$ reichsmarks. The Bank's gold and bullion on Dec. 31, 1932 stood at $806,785,000$ marks and its ratio on that date was $25.8 \%$.

Belgian currency has shown considerable steadiness and resistance to pressure throughout the week. In fact the belga was the sole major Continental currency to display strength. The belga ranged this week between $16.831 / 4$ and $16.871 / 2$, whereas a few weeks ago it had declined to the gold point of $16.841 / 2$. No doubt the weakness of the belga at that time was due in some measure to the charges made by Premier Van Zeeland's Rexist opponents that he had improperly received money from the national bank after he had become Premier.

On Sept. 8 Premier Van Zeeland refuted these charges before the Chamber of Deputies and received a vote of confidence of 130 to 34 , with 21 absentions. M. Van Zeeland showed that payments totaling $\$ 11,200$ received by him from the bank constituted a bonus to which he was entitled as former ViceGovernor of the bank.
The text of the resolution of confidence passed by the Deputies read:
"The Belgian Chamber having heard the statement of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, pays homage to the Prime Minister for his integrity and disinterestedness, takes note of measures taken with a view to improving the procedure of regulating appointment to high posts of the National Bank and the method for their remuneration, and counts upon the vigilance of the Government to insure that the working bank shall be above all criticism."
The following table shows the relation of the leading European currencies to the United States dollar:

|  | Old Dollar | New Dollar | Range This Week |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parity | Parity a |  |  |
| b France (franc) | 3.92 | 6.63 | $3.531 / 2$ to | 3.73 1-16 |
| Belgium (belga) | 13.90 | 16.95 | $16.831 / 4$ to | 16.871/2 |
| Italy (lira) | 5.26 | 8.91 | $5.261 / 8$ to | 5.263/8 |
| Switzerland (franc) | 19.30 | 32.67 | $22.961 / 2$ to | 22.973/4 |
| Holland (guilder) | 40.20 | 68.06 | 55.55 to | 55.181/2 |
| a New dollar par between Sept. 25 and b The franc cut f | before de <br> 3, 1936. <br> dd and all | luation of ed to "flo | Europe <br> n June | urrencies |

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 139.00 , against 132.94 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at $3.553 / 4$, against $3.723 / 4$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $3.561 / 4$, against 3.73 . Antwerp belgas closed at $16.831 / 2$ for bankers' sight and at $16.831 / 2$ for cable transfers, against 16.85 and 16.85 . Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.13 for bankers' sight bills and 40.13 for cable transfers, in comparison with $40.151 / 2$ and $40.151 / 2$. Italian lire closed at $5.261 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and at $5.261 / 4$ for cable transfers, against $5.261 / 4$ and $5.261 / 4$. Austrian schillings closed at 18.87, against 18.86; exchange on Czechoslovakia at $3.493 / 8$, against $3.493 / 8$; on Bucharest at 0.74 , against 0.74 ; on Poland at 18.92, against 18.93; and on Finland at 2.19, against 2.21. Greek exchange closed at $0.903 / 4$, against $0.911 / 4$.

E- XCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war is generally easier. This is simply a reflection of the easier tone of sterling, to which these currencies are allied. Money is in great abundance in Amsterdam. On Sept. 8 announcement was made that a $3 \%$ Dutch Indian loan of $912,000,000$ guilders would be issued on Sept. 17 at $963 / 4 \%$, of which $340,846,900$ guilders already had been placed with Government institutions. The loan, carrying the guaranty of the Dutch Government, matures in 37 years and is annually redeemable at par to the extent of at least $24,650,000$ guilders. It is intended for the conversion of all outstanding $4 \%$ loans. On Sept. 7 the National Bank of Switzerland showed gold stock of $2,542,900,000$ Swiss francs, making its ratio of gold to notes $183.32 \%$ and its ratio of gold to total liabilities $\mathbf{9 1 . 4 1 \%}$.
Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 55.02, against 55.17 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 55.02 , against 55.17 ; and commercial sight bills at 54.97 , against 55.12 . Swiss francs closed at 22.97 for checks and at 22.97 for cable transfers, against $22.973 / 4$ and $22.973 / 4$. Copenhagen checks finished at 22.08 , and cable transfers at 22.08 , against 22.15 and 22.15 . Checks on Sweden closed at $25.501 / 2$ and cable transfers at $25.501 / 2$, against 25.58 and 25.58 ; while checks on Norway finished at $24.851 / 2$ and cable transfers at $24.851 / 2$, against 24.92 and 24.92. Spanish pesetas are not quoted in New York.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries partly reflects the new alignment of dollarsterling quotations. There are no new features of importance relating to the South American units. The Central Bank of Argentina in its statement of Aug. 31 showed total gold at home of $1,224,417,645$ pesos and gold abroad and foreign exchange of 272,899,716 pesos. The Bank's gold reserve ratio to notes in circulation stood at $128.98 \%$, and its reserve ratio of gold to notes and sight liabilities at $89.62 \%$.
Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday, official quotations, at 32.97 for bankers' sight bills, against 33 1-16 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 32.97, against $331-16$. The unofficial or free market close was 29.90@30.05, against 30.10@30.20. Brazilian milreis, official rates, were 8.83, against 8.85. The unofficial or free market in milreis is $6.35 @ 6.50$, against 6.40@6.50. Chilean exchange is nominally quoted at 5.19 , against 5.19. Peru is nominal at 25.75 , against 26.00 .

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries is in some degree disturbed by the conflict between China and Japan. However, exchange on Hongkong. Singapore, and India is hardly affected. The Japanese yen, according to Finance Minister Kaka, will be maintained at present levels. Japanese financial circles seem to be strongly of the opinion that inflation is impending and cannot possibly be avoided because of the financial strains imposed on the country's economic structure by the undeclared war in North China.

Despite reassurances of the Finance Minister on Sept. 6 at the session of the Diet, speakers in the lower chamber, who rubber stamped the Government's conduct of the war hardly concealed their pessimism over the financial outlook. The war budget now amounts to $2,062,000,000$ yen, bringing the total budget for the fiscal year to Sept. 1 to $5,400,000,000$ yen. Bond issues forced by the budgetary requirements will reach $3,300,000,000$ yen. New bills introduced into the Diet virtually nationalized the Government's control over finance, industry, trade, capital and foreign exchange.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 28.85 , against 28.93 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 31.00@31 1-16, against 31.06@31 3-16; Shanghai was nominal at $297 / 8 @ 2915-16$, against

297/8@301/4; Manila closed at 50.25 , against 50.25 Singapore at 58.15 , against $585-16$; Bombay at 37.36, against 37.44 ; and Calcutta at 37.36 , against 37.44 .

## 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 - | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England | $\stackrel{(1)}{\text { ¢ }}$ | 247,618,953 | 194,227,096 | 192,438,395 |  |
| France | 293,250,172 | 433,479,877 | 576,455,469 | 656,791,423 | 191,744,969 |
| Germany b- | 2,493,000 | 2,145,950 | 3,258,950 | 2,899,250 | -13,089,250 |
| Spain | c87,323,000 | 88,002,000 | 90,777,000 | 90,582,000 | 90,402,000 |
| Italy | a25,232,000 | 42,575,000 | 54,694,000 | 68,549,000 | 75,854,000 |
| Netherlands | 105,490,000 | 55,959,000 | 49,272,000 | 71,951,000. | 68,921,000 |
| Nat. Belg-- | 102,341,000 | 106,484,000 | 98,974,000 | 75,633,000 | 77,144,000 |
| Switzerland | 83,206,000 | 50,546,000 | 46,607,000 | 64,201,000 | 61,461,000 |
| Sweden. | 25,937,000 | 24,110,000 | 19,884,000 | 15,461,000 | 13,959,000 |
| Denmark -- | 6,549,000 | 6,533,000 | 7,394,000 | 7,397,000 | 7,397,000 |
| Norway | 6,602,000 | 6,604,000 | 6,602,000 | 6,577,000 | 6,569,000 |


a Amount held Dec. 31, 1936, latest tigure available. b Gold holdings ot the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad. the amount of which is now reported at $£ 1,002,750$. c Amount held Aug. 1, 1936, latest figure available. The gold of the Bank of France was revalued on Juty 23, 1937, at 43 milligrams of goid, 0.9 tine, equal to one franc; this was the second change in the gold's value
within less than a year, the previous revaluation took place on Sept. 26 , 1936 , When the gold was given a value of 49 milligrams to the franc as compared with 65.5 mgs . previously. On the basis of 65.5 mgs., approximately 125 francs equaled $£ 1$ sterling at par; on basis of 49 mgs. about 165 francs equaled $£ 1$ sterling, and at
43 mgs ., there are about 190 francs to $£ 1$ Mo., here are about 190 trancs to N .

## Liberty and Law Under the Constitution

There is something peculiarly repellent to national feeling in Mr. Roosevelt's choice of the year in which the 150 th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution by the Federal Convention is to be celebrated as the time for launching a violent attack upon the constitutional position of the Supreme Court. To the commemoration of what was done on Sept. 17, 1787, he will, it is expected, make a contribution, and it will be strange if he does not again render lip service, as he has a number of times already, to the great merits of the Constitution, the high character of its framers, and the blessings of liberty and happiness which it has brought to the American people. What will be remembered, however, is that, if he could have had his way, the independence of the Federal judiciary would have been destroyed, the path to a wholesale packing of the Supreme Court would have been opened, and the judicial power of the Federal Government would have been subjected to Executive control. Thanks to the opposition of the Senate and the opposition which was ready to be unleashed in the House of Representatives, that catastrophe has been averted, but the anniversary of the most notable event in the Nation's history will be clouded by knowledge that the constitutional system is still in danger and the menace of Executive usurpation still impends.
It is of the utmost importance that the constitutional system as a whole should not be lost sight of, because there is more to the Roosevelt program than its open assault upon the courts. The American system of government is a union of States, and while the Federal Government which the Constitution establishes enjoys all the powers necessary and proper for national existence, all powers not delegated to it by the States or prohibited to the States by the Constitution are, in express terms, reserved to the States or to the people. The great extensions of Federal authority which Mr. Roosevelt has promoted, and the still larger extensions which he seeks, undermine, when they do not directly attack, the constitutional integrity of the States. The legisla-
tive powers of the Federal Government are vested in Congress, chosen by the people and responsible to the people and the States, but the independence of Congress has been gravely impaired by increasing Executive dictation and by thinly disguised threats of an appeal to the voters to repudiate members who refused to do the President's bidding. The constitutional powers of the President are great, as they must be in any effective national system, but it was never intended that all discretion and all primary initiative should vest in him. The power given to the people and the States to amend the Constitution is explicit and ample, and it rests exclusively with them save as the proposal of amendments will ordinarily come from Congress, but Mr. Roosevelt, in his effort to subordinate the judiciary, has de manded in effect a revolutionary amendment without regard to the procedure and safeguards which the Constitution provides.
Those who have supported the Roosevelt policies in constitutional matters have made much of the argument that the Constitution, being old, is pre sumptively also out of date and no longer suited, in important respects, to the needs of the present age. The division of authority between the Federal Government and the States, it is urged, is a serious bar to national progress, an independent Federal judiciary is a dangerous anomaly, the President, rather than Congress, is the best judge of public opinion, and the amending process is slow, cumbersome and ineffective. If such contentions were sound and their soundness were generally admitted, the proper course, it would seem, would be to summon another Federal Convention impowered to draft a new Constitution to be submitted by Congress to the States for adoption. But are they sound, or are they essentially a camouflage intended to disguise other purposes which, if they were frankly stated, the intelligence of the Nation would unquestionably reject?

The limitations of a Federal system, especially in matters of administration, are an old subject of criticism by political philosophers. The American Constitution, however, faced those limitations squarely as they existed or could be foreseen at the time the Constitution was framed, and at no important point have its provisions failed to meet the developing conditions of effective cooperation between States and Nation, each with its full and proper complement of governmental powers. It is only when the States have failed to use the powers they possess, or the Federal Government has sought to enlarge the scope of its own constitutional authority, that control or administration can fairly be charged with ineffectiveness. The only alternative to a Federal system, moreover, is centralization, and it is Federal centralization that the presentday critics of American federalism obviously want. The outstanding characteristic of the Roosevelt policies is their consistent and persistent effort to bring under Federal control, which in practice means Executive control, economic, political and social activities and relationships which clearly lie within the constitutional sphere of the States. The natural consequence of those efforts is the trend to Executive dictatorship which is written large across the events of the past four years.
The criticism of the Federal judiciary rests, in the final analysis, upon the same basis. As long as the

United States has a written Constitution to which all the acts of Congress and the Executive must conform, there must be a body charged with the duty of applying the final constitutional test. It is not for the courts to say what the Constitution ought to be, or to deny to litigants the benefits of such procedure as Congress may authorize. If the Constitution is defective, it is the business of Congress to cooperate with the people in changing it by the prescribed processes of amendment; if procedure impairs or delays the administration of justice or gives some classes of litigants unfair advantages over others, it is Congress alone that is to blame. When Mr. Roosevelt attacked the Supreme Court he not only sought to pack the Court in a way to insure decisions favorable to the revolutionary policies which he advocated, but also arrogated to himself, by implication and very nearly in express terms, the right to have his own interpretation of the Constitution prevail. Were his effort to succeed, the ultimate judicial authority now vested in the Supreme Court would be transferred to the President and to the Congress which he aims to control. There is no country in the world, except those which are ruled by dictators, in which such subjection of the judiciary is to be found or in which a proposal so to subject it would be tolerated.
The criticism of the amending process as cumbersome and ineffective invites two rejoinders. It is in no way desirable, in the interest of good government, that constitutional changes should be made easy by speeding up the time in which they may be effected. Amendments of the fundamental law of the country should be made only after careful deliberation by Congress and with clear evidence that a majority of the voters desire them and regard them as necessary. That means that they should be before the country long enough for them to be fully understood and definite expressions of public opinion regarding them recorded. The easier the process, the greater the likelihood that an amendment will represent only the wishes of special interests or the questionable designs of an Administration or a party temporarily in power. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, in the methods resorted to to force their adoption, are informing examples of what political partisanship can do, and the Prohibition Amendment is a monumental example of the pernicious power of a well-organized lobby. In the case of the Prohibition Amendment, moreover, Congress itself invited delay and at the same time played into the hands of the Anti-Saloon League by allowing the extraordinary period of seven years in which ratification might be completed. In 1921 the Supreme Court, in holding that amendments submitted in 1789, 1810 and 1861 were no longer pending, ruled "that the ratification must be within some reasonable time after the proposal." There is no reason why, by the process which the Constitution prescribes, any constitutional change which the people have shown they desire cannot be made within a "reasonable time." To demand that change shall be made easy is to bring the proposal itself under suspicion.

The anniversary which will be widely celebrated on Sept. 17 should give occasion for a rereading of the Constitution and serious consideration of the privileges, restrictions and safeguards which it contains. It is difficult to believe that those who insist
so volubly that the Constitution is antiquated or, if not wholly outmoded, is in important respects badly out of step with modern progress, do not in their hearts desire a very different kind of governmental regime. The Constitution is certainly illcontrived for the purposes of those who would centralize political and economic power in Washington, reduce the States to subdivisions existing principally for electoral and administrative functions, subject Congress and the courts to the uncontrolled will of a President, abolish all distinctions between interstate and intrastate commerce, and bring agriculture, industry, business and labor under Federal direction, but it is just because these things cannot be done without abridging, and eventually destroying, both individual and public liberty that the Constitution should be preserved. The greatest danger that can confront a constitutional government is not that the Constitution may be violently overthrown, but that the essential guarantees of the Constitution may be undermined and its clear obligations ignored. The program of sapping and studied neglect has been carried far in this country during the past four years, and it is time that it were stopped and the damage repaired.

## Multiplying Difficulties of War and Neutrality

It would be difficult to find precedents for the multiplying difficulties which have arisen to vex the course of international relations in Europe and Asia. The theater of trouble and anxiety in Europe has for the moment rivalled that in China in competition for prominence in front page news, and the United States, remote from either but concerned with both, has felt called upon to tite again its own position. The European situation may properly be examined first because of the rapidity with which events have developed and the grave dangers which the situation obviously holds, but what is happening in Europe has also a significance for Asia, and to some extent for this country, which is not to be overlooked.
The repeated attacks upon British, Russian and other vessels in the Mediterranean by mysterious submarines (whether there be one or several is not yet known) has faced the European Powers, for the first time in many years, with what, for diplomatic reasons, Great Britain and France have chosen to call piracy. The Soviet Government, in a note whose bluntness is rare in diplomatic correspondence, has charged Italy with responsibility for the attacks on its merchant vessels, and demanded cessation and full reparation. The Italian Government, in reply, has emphatically denied responsibility and refused further consideration of the protest. To this the Russian Government has rejoined with an intimation that force may be used if satisfaction is not accorded and the depredations stopped. The British and French Governments, alarmed at the possibility of war, have exerted themselves to arrange a conference at Nyon, on Lake Geneva, at which, among other things, the practicability of naval convoys for merchant shipping in the Mediterranean may be considered, but Italy and Germany have flatly refused to attend a conference at which Russia is to be represented, and Chancellor Hitler, at the party reunion at Nuremberg during the past week, has
publicly proclaimed the general solidarity of Germany and Italy. In the meantime Great Britain, it is reported, hopes to induce Russia to moderate its tone and its demands, but the resentment of France has been aroused by the action of Russia in moving on its own initiative in challenging Italy notwithstanding the apparent obligations of the Franco-Russian alliance.

These, in brief, are the facts. What, it is everywhere being asked, can the Powers do about them? British and French naval vessels are operating jointly in the Mediterranean, and the mysterious "pirate" craft may before long be captured or sunk, but if the enemy should turn out to be an Italian submarine the brusque Russian demand will have been justified and something will have to be done about it. A convoying program, in which Turkey and Greece are expected to join, might protect merchantmen, but it would not meet the Russian demands, and it would be an anomalous procedure little likely to improve the relations of any of the participants with Italy. It is, indeed, hardly conceivable that piracy, properly so called, could exist in the Mediterranean, and if it does not exist it is obvious that the measures of the cooperating Powers would in fact be carried out with Italy in mind, notwithstanding that Italy was not officially mentioned as responsible for the submarine attacks. What Russia could do in the way of resorting to force, other than to furnish a naval convoy for its ships, is far from clear, since as a naval Power it is far inferior to Italy and such of its fleet as is assembled in the Black Sea could easily be bottled up if Italy cared to risk a war with Turkey.
It remains to be shown, further, whether the mysterious submarines are not a part of the naval force of General Franco, and that their attacks on vessels believed to be carrying supplies for the Spanish loyalists are not intended as notice to other Powers that support for the loyalists must cease. The fact that the submarines were of Italian origin (if such proved to be the case) would not involve Italy directly in a charge of "piracy" if it were shown that they had been given or loaned to General Franco, but their use, in the manner in which they have been used, would seriously complicate the relations of other Powers with both sides in Spain. One may suspect that the orders which are reported to have been given to British and French naval commanders to sink at sight any submarines that arouse suspicion may have been due to an anxious hope on the part of the British and French Governments that the nationality of the "pirates" may not be discovered. Sunken submarines and dead crews at the bottom of the Mediterranean could tell no tales.

Yet in spite of the boycotting of the Nyon Conference by Italy and Germany, the high tone of the Russian note and the Italian reply, and the talk of organizing an international fleet to protect commerce in the Mediterranean, there is no evidence that either of the Powers wants war. Great Britain, with large interests in China and imperial communications to maintain, does not want war anywhere and is not yet ready for it. French irritation at the independent action of Russia will undoubtedly weaken regard for the Franco-Russian alliance and may give France an opportunity to withdraw from that agreement, but there is nothing less probable than a war between the two countries. There is rea-
son for thinking that Italy, notwithstanding its support of General Franco, is anxious to establish good relations with both France and Great Britain, partly to secure recognition of Ethiopia as Italian territory, and partly to head off any attempt to revive the League as an instrument for dealing with the Mediterranean. It would be greatly to the advantage of Italy, moreover, if there is to be a diplomatic break with Russia, to have Russia take the initiative, and Germany is reported to have urged Italian restraint with that end in view. As for Russia, it could carry on a naval war in the Mediterranean only at arm's length and at marked disadvantage, at the same time that its position between Japan and Germany makes peace highly desirable.

Taking all these things into consideration, and adding the increasing probability of a long war in China in which Russia may eventually be involved, the Nyon Conference has a complicated knot to untie. It may well allow the idea of "piracy" to control its deliberations, refrain from pressing for an international inquiry into the identity of the mysterious submarines, and perhaps agree upon some joint naval action for the protection of commerce. Beyond that it is difficult to see what it can do that would not make matters worse. The end of the Spanish war would, of course, solve the immediate problem, but in spite of the marked weakening of the loyalist defense an early collapse is not yet in sight.
Meantime the fighting in China continues and the position of foreign Powers becomes daily more difficult. The stubborn resistance of the Chinese at Shanghai has checked the Japanese advance, but the determination of Japan to conquer appears to have been intensified and a demand for the cession of Shanghai would not occasion surprise. To the dangers to which foreigners continue to be exposed has been added the announced purpose of Japan to bomb trains wherever they are found, and while foreign representatives have been invited to cooperate with the Japanese in arranging for special trains for which protection is promised, it is not certain that protection can be insured or that the Chinese themselves may not attack.
Notwithstanding the new perils in Europe and the increasing dangers in China, the policy of the American Government has undergone no essential change. Ship captains have been warned of the dangers to Havigation in the Mediterranean, but the suggestion of naval convoys has not, so far as is known, been considered. President Roosevelt's unofficial announcement that American civilians who choose to remain in China do so at their own risk has evoked protests, as was to be expected, and the Administration has been assailed for alleged neglect of Americans and their property. The Coolidge doctrine that full support should be extended to Americans wherever they and their property are found has not, however, commended itself to subsequent Administrations, and its enforcement now would be impracticable. It is beyond the power of the American Government to assure complete protection to its civilian nationals throughout the whole extent of the Chinese war areas, and while claims for reparation for loss of life or property will undoubtedly be made, as it was early announced would be the case in the war in Spain, the losses cannot in the meantime be prevented. For the American
navy to undertake to convoy all American vessels in the Mediterranean or Chinese waters would be to essay an impossible task.
Pressure for the application of the Neutrality Act, of course, continues to be exerted at Washington. The more the situation in China is studied, however, the more difficult it is seen to be to apply the Act with any beneficial results. Competent observers are more and more convinced that the conflict in "China will be prolonged, and that Japan will not allow foreign interests to interfere with its plans. Unless, then, foreign Powers, including
the United States, are prepared to engage in a naval war with Japan, the situation will have to continue until some incident forces a break. There is no conceivable combination of naval forces that could be successfully employed in Chinese and Japanese waters that would not involve a material weakening of navies in Europe, and until European conditions change radically no such weakening is likely to be thought of. The world, in short, is witnessing the devastating progress of an undeclared war in which, for the moment, it seems impossible to intervene.

## The New Capital Flotations in the United States During the Month of August and for the Eight Months Since the First of January

The grand total of new capital flotations in this country during the month of August aggregated $\$ 183,827,304$ This total compares with $\$ 343,577,370$ recorded for July, with $\$ 559,649,812$ reported for June, with $\$ 261,441,234$ for May, and $\$ 317,092,098$ reported for April. During the months comprising the first quarter of the year it is found that March accounted for a grand total of $\$ 382,057,701$, February showed $\$ 521,550,323$ of new issues, while for January the grand total was $\$ 617,121,520$. The grand total of $\$ 183,827,304$ for August comprised $\$ 105,533,982$ of corporate issues, $\$ 50,893,322$ in the form of State and municipal securities, and $\$ 27,400,000$ of issues falling under the head of Farm Loan and publicly-offered governmental arey securities Refunding operations were relatively agency securities. Refuring August, as we find no less than $\$ 108,230,246$ large during August, as we find no less than $\$ 108,230,246$ out of the grand total of $\$ 183,827,304$ comprised refunding,
with $\$ 75,597,058$ representing strictly new capital. We with $\$ 75,597,058$ representing strictly new capital. We
mention here that our compilations, as always, are very mention here that our compilations, as always, are very
comprehensive and include the stock, bond and note issues by corporations, by holding, investment and trading companies, and by States and municipalities-foreign and domestic-and also Farm Loan issues and direct public fferings by governmental agencies.
United States Government financing was along the usual lines during August, and consisted of four double offerings of Treasury bills. The details in respect to these offerings are ecorded in our remarks further below.
In view of the importance of the United States Government financing, we set forth a summary of all Treasury issues marketed during August, giving full particulars of the various offerings.

## New Treasury Financing During the Month of

 August, 1937Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on July $29 \mathrm{an}^{-}$ nounced a new bill offering of $\$ 100,000,000$ or thereabouts, consisting of 135-day Treasury bills and 273-day Treasury bills in the amounts of $\$ 50,000,000$ or thereabouts. Both issues were dated Aug. 4, the 135-day bills maturing on Dec. 17 and the 273-day bills falling due May 4, 1938. Tenders for the 135 -day bills totaled $\$ 165,122,000$ of which $\$ 50,000,000$ was accepted. The average price of the bills was $\$ 50,000,0$ was accepted. The average price or the bills was $0.228 \%$. Applications for the 273 -day bills amounted to $\$ 133,795,000$ of which $\$ 50,047,000$ was accepted. The average price of the bills was 99.646 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.467 \%$. This financing provided for the refunding of $\$ 50,000,000$ of maturing bills, leaving $\$ 50,047,000$ as new debt.
Acting Secretary of the Treasury Magill on Aug. 5 announced a new bill offering of $\$ 100,000,000$ or thereabouts, consisting of 129 -day Treasury bills and 273-day Treasury bills in the amounts of $\$ 50,000,000$ or thereabouts. Both bilss in the amounts of $\$ 50,00,000$ or thereabouts. Both issues were dated Aug. 11, the fall-day bills maturing on
Dec. 18 and the 273 -day bills falling due May 11, 1938. Dec. 18 and the 23 -day bills falling due May 11,1938 .
Subscriptions for the 129 -day bills totaled $\$ 148,448,000$ of which $\$ 50,086,000$ was accepted. The average price of the bills was 99.924 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.211 \%$. Tenders for the 273 -day bills amounted to $\$ 146,-$ 268,000 of which $\$ 50,057,000$ was accepted. The average price of the bills was 99.638 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.478 \%$. This financing provided for the refunding of $\$ 50,145,000$ of maturing bills, leaving $\$ 49,998,000$ as an addition to the public debt.
Mr. Magill on Aug. 12 announced another new bill offering of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, consisting of 122-day Treasury bills and 273-day Treasury bills in the amounts of $\$ 50,000,000$ or thereabouts. Both issues were dated Aug. 18, the 122-day Treasury bills coming due Dec. 18 and the 273-day Treasury bills maturing on May 18, 1938. Tenders for the 122 -day bills totaled $\$ 79,813,000$ of which $\$ 50,018,000$ was accepted. The average price of the bills was 99.927 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $\mathbf{0 . 2 1 6 \%}$. Applications for the 273-day bills amounted to $\$ 140,846,000$ of which $\$ 50,048,000$ was accepted. The
average price of the bills was 99.652 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.459 \%$. This financing provided for the refunding of $\$ 50,083,000$ of maturing bills, leaving $\$ 49,983,000$ as new debt.
On Aug. 19, Mr. Magill announced another new bill offering of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, consisting of 117-day Treasury bills and 273-day Treasury bills in the mounts of $\$ 50,000,000$ or thereabouts Both issues were am 25 , the 117 -day Treasury bills falling due on dated Aug , 11 Dec. 20, and the 273-day bills maturing on May $25,1938$. Tenders for the 117 -day bills totaled $\$ 95,371,000$ of which $\$ 50,043,000$ was accepted. The average price of the bills was 99.892 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.332 \%$. Applications for the 273-day bills amounted to $\$ 118,091,000$ of which $\$ 50,001,000$ was accepted. The average price of the bills was 99.603 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.524 \%$. This financing provided for the refunding of $\$ 50,010,000$ of maturing bills, leaving $\$ 50,034,000$ as new governmental debt.
In the following we show in tabular form the Treasury financing done during the first eight months of 1937. The results show that the Government disposed of $\$ 4,089,895,300$, of which $\$ 2,485,489,000$ went to take up existing issues and $\$ 1,604,406,300$ represented an addition to the public debt. For August by itself the disposals aggregated $\$ 400,300,000$, of which $\$ 200,238,000$ constituted refunding and $\$ 200$,062,000 represented an addition to the Government debt:
united states treasury financing during the first eight MONTHS OF 1937



| Dated | Type of Security | Total Amounl Accepted | Refunding | $\begin{gathered} \text { New } \\ \text { Indebtedness } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. | 71-day Treas. bills | \$50,055,000 | \$50,180,000 |  |
| Jan. ${ }^{6}$ | 273-day Treas. bills | 50,125,000 | 350,180,000 | \$50,000,000 |
| Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 273-day Treas. bllls | $50,022,000$ | 50.022 .000 |  |
| Jan. 27 | 273-day Treas. bllls | $\begin{aligned} & 50,015,000 \\ & 50,038,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.015,000 \\ & 50,038,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| To |  | \$250,255,000 | \$200,255,000 | \$50,000,000 |
| Feb. | ${ }^{273}$-day Treas. bills | \$50,385,000 | \$50,385,000 |  |
| Feb. 10 | 273-day Treas. bills | 50,025,000 | 50,025,000 |  |
| Feb. 24 | 273-day Treas. bills | 50,024,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 50,027,000 \\ & \mathbf{5 0}, 024,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Tot |  | \$200,461,000 | \$200,461,000 | -----.-.-. |
| Mar. | 105-day Treas. bills 273 day Treas bill | \$50,023,000 | \$50,000,000 | \$50,027,000 |
| Mar. 10 | 98-day Treas. bills | $50,055,000$ |  |  |
| Mar. 10 | 273-day Treas. bills | $\begin{aligned} & 50,055,000 \\ & 50,010,000 \end{aligned}$ | 50,035,000 | 50,030,000 |
| Dec. 15. | $21 / 2 \%$ Treas, bonds | 483,910.000 | 483,910,000 |  |
| Mar. 17 <br> Mar. 17 | 273-day Treas. bills | $50,081,000$ 50,012 | $50,012,000$ | 50,081,000 |
| Mar. 24 | 85-day Treas. bills | 50,020,000 |  |  |
| Mar. 24 | 273-day Treas. bills | $50,177,000$ |  |  |
| Mar. 31 | 79-day Treas. bills | 50,153,000 | 50,015,000 | 50,142,000 |
| Mar. 31 | 273-day Treas. bills | 50,004,000 |  |  |
| Total |  | \$984,449,000 | \$733,980,000 | \$250,469,000 |
| Apr. | 72-day Treas, bills | \$50,044,000 | \$50,000,000 | \$50,093,000 |
| Apr. 14 | 273-day Treas. bills | $50.049,000$ $50.022,000$ | 50,022,000 |  |
| Apr. 21 | 148-day Treas. bills | $50,025,000$ | 50,000,000 | 50,325,000 |
| Apr., 28 | 141-day Treas. bills | $50,300,000$ $50,024,000$ |  |  |
| Apr. 28. | 273 day Treas. bills | 50,052,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,076,000 |
| Total |  | \$350,516,000 | \$200,022,000 | \$150,494,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | 135-day Treas. bills | \$50,045,000 | \$50,000,000 | \$50,059,000 |
| May 12 | 128-day Treas. bills | $50,014,000$ $50,072,000$ |  |  |
| May 12 | 273-day Treas. bills | 50,027,000 |  | 50,099,000 |
| May 19 | 122-day Treas, bills | 50,140,000 | 50,064,000 | 50,120,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 19 \\ & \text { May } 26 \end{aligned}$ | 273-day Treas. bills | 50.044 .000 |  |  |
| May 26 | 273-day Treas. bills | 50.182 .000 | 50,000,000 | 50,201,000 |
|  |  | \$400,543,000 |  |  |
| June 2 | 108-day Treas. bills | $50,112,000$ | 50,000,000 | 50,142,000 |
| June ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{273-d a y}$ Treas. bills | $50,030,000$ | 50,000,00 | 50,142,00 |
| une 15 | $1 \% \%$ Treas. notes | $50,000,000$ $426.494,300$ | 50,000,000 |  |
| une 15 | $18 \%$ Treas, notes | $426,494,300$ $426,290,000$ | 300,000,000 | 552,784,300 |
| une 16 | 273-day Treas. bills | 50,045,000 |  |  |
| une 23 | 273-day Treas, bills | 50,120,000 | 50,120,000 |  |
| une 30 | 273-day Treas. bills | 50,015,000 | 50,015,000 |  |
| To |  | 81,153,106,300 | \$550,180,000 | \$602,926,300 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { unly } \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | 273-day Treas. bills | $50,010,000$ | 50,010.000 |  |
| uly 14 | 273-day Treas. bills | $50,060,000$ <br> $50,000,000$ | 50,060,000 | 50,000,000 |
| uly 21 | 148-day Treas. bills | 50,136,000 | 50,060,000 | 0,091,000 |
| July 28 | 142-day Treas, bills | 50.015 .000 |  |  |
| uly 28 | 273-day Treas. bills | $\begin{aligned} & 50,012,000 \\ & 50,032,000 \end{aligned}$ | 50,159,000 | 49,885,000 |
| Total |  | \$350,265,000 | \$200,298,000 | \$149,976,000 |
| ug. | 135-day Treas. bills | \$50,000,000 | \$50,000,000 | \$50,047,000 |
| Aug. 11 | 129-day Treas. bills | $50,047,000$ $50,056,000$ |  |  |
| Aug. 11 | 273-day Treas. bills | 50,057,000 | 50,145,000 | ,998,000 |
| Aug. 18 | 122-day Treas. bills | 50,018,000 | 50,083,000 | 49,983,000 |
| Aug. 25 | 117-day Treas, bills | $50,048,000$ <br> 50,043 |  |  |
| Aug. 25 | 273-day Treas. bills | 50,001,000 | 50,010,000 | 50,034,000 |
| Total |  | \$400,300,000 | \$200,238,000 | \$200,062,000 |
| Gra |  | 4,089,895,300 | 2,485,489,000 | 1,604,406,300 |

## Features of August Private Financing

Proceeding further with our analysis of the corporate flotations announced during August, we observe that public utility issues accounted for $\$ 50,251,000$ as against $\$ 29$,150,000 reported for them in July. Industrial and miscellaneous offerings amounted to $\$ 49,243,982$ during August, as compared with $\$ 106,631,774$ for that group in July, while railroad financing in August totaled $\$ 6,039,000$, as compared to only $\$ 2,950,000$ recorded for July
The total corporate securities of all kinds put out during August was, as already stated, $\$ 105,533,982$, of which $\$ 67,815,000$ comprised long-term bonds and notes, $\$ 16,-$ 000,000 consisted of short-term issues and $\$ 21,718,982$ represented stock offerings. The portion of the month's corporate flotations used for refunding purposes was no less than $\$ 56,136,146$, or more than $53 \%$ of the total. In July the refunding portion was $\$ 56,780,528$, or more than $40 \%$ of the total. In June, the refunding portion was $\$ 149,-$

341,150 , or more than $35 \%$ of the total. In May the refunding portion was $\$ 87,210,363$, or more than $52 \%$ of the total ing April it was $\$ 86,535,499$, or more than $52 \%$ of the total in April it was $\$ 86,535,499$, or more than $53 \%$ of the total; total; in February it was $\$ 224,520,551$, or more than $63 \%$ of the total. In January the refunding portion was $\$ 203,-$ 516,962 , or nearly $69 \%$ of the total. In August a year ago the amount for refunding was $\$ 61,639,147$, representing about $25 \%$ of that months total.
Refunding issues of importance were confined to three offerings for The Ohio Public Service Co., consisting of the following: $\$ 28,900,000$ 1st mtge. 4 s , Aug. 1,$1962 ; \$ 1,600,000$ serial notes, $3 \mathrm{~s}, 31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and 4 s , Aug. 1,1947 , and 16,000 shares 1st pref. stock, $51 / 2 \%$ series. Net proceeds from the sale of these issues are to be applied to the extent of $\$ 30,091,174$ for the redemption of outstanding bonds.
The largest corporate offering during August was $\$ 28$,900,000 The Ohio Public Service Co. 1 st mtge. 4 s , Aug. 1 , worthy of mention were: $\$ 15,000,000$ Owens-Illinois Glass Co. deb. $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, Aug. 1, 1952, placed privately at par, and $\$ 10,000,000$ F. W. Woolworth Co. deb. 3s, 1947, also placed privately at par.
Included in the financing done during the month of August was an offering of $\$ 27,000,000$ Federal Intermediate Credit banks $11 / 2 \%$ debentures, dated Aug. 16, 1937 and due in four and nine months, offered at a premium over par value, and $\$ 400,000$ Pennsylvania Joint Stock Land Bank of Philadelphia 21 1 s due Sept. 1, 1939, and 23 /4, due Sept. 11 , 1940 , priced to yield $2.00 \%$ and $2.50 \%$.
There were two offerings worthy of mention made during August carrying rights to acquire stock on a basis os one kind or another, They were as follows:
$\$ 2,000,000$ The Le Tourneau Foundation coll. trust conv. 4s, July 1, 1947, convertible into capital stock of R. G. Le Tourneau, Inc. at rate of $\$ 40$ per share to Jan. 1, 1940 ; at $\$ 45.55$ thereafter to July 1, 1942; at $\$ 50$ thereafter to Jan. 1, 1945, and at $\$ 55.55$ thereafter to June 30, 1947.
20,000 shares Sharon Steel Corp. conv. $\$ 5$ pref. stock, convertible on basis of $\$ 100$ a share into common stock on or before May 1, 1951 at prices ranging from $\$ 35$ to $\$ 50$ per share.
In the following we furnish a complete summary of the new financing-corporate, State and city, foreign government, as well as Farm Loan issues-brought out in the United States during August, and the eight months ended with August: *
SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOANT, AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING


* These figures do not include funds obtained by States and municipalities from
agency of the Federal Government.
In the tables on the two succeeding pages we compare the foregoing figures for 1937 with the corresponding figures for the four years preceding, thus affording a five-year comparison. We also furnish a detailed analysis for the five years of the corporate offerings, showing separately the amounts for all the different classes of corporations.
Following the full-page tables we give complete details of the new capital flotations during August, including every issue of any kind brought out in that month.

Volume 145


CHARACTER AND GROUPING OF NEW CORPORATE ISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST FOR FIVE YEARS



Financial Chronicle
Sept. 11, 1937
SUMMARY OF TCORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUG. 31 FOR FIVE YEARS

| EIGHT MONTHS END. AUG. 31 | 1937 |  |  | 1936 |  |  | 1935 |  |  | 1934 |  |  | 1933 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\frac{\text { New Capital }}{8}$ | $\frac{\text { Refunding }}{\$}$ | $\frac{\text { Total }}{\mathrm{s}}$ | $\frac{\overline{\text { New Capital }} \text { ( }}{\text { s }}$ | $\frac{\text { Refunding }}{\text { s }}$ | Total | $\overline{\text { New Capital }}$ | Refunding | Tolal | New Capital | Refunding | Total | New Capital | $\frac{1933}{\text { Refunding }}$ | Total |
| Short-term <br> Long-term bonds and notes Preferred stocks | $\begin{aligned} & 537,863,849 \\ & 14,176,080 \\ & 158,75,797 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8} \mathbf{S} \\ 1,234,984,200 \\ 381,000,000 \\ 383,915,983 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,205,803,340 \\ 35,762,500 \\ 124,980,900 \end{array}$ | 2,721,247,900 <br> $54,470,000$ 177'963,046 | $\begin{array}{r} 135,1_{131,804}^{8} \\ 33,485,000 \\ 33,470,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,048,918,696 \\ 38,615,000 \\ 48,33,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,184,050,500 \\ 47,100,000 \\ 81,803,800 \end{array}$ | $65,958,900$ $31,050,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131,960,200 \\ & 104,705,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 197.19 .100 \\ & 135,755.000 \\ & 13,908.800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,621,000 \\ & 16,60,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,00,500 \\ 57,036,700 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Canammon stocks | 177;766,165 | 86,032,225 | 263,798,390 | 108,057,901 | 10,838,743 | 118,896,644 | 8,367,000 | 48,333,800 | $\begin{array}{r} 81,803,800 \\ 8,367,000 \end{array}$ | $27,908,800$ 275,399 |  | 27,675,399 | $14,717,555$ $71,513,033$ | 32, $\overline{31} \overline{7} \overline{7}, \overline{7} \overline{8} \overline{8}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,717,555 \\ 103,830,811 \end{array}$ |
| Long-term bonds and notes <br> Short-term |  |  |  | 8,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 38,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comerred stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lher foreign- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1,2 \overline{200,000}$ | 1,200,000 |  | 1, $\overline{6} \mathbf{0} 00,000 \overline{0}$ | 1,600,000 |
| Total corporate | 918,601,891 |  |  | 703,192,107 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadian Government <br> Other foreign Government |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,045,0000,000 \\ 13,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 85,000,00 |  |  |  | 5,453,804 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 1,135,867,496 \\ 76,000,000 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r}321,321,300 \\ 76,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 127,593,099 | $\begin{array}{r} 237,865,200 \\ 50,000,000 \end{array}$ | $365,458,299$ $50,000,000$ | 126,584,920 | $\begin{array}{r}202,462,978 \\ 60,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}329,047,898 \\ 60,000,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| FarmLoan and Govt. agencie-- | $132,000,00000$ $535,399,713$ | $1176,74,000$ $156,630,755$ | $308,714,000$ $692,030,468$ | ${ }_{4}^{21,900.000}$ | 321,198.600 | 333,098,600 | 94, $976 \overline{6} 2.00 \overline{0}$ |  |  | 312.1111, 1000 | $285,3 \overline{0} 0 \overline{0}, \overline{0} \overline{0} 0$ | 597.4̄11],100 |  |  |  |
| United States Possessions, | 535,399,713 |  | 692,030,468 | ${ }^{451,075,000}$ | $256,420,979$ $1,750,000$ | $713,522,262$ $2,825,000$ | $469,118,268$ | 284,064,165 | $753,182,433$ $4,998,000$ | 541,880,180 | 100,211,885 | 642,092,065 | 269,237,066 | 29,185,654 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,90,000 \\ 9822,720 \end{array}$ |
| Grand total --.---- | 1,586,001,604 | 1,597,441,437 | , 183,443,041 | ,183,268,39. | ,089,755,062 | $\overline{4,273,023,452}$ | 749,902,072 | $\overline{2,352,255,361}$ | ,102,157,433 | 981,584,379 | 673,377,0 | 54,961, | 443,121,986 | 291,648,632 | $\begin{array}{r}1,400,000 \\ \hline 734,770,618\end{array}$ |

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DETAILS OF NEW CAPITAL FLOTATIONS DURING AUGUST, 1937
LONG-TERM bONDS AND NOTES (ISSUES MATURING LATER than five years)

RAILROADS
$\$ 1,920,000$ Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul \& Pacific RR. Co. equip. crust 33/4s, Aug. 1, $1938-52$. New equipment. Placed privately
by Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler; Dick \& Merle-smith, and Stroud \& Co., Inc.
683.000 Chicago \& Western Indiana RR. Co. 1st \& ref. mtge. $41 / \mathrm{s}$, series D. Capital expenditures. Placed pri
par with Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.
2,936,000 Cleveland \& Mahoning Valley Ry, Co. 1st mtge, 4s, July 1, 1962. Refunding. Placed privately at par with Metropolitan

500,000 New Orleans Public Belt RR. $31 / 4$ and $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1$ 1942-66.
General corporate purposes. Awarded to Graham, Parsons General
$\& \mathrm{Co}$.

## \$6,039,000

PUBLIO UTILITIES
$\$ 875,000$ Interstate Water Co. (Danville, IIl.) 1st mtge. $41 / \mathrm{s}$, July 1, 1952. Refunding. Placed p
Mutual Life Insurance Co.

376,000 Kansas Power Co. 1st mtge. 5s, A, March 1, 1947. Extensions, purchasers.
400,000 National Gas \& Electric Corp. 1st lien coll. trust 5s, B, June 1, Nat. Acquisitions, Price, $981 / 2 ;$ to yield about $5.20 \%$.
Offered by Laurence M. Marks \& Co. and Nichols, Terry \& Dickinson, Inc.
28,900,000 The Ohio Public Service Co. 1st mtge. 4s Aug, 1 1962Refunding additions, improvements, betterments and working capita. Price, $102 \frac{1}{8}$; to yield about $3.86 \%$. Offered by
Halsey, stuart \& Co. Inc. Other underwriters were: The First Boston Corp.; Lehman Brothers; Arthur Perry \& Co.,
Inc.; Goldman, Sachs \& Co.; W. O. Langley \& Co.; Ban-
O. Thal camerica-Blair Corp.; Hallgarten \& Co.; Lad Anc.. Central Republic Co.;
mann \& Co.; A. C. Alln \& Co., In
Chicago; Coffin \& Burr, Inc.; Graham, Parsons \& Co.; Otis \& Co., Inc.; H. M. Byllesby \& Co., Inc.; Hayden, Sto.; \& \& Co \&
Lee Higginon Corp. Paine, Webber \& Co.; E. H. Rollins \&
Sons, Inc.; Schroder, Rockefeller \& Co Inc.; Sons, Inc.; Schroder, Rockefeller \& Co.. Inc.; Shields \& Co.;
Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.; A. G Becker \& Co
Inc.; Newton, Abbe \& Co.; Blair, Bonner \& Co.; Sills, Troxeil \& Minton, Inc., and Lawrence Stern \& Co.
1.600.000 The Ohio Public Service Co. serial notes, 3s, 31/4s, 31/2s, 3 s s and 4 s, Aug. $1,1938-47$. Refunding, additions, improve-
ments, betterments and working capital. Priced to yield from ments, betterments and working capital. Priced to yield from
$1.50 \%$ to $4 \%$. Offered by Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.

## $32,151,000$

OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFAOTURING
$\$ 15,000,000$ Owens-Illinois Glass Co. debenture 31/2s, Aug. 1, 1952 . Finance capital expenditures. Placed privately at par with a
private corporate investor.

## LAND; BUILDINGS, \&c.

$\$ 100,000$ Catholic Bishop of Cleveland, Neb. $4 \%, 41 / 4 \%$ and $41 / 2 \%$ notes, A, July $1,1938-44$. Real estate mortgage. Priced to
yield from $2.50 \%$ to $4.50 \%$. Offered by Festus J. Wade Jr. \& Co., St. Louis, Mo.
$2,000,000$ 111 John Street Corp. 4 s and 41/s, 1957. Refunding. 200,000 Premonstratension Fathers of Green Bay, Wisc. 10-year Premonstratension Fathers of Green Bay, Wisc. 10-year
$41 / 2$ notes, July 15, 1947 . Real estate mortgage. Price,
100 to yield $4.50 \%$ Offered by Festus J. Wade Jr. \& Co., St. Louis, Mo.
325,000 Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati (Good Samaritan 4 s , B, Jan. 1, 1938-43. Refunding and retire notes payable. $4 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{Jan} .1,19384$ to yield from $3 \%$ to $4 \%$. Offered by B. C .
Price, 100 ;
Ziegler \& Co., West Bend, Wisc. $\overline{\$ 2.625,000}$

MISCELLANEOUS
 neau, Inc, diversify investments of foundation upon converPrice, 103; to yield about $3.64 \%$. Convertible into capitai
stock of R. G. LeTourneau, Inc. at rate of $\$ 40$ per share to Jac. 1,$1940 ;$ at $\$ 45.45$ thereafter to July 1,1942 phare to $\$ 50$
thereafter to Jan. 1,1945 and at $\$ 55.55$ thereafter to June 30,
1947. Offered by Dean Witter \& Co. $10,000,000$ F. W. Woolworth Co. debenture 3s, 1947. Finance store improvements and enlargements. Placed privately at par with a large institution.

## $\$ 12,000,000$

SHORT-TERM BONDS AND NOTES (ISSUES MATURING UP TO AND INCLUDING FIVE YEARS)

PUBLIC UTILITIES
$\$ 10,000,000$ Lone Star Gas Corp. $18 / 4$ to $4 \%$ unsecured notes, Feb. 1. group of banks.
6,000,000 Lone Star Gas Co. $2 \%$ to $41 / 2 \%$ unsecured notes, Feb. 1,
1938-Aug. 1, 1942 . Refunding. Placed privately with a
group of banks. $\$ 16,000,000$

## STOCKS

Preferred stocks of a stated par value are taken at par, while preferred at their offering prices.

PUBLIC UTILITIES
$\$ 100,000$ Naugatuck Water Co. 4,000 shares capital stock. Enlarge wa capital stock.
400,000 New Mexico Gas Co. 8,000 shares $6 \%$ conv. pref. stock. General corporate purnes. Pierce \& Co., Inc.; Francoeur \& Co., W. Inc.
Shea \& Co.,
1,600,000 The Ohio Public Service Co. 16,000 shares 1st pref. stock, $51 / \%$ series. Retire bonds, additions, improvements, better-
ments and working capital. Price, $921 / 2$; to yield $5.94 \%$. ments and working capital
Offered by Otis \& Co., Inc.
$\$ 2,100,000$
IRON, STEEL, COAL, COPPER, \&c
63,750 Gregory-Bates Mining Co. 85,000 shares common stock. Working capital and provide for payments on leases and
accounts payable. Price, 75 c . Offered by $J . W$. Goldsbury \& Co., Minneapolis and John J. Newcomb \& Co., Detroit.
375,000 McLouth Steel Corp. 25.000 shares common stock, New plant, equipment and working cap.

2,030,000 Sharon Steel Corp. 20,000 shares conv. $\$ 5$ pref. stock. Redeem convertible debentures and provide working capital. hare into common stock on or before May 1, 1951 at prices ranging from $\$ 35$ to $\$ 50$ per share, Other underwriters were: Riter $\&$ Co.; Goldman, Sachs \& Co.; Otis \& Co., Inc. and Singer.
Deane \& scrinner.

## $\$ 2,468,750$

OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING
$\$ 500,000$ Axelson Manufacturing Co. 50,000 shares capital stockWagenseller \& Durst; Mitchum, Tully \& Co.; Wm. R. Staat \& Co.; Wm. A. Lower \& Co. and Pacific Co. of California.
1,750,000 Basic Dolomite, Inc. 140,000 shares common stock. Redeem nd provide working canital. Price, $121 \%$. Offered by Hallgarten \& Co.; Otis \& Co...A. G. Becker \& Co., Inc.; Curtiss, House \& Co., and Bull \& Eldredge.
653,901 Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp. 60,828 shares common America, retire preferred stock, dividend notes and provide working capital. Price, 1034. Offered by Swart, Brent \& Co., Inc. and Mitchell, Herrick \& Co.i, Inc., subject to prior subscription rights extended to stockholders or Cornely.
750,000 Daviess County Distilling Co. (Ky.) $6 \%$ cum. conv, prof nto common stock on basis of $11 / 4$ shares of common for each share of preferred. Offered by Bartett \& Gord
Stein Bros. \& Boyce and James C. Willson \& Co.
675,000 Doernbecher Manufacturing Co. 75,000 shares capital stock. Retire, debentures, Offered by Dean Witter \& Co. Price, 9. Offered by Dean Witter \& Co.
750,000 Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co. 80,000 shares common stock. Pay up arrears on preferred stock and provide of its common stock. Underwritten by Van Alstyne, Noel \& Co.; Fenner \& Beane
715,000 Globe Knitting Works (Mich.) 55,000 shares common stock Rrice, 13 . Offered by Cray, McFawn \& Co.; J. H. Petter \& o. and Conroy \& Co., Inc.

562,500 Hussmann-Ligonier Co. (Del.) 25,000 shares common stock. keduce bank loans, redeem outstanding debentures prate purposes. Price, $221 / 2$. offered by company o holders of its common stock. Underwritten by Francis Bro. \& Co. and Herrick, Berg \& Co.
147,187 H. R. Kruger \& Co. (Detroit) $\begin{gathered}\text { Working capital. Price, 33/4. } \\ \text { Offered by Babbitt, Vogel }\end{gathered}$ Co., Detroit.
22,139 Kysor Heater Co. 2,242 shares common stock. Complete additions to plant and provide materials and equipment ne \& Co.
360,000 The Lionel Corp. 30,000 shares common stock. Repay Lord; Emanuel \& Co. and A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc.
215,962 Shakespeare Co. (Kalamazoo, Mich.) 17,277 shares common tock. Working capital. Price, $121 / 2$.
55,740 Sundstrand Machine Tool Co. 22,787 shares common stock ment and working capital. Price, 20. Offered by company to holders of its common stock. Underwritten by Doyle,
$O^{\prime}$ Connor \& Co., Inc. and McGowen, Cassady \& White, Inc.
240,000 Tropic-Aire, Inc. 16,000 shares $6 \%$ conv. pref. stock. fropic-Aire, Inc. provide working capital. Price, 15 . Convertible at any time into commion stock on share for share basis. Offered by Piper, Jaffray \& Hopwoo
Co.; Kalman \& Co. and Thrall, West \& Co.
1,425,000 Victor Chemical Works 75,000 shares capital stock. Acquisition of real estate and construction of plant. Price, 19.
Offered by F. Eberstadt \& Co., Inc.

## \$9,222,429

OIL
574,164 General American Oil Co. of Texas 88,333 shares common stock. Pay purchase money, tax and other additional working capital. Price, 61/2. Offered by privide additional working
Russell Maguire \& Co., Inc.

## MISCELLANEOUS

262,500 General Acceptance Corp. 12,500 shares $6 \%$ cum. conv pre. stock. Additional working capial. rible on or before April 1, $11 /$ shares of class ammon stock for each share of preferred and thereafter on share for share basis. Offered by both of Philadelphia.
155,000 General Acceptance Corp. 10,000 shares class A common stock. Additional working capital. Price, $151 / 2$. Offered by both of Philadelphia.
343,718 L. Hart \& Son Co., Inc. 54,995 shares capital stock. Acquisition of predecessor company's bu
28,250 L. Hart \& Son Co., Inc. 5,000 shares capital stock. Acquisi ${ }^{\bullet}$ tion of predecessor company s business. Price, 5.65. Offered
to employees. Underwritten by Stephenson, Leydecker \& Co.
5,564,171 R. H. Macy \& Co. 150,383 shares common stock. Additional working capital. stock. Underwritten by Lehman Brothers;
of its comnon
Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Glore, Forgan \& Co.; Hallgarten \& Co.; Hayden, Stone \& Co.; Wertheim \& Co.; Dean Witter \&
Co. and Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. Co. and Kuh, Loeb
1,000,000 Monroe Loan Society (Del.) 40,000 shares $51 / 2 \%$ cum. pref. stock. Payment of loans, working capital and expansion of June 1, i943. Offered by Ganor \& Co., Newark, N. J.; Lane,
Waters \& Co., Newark, N. J. and Mackenzie \& Co., Inc., N. Y:

## \$7,353,639

FARM LOAN AND GOVERNMENT AGENCY ISSUES
$\$ 27,000,000$ Federal Intermediate Credit Banks $11 / 2 \%$ debentures, dated Priced at a premium. Offered by Chas. R. Dunn, N. Y. Fiscal Agent.
400,000 Pennsylvania Joint Stock Land Bank of Philadelphia $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ due Sept. 1,1939 and $23 / \mathrm{s}$ due Sept. 1,1940 . Refunding.
Priced to yield $2 \%$ and $2.50 \%$. Offered by R. K. Wesbster \& Co., Inc.

## 227,400,000

ISSUES NOT REPRESENTING NEW FINANCING
$\$ 405,000$ Altorfer Bros. Co. 18,000 shares common stock. Price, 221/2.
354,720 Axelson Manufacturing Co. 35,472 shares capital stock. Price, 10. Offered by Griffith-Wagenseller \& Durst: Mitchum, Tuly \& Co.; Wm R R
67,500 Doernbecher Manufacturing Co. 7,500 shares capital stock.

105,600 Farallone Packing, Co. (Calif)
stock. Price, 6 . Offered by Mason Brothers and Mures common
17.600 stack. Price, 6. OPrfere. by Ma.
Schwartz \& Co., San Francisco.
153,474 Justrite Manufacturing Co. 51,158 shares common stock. 107,756 Kysor Heater Co. 10,912 shares common stock. Price, $97 / 8$.
offered by Keane \& 8 Co.
330,000 The Lionel Corp. 27,500 shares common stock. Price 12. A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc.
$1,085,000$ Pyridium Corp. (Nepera Park, N. Y.) 70,000 shares common stock. Price, $153 / 2$.perfered by Wright, Bergen © Pistell,
Inc.: John J. Bergen \& Co., Ltd. and George T. Lynch \&
Co., Inc.
371,712 Terre Haute Malleable \& Manufacturing Corp.
shares common stock.
Price,
8 . shares common stoc:
Securities Co., Inc.
1,425,000 Victor Chemical Works 75,000 shares capital stock. Price,
19. Offered by F. Eberstaat \& Co., Inc.

## \$4,405,762

## New Capital Issues in Great Britain

The following statistics have been compiled by the Midland Bank Limited. These compilations of issues of new capital, which are subject to revision, exclude all borrowings by the British Government for purely financial purposes; shares issued to vendors; allotments arising from the capitalization of reserve funds and undivided profits; sales of already issued securities which add nothing to the capital resources of the company whose securities have been offered; issues for conversion or redemption of securities previously held in the United Kingdom; short-dated bills sold in anticipation of long-term borrowings; and loans of municipal and county authorities which are not specifically limited. In all cases the figures are based upon the prices of issue.
SUMMARY TABLE OF NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IComplied by the Midiand Bank Limited)


NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM BY MONTHS


GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE [Complied by the Midiand Bank Limitedl

|  | United | India and | Other Brtt. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Foretion } \\ & \text { Countries } \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935-January | 14,433,000 | $\pm$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { f }}{1}$ |  |
| Februar | , 688,000 |  | 2,346,000 | 26,000 | 12 |
| April | 11,076,000 |  | 1,135,000 | 176,000 | 12 |
| May | 18,788,000 | 118.000 | 568,000 | 254,000 | 19,728,000 |
| June | 19.571.000 | 3,000 | 872,000 | 154,000 | 20.610,000 |
| Augus | $\begin{array}{r} 49,999,000 \\ 4,761,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,622,000 \\ & 1,921,000 \end{aligned}$ | 287,000 |  |
| 8 mont | 131,760,000 | 130,00 | 12,082,000 | 2,664,000 | 146,636 |
| ptemb | 40,000 |  |  |  | 7.719,000 |
| Oetober | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3,940,000 } \\ & 9\end{aligned}$ | 545,000 |  | 188.000 | 4.707.000 |
| December | 9,686,000 | 137,000 | 1,395,000 |  | 11,218,000 |
| Year | 161,934,000 | 828,000 | 17,210,000 | 2,852,000 | 182,824 |
| -Janu | 33,019,000 | 194,000 | 751,000 |  | 33,9 |
| ${ }_{\text {March }}$ | 18,877,000 |  |  | ${ }^{221,000}$ | 19,68 |
| April | 8,795,000 | 232,000 | 1,356,000 | 73,000 | 10,456.00 |
| May | 17,196,000 | 27,000 | ${ }^{2,014.000}$ | 268,000 | 19,505,000 |
| July | 20,712,000 |  | 3,537,000 | 153,000 | 24,403,000 |
| Augus | 4,346,000 |  | 1,770,000 | 78,000 | 6,194,000 |
| 8 mont | 124,792,000 | 453,00 | 13,332,000 | 1,004,00 | 139,5 |
| Septembe | 8,018, |  |  |  |  |
| October. | 22,730,000 | 451,000 30,000 | 3,763,000 | 568.000 | 26,944,000 <br> 20,939 <br> 90000 |
| Decembe | 16,997,000 | 155,000 | 1,572,000 | 1,487,000 | 20,211,00 |
| Year | 190,808,000 | 1,090,00 | 22,264,000 | 3,060,000 | 217,221,0 |
| Januar | 24,802,000 |  | 2,405,00 | 407,000 | 27,614, |
| ${ }_{\text {Februar }}$ | $8,043,000$ $9,756,000$ | 31.000 34,000 | 2,581,000 | 17,000 | $10,672,000$ $11,257,000$ |
| Aprill | 7,135,000 |  | 4,792,000 | .000 | 11,947,000 |
| June | ${ }_{22}{ }^{8,611,000}$ | $1,009,000$ <br> 396 | 830,000 | 6788.000 | 24,51 |
| ${ }_{\text {August }}$ | 14,558,000 | 141,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,481,000 \\ & 586,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,125,000 \\ 53,000 \end{array}$ | 20,305 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Text of Sugar Act of 1937 as Enacted into Law-Imposes Excise Tax on Raw Sugar to Finance Benefit Payments to Producers-Continues Present Marketing Quota


We are giving below the text of the Sugar Act of 1937, passed at the recently adjourned session of Congress and signed by President Roosevelt on Sept. 1. The measure extends through 1940 the present marketing quota system of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Control and Domestic Allotment Act of 1934, applying to raw sugar production of the continental United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Cuba and the Virgin Islands, and revives an excise tax on raw sugar manufactured in or imported into the United States to finance renewed benefit payments to producers. The bill also provides that the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act shall cease to apply to sugar, and repeals Public Resolution Numbered 109, Seventy-fourth Congress.
The signing of the measure by President Roosevelt on Sept. 1 was noted in our issue of Sept. 4, page 1512. In that same issue (page 1517) we also referred to the first of the sugar quota regulations issued by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace under the new law. The following is the text of the Act:

SEVENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

$$
\underset{\text { AN ACT }}{\left[\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{R}^{2} .7667\right]}
$$

To regulate commerce among the several States, with the Territories and possessions of the United States, and with foreign countries; to protect the welfare of consumers of sugars and of those engaged in the domestic sugar-producing industry; to promote the export trade of the United States; to raise revenue; and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the Sugar Act of 1937.

## TITLE I-DEFINITIONS

Section 101. For the purpose of this Act, except title IV-
(a) The term "person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, r association.
(b) The term "sugars" means any grade or type of saccharine product derived from sugarcane or sugar beets, which contains sucrose, dextrose, (c) The
(c) The term "sugar" means raw sugar or direct-consumption sugar.
(d) The term "raw sugar" means any sugars which are principally of crystalline structure and which are to be further refined or improved in quality, and any sugars which are principally not of crystalline structure but which are to be further refined or otherwise improved in quality to produce any sugars principally of crystalline structure.
(e) The term "direct-consumption sugar" means any sugars which are
principally of crystalline structure and which are not to be further refined principally of crystalline structure and which are not to be further refined or otherwise improved in quality.
(f) The term "liquid sugar" means any sugars (exclusive of sirup of
cane juice produced from sugarcane grown cane juice produced from sugarcane grown in continental United States) which are principally not of crystalline structure and which contain, or which are to be used for the production of any sugars principally not of crystalline structure which contain, soluble nonsugar solids (excluding any
foreign substances that may have been added) equal to $6 \%$ or less of the foreign substances that may have been added) equal to $6 \%$ or less of the total soluble solids.
of crystalline sugre in dry amorphous form shall be considered to be principally (h) The "raw value",
(h) The "raw value", of any quantity of sugars means its equivalent in terms of ordinary commercial raw sugar testing 96 sugar degrees by the Secretary. The principal grades and types of sugar and liquid sugar shall be translated into terms of raw value in the following manner:
(1) For direct-consumption sugar, derived from sugar beets and testing 92 or (1) For direct-consumption sugar, derived from sugar beets and testlng 92 or
my
by 1.07 z. by 1.07 ; sugar, derived from sugarcane and testing 92 sugar degrees by the polariscope, by multiplying the number of pounds thereof by 0.93 ; by the polariscope, by multiplyyng the number of pounds thereot 92 sugar degrees obtained by adding to 0.93 the result of multiplyling 0.0175 by the number of degrees (4) For sugar and liquid sugar, testing less than 92
scope, by dvilling the number of pounds of the thet total sugar content"thereot by 0.972 . into terms of raw value tor estabishs rates for translating sugar and liquid sugar into terms of raw value for (a) any grade or type of sugar or liquid sugar not pro-
vided for in the foregoing and (b) any special grade or type of sugar or llauid surar for which he determines that the raw value cannot be measured adequately under the provisions of paragraphs (1) to (4) inclusive, of this subsection (h).
(i) The term "total sugar content" means the sum of the sucrose (Clerget) and reducing or invert sugars contained in any grade or type of sugar or liquid sugar.
(j) The term "quota", depending upon the context, means (1) that quantity of sugar or liquid sugar which may be brought or imported into the continental United States, for consumption therein, during any calendar year, from the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands,
the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, or a foreign country or

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group of foreign countries; (2) that quantity of sugar or liquid sugar produced from sugar beets or sugarcane grown in the continental United States which, during any calendar year, may be shipped, transported, or marketed in interstate commerce, or in competition with sugar or liquid sugar shipped, transported, or marketed in interstate or foreign commerce; or (3) that quantity of sugar or liquid sugar which may be marketed
in the Territory of Hawaii or in Puerto Rico, for consumption therein, in the Territory of Hawai
during any calendar year.
during any calendar year.
( k ) The term "producer" means a person who is the legal owner, at the time of harvest or abandonment, of a portion or all of a crop of sugar beets or sugarcane grown on a farm for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar.
(1) The terms "including" and "include" shall not be deemed to exclude anything not mentioned but otherwise within the meaning of the term defined.
(m) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

## TITLE II-QUOTA PROVISIONS

SEc. 201. The Secretary shall determine for each calendar year the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States; such determinations shall be made during the month of December in each year for the succeeding calendar year and at such other times during such calendar year as the Secretary may deem necessary to meet such requirements. In making such determinations the Secretary shall use as a basis the quantity of direct-consumption sugar distributed for consumption, as indicated by official statistics of the Department of Agriculture, during the 12 -month period ending Oct. 31 next preceding the calendar year for which the determination is being made, and shall make allowances for a deficiency or surplus in inventories of sugar, and changes in consumption, as computed from statistics published by agencies of the Federal Government with respect to inventories of sugar, population, and demand conditions; and in order that the regulation of commerce provided for under this Act shall not result in excessive prices to consumers, the Secretary may make such additional allowances as he may deem necessary in the amount of sugar determined to be needed to meet the requirements of consumers, so that the supply of sugar made available under this Act shal not result in average prices to consumers in excess of those necessary to maintain the domestic sugar industry as a whole, and the amounts of such additional allowances shall be such that in no event will the amount of the total supply be less than the quantity of sugar required to give consumers of sugar in the continental United year period 1935-1936.
year period 202. Whenever a determination is made, pursuant to section 201, of the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers, the of the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of
(a) For domestic sugar-producing areas by prorating among such areas $55.59 \%$ of such amount of sugar (but not less than $3,715,000$ short tons) on the following basis:
Area-
Area-ict beet sugar.
Mainland cane sugar
Mawail
Puerto
Per Centum
Puerto Rico-
Virgin Islands
(b) For foreign countries, and the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, by prorating $44.41 \%$ of such amount of sugar (except, if such amount over 3,715,000 short tons) on the following basis:

 In no case shall the quota for the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands be less than the duty-free quota now established by the provisions of the Philippine Independence Act.

The quota for foreign countries other than Cuba shall be prorated among such countries on the basis of the division of the quota for such countries made in General Sugar Quota Regulations, Series 4, Number 1, issued Dec. 12, 1936, pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. the Secretary shall also determine the amount of sugar needed section 201, requirements of consumers in the Territory of Hawaii, and in Puert and shall establish quotas for the amounts of sugar which may be marketed and for local consumption in such areas equal to the amount Sec. 204 (a) The Secretary shall, is he deems
calendar year, determine whether, in view of the current inventories the sugar, the estimated production from the acreage of sugareane or sugar beets planted, the normal marketings within a calendar year of new-crop sugar, and other pertinent factors, any domestic area, the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, or Cuba, will be unable to market the quota for such area. If the Secretary finds that any domestic area or Cuba will be unable to market the quota for such area for the calendar year then current, he shall revise the quotas for the domestic areas and Cuba by prorating an amount of sugar equal to the deficit so determined to the other such areas, on the basis of the quotas then in effect. Any portion of such sugar which the Secretary determines cannot be supplied by domestic areas and Cuba shal be prorated to foreign countries other than Cuba on the basis of the prorations of the quota then in effect for such foreign countries. If the Secretary finds that the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands will be unable to market the quota for such area fo the calendar year then current, he shall revise the quota for foreign countries other than Cuba by prorating an amount of sugar equal to the deficit so determined to such foreign countries, on the basis of the prora tions of the quota then in effect for such countries: Provided, however, That the quota for any domestic area, the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, or Cuba or other foreign countries, shall not be reduced by reason of any determination made pursuant to the provisions of this subsection.
(b) If, on the 1st day of September in any calendar year, any part or all of the proration to any foreign country of the quota in effect on the 1st day of July in the same calendar year for foreign countries other than Cuba, has not been filled, the Secretary may revise the proration of such quota among such foreign countries, by prorating an amount of sugar equal to such unflied proration to all have filled their prorations of such quota by such date, on the basis of the prorations then in effect.
SEC. 205. (a) Whenever the Secretary finds that the allotment of any quota, or proration thereof, established for any area pursuant to the provisions of this Act, is necessary to assure an orderly and adequate flow of sugar or liquid sugar in the channels of interstate or foreign commerce, or to prevent disorderly marketing or importation of sugar or liquid sugar, or to afford all interested persons an equitable opportunity to market
sugar or liquid sugar within any area's quota, after such hearing and upon such notice as he may by regulations prescribe, he shall make allotments of such quota or proration thereof by allotting to persons who market or import sugar or liquid sugar, for such periods as he may designate, the quantities of sugar or liquid sugar which each such person may market may may import or bring into continental United states, for consumption therein. Allotments shall be made in such matrion of such quota or proration thereof by taking into consideration the processings of sugar or liquid sugar from sugar beets or sugarcane to which proportionate shares, determined pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) of section 302, pertained ; the past marketings or importations of each such person; or the ability of such person to market or import that portion of such quota or proration thereof allotted to him. The Secretary may also, upon such hearing and notice as he may by regulations prescribe, revise or amend any such allotment upon the same basis as the initial allotment was made. (b) An appeal may be taken, in the manner hereinafter provided, from any decision making such allotments, or revision thereof, to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in any of the following cases:
(1) By any applicant for an allotment whose application shall have been denied.
(2) By any person aggreived by reason of any decision of the Secretary granting or revising any allotment made to him
(c) Such appeal shall be taken by filing with said court within 20 days after the decision complained of is effective, notice in writing of said service and a statement of the reasons and statement upon the Secretary Unless a later copy of said notice ancretary as part of his decision, the decision complained of shall be considered to be effective as of the date on which public announcement of the decision is made at the office of the Secretary in the city of Washington. The Secretary shall thereupon, and in any event not later than 10 days from the date of such service upon him, mail or otherwise deliver a copy of said notice of appeal to each person shown by the records of the Secretary to be interested in such appeal and to have a right to intervene therein under the provisions of this section, and shall at all times thereafter permit any such person to inspect and make copies of appellants' reasons for said appeal at the office of the Secretary in the city of Washington. Within 30 days after the filing of said appeal the Secretary shall file with the court the originals or certified copies of all papers and evidence presented to him upon the hearing involved and also a like copy of his decision thereon and shall within 30 days thereafter file a full statement in writing of the facts and grounds for his decision as found and given by him and a list o all interested persons to whom he has mailed or otherwise delivered a copy of said notice of appeal.
(d) Within 30 days after the filing of said appeal any interested person may intervene and participate in the proceedings had upon said appeal by filing with the court a notice of intention to intervene and a verified statement showing the nature of the interest of such party together with proof of service of true copies of said notice and statement, both upon the appellant and upon the Secretary. Any person who would be aggrieved or the ecision of the Secretary of the decision of the bers a interested party.
(e) Ahe earliest convenient time the court shall hear and determine the appeal upon the record before it, and shall have power, upon such record, to enter a judgment affirming or reversing the decision, and if it enters an order reversing the decision of the Secretary it shall remand the case to the Secretary to carry out the judgment of the court: Provided, however, That the review by the court shall be limited to questions of law
and that findings of fact by the Secretary, if supported by substantial and that findings of fact by the Secretary, if supported by substantial
evidence, shall be conclusive unless it shall clearly appear that the finding evidence, shall be conclusive unless it shall clearly appear that the finding
of the Secretary are arbitrary or capricious. The court's judgment shall be final, subject, however, to review by the Supreme Court of the United final, subject, however, to review by the Supreme Court of the United
States, upon writ of certiorari on petition therefor, under section 240 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 28 , sec. 347), by appellant, by the Secretary, or by any interested party intervening in the appeal.
(f) The court may, in its discretion, enter judgment for costs in favor of or against an appellant, and other interested parties intervening in said appeal, but not against the Secretary, depending upon the nature of the issues involved in such appeal and the outcome thereof.
(g) The Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall make allotments of any quota established for it pursuant to the pro visions of this Act on the basis specified in section 6 (d) of Public Law Numbered 127, approved March 24, 1934.
Sec. 206. Until sugar quotas are established pursuant to this Act for the calendar year 1937, whish shall be within 60 days after its enactment the quotas determined by the Secretary in General Sugar Quota Regula tions, Series 4, Number 1, issued Dec. 12, 1936, pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Aljustment Act, as amended, shall remain in full force and effect.
SEc. 207 . (a) Not more than 29,616 short tons, raw value, of the quota for Hawaii for each of the calendar years 1937, 1938, and 1939 may be filled by direct-consumption sugar ; and not more than 4,936 short tons, raw value, of the quota for Hawaii for the calendar year 1940 may be
filled, during the first two months of such year, by direct-consumption filled, during the first two months of such year, by direct-consumption sugar
(b) Not more than 126,033 short tons, raw value, of the quota for Puerto Rico for each of the calendar years 1937, 1938, and 1939 may b filled by direct-consumption sugar; and not more than 21,006 short tons, raw value, of the quota lor Purto be filled, during the first two months of such ye direct-cumption sugar. (c) None of the quota for the Virgin
(d) Not more than 80,214 tons, raw value, of the quota for the Com (d) Not mor the Com monwealth of the Philippine
(e) Not more than 375,000 short tons, raw value, of the quota for Cuba for any calendar year may be filled by direct-consumption sugar.
(f) This section shall not apply with respect to the quotas established under section 203 for marketing for local consumption in Hawaii an Puerto Rico.

Ec. 208. Quotas for liquid sugar for foreign countries for each calenda year are hereby established as follows:
$1 n$ Terms of W8ne
Gallons of $72 \%$

The quantities of liquid sugar imported into the continental United States during the calendar year 1937, prior to the enactment of this Act,
shall be charged against the quotas for the calendar year 1937 established by this section.

Sic. 209. All persons are hereby prohibited-
(a) From bringing or importing into the continental United States from the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, or foreign countries, any sugar or liquid sugar after the quota for such area, or the proration of any such quota, has been filled
(b) From shipping, transporting, or marketing in interstate commerce, or in competition with sugar or liquid sugar shipped, transported, or marketed in interstate or foreign commerce, any sugar or liquid sugar
produced from sugar beets or sugarcane prown in produced from sugar beets or sugarcane grown in either the domestic-beetsugar area or th
has been filled;
(c) From marketing in either the Territory of Hawaii or Puerto Rico, for consumption therein, any sugar or liquid sugar after the quota therefor has been filled;
(d) From exceeding allotments of any quota or proration thereof made to them pursuant to the provisions of this Act.
Sec. 210. (a) The determinations provided for in sections 201 and 203, and all quotas, prorations, and allotments, except quotas established pursuant to the provis
terms of raw value
(b) For the purposes of this title, liquid sugar, except that imported from foreign countries, shall be included with sugar in making the determinations provided for in sections 201 and 203 and in the establishment or revision of quotas, prorations, and allotments.
Sec. 211. (a) The raw-value equivalent of any sugar or liquid sugar in any form, including sugar or liquid sugar in manufactured products, exported from the continental United States under the provisions of section 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall be credited against any charges which shall have been made in respect to the applicable quota or proration for the country of origin. The country of origin of sugar or liquid sugar in respect to which any credit shall be established shall be that country in respect to importation from which drawback of the exported sugar or liquid sugar has been claimed. Sugar or liquid sugar entered into the continental United States under an applicable bond established pursuant to orders or regulations issued by the Secretary, for the express purpose of subsequently exporting the equivalent quantity of sugar or liquid sugar as such, or in manufactured articles, shall not be charged against the applicable quota or proration for the country of origin.
(b) Exportation within the meaning of sections 309 and 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall be considered to be exportation within the meaning of this section.
(c) The quota established for any domestic sugar producing area may be filled only with sugar or liquid sugar produced from sugar beets or sugarcane grown in such area : Provided, however, That any sugar or liquid sugar admitted free of duty from the Virgin Islands under Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1917 ( 39 Stat. 1133), may be admitted within the quota for the Virgin Islands.
Sec. 212. The provisions of this title shall not apply to (1) the first 10 short tons, raw value, of sugar or liquid sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba, in any calendar year; (2) the first 10 short tons, raw value, of sugar or liquid sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba, in any calendar year for religious, sacramental, foreign country, other than Cuba, in individual sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba, in individual sealed containers of such
capacity as the Secretary may determine, not in excess of $11 / 10$ gallons capacity as the Secretary may determine, not in excess of $11 / 10$ gallons
each ; or (4) any sugar or liquid sugar imported, brought into, or or manufactured in the United States for the distillation of alcohol, or for livestock feed, or for the production of livestock feed.

## TITLE III-CONDITIONAL-PAYMENT PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. The Secretary is authorized to make payments on the following conditions with respect to sugar or liquid sugar commercially recoverable from the sugar beets or sugarcane grown on a farm for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar:
(a) That no child under the age of 14 years shall have been employed or permitted to work on the farm, whether for gain to such child or any sugar beets or sugarcane with respect to what or harvesting of a crop of is made, except a member of the immediate family of a person who was the legal owner of not less than $40 \%$ of the crop at the time such work was performed; and that no child between the ages of 14 and 16 years shall have been employed or permitted to do such work, whether for gain to such child or any other person, for a longer period than eight hours in any one day, except a member of the immediate family of a person who was the legal owner of not less than $40 \%$ of the crop at the time such work was performed.
(b) That all persons employed on the farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugar beets or sugarcane with respect to which an application for payment is made shall have been paid in full for all such work, and shall have been paid wages therefor at rates not less than those that may be determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable after investigation and due notice and opportunity for public hearing; and in making such determinations the Secretary shall take into consideration the standards therefor formerly established by him under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and the differences in conditions among various producing areas: Provided, however, That a payment which would be payable except for the foregoing provisions of this subsection may be made, as the Secretary may determine, in such manner that the laborer will receive an amount, insofar as such payment will suffice, equal to the amount of the accrued unpaid wages for such work, and that the producer will receive the remainder, if any, of such payment.
(c) That there shall not have been marketed
(in terms of planted not have been marketed (or processed) an amount (in terms of planted acreage, weight, or recoverable sugar content) of sugar beets or sugarcane grown on the farm and used for the production of sugar or liquid sugar to be marketed in, or $\mathbf{0}$ as to compete with or otherwise directly affect interstate or foreign commerce, in excess of the proportionate share for the farm, as determined by the Secretary pursuant sugarcane required to be processed to the total quantity of sugar beets or beets or sugarcane are produced to to enable the area in which such sugar carry-over invene ary) praced to meet the quota (and provide a normal calendar year during which the larger part of the sugar or liquid sugar calendar year during which the larger part
from such crop normally would be marketed.
(d) That the producer on the farm who is also, directly or indirectly, a processor of sugar beets or sugarcane, as may be determined by the Secretary, shall have paid, or contracted to pay under either purchase or toll and processed by him at rates not less than those that may be determined
by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable after investigation and due notice and opportunity for public hearing.
(e) That there shall have been carried out on the farm such farming practices in connection with the production of sugar beets and sugarcane during the year in which the crop was harvested with respect to which a payment is applied for, as the secretary may determine, pursuant to this subsection, for preserving and improving fertility of the soil and for preventing soil erosion, such practices to be consistent with the reasonable standards of the farming community in which the farm is situated.
The conditions provided in subsection (a) and in subsection (b) with respect to wage rates, of this section shall not apply to work performed prior to the enactment of this Act; and the condition provided in subsection (c) of this section shall not apply to the marketing of the first crop harvested after the enactment of this Act from sugar beets or sugarcane planted prior to such enactment.
Spc. 302. (a) The amount of sugar or liquid sugar with respect towhich payment may be made shall be the amount of sugar or liquid sugar commercially recoverable, as determined by the Secretary, from the sugar beets or sugarcane grown on the farm and marketed (or processed by the producer) not in excess of the proportionate share for the farm, as determined by the secretary, of the quantity of sugar beets or sugarcane for the extraction or sugar or hiquid sugar required to be processed to is grown to met the quota (and provide a normar carryover sugarcane is grated by the Secretary for which the larger part of the sugar or liquid sugar from such crop normally which the larger pa
(b) In determining the proportionate shares with respect to a farm, the Secretary may take into consideration the past production on the farm of sugar beets and sugarcane marketed (or processed) for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar and the ability to produce such sugar beets or sugarcane, and the Secretary shall, insofar as practicable protect the interar of new producers and small producers and the interests of producers who are cash tenants, share-tenants, adherent planters, or share-croppers.
(c) Payment shall be effective with respect to sugar or liquid sugar commercially recoverable from sugar beets and sugarcane grown on a farm and which shall have been marketed (or processed by the producer) on and after July 1, 1937.
SEc. 303. In addition to the amount of sugar or liquid sugar with respect to which payments are authorized under subsection (a) of section provided in section 301 , with respect to make payments, on the conditions abandonment of planted acreage and crop deficiencies of harvested acreage, resulting from drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease, or insects, which cause such damage to all or a substantial part of the crop of sugar beets or sugarcane in the same factory district (as established by the Secretary), county, parish, municipality, or local producing area, as determined in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary, on the following quantities of sugar or liquid sugar: (1) With respect to such bona-fide abandonment of each planted acre of sugar beets or sugarcane, one-third of the normal yield of commercially recoverable sugar or liquid sugar per acre for the farm, as determined by the Secretary ; and (2) with respect to such crop deficiencies of harvested acreage of sugar beets or sugarcane, the excess of $80 \%$ of the normal yield of commercially recoverable sugar or liquid sugar for such acreage for the farm, as determined by the Secretary, over the actual yield.
Sec. 304. (a) The amount of the base rate of payment shall be 60 cents per 100 pounds of sugar or liquid sugar, raw value.
(b) All payments shall be calculated with respect to a farm which, for the purposes of this Act, shall be a farming unit as determined in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary, and in making such determinations, the Secretary shall take into consideration the use of common work stock, equipment, labor, management, and other pertinent factors.
(c) The total payment with respect to a farm shall be the product of the base rate specified in subsection (a) of this section multiplied by the amount of sugar and liquid sugar, raw value, with respect to which payment is to be made, except that reductions shall be made from such total payment in accordance with the following scale of reductions:

Reduction in
the Base Rate
That portion of the quantity of sugar and liquid sugar which is
included withiri the following intervals of short tons, raw
included within thef ollowing intervals of short tons, raw
value: 500 to 1,500
1,500 to 6,000 of Payment
per HundredSuch Portion 6,000 to 12,000 Iore than 30,000
(d) Application for payment shall be made by and payme...- .300 made to, the producer or, in the event of his death, disapnearance or incompetency, his legal representative, or heirs: Provided, howevever, That all producers on the farm shall signify in the application for payment the per centum of the total payment with respect to the farm to be made to each producer: And provided further, That payments may be made, (1) in the event of the death, disappearance, or incompetency of a producer to such beneficiary as the producer may designate in the application for payment; (2) to one producer of a group of two or more producers, provided all producers on the farm designate such producer in the application for payment as sole recipient for their benefit of the payment with respect to the farm; or (3) to a person who is not a producer, provided such person controls the land included within the farm with respect to which the application for payment is made and is designated by the sole pro ducer (or all producers) on the farm, as sole recipient for his or their benefit, of the payment with respect to the farm.
Sec. 305. In carrying out the provisions of titles II and III of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to utilize local committees of sugar beet or sugarcane producers, State and county agricultural conservation committees, or the Agricultural Extension Service and other agencies, and the Secretary may prescribe that all or a part of the expenses of such committees may be deducted from the payments herein authorized.
Sec. 306. The facts constituting the basis for any payment, or the amount thereof authorized to be made under this title, officially determined in conformity with rules or regulations prescribed by the Secretary shall be reviewable only by the Secretary, and his determinations with respect thereto shall be final and conclusive
Sec. 307. This title shall apply to the continental United States, the
Territory of Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.
title iv-EXCISE taXes with Respect to sugar

## Definitions

Sec. 401. For the purposes of this title
(a) The term "person" means an individual, partnership, corporation,
(b) The term "manufactured sugar" means any sugar derived from .sugar beets or sugarcane, which is not to be, and which shall not be, further refined or otherwise improved in quality; except sugar in liquid form which contains nonsugar solids (excluding any foreign substance solids, and except also sirup of cane juice produced from sugarcane grown in continental United States.

The grades or types of sugar within the meaning of this definition shall include, but shall not be limited to, granulated sugar, lump sugar, cube sugar, powdered sugar, sugar in the form of blocks, cones, or molded shapes, confectioners' sugar, washed sugar, centrifugal sugar, clarified sugar, turbinado sugar, plantation white sugar, muscovado sugar, refiners' soft sugar, invert sugar mush, raw sugar, sirups, molasses, and sugar mixtures.
(c) The term "total sugars" means the total amount of the sucrose (Clerget) and of the reducing or invert sugars. The total sugars contained in any grade or type of manufactured sugar shall be ascertained in the
manner prescribed in paragraphs $758,759,762$, and 763 of the United manner prescribed in paragraphs 758, 759
States Customs Regulations (1931 edition).
(d) The term "United States" shall be deemed to include the States, (d) The term "United States" shall be deemed to include the States,
the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, the District of Columbia, and the Territorie
Puerto Rico.

## Tax on the Manufacture of Sugar

SEc. 402. (a) Upon manufactured sugar manufactured in the United States, there shall be levied, collected and paid a tax, to be paid by the manufacturer at the following rates:
(1) On all manufactured sugar testing by the polariscope 92 sugar degrees,
0.465 cent per pound, and for each additional sugar degree shown by the polariscopic 0.465 cent per pound, and for each additional sugar degree shown by the polariscopi
test. 0.00875 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; test, 0.00875 cent per pound additional, and ractions of a degree in proportion;
(2) On and
degrees, 0.5144 centured sugar testing by the polariscope less than 92 sugar degrees, 0.5144 cent per pound of the total sugars thereln.
(b) Any person who acquires any sugar which is to be manufactured into manufactured sugar but who, without further refining or otherwise improving it in quality, sells such sugar as manufactured sugar or uses such sugar as manufactured sugar in the production of other articles for sale shall be considered for the purposes of this section the manufacturer of manufactured sugar and, as such, liable for the tax hereunder wit espect thereto.
(c) The manufacturer shall file on the last day of each month a return and pay the tax with respect to manufactured sugar manufactured after the effective date of this title (1) which has been sold, or used in the production of other articles, by the manufacturer during the preceding month (if the tax has not already been paid) and (2) which has nolen 0 sold or used within 12 months ending during the preceding calend) Provided, That the first return and payment of the tax shall not be due until the last day of the second month following the month in which this until the last title takes effect.
For the purpose of determining whether sugar has been sold or used For the purpose of determining whether sugar has been sold or used have been sold or used in the order in which it was manufactured.
(d) No tax shall be required to be paid upon the manufacture of manufactured sugar by, or for, the producer of the sugar beets or sugarcane from which such manufactured sugar was derived, for consumption by the producer's own family, employees, or household.

Import Compensating Tax
Sec. 403. (a) In addition to any other tax or duty imposed by law, there shall be imposed, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Customs shall prescribe, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, a tax upon articles imported or brought into the United States as follows: (1) On all manufactured sugar testing by the polariscope 92 sugar degrees
0.465 cent per pound, and for each additional sugar degree showu by the'polariscopl 0.465 cent per pound, and for each additional sugar degree showu by the polariscopl ${ }^{\text {c }}$
test. 0.00875 cent per pound additionat, and fractions of a degree in proportion; test, 0.00875 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion;
( 2 ; on all manufactured sugar testing by the polariscope less than 92 sugar
degrees 0.5144 cent per pound of the total sugars therein; degrees 0.5144 cent per pound of the total sugars therein;
(3) On all articles composed in chief value of manufa
asessed, collected, and paid in the same manner as a duty imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930 , and shall be treated for the purposes of all provisions of law relating to the customs revenue as a duty imposed by such Act, except that for the purposes of sections 336 and 350 of such Act (the so-called flexible-tariff and trade-agreements provisions) such tax shall not be considered a duty or import restriction, and except that no preference with respect to such tax shall be accorded any articles imported or brought into the United States.

Exportation, Livestock Feed, and Distillation
Sec. 404. (a) Upon the exportation from the United States to a foreign country, or the shipment from the United States to any possession of the United States except Puerto Rico, of any manufactured sugar, or any article manufactured wholly or partly from manufactured sugar, with respect to which tax under the provisions of section 402 has been paid, Revenue to Krticle tos article was expor shy no such payment shall ba allowed with ispect to sny manufactured, That no such payment shall be alowed with respect to any manuactured sugar, or article, upon which, through substitution or otherwise, a drawback of provisions of law made applicable by section 403 .
provisions of the use of any manufactured sugar, or article manufactured
(b) Upon the therefrom, as livestock feed, or in the production of livestock feed, or for the distillation of alcohol, there shall be paid by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the person so using such manufactured sugar, or article manufactured therefrom, the amount of any tax paid under section 402 with respect thereto.
(c) No payment shall be allowed under this section unless within one year after the right to such payment has accrued a claim therefor is filed by the person entitled thereto.

## Collection of Taxes

SEc. 405. (a) Except as otherwise provided, the taxes imposed by this title shall be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue under the direction of the secretary of the Treasury. Such taxes shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.
(b) All provisions of law, including penalties, applicable with respect to the taxes imposed under title IV of the Revenue Act of 1932, shall,
insofar as appricable and not inconsistent with the provisions title, be applicable in respect to the tax imposed by section 402 If the tax is not paid when due there shall be added as part of the tax in the at $6 \%$ per annum from the date the tax became due until the date of payment.
(c) The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe such rules and regulations as
may be necessary to carry out all provisions of this title except section 403.
(d) Any person required, pursuant to the provisions of section 402 , to file a return may be required to file such return with and pay the tax shown to be due thereon to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the manufacturing was done or the liability incurred.

## Effective Date

SEc. 406. The provisions of this title shall become effective on the date of enactment of this Act.

## title v-General provisions

SEc. 501. For the purposes of this Act, except title IV, the Secretary shall
(a) Appoint and fix the compensation of such officers and employees as he may deem necessary in administering the provisions of this Act: Provided, That all such officers and employees, except attorneys, economists, experts, and persons in the employ of the Department of Agriculture on the date of the enactment of this Acs, shall be subject to the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended And provided further, That no
(b) Make such expenditures as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, including personal services and rents in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses (including the purchase, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles), supplies and equipment, law books, books of reference, directories, periodicals, and newspapers.
SEC. 502. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year for the purposes and administration of this Act, except for allotments in the Philippine Islands as provided in subsection (g) of section 205 , a sum not to exceed $\$ 55,000,000$.
(b) All funds available for carrying out this Act shall be available for allotment to the bureaus and offices of the Department of Agriculture and for transfer to such other agencies of the Federal Government as the Secretary may request to cooperate or assist in carrying out the provisions of this Act.
Sec. 503. There is authorized to be appropriated an amount equal to the amount of the taxes collected or accrued under title IV on sugars produced from sugarcane grown in the Commonwealth of the Philippine slands which are manufactured in or brought into the United States on or prior to June 30, 1941, minus the costs of collecting such taxes and the estimates of amounts of refunds required to be made with respect to such taxes, for transfer to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philip pines for the purpose of financing a program of economic adjustment in the Philippines, the transfer to be made under such terms and conditions as the President of the United States may prescribe: Provided, That no part of the appropriations herein authorized shall be paid directly or indirectly for the production or processing of sugarcane in the Philippine Islands.
SEc. 504. The Secretary is authorized to make such orders or regulations, which shall have the force and effect of law, as may be necessary to carry out the powers vested in him by this Act. Any person knowingly violating any order or regulation of the Secretary issued pursuant to thi Act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $\$ 100$ for each such violation.
Sec. 505. The several district courts of the United States are hereby vested with jurisdiction specifically to enforce, and to prevent and restrain ny person from violating, the provisions of this Act of any order or hall so race it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys he United States, in their respective districts, to institue proceedings to he Uno the to penalties and forfeitures provided or in this Act. The remedies provided for in this Act shall be in addition or or in equity.
Sec. 506. Any person who knowingly violates, or attempts to violate, or who knowingly participates or aids in the violation of, any of the provisions of section 209, or any person who brings or imports into the continental United States direct-consumption sugar after the quantities specified in section 207 have been filled, shall forfeit to the United States the sum equal to three times the market value, at the time of the commission of any such, (a) of that quantity of sugar or liquid sugar by which any quota, proration, or allotment is exceeded, or (b) of that quantity brought or imported into the continental United States after slall be recoverable in a civil suit brought in. the name of the United States.
Sec. 507. All persons engaged in the manufacturing, marketing, or transportation of sugar or liquid sugar, and having information which the Secretary deems necessary to enable him to administer the provisions of this Act, shall, upon the request of the Secretary, furnish him with such information. Any person willfully failing or refusing to furnish such information, or furnishing willfully any false information, shall upon conviction be subject to a penalty of not more than $\$ 1,000$ for each such violation.
Sec. 508. No person shall, while acting in any official capacity in the administration of this Act, invest or speculate in sugar or liquid sugar, contracts relating thereto, or the stock or membership interests of any association or corporation engaged in the production or manufacturing of sugar or liquid sugar. Any person violating this section shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $\$ 10,000$ or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.
Sec. 509. Whenever the
Sec. 509. Whenever the President finds and proclaims that a national economic or other emergency exists with respect to sugar or liquid sugar, he shall by proclamation suspend the operation of title II or III above, which he determines, on the basis of such findings, should be suspended, and, thereafter, the operation of any such tite shan continue in suspense until the President finds and . The Seretary such suspenserts thereon to the president as may be necessary to aid him in carrying repor the provisions of this section
in carrying out the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, shall cease to apply to sugar upon the enactment of this Act, amended, shall Congress, approved June 19, 1936, are hereby repealed.
SEc. 511. In order to facilitate the effectuation of the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to make surveys, investigations, including the holding of public hearings, and to make recommendations with respect to (a) the terms and conditions of contracts between the producers and processors of sugar beets and sugarcane and (b) the terms and conditions of contracts between laborers and producers of sugar beets and sugarcane.

SEC. 512. The Secretary is authorized to conduct surveys, investigations, and research relating to the conditions and factors affecting the methods of accomplishing most effectively the purposes of this Act and for the benefit of agriculture generally in any area. Notwithstanding any provision of existing law, the Secretary is authorized to make-public such information as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. Sec. 513. No tax shall be imposed on the manufacture, use, or importation of sugar after June 30, 1941, and the powers vested in the Secretary under this Act shall terminate on Dec. 31, 1940, except that the Secretary shall have power to make payments under title III under programs applicable to the crop year 1940 and previous crop years.

Approved, Sept. 1, 1937.

## The Course of the Bond Market

A generally declining bond market has brought many speculative issues to new lows for the year and has resulted in substantial losses among other classes of bonds. The Baa rails went below their former low point, and the Baa utility and industrial groups receded to levels not far above the year's lows. The Aaa group, however, still remains about half-way between the year's top and bottom.

United States Governments again receded fractionally. The average of eight issues, at 107.78 , is only $3 / 4$ of a point above the April 1 low point. The Treasury Department has announced an offer of $2 \%$ five-year notes and $15 \%$ 15months' notes, in exchange for the Sept. 15 maturing obligations.
High-grade railroad bonds have again moved to lower levels this week. New York Central $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1997$, at $951 / 3$ lost $7 / 5$, while Union Pacific $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1947$, declined $11 / 8$ to $1111 / 4$. Second-grade railroad bonds as a group declined to lower levels, with many issues registering new 1937 lows. Lehigh Valley $4 \mathrm{~s}, 2003$, at $415 / 8$ were off $27 / 8$ points; Baltimore \& Ohio 5s, 1995, fell 5 to 70 . Following the trend of the
stock market, defaulted railroad bonds saw new 1937 low levels reached. Chicago Great Western 4s, 1959, closed at $271 / 2$, off 6 ; Chicago \& North Western $43 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1949$, declined 3 to $10 \frac{1}{2}$.
Fairly substantial declines in lower-grade utility issues have accompanied the sharp break in the stock market this week. Holding company debentures have been the principal losers. American Power \& Light 6s, 2016, at 87 were off 3; Standard Gas \& Electric 6s, 1966, declined $41 / 2$ to 62 ; Utilities Power \& Light 5s, 1959, fell $31 / 2$ to $441 / 2$. Operating company issues declined less. Carolina Power \& Light $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1956$, at 94 were off 3 ; Illinois Power \& Light $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1957$, lost $1 / 2$ at 91 ; Virginia Public Service $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1946$, advanced $3 / 8$ to $951 / 2$. High-grade utilities held reasonably well.

All grades of industrial bonds have also declined, convertible issues particularly reflecting the weakness in stocks. The amusements have been soft, Warner Bros. 6s, 1939, closing $23 / 4$ lower at $911 / 2$. Some of the oils displayed resistance, but the group generally lost ground, Tide Water Associated Oil $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1952 , receding $3 / 4$ to $99 \%$. The performance of the steel section has been relatively good, formance of the stee section has been relatively good, Steel $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1966$. The metals followed the prevailing trend, Revere Copper \& Brass $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1956$, closing at 102 , off $11 / 4$. In the liquor section, National Distillers Products $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1945, mored down 1 to $1047 / 8$.
The foreign section of the bond market has been marked by considerable weakness in the German and Italian groups, while Japanese bonds continued to suffer substantial losses. With no particular trend either way in the better-class holdings, some softness developed in the more speculative South American issues
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{MOODY'S BOND PRICES (REVISED)
(Based on Average Yields)} \& \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES (REVISED) \\
(Based on Individua lClosing Prices)
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1937 \\
\text { Datly } \\
\text { Averages }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{U. S. Goot. Bonds} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left.\begin{array}{|c}
\text { All } 120 \\
\text { Domes- } \\
\text { tic } \\
\text { Corp. }
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\]} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{120 Domestic Corporate * by Ratings} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{120 Domestic Corporate by Groups *} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { 1937 } \\
\text { Daverages }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left.\begin{gathered}
\text { All } 120 \\
\text { Domes- } \\
\text { toc } \\
\text { Corp. }
\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,
\]} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{120 Domestic Corporate * by Ratings} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{120 Domestic Corporate by Groups *} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
30 \\
\text { For- } \\
\text { eigns }
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& \& Aaa \& \(A a\) \& A \& Baa \& h. \(R\). \& \(U\). \& Indus. \& \& \& \(a a\) \& \(A a\) \& A \& Baa \& R. R . \& P. U. \& Indus. \& \\
\hline 10 - \& 107.78 \& . 66 \& 113.27 \& 109.24 \& 9.14 \& 8174 \& 9090 \& 100.88 \& 108.46 \& \& 4.02 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 9 \& 10776 \& 99.83 \& 113.27 \& 109.24 \& 99.14 \& 82.13 \& 91.20 \& 101.06 \& 108.46 \& 9 \& 4.01 \& 3.30
3.30 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.50 \\
3.50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 4.05
4.05 \& 5.21
5.18 \& 4.56
4.54 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.95 \\
394 \\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.54 \\
3 \\
\\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 5.38 \\
\hline \& 107.81 \& 99.83
100.35 \& \({ }_{113.68}^{113.07}\) \& \({ }_{109}^{109.24}\) \& 99.14 \& 82.40
83.06 \& \({ }_{91}^{91.35}\) \& 101.06 \& 108.46 \& \& 401 \& 331 \& 350 \& 405 \& 516 \& 453 \& 3.94 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.54 \\
3.54 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \\
\hline 6. \& Stoek \& Exchan \& ge Clos \& ed \& 99.48 \& 83.06 \& \& \& \& \& 3.98 \& 3.28 \& 3.49 \& 4.03 \& 5.11 \& 4.51 \& 3.92 \& 3.51 \& \\
\hline \& 108.01 \& 100.53 \& 113.68 \& 109.64 \& 99.66 \& 83.46 \& 92.12 \& 101.41 \& 109.24 \& \& \({ }_{3 \text { Stock }}^{3.97}\) \& chan
3.28 \& 3.48 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 108.04 \& 100.70 \& 113.68 \& 100.64 \& 99.66 \& 83.60 \& 92.12 \& 101.58 \& 109.24 \& \& 3.96 \& 3.28 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.48 \\
3.48 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{4}^{4.02}\) \& 5.08
5.07 \& 4.48 \& 3.92
3.91 \& 3.50
3.50 \& 5.28 \\
\hline \& 108.11 \& \({ }_{100}^{100.70}\) \& \({ }_{113}^{113.89}\) \& \({ }^{109.64}\) \& \({ }_{99}^{99.66}\) \& \({ }_{83}^{83.60}\) \& \({ }_{92} 9.12\) \& 101.58 \& 109.24 \& \& 3.96 \& 3.27 \& 3.48 \& 4.02 \& 4.07 \& 4.48 \& 3.91 \& 3.50 \& \\
\hline Weekly-- \& \& \& \& \& 99.66 \& . 87 \& . 43 \& \& \& 1 \& 3.96 \& 3.27 \& 3.48 \& 4.02 \& 5.05 \& 4.46 \& 3.91 \& 3.50 \& \\
\hline ug. \({ }_{20}{ }^{\text {a }}\) \& 108.28 \& 100.70
101.06 \& 113. \& 109.44 \& 99.66 \& 84.01 \& 92.59 \& 101.58 \& 109.24 \& g. 27 \& 3.96 \& 3.27 \& 3.49 \& 4.02 \& 5.04 \& 4.45 \& 3.91 \& 3.50 \& 5.28 \\
\hline 13 \& 109.12 \& 101.76 \& \({ }_{114.93}^{14.09}\) \& 110.63 \& 100.88 \& 88.83 \& \({ }_{94.01}^{92.75}\) \& 102.30 \& 109.64
110.24 \& 2 \& 3.94
3
3 \& 3.26 \& 3.47 \& 4.00 \& 5.01 \& 4.44 \& 3.89 \& 3.48 \& 5.33 \\
\hline \(\square^{6}\) \& 109.49 \& 101.76 \& 114.72 \& 111.03 \& 100.88 \& 84.55 \& 93.85 \& 102.12 \& 110.24 \& \& 3.90
3.90 \& \({ }_{3.23}^{3.22}\) \& \({ }_{341}^{3.43}\) \& 3.95
395 \& 4.98
500 \& \begin{tabular}{|}
4.36 \\
4.37
\end{tabular} \& 3.87
388
38 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.45 \\
345 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 5.08
509 \\
\hline July 30-- \& 109.52 \& 101.58 \& 114.72 \& 110.63 \& 100.70 \& 84.28 \& 93.85 \& 101.94 \& 109.84 \& July 30.- \& 3.91 \& 3.23 \& 3.43 \& 3.96 \& 5.02 \& 4.37 \& 3.89 \& 3.47 \& 5.9
5.13 \\
\hline 23.- \& \({ }_{108}^{109.22}\) \& \({ }_{101.76}^{101.76}\) \& 111.09 \& 110.63 \& 100.88 \& 85.10 \& 94.97 \& 101.76 \& 109.24 \& 23. \& 3.90 \& 3.26 \& 3.43 \& 3.95 \& 4.96 \& 4.30 \& 3.90 \& 3.50 \& 5.13 \\
\hline 9. \& 108.59 \& 101.58 \& \({ }_{113}^{13.89}\) \& 11024 \& \({ }_{100}^{100.53}\) \& 85.24 \& \({ }_{95.13}^{94.97}\) \& \({ }_{101.06}^{101.58}\) \& 108.85 \& 16. \& \({ }_{3}^{3.91}\) \& \({ }_{3} 3.27\) \& 3.45
3.45 \& \({ }_{3}^{3.97}\) \& 4.95 \& 4.30 \& 3.91 \& 3.52 \& 5.20 \\
\hline \(2 .-\) \& 108.39 \& 100.38 \& 113.68 \& 109.84 \& 100.80 \& 83.87 \& 94.33 \& 100.18 \& 108.66 \& 2 \& 3.91
3.95 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.27 \\
3.28 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.45 \\
\(3: 47\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3.97
4.00 \& 4.95
5.05 \& 4.29
4.34 \& 3.91
3.99 \& \({ }_{3}^{3.50}\) \& 5.15
5.17 \\
\hline June 25-- \& 108.36 \& 100.70 \& 113.48 \& 109.64 \& 99.83 \& 93.87 \& 94.33 \& 99.83 \& 108.66 \& June 25 \& 3.96
3.96 \& 3.29 \& 3:48 \& 4.01 \& 5.05
5.05 \& 4.34 \& 3.99
4.01 \& 3.53
3.53 \& 5.17
5.12 \\
\hline 18. \& 108.44 \& 101.41 \& 113.89 \& 110.24 \& 100.35 \& 85.10 \& 95.13 \& 100.70 \& 109.24 \& 18. \& 3.92 \& 3.27 \& 3.45 \& 3.98 \& 4.96 \& 4.29 \& 3.96 \& 3.50 \& 5.13 \\
\hline 4 -- \& 108.59 \& \({ }_{101}^{10158}\) \& \({ }_{113}^{13.88}\) \& \({ }_{110}^{10.43}\) \& \(1 \begin{aligned} \& 100.70 \\ \& 100.35\end{aligned}\) \& 85.65
85.65 \& \({ }_{95.46}^{95.95}\) \& \({ }_{100}^{100.78}\) \& 109.24
109.05 \& 11. \& \({ }_{3}^{3.90}\) \& 3.27 \& 3.44 \& 3.96 \& 4.92 \& 4.24 \& 3.95 \& 3.50 \& 5.11 \\
\hline May 28. \& 108.73 \& 101.41 \& 113.27 \& 110.04 \& 100.35 \& 85.65 \& 95.62 \& 100.53 \& 108.85 \& May 28. \& 3.92 \& 3.29
3.30 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.45 \\
3.46 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3.9 \& 4.92
4.92 \& 4.27
4.26 \& 3.96
3.97 \& \({ }_{3}^{3.51}\) \& 5.19 \\
\hline 14. \& 108.22 \& 101.58 \& 113.07 \& 109.84 \& 100.35 \& 86.07 \& 95.46 \& 100.88 \& 108.66 \& 21. \& 3.91 \& 3.31 \& 3.47
3.47 \& 3.98 \& 4.89 \& 4.26
4.27 \& 3.97
3.95 \& \(\begin{array}{r}3.52 \\ 3.53 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 5.27 \\
\hline 14.- \& 107.97 \& \({ }_{101.23}^{101.23}\) \& \({ }_{112.25}^{125}\) \& 109.44 \& 99.83 \& 86.21 \& \({ }^{95.13}\) \& 100.88 \& 108.27 \& 14. \& 3.93 \& 3.35 \& 3.49 \& 4.01 \& 4.88 \& 4.29 \& 3.95 \& 3.55
3.55 \& 5.38 \\
\hline Adpr. \(30-\mathrm{c}\) \& 1107.59 \& \({ }_{100}^{100.70}\) \& \({ }_{111.43}^{12.45}\) \& 108.27 \& 100.18
99.48 \& 87.21
86.50 \& 95.78
94.97 \& \({ }^{101.23}\) \& 108.08 \& \({ }^{7}-\) \& \({ }_{3}^{3.91}\) \& 3.34 \& \({ }_{3}^{3.51}\) \& 3.99 \& 4.81 \& 4.25 \& 3.93 \& 3.56 \& 5.37 \\
\hline 23. \& 107.17 \& 100.70 \& 111.23 \& 107.69 \& 99.48 \& 86.92 \& 95.29 \& 100.70 \& 106.54 \& - 33. \& 3.96
3.96
3 \& 3.39
3.40
3 \& 3.55
3.58
3 \& 4.03
4.03 \& 4.86 \& 4.30
4.28 \& 3.96
3.96 \& 3.62
3.64 \& 5.41 \\
\hline 16. \& 107.79 \& 100.70 \& 111.03 \& 107.88 \& 99.48 \& 87.21 \& 95.62 \& 100.70 \& 106.54 \& 16.- \& \({ }_{3.96}^{3.96}\) \& 3.40
3.41 \& 3.58
3.57 \& 4.03
4.03 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
4.83 \\
4.81 \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular} \& 4.28
4.26 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.96 \\
3.96 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3.64
3.64
3. \& \\
\hline \({ }^{9}\) \& \({ }_{107.19}^{107.23}\) \& \({ }_{100.18}^{99.48}\) \& 109.64 \& 107.11 \& 98.45 \& 85.65 \& 94.49 \& 99.31 \& 105.41 \& \& 4.03 \& 3.48 \& 3.61 \& 4.09 \& 4.92 \& 4.33 \& \({ }_{4} 4.04\) \& 3.70 \& \({ }_{5}^{5.33}\) \\
\hline Mar. \(25 .\). \& 108.40 \& 101.23 \& 111.84 \& 107 \& \({ }_{99.48}^{98.80}\) \& 86.64
87 \& \({ }_{96.11}^{95.13}\) \& 99.83
100.70 \& \({ }_{107.30}^{106.17}\) \& . 25 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.99 \\
3 \\
\hline 93
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{3}^{3.43}\) \& \({ }_{3}^{3.59}\) \& 4.07 \& 4.85 \& 4.29 \& 4.01 \& 3.66 \& 5.38 \\
\hline 19 \& 109.32 \& 101.23 \& 111.84 \& 108.46 \& 99.14 \& 87.93 \& 96.11 \& 100.88 \& 107.30 \& 19 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.93 \\
3.93 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{|}
3.37 \\
3.37 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3.53
3.54
3 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
4.03 \\
4.05 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 4.76
4.76 \& 4.4 .23 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.96 \\
3.95 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3.60
3.60 \& 5.33 \\
\hline 12 \& 1110.76 \& 102.30 \& 112.86 \& 109.24 \& 100.35 \& 89.40 \& 97.45 \& 101.76 \& 108.27 \& 12. \& \({ }_{3.87}\) \& 3.32 \& 3.54
3.50 \& 4.05
3.98 \& 4.76
4.66 \& 4.23
4.15 \& 3.95
3.90 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.60 \\
3.55 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 5.26
5.30 \\
\hline b. 26 \& 1112.18 \& \(\xrightarrow{103.74}\) \& 114.09 \& 110.43 \& 101.76 \& \({ }_{0}^{90.75}\) \& 98.45 \& 103.38 \& 109.44 \& 5 \& 3.79 \& 3.26 \& 4.55 \& 3.90
3.90 \& 4.57 \& 4.09 \& 3.81 \& 3.49 \& 5.24 \\
\hline 19. \& 112.12 \& 104.11 \& 114.30 \& \(\xrightarrow[110.83]{10.83}\) \& 1 \& 90.59
91.05 \& 98.62
98.97 \& 103.93 \& 109.84 \& Feb. 26 \& 3.78 \& 3.23 \& 3.42 \& 3.88 \& 4.58 \& 4.08 \& 3.78 \& 4.47 \& 5.13 \\
\hline 11. \& 112.20 \& 104.48 \& 114.93 \& 111.03 \& 102.84 \& 91.51 \& \({ }_{99.66}\) \& 104.30 \& 110.04 \& 11. \& 3.77
3
3 \& 3.25
3.22
3 \& 3.42
3.41

3 \& 3.86
3.84
3 \& ${ }_{4}^{4.55}$ \& 4.06 \& 3.77
3
3 \& 3.49
3.46 \& ${ }_{5}^{5.13}$ <br>
\hline 5. \& 112.34 \& 105.04 \& 115.78 \& 111.84 \& 103.38 \& 91.66 \& 1 Co 000 \& 105.04 \& 110.63 \& 5 \& 3.75

3.72 \& | 3.22 |
| :--- |
| 3.18 | \& 3.41

3.37 \& | 3.84 |
| :--- |
| 3.81 | \& 4.52

4.51 \& 4.02
4.00 \& 3.76
3.72 \& 3.46
3.43 \& 5.18
5.19 <br>
\hline 22-- \& 112.21 \& 105.41 \& 116.64 \& 112.25 \& 103.56 \& 91.51 \& 100.00 \& 105.04 \& 111.43 \& Jan. 29.- \& 3.70 \& 3.14 \& 3.35 \& 3.80 \& 4.52 \& 4.00 \& 3.72 \& 3.39 \& 5.34 <br>
\hline 15. \& 112.53 \& ${ }_{106.36}$ \& ${ }_{118.16}^{17.72}$ \& ${ }_{113}^{113.27}$ \& 104. \& ${ }_{92} 92.38$ \& 101.23 \& 105 \& 112.05 \& ${ }_{15}^{22}$ \& 3.66 \& 3.09 \& 3.30 \& 3.76 \& 4.47 \& 3.93 \& 3.68 \& 3.36 \& 5.39 <br>
\hline \& 112.71 \& 10636 \& 117.94 \& 113.89 \& 104.48 \& 91.97 \& 10123 \& 106.17 \& 112.25 \& \& 3.65
3.65

3 \& | 3.07 |
| :--- |
| 3.08 | \& 3.29

3.27 \& 3.75
3.75
3 \& 4.47
4.49 \& ${ }_{3}^{3.93}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{3.66}$ \& 3.35 \& 5.41 . <br>

\hline High 1937 \& 112.78 \& 106.54 \& 118.16 \& 113.89 \& 104.67 \& 92.43 \& 101.41 \& 106.17 \& 112.45 \& Low 1937 \& ${ }_{3.64}$ \& ${ }_{3.07}$ \& ${ }_{3.27}$ \& ${ }_{3.74}$ \& \& \& \& | 3.35 |
| :--- |
| 3.34 | \& <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Low } 1937 \\
& 1 \text { Yr. Ago }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 107.01 \& 99,48 \& 109.64 \& 107.11 \& 9828 \& 8174 \& 90.90 \& . 3 \& 105.41 \& High 1937 \& 4.03 \& 3.48 \& 3.61 \& 4.10 \& 5.21 \& 4.56 \& 3.04

4.0 \& 3.70
3.70 \& 5.08
5.43 <br>
\hline Sept.10'36 \& 111.05 \& 103 \& 115.57 \& 110.83 \& 101.06 \& 89.84 \& 98.11 \& 103.20 \& 110.24 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline $2 Y r s . A g o$

Sept. $10 \cdot 35$ \& 107.47 \& \& 107.30 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $$
2 \text { Yrs Ago }
$$ \& \& 3.19 \& 3.42 \& 3.9 \& 4.63 \& 4.11 \& 3.83 \& 3.45 \& 5.67 <br>

\hline (1) \& 107.47 \& 94.17 \& 107.30 \& 103.02 \& 92.12 \& 78.08 \& 86.21 \& 95.78 \& 101.41 \& Sept 10'35 \& 4.35 \& 3.60 \& 3.83 \& 4.48 \& 5.50 \& 4.88 \& 4.25 \& 3.92 \& 6.41 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, Sept. 10, 1937.
Business activity continues to gain, the outstanding fea tures being new highs registered by electric power production and petroleum runs to stills, which caused an advance to 102.3 in the "Journal of Commerce" business index. Merchandise loadings also were sharply higher for the week. The week's drop in steel ingot production to $70 \%$ from an estimated $83 \%$ last week was occasioned partly by the Labor Day holiday, which brought an almost complete shutdown of steel-making facilities. Steel companies continue to expect a gradually rising trend in new business this month, but there is a question whether volume demand will come in sufficient time to forestall a dropping of the ingot production rate over the next few weeks, "Iron Age" says in
its current summary. Automotive buying, which had been counted upon to swell backlogs, has gained moderately, but not to the extent or as rapidly as had been forecast. Production of electricity in the United States totaled 2,320 , 982,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended Sent. 4, a gain of $8.6 \%$ over the corresponding week of last year, according to the Edison Electric Institute. This is a new record high in production of electric output. August shipments from motor vehicle factories in the United States and Canada amounted to 410,200 units, an increase of $49 \%$ over the corresponding month of last year, the preliminary estimate released yesterday by the Automobile. Manufacturers Association established. Exports of automotive products during the first half of this year exceeded those for any similar period since 1930. The Commerce Department said yester-
day the outbound shipments aggregated $\$ 182,861,676$, compared with $\$ 138,230,340$ in the corresponding period a year ago. Well-informed sources state that sentiment in business and trade circles remains optimistic over prospects for the fall, despite the pessimism noted in the financial markets. Perhaps the most "bullish" factor in the trade and industrial situation, however, is the sustained rise in commercial loans. It is asserted also that the steady growth in industrial expansion and modernization projects attests to a substantial amount of confidence in the outlook. Fall buying entered the retail picture this week, causing retail volume to forge ahead $2 \%$ to $5 \%$ over last week and $6 \%$ to $15 \%$ over the like 1936 week, Dun \& Bradstreet's trade review revealed today. Revenue freight loadings in the week ended Sept. 4 totaled 804,633 cars, the highest figure since July 2, according to the Association of American Railroads. This was an increase of 17,260 cars over the previous week and 39,502 cars over the like period of 1936 . Two developments that did not make for a cheerful effect on sentiment as the week closed were the drastic declines in the securities markets and the downward plunges of the French franc, the latter touching the lowest price in 11 years. Weather derelopments during the week were devoid of anything unusual. Temperatures continued high for the season in certain areas during the early part of the period. although a sharp reaction to cooler weather was noted in many seca sharp reaction to cooler weather was noted in many sec-
tions later in the week. At the close of the week rains were tions later in the week. At the close of the week rains were
rather general over parts of the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States, and an area of high pressure prevailed over the Lake region and the northern Great Plains, with cooler weather general in this area. In the eastern cotton belt frequent rains and high humidity were generally detrimental, and the crop made only poor progress or deteriorated. Late corn was favored in the eastern part of the belt, but in many Western areas much of the crop was beyond the stage where rain would help. The reaction to cooler weather the latter part of the week was beneficial in retarding the abnormally rapid maturity in some portions. Corn is maturing satisfactorily in Ohio, while progress and conditions were fair to excellent in Indiana; in the last-named State considerable early corn is safe from frost damage, and the bulk of the remainder is expected to be safe in about two weeks. In the New York City area the weather has been ideal during most of the week, with clear skies and cool temperatures. Today it was fair and warm here, with temperatures ranging from 63 to 75 de grees. The forecast was for partly cloudy, not much change in temperature. Overnight at Boston it was 54 to 68 degrees; Baltimore, 62 to 80; Pittsburgh, 58 to 80; Portland, Me., 54 to 66 ; Chicago, 68 to 88 ; Cincinnati, 64 to 84 ; Cleveland, 60 to 76 ; Detroit, 64 to 84 ; Charleston, 66 to 84 Milwaukee, 68 to 90 ; Savannah, 68 to 86 ; Dallas, 78 to 92 ; Kansas City, 74 to 84 ; Springfield, Mo., 72 to 78; Oklahoma City, 72 to 92 ; Salt Lake City, 48 to 82 ; Seattle, 54 to 72 ; Montreal, 60 to 74 , and Winnipeg, 42 to 76

## Increase of 0.3 Points Noted in "Annalist" Weekly

 Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices During Week Ended Sept. 7"A rise of 0.3 points in the 'Annalist' Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices reflected as much as anything increasing fears of a spread of the virtual wars in the Mediterranean and China," said an announcement by the "Annalist", Sept. 9. The index in consequence advanced to $94 \%$ of the 1926 average on Sept. 7 from 93.7 on Aug. 31. The announcement continued:
The grains and flour were generally higher, as wheat rallied on reports that the undeclared submarine warfare in the Mediterranean was about to force Russia to desist from grain exports by that route. Rubber was up on war fears, too. Cotton rallied from its previous decline", but the latest gain. Beef advished after the compilation of the index, set prices back by the President, the regular Sept. 1 advance of Anthracite carried that commodity 25 c . higher, and bananas, butter and coffee also rose.
Hogs declined, along with dressed poultry and eggs. Wool lost slightly. petroleum declined, tin was lower, while the building materials composite for September sank 0.5 points to 69.9 from 70.4 for August.
the "annalist" weekly index of wholesale commodity ( $1926=100$ )

|  | Sept. 7, 1937 | Aug. 31, 1937 | Sept. 8, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products | ${ }^{97.8}$ | ${ }_{86}^{98.3}$ | ${ }^{90.3}$ |
| Food products. | ${ }_{7} 87.4$ | 88.5 | ${ }_{70}^{82.4}$ |
| Fuels | 90.6 | $\times 90.7$ | 89.3 |
| Mutiling materials. | 109.2 69.9 | ${ }_{704}^{109.2}$ | 88.9 |
| Chemicals | 89.5 | 89.5 | 66.4 85.9 |
| Miscellaneous. | 79.8 | 79.5 |  |
| All commodities. | 94.0 | ${ }_{93.7}$ | ${ }_{85.6}$ |

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings Gain 17,260 Cars in Week Ending Sept. 4

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Sept. 4, 1937, totaled 804,633 cars. This is an increase of 17,260 cars, or $2.2 \%$, from the preceding week; an increase of 39,502 cars, or $5.2 \%$, from the total for the like week of 1936 , and an increase of 212,692 cars, or $35.9 \%$, over the total loadings for the corresponding week of 1935. For the week ended Aug. 28, 1937, loadings were $4.4 \%$ above those for the like
week of 1936, and $15.6 \%$ over those for the corresponding week of 1935. Loadings for the week ended Aug. 21, 1937, showed a gain of $6.2 \%$ when compared with 1936 and a rise of $24.8 \%$ when comparison is made with the same week of 1935.

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Sept. 4, 1937 loaded a total of 370,042 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 360,561 cars in the preceding week and 360,962 cars in the seven days ended Sept. 5 , 1936. A comparative table follows:
revenue freight loaded and received from connections (Number of Cars)

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Rec'd from Connections Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Sept. } 4, \\ 1937 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 u g .28 \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 5, \\ & 1936, \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sept. } 4, \\ 1937 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\mid u g: 28$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sept. } \mathbf{5}, \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |
| Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry_ | 24,093 | 23,201 | 21,127 | 6,046 | 6,027 | 5,764 |
| Baltimore \& Ohio RR. | 34,657 | 33,179 | 33,126 | 17,598 | 17,592 | 16,869 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry | 24,824 | 25,322 | ${ }_{17}^{24,586}$ | $\underset{9}{10,917}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10,680 \\ 8,355 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,448 8 8 |
| Chicago Burlington \& Quincy R | 16,311 | $\xrightarrow{16,012}$ | ${ }_{21,614}^{17,123}$ | 8,947 | 8,548 | $\stackrel{8,769}{8,769}$ |
| Chicago \& North Western Ry | 20.850 | 21,456 | 20,632 | 11,780 | 10,822 | 11,218 |
| Gulf Coast Lines | 2,726 | 3,012 | 2,166 | 1,540 | 1,693 | 1,357 |
| International Great Northern RR | 2,481 | 2,644 | 2,639 | 2,085 | 2,092 | 1,532 |
| Missourl-Kansas-Texas RR | 5,698 | 5,315 | 5,410 | 2,984 | 2,781 | 3,101 |
| Missouri Pacific RR | 16,684 | 16,012 | 17,033 | 9,262 | 9,222 | 9,138 |
| New York Central | 43,433 | 41,631 | 42,357 | 42,781 | 39,420 | 42,386 |
| New York Chicago \& St Louis Ry- | 5,375 | 5,560 | 5,300 | 9,772 | 9,405 | 10,110 |
| Norfolk \& Western | 23,848 | 23,406 | 23,848 | 4,239 | 4,554 | 4,519 |
| Pennsylvania RR | 72,255 | 68,647 | 71,502 | 43,756 | 45,508 | 43,967 |
| Pere Marquette Ry | 5,389 | 5,545 | 5,574 | 5,249 | ${ }_{6}^{4,924}$ |  |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie F Southern Pacific Lines | 7,690 35,016 | 6,903 34,424 | 7,911 | 7,390 $\times 8,657$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,745 \\ \times 8,717 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,070 $\times 7,252$ |
| Wabash Ry | 5,718 | 5,583 | 6,084 | 8,395 | 7,958 | 8,125 |
| Total_--.--------- | 370,042 | 360,561 | 360,962 | 210,824 | 205,043 | 205,609 | $\times$ Excludes cars

Orleans RR. Co.

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS
(Number of Cars)

|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 4, 1937 | Aug. 28, 1937 | Sept. 5, 1936 |
| Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry. | 27,113 34,226 | 24,946 32,864 | 25,291 34,334 |
| St. Louis-San Francisco Ry-------- | 15,210 | 14,515 | 14,785 |
|  | 76,549 | 72,325 | 74,410 |

The Association of American Railroads in reviewing the week ended Aug. 28, 1937, reported as follows:
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 28 totaled 787,373 cars. This was an increase of 33,276 cars or $4.4 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1936 and an increase of 106,525 cars or $15.6 \%$ above the corres ponding week in 1936 and an increase of 106,525 cars or $15.6 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1935.
Loading of revenue freight for the week of Aug. 28 was an increase of 6,126 cars or eight-tenths of $1 \%$ above the preceding week.
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 313,459 cars, an increase of 30 cars bove the 1936, and 59,247 cars above the corresponding week in 1935 .
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 169,549 cars, an increase of 2,569 cars above the preceding week, 2,336 cars above 1935 the
Coal loading amounted to 128,038 cars, an increase of 11,992 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 4,125 cars below the corresponding week in 1936 and 4,629 cars below the same week in 1935.
Grain and grain products loading totaled 41,166 cars, a decrease of 2,783 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,630 cars above the corresponding week in 1936. It was, however, a decrease of 3,410 cars below the same week in 1935. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week ended Aug. 28 totaled 30,071 cars, a decrease of 1,650 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 6,114 cars above the corresponding week in 1936.
Live stock loading amounted to 13,997 cars, a decrease of 1,041 cars below the preceding week, 1,822 cars below the same week in 1936, and 205 cars below the same we week ended Aug. 28 totaled 10,838 cars loading of live stock for the wein ended Aug. 2 and 1,915 cars below the corresponding week in 1936 .
Forest products loading totaled 38,428 cars, a decrease of 2,918 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 2,297 cars above the same week in 1936 , and 7,025 cars above the same week in 1935 .
Ore loading amounted to 72,890 cars, a decrease of 2,005 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 17,100 cars above the corresponding week in 1936, and 36,149 cars above the corresponding week in 1935.
Coke loading amounted to 9,846 cars, an increase of 282 cars above the preceding week. 913 cars above the same week in 1936 and 3,932 cars above the same week in 1935.
All districts reported increases in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight, compared with the corresponding weeks in 1936 except the Southern. All districts reported increases over 1935.
Loading of revenue freight in 1937 compared with the two previous years follows:

|  | 1937 | 36 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3,316,886 | 2,974,553 | 2,766,107 |
| Four weeks in Febru |  | ${ }^{2,512,137}$ | ${ }^{2,330,492}$ |
| Four weeks in Maral | 2,955,241 | ${ }^{2}$ | 2,302,101 |
| Five weeks in Ma | 3,897,704 | 3,351,564 | 2,887,975 |
| ur weeks in June | 2,976.522 | 2,786,742 | 2,465,735 |
| ve weeks in July | 3,812,088 | 3,572, 789 | 2,820,169 |
| Week of Aug. ${ }^{7}$ - | 769706 | 72.378 | 514,075 |
| Week of Aug. | 7781,247 | 736,578 735 | 614,005 625,774 |
| Week of Aug. 28 | 787,373 | 754,097 | 680,848 |
|  | 25,855,902 | 23,111,165 | 20,483.602 |

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Aug. 28. During this period a total of 74 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED AUG. 28

| Rallroads | Total Revenue Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recesved from Connections |  | Ratlroads | Total Revenue Fretght Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recetred from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1937 | 1936 |  | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1937 | 1936 |
| Eastern DistrictAnn Arbor $\qquad$ | 550 | 537 | 688 | 1,131 | 1,180 | Southern District-(Concl.) | 954 | 954 | 1,053 |  |  |
| Bangor \& Aroostoo | 1,183 | 800 | 1,048 | , 303 | ${ }_{262}$ | Pledmont Northern ----------- | ${ }_{362}^{954}$ | 429 | 1,395 | 1,002 | ${ }_{967}^{188}$ |
| Boston \& Malne. | 8,429 | 8,300 | 8,057 | 9,068 | 9,386 | Richmond Fred. \& Potomai-.-- | 362 359 | ${ }_{371}$ | 357 | 2,584 | 2,603 |
| Chicago Indlanapoils \& Loulsv- | 1,750 | 1,618 | 1,468 | 2,133 | 2,275 | Seaboard Air Line...----.-.--- | 8,748 | 7,873 | 6,749 | 3,767 | 3.538 |
|  | ${ }^{23}$ | ${ }^{36}$ | ${ }^{24}$ | 82 | ${ }^{62}$ | Southern System -.-.-.-.-.-..--- | 21,138 | 21,207 | 19,556 | 14,203 | 14,068 |
| Central Vermont | 1,348 <br> 5 | 1,448 | 1,099 | 2,095 | 1,985 | Tennessee Central | 457 | 458 | 393 | 658 | 690 |
| Delaware \& Hudson.. | 5,222 9,376 | 5,801 10,183 | 5,421 10,449 | 6,884 5,995 | 7,294 | Winston-Salem Southbound.-- | 200 | 188 | 149 | 845 | 779 |
| Detroit \& Mackinac | 513 | , 371 | 405 | 129 | 150 |  | 102,310 | 102,978 | 93,293 | 61,598 | 60,547 |
| Detroit Toledo \& Ironton-.--- | 2,551 | 2,686 | 2,347 | 1,245 | ${ }_{1}^{1,031}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Detroit \& Toledo Shore Line.- | 360 13.391 | -2,296 | ${ }_{12}{ }^{241}$ | 2,594 | 2,357 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Trunk Western | 4,180 | 2,878 | 2,564 | 6,834 | 14,264 6,594 | orthwestern District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& Hudson Rive | 188 | 161 | 216 | 1,722 | 1,841 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehlgh \& New England | 1,585 | 1,735 | 1,702 | 897 | 1,286 | Belt Ry. of Chicago. | 887 | 924 | 762 | 2,370 | 1,953 |
| Lebigh Valley | 8,104 | 10,297 | 8,275 | 7,822 | 7,241 | Chicago \& Northern Western.- | 21,456 | 19,847 | 18,168 | 10,882 | 10,714 |
| Maine Central | 3,090 | 3,113 | 2,940 | 1,914 | 1,731 | Chicago Great Western .-...-- | 2,940 | 2,691 | 2,409 | 2,883 | 3,108 |
| Monongahela | 4,051 | 3,806 | 3,559 | 282 | 287 | Chicago Milw. St. P. \& Paciflc- | 21,568 | 21,668 | 20,646 | 8,548 | 8.476 |
| Montour | 2,612 | 2.407 | 2,372 | 30 | 65 | Chicago St. P. Minn. \& Omaha | 4,626 | 4,077 | 4,611 | 4,478 | 3,711 |
| Now York Central Lines | -41,631 | 39,760 10 | 36,376 | 39,420 | 40,106 | Duiuth Missabe \& Northern_-- | 20,942 | 16,389 | 90,869 | 420 | $\stackrel{277}{ }$ |
| New York Ontario \& Western- | 10,258 1,216 | 10,495 1,753 | 9,991 1,710 | 10,544 1,534 | 10,752 1,791 | Duluth South Shore \& Atlantio- | 1,242 9,048 | 1,340 6,956 | 1,033 5,830 | 491 | 438 |
| N. Y Chicago \& St. Loul | 5,560 | 4,978 | 5,088 | 9,405 | 9,624 | $\mathrm{Ft}^{\text {Ft Dodge Des Maines }}$ | 4488 | ${ }_{410}$ | ${ }_{304}$ | ${ }_{1} 195$ | 5,071 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie | 7,064 | 7,240 | 5,637 | 6,584 | 6,590 | Great Northern | 29,746 | 20,968 | 22,480 | 3,491 | 3,390 |
| Pere Marquette. | 5,545 | 4,824 | 5,655 | 4,924 | 4,882 | Green Bay \& Western | 643 | 550 | 551 | 599 | 565 |
| Plttsburgh \& Shawmut | 341 | 229 | 149 | 28 | 25 | Lake Superior \& Ishpe | 3,821 | $\stackrel{2,696}{ }$ | 2,525 | 88 | 96 |
| Plttsburgh Shawmut \& Nort | 295 | 394 | ${ }^{274}$ | 279 | 245 | Minneapolls \& St. Lou | 2,236 | 1,920 | 2,013 | 1,709 | 1,828 |
| Plttsburgh \& West Virginia | 1,149 | 1,284 | 1,150 | 1,896 | 1,510 | Minn. St. Paul \& S. S | 8,492 | 7,437 | 6,187 | 2,687 | 2,444 |
| $\underset{\mathbf{W}}{\text { Rubland }}$ - | 650 | 664 | +592 | 928 | 965 | Northern Pacific. | 12,626 | 11,416 | 11,041 | 4,383 | 3,605 |
| Wheeling \& Lake | 5,583 4,585 | 5,770 4,587 | 5,721 4,096 | 7,958 | 7,979 3,360 | Spokane Internatlonal Spokane Portland \& | 3,657 1,691 | 1,371 1,510 | $\begin{array}{r}1,337 \\ 1,652 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 436 \\ 1,652 \end{array}$ | 450 1,801 |
| Tota | 152,383 | 151,445 | 142,034 | 153,004 | 153,457 | Total | 142,769 | 121,170 | 110,418 | 52,944 |  |
| Akron Canton \& Youngstown.- | 533 | 589 | 520 | 779 | 729 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore \& Ohlo ...........-- | 33,179 | 32,765 | 29,945 | 17,592 | 15,998 | Atch. Top \& Sante Fe System.- | 23,201 | 21,462 | 19,694 | 6,027 | 5,667 |
| Bessemer \& Lake Erie | 6,789 | 6,249 | 4,176 | 3,219 | 2,739 | Alton | 3,405 | 3,185 | 2,954 | 2,244 | 2,313 |
| Buttalo Creek \& Gauley | 390 | +389 | ${ }^{327}$ | 7 | ${ }_{19}^{9}$ | Bingham \& Gartield ---.-.-- | 538 | 381 | ${ }^{1} 232$ | 124 | 54 |
| Oambria \& Indiana. | 1,328 | 1,368 | 1.132 | 15 | 19 | Chicago Burlington \& Qulney -- | 16,709 | 16,825 | 16,036 | 8,355 | 8,633 |
| Central Rr. of New Jer | 6,518 | 7,129 | 6,748 | 10,592 | 10,620 | Chicago \& Illinots Midland..-- | 2,222 | 1,378 | 1,599 | 1,017 | 838 |
| Cornwall- ${ }^{\text {Cumberland }}$ | 577 | 708 | 591 | 44 | 49 | Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific_ | 13,100 | 12,836 | 11,490 | 8,546 | 8,375 |
| Cumberiand \& | 249 | 324 | 344 | 39 | 35 | Chicago \& Eastern Illinois. | 2,870 | 2.729 | 2,773 | 2,391 | 2,213 |
| Ligoniter Valley Long Island | 82 | 104 | 94 | .27 | 29 | Colorado \& Southern .-...--- | 1,047 | 1,138 | 984 | 644 | 1,389 |
| Long Island-- | 618 | 861 | 757 | 1,894 | 2,167 | Denver \& Rlo Grande Western. | 4,454 | 4,409 | 3,904 | 3,504 | 3,337 |
| Penn-Reading Seashore Lines Pennsylvanla System. | 1,330 68,647 | 1,564 67,823 | 1,115 | 1,480 45.508 | - ${ }^{1,257}$ | Denver \& Salt Lake.........- | , 684 | ${ }_{8}^{961}$ | ${ }^{867}$ |  |  |
| Reading Co... | 14,278 | 15,290 | 12,013 | -15,633 | - ${ }_{16,464}^{43,355}$ | Funnols Terminal. | 2,116 | 1,875 | 1,996 | 1,660 | 1,026 |
| Union (Pittsburgh) | 17,497 | 13,598 | 7,587 | 7,157 | 5,894 | Nevada Northern | 1,834 | 1,579 | 1,371 | 104 |  |
| West Virginia Nort |  |  |  |  |  | North Western | 1,039 | 1,164 | 1,138 | 496 | 412 |
| Western Maryland | 3,569 | 3,241 | 3,216 | 6,021 | 6,036 | Peorla \& Pekin Union | 168 | 191 | 216 | 17 | 104 |
| Tota | 155,611 | 152,041 | 130,141 | 110,007 | 105,402 | Southern Pacifle (Pa | , 251 | 24,310 | 20,875 298 | 5,632 1,239 | 4,974 1,253 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Union Pacific System. | 15,633 | 15,560 | 13,784 | 9,327 | 9,027 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Utah | 459 | 314 | 380 |  |  |
| Pocahontas |  |  |  |  |  | Western Paci | 1,975 | 1,802 | 1,664 | 2,497 | 2,610 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio | 25,322 | 25,039 | 22,899 | 10,680 | 11,147 | Total | 118,518 | 113,220 | 103,262 | 54,912 | 53,819 |
| Norfolk \& Western | 23,406 | 23,651 | 20,750 | 4,554 | 4,549 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norfolk \& Portsmouth Belt Line | 905 | 852 | 787 | 1,199 | 1,222 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginian. | 4,688 | 4,224 | 4,029 | 1,081 | 731 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 54,321 | 53,766 | 48,465 | 17,514 | 17,649 | Southwestern Di <br> Alton \& Southern. |  | 212 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Burlington-Rock Island | 203 | 190 | 203 | ,281 | ${ }_{162}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Fort Smith \& Weste | 180 | 175 | 151 | 213 | 230 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Gulf Coast Lines. | 3,012 | 2,334 | 2,192 | 1,693 | 1,410 |
| Southern District- |  |  |  |  |  | International-Great Northern-- | 2,644 | 2,447 | 2,465 | 2,092 | 1,619 |
| Atl. \& W. P. - W. RR. of Ala .- | 736 | 805 | 229 652 | 1,219 | 1,347 | Kansas Oklahoma \& ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 191 2,197 | 199 | 180 | $\stackrel{1,296}{ }$ | 1,064 |
| Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast..- | 730 | 887 | 757 | 1,635 | ${ }^{1,677}$ | Lousisana \& Arkansas. | $\begin{array}{r}1,690 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 1,529 | 1,760 | 2,166 | 2,024 |
| Atlantic Coast Line.........-. | 9,066 | 8,450 | 7,738 | 4,398 | 4,352 | Loulstana Arkansas \& | 192 | 1,521 | 1,253 119 | -1,127 | 1,100 |
| Central of Georgia | 4,537 | 4,290 | 4,209 | 2,426 | 2,684 | Litchfield \& Madis | 159 | 262 | 216 | 971 | 1,045 |
| Charieston \&o Western Carolina | 396 | 382 | 347 | 995 | 937 | Midland Valley | 903 | 838 | 877 | 294 | 264 |
| Clinchfleld | 1,427 | 1,231 | 1,147 | 1,830 | 1,569 | Missouri \& Arkansas | 217 | 217 | 145 | 311 | 246 |
| Columbus \& Greenvil | 344 | 425 | 277 | ${ }^{330}$ | 370 383 | Missouri-Kanssa-Texas Lines | 5,315 | 5,021 | 4,713 | 2,781 | 2,999 |
| Durham \& Southern | 152 | 201 | 146 | 456 | 383 | M issouri Pacific | 16,012 | 16,843 | 14,852 | 9,222 | 8,881 |
| Florida East Coast | 486 | 429 | 435 | 516 | 499 | Natchez \& Southern | 39 | 53 |  | 14 | 24 |
| Gainesville Midland | 35 | 47 | 45 | 110 | 82 | Quanah Acme \& Pacific | 132 | 91 | 95 | 114 | 84 |
| Georgia-- ${ }^{\text {Georgia }}$ - Florida | 901 | 934 | 775 | 1,406 | 1,543 | St. Louls-San Francisco. | 8,487 | 9,287 | 8,099 | 4,285 | 4,483 |
| Georgla \& Florida--..- | 548 | 620 | 410 | 412 | 425 | St. Louls Southwest | 2,834 | 2,414 | 2,101 | 2,301 | 2,088 |
| Guin Mobie \& Northe | r $\begin{array}{r}1,908 \\ 22,012\end{array}$ | 1,955 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,645 \\ 21,734\end{array}$ | -1,210 | 1,009 10,952 | Texas \& New Orlea | 8,694 | 7.529 | 6,650 | 3,085 | 2,652 |
| Louisville \& Nashville. | 21,578 | 22,194 | 19,495 | 4,969 | - | Termlnal RR. Assm. of St. Louls | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}^{4,866}$ | - ${ }_{2}^{4,330}$ | - ${ }_{2}^{4,365}$ | 4,026 18,293 | 3,729 18,969 |
| Macon Dublin \& Savann | 255 | 186 | 211 | 340 | 396 | Wichita Falls \& Southern_.... | ,276 | 263 | 242 | 49 |  |
| M isssssippl Central | 218 | 276 | 199 | 360 | 340 | Wetherford M. W, \& N. W | 40 | 27 | 30 | 24 | 42 |
| Moblle \& Ohlo-...-.------- | 1,952 | 1,719 | 1,634 | 1,820 | 1,851 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nashville-Chattanooga \& St. L_ | 2,578 | 3,000 | 2,556 | 2,066 | 2,290 | Total | 61,461 | 59,477 | 53,235 | 60,598 | 58,256 |

Note-Previous year's figures revised. * Previous figures.

## Moody's Commodity Index Advances Slightly

Moody's Index of Staple Commodity Prices advanced slightly this week, closing at 194.3 this Friday, as compared with 193.5 a week ago.
The advance was primarily due to higher prices for corn and hogs. There were also advances in coffee and rubber, and declines for silk, cocoa, hides, wheat, steel scrap, cotton, wool and sugar. No changes occurred in copper, lead and silver prices.
The movement of the index during the week, with comparisons, is as follows:


Decline of $0.1 \%$ in Index of Wholesale Commodity
Prices of United States Department of Labor
Occurred During Week Ended Sept. 4
Continued decreases in wholesale market prices of farm products, together with another sharp drop in average prices of cattle feed and textiles and slightly lower prices for building materials, chemicals, and hides and skins, caused the index of wholesale commodity prices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, to decline $0.1 \%$ during the week ended Sept. 4, Commissioner Lubin announced Sept. 9. He stated:

The decrease was the third consecutive weekly decline in the general index and brought the all-commodity level to $86.4 \%$ of the 1926 average. The current price level is $1.1 \%$ below the corresponding week of last month
and $6.8 \%$ above that for last year. It is at the lowest point since the first and $6.8 \%$ above
week in March.
week in March.
The indexes for the foods, fuel and lighting materials, and metals and metal products commodity groups averaged higher than the preceding week. The housefurnishing goods sroup remained unchanged at last week's level. Continued weakening prices for agricultural commodities were largely It is $0.4 \%$ below the level of last week, $1.9 \%$ below the level of a month ago, and $3.9 \%$ above that of a year ago. The price level of the semimanufactured group declined $0.6 \%$ and is $0.6 \%$ below last month. The index for this group is $13.6 \%$ above last year. The finished product group advanced $0.1 \%$. The current index is $0.8 \%$ below the corresponding week of last month and $7.4 \%$ higher than a year ago.
Non-agricultural commodity prices, measured by the index for the
group "all commodities other than farm products") from last week's level The current index-86.8-is $0.8 \%$ below a month ago and $7.6 \%$ above that of last year. The price level for "all commodities other than farm products and foods," reflecting the prices in industrial commodities, advanced $0.1 \%$ and is $0.1 \%$ below the corresponding week of last month and $7.9 \%$ above last year.
In reporting the foregoing remarks of Commissioner Lubin an announcement by the Department of Labor also said:
The decline of $0.5 \%$ for the farm products group was largely caused by the $2 \%$ decrease for both grains and livestock and poultry. Lower prices were reported for corn, oats, wheat, cows, hogs, sheep, live poultry (New York market), cotton, apples, peanuts, alfalfa seed, beans, onions, sweet potatoes, and white potatoes (Boston market). Important farm products registering price advances were barley, rye, calves, steers, live poultry
(Chicago market), eggs, lemons, oranges, hay, flaxseed, fresh milk (New (Chicago market), eggs, lemons, oranges, hay, flaxseed, fresh milk (New
markets). This week's farm products index- 84.6 -is $2.6 \%$ below the level of a month ago and $3 \%$ above that of a year ago.
The index for the miscellaneous commodities group declined $0.5 \%$ primarily due to the approximately $8 \%$ drop in prices of cattle feed, and a minor decrease for paper and pulp. Crude rubber increased slightiy, and automobile tires and tubes remained unchanged from the level of last week. Wholesale prices of cotton goods and silk and rayon recorded further decreases. The decline for the textile products group was $0.4 \%$, bringing the index to a new low remained and worsted goods, and the sub-group of ore firm. Important items registering lower prices ere coton broadcloth, drillings, musin, osnaw silk, silk yarns, burlap, and cotton twine
fabrics, cottex for the building materials group dropped $0.2 \%$ because of The index paint matials. The sub-groups of brick and tile, cement, plumbing and painting materials, structural steel, and other building materials remained unchanged from the preceding week.

Lower prices for the chemicals sub-group and fertilizer materials were responsible for the $0.2 \%$ decline in the index for the chemicals and drugs group. Wholesale prices for mixed fertilizers were stationary, and the drugs and pharmaceuticals sub-group showed a fractional advance.

The hides and leather products group declined fractionally reflecting lower prices for hides and skins. Leather, shoes, and other leather products including luggage and gloves were unchanged.

Advancing prices for certain agricultural implements and motor vehicles caused the index for the metals and metal products group to increase $0.9 \%$. Average prices for iron and steel items and non-ferrous metals showed no change.

The price level for the foods group showed an average rise of $0.5 \%$. Butter, cheese, and milk advanced $4.6 \%$. Meats, cereal products, and fruits and vegetables were slightly down. Important food items showing higher prices were butter, cheese, rye flour, dried prunes, canned tomatoes, fresh beer, fresh mutcon, lamb, for wheat flour, hominy grits, corn meal rice, raisins, canned beans, canned pears, fresh and cured pork, Santos rice, raisins, canned beans, canned pears, fresh and cured pork, Sant current index for foods- 85.7 -is $0.7 \%$ below a month ago and $4.3 \%$ above a year ago.
Average prices for petroleum products were slightly higher than during the preceding week. Coke prices declined fractionally, and anthracite and bituminous coal showed no change. The fuel and lighting material group as a whole recorded a fractional advance
For the fourth consecutive week the index for the housefurnishing goods roup remained unchanged at $\mathbf{9 2 . 7 \%}$ of the 1926 average No change wa group for either the furnishings or the furniture sub-groups
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 the index numbers for the main groups of ommodities for the past five weeks and for Sept. 5, 1936, Sept. 7, 1935 Sept. 8, 1934, and Sept. 9, 1933:

Commodity Groups
All commodities
Farm products
Foods -and leather products.-............... Hides and leather products.
Textlle products............
Fuel and lighting materials. Fuet and lighting materialsBuilding materials... Chemicals and drugs......... Miscellaneous.
Remi-manufactured articles. Finished products............. farm products................ farm products and

Electric Production During Week Ended Sept. 4 Totals 2,320,982,000 Kwh.
The Edison Electric Institute, in its weekly statement, isclosed that the production of electricity by the electric disclosed that the production of enecter industry of the United States for the week ended Sept. 4, 1937, totaled $2,320,982,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., or $8.6 \%$ above the $2,135,598,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. produced in the corresponding week of 1936 . The Institute's statement follows:
percentage increase over previous year

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Major Geooraphtc } \\ & \text { Repions } \end{aligned}$ | Week Ended Sept. 4, 1937 |  | Weet Ended Aug. 28, 193 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Week En } \\ \text { 37 } & \\ \text { Aug. 21. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bnded } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Auee | $\begin{aligned} & \text { et Ended } \\ & .14,1937 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England <br> Middle Atlantic <br> Central Industrial <br> West Central_ <br> Southern States_ Rocky Mountain <br> Pacific Cosst |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6.7 \\ 10.0 \\ 11.0 \\ 6.5 \\ 5.2 \\ 18.3 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$ | 6. 4 | 5. 3 |  |  | ${ }_{9} 7.2$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{9.5}^{7.0}$ | 6.8 12.3 |  |  | 9.0 14.0 |
|  |  | 1.4 | 0.9 |  |  | 4.1 |
|  |  | 5.1 | 7.5 |  |  | 9.8 |
|  |  | 7.6 | 8.1 |  |  | ${ }_{8.9}$ |
| Paciflic Coast-.-.-...- <br> Total United States_ |  |  | 8.6 | 8.0 | 10.0 |  |  | 10.6 |
| data for recent weeks (thousands of kilowatt-hour |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ended | 937 |  | 1936 | Per Cent Change from 193 | 935 | 32 | 1929 |  |
| June 12 |  |  |  | +10.9 | ${ }^{1,628,520}$ | 1,381,452 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,945,018 |  | 1,742,506 | 1,441 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1,699,227}$ |
| June 19 |  | ${ }^{8}+11.6$ |  | 1,774,654 | 1,440, |  | 1,702,501 |
| June ${ }^{\text {dum }}$ | 2,213,783 | 2,005,243 |  | 1,772,138 | 1,450 |  | 1,723,428 |
| July |  |  |  | 1,755,42 | 1,341. |  | 1.592, |
| July 17 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,096,266 \\ & 2,298,065 \\ & , 250 \end{aligned}$ |  | $4+13.2$ | 1,766,010 | 1,413, |  | 1,711,625 |
| ${ }^{\text {July }}$ J 24 | ${ }_{2}^{2,256,335}$ | $\xrightarrow{2,099,712}{ }_{2}$ | $4{ }^{+8.0}$ | 1,823,521 | 1,440. | .386 | 1,723,031 |
| Aug. 7 | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,079,149}$ | +8.8 | 1,821,398 | 1.426, | . 986 | 1.724,728 |
| Aug. 1 |  |  | +10.6 | 1,819,371 | 1,415, |  | ${ }^{1,729,667}$ |
| Aug. 21 |  |  | ${ }_{2}{ }_{+8.0}$ | 1,8398815 | 1,436, |  | 1,750 |
| Sept. 4 | $\xrightarrow{2,320,982}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \mathbf{2}, 12,5,502 \\ \mathbf{2}, 135,598 \end{array}\right\|$ | $8+8.6$ | 1,809,716 | 1,464, | ,700 | 1,761,594 |

National Fertilizer Association Reports Further Decline in Wholesale Commodity Prices During Week Ended Sept. 4
Continuing the downward trend of the previous six weeks, wholesale commodity prices again declined during the week ended Sept. 4, according to the index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. Based on the 1926-28 average of $100 \%$, last week the index stood at $85.9 \%$, as compared with $86.7 \%$ in the preceding week. A month ago it registered $88.2 \%$ and a year ago $79.7 \%$. The Association's announcement, under date of Sept. 7, went on to say:
The largest decline during the week took place in the farm products group; the only exceptions to the downward trend were wheat at Kansas Clity, oats, rye and lambs, which advanced slightly. Although there was a slight rise in food prices, it was not enough to change the commodity group index; such heavily weighted items as flour, bananas, potatoes, veal, lambs and lard increased in price. Textile prices continued to deciline during the week, with lower quotations for cotton, cotton textiles and silk, resulting in a new low point for the group index this year. A drop in petroleum prices offset a rise in anthracite coal and lowered the fuel index. Lower prices were quoted for steel scrap and tin but the deciine was change the metal price index. Declines in cotlonar per ton in the price of and tankage not only ofset an advance
 ous commodity price inder showed a recession, the result of continued decreases in cattle feed prices
Declines were registered by 43 price series included in the index during the week and advances by 18 . in the preceding week there were 34 declines and 14 adyances; in the second preceding week there were 40 declines and 30 advances.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

| Per Cent Each Group Beears to the Total Index | Group |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Preced' } \\ \text { Wugek } \\ \text { Aug } 28 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Ago0 } \\ \text { A } 19.7 \text {, } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { Sept. }, \text {, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods | 85.1 | 85.1 | 86.9 | 81.6 |
|  | Fats and olls, | ${ }_{73.2}^{69.5}$ | 69.9 73.5 | 75.9 <br> 80.2 | ${ }_{97.1}^{79.9}$ |
| 23.0 | Farm products. | 81.8 | 84.0 | 87.8 | 78.9 |
|  | Cotton. | 52.2 | 53.0 | 62.8 | -65.3 |
|  | Gratin | 88.6 | 8 | ${ }_{92.0}^{94.5}$ |  |
|  | Levestoc | 9 | 86.5 | 86.5 |  |
| 17.3 | Miscellaneous commodities.-- | 85.5 | ${ }_{85.9}$ | 86.7 |  |
|  | Textlles | 72.4 | ${ }_{73.4}$ | 76.4 |  |
| 7 | - | 106.1 | 106.1 | 106.1 |  |
| 6.1 | Building materia | 87.5 | 87.5 | 86.1 |  |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drugs | 95.6 | 95.6 | 95.8 |  |
| ${ }^{1} .3$ | Fertilizer materials | 72.8 | ${ }_{72} .9$ | ${ }_{72} .3$ | 67.3 |
| .3 | Fertulizers | 79.9 | 79.9 | 78.6 | ${ }^{73.7}$ |
| .3 | Farm machinery | 96.4 | 96.4 | 96.4 | 92.6 |
| 100.0 | All groups comblned.-. | 85.9 | 86.7 | 88.2 | 79.7 |

Country's Foreign Trade in July-Imports and Exports The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce at Washington on Sept. 2 issued its statement on the foreign trade of the United States for July and the 7 months ended with July, with comparisons by months back to 1932. The report is as follows:
Total exports of the United States increased fractionally and genera imports declined $7 \%$ in value in July as compared with June. As a result, there was a small net balance of merchandise exports. For the first time this year the relative gain in total value over a year ago was greater for ex ports than for imports.
Export trade has shown greater and greater improvement from month to month in 1937. In January the gain in the export value over a year ago amounted to only $12 \%$. In February the gain over a year ago was $28 \%$ and in March $31 \%$. April and May showed percentage increases of 40 and $44 \%$, respectively, and while June dropped back slightly to $43 \%$, the July gain over July 1936 amounted to $48 \%$.
The relative gains in import values over a year ago were greater than the gains in export values in each of the first six months of 1937. However. the relative improvement in import values over the corresponding months of 1936 has fluctuated considerably from month to month and has not shown the same definite upward trend exhibited by exports. In the months of January through June, 1937, the percentage increases over the same me unly of 1936 were, in order by monts,
gain over July, 1936, dropped back to $36 \%$. 2,49 . $\$ 267,185,000$, compared with $\$ 265,370,000$ in June 1937 and $\$ 180,390,000$ in July 1936.
General imports (goods entered for storage in bonded warehouses, plus goods which entered merchandising channels immediately upon arrival in the country) amounted to $\$ 265,349,000$, compared with $\$ 285,925,000$ in June 1937 and $\$ 195,056,000$ in July 1936.
Imports for consumption (goods which entered merchandising or con sumption channels immediately upon arrival in the country, plus with drawals from warehouse for consumption) amounted to $\$ 263.438,000$ compared with $\$ 278.721,000$ in June 1937 and $\$ 197,458.000$ in July 1936.
There was a net balance of merchandise exports of $\$ 1,836,000$ in July In June 1937 imports exceeded exports in value by $\$ 20.555,000$ and in July 1936 by $\$ 14.666 .000$. Through July 1937 the net excess of merchandis imports has amounted to $\$ 144,819,000$.
In the aggregate exports of United States merchandise were valued at 88 million dollars more than in July 1936. The greater part of the gain is accounted for by three groups $\$ 1$ com,000 in July 1936 to $\$ 44,829,000$ which increased from a vaue of $\$ 1,492$. In July 1937; metals and manufactures except maccinery, which increased $\$ 20,502,000$ to $\$ 54,537,000$; and machinery and vuly 1937 .
Exports of edible animals and animal products were somewhat smaller in evp than July 1936 but vegetable food products and beverages increased from $\$ 9,787,000$ in July 1936 to $\$ 13,230.000$ in July 1937. The value of toxtile fibres and manufactures, $\$ 17,363,000$, was practically the same as in July 1936. Wood and paper, valued at $\$ 13,079,000$, and chemicals and related products, valued at $\$ 12.524 .000$ in July, 1937, were, respectively 4 and 3 million dollars greater in value than in July 1936.
Among our imports, increases over a year ago continued to be distributed hroughout practically the entire list of commodities. Gains over July 1936 have been as follows: Edible animals and products from $\$ 0.775 .000$ to $\$ 10,655,000$; inedible animals and products from $\$ 16,493,000$ to $\$ 20,186$.-

000; vegetable food products and beverages from $\$ 53,370,000$ to $\$ 66,869,000$; inedible vegetable products from $\$ 26,858,000$ to $\$ 41,702,000$; textile fibres and manufactures from $\$ 28,547,000$ to $\$ 35,594.000$; wood and paper from $\$ 21,561,000$ to $\$ 29,828,000$; non-metallic minerals from $\$ 10,975,000$ to $\$ 14,548.000$; metals and manufactures from $\$ 18.391,000$ to $\$ 26,724,000$; machinery and vehicles from $\$ 1,655,000$ to $\$ 2,376,000$; chemicals and refrom $\$ 7,184,000$ to $\$ 8,650,000$ to $\$ 6,711,000$, and miscellaneous products rom $\$ 7,184,000$ to $\$ 8,245,000$ in June 1937 and $\$ 16,074,000$ in July 624,000 compared with $\$ 262,103,000$ in June 1937 and $\$ 16,074,000$ in July 1936. Imports of silver amounted to $\$ 4,476,000$ compared with $\$ 6,025,000$ in June and $\$ 6,574,000$ in July 1936.
Exports of gold amounting to $\$ 206,000$ were larger than in any month July 1936, while silver exports amounted to $\$ 214,000$ in any month sinc

ing trade by Months
Exports, Including Re-exports, General Imports, and Balance of Trade


Exports of United States Merchandise and Imports for Consumption

| Exports and Imports | July |  | 7 Months Ended July |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increasez + } \\ & \text { Decrease }(-) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {1,000 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {1,000 }}$ | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
|  | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| Impts. for consumption- | 177,006 | 264,615 | 1,312,460 | 1,772,061 | +459,601 |


| Month or Period | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| J | Dollars |  |  | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| February | 151,048 | 99,423 | 169,577 | 173,560 16012 | 195,689 | ${ }_{229,662}^{219,105}$ |
| March | 151,403 | 106,293 | 187,418 | 181,667 | 192,405 | 252,442 |
| April | 132,268 | 103,265 | 176,490 | 160,511 | 189,574 | 264,628 |
| ay | 128,553 | 111,845 | 157,161 | 159,791 | 197,020 | 285,099 |
| June | 109,478 104,276 | ${ }_{141,573}$ | 167,902 | 167,278 | 181, | 256,510 |
| August | 106,270 | 129,315 | 169,851 | 167,865 1698 | 177,006 175,825 |  |
| Septemb | 129,538 | 157,490 | 188,860 | 196,040 | 217,925 |  |
| October | 151,035 | 190,842 | 203,536 | 218,184 | 262,173 |  |
| Novem | 136,402 | 181,291 | 192,156 | 267,258 | 223,920 |  |
| Decen | 128,975 | 189,808 | 168,442 | 220,931 | 226,666 |  |
| 7 mos . ended July | 923,932 | 798,475 | 1,177,292 | 1,170,985 | 1,312,460 | 1,772,061 |
| 12 mos . ended Dec- | 1,576,151 | 1,647,220 | 2,100,135 | 2,243,081 | 2,418,969 | 1,72,061 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Janua |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Februar | 129,804 | 84,164 | 128,047 | 168,482 | 186,377 | 228,734 |
| March_ | 130,584 | 84,893 <br> 91 | 153,396 | 175,485 | 194,296 | 265,929 |
| Apr | 123,176 | 88,107 | 141,247 | 166,070 | 199,776 | 281,287 |
| M | 112,611 | 109,141 | 147,467 | 166,756 | 189,008 | 278,642 |
|  | 112,509 | 123,931 | 135,067 | 155,313 | 194,311 | 278,721 |
| Augus | 93,375 | 152,714 | ${ }_{117,262}$ | 173,096 180 | 197. | 263,438 |
| Septem | 102,933 | 147,599 | 149,893 | 168,883 | 218,425 |  |
| October | 104,662 | 149,288 | 137,975 | 189,806 | 213,419 |  |
| Novemb | 105,295 | 125,269 | 149,470 | 162,828 | 200,304 |  |
| Decembe | 95,898 | 127,170 | 126,193 | 179,760 | 240,230 |  |
| 7 mos. ended July- | 822,929 | 730,972 | 955,211 | 1,157,447 | 1.350,817 | 1,886,974 |
|  | ,325,093 | 1,433,013 | 1,636,003 | 2,038,905 | 2,423,977 | 1,880,74 |

GOLD AND SILVER BY MONTHS
Exports, Imports and Net Balance

| Exports and Imports | July |  | 7 Months | Ended July | Increase ( + ) <br> Decrease(- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |  |
| Gold- | $\stackrel{1,000}{\text { Dollars }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ |
| Exports. | $\begin{array}{r} 695 \\ 16,074 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 206 \\ 175,624 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,118 \\ 552,766 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 354 \\ 1,204,951 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 6 , 7 6 3} \\ +652,184 \end{array}$ |
| Excess of exports Excess of imports | 15,379 | 175,417 | 525,648 | 1,204,596 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sllver- } \\ \text { Exports } \end{gathered}$ | 138 | 214 |  |  |  |
| Imports | 6,574 | 4,476 | 124,168 | 29,836 39,001 | $+1,133$ $-85,167$ |
| Excess of exports...- | 6,436 | 4,261 | $12 \overline{2}, 464$ | 36,164 |  |


| Month or Pertod | Gold |  |  |  | Sllver |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 |
| Exports- | Dollars | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | $1,000$ |
| January-.. | 4,715 |  |  |  | 859 | 1,248 | 253 | 612 |
| February |  | 46 | 23,637 |  | 734 | 1,661 | 141 | 611 |
| March. | 44 | 540 | 2,315 | 39 | 665 | 3,128 | 237 | 346 |
| April. | 37 | 62 |  | 13 | 1,425 | 1,583 | 535 | 468 |
| May. | 1,780 | 49 |  | 4 | 1,638 | 2,885 | 203 | 341 |
| June. | 6,586 | 166 | 77 | 81 | 2.404 | 1,717 | 197 | 244 |
| July | 114 | 59 | 695 | 206 | 1,789 | 1,547 | 138 | 214 |
| August. | 14,556 | 102 | 32 |  | 1,741 | 2,009 | 143 |  |
| Septembe | 22,255 | 86 | 42 |  | 1,424 | 1,472 | 204 |  |
| October-- | 2,173 | 76 | 117 |  | 1,162 | 260 | 268 |  |
| Noveraber | 310 | 242 | 127 |  | 1,698 | 512 | 411 |  |
| Decomber | 140 | 170 | 99 |  | 1,014 | 769 | 236 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 7 \text { mos. end. July } \\ 12 \text { mos. end. Dec } \end{array}$ | 13,325 | 1,284 | 27,118 | 354 | 9,513 | 13,779 | 1,704 | 2,836 |
|  | 52,759 | 1,960 | 27,534 |  | 16,551 | 18,801 | 2,965 |  |
| Imports- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 1,947 | 149,755 | 45,981 | 121,336 | 3,593 | 19,085 | 58,483 | 2.846 |
| March | 237,380 | 122,543 | 7,795 |  | ${ }_{1}^{2,128}$ | 16.351 | 17,536 | 14,080 |
| April | 54,785 | 148,670 | 28,106 | 215,825 | 1,955 | 11.002 | 4,490 | 2,821 |
| May | 35,362 | 140,065 | 169,957 | 155,366 | 4,435 | 13,501 | 4,498 4,989 | ${ }_{3,165}^{2,821}$ |
| June | 70,291 | 230,538 | 277,851 | 262,103 | 5,431 | 10,444 | 23,981 | 6,025 |
| July-- | 52,460 | 16,287 | 16,074 | 175,624 | 2,458 | 30,230 | 6,574 | 4,476 |
| August. | 51,781 | 46,085 | 67,524 |  | 21,926 | 30,820 | 16,637 |  |
| September | 3,585 | 156,805 | 171.866 |  | 20,831 | 45,689 | 8,363 |  |
| October | 13,010 | 315,424 | 218,929 |  | 14,425 | 48,898 | 26,931 |  |
| Novemb | 121,199 | 210,810 | 75,962 |  | 15,011 | 60,065 | 4.451 |  |
| December | 92,249 | 190,180 | 57,070 |  | 8,711 | 47,603 | 2,267 |  |
| $7 \mathrm{mos}$. end. July | 904,847 | 821,676 | 552,766 | 1204951 | 21,822 | 121,456 | 124,168 | 39,001 |
| 12 mos . end. Derli | 1186871 | 1740,971 | 1144117 |  | 102,725 | 354,531 | 182,816 |  |

Seasonal Recession in Canadian Industrial Operations Less than Usual During August According to A. E. Arscott, General Manager of Canadian Bank of Commerce
"The seasonal recession in industrial operations has been less marked than usual, except where labor disputes have closed large plants," says A. E. Arscott, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, in his monthly review of Canadian business issued under date of Sept. 7. He added:
Even some manufacturers adversely affected by the unfavorable crop conditions in Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta have found offsetting
influences which have helped to influences which have helped to keep their production schedules at, or
close to, the high level of the spring and early summer. For farm machinery and implement manufactur early summer. For exing the first to feel the worst effects of serious crop damage, recently enjoyed an export business nearly double that of the early summer of 1936; while in the automobile industry export production in July was the largest of any month this year which, with a domestic demand of comparatively good seasonal proportions, raised total production by about $70 \%$ over the like month of last year. The industry has now of course entered its usual period of preparations for the introduction of new models and therefore Construction,
Construction, however, has recently provided the most steadying influence upon general industry. With new contracts in August of nearly $\$ 25,000,000$ ( $15 \%$ greater than those of the preceding month, and about $60 \%$ higher than those of August, 1936), construction work undertaken in the first eight months of this year was practically equal to that for all January-August period of last noted in all classes of construction over the January-August period of last year but particularly in private work, for by $9 \%$, that of residential building increased by $56 \%$ public works, rose by $9 \%$, that of residential building increased by $56 \%$, that of business construction by $46 \%$, and that of industrial projects (largely mills and
factories) by $101 \%$. Of all the advances in private work and the consequent stimulating effects upon Canadian economy as whe and the consequent stimulating effects upon Canadian economy as a whole-the greatest remarkable progress in industrial building is to be regarded example-the broadest benefits, for not only does it involve extensive capital having the for machinery, \&c., apart from building materials, but it it expenditures productive capacity of the country. Its immediate effects have uudoubtedly been felt by the steel industry, the production of which in July was the largest since 1929 and so far this year has been recorded at the highest monthly rate since 1918.

## Business (Corporate) Profits During Second Quarter

of 1937 -Net Earnings of 204 Companies Reported
$18 \%$ Above Same Period Year Ago by New York Federal Reserve Bank
In its "Monthly Review" of Sept. 1, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York stated that "net profits of 204 industrial and mercantile companies, for which earnings data are available on a quarterly basis back through 1929, were $18 \%$ larger in the second quarter of 1937 than in the corresponding period a year ago. This is a smaller year to year increase in profits than occurred during the first three months of 1937, reflecting in part, it would appear, less increase over a year ago in the volume of business than in the first quarter, the prevalence of industrial strikes, and also probably the narrowing of profit margins in some industries coincident with increases in labor costs," according to the Bank, which went on to say:

Profits in the second quarter of 1937, despite the generally rising trend during the past $43 / 2$ years, remained $21 \%$ less than in the corresponding period of 1929.
A few groups of companies, including chemical and drug concerns, machinery and tool concerns, miscellaneous metal and mining companies (other than coal and coke), and paper and paper products concerns reported larget profits in the second quarter of 1937 than in the corresponding period of 1929. Other groups showing large percentage increases over a year ago, but whose profits remained less than in 1929 were the steel, railroad equipment, electrical equipment, office equipment, motion picture and amusement, and building supply companies. In addition to the automobile group, whose profits continued in the second quarter to be less than a year ago, the printing and publishing and cigar company groups also
reported smaller profits than in 1936, and profits of the household equip-
ment group were about the same as last year; furthermore, the coal and coke and shipping company groups showed deficits this year.
Aggregate profits of 317 industrial and mercantile concerns whose figures are available for the first half year were $32 \%$ larger than in the first six months of 1936, but $20 \%$ less than in 1929. Generally, the groups whose profits for the second quarter were less than a year ago or close to that level showed the same experience for the half year except that in the case of household equipment concerns the half yearly profits of a more inclusive list were well ahead of a year ago. Among the companies whose reports are not available on a quarterly basis are the clothing and textile groups, which showed large increases in profits over a year ago and a shese 1937 profits of profits than in 1929, bhe 1020 the rubbe and tire group where a compared large increas than in 1929.

Net income of Class I railroads in the second quarter at $\$ 21,900,000$ was considerably larger than in the corresponding quarter of 1936, and for the first half year there was net income, after fixed charges, of $\$ 36,100,000$, as compared with a deficit of $\$ 23,100,000$ last year. Net income of public utility companies continued to show relatively slow improvement.
[Net profits in millions of dollars]

| Corporation Group | Second Quater |  |  |  | First Six Months |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929 | 193 | 1936 | 193 | 1929 | 1932 | 1936 | 193 |
| Aut | 125.0 | 1.9 | 311. | 86.9 | 216.3 | 4.1 | 177.2 | 145.5 |
| Automobile parts and accessories (excl. tires) | 26.6 | -0.3 | 18.5 | 19.6 | 58.6 |  |  |  |
| Building supplles .-..---- | 6.3 | -2.1 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 13.9 | $-3.1$ | 7.0 |  |
| Chemicals and dru | 36.4 | 11.6 | 40.8 | 46.2 | 88.3 | 31.0 |  | 87.0 6.7 |
| Clothing and textiles |  |  | -0.1 | $-0.2$ | 1.5 | -11.1 | 3.7 0.9 | 6.7 0.2 |
| Coal and coke-..-- | 28.5 | -0.7 | 15.6 | 24.8 | 56.8 | 3.3 | 29.5 | 46.6 |
| Fleod and food produc | 45.9 | 30.0 | 32.1 | 33.2 | 106.9 | 72.4 | 69.2 | 70.2 |
| Household equipment | 3.5 | $-0.6$ | 1.2 | 1.2 | 27.6 | $-3.1$ | 14.2 | 24.4 |
| Leather and shoes |  |  |  |  | $-1.9$ | -1.6 | 13.4 | 23.7 |
| Machinery and tools <br> Metals and mining (excl. coal and coke) $\qquad$ | . 5 | -2.6 | 6.8 | 11.1 23.9 | 31.7 | -9.4 | 29.0 | 46.7 |
| Motion pictures \& amusement |  | -4.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 9 | -8.9 | 2.4 | 6 |
| Office equipmen | 7.7 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 15.3 | 1.3 | 8.8 | 13.4 |
| Oil. | 41.8 | 10.8 | 24.7 | 32.1 | 67.3 | 12.4 | 43.7 |  |
| Paper and paper products | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 2.4 |  |
| Printing and publishin | 7.8 | ${ }_{0} .1$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.9}$ | ${ }_{4}^{2.5}$ | 16.5 | -6.0 | 6.0 3.9 | 13.8 |
| Railroad equipment.- | 6.0 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 18.3 | -5.7 | 8.5 | 16.6 |
| Rubber and ti | 1.1 | -0.5 | 0.2 | $-0.3$ | 3.5 | -1.0 | 1.1 | -0.5 |
| Steel. | 88.0 | $-33.2$ | 25.8 | 58.9 | 164.5 | -62.0 | 37.8 | 121.4 |
| Stores |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{2.5}$ |  | 1.4 | . 3 |
| Tobacco | $\begin{array}{r}2.7 \\ 13.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0.6 3.2 | 0.8 8.8 | 0.7 11.3 | 4.4 34.7 | 1.2 2.9 | 19.1 | 26.8 |
| Total- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}204 \text { cos. } 2 \mathrm{~d} \text { quar- } \\ 317 \\ \cos .\end{array}\right.$ | 471.8 | 17.3 | 315.1 | 371. | 983,0 | 23.0 | 594.3 | 785. |
| 142 Class I railroads Net income | * | -70.5 | 4.5 | 21 | * | -125.3 | -23.1 | 36.1 |
| 47 public utility cos. (except telephone cos.) Net income......... | 54.8 | 42.8 | 40.1 | 43.2 | 115.5 | 92.0 | 83.3 | 88. |

- Deficit. * Not available.


## Indexes of Business Activity of Federal Reserve Bank

 of New YorkIn presenting its monthly indexes of business activity in its "Monthly Review" of Sept. 1, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York states that "no consistent change appears to have occured in the level of general business activity and the distribution of goods during July." The Bank added:
Freight-car loadings in the first three weeks of August were slightly below the July average, whereas some advance is usual at this time of year. Department store sales inthe Second District declined more than is usual at this time of year, but the decrease in sales for the country as a whole was of akout the usual seasonal proportions. Less than the usual decine was shown in chain grocery sales, while larger than seas life decreases occurred in sales of mail order houses and in new or satside New York policies written. The volume of check transactions outside York showed a contra-seasonal recession; in New York, however, some advance occured, contrary to the usual seasonal movement. After seasonal adjustment, lithe chame July are estimated at 376,000 units, an increase of 16,000 cars over the July are estim
June figure.

Adjusted for seasonal variations for usual year to year growth

|  | 1936 July | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & M a y \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1937}$ June | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & J u l y \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary Distribution- |  | 78 | 76 | 75 |
| Car loadings, merchandise and miscellaneous | 88 | ${ }_{90}$ | 87 | 88 |
| Car loadings, other. | 88 | 93 | $87 p$ |  |
| Exports- | 86 | 108 | 108p |  |
| Distribution to Consumer |  |  |  |  |
| Department store sales, Untted States.r....--- | 94 | 92 | 91 | 90 |
| Department store sales, Second Districts.....-- | 85 | 872 | $85 r$ | 82 |
| Chaln grocery sales... | ${ }_{9} 73$ | ${ }_{98}^{62}$ |  | 64 97 |
| Other chain store sales | 95 96 | ${ }_{104 r}^{98}$ | 988 | 94 |
| Mail order house sales | 75 | 82 | 80 | 79 |
| Adew passenger car registra | 97 | 98 | $96 p$ | $100 p$ |
| Gasoline consumption. | 98 | 96 | 98 | -- |
| General Business Actiotiy- |  |  |  |  |
| Bank debits, outside New York City | ${ }_{41}^{65}$ | ${ }_{35}^{67}$ | ${ }_{36}^{66}$ | $64 p$ $38 p$ |
|  | 68 | 70 | 68 | 69 |
| Veloclty of demand deposits, New York Clty .-. | 45 | 42 | 43 | 48 |
| New life Insurance sales. | 74 | 73 | 75 | $69 p$ |
| Employment, manufacturing, United States---- | 94 | 104 | 103 | $105 p$ |
| Employee hours, manufacturing, United States-- | 84 | ${ }_{29}^{96}$ | 94 35 | ${ }_{35}^{96}$ |
| New corporations formed in New York State.-.-- | 78 | 51 | 65 | 72 |
| Nesteresidential bulding \& engineering contracts | 68 | 65 | 63 | 62 |
| General price level*. | 154 | 162 | 162 | ${ }^{163 p}$ |
| Composite Index of wages* | 193 | 205 151 | ${ }_{151}^{207}$ | ${ }_{151 p}^{208 p}$ |
| Cost of living* $r_{\text {_ }}$. | 146 | 151 | 151 | $151 p$ |

[^0]Summary of Business Conditions in Various Federal Reserve Districts
We give below excerpts from the monthly reports on business of the various Federal Reserve banks. The following remarks are from the reports of the Reserve Banks of Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and San Francisco.

## First (Boston) District

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, in its "Monthly Review" of Sept. 1, states that "the level of general business activity in New England during July was somewhat lower activity in New England during suty was ander prevailed in June, after allowances had been made for customary seasonal changes. Business activity was larger, however, than in July last year." The Bank further noted:
Department store sales in New England during July were 2\% less than in the corresponding month last year. In each of the first six months of the current year department store sales exceeded those of a year ago.
Raw cotton consumption in New England mills for July was equal to 80,790 bales, as compared with 81.091 bales in July last year. In July, 1936, however, the number of working days was one more than in July. 1937, and the daily average rate of consumption in July was slightiy targer than a year ago.
Boot and shoe production in New England in July is estimated to have been slightly over $12,000,000$ pairs. This quantity was larger than that produced in June, but less than the production of 12,410,000 pairs in July. 1936.

There was an increase of $0.4 \%$ in July over June in the total number of wage earners employed in representative manufacturing estal lishments in Massad setts. the same in Jay as june
setts during July amounted to in July last year.

Third (Philadelphia) District
Business activity in the Philadelphia District "continues to reflect the impact of seasonal influences in combination which such other factors as industrial disputes, rising operating costs and uncertainties with respect to commitments for goods," according to the "Business Review" of Sept. 1 of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, which said:
Neverthetess, the general level of activity has been higher than last year when there was a considerable expansion between spring and autuma.
Industrial production declined from 97 in June to 95 in July, owing to smaller output of factories producing non-durat le goods and decreased prosuction of anthracite fuel, as measured by the adjusted index number maintained by this bank.
The agricultural situation shows marked improvement and farm income has been the largest shown for several years.
Retail trade sales were well maintained at the seasonal level that ordinarily prevails from June to July, while wholesale business receded somewhat more than was anticipated. Changes in other indicators measuring distribution of goods and services generally were downward.

## Manufacturing

Demand for factory products on the whole has slackened further during the month under review. Sales of manufactured goods have declined, the most pronounced recessions and that unfilled orders about the middle of antrials. Curricebly smaler than a month ago and in some cases were August were noticeably smaner than
Output of manufactures showed a decrease of little more than seasonal outpurs from June to July but continued at a substantially higher level than in other recent years. The adjusted index of productive activity prepared by this Bank was 95 , relative to the $1923-25$ average, as compared with 96 a month before and 88 a year ago.

Fourth (Cleveland) District
"While the iron and steel industry and makers of materials entering into automobiles or farm equipment were operating at high levels for this season in last July and the first three weeks of August, in other fields there was some evidence of a weekmer slump," it was stated by the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank in its "Monthly Business Review" of Aug. 31. The Bank further reported:
This was most noticeable in the volume of incoming orders whicn generally is small at this time of year in many lines, and in retail and wholesale trade. Production, however, has held up very well at the expense of backlogs and except in a very few scattered places current operations aro surred in July last year. Some seasonat cel mill one itions was not an offsetting factor where the resumption in steel mill operations was not an offsetting factor. This was slight reduction in the number or moported.
Autrobile assemblies increased quite sharply in mid-August when a Auto has occurred in most recent years. The high rate of production of lower-priced cars, when many other lines were down for model changes, was beneficial to local parts and accessory companies.
Trade in July, as reflected in sales of all groups of reporting retail firms, nd in four reporting wholesale lines, was down more than seasonally from June. Gains over last year were still quite general, but they were smaller than the increases for the year to date. Wholesale sales of groceries and dry goods were smaller in the latest month than a year ago.
Agricultural conditions were irregular. In the northern part of the District bad weather at harvest time did considerable damage or grain crops and was not conducive to a good corn or potato crop. Despite this fact prospects for the district as a whole were better than the years.

Fifth (Richmond) District
In noting that "business and industry in July was in reduced volume in comparison with other recent months, part of which was seasonal," the Federal Reserve Bank of Richof which was "the decline was somewhat more marked than mond said that "the decline was somewhat more marked than seasonal influences account for."
Review" of Aug. 31, continued:
In comparing July, 1937, figures on trade with those for July, 1936, it should be borne in mind that the payment of the bonus last year furnished a
stimulant to business last summer. Employment in July showed comparatively little change in either direction, but the trend in most industries was downward for the vacation season. rextile mills restricted operations materially last month, and for the first month in two years consumed less cotton than in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Cotton mills frequently close for a few days in July to allow operatives a rest and to enable the mills to clean and overhaul machinery, but the recession in working time this July was greater than usual.

Tobacco manufacture in July was larger than in July last year insofar as cigarettes were concerned, but production of cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, and snuff fell below in approximately the same volume in July as in the corresponding month last year, about half of the reporting stores showing larger and half showing smaller sales last month. South Carolina stores showed the best record for the month. Wholesale trade in July 1937 , was moderately above trade in July last year in all lines except dry goods for which data are available in
Prospects for crop yields improved further in July and early August with continued favorable weather, and most estimates of production were with on Aug. 1 above the forecasts made on July 1.

Sixth (Atlanta) District
In the Sixth District retail and wholesale trade declined further from June to July and operations at cotton mills were considerably reduced, it was reported in the Aug. 31 "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. The "Review" said:

Total sales by 49 reporting retail firms declined further in July by $18.9 \%$. but were $3 \%$ greater than in July, 1936. The decrease from June to July was somewhat smaller than seasonal, however
Wholesale trade, reported by 70 firms, declined $4.7 \%$ in July, but was $6.1 \%$ greater than a year earlier.
There were small declines from May to June in both employment and payrolls at 5,900 firms in the Sixth District reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Further increases at Alabama coal mines were offset in the District average by decreases in Florida in retail and wholesale trade, canning, shipbuilding and cigar manufacturing. June indexes were, however, well above those for June of other recent years.
Cotton consumption declined in July, but for the year ending July 31 was the largest on record. In the year ending July 31, operations at cotton seed oil mills were at a level $28 \%$ higher than in the 1935-36 season.

## Seventh (Chicago) District

"As is usual in mid-summer, manufacturing and trade in the Seventh District showed a declining trend in July, although activity in the majority of reporting groups exceed that in the month last year when it was at a comparatively high level for the season," reported the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago in its Aug. 28 "Monthly Reveiw." It stated:
Most crop prospects on Aug. 1 remained good and had improved over a month earlier.
Steel furnished an exception to the slowing-down in industrial activity, as mill operations were maintained at a high level through the middle of August. Building construction, output of automobiles, and shipments and production of steel and malleable castings, of stoves and furnaces, and of furniture recorded recessions in July from a month previous.
small increase took place during July in total industrial employment in the District, while payrolls showed some decline.
and visible supplies of the interior primary markets were unusually heavy, and visible supplies of the grain in mid-August showed a marked accumulaseasonally in July eander. che corn movement, however, fell off nonaverage as did that of oats, although July remained much below the 1927-36 sharply over June. Outlook for the Juy recepts of the latter grain rose average in mid-August. Fall plowing had begun by that date.
Seasonal trends prevailed during July in the mun by that date
in the Seventh District as reporing July in the merchandising of commodities recorded recessions in business from a month previous and department store sales, the retail shoe trade, and the retail furniture trade fell off. All groups except groceries, however, had a heavier volume of sales than a year ago. Eighth (St. Louis) District
According to the Aug. 30 "Monthly Review" of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank, the situation of trade and commerce in the Eighth District during July and the first half of August developed no outstanding change as contrasted with the several months immediately preceding." The Bank also said:
Activities have been well maintained, such slowing trends as have occurred being traceable to seasonal influences. Due to very promising prospects for practically all crops and improvement in income of farmers and other groups these influences are much less in evidence than is ordinarily the case at this time of year. Distribution of merchandise, as reflected in freight-car loadings, and statistics of wholesale and retail merchants, continues at, or about the highest levels attained in the recovery period, after allowance is made for seasonal factors. In a majority of merchandising and manuacturing lines investigated by this Bank, July results were measurably ahead of those for the same month in 1936, and for all years since the pre depression era. While advance business in some lines is slightly behind the volume at the same time a year ago, ordering for fall and winter distribution since the middle of July has been on a larger scale than earlier in the season. was notierally throughout the District sentiment in the business community
The agricultural outlook remains heretofore.
mental development during theins favorable, the only outstanding detrihe prop declines in

## Ninth (Minneapolis) District

The volume of business in July in the Minneapolis District "was larger than in the same month in other recent years, but not quite as high as last spring," it was noted by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis in its "Monthly Review" of Aug. 28. It also had the following to say:
Retail trade at both city and country department stores in July continued o be larger than in the same month last year.
Mining activity in the District during July was greater than in any July since 1929. Iron ore shipments were the largest for July on record and were larger than in any month in the last eight years.
Our estimates of farmers' cash income in the District from the sale of six 000 in July last year. It was the largest July as compared with $\$ 36,000$, 000 in July last year. It was the largest July income since 1930.
tained during the month. The Aug. 1 estimates for winter wheat main-
corn, oats, barley and hay were all about as large, or larger, than the 10 yea average.
Employment and payrolls in the District showed a further small gain and the middle of June to the middle of July
and payrolls about $10 \%$ greater than in
High temperatures and dry weather have caused a marked deterioration in the condition of corn and final yields will be appreciably under Aug. 1 estimates. Prices of corn and wheat are lower and the general farm situation is somewhat less favorable than a month ago.

## Tenth (Kansas City) District

Department store sales in the Tenth District during July according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, were $5 \%$ larger than a year ago, due to higher retail prices, while sales at wholesale, despite higher prices, were below last year. The following was noted by the Bank in its Aug. 30 "Monthly Review":
Dollar volume of sales at reporting department stores in this District declined from June to July by about $19 \%$, reflecting the usual summer lull, July sales were about 5\% greater than a year ago but retail trade in July last year was adversely affected by intensely hot weather.
The value of wholesale sales in July was, for the first time this year, under that in the corresponding month a year ago. Grocery sales showed a large decrease, accounted for in part by the speculative buying which occurred in
July of last year. . . July sales were also smaller than in the preJuly of last year. ceding month.

## Eleventh (Dallas) District

The Sept. 1 "Monthly Review" of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank said that the distribution of commodities at retail and wholesale in the Dallas District was at a more active pace during July. Department store sales at principal cities, it was noted, showed a smaller than seasonal decline cities, it was noted, showed a smaller than seasonal decline The following is from the "Review":
After remaining at about the April level in May and June, wholesale trade increased in July and registered a gain of $10 \%$ over the same month last year when business was very active.
Agricultural conditions in the Eleventh Distiict continued to improve in July, and the Aug. 1 estimates of the Department of Agiiculture indicate that production of major crops and most minor crops will be substantially higher than in 1936. Ea.ly feed crops are virtually marured and the increased production, on the whole, is well disti ibuted over the District. The Aug. 1 estimate of the cotton crop is the largest since 1933, but considerable result of the extremely hish some stur and dry esult of the extremely high temperatures and dry weather.
Peetroleum production showed a noticeable expansion during the past six above the June average. Most of the increase has occurred at Texas fields, reflecting the higher allowable in effect during the period. Construction a ctivity in this District decined in July
since early this year.
Twelfth (San Francisco) District
"Industrial production and the distribution of goods, which averaged considerably higher in the first half of 1937 than in the comparable period last year, were well maintained during July," said the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisen in its "Monthly Review" of Sept. 1. "Most Twelfth District crops are larger this season than in many years and prices received by growers are generally high." Continuing, the Bank stated:
Because of the importance in the Tweifth District of the fruit, vegetable, and fish canning industries, in which activity is greatest during the summer and early fall, industrial output usually expands considerably during July Curtailment of output at the time of the maritime strike last winter, in face of growing demand owing to increased building and considerable fol ward ace ing in anticipand buying in anticipation of price advances, resulted in the accumulation of a substantial volume of unfiled orders by Distrith in producers. With production schedules available after termination of the stiike in February, production schedules
Excluding the lumber and canning industries, little change occurred in District factory employment and payrolls during July. The number of wage earners employed in sawmills and logging camps increased slightly, but aggregate wages declined. In the canning industry, sharp seasonal increases in employment and payrolls were reported.
The value of department store sales was about the same in July as in each of the three preceding months, after allowance for seasonal factors. Sales of new automobiles were seasonally lower than in recent months and moderately below sales in July, 1936, when payment of the veterans' bonus stimulated trade.

National Industrial Conference Board Reports on Earnings of Workers in Manufacturing Industry During July
Average hourly earnings in manufacturing industry increased from 70.7 cents in June to 71.0 cents in July, according to the regular monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board, New York. As to the survey, an announcement by the Board noted:

A decrease of $2.2 \%$ in the average work week, however, resulted in a decline in average weekly earnings from $\$ 28.39$ in June to $\$ 27.84$ in July Since July, 1936, there has been an increase of $16.6 \%$ in employment,
$17.1 \%$ in total man-hours worked, and $34.2 \%$ in paroll disbursements Average hourly earnings in July of this year were in payroll disbursements. ago and average weekly earnings were $15.0 \%$ higher. higher than a year ago and average weekly earnings were $15.0 \%$ higher. There has been an Comparison with conditions in of the average work week.
provement in employment, but that manufacturing activity as been im by total man-hours worked has not yet reached the 1929 level. There were $2.8 \%$ more workers employed in July, 1937, in the 25 industries reporting to the Conference Board than in 1929. Total payroll disbursements exceeded those of 1929 by $0.2 \%$. Total man-hours on the other hand were $16.4 \%$ less than eight years ago. Average hourly earnings are now $20.3 \%$ higher than in 1929, but the average work week is $18.6 \%$ shorter. Weekly earnings are $2.5 \%$ lower than in 1929 as a result of the shorter work week, but the purchasing power of those weekly earnings is $9.8 \%$ above the 1929
level.

Weekly Report of Lumber Movement, Week Ended Aug. 28, 1937
The lumber industry during the week ended Aug. 28, 1937, stood at $73 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and $64 \%$ of 1929 shipments. The week's reported softwood production was $19 \%$ greater than new business booked and $17 \%$ heavier than reported shipments. Hardwood reports were too incomplete for similar comparisons, no report coming from the Southern Hardwood Association office due to removal from New Orleans to Memphis. All items as reported-softwood production, shipments and orders-were reported-softwood production, shipments and orders- were
considerably less than in the preceding week. Softwood proconsiderably less than in the preceding week. Softwood pro-
duction was slightly less, new orders and shipments were appreciably less, than in the corresponding week of 1936. National softwood production reported for week ended Aug. 28, 1937 , by $9 \%$ fewer mills was $8 \%$ less than the softwood output (revised) of the preceding week; softwood shipments were $8 \%$ less than shipments of that week; softwood new orders were $8 \%$ below that week's orders, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important softwood mills. The reports further showed:
Production in the week ended Aug. 28, 1937, was shown by softwood mills reporting for both 1937 and 1936 , as $3 \%$ below output of the corresponding week of 1936 , softwood shipments were $14 \%$ below last year's shipments of the same week and softwood orders were $20 \%$ below orders of the 1936 week.
During the week ended Aug. 28, 1937, 443 softwood mills produced 239,953,000 feet; shipped $205,277,000$ feet; booked orders of 202,125,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week for both hardwoods and softWoods were: mills, 572 ; production,
feet; new orders, $230,683.000$ feet.
All reporting regions showed orders and shipments below production in the week ended Aug. 28, 1937. All regions but Southern Cypress and Northern Pine reported orders below those of corresponding week of 1936; all but California Redwood and Northern Pine reported shipments below last year's week; all but Southern Pine, West Coast and Southern Cypress reported production above similar week of 1936 .
Lumber orders reported for the week ended Aug. 28, 1937, by 443 softwood mills totaled $202,125,000$ feet, or $16 \%$ below the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $205,277,000$ feet or $14 \%$ below production. Production was $239,953,000$ feet.

## Identical Mill Reports

Last week's production of 431 identical softwood mills was $238,380,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $245,653,000$ feet: shipments were respectively 204,212,000 feet and 237,199,000 feet; and orders received 200,505,000 feet and $251,428,000$ feet.

August Factory Shipments of United States CarMakers 49 Percent Above Last Year
August shipments from motor vehicle factories in the United States and Canada amounted to 410,200 units-an increase of $49 \%$ over the corresponding month of last year, the preliminary estimate released Sept. 9 by the Automobile Manufacturers' Association established.

On the basis of this estimate, the industry's operations during August were only $10 \%$ under July whereas last year this decrease was $39 \%$.

The industry's factory shipments for the first eight months of the current year were estimated at $3,784,400$ cars and trucks, an increase of $14 \%$ over the same period of last year. This eight months' volume has only been exceeded year. This eight months volume has only been exceeded

The report is summarized below:



## Bank of Montreal Reports Wheat Cutting in Prairie

 Provinces Nearing CompletionWheat cutting is nearing completion in the prairie provinces of Canada and preliminary estimates now place the production for these provinces at $160,000,000$ bushels, with the production in Manitoba the highest in 15 years, according to the current crop report of the Bank of Montreal issued Sept. 9. "Threshing is well advanced in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and is under way in Southern Alberta," the bank said, adding:
In Central and Northern Alberta rain has delayed operations and while wheat cutting is almost completed coarse grains require 10 days' warm weather to ripen. In Manitoba wheat yields and grades are satisfactory.
Wheat yields in Saskatchewan are low but grades generally show high quality. Some good yields and grades are being obtained in Southern quality.
In Quebec Province harvesting operations are proceeding in favorable weather with most crops well up to average and tobacco better than average. In Ontario an average yield of good quality fall wheat has been threshed but oats and barley have been affected by excessive moisture. Roots and corn are doing well. There is a good crop of apples-except Spy-and of peaches, and the yield and quality of flue-cured tobacco are satisfactory.
In the Maritime Provinces crops have suffered from prolonged hot ary weather, but on the whole farr yields are expected and apple crops is satisfactory. In British Columbia the hay crop has been heavy. Grain yields are good to average. Potatoos are yielding well and hops are an excellent crop. A heavy crop of appricots has been marketed. Tree fruits are giving abundant yields.

Cash Receipts of Farmers from Sale of Farm Products in July Above Year Ago, According to Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Although farmers' cash receipts from the sale of principal farm products were larger this July than last in five of the

Agricugraphical regions of the country, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Aghe ture, reported Sept. 8 marked differences in income in the various regions. The differences were attributed to increased sales of crops from this year's larger production and to the sharp decline in sales of livestock this Juy compa
with last. An announcement by the Bureau continued:
Unusually large sales of wheat in July increased income greatly as compared with a year ago in the important Winter Wheat Belt States; a similar situation existed in the early tobacco marketing states.
But income in many of the Corn Belt States was less this July than last on account of sharply lower receipts from meat animals. Income was greatly reduced in the intermediate potato states also on account or the much lower potato press. Reduceaph aptic states this July compared for a redu. with last.
Reporting the outlook by regions for the remainder of this year, the Bureau said that in the North Atlantic States "it is likely that income from potatoes will be less than a year ago but income from apples should be somea little larger than last year, it is probable that farm income in this region during the remainder of 1937 will be about the same or slightly larger than in the same period in 1936.
In the East North Central States "income from wheat and oats will be larger than in the same months of 1936, but the income from corn and potatoes is likely to be less . . And the total income from crops during the remainder of 1937 may not be much larger than in the same period of 1936.'
In the West North Central States "income from meat animals will be somewhat smaller than during the latter months of 1936, but crop prospects are much better than a year ago and the larger sales of crops will increase
income materially during the next few months." income materially during the next few months."
In the South Atlantic States "most of the farm income is obtained from crops and is received during the latter five months of the year.
present prices, income from cotton and cotton seed would be less than in In the northern part of this Region, income may be raised by increased sales of wheat and apples."
In the South Central sta
In the south Central states "income during the remaining months of the year will be largely from cotton, livestock products, and wheat come from cotton in the enstern in in the same period of 1936, but in the western part increased production will more than offset the lower level of cotton prices . . . The wheat crop is moving at favorable prices and increased income should also be obtained from corn . . . Larger marketings and higher prices of lifestock from Texas will increase farm income in the western part of the area., In the Western States "the improvement in income is likely to be extended through the remainder of 1937 . . . prices of most crops except apples are at least as high as last year ... the wheat crop is considerably larger . . . and income from livestock should exceed that of last year's."

## 1937 Cuban Direct Consumption Sugar Quota Exhausted

It was announced on Sept. 9 by the Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that the Cuban direct-consumption quota of 375,000 short tons of sugar, raw value, established by the Sugar Act of 1937, has been exhausted.
On Sept. 2 the Administration announced that the increase of 9,446 short tons, raw value, in the Puerto Rican quota under the new sugar act will be treated as an addition to the existing unallotted sugar reserve for Puerto Rico pending its allotment to individual Puerto Rican mills.
The sugar quotas were referred to in our issue of Sept. 4, page 1517.

## Increase Noted in Java Sugar Exports-Production <br> Also Reported Higher

Exports of sugar from Java during the month of July, 1937 amounted to 126,333 long tons, according to B. W. Dyer \& Co., New York, Sugar Economists and Brokers, an increase of 49,224 tons over the same month a year ago. The total exports for the first seven months of 1937 amounted to 646,489 tons compared with 455,274 tons for the corresponding period of 1926 , an increase of 191,215 tons. The Dyer firm also announced:

The Aug. 1 estimate of Javan sugar production for the present crop is placed at $1,400,000$ long tons compared with 583,031 tons produced during 1936. To the end of July, 679.584 tons have been produced while to the same date last year 261,401 tons had been registered.
stocks in Java on Aug. 1, 1937 were 434,689 tons compared with 825,391 tons on the same date in 1936.

Cuban Sugar Exports from Jan. 1 to Aug. 15 Above Similar Period Year Ago
Cuba's export trade in raw sugar from Jan. 1 to Aug. 15, 1937 amounted to $1,966,885$ long tons, compared with 1,899 ,311 long tons in the corresponding period of 1936, according to a report by Walter J. Donnelly, American Commercial Attache, made public on Sept. 3 by the United States Department of Commerce. A total of $1,536,255$ long tons was shipped to the United States, against $1,290,298$ long tons last year, it was reported. The stock of sugar in Cuba on Aug. 15 was reported locally as $1,297,974$ long tons, compared with $1,135,138$ long tons a year ago, according to the report.

## Sugar Futures Trading on New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange at Seven-Year High-5,891,800 Long Tons

 Traded from January to AugustTrading in sugar futures during the first eight months of 1937 more than doubled that done during the entire year of 1936, the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange announced

Sept. 8. During January-August, transactions covering $5,891,800$ long tons of sugar were recorded, the best eight month period since 1930, and exceeding by $3,064,050$ tons the total for the 1936 year of $2,827,750$ tons, the Exchange reported, stating:
The increased volume resulted principally from the new No. 4, or world contract, in which $3,529,550$ tons have been traded since its inception last
January. However, transactions in the No. 3 or domestic contract, so January. However, transactions in the No. 3 or domestic contract, so far this year, have totaled $2,362,250$ tons, against $1,760,750$ tons in the similar 1936 period, an increase of 601,500 tons, or $34 \%$. Trading in the No. 4 or world contract during August aggregated 676,600 tons, the best single month since the contract started. Transactions in domestic contracts. totaled 282,050 tons during August.

## Rayon Stocks at Low Levels as Industry Enters Heavy Demand Season-Continued Gain Noted in Out put in Japan, Italy, Germany and Great Britain

Stocks of rayon yarn in the hands of producers were again at exceptionally low levels despite the fact that the industry is entering a period of heavy demands, according to the "Rayon Organon," published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., New York. "Thus the demand for rayon continues strong, with available stocks at a minimum," states the publication. An announcement by the Bureau on Sept. 10, also said:
Available stocks of rayon held by producers on Sept. 1 amounted to an 0.2 month's supply, which represents no change from the Aug. 1 posimuch to be desired, the same as in other textiles, the stock position of thes rayon fabricated goods is reported as not being overburdening," paper. "It is indeed strange then to read in the press that certain market factors have cried, or at least are ready to cry, 'panic.'
"Is memory so short that one cannot recall producers' yarn stocks amounting to over a two months' supply, as well as fabric markets literally gutted with stocks at the end of a selling season. Yet today we are at the most active demand season of the year with essentially no yarn stocks available, weavers' stocks of cloth well below those held one year ago, and converters' cloth holdings medium to large.'
the first half of rayon yarn in Japan totaled $160,097,000$ pounds during the first half of 1937, an increase of $32 \%$ over the output of 121,844.000 pounds reported for the first half of 1936. This year $34 \%$ was exported in "There has been much goods.
th in Japan and the fear that current overproduction of rayon in world markets' because of the Japanese rayon goods may be dumped continues. "It is our opinion that this concept is with China, the paper that, if anything, the Japanese rayon industry is on the threshold of and and great home demand.
"The effect of war on the Italian rayon industry was a relative withdrawal from the export of rayon textiles and a greatly increased production of rayon for domestic consumption. We see little reason to expect any very greatly different sequence of events in the present Japanese situation," Recent rayon production data from Italy shows that output for this country amounted to $84,000,000$ pounds for the first half of 1937, compared with output of $65,700,000$ pounds for the first half of 1936.
The chief increase in rayon production in Germany was recorded in staple fiber. Recent reports state that while rayon yarn and staple fiber amounted
to but $4.8 \%$ of Germany's textile fiber consumption in 1934 on a poundage to but $4.8 \%$ of Germany's textile fiber consumption in 1934 on a poundage basis, the 1937 consumption rate for these items is $16.1 \%$ of total textile consumption.
British production of rayon aggregated $90,500,000$ pounds for the first half of 1937, against $86,000,000$ pounds during the corresponding period last year. British rayon staple fiber exports for the first half of 1937 totaled $3,197,500$ pounds, of which $45.1 \%$ went to the United States and $16.5 \%$
to Canada. to Canada.

Petroleum and Its Products-Mexican Government
Given Warning on Squeezing of American Oil
Companies-Crude Oil Output Off After Six Suc-
cessive Increases-Stocks Off 193,000 Barrels in
Week-Drilling Developments
The most interesting development in the petroleum industry this week was the representations made to the Mexican Government by Washington anent the dispute over wages paid and hours worked by those in the employ of American companies operating in Mexico. Ambassador Josephus Daniels made known the fact that this Government has made overtures to the Southern Republic, stressing the fact that it hoped the Morrow-Calles agreement of 1928 guaranteoing the rights of United States oil companies would not be interfered with.
Although evidently couched in diplomatic language the United States message was interpreted in trade circles as a warning that the Government would strongly resist any efforts to freeze out American companies, which are said to have an investment of between $\$ 200,000,000$ and $\$ 300$,000,000 in Mexico.
Since January Mexico has lifted tariffs an average of $25 \%$, with American interests feeling the brunt of it. Recently the Mexican Government intimated that the taxes on oil companies would be raised, despite the fact that the MorrowCalles pact protected the concessions of American oil companies and fixed the system of company taxation.
5 The British Government is also keeping a weather eye on the Mexican situation. Formal representations are expected whenever the labor controversy takes a turn for the worse.

After six successive increases crude oil production throughout the country registered a decline in the week ended Sept. 4. The American Petroleum Institute reported that the flow aggregated $3,692,550$ barrels daily, a reduction of 52,950 barrels. In bringing about the result Texas led all the rest by curbing its flow 39,900 barrels. The week's output for Texas, despite the cut, was $1,510,000$ barrels daily contrasted with a Bureau of Mines calculation of 1,413,600 bar-
rels and a state allowable of 1,441,734 barrels. The second largest cut was in Kansas, which pared its rate 8,800 barrels daily to a total of 192,550 barrels. Oklahoma contributed a reduction of 2,000 barrels, which brought its output to $639,-$ 500 barrels.
Stocks of foreign and domestic crude oil at the close of the week ended Aug. 28 aggregated 309,506,000 barrels, a drop of 193,000 barrels from the preceding week, according to the Bureau of Mines. The decline was made up of 127,000 barrels in domestic stocks and 66,000 barrels in foreign supply. Daily average production was reported at $3,735,000$ barrels, about the same as the week before.
Reports of new pools continued to dot the news during the week. Continental Oil Co. officials made a new geophysical discovery in Evangeline Parish, La. Tate well No. 1 had been drilled to 9,100 feet, with core and Schlumberger tests showiug 63 feet of oil and gas saturated sand. A new pool $41 / 2$ miles northwest of the Duggan area of Cochrane County, Texas, was indicated by the Wiggins and Hyde well No, 1 which was drilling below 5,021 feet. Marking discovery of a new oil field in Victoria County, Texas, Transwestern Oil Co. McFaddin No. 1 well was completed at western Oil Co. McFaddin No. 1 well was completed at
4,413 feet for a daily production of 200 barrels of 26 gravity oil.
The Texas Railroad Commission presented some interesting figures during the week, declaring that in the face of the fact that the oil well density in the East Texas field of approximately 128,000 acres is now one well to each 5.6 acres, activity in the area is at a two year high. As of Sept. 1 there were 219 drilling operations in the field, including 35 locations for wells, 51 derricks erected, 15 rigging up, 92 drilling and 26 temporarily shutdown. The number of producing wells in the field on that date was 23,388 . It was indicated that the number will pass the 25,000 mark early in January and that the 26,000 figure will be reached before saturation.
The bogey of increased taxes again emerged to frighten Texas producers this week. Governor James V. Allred has called a special session of the legislature for Sept. 27 to discuss oil taxes. The gross production tax of $23 / 4$ cents a barrel is expected to be a target of legislators.
Permits to drill 75 new wells in the East Texas area were granted in the Sept. 4 week, according to the Texas Railroad Commission. The total for the entire State was 302, or 88 above the total for the preceding week.
The Barnsdall Oil Co. announced the sale of its East Texas producing properties, consisting of 67 net wells with a daily allowable production of 1,400 barrels. The price paid was $\$ 1,500,000$ and 2,500,000 barrels of oil.
The Federal Trade Commission formally rescinded its approval of trade practice rules for the petroleum industry and rejected an alternative proposal made by groups of the industry located east of the Rockies. The rules scrapped were those promulgated in 1931. The commission invited the industry to put forward amendments which would bring the proposed trade-practice rules into conformity with the trade.

## Prices of Typical Crudes per Barrel at Wells



REFINED PRODUCTS-PRICES REFLECT EASIER TONE-GAS AND FUEL OIL STOCKS UP $1,332,000$ BARRELS IN WEEK-
AMERICAN OHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETING WATCHED
-METHOD OF DETERMINING OCTANE VALUES REVISED
An easier price undertone was the chief characteristic of the refined branch of the industry last week. With the summer pretty well behind it and the cold season ahead, the industry is now engaged in a competition for business.
In the motor fuel field there is a growing school of thought which subscribes to the opinion that demand this winter will set a record for the season, providing that the period is not too inclement. Retail prices in many areas, meanwhile, remain subnormal. In New York City that tank car gasoline of 65 octane is more freely available at $71 / 2$ cents a gallon.
Reports on the fuel oil situation were conflicting. Grade C bunker fuel oil apparently was firmly maintained at $\$ 1.35$ a barrel, but there were reports that sizable quantities could be had at a discount of 5 cents a barrel

The inventory of gasoline experienced its first increment since the initial week of May during the week ended Sept. 4, according to the American Petroleum Institute. The expansion amounted to 51,000 barrels and was due principally to an increase in runs of crude oil to refineries to $3,445,000$ barrels daily, a new high record.
Total inventories of finished and unfinished gasoline on Sept. 4 stood at $67,048,000$ barrels, equal to 40 days' supplies. However, since the inventory did not take into consideration the Labor Day holiday, a sharp reduction is anticipated for the following week.

The Bureau of Mines report for the week ended Aug. 28 revealed that crude runs to stills continue at record breaking levels. The runs were estimated at $3,435,000$ barrels, or $10,000,000$ barrels under the figure given in the American Petroleum Institute report for the ensuing week.

The industry read with avid interest the papers presented at the Rochester meeting of the American Chemical Society. Probably the most engrossing report was that of the Bureau of Mines in which it was suggested that gasoline could be extracted from coal on a quantity basis. It was shown that a process for hydrogenation of coal had been developed, whereby at high temperatures the hard substance was reduced to a liquid. The paper showed that $84 \%$ of a ton of coal could be made into oils. However, no estimate was given on the costs of this process as contrasted to the cost of producing a similar volume of petroleum oil of the same quality.
Another study issued by the Bureau of Mines during the week had to do with natural gasoline production. Daily production of the product in July averaged $5,593,000$ gallons an increase of 176,000 gallons over the preceding month and the highest level since Jan., 1931. The expansion, according to the Bureau, was most noticeable in the Oklahoma City, Panhandle and East Texas fields.
Exports of natural gasoline were lower during the month in the face of the fact that refinery consumption was said to have risen materially over June. The slump in exports, together with the higher output, was mirrored in stocks, which rose to $290,556,000$ gallons, a new high mark for the year.

Shipments of natural gasoline to jobbers and retailers and exports in July aggregated $16,086,000$ gallons, or $14,406,000$ gallons below the June figure. The major part of this recession, it was said, was accounted for by the decline in exports.
The Western Petroleum Refiners Assn. on Sept. 8 announced that the method of determining octane values of gasoline had been revised by a committee of the association and experts of the Ethyl Corp. The new brackets, which became effective Sept. 9, follow:

United States motor, or 60-62, 400 end point grades of gasoline; 62 and below (third grade), 63-66, 67-69, 70-72 regular)
An analysis showed that the first grade was unchanged, buth the middle grade was split into two, making 63-66, the next. Tests show there is practically no rise in octane numbers on lower grades by the L-3 method. The new bracket does give the companies with better than a thirdgrade gasoline a new bracket under which to market their product.

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

 New York-Stand. Oil N

 | Rchtield Oill Cal.) $.087 / 4$ |
| :--- |
| Warner-Quinlan.. |
| $.071 / 2$ |

Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B, Refinery
 Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
 Bunker C
Diesel 28-30
D_----
2.20

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

New York ...... Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included

$z$ Not including $2 \%$ city sales tax.

## Daily Average Crude Oil Production During Week Ended Sept. 4 Placed at 3,692,550 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Sept. 4, 1937, was $3,692,550$ barrels. This was a drop of 1,500 barrels from the output of the previous week, which was of record-breaking proportion. The current week's figure remained above the $3,509,300$ 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 September. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Sept. 4, 1937, is estimated at $3,721,500$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended Sept. 5, 1936, totaled $3,008,550$ 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 Sept. 4 totaled $1,490,000$ barrels,
a daily average of 212,857 barrels, compared with a daily average of 146,714 barrels for the week ended Aug. 28 and 201,036 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Sept. 4.
Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended Sept. 4 totaled 11,000 barrels, a daily average of 1,571 barrels, compared with a daily average of 25,571 barrels for the week ended Aug. 28 and 22,107 barrels for the four weeks ended Sept. 4.
Reports received from refining companies owning $88.9 \%$ of the $4,119,000-$ 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, $3,445,000$ barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in unfinished fasoline and $113,413,000$ barrels of gas and fuel oil nfinished gasoline and $113,443,000$ barrels of gas and fuel oil
charging capacity of all cracking units indicates that the industry as whole, on a Bureau of Mines basis, produced an average of 755,000 barrels daily during the week.
 $\frac{\text { Total United States_ }}{3,509,300} \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \\ \mathrm{x} \text { Recommendations of Central Committee of California Oil Producers. }\end{array}\right.$ x Recommendations of Central Committee of California Oil Producers,
y Production for week ended Aug. 28 revised to include more complete informatioh on new pools in southern Illinois. New figures are as follows: Eastern, 139,650
barrels; total United States, $3,745,500$ barrels barrels; total United States, 3,745,500 barrels.
Note-The tigures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oll which CRUDE RUNS TO
GUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED
GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED SEPT. 4, 1937 GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED SE
(Figures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

| District | Dally ReflntngCapacity |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Crude Runs } \\ & \text { to Stills } \end{aligned}$ |  | Stocks of Finished and Unfinished Gasoline |  |  | Stocks of Gas and Fuel 011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} P . P_{i}^{C} \\ \text { oper } \\ \text { at } \end{array}\right\|$ | Fintshed |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Unftn'd } \\ \text { in } n \\ \text { Naptha } \\ \text { Distll. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Poten- } \\ \text { tial } \\ \text { Rate } \end{array}\right\|$ | Reporting |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Datly } \\ & \text { Aver- } \\ & \text { ape } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { At Re- } & \text { Terms., } \\ \text { flneries } & \text { dec., } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | P. C. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Coa | 669 |  |  |  |  | 5,106 | 12,557 | 1,355 | 13,975 |
| Appalachian. | 146 | 129 | 88.4 | 100 | ${ }^{77.5}$ | -908 | 1,460 3,308 | 207 757 | 7897 7032 |
| Ind., III., Ky | 529 | 489 | 92.4 | 427 | 87.3 | 6,571 | 3,308 | 757 | 7,032 |
| Mo. | 452 | 383 | 84.7 | 329 | 85.9 | 3,559 | 2,352 | 502 | 3,584 |
| Inland Texas | 355 | 201 | 56.6 | 159 | 79.1 | 1,279 | ${ }_{311} 12$ | 336 | 1,843 |
| Texas Gulf- | 793 | 757 | ${ }_{96}^{95}$ | $\begin{array}{r}755 \\ 143 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 5,595 | ${ }_{668}^{311}$ | 1,664 346 | 10,357 2,963 |
| La. Gulf. | 174 91 | $\begin{array}{r}168 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 96.6 63.7 | 143 44 | 85.1 | ${ }_{236}^{932}$ | 668 94 | 346 89 | 2,963 380 |
| Rocky Mtn. | 89 | 62 | 69.7 | 53 | 85.5 | 1,234 | --712 | 91 | 777 |
| California_ | 821 | 746 | 90.9 | 553 | 74.1 | 7,818 | 2,412 | 1,556 | 68,385 |
| ep |  |  | 88.9 |  | 85.9 |  | ,287 | 6,903 | 110,193 |
| Est. Unreptd |  | 57 |  | 299 |  | 2,580 | 730 | 310 | 3,250 |
| xEst.tot.U.S. Sept. 4 '37 | 4,119 | 4,119 |  | 3,445 |  | 35,818 | 24,017 | 7,213 | 113,443 |
| Aug. 28 ' 37 | 4,119 | 4,119 |  | 3,425 |  | 36,006 | 23,706 | 7,285 | 112,111 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { U.S. B. of M. } \\ \text { xSept. } 4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 33,029 |  | 33,126 | 19,695 | 6,44 | 12,8 |

x Estimated Bureau of Mines basis. z September, 1936, daily average.

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The National Bituminous Coal Commission of the United States Department of the Interior in its current weekly coal report stated that the total production of soft coal for the week ended Aug. 28 is estimated at $7,926,000$ net tons. This is a rise of 315,000 tons, or $4.1 \%$, from the output in the preceding week. The cumulative production of bituminous coal for the calendar year 1937 to date is $291,816,000$ tons. This is $9.0 \%$ ahead of 1936 .
The weekly anthracite report of the United States Bureau of Mines disclosed that total production of Pennsylvania anthracite during the week ended Aug. 28 is estimated at 748,000 tons. Compared with the preceding week this shows an increase of 273,000 tons, or $57.5 \%$. The consolidated report of both of the aforementioned organizations follows: estimated united states production of coal and beehive

| Week Ended- | Aug. 28, 1937 | Aug. 21, 1937 e | Aug. 29, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bituminous coal: a | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{d 7} 7,926,000 \\ & \mathbf{d} 1,321,000 \end{aligned}$ | 7,611,000 | 8,034,000 |
| Total, including mine fuel. |  |  |  |
| Daily average ...-.-.-.-- |  | 1,269,000 | 1,339,000 |
| Pennsylvania anthracite: b | $\begin{aligned} & 748,000 \\ & 125,300 \end{aligned}$ | 475,00079,260 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,143,000 \\ 190,500 \end{array}$ |
| Daily average...-...-. |  |  |  |
| Commercial production_i |  | 452,000 | 1,089,000 |
| Beehive coke: | -712,000 |  |  |
| United States tota | $\begin{array}{r} 57,900 \\ 9,650 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62,100 \\ & 10,350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,600 \\ 5,100 \end{array}$ |
| Dally average |  |  |  |
| Calendar year to date f-. | 1937 | 1936 | 1929 |
| Bituminous coal: a |  |  |  |
| Total, including mine fuel. | $\begin{array}{r} 291,816,000 \\ 1,413,000 \end{array}$ | $267,837,000$$1,297,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 345,647,000 \\ 1,667,000 \end{array}$ |
| Daily average |  |  |  |
| Total, including mine fuel | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{h} 32,458,000 \\ 162,700 \\ \mathbf{g} \end{array}$ | h36,152,000181,200 | h44, 666,000223,900 |
| Daily average. |  |  |  |
| Commercial production_i |  |  | . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| Beehive coke: United States tota | $\begin{array}{r} 2,348,900 \\ 11,458 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 892,700 \\ 4,355 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,558,400 \\ 22,236 \end{array}$ |
| Daily average....- |  |  |  |

a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical conventence the
production of lignite and anthracite and seml-anthracite outside of Pennsylvania production of ingery and dredge coal and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. d Subject to revision. e Revised. f Sum of 35 full weeks ending
Aug. 28. 1937, and corresponding 35 weeks of 1936 and 1929 . Note that method Aug. 28. 1937, and corresponding 35 weeks of 1936 and 1929 . Note that method
of computing the cumulation differs silghtly from that used in previous reports
of this series. g Comparable data not yet avallable. h Sum of 34 weeks ending
Aug. 21. 1 Excludes mine fuel. Aug. 21. i Excludes mine fuel.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES [In Thousands of Net Tons]
(The current weekly estimates are based on railiroad carloadings and river ship-
ments and are subject to revision on recelpt of monthly tonnage reports from district ments and are subject to revision on recelpt of monthly tonnage rep
and State sources or of flanal annual returns from the operators.)

| State | Week Ended |  |  |  |  | August 1923 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska. | ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 223 | 230 | 215 | 172 | 321 | 397 |
| Colorado......... | 61 84 | 58 82 | 58 88 | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 105 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{86}$ | 81 |
| Georgia and North Carolia | 1 | 2 |  |  | 138 | 73 |
| milnols.- | 682 | 686 | 811 | 581 | 1,037 | 1,363 |
| Indiana | 256 | 246 | 269 | 222 | 325 | 440 |
| Iowa-- | 36 | 33 | 39 | 27 | 67 | 100 |
| Kansas and Missouri | 109 | 91 | 108 | 107 | 111 | 145 |
| Kentucky-Eastern | 685 | 698 | 729 | 619 | 938 | 765 |
| Western | 127 | 125 | 139 | 136 | 264 | 217 |
| Maryland | 27 | $\begin{array}{r}28 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 31 4 | $\begin{array}{r}28 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 44 | 44 |
| Montana | 48 | 47 | 50 | 37 | 66 | 50 |
| New Mexico | 28 | 31 | 26 | 25 | 48 | 49 |
| North and | 17 | 18 | 15 | 14 | s14 | s20 |
| Ohlo | 415 | 422 | 391 | 336 | 486 | 871 |
| Pennsylvan | 2,021 | 2,077 | 2,063 | 1,660 | 2,765 | 3,734 |
| Tennessee | 95 | 90 | 88 |  | 101 | 118 |
| Texas | 16. | 16 | 16 | 15 | 24 | 24 |
| Utah | 53 | 50 | 36 | 35 | 78 | 83 |
| Virginia | 245 | 250 | 206 | 171 | 238 | 248 |
| Washington | 1,707 | 8 | 28 | 21 | 40 | 1 47 |
| Northern. | 1,559 | ${ }^{1,738}$ | 1,685 | 1,471 | 2,115 | 1,515 875 |
| Wroming. | 89 |  | 49 99 |  |  |  |
| Other Western State |  |  | , | 7 | ${ }_{85}$ | ${ }_{84}$ |
| Total bituminous coal | 7,611 | 7,640 | 7,671 | 6,320 | 10,154 | 11,538 |
| Pennsylvania anthracite_d | 475 | 548 | 708 | - 456 | 1,487 | 1,926 |
| Grand total-- | 8,086 | 8,188 | 8,379 | 6,776 | 11,641 | 13,464 |

a Includes operations on N. \& W., C. \& O.,Virginlan, K. \&M., B. C. \& G., and on Panhandle Dlstrict and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker counties. $c$ Includes Arizong California, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. a Data for Pennsylvania anthractite from veekly anthracite, and beehive coke report of the Bureau of Mines. p Preliminary "other Western States." Georgia, North Carolina, and South Dakota included with

August Production and Shipments of Slab Zinc
The American 7ine Institute on Sept. 7 released the following tabulation of slab zine statistics:


* Equivalent retorts com
included in total shipments.


## Metals Firmer in London on War Scare-Holiday Re-

 stricts Domestic Business"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of Sept. 9 reported that foreign markets for non-ferrous metals were firmer last week, largely on developments in connection with the Mediterranean dispute. The volume of business booked abroad was probably not as large as in the preceding week, but shorts in the speculative markets decided to cover because of the tense political situation. Demand here for copper, lead, and zine was routine in character, with trading restricted on account of the Labor Day holiday. Tungsten and Chinese antimony advanced. Quicksilver was under pressure and lower, despite the war scare. The publication pressure and further stated:

Domestic business in copper was quiet last week, owing to the holiday and the depression in financial quarters. Sales for the seven days totaled 4,233 tons, against 8,749 tons in the week previous. Most producers still ing August and new business in copper products has been coming in slowly Buying of copper abroad was in fair volume, and the price firmed up after unsettlement early in the week. Yesterday's (Sept. 8) average price after unsettlement early in the week. Yesterday's (Sept. 8) average price
on export business was 13.550 c., f.o.b. refinery, against 13.475 c . a week ago. The latest war scare in Europe brought in little more than a normal volume of business abroad. There was some covering by shorts on the London Metal Exchange.
The January-June report of Kennecott Copper showed a net profit of $\$ 26,751,950$, against $\$ 9,097,891$ in the same period last year.
Stocks in London Metal Exchange warehouses now total 23,549 tons.

## Lead

A moderate volume of business was done by producers during the short holiday week, sales totaling 2,725 tons, compared with 5,940 tons in the previous see -day per 5,000 tons. Consumer requirements for September are considered to be about $90 \%$ cowered and close to $40 \%$ for October Prices abroad indicated a firmer tone during the
Pres and quotations on the London Metal exchange closed higher on Sept. 8 at $£ 826 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d}$.
The undertone remains firm. Quotations continue
which was also the contract settling basis of the American Smeiting \&- Re fining Co., and at 6.35c., St. Louis.
Production of refined lead for the world during July was 156,078 short tons, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. This compares with 154,908 tons in June, and 139,084 tons in July last year. Production in the first seven months of 1937 has averaged 151,408 tons monthly. against 137,519 tons monthly for all of 1936 .

## Zinc

Demand for zinc was moderate last week, and the market continued at $71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., St. Louis, for Prime Western. During the last week arrivals of foreign zinc at New York and Baltimore included 22,651 slabs from Norway 2,141 slabs from Poland, and 65,

The August statistics of the domestic industry showed total stocks (al grades) of only 11,227 tons, a new low for the movement. Stocks of the common grades fell to 6,773 tons. But, in view of the arrival of supplies from abroad, the strong domestic statistics carried little weight marketwise. Trade authorities now believe that the arrivals of foreign zinc will amount to at least 20,000 tons before the imports get back to normal.
The figures for June, July, and August covering all grades, in short tons:


Statistics of the Prime Western division, covering the ordinary grades, for the first eight months of the year follow:

|  | Production | Shipments | Stock at End |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 21,263 | 30,520 | 29,924 |
| February | 19,703 | 27,349 | 22,278 |
| March. | 21,973 | 28,402 | 15,849 |
| May | 21,333 | 25,921 | 11,261 |
| June | 22,482 | ${ }_{22,719}^{24,321}$ | 10,493 <br> 10,256 |
| July | 25,237 | 25,311 | 10,182 |
| August | 26,140 | 29,549 | 6,773 |

Tin
Business in tin during the last week was dull. Political developments abroad, however, stimulated higher prices for tin in London yesterday, which resulted in more inquiries and some business here. The International Tin Committee is to meet in Paris today to determine if production quotas of the signatory countries shall remain at $110 \%$ of standard tonnages. The strife in China is exerting a tightening influence on Chinese tin. Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: Sept. 2, 57.250c.; Sept. 3 , 57.500c.; Sept. 4, 57.500c.; Sept. 6, holiday; Sept. 7, 57.375c.; Sept. 8. 57.625 c .

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Stratts Tin | Lead |  | Zinc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dom.,Refy. | Exp., Refy. | New York | New York | St. Louts | St. Louts |
| Sept. 2 | 13.775 | 13.325 | 58.375 | 6.50 | 6.35 | 7.25 |
| Sept. 3 | 13.775 | 13.350 | 58.625 | 6.50 | 6.35 | 7.25 |
| Sept. 4 | 13.775 | ${ }^{13,375}$ | 58.625 | 6.50 | 6.35 | 7.25 |
| Sept. 6-...- | Hollday | 13.400 | Holiday | Holiday | Holiday | Holiday |
| Sept. 7----- | 13.775 | 13.450 | 58.500 | 6.50 | 6.35 | 7.25 |
| Sept. 8-..-- | 13.775 | 13.550 | 58.750 | 6,50 | 6.35 | 7.25 |
| Average - | 13.775 | 13.408 | 58.575 | 6.50 | 6.35 | 7.25 | Average prices for calendar week ended Sept. 4 are: Domestic copper f.0.b. 6.500 c.; St. Louis lead, 6.350c.; St, Louis zine, 7.250 c ., and silver, 44.750 c The above quotations are "M. \& M. M.'s" appraisal of the major United States markets, based on sales reported by producers and angenctes. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louls, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound.

Copper. lead and zine quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.

Daily London Prices

|  | Copper | , std. | $\begin{array}{\|} \text { Copper } \\ \text { Electro } \\ (\text { Bid }) \end{array}$ | Tln, Std. |  | Lead |  | Zinc |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Spot | 3M |  | Spot | 3M | Spot | 3M | Spot | 3M |
| Sept. 2 | 541116 | 541516 | 601/2 | 259 | $2581 / 2$ | 211116 | ${ }_{2115}$ | ${ }^{227_{16}}$ | 225/8 |
| Sept. 3 | 541/2 | $543 \%$ | 61 | 260 | 259 | 21 5/8 | $21^{3 / 4}$ | $2^{22^{7} 16}$ | 225 5 |
|  | ${ }_{56}^{551 / 8}$ | 55\% 5 | 611/4 | 2601/2 | $2593 / 3$ | 213/4 | ${ }_{22}{ }^{17 / 8}$ | ${ }_{221516}^{2216}$ | ${ }_{2}^{221316}$ |
| Sept. 8 | $56^{9} 16$ | 569 ${ }_{16}$ | $621 / 4$ | $2601 / 12$ | $2591 / 2$ | ${ }_{225}{ }^{5}$ | 223/8 | ${ }_{23}{ }_{16}{ }_{16}$ | ${ }_{23}{ }_{16}$ |

Prices for lead and zinc are the official buyer's prices for the first session of the London Metal Exchange; prices for copper and tin are the
prices. All are in pounds sterling per long ton ( $2,240 \mathrm{lb}$.).

## Steel Shipments During August Lower Than Previous Month

During August shipments of finished steel products by a subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corp.

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totaled $1,107,858$ tons, a decrease of 78,894 tons from July but showed an increase over August, 1936 of 184,155 tons. The shipments for August, this year, were the highest for any August since 1929 when they amounted to $1,360,523$ tons. For the eight months of 1937 shipments were $3,002,980$ tons above those for the comparable 1936 period, showing an increase of $43 \%$
Following is a tabulation of the monthly shipments since 1933:
TONNAGE OF SHIPMENTS OF STEEL PRODUCTS BY MONTHS FOR YEARS INDICATED

| Month | Year 1933 | Year 1934 | Year 1935 | Year 1936 | Year 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Janue | 285,138 | 331,777 | 534,055 | 721,414 | 1,149,918 |
| February | 275,929 | 385.500 | 583.137 | 676.315 | 1,133.724 |
| March | 256,793 | 588,209 | 688.056 | 783.552 | 1,414.399 |
| April | 335.321 | 643.009 | 591,728 | 979.907 | 1,343.644 |
| May | ${ }^{455,302}$ | 745.064 | 598815 | 984.097 | ${ }_{1}^{1}$, 268.550 |
| July | 701,322 | 369,938 | 547,794 | ${ }_{950,851}$ | 1,186,752 |
| Augus | 668,155 | 378,023 | 624.497 | 923.703 | 1,107,858 |
| Septemb | 575,161 | 370,306 | 614,933 | ${ }^{961.803}$ |  |
| October | 572,897 | 343,962 | 686,741 | 1,007,417 |  |
| Novemb | 430,358 600,639 | 366,119 418,630 | 681,820 <br> 661,515 | $\begin{array}{r} 882.643 \\ 1,087.365 \end{array}$ |  |
| arly adjust | +(44.283) | -(19,907) | -(23,750) | - (40,859) |  |
|  |  |  | 7.347 | 784,2 |  |

## Steel Output Rises 6.7\% During August

Production of open hearth and Bessemer steel ingots during August reached a total of $4,861,789$ gross tons, an increase of $6.7 \%$ over the July total of $4,556,596$ gross tons, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The August figure was more than $16 \%$ above the output of $4,184,287$ gross tons in August, 1936, but failed to equal August, 1929 , when $4,939,086$ gross tons were produced.
Total production in the first eight months of this year amounted to $38,183,018$ gross tons, as against $29,374,754$ gross tons in the like period of 1936 , and $38,825,943$ gross tons in the first eight months of 1929.

During August the steel industry operated at an average rate of $83.55 \%$ of capacity, which compares with $78.49 \%$ in July and $72.11 \%$ in August, 1936.

Steel production during August was calculated at 1,097,469 gross tons of ingots per week, compared with $1,030,904$ gross tons per week in July and 944,534 in August of last year.
MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF OPEN HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL Calculations based on reports of companies which in 1936 made $98.29 \%$ of the

|  | Calculated Monthly Production |  | Calculated Weekly Production (Gross Tons) | Number of Weeks in Monsh |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gross Tons | *Per Cent <br> of Capactty |  |  |
| 1937- |  |  |  |  |
| January.- | 4,724,939 | 81.43 |  |  |
| February | $4,413,832$ $5,216.666$ | 84.25 89.91 | 1.103.458 <br> 1,177,577 | 4.00 4.43 |
| First quarter | 14,355.437 | 85.23 | 1,116,286 | 12.86 |
| April | 5,071,875 | 90.27 | 1,182,255 | 4.29 |
| May. | 5,153,559 | 88.82 | 1,163,332 | 4.43 |
| Jun | 4,183,762 | 74.46 | 975,236 | 4.29 |
| Second quarter-.--' | 14,409,196 | 84.56 | 1,107,548 | 13.01 |
| First six months | 28,764,633 | 84.89 | 1,111,891 | 25.87 |
| July | 4,556,596 | 78.49 | 1,030,904 | 4.42 |
| August | 4,861,789 | 83.55 | 1,097,469 | 4.43 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 1936- } \\ \text { January. } \end{gathered}$ | 3,039,804 | 52.39 | 686,186 | 4.43 |
| February | 2,956,891 | 54.53 | 714,225 | 4.14 |
| March. | 3,333,853 | 57.46 | 752,563 | 4.43 |
| First quarter | 9.330,548 | 54.80 | 717,734 | 13.00 |
| April | 3,932,605 | 69.99 | 914,593 | 4.29 |
| May. | 4,037,375 | 69.58 | 911.371 | 4.43 |
| June. July. | $3,975,569$ $3,914,370$ | 70.75 67.61 | 926.706 885,604 | 4.29 4.42 |
| Second quarter. | 11,945,549 | 70.10 | 918,182 | 13.01 |
| First six months | 21,276,097 | 62.45 | 817,997 | 26.01 |
| August_-.-. | $4,184,287$ $4,151,388$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72.11 \\ & 74.05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 944,534 \\ & 969,950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.43 \\ & 4.28 \end{aligned}$ |
| Third quarter. | 12,250,045 | 71.23 | 932,981 | 13.13 |
| Nine months. | 33,526,142 | 65.40 | 856,570 | 39.14 |
| October-. | 4,534,246 | 78.15 | 1,023,532 | 4.43 |
| November | 4,323,025 | 76.94 | 1,007,698 | 4.29 |
| December. | 4,424,367 | 76.42 | 1,000,988 | 4.42 |
| Fourth quarter.--- | 13,281,638 | 77.17 | 1,010,779 | 13.14 |
| Total.....-....-.-. -- | 46,807,780 | 68.36 | 895,329 | 52.28 |

*-The persentages of capacity operated are calculated on weekly capacittes of $1,309,760$ gross tons of cased on an operated capacitles as of D
Open hearth and Bessemer ingots, $68,475,509$ gross tons.

## Steel Operations Lower Because of Holiday and Light Buying

The "Iron Age" in its issue of Sept. 9 stated that steel companies continue to expect a gradually rising trend in new business this month, but there is a question whether volume demand will come in sufficient time to forestall a dropping of the ingot production rate over the next few weeks. Autoof the ingot production rate over the next few weeks. Auto-
motive buying, which had been counted upon to lift backlogs,
has gained moderately, but not to the extent or as rapidly as had been expected. The "Age" further reported:
Meanwhile, backlogs of orders at some mills have declined to such a point that recent high mill schedules are not warranted. Some mills have accumulated stocks of ingots and will slow down open-hearth production until these stocks are used. Orders are needed for nearly all products excep tin plate, galvanized sheets and line and oil well pipe, in which there are still comfortable backlogs.
This week's drop in ingot output to $70 \%$ from an estimated $83 \%$ last week was occasioned partly by the Labor Day holiday, which brought an counted complete shutdown of steel-making lacilies, thou a 1 is an counted as a steel mill holiday in statistical reckoning. and pare mills are operating on a fiveday basis at the pre-holiday rate, while others are below their last week's output. The sharpest drops occurred in the Cleveland Lorain and Youngstown districts, amounting to 18 points. There were only slightly smaller declines in other areas. It would appear that nex week's rate will be somewhere between 80 and $82 \%$.
Steel scrap prices are reflecting the easier mill situation together with the growing uncertainty as to a continuance of exports to Japan. A new sale of 250,000 tons has been made, however, to the British scrap cartel at prices at least $\$ 2$ a ton higher than on the previous purchase and substantaily in line with current domestic prices, allowing for freight to seaboard. Stee companies are buying very little scrap, and brokers have reduced thei offers, bringing a decine of 50 c 2 ton at Pittsburgh and 75 c at Chicago with no change at Philadelphia. The "Iron Age composite price has dropped to $\$ 19.75$, almost half-way between the high and low for the year Other than the scrap sale. there has been a quieling down in expos ars are going stee substantial premiume wer rechiv being obtained Machine tool inquiry from abroed has expanded. Russe is asking for prices on 80 turret lathes. and there are some inquiries also from Japan
Structural steel business, which has suffered from summer dulness, looks somewhat brighter. Lettings of 24,500 tons included 11,100 tons for a bridge at Baton Rouge, La, and 7,500 tons for the West Side elevated highway, New York. New projects totaling about 30,500 tons are headed by 18,000 tons for the main span of the Bronx-Whitestone bridge. New York, 3,000 tons for a trestle over the Riker's Island channel, New York, and 2,200 tons for an Edison plant in South Boston.
Pig iron production in August totaled 3,605,818 gross tons, up $3 \%$ over July based on the daily rate of 116,317 tons against 112,866 tons. The August daily rate was the highest since september, 1929, when it was 116,585 tons. The eight-month total is $26,811,269$ tons against $18,834,215$ tons in the corresponding period last year. on Sept 1, a loss of one during the month
Steel ingot output also gained in August, the total of 4,861.789 gross tons has 38 , 83 . An average operation of $75 \%$ over the last four months of the year would beat the all time record of $54,312,279$ tons of open-hearth and bessemer ingots in 1929 .

New high records are being made also in water movement of Lake Superior ore. The August receipts of 10.811 .381 gross tons exceeded by 4,114 tons the previous high record for the month in 1929. Water shipments to Sept. 1 were $1,720,244$ tons larger than the total up to that date in 1929. It is possible that the total by the end of the season will exceed the record water movement of $65,195,595$ tons in 1929 .

Price changes in steel include a new jobber-dealer selling arrangement in merchant wire products, affirmation of present prices on rivets for the fourth quarter, and advances of 4 or $5 \%$ on stove boits, machine screws and machine nuts. High-speed tool steel will be advanced from 67c. to 80 c a 1 lb , base on Oct. 1, owing to increased costs of tungsten brought about by the situation in China.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
Sept. 8, 1937, 2.6050, a Lb Li.





Pig Iron



|  | Hioh |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 | 25 | Mar. 9 | \$20.25 | Feb. 16 |
|  | 84 | Nov. 24 | 117.83 | May 11 |
|  | 17.90 |  | ${ }^{16.90}$ | Jan. 27 |
|  |  |  | 13.56 |  |
|  |  |  | 14.79 | Dec. 15 |
|  |  | Jan. 7 | 15.90 | De |

Steel Scrap

 One month ago $\qquad$ and Chlicago.


The American Iron and Steel Institure on Sept. 7 announced that telegraphic reports which it has received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having 98\% of the steel capacity of the industry will be $71.6 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning Sept. 7, compared with $84.1 \%$ one week ago, $84.6 \%$ one months ago, and $68.2 \%$ one year ago. This represents a decrease of 12.5 points, or $14.9 \%$ ago. This represents a decrease of 12.5 points, or $14.9 \%$, indicated rates of steel operations since Aug. 3, 1936, follow:

Financial Chronicle
Sept. 11, 1937

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Sept. 6, stated:

In spite of light buying steel production is holding fairly steadily at the excellent rate prevailing through late July and August. Producers apparently are not troubled at the small current volume of bookings and are products, though ight in products, though light in others

Buying is increasing in volume each week, though the change is gradual. Some automotive tonnage has been booked, though not in the volume exmiscellaneous consumers. Export inquiry is being received feeds by types of steel but prices are not attractive in most instances and little is being booked.

The scrap market is weak in the face of absence of buying by tonnage consumers but negotiations for purchase of a large tonnage for export to Europe by the scrap buying cartel, offering a $\$ 2$ advance over the last export purchase, are an element of strength if the business is closed.
Steel production last week held at $83 \%$ of capacity, changes in rates at various centers being small and virtually canceling each other. Pittsburgh receded 0.4 points to $83 \%$, Chicago 0.5 point to 86 . Cleveland dropped 1.5 points to 78 , Birmingham 5 points to 91 , Detroit 5 to 95 , Cincinnati 4 to 89 and St. Louis 7 points to 77 . Wheeling gained 1.5 points to 91 , and New England 10 points to 70. No change was made at Youngstown, 73; Eastern Pennsylvania, 65; Buffalo, 86.
American Steel \& Wire Co. has announced a quantity plan for sales of nails, staples, merchant wire, barbed and barbless wire and woven wire fencing, superceding the jobber-dealer basis in use previously. A dealer quantity deductional allowance is made on goods purchased for resale and quantity deductions are provided. The purpose is stated to protect Tig Iron por-dealer interest.
daily ron production in August broke all records since August, 1929. The 1929. The daily rate was $3.3 \%$ greater than 120,845 tons in August, August was $3,616,954$ tons, compared with $3,746,954$ tons in August. 1929 a gain of $3.3 \%$ over July. For eight months total production was 26,888 ,648 tons, an increase of $42.4 \%$ over the corresponding period of 1936 .
Because of interruption of Chinese tungsten ore shipments prices of tool steel containing tungsten are to be advanced Oct. 1 from 67 to 80 cents a pound, base, for the grade containing $18 \%$ tungsten.

Shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior region continue to break records. Total tonnage moved to Sept. 1 this year is $45,438,131$ tons, compared with $43,717,797$ tons in the corresponding period of 1929, the banner year. The August movement was $10,811,381$ tons which compares with 10,806,967 tons in August, 1929, and with 10,704,457 in July of this year.
Continued shortening of automobile production as plants become idle for change of model is evident in the decline to 64.200 units last week. General Motors produced 26,600 cars, compared with 29,100 the previous all others 5,800 , compared with 4,260 .
Uncertainty as to the fate of its request for higher rates and the outcome of arbitration on wages is holding the railroad industry back from committing itself for cars and rails. In August 1,475 cars were contracted for domestic use. This brings the eight months total to 48,490 cars. This compares with 35,563 bought in the first eight months of 1936. Last year 23,450 were placed in December, indicating the probability of better business late in the year.
With quotations on steelmaking scrap largely nominal prices have weakened and are about $\$ 1$ per ton lower at Pittsburgh and Chicago, while in the East they show better resistance. As a result the composite of steelmaking scrap declined 75 cents last week, to $\$ 19.75$, wiping out practically all the gain made during August. The weakness of scrap has brought the iron and steel composite down 9 cents to $\$ 40.27$. The finished steel com-
posite is steady at $\$ 61.70$.

Steel ingot production for the week ended Sept. 6, is placed at about $73 \%$ of capacity according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Sept. 9. This compares with $84 \%$ in the previous week and $83 \%$ two weeks ago. The sharp decline is due to the observance of Labor Day on Monday, last. The "Journal" further reported:
U. S. Steel is estimated at about $70 \%$, against $83 \%$ in the p eceding seven days and $81 \%$ two weeks ago, Leading independents are credited with approximately $75 \%$, compared with $84 \%$ in the week before and $841 / 3 \%$ 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 | 73 | -11 |  | $-14$ | 75 | -9 |
| ${ }_{1935 .}^{1936}$ | 69 50 | $\overline{+31 / 2}$ | $661 / 2$ 41 | + ${ }^{3}$ |  | -4 ${ }^{-4}$ |
| $1934-$ | 20 | +1 |  | $\pm 4$ |  | +71/2 |
| 1933. | 42 | ---- |  | -1 | $431 / 2$ | $+1^{1 / 2}$ |
| 1932 |  | + ${ }_{215}$ |  | +2 |  | +2 |
| 1930. |  | - $11 / 2$ | 63 | -2 | 51 | -3 |
| 1929 | 86 | - $11 / 2$ |  | -2 |  | -1 |
| 1928. | 78 | +1/2 | 77 |  | $781 / 2$ | $+1$ |
| 1927.-.-.-..- | 65 | -11/2 | 67 | -2 | 63 | -2 |

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
During the week ended Sept. 8 member bank reserve balances decreased $\$ 21,000,000$. The reduction in member bank reserves arose from an increase of $\$ 65,000,000$ in money in circulation and a decrease of $\$ 7,000,000$ in Reserve bank credit, offset in part by decreases of $\$ 26,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $\$ 22,000,000$ in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and an increase of $\$ 2.000 .000$ in rreasury currency. Excess reserves of member banks on Sept. 8 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 760,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 10,000,000$ for the week. Inactive gold included in the gold stock and Treasury cash amounted to $\$ 1,373,000,000$ on Sept. 8, an increase of $\$ 38,000,000$ for the week. $\%$

The statement in full for the week ended Sept. 8 in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on pages 0000 and 0000 .
Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and related items during the week and the year ended Sept. 8, 1937, were as follows:

|  | 37 | Increase Sept. 1, | Decrease ( - ) <br> Sept. 9, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 24,00 |  |  |
| Bills bough |  |  |  |
| U. S. Gove | 2,566,000,000 |  | 000 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 21,000,000 \\ & -1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | -6,000,000 |  |
| Total Reserve bank cred | ,00 |  |  |
|  |  | $+37,000,000$ |  |
|  | 2,587,000,000 | +2,000,000 | +79,000,000 |
| Member bank reserve balances Money in circulation. Treasury cash Treasury deposits with F. R. bank Non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. |  | 21,000,000 |  |
|  |  | +65,000,000 | 321,000,000 |
|  |  |  | 000,000 |
|  | 000 | -26,000,000 | +75,000,000 |
|  | 571,000,000 |  |  |

## Returns of Member Banks in New York City and

 Chicago-Brokers' LoansBelow is the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago member banks for the curbanks 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 Millions of Dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1937 | 96 |
| Loans and investments-total.. | 8,370 | ${ }_{8} 877$ | 8 | $2 \mathrm{Cl1}$ | ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 5 |
| Loans-total ...............- | 4,083 | ${ }_{4,085}$ | ${ }_{\text {- }}$ | ${ }^{2,123}$ |  |  |
| Commercial, industrial, and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| agrieultural loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On securities | 244 | 242 |  | 33 |  |  |
| pen market paper. | 1,608 | 1,576 |  | 450 | 449 |  |
| Loans to brokers and dealers | 1,146 | 1164 |  | 51 | 54 |  |
| Other loans for purchasing or |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rearl estate securrities | 259 | 275 |  |  |  |  |
| Loans to bank | 134 | 134 | 132 | 14 | 14 | 5 |
| Other loans: |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| On securities | 229 | 227 |  | 23 | 24 |  |
| Otherwise secured \& unsec | 194 |  |  | 38 |  |  |
| S. Govt. direct obligatio | 2,93 | 2,933 | 3,832 | 5 | 923 | ,063 |
| Obiligations fully guarante |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Onited States Governm | 397 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other securitles |  | 961 | 1,125 |  | 775 |  |
| Reserve with Fed. Res. | 2,360 | 2,412 |  | 570 | 71 | 54 |
| Cash in vault. | 53 | 48 | ${ }^{53}$ | 4 | 25 |  |
| Batances with domestic bai | 68 | 65 | 70 | 122 | 125 | 190 |
| Other assets | 63 | 467 | 465 | 63 |  | 70 |
| Demand deposits-ad justed. | 5,999 | 6,060 | 6,334 |  |  |  |
| Time deposits. | 730 | 714 | 571 | 453 |  | 449 |
| United States | 346 | 334 | 190 | 57 | ${ }_{5} 5$ | 101 |
| Domestic banks | 1,822 | 1,858 | 2,387 |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Forreign }}$ |  |  | 370 |  |  | 5 |
| Borrowings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other liabilities | 381 |  | 4 | 17 | 16 |  |
| Capital account | 1,480 | 1,483 | 1,427 | 244 | 243 |  |
| Comparable figures not avail | lable. |  |  |  |  |  |

Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System for the Preceding Week
As explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are 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 Sept. 1:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended

Sept. 1: Increases of $\$ 32,000,000$ in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans and $\$ 37,000,000$ in loans to brokers and dealers in securities, and decreases of $\$$ obligations and $\$ 22,000,000$ in "Other securities."
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $\$ 17,000,000$ at reporting member banks in New York City, $\$ 8,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 32,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers increased $\$ 31,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 37,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities increased $\$ 8,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 10,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. "Other loans" declined $\$ 7,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 6,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Holdings of United States Government direct obligations declined $\$ 18,000,000$ in the Boston district, $\$ 7,000,000$ in the San Francisco district, and $\$ 39,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of "Other securities" declined $\$ 5,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 6,000,000$ in the Boston district and $\$ 22,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.

Demand deposits-adjusted declined $\$ 16,000,000$ in the Boston district, $\$ 15,000,000$ in the Kansas City district, $\$ 8,000,000$ each in the Richmond and San Francisco districts, and $\$ 26,000,000$ at all reporting member declined $\$ 18,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 14,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Government deposits increased $\$ 17,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 22,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Deposits credited to domestic banks increased $\$ 29,000,000$ in New York City and declined in most of the other districts, the net decreases being $\$ 18,000,000$ for the week. Deposits credited to foreign banks increased $\$ 12,000,000$ in New York City.
Borrowings of weekly reporting member banks amounted to $\$ 15,000,000$ on Sept. 1, a decrease of $\$ 6,000,000$ for the week.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of the reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and year ended Sept. 1, 1937, follows:

|  | Sept. 1, 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase }(+) \\ \text { Aug. } 25,1937 \end{gathered}$ | Decrease ( - ) Sept. 2, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ans and investment | \% ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |  |
|  | 22,319,000,000 | $+4,000,000$ | +56,000,000 |
| Loans-total--1-1.-.-.-10,Commercial, industrial, and agri- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| On securities | 595,000,000 | +6,000,000 |  |
| Otherwise secured and unsec'd | 4,043,000,000 | +26,000,000 |  |
| Open market paper | 466,000,000 | -1,000,000 |  |
| Loans to brokers and dealers in securities. | 1,392,000,000 | +37,000,000 | +229,000,000 |
| Other loans for purchasing or |  |  |  |
| carrying securities-.--.-.-.-- | 703,000,000 | +10,000 |  |
| Real estate loans | ,164,000,000 |  | 19,000,000 |
| Other loans: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| On securities | 717,000,000 | -7,000 |  |
| Otherwise secured and unsec'd | 812,000,000 | +1,000,000 |  |
| U. S. Govt. direct obligations, --- $8,193,000,0$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered}\text { Obligations fully guaranteed by } \\ \text { United States Government } \\ 1,130,000,000\end{gathered}-4,000,000-106,000,000$ |  |  |  |
| Other securities...-...-.-.--- | 2,969,000,000 | -22,000,000 | -341,000,000 |
| Reserve with Fed. Res, bank | 5,186,000,000 | -5,000,000 | +104,000,000 |
| Cash in vault. | 281,000,000 | -21,000,000 | 90,000,000 |
| Balances with domestic b | 1,638,000,000 | -16,000,000 | -634,000,000 |
| Liabitities- |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted. | 14,924,000,000 | -26,000,000 | +57,000,000 |
| Time deposits .-. | 5,268,000,000 | -14,000,000 | +236,000,000 |
| United States Government deposits $\quad 591,000,000 \quad+22,000,000-229,000,0$ Inter-bank deposits: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Domestic banks........---.-- $4,883,000,000-18,000, \mathrm{C00}$ |  |  |  |
| Foreign | 85,000,000 | 12,000,000 | +178,000,000 |
| Borrow | 15,000,000 | -6,000,000 | +11,000,000 |

* Comparable figures not avallable.

Conference at Nyon, Switzerland, Called by Great Britain and France to Consider Measures to Combat Submarine Attacks on Merchant Shipping in Mediterranean-Italy and Germany Declined to Participate Because of Russia's Allegations Against Italy-Warning at Washington to American Ships in Mediterranean
With the opening yesterday (Sept. 10) of the nine-power Anglo-French Conference at Nyon, Switzerland, called to take action to overcome the dangers to shipping in the Mediterranean, Great Britain and France, it is said, brought forward a plan for automatic annihilation of "pirate" submarines in the Mediterranean. This is learned from Associated Press accounts from Nyon, from which we also quote:

Complete agreement on all details had been announced by the British delegation shortly before the conference opened.
The draft of the protocol which the British and the French want the other Powers to adopt already has been submitted, unofficially, to Soviet Russia and several other nations.
It was learned authoritatively that the plan embraces a mutual assistance agreement among the nine powers for the crushing of piracy.
British and French experts completed a formula, which embraces also the use of dirigibles, airplanes and war craft to safeguard merchant shipping. The plan would divide the Mediterranean into territorial waters and high seas. Riparian States would retain full control of their territorial waters and do their own policing there.
But along the great Mediterranean Sea route, all craft found under water would be regarded automatically as piratical, to be open to immediate attack by warships of a nine-Power international fleet.
British and French men-o'-war would be the bulwarks of this antipirate armada. Planes and dirigibles would watch over merchant shipping. Submarines on the surface, flying their own national colors, would not be
olested
Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, was unanimously elected President of the Conference. It was noted in the Press accounts from Nyon that Soviet Russia's Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, warned the conference that his country "must and will take its own measures" against submarine pirates in that sea. Also, it is said, Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, expressed regret that Italy and Germany were not represented at the conference. "ut, he added, this should not stop the conference in its "duty."

Invitations were extended by Great Britain and France on Sept. 6 to 10 other governments to meet at Nyon, on Sept. 10, "to end the present state of insecurity in the Mediterranean and insure that the rules of international law regarding shipping at sea shall be strictly enforced." On Sept. 7 it was stated that acceptances to the meeting were received from Russia, Greece, Egypt, Rumania, Bulgaria and Turkey, Yugoslavia and Albania were also among the governments invited.
Both Italy and Germany in reply to the Anglo-French invitation declined to participate in the conference; Italy suggested that the issue be referred to the European nonintervention committee; the Associated Press accounts from Rome Sept. 9 summarized as follows Italy's reply:

1. The Fascist Government at first was inclined to accept the invitation to the conference, which is designed to find a way to stop "pirate" attacks on the ships of many nations in the Mediterranean.
2. But Soviet accusations that Italian submarines had torpedoed and sunk two Soviet ships "introduced at the last moment a new and grave element into the situation.
3. "The Fascist Government hence has come to the conclusion that the arguments to be considered can be examined adequately by the NonIntervention Committee in London." This 27 -Power Committee, set up months ago in an attempt to keep foreign men and arms out of spain, "has fectly adapted to facing the problem indicated."
Germany in its note declining to join the conference said: The Reich Government agrees with the Italian Government that the latter cannot be expected to participate in a conference of the proposed nature so long as the incident created by the Soviet Government note has not found a satisfactory solution.
Therefore, in agreement with the Italian Government, it proposed, instead of calling a special conference, that the London Non-Intervention Committee concern itself with the situation.

As to allegations by Russia, we quote the following from Moscow (Associated Press) Sept. 7:
Attacks on merchant shipping, growing from the Spanish civil war, and "particularly by Italian warships," said a note sent by the Soviet Governlerable."
The note, to British and French Embassies in Moscow, announced the Soviet Repubilic's intention to attend the Mediterranean conference but added disapproval of attendance by Germany. Germany, the Russian the Mediterranean basin.
Making clear that Russia will seek to lay to Italy the blame for attacks on shipping; the note declared that Russia "maintains the accusations" that Italy is responsible for the loss of two Soviet ships "in their entirety."

The invitations of the British and French Governments were given as follows in London advices Sept. 6 to the New York "Times":

The invitations were identical and were in the following terms:
"The French and British Governments are of the opinion that immediate consultation and action by Mediterranean and certain other interested powers has now become necessary in order to deal with the intolerable situation created by attacks recently illegally carried out against shipping in the Mediterranean by submarines and airplanes without disclosure of their identity.
"The two Governments accordingly propose that a meeting be convened on Sept. 10 to end the present state of insecurity in the Mediterranean and insure that the rul
strictly enforced.
"They suggest that Nyon would be a suitable place for the meeting since representatives of many of the Governments concerned will soon be at Geneva in the normal course of events.
"While this invitation is being addressed to 10 Governments so that those to be represented from the beginning will number 12 in all it will be open to any of them to propose the inclusion of other powers.
This leaves the door open to Norway. The Netherlands or any other nation whose ships have been endangered by activities of unknown marauders in the Mediterranean or Black Sea.

Indicating that the conference would be held despite the refusal of Italy and Germany to join, a cablegram Sept. 8 to refusal of Italy and Germany to join, a cablegram sept. the New York "Times" from its London correspondent, the New York "Times"
Ferdinand Kuhn Jr., said:
Not only did the Cabinet give its full support today to the conference but it approved a set of "precise and practical proposals intended to make the Mediterranean safe again for peaceful shipping of all nations.
It is believed these proposals involve action by any of the cooperating navies against any raiding submarine, just as the British destroyer Havock struck back with depth bombs when she was almost torpedoed last week. As a further sign that Britain means business, the Cabinet decided to send Admiral of the Fleet in and Sir rober company Anthony Eden, inclusion of these two capable delegation than if she sent her entire Cabinet.
In a Washington account Sept. 8 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" is was reported that Secretary of State Hull was revealed to have discussed with Maritime Commission Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy on that day the dangers to American shipping involved in the mysterious submarine raids in the Mediterranean and it was rumored that in a series of conversations between the two, the sale of ships for scrapping also was taken up.
In part these advices added:
American shipping interests are expected to use discretion in the movement of vessels in "trouble infested" waters abroad, Secretary Hull today indicated in discussing the matter with newspaper correspondents. He insisted that there has been no warning broadcast 1 ships tur, but explained Mediterranean and other waters where trouble might occur, but explained
that he had talked the matter over with such persons as had exhibited an interest in it.

Warning to Shipping
A cautionary warning was today issued by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department in its regular daily memorandum to mariners distributed to all ships and seafarers.

Under the heading "Caution regarding attacks on merchant ships in Mediterranean Sea," the bulletin read:
"American ships operating in Mediterranean Sea are warned that mer-
chant vessels of various countries have recently been attacked in that sea by unidentified aircraft, surface vessels and submarines.
(A) Western Mediterrane to have occurred in the following areas: of Balearic Islands and off can-opposite east Aleria; (B) Coast of Spain in vicinity
Advices to the effect that State Department officials had indicated that this Government has not altered its refusal to recognize a blockade of Spanish seaports were contained in Associated Press advices from Washington Sept. 9 which went on to say:
Officials said they had reason to believe that American ships carrying non-contraband cargoes had called at these ports, and would continue to ply Spanish waters.
There should be no interpretation of a change in policy, they said, from the Navy's warning to American mariners of pirate craft in the Mediternean Sea
The intention of Great Britain to reinforce its fleet in the Mediterranean was noted in our Sept. 4 issue, page 1503.

Spanish Insurgents Reported Surrounding GijonDiverse Reports Regarding Situation at BelchiteGen. Franco Asked to Spare Lives of Civilians Captured at Santander
Late advices (Sept. 9) from Hendaye, France (at the Spanish border) regarding the situation in the Spanish conflict stated that the guns of the Insurgents were leveled against the fortifications of Gijon-the Government's last sea foothold on the North Western ledge of Spain. The advices (Associated Préss) added:
Insurgent field pieces pounded the "Covadonga Line," a new network of fortifications thrown up on mountains bordering the coast, after retreating Government forces had made a sudden stand and killed more than 1,000 Insurgent troops. A Valencia communique admitted the Insurgents had not been halted. Aerial attacks on Gijon, about 30 miles west of the vanguard of General Francisco Franco's main forces, also caused heavy damage.
The Insurgents' coastal column passed Cape Prieto, ten miles east of Ribadesella, where a Government fortified line stands between it and the east bank of the Sella River.
A central Insurgent column was said to have "mopped up" scattered forces of Government troops in the rugged mountains inland from the coast and to have massed its strength for a concerted attack with the
Two other columns, one strivi
Two other columns, one striking north from Oviedo and the other pressing eastward from Pravia, established a junction. The operation completed the rapidly narrowing Insurgent land ring, leaving Gijon's defenders en ircled except for the sea at their backs.
Dispatches from Madrid told how its defenders had stabbed into Insurgent siege lines to the west, bolstering their hold on territory recaptured in the recent Brunete campaign.
A decree signed by the Finance Ministry at the Government's temporary capital, Valencia, set aside $4,000,000$ pesetas for fortifications and i-aircraft defenses on the eastern coast at Valencia and Cartagena.
The Associated Press reporting from Hendaye, said later (Sept. 10):
The Spanish Insurgents reported today that they had smashed Loyalist resistance in the high Europa Mountain section, bulwark of the Gijon defenses, after a fifteen-hour battle.
The defense line broke and the Loyalists fled in furious hand-to-hand fighting along mountain trails more than 1,000 feet above the sea.

A reference to the Spanish situation appeared in these columns last week, page 1503. From its correspondent at Llanes, France on Sept. 8 (William P. Carney) the New York "Times" reported the following:
Twenty battalions of Government militia fleeing along the Bay of Biscay coast today made a stand about 12 miles west of this small Asturian port which is 50 miles west of Santander and half-way between that city and Gijon.
Colonel Tella, commanding the Nationalist Insurgent forces in the pursuit, said, however, at his headquarters here that the Loyalists had all of their 10,000 men might have because they were pressed so closely all of their 10,00 Gijon.

The Asturians made a determined stand at the Sella River, 30 miles east of Gijon, as long as their ammunition lasted, according to a dispatch to The Associated Press from Hendaye, France.
Most of the Loyalists are said to have been Asturians, with a small force of Santander militia and perhaps a few survivors of the Basque army. They abandoned the coastal road last night, it is stated, and took refuge in the low mountains lining the shore and extending a short distance inland. They apparently have no aviation or artillery that can cover their retreat.

According to a wireless message to the same paper from Saragossa (Spain) on Sept. 7, the tensest fighting of Spain's Civil War was reported taking place at that time on the North Eastern Aragon front; in part we also quote from the message:
Nationalist Insurgent artillery in the last 48 hours has hurled thousands of shells into the Government lines and ninety bombers in relay flights have ceaselessly pounded the Loyalists' rear and bombed their commu-

## nications.

The Loyalists are said to have suffered their heaviest defeat at Belchite, about 20 miles southeast of Saragossa. There, it is stated, they flung their best units against the Insurgent defenses, but were unable to break through. Associated Press dispatches from Hendaye, France, Monday Sept. 6 in Belchite, barricaded in the cathedral, had surrend red and thoops bodies of 1,700 of their comrades had been picked up around the that the Yesterday's Associated Press dispatches from Hendaye stated thit General Franco had launched a new attack to recapture Belchite, whose loss was confirmed.

Insurgent officers here believe the outcome of the present battle on the Aragon front will probably be the biggest deciding factor in the civil ar. It is freely stated here that the Catalans desire to break away from with General Franco.
Advices to the effect that foreign intervention in the Spanish Civil War was criticized in resolutions adopted at the British Trades Union Congress at Norwich (Eng.) on Sept. 7, was indicated in Associated Press accounts from that city which in part also said:
Declaring that the Italians were aiding General Francisco Franco's Insurgents, the Congress resolved to support the Spanish Government's appeal to the League of Nations against alleged Italian intervention.
"It should be obvious that armed foreign intervention in Spain, which now endangers the freedom of shipping in the Mediterranean, threatens to disturb international peace," the resolution said.
"It is therefore the duty of the Council of the League of Nations to examine this problem in all its aspects and propose measures, including withdrawal of foreign troops from Spain, which will effectively safeguard the peace of nations and enable the Spanish people to recover their political nd territorial independence."
The Congress was described as representing more than 4;000,000 British orking men.
A cablegram addressed to Gen. Franco and the military government of Santander urging that they spare the lives of 2,000 civilians captured at the fall of that city, was made public on Sept. 8 by Dr. Franz Boas, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at Columbia University.

The New York "Sun" of Sept. 9 in noting this said:
The appeal was signed by 26 American and Canadian university and college presidents, professors, religious leaders and members of Congress. Dr. Boas also announced that ten of the signers had telegraphed to President Roosevelt, urging the United States Government to "use every means consistent with American policy to intercede on behalf of these civilians.

The appeal to General Franco was contained in the following cable "In the
In the name of humanity and civilized justice, and representing the public opinion of large parts of the American people regardless of party, we entreat you to spare the lives of the many civilians in Santander, includy fault has bment officials, professors, students and workers, whose

Secretary Hull has also been appealed to to use his efforts to prevent the execution of Harold E. Dahl, an American aviator, captured by the Insurgents, it is said, while flying for the Loyalists. An appeal also made to Gen. Franco by Mr. Dahl's wife is said to have brought a reply from Gen. Franco, as to which we quote the following from Associated Press accounts from Burgos, Spain, Sept. 9:

General Franco wrote Mrs. Dahl that he had neither need nor desire for the life of the young aviator, who, he said, was in excellent health.
He told Mrs. Dahl to ask the Valencia Government He told Mrs. Dahl to ask the Valencia Government to arrange for the was granted he would send Dahl to France immediately.

China to Appeal to League of Nations Against Japanese Aggression-Japan Reported Blockading Chinese Shipping on Entire Coast-Use of Sanctions by United States and Other Powers Urged by Governor Soong of Bank of China-Chinese Armies Reported Wresting Japanese Offensive on Shanghai Fronts From Geneva on Sept. 7 it was reported in Associated Press advices that the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations indicated that instructions had been received from Nanking to make a definite appeal to the League against Japanese aggression. It was added that members of the delegation said they had not decided when the appeal would be presented or what article of the covenant would be invoked. United Press accounts from Shanghai reported that T. V. Soong, Governor of the Bank of China, on that day, in an exclusive United Press interview, called on the United States and other democratic powers to apply economic sanctions to Japan to halt her invasion of China, which, he said, is a prelude to a new world war. He was quoted therein as saying:

The one measure that will stop Japanese militarism dead in its tracks and avert a world war is the application of economic sanctions by democratic powers everywhere.
The Japanese offensive throughout the Shanghai battle area was launched on Sept. 6, the full strength of their air, land and naval forces being leveled against the Chinese, said Associated Press advices from Shanghai on that date which in part also said:
The well-entrenched Chinese appeared to be holding their own after seven hours of battle.
The combined attack began about Woosung, ten miles down the Whangpoo River at its juncture with the Yangtze River.
The Japanese flagship, the cruiser Izumo, joined in the attack, hastily pulling from her anchorage near the American cruiser Augusta of the International Settlement and heading downstream under forced draft. The Izumo took up her new position at Jukong Wharf, midway between Woosung and Shanghai, to lead the naval attack while a score of Japanese planes swept over Chinese positions inland to drop their bombs. Simultaneously, a terrific artillery battle began between Chinese guns
in Kiangwan and Japanese batteries in Yangtze in Kiangwan and Japanese batteries in Yangtzepoo.

From its correspondent at Shanghai (Hallett Abend) the New York "Times" Sept. 8 reported in part:
The Chinese armies all yesterday and last night until dawn today wrested the offensive from the Japanese on all Shanghai fronts and attacked gallantly hour after hour.
A Chinese version of the results is unobtainable but the Japanese contend this morning resumed the offensive on the Eastern

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Earlier the Chinese had announced that they had pushed back the Japanese slightly, making almost impossible the further landing of reinforcements from Japan.
All night Chinese artillery and machine guns in the Chapei and Kiagwan districts hammered away against the Japanese on the Hongkew and Western Yangtzepoo fronts.

Little sleep was possible in Shanghai and many new fires were started, but a lull came with daylight.

## Civilians Ordered to Leave

With the Chinese commanders believing that a well-planned Japanese assault was imminent, all Chinese civilians in the heavily populated native quarters of Shanghai were ordered to evacuate.
The recapture of the walled city of Paoshan, north of Shanghai proper, was claimed by the Chinese, but the Japanese disputed this.
Advices as to a blockade by Japan's navy against Chinese shipping on the whole length of China's 2,150 mile coastline were contained in Associated Press accounts from Shanghai on Sept. 5, which also had the following to say: This extension of the blockade, already in force from Shanghai southward to Swatow, went into effect at noon.
Tsingtao, principal port of Shantung Province, and the territories of neutral powers were exempted. Thus it will not be enforced with respect to British Hong Kong, Portuguese Macao or, the French leasehold of Kwangchowwan, below Hong Kong.

Japanese naval leaders here and in Tokyo announced that the peaceful commerce of other powers will be treated "with due respect."

Although the previous blockade was ostensibly against only Chinese Government and private shipping, Japanese naval officers have said they might exercise the right to stop neutral vessels and "pre-empt" cargoes of war supplies intended for China.
Enforcement of the blockade is divided between the imperial Japanese sécond fleet under Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida, operating north of Lat. 34,30 degrees N., and the third fleet under Vice Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, commanding the naval forces at Shanghai, responsible for the coast to the south of that latitude. The port of Haichow, north of Shanghai, is nearly on the line.
The intention of the Japanese to wage war in South China mainly with naval and air forces was reported in the events of. Sept. 6, as to which a wireless message from Hong Kong on that date stated:
Over the week-end radio communication with the Pratas Island meteorological station broke down and it was learned officially the Japanese Navy had seized Pratas and was using it as a base of operation against South China.
[The Pratas Islands are a group of small bodies of land, rocks and reefs in the China Sea, lying at 20.50 North latitude, beyond the easterly opening of the Bashee Channel. They are about 500 miles from Manila, tip of Formosa. They are the base of the Chinese customs service.]

## Several Ports Shelled

The shelling of Chekwan this morning was connected with a bigger oper The she the mouth of Pearl River, where three cruisers and one de atroyer shelled small Chinese forts nearer the sea than the Boccatigris fortifications in an apparent attempt to blockade the river. The Chinese claim more than seventy shells were fired, but there was not much damage. Three Japanese airplanes scouting for the warships are said to have been at Japanese airplanes scouting for five Chinese airplanes and driven away before dropping their bombs.

From Peiping, Sept. 7, Associated Press accounts said: Japanese dispatches from the conquered city of Kalgan, capital of Chahar Province, 100 miles north of here, reported today that the Japanese oi Tienchenhsien.
The dispatches said that the city, first station in Shensi Province on the through railroad from Peiping to Suiyuan Province, was invested after an attack from the air. No other details were given.
If the reports were correct, Japan had carried her undeclared war to a third North China province, after completing occupation of portions of Hopeh and Chahar, east of Shensi. Shensi has long been the virtually private demain of the aged and highly individualistic war lord, Gen. Yen Hrivi-Shan.

The halting of the Japanese invasion west of Peiping by intense Chinese machine gun fire, was noted by the Associated Press in its advices from Peiping on Sept. 8; which in part added:
The resistance of a Chinese division holding the heights 35 miles west of Peiping aggravated the situation of Japanese troops, whose advance elsewhere in this region was halted by rain and mud.
Mechanized Japanese units were bogged down and it was necessary to resort to horses for transport work, the wet weather particularly handicapping on the Peiping-Hankow Railway front, where the Japanese had expected to knife through Chinese lines with their mechanized equipment. In an attempt to smash Chinese resistance west of Peiping, the Japanese resumed air bombardments. They were trying to put out of action Chinese guns and trench mortars as well as machine guns.
More than 1,000 wounded Japanese soldiers have been brought by train to Peiping hospitals.
United Press accounts from Peiping yesterday (Sept. 10) said:
Thousands of Japanese troops marched through the streets of Peiping today for a long-delayed offensive against the Chinese in North China.
It was believed that the unusual activity of the Japanese presaged a major push to the south along the Peiping-Hankow Railroad.

A week ago, Sept. 11, it was stated by the Shanghai correspondent of the New York "Times" that while the heavy shelling was going on in Shanghai the previous day the Chinese said they had driven Japanese forces out of twothirds of the area of Lotien, about 17 miles northwest of Shanghai, and that Japanese troops that had remained in the area were wiped out. The same account said that the Japanese asserted there had been no change in the positions of the opposing forces in the outlying battle areas.
A reference to the Sino-Japanese hostilities appeared in our Sept. 4 issue, page 1504.

Japanese Parliament Approves Emergency War Budget The Japanese Government's emergency war budget totaling more than $\$ 580,000,000$ was unanimously approved by the extraordinary session of Parliament on Sept. 8 , according to Associated Press advices from Tokio, which added that the House of Peers approved the budget only a day after it had been voted overwhelmingly in the lower house of Parliament.
In a statement of policy at the special session of Parliament on Sept. 5, Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, as to which the Associated Press stated:
He said that Japan must make impossible "recurrence of such calamitous hostilities as at present" and must readjust relations with China so that Japan could put into effect her policy of "co-operation" among Japan, her protectorate, Manchukuo, and China.

Japan must take a resolute attitude and compel China to "mend her "ays, he continued, connluding with a call to the statesmen of China to

## Market Value of Bonds Listed on New <br> York Stock

 Exchange Sept. 1 Below Aug. 1The following announcement showing the total market value of listed bonds on the New York Stock Exchange was issued by the Exchange on Sept. 7:
As of Sept. 1, 1937, there were 1,386 bond issues aggregating \$47,227,272, 516 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $\$ 43,808,755,638$.
On Aug. 1 there were 1,381 bond issues aggregating $\$ 47$, 158,995,201 par value listed on the Exchange, with a total value of $\$ 44,296,135,580$. In the following table, listed bonds are classified by governmental and industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each:

|  | July 1, 1937 |  | Aug. 1, 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Market } \\ \text { Value } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Aver. } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Market Value | Arer. <br> PTice |
|  | $\|25,496,224,533\|$ | $103.33$ | $8,808$ |  |
| S. | 2,271,334,648 | 67.85 | $2,350,284,894$ | 69.34 |
| Autos and acce | 19,451,194 | 98.80 | 20,341,382 | 103.32 |
| Financial | 211,429,086 | 101.66 | 210,791,248 | 101.57 |
|  | 97,992,792 | 100.14 | 100,061,797 | 101.59 |
| Building | 25,869,769 | 84.01 | 31,928,245 | 88.66 |
| Electrical equipment manufacturing-- | 12,238,470 | 105.25 | 12,340,215 | 106.13 |
| Food. | $242,307,047$ $157,383,291$ | 104.09 | 236,465,164 $157,908,975$ | 104.44 |
| Amusemen | 86,742,131 | 96.73 | 86,536,590 | 96.51 |
| Land and realt | 12,661,223 | 58.07 | 12,477,239 | 56.74 |
| Machinery and metal | 57,564,252 | 98.88 | 47,771,202 |  |
| Mining (excluding iron | 158,728,964 |  | 161,303,406 | 70.98 |
| Petroleum | 420,112,043 | 100.18 | 423,954,484 | 97.61 |
| Paper and publishing | 79,013,656 | ${ }^{100.41}$ | 65,832,753 | 101.05 |
| Retall merchandising | 8, 37,378,234 | ${ }_{78}^{99.66}$ | 8, 21,656,593 |  |
| Rallway and equipmen | 8,424,446,516 | 101.08 | 8,563,627,694 <br> 541,805,971 |  |
| Steel, iron | 531,4435,192 | 101.8 <br> 37.78 | 541,671,095 | 40.37 |
| Gas and electric (operatin | 2,500,715,040 | 102.81 | 2,466,981,645 | 103.27 |
| Gas and electric (holding) | 170,294,763 | 86.80 | 173,873,934 | 88.62 |
| Communication (cable, tel. \& radio).- | 1,021,015,170 | 100.86 | 1,003,228,166 | 101.61 |
| Miscellaneous utilities | 287,554,544 |  | 302,229,140 | 60.61 |
| Business and office equip | $21,450,000$ $18,346,370$ |  | 21,475,000 | 107.38 |
| Shipping services- | 16,535,220 | 72.00 | $18,447,188$ <br> 1850 | 60.02 73.88 |
| Shipbuilding and | 16,590,118 | 105.94 | 4,553,118 | 105.09 |
| Tobacco | 42,927,803 | 124.50 | 43,386,403 | 125.83 |
| U. S. companles operating abr | 191,971,186 | 63.22 | 202,276,484 | ${ }^{66} .60$ |
| Foreign cos. (incl. Cuba \& Canada) -- | 1,151,454,036 | 69.64 | 1,170,132,577 | 70.76 |
| Miscellaneous business | 36,144,375 | 10 | 10,238,750 | 102 |
| All listed bonds. | 43,808,755,638 | 92.76 | 44,296,135,580 | 93. |

The following table, compiled by us, gives a two-year comparison of the total market value and the total average price of bonds listed on the Exchange:

|  | Market Value | $\begin{gathered} \text { Averaje } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ |  | Market Value | Average Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935 |  | \$ 5 | 1936- |  |  |
| Sept. 1 | 39,061,593,570 | ${ }^{90.54}$ | Oct. 1. | 43,305,464,747 | 95.79 |
| Oct. 1. | 38,374,693,665 | 89.93 | Nov. 1. | 43,179,898,054 | ${ }_{97}^{95.92}$ |
| Nov. 1 | 38,170,537,291 | 90.24 | Dec. 1937 | 43,679,640,206 | 97.01 |
| Dec. 1936 | 38,464,704,863 | 91.08 | Jan. 1 | 45,053,593,776 | 5 |
| Jan. 1 | -39,398,759,628 | 91.85 | Feb. 1 | 45,113,047,758 | 96.83 |
| Feb. 1 | 40,347,862,478 | 93.59 | Mar. 1... | 45,007,329,915 | 9664 |
| Mar. | 40,624,571.422 | 94.44 | Apr. 1 | 44,115.628,647 | 93.88 |
| Apr. 1 | 41,807,142,328 | 94.47 | May 1. | 43,920,389.575 | ${ }^{93.33}$ |
| May 1 | 41,524,856,027 | 93.90 | June 1 | 44,170, 837,675 | 93.89 |
| June 1 | 39,648,252.468 | 93.83 | July 1 | 44,001,162,031 | ${ }_{93}^{92.98}$ |
| Juty 1 | ${ }_{4}^{41,618,750,056}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Aug. }} 1$ |  | ${ }_{92.76}^{93.93}$ |
| Aug. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | $41,685,172,818$ $42,235,760,556$ | 94.78 95.39 |  | 43,808,755,638 | 92.76 |

## Optional Exchange Offer Made to Holders of Three

 German Bond Issues-Affects Matured Obligations of State ofThe Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts announced Sept. 7 an optional offer of exchange to holders of matured bonds of the following issues and serial maturities: Free State of Bavaria, $61 / 2 \%$ serial gold bonds, external loan of 1925, matured Aug. 1, 1937; City of Munich, $7 \%$ serial gold bonds, external loan of 1925, matured Aug. 1, 1937, and City of Dusseldorf, $7 \%$ serial bonds, matured Sept. 1, 1937. An announcement bearing on the offer said:

Holders may exchange their matured bonds for a like principal amount of bonds of an unmatured series of the above issues, such series to be selected by the Conversion Office, with interest coupons maturing on and after payment will be made, against surrender of such matured bonds, of the Reichsmark equivalent of the principal thereof deposited by the debtor with the Conversion Office, into an "Amortization Blocked Reichsmark Account" in the name of the holder with a German bank authorized to transact foreign exchange operations. The use and disposal of amounts deposited in such an account are subject to German governmental regulation.
$r$ The Chase National Bank of the City of New York is agent for the Bavaria and Munich issues, and the National City Bank of New York is agent for the Dusseldorf issue. Bond holders desiring to accept the offer
are requested to deliver their bonds to the appropriate agent. No interest accruing after their respective maturity dates will be paid upon bonds not surrendered under this offer.

## Chairman Landis of SEC Looks for Acceptable Program for Segregation of Brokers and Dealers on Stock

 Ex=AengesIn an int rview at Washington on Sept. 9, James L. Landis, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, dis cussed the Commission's program, as recommended to Congress, dealing with the desirability and feasibility of the functional segregation of brokers and dealers on the exchanges, according to a dispatch from Washington to the New York "Times", which went on to say:
This, he emphasized, had not been sidetracked, as conversations had been going on in the Summer with representatives of the Exchanges and consideration given to steps that might be desirable. He was satisfied, he said, that a definite and generally acceptable program, including steps additional to those already taken, would be realized.
"Our concern over speculation," Mr. Landis said, "is to subordinate it rather than have it become the price determinant. That is the philosophy of the Socurities Exchange Act, and everything will be done in that direction. We are working along trying to reach the general objectives set forth in the segregation report

## Speculative Trading

Mr . Landis described these objectives as elimination of the type of speculative trading which accentuated price trends, incited trading by the public and served to create a disorderly market.
Whether this could be accomplished without the actual and complete functional segregation of the broker-dealer function, Mr. Landis felt was yet to be determined. He would not discuss the latest proposals being considered or other

$$
\$ \text { Maintenance of Standards }
$$

Mr. Landis felt that one of the most important accomplishments of the Commission under the two securities acts was an impression upon the inancial world of the importance of the maintenance of certain standards. Among these he mentioned standards of corporate accounting, attributes a ecurity should possess, standards with reference to trading and standards He also emphasized the mmissir 's or securities and corporate affairs. "also emphasized the c mmissior's war on manipulation of securities. concept of the fiduciary obligation held by, we have revitalized the soncept of the and held by oblergation held by corporation officials to their He added that "we have a long way to the buyers of securities.
He added that "we have a long way to go" in the administration of the
Mr . Landis, whose resignation from the Comme
Mr. Landis, whose resignation from the Commission had heretofore been noted (June 5, page 3772), had expected to take up his new post as Dean of the Harvard Law School this week, but plans to take up his new duties later in the month.

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York
Curb Exchanges During Week Ended Aug. 14 Reported by SEC
During the week ended Aug. 14 the percentage of trading for the account of all members of the New York Stock Exchange (except odd-lot dealers) and of the New York Curb Exchange to total transactions in each instance was below the preceding week ended Aug. 7, it was made known by the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday (Sept. 10).
Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of all members during the week ended Aug. 14 (in round-lot transactions) totaled $1,762,480$ shares, which amount was $18.99 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of $4,641,450$ shares. This compares with member trading during the previous week ended Aug. 7 of $1,845,203$ shares, or $19.60 \%$ of total trading of $4,706,090$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange member trading during the week ended Aug. 14 amounted to 381,195 shares, or $17.58 \%$ of the total volume on that Exchange of $1,084,045$ shares; during the preceding week trading for the account of Curb members of 388,455 shares was $17.93 \%$ of total trading of $1,082,810$ shares.

The data issued by the SEC are in the series of current figures being published weekly in accordance with its program embodied in its report to Congress in June, 1936, on the "Feasibility and Advisability of the Complete Segregation of the Functions of Broker and Dealer." The figures for, the week ended Aug. 7 were given in these columns of sept. 4, page 1507. In making available the data for the week ended Aug. 14, the Commission said:
The figures given for total round-lot volume for the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange represent the volume of all round lot sales of stock effected on those exchanges as distinguished from the volume reported by the ticker. The total round-lot volume for the week ended Aug. 14 on the New York Stock Exchange, $4: 641,450$ shares, was $7.7 \%$ larger than the volume reported on the ticker. On the New York exceeded by $5.8 \%$ the ticker volume (exclusive of rights and warrants.
The data published today are based upon reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:

nated for the New York Stock Exchange, since specialists on the New York Curb Exchange perform the function
well as those of the specialist.

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.
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE-TRANSACTIONS IN ALL STOCKS
Week Ended Aug. 14, 1937



Total. 403,100
404,230 807,330
Total round-lot transactions of members, except transactions of ood-lot dealers in stocks in which registered-Bought.-

863,290
899,190
Total_............................................- $1,762,480$
Transactions for account of odd-lot dealers in stocks in which

1. Ingistered: In round lots-Bought

209,650
131,620

## Total.

 341,2702. In odd lots (including odd-lot transactions of specialists): Boaght
Sold702,462
762,692
Total.................................................... $1,465,154$
NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE-TRANSACTIONS IN ALL STOCKS Week Ended Aug. 14, 1937
Total volume of round-lot sales effected on the Exchange.... $\begin{gathered}\text { Total for } \\ \text { Week } \\ 1,084,045\end{gathered}$
 Round-lot transactions of members, except transactions of
spectalists in stocks in which registered: 1. Initiated on the floor-Bought -



Round-lot transactions of spectalists in stocks in which
registered-Bough


Total round-lot transactions for accounts of all members:


Total. 191,470
189,725
381,195
Odd-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which registered
Bought Bought.
$99,2 \mathrm{~L} 0$
67,606
Total.
166,856

* The term "members" includes all Exchange members, their firms and thet a Percentage of members' transactions to total Exchange transactions calculating these percentages the total of members' transactions is compared. Wlth twice the total Exchange volume for the reason that the total of members' trans-
actions inctudes both purchases and sales, while the total Exchange volume
ncludes only sales.

New SEC Over-the-Counter Rules Held Fair and Workable by W. H. Fulton in Addressing National Security Traders Convention-G. C. Cummin Attacks Credit Ratings on Municipal BondsOther Speakers
The fourth annual convention of the National Security Traders Association, which coñvened in Atlantic City, N. J. on Sept. 8, will close its sessions today (Sept. 11) after officers for the coming year have been elected. More than 1,000 delegates to the convention went to Philadelphia on Sept. 9 for "Philadelphia Day," where proceedings were held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, and returned to Atlantic City yesterday (Sept. 10). Mayor S. Davis Wilson welcomed the delegates to Philadelphia and invited them to hold their 1938 convention there. Mr. Wilson, who was the principal speaker at a luncheon held at the Bellevue-Stratford, presided over by Dr. Luther A. Harr, Secretary of Banking of Pennsylvania, also took occasion to cite the financial position of Philadelphia.
Gaylord C. Cummin, of Reynolds \& Co., New York, also addressed the delegates on Sept. 9, and said that existing credit ratings on municipal bonds are such as to make difficult accurate appraisals. The "Philadelphia Day" session of the convention was summarized as follows in Philadelphia advices of Sept. 9, to the New York "Journal Philadelphia advices of Sep
of Commerce" of Sept. 10:
They (the delegates) heard Frederic Snyder, world traveler and journalist, speaking at a luncheon within 48 hours of his arrival from the Orient, declare that foreign nations "have lost their self-control and within the next three weeks and during the next four or five months we must be ready for any kind of a war scare from foreign headlines.
His address was preceded by an assertion
Secretary of Banking, who presided, that "it behooves us all to study
international problems if we are to gauge our business and the effects of "I think you will agree with me that there is a prime necessity for those who are in so sensitive a business as securities to recognize that we are dependent upon actions of men in Berlin, Tokio, London and other centers for the course which our activities must take," Mr. Harr said.
Mr. Cummin attacked cities for "adjusting" their books so that they appear in much better financial condition than they actually are, and said that any plan of credit rating must produce a formula "which can be applied by ordinary computers and the final results perhaps glanced over by the
highly skilled personnel." highly skilled personnel.,
He called for accurate figures and more of them in credit rating processes, but admitted that so far as he knew the rating prob
satisfactorily solved" even where data are available.
Inaccurate ratings, he said, "give the ordinary investor a false sense of
security, they lead in some cases to unduly high prices for inferior bonds and they prevent the uninformed investor from purchasing bonds that are considerably sounder than many that have higher though inaccurate ratings."

The convention, which is in session at the Traymore Hotel in Atlantic City, was told at the opening session on Sept. 8 by Wallace H. Fulton, Directors of the Investment Bankers Conference, Inc., that Federal and State regulation of the investment banking and security business is here to stay. The over-the-counter rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission which become effective Oct. 1, he said, are fair, workable, and impose no undue burdens on those engaged in the securities business. Mr. Fulton traced the history of self-regulation among the over-the-counter dealers, touching upon the unwritten code of ethics which dealers, touching upon the unwritten code of ethics which existed prior to 1934 and citing the adoption of the invest-
ment bankers code in that year and its subsequent abandonment due to the Supreme Court NRA decision. He pointed out that at that time the SEC requested the Code Committee to convass the possibilities of carrying on voluntarily and praised the overwhelmingly favorable response received from over-the-counter dealers.
Mr. Fulton said that the enforcement of this voluntary code was in the hands of the 1700 members of the Investment Bankers Conference, Inc., organized solely for that purpose. Dealers were reminded of the advantages of the arbitral machinery which the Conference has set up in the several districts for the unpublicized hearing and settlement of disputes between members and between the public and members.
Also addressing the convention on Sept. 8 was Frank Weeden, of Weeden \& Co., San Francisco. The following regarding his remarks is from Atlantic City advices, Sept. 8, to the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Sept. 9:
Frank Weeden of San Francisco, active in the Investment Bankers Conference, Inc., another speaker, declared that one of the most important a better understanding of the SEC's problems.
"For nearly two years," he said, "we have had before us the matter of segregation of brokers and dealers. We have been concerned with the question of unlisted trading on national securities exchanges. We also have had many discussions regarding a practical method of publicizing quotations on securities traded in the over-the-counter market. More recently we have been working with the SEC on their definitions of what constituted manipulative, fraudulent or otherwise deceptive practices.
Mr. Weeden refused to express an opinion on whether the SEC will insist on segregation of broker and dealer functions.
"My own feeling," he said, "is that in the last analysis we are going to be judged and regulated according to whether we serve a proper function."

National City Bank of New York Finds Volume of Production at Relatively High Level in AugustWith Adjournment of Congress and Respite from Legislative Uncertainties Views Business Men as Able to Proceed with Less Fear of RestrictionsAgricultural Outlook
The maintenance of the general volume of production and trade at a relatively high level during August is noted by the National City Bank of New York in its September "Monthly, Letter," issued Sept. 2. "Judging by preliminary figures," says the bank, "the regularly accepted indices of industrial activity will show a fair margin of gain over a year ago, notwithstanding a moderate decline from the high levels of the spring." The bank adds:
Business men look forward to a good volume of trade activity in the
Fall, but are conducting their affairs conservatively and there is Fall, but are conducting their affairs conservatively and there
e ridence of the boom psychology prevalent at this time a year ago.

The bank observes that the adjournment of Congress affords a welcome respite from legislative uncertainties, and for a few months at least business men will be able to go for a few months at least business men will be able to go
ahead with their plans with less fear of new forms of regulation and restriction from Washington. It goes on to say:
The failure of the bill to regulate wages and hours throughout industry to pass the last session has brought a feeling of relief to industry everywhere.
American business men, with few exceptions, ard heartily in sympathy with good wages and fair working conditions for labor, as the record of industrial development in this country so strikingly shows, but they have little faith in the widsom of governmental boards in such matters, and see in proposals of this kind only new sources of confusion and frustration. The more conservative temper displayed by the last Congress, and the improvement achieved in employer-labor relationship during the summer, have been distincty heang deviopents. And give courage to business men to broaten and the further ments elsewh

The bank regards the situation in agriculture as "the most favorable factor in the business outlook." In part it continues: Nature has yielded bountiful crops, and notwithstanding the adjustment of prices to larger production, financial returns to the farm population
of Agricul e excellent. According to figures published by the Department Govgriculture on Aug. 22, total receipts to farmers from marketings and $\$ 9,000,000$ payments during the calendar year 1937 are expected to reach billion 00,000 , the highest since 1929 and an increase of more than a allowance has over receipts in 1936. In making these calculations, no cotton producers equal to the difference a fall in cotton prices to the extent of a boung, payments of which would be made next year. Whatever the ultimate consequences of such subsidies may be, the immediate implications are bullish on the agricultural situation generally, as evidently the farmers are going to be taken care of as long as there is money in the Federal Treasury
to do it to do it.

## Offering of $\$ 20,000,000$ of $11 / 2 \%$ Debentures of Federal Intermediate Credit Banks-Issue Over-subscribed

 Approximately $\$ 20,000,000$ of $11 / 2 \%$ debentures were offered yesterday (Sept. 10) by the Federal Intermediate Credit banks, and the subscription books were closed in about an hour, the offering having been over-subscribed. The debentures were priced at a premium over par value. They are dated Sept. 15, 1937, and will mature in five and nine months.The debentures sold are the joint and several obligations of the 12 Intermediate Credit banks. There is maturing on Sept. 15 about $\$ 26,000,000$ of the securities. After Sept. 15 there will be outstanding $\$ 183,845,000$ of the debentures.

## Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank Lowers Discount Rate from $2 \%$ to $11 / 2 \%$-Low Rate Now in Effect at all Institutions

A $11 / 2 \%$ discount rate was in effect this week at all the Federal Reserve banks, with the exception of New York when the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, on Sept. 3, reduced its rate from $2 \%$ to the $11 / 2 \%$ level, effective Sept. 4. The rate of the New York Reserve Bank is fixed at $1 \%$ Since the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced several weeks ago that rate reductions at this time would aid it in carrying out its "easy" money policy, all of the Reserve banks, except Cleveland, have lowered their rates by $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$; the Cleveland Bank is already on the $11 / 2 \%$ basis, that rate having been instituted on May 11 , 1935. It is indicated that no change will be made in the rate of the Cleveland institution at this time. The reductions are designed to ease the credit situation due to the continued progress of the recovery movement and augmented by fall equirements of agriculture and business.
Reference to the reductions made recently by the Reserve banks was made in our issues of Sept. 4, page 1509, Aug. 28, page 1343, and Aug. 21, page 1186.

Report of Federal Reserve Committee on Acceptance Practice-Recommends that no Further Liberalization of Regulations of Board of Governors be Made Also that Acceptance Privilege be Not Withdrawn from Seven Important Fields
A report of the Federal Reserve Committee on Acceptance Practice made to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and to the Conference of Presidents of Federal Reserve Banks is given in summarized form in the Reserve Bulletin for September. In presenting the summary the Bulletin points out that:
In view of the experience of American banks with their acceptance credits in Germany and several other European countries, the Conference of Governors of Federal Reserve Banks, at the suggestion of the Federal Reserve Board, appointed in the spring of 1932 a committee to review American acceptance practice.
In the conclusions of the Committee it is stated that "the statistical analysis pursued by the Committee confirms the impression heretofore prevailing in most quarters that the preponderant part of the acceptance business of American banks as it has grown up under the guidance of the regulations of the Board has been satisfactory."

It is recommended among other things "that the acceptance privilege be not withdrawn from any of the seven important fields," and that further liberalization of the Goverportant fields," and that further liberalization of the Gover-
nors' regulations be not made at this time. As contained nors regulations be not made at this time. A
in the "Bulletin" the recommendations follow:

## Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the acceptance privilege be not withdrawn from any of the seven important fields.
2. It is recommended that further liberalizations in regulations of the Board of Governors be not made at this time.
3. It is recommended that a footnote be added to subparagraph (1) of
Section XI of Regulation A Section XI of Regulation A reading as follows:
While it is not a requirement of the eligibility of bills referred to in clause goods be attached to the bills at the time of acceptance, it will be presumed have obtained satisfactory evidence as to the transactions underlying
such bills. such bills.
4. It is recommended that continued emphasis be placed on the procedure of check-up through examinations. In keeping with this proposal the Reserve Board on Jan. 29, 1935, addressed letters to the Federal Reserve Agents and the Comptroller of the Currency requesting that when examinations of members of the Federal Reserve System were being made attention be paid to whether the acceptance business of the respective bank was being conducted in conformance with the law and regulations of the Board.
5. It is also recommended that the Federal Reserve banks, in addition to their usual scrunity of bills from the standpoint of eligibility and acceptability, make at frequent intervals a more extended investigation of bills the acceptances are conforming with sound acceptance practice. whether
$r$ The Chase National Bank of the City of New York is agent for the Bavaria and Munich issues, and the National City Bank of New York is agent for the Dusseldorf issue. Bond holders desiring to accept the offer are requested to deliver their bonds to the appropriate above-mentioned agent. No interest accruing after their respective maturity dates will be paid upon bonds not surrendered under this offer.

Chairman Landis of SEC Looks for Acceptable Program
for Segregation of Brokers and Dealers on Stock
for Segregation of Brokers and Dealers on Stock

## Excianges

In an int rview at Washington on Sept. 9, James L. Landis, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, discussed the Commission's program, as recommended to Congress, dealing with the desirability and feasibility of the functional segregation of brokers and dzalers on the exchanges, according to a dispatch from Washington to the New York "Times", which went on to say:
This, he emphasized, had not been sidetracked, as conversations had been going on in the Summer with representatives of the Exchanges and consideration given to steps that might be desirable. He was satisfied, he said, that a definite and generally acceptable program, including steps additional to those already taken, would be realized.
"Our concern over speculation,", Mr. Landis sald, "is to subordinate it, rather than have it become the price determinant. That is the philosophy of the securities Exchange Act, and everything will be done in that direction. We are working along trying to reach the general objectives set forth in the segregation report.'

Speculative Trading
Mr. Landis described these objectives as elimination of the type of speculative trading which accentuated price trends, incited trading by he public and served to create a disorderly market.
Whether this could be accomplished without the actual and complete functional segregation of the broker-dealer function, Mr. Landis felt was yet to be determined. He would not discuss the latest proposals being con-
sidered or other details of the Commission's plans sidered or other details of the Commission's plans

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LMaintenance of Slandards
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Mr. Landis felt that one of the most important accomplishments of the Commission under the two securities acts was an impression upon the financial world of the importance of the maintenance of certain standards. Among these he mention ed standards of corporate accounting, attributes a security should possess, standards with reference to trading and standards He also
"Even more important," Mr. Landis on manipulation of securities. concept of the fiduciary obligation held by corporation officials to the stockholders and held by underwriters to the buyers of officials to their He added that "we have a long way to go" in the administration acts, but that "very substantial progress already has taken place"

Mr Landis, whose resignation from the Commi
heretofore been noted (June 5, pare 3772), hadmission had heretofore been noted (June 5, page 3772), had expected to take up his new post as Dean of the Harvard Law School this week, but plans to take up his new duties later in the month.

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Week Ended Aug. 14 Reported by SEC
During the week ended Aug. 14 the percentage of trading for the account of all members of the New York Stock Exchange (except odd-lot dealers) and of the New York Curb Exchange to total transactions in each instance was below the preceding week ended Aug. 7, it was made known by the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday (Sept. 10).

Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of all members during the week ended Aug. 14 (in round-lot transactions) totaled $1,762,480$ shares, which amount was $18.99 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of $4,641,450$ shares. This compares with member trading during the previous week ended Aug. 7 of $1,845,203$ shares, or $19.60 \%$ of total trading of $4,706,090$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange member trading during the week ended Aug. 14 amounted to 381,195 shares, or $17.58 \%$ of the total volume on that Exchange of $1,084,045$ shares; during the preceding week trading for the account of Curb members of 388,455 shares was $17.93 \%$ of total trading of $1,082,810$ shares.

The data issued by the SEC are in the series of current figures being published weekly in accordance with its program embodied in its report to Congress in June, 1936, on the "Feasibility and Advisability of the Complete Segregation of the Functions of Broker and Dealer." The figures for, the week ended Aug. 7 were given in these columns of Sept. 4, page 1507. In making available the data for the week ended Aug. 14, the Commission said:
The figures given for total round-lot volume for the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange represent the volume of all round lot sales of stock effected on those exchanges as distinguished from the volume reported by the ticker. The total round-lot volume for the week ended Aug. 14 on the New York Stock Exchange, 4,641,450 shares, Curb Exchange, total round-lot reported on the ticker. On the New York exceeded by $5.8 \%$ the ticker volume (exclusive of rights and warrants
The data published today are based upon reports filed with the Ne York stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:

|  | Newo York <br> Stock | New <br> Excho <br> Exchange |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of reports recelved. |  |  |

nated for the New York Stock Exchange, since speciallsts on the New York Curb Exchange perform the function
well as those of the specialist.
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.
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE-TRANSACTIONS IN ALL STOCK8

Round-lot transactions of members except transactions of
specialsts and odd-lot dealers in stocks in which registered:

1. Intlated on the floor-Bought.-..........


Total.............................................- 458,730
Round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which
403,100
404,230

Total round-lot transactions of members, except transactions
8.70

Total round-lot transactions of members, except transactions
of ood-lot dealers in stocks in which registered-Bought.
863,290
899,190
Total................................................- $1,762,480$
Transactions for account of odd-lot dealers in stoeks in which Week Ended Aug. 14, 1937

Total for
Week
18.99


Week
$1,084,04$
$\underset{\text { Cent } \mathrm{a}}{\mathrm{Per}}$
Total volume of round-lot sales effected on the Exchange...
Round-lot transactions of members, except transactions of
speclallsts in stocks in which registered
Round-lot transactions of members, except
speclalists in stocks in which registered:

21,990
27,060


Round-lot transactions of speciallsts in stocks in which
 128,115
129,615

Total round-lot transactions for accounts of all members:


## Total.-

Odd-lot transactions of speclallsts in stocks in whioh registered:-
Bought
381,195
Bought.
Sold.
99,250
67,606
Total.
166,858

* The term "members" includes all Exchange members, their firms and their partners, including special partners.
a Percentage of members' transactions to total Exchange transaction alculating these percentages the total of members' transactions is compared with twice the total Exchange volume for the reason that the total of members' transactions includes both purchases and sales, while the total Exchange volume ncludes only sales.

New SEC Over-the-Counter Rules Held Fair and Workable by W. H. Fulton in Addressing National Security Traders Convention-G. C. Cummin Attacks Credit Ratings on Municipal BondsOther Speakers
The fourth annual convention of the National Security Traders Association, which convened in Atlantic City, N. J., on Sept. 8, will close its sessions today (Sept. 11) after officers for the coming year have been elected. More than 1,000 delegates to the convention went to Philadelphia on Sept. 9 for "Philadelphia Day," where proceedings were held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, and returned to Atlantic City yesterday (Sept. 10). Mayor S. Davis Wilson welcomed the delegates to Philadelphia and invited them to hold their 1938 convention there. Mr. Wilson, who was the principal speaker at a luncheon held at the Bellevue-Stratford, presided over by Dr. Luther A. Harr, Secretary of Banking of Pennsylvania, also took occasion to cite the financial position of Philadelphia.
Gaylord C. Cummin, of Reynolds \& Co., New York, also addressed the delegates on Sept. 9 , and said that existing credit ratings on municipal bonds are such as to make difficult accurate appraisals. The "Philadelphia Day" session of the convention was summarized as follows in session of the convention was summarized as follows in
Philadelphia advices of Sept. 9 , to the New York "Journal Philadelphia advices of Sep
of Commerce" of Sept. 10:
They (the delegates) heard Frederic Snyder, world traveler and journalist, speaking at a luncheon within 48 hours of his arrival from the Orient, declare that foreign nations "have lost their self-control and within the next three weeks and during the next four or five months we must be eady for any kind of a war scare from foreign headlines.
His address was preceded by an
His address was preceded by an assertion by Luther Harr, Pennsylvania
Secretary of Banking, who presided, that "it behooves us all to stydy
international problems if we are to gauge our business and the effects of world events correctly.

I think you will agree with me that there is a prime necessity for those who are in so sensitive a business as securities to recognize that we are dependent upon actions of men in Berlin, Tokio, London and other centers for the course which our activities must take," Mr. Harr said.
Mr. Cummin attacked cities for "adjusting" their books so that they appear in much better financial condition than they actually are, and said that any plan of credit rating must produce a formula "which can be applied by ordinary computers and the final results perhaps glanced over by the highly skilled personnel,'
He called for accurate figures and more of them in credit rating processes, but admitted that so far as he knew the rating problem "never has been satisfactorily solved even where data are available.
Inaccurate ratings, he said, "give the ordinary investor a false sense of security, they lead in some cases to unduly high prices for inferior bonds
and they prevent the uninformed investor from purchasing bonds that are considerably sounder than many that have higher though inaccurate are consid

The convention, which is in session at the Traymore Hotel in Atlantic City, was told at the opening session on Sept. 8 by Wallace H. Fulton, Directors of the Investment Bankers Conference, Inc., that Federal and State regulation of the investment banking and security business is here to stay. The over-the-counter rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission which become effective Oct. 1, he said, are fair, workable, and impose no undue burdens on those engaged in the securities business. Mr. Fulton traced the gaged in the securities business. Mr. Fulton traced the history of self-regulation among the over-the-counter
dealers, touching upon the unwritten code of ethics which dealers, touching upon the unwritten code of ethics which
existed prior to 1934 and citing the adoption of the investment bankers code in that year and its subsequent abandonment due to the Supreme Court NRA decision. He pointed out that at that time the SEC requested the Code Committee to convass the possibilities of carrying on voluntarily and praised the overwhelmingly favorable response received from over-the-counter dealers.

Mr. Fulton said that the enforcement of this voluntary code was in the hands of the 1700 members of the Investment Bankers Conference, Inc., organized solely for that purpose. Dealers were reminded of the advantages of the arbitral machinery which the Conference has set up in the several districts for the unpublicized hearing and settlement of disputes between members and between the public and members.

Also addressing the convention on Sept. 8 was Frank Weeden, of Weeden \& Co., San Francisco. The following regarding his remarks is from Atlantic City advices, Sept. 8 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Sept. 9:

Frank Weeden of San Francisco, active in the Investment Bankers' Conference, Inc., another speaker, declared that one of the most important accomplishments of the conference's technical
"For nearly two years," he said, "we have had before us the matter of segregation of brokers and dealers. We have been concerned with the segregation of brokers and dealers. We have been concerned with the
question of unlisted trading on national securities exchanges. We also have question of unlisted trading on national securities exchanges. We also have tions on securities traded in the over-the-counter market. More recently we have been working with the SEC on their definitions of what constituted manipulative, fraudulent or otherwise deceptive practices."
Mr. Weeden refused to express an opinion on whether the SEC will insist on segregation of broker and dealer functions.
"My own feeling," he said, "is that in the last analysis we are going to be judged and regulated according to whether we serve a proper function.'

National City Bank of New York Finds Volume of Production at Relatively High Level in AugustWith Adjournment of Congress and Respite from Legislative Uncertainties Views Business Men as Able to Proceed with Less Fear of RestrictionsAgricultural Outlook
The maintenance of the general volume of production and trade at a relatively high level during August is noted by the National City Bank of New York in its September "Monthly, Letter," issued Sept. 2. "Judging by preliminary figures," says the bank, "the regularly accepted indices of industrial activity will show a fair margin of gain over a year ago, notwithstanding a moderate decline from the high levels of the spring." The bank adds:
Business men look forward to a good volume of trade activity in the Fall, but are conducting their affairs conservatively and there

The bank observes that the adjournment of Congress affords a welcome respite from legislative uncertainties, and for a few months at least business men will be able to go ahead with their plans with less fear of new forms of regulation and restriction from Washington. It goes on to say:
The failure of the bill to regulate wages and hours throughout industry to pass the last session has brought a feeling of relief to industry everywhere. american business men, with few exceptions, ard heartily in sympathy with rood wages and fair working conditions for labor, as the record of industrial development in this country so strikingly shows, but they have little faith in the widsom of governmental boards in such matters, and see in proposals of this kind only new sources of confusion and frustration. The more conservative temper displayed by the last Congress, and the improvement achieved in employer-labor relationship during the summer, have been distinctly heartening developments. They give courage to business men to broaden and expand their activities, and unless offset by adverse develop ments elsewhere, tend to promote the further recovery of employment and production.
The bank regards the situation in agriculture as "the most avorable factor in the business outlook." In part it continues: Nature has yielded bountiful crops, and notwithstanding the adjustment of prices to larger production, financial returns to the farm population
promise to be excellent. According to figures published by the Department of Agriculture on Aug. 22, total receipts to farmers from marketings and Government payments during the calendar year 1937 are expected to reach $\$ 9,000,000,000$, the highest since 1929 and an increase of more than a billion dollars over receipts in 1936. In making these calculations, no allowance has been made for the action of Congress in voting to subsidize cotual to payments of which would the ultimate consequences of such subsidies may be, the immediate implications are bullish on the agricultural situation generally, as evidently the farmers are going to be taken care of as long as there is money in the Federal Treasury to do it.

## Offering of $\$ 20,000,000$ of $11 / 2 \%$ Debentures of Federal

Intermediate Credit Banks-Issue Over-subscribed
Approximately $\$ 20,000,000$ of $11 / 2 \%$ debentures were offered yesterday (Sept. 10) by the Federal Intermediate Credit banks, and the subscription books were closed in about an hour, the offering having been over-subscribed. The debentures were priced at a premium over par value. They are dated Sept. 15, 1937, and will mature in five and nine months.

The debentures sold are the joint and several obligations of the 12 Intermediate Credit banks. There is maturing on Sept. 15 about $\$ 26,000,000$ of the securities. After Sept. 15 there will be outstanding $\$ 183,845,000$ of the debentures.

## Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank Lowers Discount Rate from $2 \%$ to $11 / 2 \%$-Low Rate Now in Effect at all Institutions

A $11 / 2 \%$ discount rate was in effect this week at all the Federal Reserve banks, with the exception of New York, when the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, on Sept. 3 , reduced its rate from $2 \%$ to the $11 / 2 \%$ level, effective Sept. 4 , The rate of the New York Reserve Bank is fixed at $1 \%$. Since the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced several weeks ago that rate reductions at this time would aid it in carrying out its "easy" money policy, all of the Reserve banks, except Cleveland, have lowered their rates by $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$; the Cleveland Bank is already on the $11 / 2 \%$ basis, that rate having been instituted on May 11, 1935. It is indicated that no change will be made in the rate of the Cleveland institution at this time. The reductions are designed to ease the credit situation due to the continued progress of the recovery movement and augmented by fall requirements of agriculture and business.

Reference to the reductions made recently by the Reserve banks was made in our issues of Sept. 4, page 1509, Aug. 28, page 1343, and Aug. 21, page 1186.

Report of Federal Reserve Committee on Acceptance Practice-Recommends that no Further Liberalization of Regulations of Board of Governors be Made -Also that Acceptance Privilege be Not W:thdrawn from Seven Important Fields
A report of the Federal Reserve Committee on Acceptance Practice made to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and to the Conference of Presidents of Federal Reserve Banks is given in summarized form in the Reserve Bulletin for September. In presenting the summary the Bulletin points out that:
In view of the experience of American banks with their acceptance credits in Germany and several other Europegn countries, the Conference of Governors of Federal Reserve Banks, at the suggestion of the Federal Reserve Board, appointed in t
In the conclusions of the Committee it is stated that "the statistical analysis pursued by the Committee confirms the impression heretofore prevailing in most quarters that the preponderant part of the acceptance business of American banks as it has grown up under the guidance of the regulations of the Board has been satisfactory."

It is recommended among other things "that the acceptance privilege be not withdrawn from any of the seven important fields," and that further liberalization of the Governors' regulations be not made at this time. As contained in the "Bulletin" the recommendations follow:

## Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the acceptance privilege be not withdrawn from any of the seven important fields.
2. It is recommended that further liberalizations in regulations of the Board of Governors be not made at this time.
3. It is recommended that a footnote be added to subparagraph (1) of Section XI of Regulation A reading as follows:
While it is not a requirement of the eligibility of bills referred to in clause
(1) of Section XI of this regulation that documents covering the shipment of (1) of Section XI of this regulation that documents covering the shipment of
goods be attached to the bills at the time of acceptance, it will be presumed goods be attached to the bills at the time of acceptance, it will be presumed
by Federal Reserve banks in discounting such bills that the accepting banks have obtain
such bills.
4. It is recommended that continued emphasis be placed on the procedure of check-up through examinations. In keeping with this proposal the Reserve Board on Jan. 29, 1935, addressed letters to the Federal Reserve Agents and the Comptroller of the Currency requesting that when examinations of members of the Federal Reserve system were being made attention be paid to whether the acceptance business of the respective bank was bei
Board.
5. It is also recommended that the Federal Reserve banks, in addition to their usual scrunity of bills from the standpoint of eligibility and acwhich are purchased or offered for purchere extended investigation orther the acceptances are conforming with sound acceptance practice.

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It must be recognized that in the long run sound acceptance practice depends most largely on sound credit judgment on the part of the accepting bank, and the principal reliance for improvement in practice must be alaced upon the gradual process of the seaselopment of sound traditions.

From the Reserve "Bulletin" we also quote the following regarding the report:
The committee was made up of operating officers of the Reserve banks and consisted at first of E. R. Kenzel, Chairman, Ira Clerk, and C. R. McKay, Deputy Governors respectively of the Federal Reserve Banks of New York, San Francisco, and Chicago. It was determined by the Federal Reserve Board that its representation on the Committee should be through its senior staff, and W. W. Riefler of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Reserve Board was detailed to assist in the formulation of
procedure and analyzing the information obtained. Mr. Refler was sucprocedure and analyzing the information obtained. Mr. Reifler was
ceeded in the assignment by G. W. Blattner of the same division.
ceeded in the assignment by G. W. Blattner of the same division.
At the time the material collected by the Committee was being organized for this report, the untimely death of its Chairman, Mr. Kenzel, occurred and W. Randolph Burgess, Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and comments waperecel from the other members of the subof the System's of the System's General Committee on Bankers' Acceptance: W. W. Pad-
dock, First Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and dock, First Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and
F. J. Zurlinden, First Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.
In the collection of data all the Reserve banks and all of the important accepting banks in this country, members as well as nonmembers of the
Reserve System, participated; and in the analysis of these data and the preparation of the report the Committee was aided by the officers and staff of the Reserve Board and a number of the Reserve banks.
The work of the Committee extended over a period of nearly four years, and a final report was made to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Conference of Presidents of Federal Reserve Banks in late 1936.
The more important parts of the report are here quoted or summarized for the information of accepting institutions and other interested in the subject.
In general, the plan for approaching the problem of acceptance practice, that is the soundness of the business conducted by acceptors, entailed requesting each organization which had been an important acceptor in the past decade for detailed information with respect to every credit "on which ing bank in possession of prompts to to meet obligation to place the acceptstyles of schedules were contrived, one for each of the following classes of credits:

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I. Import credit.
II. Import credit.
Credit covering shipments between foreign countries.
Foreign storage credit.
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These seven classifications, in which acceptances are naturally grouped on the basis of the style of underlying transaction, were suggested by the development of the law and regulations and are recognized in the main by the statistics currently compiled by the American Acceptance Council. The Council, however, in reporting acceptances outstanding from time to time includes in one grouping shipment between or storage in foreign countries,
In addition to making inquiry into the experience relating to individual credits, accepting banks were asked for expressions of opinion as to desired changes in the law and regulations or practices.

## Assembly of Replies to Questionnaries

Although the replies of the accepting banks were assembled in the main during the early part of 1933, there were delays associated with the strenuous duties of all sorts demaned of bankers during the months following the banking holiday. Furthermore, it was desired to include as complete a study of experience with the so-called standstill agreements of Germany and wther countries as was possible. This delay served an additional useful purpose, since it permitted the completion of the study of a number of important questionnaries were submich was still in suspense at the time the original questionnaries were submitted

## Indicated Losses, 1920-1932

In connection with the aggregate of the $\$ 38,300,000$ of bills with respect to which the bank customer failed promptly to meet the full obligation, of $\$ 4,700,000$ was still in suspense; and losses to $\$ 23,300,000$; an aggregate extent of $\$ 10,300,000$. These figures, of course, do not include losses inextent of $\$ 10,300,000$. These figures, of course, do not include losses inarrangements with central European countries. This experience will be referred to separately in the latter part of this report.
The volume of losses of $\$ 10,300,000$ does not appear large when compared with the aggregate acceptance business done during the years 1920-1932, which has been estimated at $\$ 50,000,000,000$. The indicated losses, therefore, have been slightly over .02 of $1 \%$ of the total acceptance business done during the years 1920-1932; losses plus amounts still in suspense, less than . 04 of $1 \%$. Commission received by the accepting banks for their undertakings, aggregated at least $\$ 125,000,000$ on the basis of a charge of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ for 90 day credits.
Since the primary purposes of this survey was to ascertain from actual experience what change if any should be made in existing law, regulations, or practice in order to correct any evident weakness which may exist in the business of extending acceptance credits, an accurate analysis should be on the dollar amounts involved. Obviously in difficulty or loss rather than single transaction involving a very substantial sum might latter course a weigh several other types of transactions ageregum might appear to outAccordingly the former method would appear to be the better basis for analysis. Unfortunately, however, the replies from reporting banks show only those transactions which resulted in difficulty or loss and there is no way of ascertaining the actual number of transactions of corresponding type which were consummated satisfactorily. As a consequence this survey can indicate only the relationship of the individual types of unsatisfactory credit to the total number of cases involving difficulty or loss.

## Losses Incurred in Standstill Liquidation

It should be borne in mind that the agreements arose not from the inability of the debtors to meet their obligations in their own currencies but from their inability to make transfers of funds through the normal channel of the International exchanges. This is confirmed by most of our accepting banks, as illustrated by the comment of one of the institutions whose experience is included in this survey. The bank in question, after referring
to the prolongation of credits by the various standstill arrangements with central European countries and exchange controls which have stopped pay-
ment for goods in gold, goes on to state that they have many customers who, although possessed of ample resources, are prevented by Government decrees from converting these resources to make possible payment of con tracted obligations. Furthermore, the great majority of credits extended with Germany, have been extended to German banks, and public policy With Germany, have been extended to German banks, and public policy has not permitted any of the latter to suspend payments. Hence losses to standstill agreements have not arisen from fault in the individul crect but have been due almost wholly to the discount incident to the conversion of foreign currencies into dollar exchange under existing Governmental con trols.
Since this discount has ranged from about $15 \%$ to $51 \%$, the loss to accepting banks has been substantial. In the case of Germany, for example, American banks in liquidating some $\$ 246,000,000$ of acceptance credits up to December 1935 may have lost something between $\$ 32,000,000$ and $\$ 45,000,000$ in disposing of registered mark balances. Furthermore there have been losses in liquidating Austrian and Hungarian commitments although absence of available data does not permit of an estimate of the amount of these losses. Complete figures of loss in connection with standstill credits would loom large beside the $\$ 10,000,000$ loss shown in other parts of this report on all other American acceptance business of some
$\$ 50,000,000,000$. Under the circumstances outlined above, however losses under the standstill are of a quite different type from those incident losses under the standstill are of a quite different type from those incident
to the ordinary practice of the acceptance business.

## Character of Acceptances Subject to Standstill Agreements

The second important consideration in reviewing standstill experience is the character of the paper drawn under existing credits. There can be no doubt that a substantial volume of such drawings partook at one time or commercial or industrial transactions which would provide self-liquidation for the bills which our banks were called upon to accept,
The Committee has examined the available figures and has asked the opinion of competent bankers with respect to the extent of any laxness in practice and the circumstances under which it occurred. The only figures which are available on the subject relate to the period after the standstill agreements had gone into effect. Reports of 100 American banks, as of Oct. 31, 1931, indicate that of $\$ 288,000,000$ of acceptances outstanding on that date under the German Standstill Agreement, $39 \%$ were accompanied by proof of eligibility such as shipping documents or other evidence; $31 \%$, although unaccompanied by documentary evidence, were nevertheless presumably capable of classification as eligible; and $30 \%$ were definitely not self-liquidating and offered no evidence as to the nature of the underlying transaction. Informal inquiries among twenty-five of the most important accepting banks indicate that at the end of 1935 about three-quarters of the bills outstanding at that time could be classified as eligible under the regulations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
The total volume of bills was in keeping with the general tendency of the time toward excessive credits of all sorts to the central European countries.
It is clear that an important change in the character of bills took place at the time the standstill agreements went into effect. With the decrease
in volume of transactions which could give rise to eligible bills in volume of transactions which could give rise to eligible bills, many foreign
customers of accepting banks found it increasingly difficult to provide customers of accepting banks found it increasingly difficult to provide
eljglble paper, although they were still in need of working capital Under the standstill agreement, the Germans agreed of working capital. Under far as possible and the right is reserved, when it is not possible, to carry the resulting debt in the form of a cash advance or overdraft, of course the higher rate of interest. The majority of accepting banks have so treated bills which were not definitely selp-liquidating. Indeed, to a large exted they have kept their German bills off the market entirely.
By far the greater part of American acceptance credits subject to standstill agreements have been extended to German banks which in curn made them available to their commercial and industrial customers. Consequently, there have been numerous substitutions of one debtor for another as wel as changes in the types of transactions underlying the bills presented for acceptance. In addition, not infrequently original acceptances have become overdrafts and subsequently been replaced by bills which again have becom overdrafts so that except in relatively few cases there has been no real continuity of individual credits. For these reasons it does not appear pos were used in the were used in the earlier part of this report.

## Suggestions for Liberalizations

Proposals for liberalizing the law and regulations were made with respect to two classes of credits: domestic shipments and domestic storage. Removal of the $50 \%$ limitation with respect to domestic acceptances was suggested by several acceptors. Broadening the list of commodities eligible for domestic storage credits was also mentioned. With respect to credits growing out of domestic shipment, it was recommended that the require-

The statistical analysis pursued by the Committee confirms the impres sion heretofore prevailing in most quarters that the preponderant part of the acceptance business of American banks as it has grown up under the no record of the regulations of the Board has been satisfactory. There is dollar of principal and no bank has closed or suspended payments because of difficulties arising from its acceptance business. The analysis has shown that losses which have been suffered by American institutions because of their acceptance commitments have been for the most part associated with the types of eventualities which should be forestalled more by the judgment, prudence, and vigilance of bankers than by official regulations. Of the $\$ 10,300,000$ of losses suffered by acceptors in the years 1920-1932, not including the losses growing out of standstill business, about $80 \%$ were as sociated with such matters as: failure of the customer, price declines, conditions of the trade, and fraud.
It seems to the Committee,
It seems to the Committee, however, that this record does not justify an attitude of complacence on the part of the Federal Reserve System in its general responsibility for the rules and regulations under which Ameribankers' accence business is done. The Committee holds the view that the and that a cretrine instrument, transactions as transactions as nearly riskless and above suspicion as possible. On such a
premise, any loss in the field should be the occasion of regret and of effort to foreclose its recurrence
The statistics incidate that, even omitting standstill credits which are a separate problem, the greatest amounts of unsatisfactory experience were encountered in the fields of shipment between and storage in foreign countries, and import transactions.
There is, however, considerable ground for believing that American banks did not uniformly adhere to the ideals of acceptance practice in their central
European business. In the light both of this study and the experience with standstill bills, many acceptors have expressed the belief that the regula-

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tions should be tightened to raise the standard of acceptance practices in the field of shipment between and storage in foreign countries. With respect to such transactions several recommendations made by acceptors looked in the direction of requiring that the accepting bank be in possession of full
information as to the financial responsibility of the recipient of the credit and the self-liquidating nature of the transaction, and that a more adequate control over the goods by the agent of the accepting institution should prevail until the credit be liquidated. This point of view was particularly well expressed by one important accepting bank:
When the use of the acceptance facility was initially fostered and laws
and regulations formulated, every effort was made to prevent the acceptance and regulations formulated, every effort was made to prevent the acceptance ments evidencing related actual self-liquidating transactions as the basis for acceptancefinancing. Later the regulations were modified and the broad-
est latitude permitted member banks in determining eligibility. This
greater freedom resulted in certain abuses, improper practices and the est latitude permitted member banks in determining eligibily and the creation of bills not even remotely associated with transactions which would
liquidate within the life of the bill. Instances of this nature have. been
submitted to the standstill committees with which you are familiar. While submite within the life of the bill. Instances of this nature have. been
sube broad powers granted acceptors are hith which advanta are familiar. While
the ans and desirable, the broad powers granted acceptors are highly advantageous and desirabte,
we suggest the possinility that the creation of such bills should be deter-
mined by more definite regulations as to the type and extent of evidence which should be required by prospective acceptors as to actual contracts Which should
of sales to be financed or actual movements of goods before bills are ac-
cepted as eligible.
The evidence the Committee has assembled indicates there is room for some improvement of practice along the lines of the foregoing quotation, especially with respect to bills covering shipment between and storage in foreign countries.

1. Whether the general field of acceptance activities should be narrowed. on this point.
2. Whether reliance should be placed mainly upon the gradual develop-
ment of sound traditions of practice on the part of accepting banks.

These three questions will be discussed in order.

1. In the early stages of this project, the question was raised in the Committee as to whether "American banks are justified in granting acceptances to accommodate world trade other than incidental to facilitating the needs of American customers directly engaged in exporting or importing goods between the United States and a foreign country." This challenge involves, of course, the question of the "necessity for permitting banks to grant acceptance credits to finance (a) movement of goods between two foreign countries each foreign to the United States; (b) storage of readily marketable staples in Poreign countries whet
ties were produced in the United States."
ties were produced in the United States."
The fact that acceptance activities have been authorized and practiced extensively in a field in the past creates a strong presumption against prohibiting them in the future. If American accepting institutions can find a profitable and reasonably safe field of activity in financing foreign shipment and storage transactions, no sufficient reason for foreclosing the opportunity seems apparent to the Committee. From the point of view of the balance of payments of the United States the outstanding commitments of American investors in acceptances drawn to finance transactions involving shipment between and storage in foreign countries have the same effect as an equal volume of any other type of short-term lending. Out of the contacts and goodwill incident to acceptance activities in this field grow other satisfactory business for American banks and their customers. More than this, if reference is made to British acceptance practice, it is found that the extension of American activity into the field of purely foreign transactions has good precedent. The best information indicates that a large proportion of the acceptance liabilities of important British banks relates to transactions in which neither the buyer nor the seller of the merchandise is a resident of the British Isies, or of a Brish dominion or that matter. It is to be presumed that in the future the money marke in this country will be called upon to fulfil many of the functions of a world money marke and er mer hould, so far as it may safely be roper fulfilment of that function
2. As previously noted several of those replying to the Committee's questionnaire have suggested the modification of Federal Reserve Board dence which should be required by prospective acceptors as to the actual contract of sales to be financed or actual movements of goods before bills are accepted as eligible. The present regulations as they relate to the financing of transactions arising out of the importation or exportation of goods are drawn in broad terms and make no specific requirements as to the character of evidence accepting banks must obtain. The conditions under which transactions of this sort take place are so varied that it would be difficult if not impossible to draw a regulation which would lay down minutely requirements as to evidence without making compliance impos sible in many sorts of transactions. For example, in many cases of ship ments of goods between foreign countries it would be impossible for the accepting bank to obtain shipping documents at the time of the acceptance. It does, however, seem possible that the regulations should contain a general requirement that with respect to credits covering export and import transactions and shipments between foreign countries, the accepting bank is expected to obtain satisfactory evidence, documentary or oticone, such the precise nature of the transactions underiying the credis extenting banks general requirement in the regulaudon serves as mite mader by bank examiners or the Federal Reserve banks
by bank exatner or thanks.
3. While as noted above the Committee received a number of suggeswith the number of comments to the effect that sound acceptance practice depended upon credit judgment and the development of sound traditions. This point of view was well expressed by the officer of one of the large accepting banks in the following language:
I cannot help but take this opportunity of reiterating
marily acceptances are an instrument of credit and their value is based on marily acceptances are an instrument of credit and their value is based on sion that the eligibility provisions have a tendency opposite to their original
intention. To the inexperienced I believe they endow transactions which intention. To the inexperienced I believe they endow transactions which can be classified under the regulations as does not depend upon the nature of
of soundness. A credit risk of course,
any single transaction but many other factors enter into the credit risk any single transaction but many other
$\$ 319,383,000$ Tendered to Offering of $\$ 100,000,000$ of Two Series of Treasury Bills Dated Sept. 8$\$ 50,224,000$ Accepted for 104-Day Bills at Rate of $0,480 \%$ and $\$ 50,016,000$ for 273-Day Bills at Rate of $0.711 \%$
Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. announced on Sept. 3 that tenders aggregating $\$ 319,383,000$ nounced on Sept. 3 that tenders aggregating $\$ 319,383,000$
were received to the offering of $\$ 100,000,000$, or there-
abouts, of Treasury bills dated Sept. 8, 1937 which were offered in two series of $\$ 50,000,000$ each. Of the tenders received, Secretary Morgenthau said, $\$ 100,240,000$ were accepted. One series of bills was 104-day securities, maturing Dec. 21, 1937, and the other was 273 -day bills, maturing June 8, 1938.
The tenders to the offering were invited on Aug. 31 by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Taylor, as noted in our issue of Sept. 4, page 1510. They were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. , Eastern Standard Time, Sept. 3. Details of the bids to the two issues of bills were made available as follows on Sept. 3 by"Secretary Morgenthau:

04-Day Treasury Bills, Maturing Dec. 21, 1937
Total applied for, $\$ 160,209,000 \quad$ Total accepted, $\$ 50,224,000$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { High } & 99.971 \text {-Equivalent rate approximately } \\ \text { High } & 0.100 \% \\ \text { Low } & 99.856 \text { Equivalent rate approximately } \\ 0.498 \%\end{array}$
Low
( $27 \%$ of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)
273-Day Treasury Bills, Maturing June 8, 1938

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Total applied for, $159,174,000
Total accepted, \(\$ 50,016,000\)
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Hige: } & 99.600 \text {-Equivalent rate approximately } 0.527 \% \text { - } \\ \text { Low } & 99.448 \text {-Equivalent rate approximately } 0.728 \%\end{array}\)
Low 99.448 -Equivalent rate approximately \(0.728 \%\). 0.
Average price 99.461 - Equivalent rate approximately
\(0.711 \%\)
(95\% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)
* Excepting one bid of \(\$ 100,000\).
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Reviewing Banking Developments in First Half of 1937 Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System Find Withdrawal of Bankers Balances and Growth of Loans Continued During Period-Agricultural and Industrial Loans Totaling $\$ 620,000,000$ June 30, 1937 Largest Since 1932
In the September number of the "Bulletin" issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System the banking developments in the first half of 1937 are reviewed, and it is stated that the principal developments during the period, shown by the call reports of condition of all member banks, as of June 30, 1937 comprised a decrease of $\$ 260$,000,000 in total loans and investments of member banks, an increase of over $\$ 300,000,000$ in reserves and sharp declines in deposits of domestic banks and of the United States Government. Other deposits increased slightly, says the "Bulletin," which in part, went on to say:
In other recent years all of these items in the condition of banks showed substantial increases. Aggregate figures for all member banks in the first half of 1937 reflect diverse movements at different groups of banks and of different types of loans, investments, and deposits. The call-report figures indicate that country banks did not show declines in their investmentading deposits
cities.
cities.
During the first half of this year country banks withdrew substantial During the first half of this year country banks withdrew substantial amounts of their balances from city banks and used the fy th in poard of moevernors and in lhe the to increase both their loans and their invest Gents. For the purpose of meeting these withdrawals, as well as the in ments. For the purpose from their own customers, city banks reduced creased deir holdings of investments. The withdrawals of bankers' balances and the growth of loans continued throughout the six-month period, but most of the decline in investments, especially in holdings of United States Gov ernment obligations, was effected in the first quarter of the year. The principal changes in the banking situation during the first half of 1937 are shown in the following table:

CHANGES CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS ON JUNE 30, 1937, AND CHANGES
(In millions of dollars)

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Condi- } \\ \text { tion of all } \\ \text { Member } \\ \text { Banks } \\ \text { Bune } 30 \\ 1937 \\ 192\end{array}\right\|$ | Changes in First 6 Month of 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { Member } \\ \text { Banks. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Central } \\ \text { Reserve } \\ \text { City } \\ \text { Banks. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reserve } \\ & \text { City } \\ & \text { Bankes } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Country } \\ \text { Banks } \end{gathered}$ |
| Loans | ${ }_{14,285}^{14,454}$ | ${ }_{-1.186}^{+925}$ | ${ }_{-867}^{+462}$ | ${ }_{+}^{+199}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+262 \\ +47 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total loans and investment | 32,739 | -261 | -405 | -166 | +309 |
| Balances with other ban | ${ }^{3,207}$ | ${ }^{-859}$ | ${ }_{+}^{-60}$ | ${ }_{-}^{-424}$ | ${ }_{+}^{-375}$ |
| Required reserves | ${ }^{6,037}$ | ${ }^{+1,405}$ | +672 | ${ }_{-340}^{+447}$ | ${ }^{+195}$ |
| Total ad justed deposits a---------1-1 | 32, ${ }_{728} 1$ | 1039 +1358 +25 | +146 -50 +5 | +107 | ${ }_{-114}^{+177}$ |
| U.S. Govt. \& Postal savingsceposits | 5,421 | -1,134 | ${ }_{-542}$ | -516 | -75 |
| Forelgn bank deposits. | 629 | +191 | +191 |  |  |

eposits
a Total deposits less United States
Notwithstanding the increases in reserver requirements made during the first half of this year all classes of member banks continued to have excess reserves. Perhaps the outstanding change in the banking situation during the period was that country banks, which in recent years have held unusually large balances with city banks, put a considerable part of these funds to other uses. Prior to their withdrawal a part of the funds obtained from these balances had been invested by city banks and a pa dad bently by them as excess reserves with the Reserve banks. Consequently, a large part of the demand for funds to meet both the increase in reserve requirements and the growing demand for loans throughout the country has been met out of Dalances that had beens during an upswing in business This is in accordance when funds previens the yithdrawal of funds from financial centers had less effect on conditions in the money of fund fime conmarket of funds was larger than usual. This was due to the fact that centration of the funds was held as excess reserves, available for instant a large part of hile in earlier periods the funds had been largely employed in stock-market loans which had to be called or shifted to other lenders when an outflow set in.

Further Increase in Loans
There was a further marked increase in loans at member banks in the first half of 1937. The growth in the demand for bank credit on the part of commercial, industrial, and agricultural borrowers, which began in most of the larger cities in the first quarter of 1933 and continued through the remainder of that year, became more general in the first half of 1937, when
there was a large demand for loans at country banks as well as at city banks.

## Growth in Commercial Agricultural Loans

In the first half of this year the growth in commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans, as measured by so-called "other loans, amounted to about $\$ 620,000,000$ and, the total amount of these loans on June 30, 1937, Was the largest since the summer of 1932, although still much smaller than in earlier years. Of the total increase for the six months, $\$ 250,000,000$ $\$ 160$ was at central reserve city banks in New York, $\$ 35.000,000$ in Chicago, $\$ 160,000,000$ at reserve city banks, and $\$ 180,000,000$ at country banks. period of Commodity Credit Corporation notes, about sument in the which were held by Cit with the growth in the first half of 1936, the rate of increase in compared loans this year at New York City banks was about the same, whill at reserve city banks it was considerably less, and at country banks it was about twice as large.
At reserve city banks, as shown by the following table, most of the increase in commercial loans occurred in the northeastern districts of Boston, Philadelphia and Cleveland and in the San Francisco district. Increases In the San Francisco and Cleveland districts followed substantial growth in 1936. "OTHER" LOANS OUTSTANDING AT RESERVE CITY AND COUNTRY
MEMBER BANKS JUNE 30, 1937, AND CHANGES IN FIRST HALF OF 1937-a

|  | Reserve City Banks |  | Country Banks |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June 30, 1937 | Change Since Dec. 31, 1936 | June 30, 1937 | Change Since <br> Dec. 31, 1936 |
| Boston | $247,000,000$ | $+34,000,000$ | 209,000,000 |  |
| New York | 61,000,000 | $+34,000,00$ <br> $+2,000$ | - $369,0000,000$ | $+36,000,000$ $+28,000,000$ |
| Philadelph | 202,000,000 | +30,000,000 | 230,000,000 | +5,000,000 |
| Cleveland | 252,000,000 | $+31,000,000$ | 164,000,000 | +14,000,000 |
| Atlanta. | 170,000,000 | $+3,000,000$ $+4,000,000$ | $178,000,000$ $129,000,000$ | $+9,000,000$ $+6,000$ |
| Chicago | 176,000,000 | +6,000,000 | 171,000,000 | $+6,000,000$ $+18,000,000$ |
| St. Louls | 142,000,000 | $-2,000,000$ | 100,000,000 | +9,000,000 |
| Minneapolis | 108,000,000 | -1,000.000 | 94,000,000 | +15,000,000 |
| Kansas | $170,000,000$ 140,000 | $+14,000,000$ $+9,00000$ | 144,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & +15,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Dan Francisco | $\begin{aligned} & 140,000,000 \\ & 621,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $-9,000,000$ $+47,000,000$ | $147,000,000$ $131,000,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} +22,000,000 \\ +3,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| Tot | 2,389,000,000 | +158,000,000 | 82,0 |  |

a Includes all loans other than loans to banks, loans on securities and on real
estate, and holdings of accentances and open-market commerctal paper estate, and holdings of acceptances and open-market commerclial paper.
b "Other loans" for central reserve city banks not shown in thls table amounted to $\$ 1,776,000,000$ in New York, and $\$ 437,000,000$ in Chicago on June 30, 1937,
At
At reserve city banks in the New York, Chicago, Atlanta and St. Louis districts, where there had been substantial increases in 1936, only a moderate growth or a slight decline in commercial loans was reported in the first alf of this year.
At country banks, commercial, industrial and agricultural loans have increased this year in every district. The largest percentage increases were in the districts of Boston, Minneapolis and Dallas, and the smalles in Philadelphia and San Francisco districts.
of 1937 was in loans to business customers, member banks in the first half of 1937 was in loans to business customers, other types of loans also inand dealers in securities rose by $\$ 125,000,000$ real and dealers in securities rose by $\$ 125,000,000$ real estate loans by $\$ 100$, open-market paper by $\$ 20,000,000$. The additional loans to hrokers of dealers were extended by New York City banks and brougt brokers and such loans to the highest level since 1931. As shown in a previous section of this review, however, there has been some decrease in previous section the end of June. Nearly all of the increase in real estate loans took place at reserve city and country banks. These banks also added to their holdings of open-market paper, while such holdings at New York City Banks decined. Loans on securities to customers increased somewhat in New York but continued to decline elsewhere.

New Offering of 273-Day Treasury Bills in Amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or Thereabouts-To Be Dated Sept. 15, 1937
Announcement of a new offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 273 -day Treasury bills was made on Sept. 9 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. Tenders, Secretary Morgenthau said, will be received at the Federal Reserve banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Sept. 13, but will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.
The new bills, which will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders, will be dated Sept. 15, 1937, and will mature on June 15,1938 . On the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. An issue of $\$ 50,005,000$ of similar securities will mature on Sept. 15. There is also maturing from Sept. 16 to Sept, 18 seven issues of Treasury bills amounting to $\$ 350,569,000$, which, as noted elsewhere in our issue of today will be paid off in cash with funds from the Treasury's working balance as part of the Treasury Department's Sept. 15 financing operation. The seven issues of bills are as follows:
$\$ 50,025,000$ dated April 21, due Sept. 16.
$\$ 50,014,000$ dated May 5 , due Sept. 17 .
$\$ 50,072,000$ dated May 12 , due Sept. 17 .
$\$ 80,140,000$ dated May 19 , due Sept. 18 .
$\$ 50,182,000$ dated May 26 , due Sept. 18 .
$\$ 50,112,000$ dated June 2, due Sept. 18.
The following is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Sept. 9 bearing on the new offering of bills:
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 Hithout cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company
Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Sept. 13, 1937, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders and to allot less thes the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final than the 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 Sept. 15, 1937.
The Treasury bills be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any ta
Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

## Treasury Raises Interest for Sept. 15 Financing-

 15-Month $11 / 4 \%$ Notes and Five-Year 2\% Notes Offered in Exchange for $\$ 817,483,500$ of Maturing $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}-$ No Cash Offering-Books Closed-Conversion Regarded as Satisfactory-To End for Present Special Bill IssuesIn accordance with previously stated plans, the Treasury has limited its Sept. 15 financing to the refunding of $\$ 817$, 483,500 of maturing $31 / 4 \%$ Treasury notes of series A-1937, and to the paying off in cash of seven issues of maturing Treasury bills totaling $\$ 350,569,000$ and $\$ 168,400,000$ of interest on the public debt, with funds from its working bal ance. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr announced on Sept. 6 a combined offering of 15 -month $11 / 4 \%$ notes of series $\mathrm{E}-1938$, and five-year $2 \%$ notes of series $\mathrm{B}-1942$, to the holders of the maturing $31 / 4 \%$ notes, the amount of the offering being limited to the amount of the $31 / 4 \%$ notes tendered and accepted. No cash subscriptions were asked.

The subscription books to the offering were closed at the close of business Sept. 9, except for those subscriptions placed in the mail before midnight that day, which were considered as having been entered before the close of the books. Secretary Morgenthau said on Sept. 9 that the conversion was "very satisfactory" and expected it would be about $90 \%$.
In announcing the details of the Sept. 15 financing, Secretary Morgenthau said that because of a reduction in ex penditures the Treasury will cease, for the present, to offer for cash special issues of Treasury bills in amount of $\$ 50,000,000$ weekly as it has been doing the past several weeks, and will confine its bill issues to meet current maturities. In July the Treasury made known the intention to raise $\$ 500,000,000$ through the sale of 10 special bill issues concentrated to mature around the Dec. 15 financing and tax collection date. It has already sold nine issues totaling about $\$ 450,000,000$, but Secretary Morgenthau explained that with the working balance in the general fund now about $\$ 1,100,000,000$, and with income tax collections in excess of $\$ 500,000,000$ due Sept. 15 , it is felt that further cash borrowing was unnecessary at this time.
The rates of interest borne by the notes offered this week represent a further rise in the cost of borrowing to the government. As to this, Washington advices, Sept. 6, to the New York "Times" of Sept. 7 commented:
The $2 \%$ quoted on the five-year notes marked the, first time the rate has been at that level or higher on a security of similar maturity since June, 1934 , when $21 / 8 \%$ was quoted. In September, 1934, $21 / 2 \%$ was
paid on a four-year note issue. Since that time the rate has varied paid on a four-year note issue. Since that time the rate has varied
between $11 / 4 \%$ and $13 \% \%$ on note issues of about five years, the latter rate being quoted on an issue of four years and nine months' maturity sold last June.
Treasury officials found the reason for the higher rate now offered in the expansion of commercial and agricultural loans by the banks, which Secretary Morgenthau felt to be a "healthy" sign and one which the Treasury welcomed as reflecting increasing prosperity.
It was the first time that there had been an increase in commercial borrowing of considerable extent, Mr. Morgenthau said, and it followed that such a development would affect the money market.
"Naturally the Treasury has to pay more," he added.
In regard to commercial borrowinga the Federal Reserve System has reported an increase of $\$ 620,000,000$ from Jan. 1 to June 30 of this year, and since that time there has been a further substantial expansion.
Previous reference to the Sept. 15 financing plans of the Treasury appeared in these columns of Aug. 28, page 1344. Both issues of notes offered this week will be dated Sept. 15, 1937. The $11 / 4 \%$ notes of series $\mathrm{E}-1938$ will mature on Dec. 15,1938 , and the $2 \%$ notes of series B-1912 will mature on Sept. 15, 1942; the notes are not subject to call for redemption prior to maturity. They are exempt, both as to principal and interest, "from all taxation (except estate or
inheritance taxes, or gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.'
Secretary Morgenthau conferred on Sept. 4, following his return to Washington the preceding day from a month's vacation in Hawaii, with the Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve Board and with other Federal Reserve officials on the Sept. 15 financing. The Secretary also conferred with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Wayne C. Taylor and Acting Director of the Budget Daniel W. Bell, at which conference it was decided to terminate the offering of special Treasury bill issues in excess of maturities. ing of special Treasury bill issues in excess of maturities.
In the Sept. 6 Washington advices to the "Times" it was In the

The Secretary attributed the more favorable position of the Treasury balance sheet to reductions in relief or emergercy expenditures and highly satisfactory revenue receipts. Gold imports also have been at relatively low level and have not called for large outlays from the general fund
Mr. Bell called attention to the fact that in the first two months of the fiscal year the outlay for relief by the Works Progress Administration had been cut by about $\$ 79,000,000$, as compared with the same two months last year. The figures for the two months, July and August, of each of the two years were $\$ 235,034,721$ and $\$ 314,080,469$
Secretary Morgenthau also stated that after Sept. 15 "we will examine the whole Treasury bill market situation" to determine the policy to be pursued in the future. There have been reports that the Treasury was considering substituting short-term paper of slightly longer matur
the 273 -day bills in meeting maturities of such outstanding bills.
the ${ }_{\text {As }}$ the budget picture now stands, it appears probable that the Treasury, As the budget picture now stands, it appears probable that the rreasury, at some time after Sept. 15, again will seek new cash by the issue of Treasury bills to fall due shortly after the income tax payment date of March 15 in order to obtain cash to supplement the general fund, but it
definitely is the hope that other types of new cash offerings of longer definitely is the hope that oth
maturities will be unnecessary.
By making the bills sold for cash fall due immediately after income tax payment dates, the purpose is to pay them off out of general fund receipts. payment dates, the purpose is to pay them off out of general 18 , totaling
An accumulation of bill maturities due Sept. 16, 17 and 18, $\$ 350,600,000$, will be paid off in this manner.
The policy has been to keep the general fund working balance at about $\$ 1,000,000,000$, and it now is around $\$ 1,100,000,000$. With the heavy income tax payment due this month, the Treasury hopes to keep it near that level even after paying off the bills maturing immediately after Sept. 15, as well as $\$ 168,400,000$ of interest on the public debt due on that date.
With efforts continuing to obtain a balance, or approximate balance, of the budget by the end of the fiscal year on June 30, Mr. Morgenthau said expenditures were running about as estimated, and he felt that the revenue receipts were highly satisfactory.
Mr. Bell said that he hoped to have a revised budget estimate ready by the end of the month after the effect of action taken by Congress had
been assessed and the possibility of making reductions in some of the emergency expenditures studied.
Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of the offering of Sept. 6, issued for publication Sept. 7, follows:
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced today the offering through the Federal Reserve banks, of two series of Treasury notes, both in exchange for $31 / 4 \%$ Treasury notes of series $A-1937$, of which $\$ 817$, 483,500 mature on Sept. 15, 1937. Both series of notes will be dated and bear interest from Sept. 15, 1937. One series, designated series E-1938, will bear interest at the rate of $11 / 4 \%$, and will mature in 15 months on Dec. 15, 1938. The other series, designated series B-1942, will bear interest at the rate of $2 \%$ and will mature in five years, on Sept. 15 , 1942. The notes will not be subject to call for redemption before maturity. Exchanges will be made par for par, and the offering of each series of notes will be limited to the amount of maturing notes tendered and ccepted in exchange therefor. Cash subscriptions will not be received.
The Treasury notes will be accorded the same exemptions from taxation The Treasury notes will be accorded the same exemptions from taxation as are accorded other issues of Treasury notes now outstanding. Toay. provisions are specifically set form in he notes
denominations of $\$ 100, \$ 500, \$ 1,000, \$ 5,00$, , $\$ 10$, 00 and $\$ 1$, , bubscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches, Subscriptions will be received at the Fedear Reserve balks and branches, and at the Treasury Department, Washington, and should be accompanied by a like face amount of Treasury notes of series detached.
The right is reserved to close the books as to any or all subscriptions The right is reserved to close the books as to any or all subscriptions the official circular, all subscriptions will be allotted in full.
Special Treasury bills aggregating $\$ 350,600,000$, which mature immeditely after Sept. 15 , and about $\$ 168,400,000$ interest on the public debt, which becomes due on Sept. 15, will be paid from the cash balance.
Below is an official Treasury Department circular describing the offering:
united states of america treasury notes
$11 / 4 \%$ Series E-1938, due Dec. 15, 1938; $2 \%$ series B-1942, due Sept. 15 ,
1942. Both series dated and bearing interest from Sept. 15, 1937.

1937-Department Circular No. ${ }^{578}$-Public Debt Service
treasury department
Office of the Secretary
Washington; Sept. 7, 1937.

1. Offering of Notes
2. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved Sept. 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par, from the people of the United States for notes of the United States in two series, designated $11 / \%$ Treasury notes of series
E-1938 and $2 \%$ Treasury notes of series $\mathrm{B}-1942$, respectively, in payment E-1938 and $2 \%$ Treasury notes of series B-1942, respectively, in payment
of which only Treasury notes of series A-1937, maturing Sept. 15, 1937, of which only Treasury notes of series A-1937, maturing Sept. 15, 1937, may be tendered. The amount of the offering under this circular will be
limited to the amount of Treasury notes of series $\mathrm{A}-1937$ tendered and limited to
II. Description of Notes
3. The notes of series E-1938 will be dated Sept. 15, 1937, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of $11 / 4 \%$ per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis on Dec. 15, 1937, and on June 15 and Dec. $15,1938$.
They will mature Dec. 15,1938 , and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.
4. The notes of series B-1942 will be dated Sept. 15, 1937, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of $2 \%$ per annum, payable semiannually on March 15 and Sept. 15 in each year. They will mature Sept. 15, 1942, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.
5. The notes shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except estate or inheritance taxes, or gift taxes) now or hereafte imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.
6. The notes will be accepted at par during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the notes.
7. The notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege.
8. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denomi nations of $\$ 100, \$ 500, \$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 100,000$. The notes will not be issued in registered form.
III. Subscription and Allotment
9. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice.
10. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of notes applied for, to make allotments in full upon applications for smaller amounts, and to make reduced allotments upon, or to reject, applications for larger amounts, or to adopt any or all of said methods or such other methods of allotment and classification of allotments as shall be deemed by him to be in the public interest; and his action in any or all of these respects shall be final tions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly
upon allotment. IV. Payment
11. Payment at par for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before Sept. 15, 1937, or in later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury notes of series A-1937, maturing Sept. 15, 1937, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription.

## V. General Provisions

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes alloted, to make interim of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and
2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR., Secretary of the Treasury.

## Treasury Department Approves Simplified Tax Returns for Use by Individuals and Corporations in Repo

ing 1937 Incomes and and and and instructions more readily understandable than those of previous years, have been approved by the Treasury Department for use by individuals and corporations in reporting 1937 incomes, Under Secretary Roswell Magill announced on Aug. 27. The changes were undertaken by Mr. Magill on Aug. 2rection of Secretary Morgenthau and the new returns will represent the first major change in 15 years in the forms will represent the on which taxpay the Treasury Department. During announcement issued by the reas a number of gradual additions that period there have been a number or graduating elimito meet changing revenue laws without compensating el
nations, the Treasury Department said. It explained.
The new forms and instructions, some of which now contain examples, are the product of several months of study by two committees, one wirion of with Mr. Magill and Director George C. Haas of the Treasurys Dision of Internal Research and Statistics, and another named by Commissioner of nternal Revenue Guy T. Helvering and Deputy Commissioner Charies . Rerged to head of the Income Tax Unit. The two groups recentloval.
develop their recommendations into final form space gained by the eliminaAside from the larger type and added White space gan important improvetion of irrelevant questions, Treasury of the individual returns of the afflment was the transter to the back page the without the davit sworn to by the taxpayer. Returns can thus admistering officers, it disclosure of incont.
was pointed out will call for reporting of all capital gains By a special provis form, regardless of the individual's total net income,
or rentals on the 1040 竍 the great majority of 1040A taxpayers, whose principal income is from wages and salaries, will be saved from puzzling blanks which have no bearing on their own return. Under Secretary Magill said that of the 1936 returns, $3,500,000$ were for incomes under $\$ 5,000$ and $2,000,000$ for incomes above that amount and that $95 \%$ of the former group had no report to make on Schedule $F$ for capital gains.
Another improvement is the schedule for earned income credit, a major cause for confusion, since that credit has been allowed under the revenue laws. The committee members believe that taxpayers will have no trouble in computing earned income credit in the new schedule, which provide complete instructions and sufficient space for computation basis of more whereas the 1936 form required figuring off the sheet on the meager instructions.
Aside from general simplification, the committee members explained tha their principal intent was to make it possible for taxpayers to tell the whole story of the taxable year on one retura without havionination of descripments. Among the changes toward that end is the elmen received.
tions of securities on which
More elasticity also is provided in reporting on the 1040 form gains and More elasticity also is provided losses from sales or exchages was held. In the new return the space of that schedule is doubled and no
such rigid classifications for "period of time held" and the length of "time held" to be included in the description of the property.
For their 1937 returns, Mr. Magill explained, taxpayers will be sent the same type of form ( 1040 or 1040A) used by them in reporting 1936 income, with return postcards enclosed to notify collectors of internal revenue of their desire for a different form in the event their 1937 income necessitates use of the alternative form.

President Roosevelt Warns American Citizens in China to Leave-No Change in United States Policy Says Secretary Hull-American Consulates at Foochow and Amoy to Be Closed
President Roosevelt, on board the yacht Potomac, at Block Island, R. I., on Sept. 5 gave warning at a conference with reporters that all Americans in China should leave; those declining, he was represented as saying, would do so at their own risk. One version of the President's warning, as contained in a dispatch from Block Island on Sept. 5, to the Baltimore "Sun" follows:
The President said that the policy with respect to evacuation of American citizens in China is the same as that applied to American citizens in Ethiopia in 1935 and in Spain in 1936.
In each instance they were urged by American diplomatic and consular ment making it clear that it would in doing so, the United States Governof those who chose to remain.
The President has set no deadline after which the Government will formally renounce the obligation of protecting, as best it can, American citizens in China. There are still 7,780 American citizens in China, the President said. Some of them are, or were, at distant inland points and so require time to arrange their affairs and reach points of evacuation on the coast. But diplomatic and consular officials have endeavored to reach every American citizen in China with an urgent recommendation that he leave the country. Those who fail to heed this recommendation will remain in China at their own risk, the President warned today.
Under date of Sept. 8 it was stated in Associated Press accounts from Washington that while this country wishes Americans to leave the danger zone, it has no intention of surrendering any rights in China. In part these advices also said:
The Department sent assurances to American business men at Shanghai, who pleaded in a cablegram against any abandonment of American position n the Far East.
Officials said the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai apparently had mistaken the intent of a statement by President Roosevelt to the effect that Americans remaining in areas where there is shooting and bombing did so at their own risk. The Government, it was said, has urged
A Washington account sectors.
A Washington account Sept. 7 to the New York "Herald Tribune", reporting Secretary Hull as stating that the President's statement to newspaper men on board the Potomac on Sept. 5 did not add anything to previous announcements of policy, went on to say in part:
Other State Department officials deplored the interpretation of the President's remark by Americans in Shanghai as notice that they would be left stranded in the war zone. There was no thought, it was said, of with-
rawing the guard of marines or recalling the naval squadron
use of armed force still stands, according to an authoritative source of the orders issued today that the American consulates at Amoy and Foochow in South China are to be closed.
The Consuls were ordered to give nationals in their areas a final warning To proceed to concentration points from which they could be evacuated. The Consul at Amoy was instructed to close his consulate at once unless conditions there changed for the better. The Consul at Foochow was told to round up all Americans and to close whenever he thought it would be unsafe to remain.
Similar precautionary steps were taken by the Army and Navy to minimize the chance of harm coming to Americans in the war-torn area. the Asiatjc squadron, had ordered dependents of Navy and marine personnel o evacuate Shanghai. The Army canceled permission for Army personnel o visit China on leave, and decreed that families would noc be permitted Families of the officers and to China.
Families of the officers and men of the Navy and marines in Shanghai Will be taken to Manila, where transportation to the United States will be arranged for those who wish to come to this country. The evacuation will mont, Navy transport en route Canopus, a submarine tender; the Chauwith 1,200 marines; the Sacramento, a gunboat with the Asiatic Fleet, now at Shanghai; the Henderson, a naval transport en route to an Asiatic station on a regularly scheduled cruise, and the Gold Star, an interisland transport cargo vessel.
The Administration's Far Eastern policy was warmly approved by the Chairman of the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committees-Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada, and Representative Sam D. McReynolds, of Tennessee.
Senator Pittman said at Salt Lake City, "No American has the right to remain in a dangerous war zone."
Mr. McReynolds commended the President for not invoking the neu-
trality act.
From Shanghai Sept. 5 United Press advices said
Americans in interior central and south China were warned by American face the danger of being cut off from Shanghai. The American Consulate General here advis

Is remaining in the Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces, noth of the Yangtse River, to go to Haichow, 275 miles north of Shanghai. The American Consulates at Foochow and Amoy announced they would close soon and notified Americans to leave Fukien Province, in south China.
According to United Press accounts from Hong Kong on Amoy, in South China, that day, to evacuate Britishatched to Amoy, in South China, that day, to evacuate British civilians after the city was shelled by Japanese warships. It was also
stated: stated:
Reports from Amoy were delayed because cable communication was in
disrupted state. An American warship was a disrupted state. An American warship was expected to leave Amoy
soon with American residents for Manila.

President Roosevelt Presses Key Starting Wheeler Dam, Ala. Dedication Ceremonies-President Plans Trip to Pacific Coast
The third large power, navigation and flood control project of the Tennessee Valley Authority-the $\$ 37,000,000$ Wheeler Dam in Alabama-was dedicated yesterday (Sept. 10) with the pressing of a button by President Roosevelt in his Hyde Park, N. Y., home as a signal for the ceremonies. The Dam, which is located between Decatur and Muscle Shoals, Ala., is named for General Joseph Wheeler, cavalry leader of the Confederacy. The dedication address was
delivered by Speaker William B. Bankhead, of the House of delivered by Spe
Representatives.

In a message telegraphed to the TVA, President Roosevelt said that "the inauguration of this work marks another step in the great task in organizing the household of the nation to meet growing social and economic needs. The President's message was reported as follows in Associated Press advices from Wheeler Dam, yesterday:
The entire nation has a vital interest in the dedication today of this important link in one of the nation's great hydro-highways. Wheeler Dam, second TVA navigation and flood control project to be completed and placed in service since the inception of this project in 1933, meets the
popular desire expressed through congressional mandate for popular desire expressed through congressional mandate for planned conservation and utilization of the natural resources of a complete watershed.
Through unified control, the Tennessee River is stepped-up for navigation, and, in the reverse order, stepped-down for flood control.
At the same time, incidental generation of power by these "steps" the moneys expended for the development and control of our interior waterways. As all sound projects should do, Wheeler Dan makes in incidental contribution to the public welfare by adding another important unit to the nation's parks and providing a sanctuary for the conservation of wild life.
It is particularly appropriate that this dam, undertaken in the South and destined to play a large part in the life of the nation as a whole, should
bear the name of "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, an earnest advocate of conbear the name of "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, an earnest advocate of con-
servation, who in and out of Congress was an ardent champion of the servation, who in and out of Congress was an ardent champion of the
development of the Tennessee River development of the Tennessee River.
The inauguration of this work marks another step in the great task in organizing the household of the nation to meet growing social and economic
needs." needs.
President Roosevelt on Sept. 5, while aboard the yacht Potomac, near Block Island, R. I., said that he was contemplating a trip to the West Coast, but that the Far Eastern situation stood in the way at the moment. The President indicated that the trip would not be a political one.

President Roosevelt in Labor Day Message Commenting on Strike Disturbances Declares "Both Sides Have Made Mistakes'-Says Conference Table Must Take the Place of the Strike
In a Labor Day statement issued on Sept. 4 at Block Island, R. I., President Roosevelt referred to Labor Day as this year assuming "an especial importance because of the struggle which we have been witnessing in recent months, and the new emphasis placed by law and public opinion on the rights of labor." Declaring that the "contest between capital and labor has been complicated in recent months through mutual distrust and bitter recrimination" the President asserted that "both sides have made mistakes." "Ours as a people" he said "is the duty to work for that happy consummation when bitterness and distrust shall be replaced by mutual respect by workman and employer." "The conference table" he added "must eventually take the place of the strike." The President's statement, issued as he cruised on the yacht Potomac, in the waters of Long Island sound, followed a radio speech on Sept. 3 of John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, in which the latter, while not mentioning the President's name was regarded as indirectly criticizing him for his recent utterances anent the steel strike, in which the President described the general opinion of the American people on the strike situation as "a plague on both your houses."" The President's Labor Day message was prepared, it is said, several days before Mr. Lewis' address and was not intended as a reply to the C. I. O. head. The President's Labor Day statement follows:
In a Nation founded upon the hosest toil of its piorreers, it is meet and fitting that a day should be set aside in special recognition of our debt to
the untold millions whose labors have, in large measure, what it is today.
In this year, which marks the 50th anniversary of Labor Day, it is especially fitting that the citizens be reminded of the importance of the workman's role in society. Then, too, Labor Day this year assumes an workman's role in society. Then, too, LLabor Day this year assumes an
especial importance because of the struggle which we have been witnessing in recent months and the new emphasis placed by law and public opinion on the rights of labor and the privilege of organization.
As is usual in a controversy when opposing factors give way to basic
passions, the age-old contest between capital and labor has been complicated in recent months through mutual distrust and bitter recriminationBoth sides have made mistakes. While we deplore these mistakes it is for all of us as true Americans to resolve on this day devoted to labor that we shall by removing the cause, seek to prevent their repetition.
Although human passions have been aroused during the past eight months, let us not forget that these difficulties were brought under control
before they assumed more than local proportions. before they assumed more than local proportions.
Ours as a people is the
Ours as a people is the duty to maintain an attitude based on sanity and reason-to work for that happy consummation when bitterness and dis-
trust shall be replaced by mutual respect by workman trust shall be replaced by mutual respect by workman and employer. The been and continues to be urgent need to insure all able-bodied working men and women a living wazg for a fair day's work. able-bodied working

I repeat what I said in my message to the workers of the United States last year: "The wage-earners of America do not ask for more. They will not be satisfied with less."
Those of us who are in Government and those whom Government serves must all do their part by placing at the service of capital and labor the necessary machinery to facilitate the adjustment of disputes, and thereby
eliminate the need for strikes and interference with the flow of wages and ofiminate the need for strikes and interference with the flow of wages with of commerce. Such machinery must be periected if we are in a manner that is in keeping with our heritage of human reason and intelligence. On the exercise of that intelligence we must base our hopes for peace.
The Government has committed itself to a very definite program in the advancement of the economic, industrial and spiritual welfare of our people. Our aim has been the advancement of human progress with industrial progress. We have attempted to create work security with reasonable wages and humane conditions of employment; to provide better homes and bring to the family life of our country new comforts and a greater happiness.

We are determined to carry on for the attainment of this objective.
The address of Mr. Lewis is referred to in another item in this issue.

President Roosevelt Discusses Tentative Plans for Taking of Unemployed Census in Single Day-Would Use Voting Facilities-Requests J. D. Biggers to Direct Count
President Roosevelt on Sept. 9 discussed at Hyde Park, N. Y., tentative plans for the taking of the unemployed census authorized by Congress, and at the same time asked J. D. Biggers, of Toledo, Ohio, President of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., to assume directorship of the census. Mr. Biggers, an independent Republican, has agreed to do so providing he can secure a leave of absence from his present duties. He conferred with the President on Sept. 9 on the census plans. The tentative plans would call for the registration of the unemployed and partial employed in a single day by use of the election facilities throughout the country, supplemented by rural mail carriers, and a possible check-up every six months. The bill providing for the taking of the census was referred to in these columns of Sept. 4, page 1512, and Aug. 28, page 1348.
Regarding the tentative plans discussed by President Roosevelt on Sept. 9, United Press advices from Hyde Park, that day, said:
The President's tentative plans included a count of the estimated 26.The President's tentative plans included a count of the estimated 26,-
000,000 agricultural, domestic and Federal, State and local government 000,000 agricultural, domestic and Federal, State and local government
employees now excluded from the social security old-age pension proemploy.
It was learned from sources close to Mr. Roosevelt that he believed the count could be made by the following steps:

1. Voting polls used for the national elections might be set up on a designated Saturday in all metropolitan sections for unemployed to register their recent work. Democratic and Republican election judges would be asked to preside and explain questions to registrants.
2. Rural free delivery postmen could register jobless in rural areas. Saturday would be the most convenient day because persons with temporary jobs would be free in the afternoons, and most agricultural workers quit work for the week-end.
3. Questions would be answered under oath. Each registrant would be given a card similar to identifications now distributed by the Social Security Board. The cards might be required from applicants or other Government work rellef jobs.
4. Results of the registration census might be tabulated as rapidly as the counting of election returns and announced the following Monday. If the count proves efficient and inexpensive, it might be repeated every six months.
5. Safeguards should be taken in communities where the count might be "padded" to obtain big Government relief grants.
6. The census machinery might be used to count the number of persons
now excluded from old age pensions. The Government originally desired to now excluded from old age pensions. The Government originally desired to
extend the act to farm, home and Government workers, but Treasury extend the act to farm, home and avernment worsers,
officials said it would be administratively impossible to keep a check on their earnings.

President Roosevelt Holds Militant Tactics Have No Place in Functions of Government Workers-In Letter to Head of National Federation of Federal Employees Declares Against Strike by Those Who Have Sworn to Support the Government
The conviction that "militant tactics have no place in the, functions of any organization of Government employees" was emphasized by President Roosevelt in a letter under date of Aug. 16 addressed to Luther C. Steward, President of the National Federation of Federal Employees, and made public at Washington on Sept. 5 by Jacob Baker. President of the United Federal Workers of America, to whom the President had referred the letter when Mr. Baker asked the Government department heads to define the rights of union workers in their departments. Mr. Baker it is said expressed himself in accord with the views of the President who in his himself in accord with strike of public employees manifests letter said that a strike of public employees
nothing less than an intent on their part to
obstruct the operations of Government until their demands obstruct the operations of Government until their demands
are satisfied." Such action, said the President, by those who have sworn to support the Government, "is unthinkable and intolerable." In part the President's letter was given as follows in a Washigton dispatch Sept. 5 to the New York "Times."
"Organizations of Government employees have a logical place in Government affairs," Mr. Roosevelt wrote in the letter, the major portion of which follows:
"The desire of Government employees for fair and adequate pay, reasonable hours of work, safe and suitable working conditions, development of opportunities for adver of grievances, and other objectives of a proper employee
relation policy, is basically no different from that of employees in private industry. Organization on their part to present their views on such matters is both natural and logical, but meticulous attention should be paid to the special relationships and
and to the Government
"All Government employees should realize that the process of collective bargaining, as usually understood, cannot be transplanted into the public service. It has its distinct and insurmountable limitations when applied to public personnel management. The very nature and purposes of Government make it impossible for administrative officials to represent fully or to bind the employer in mutual discussions with Government employee organizations.

## Restrictions by Laws

"The employer is the whole people, who speak by means of laws enacted by their representatives in Congress. Accordingly, administrative officials and employees alike are governed and guided, and in many instances restricted, by laws which establish policies, procedures, or rules in personnel matters.
"Particularly, I want to emphasize my conviction that militant tactics have no place in the functions of any organization of Government employees. Upon employees in the Federal service rests the obligation to serve the whole people, whose interests and welfare require orderliness and continu.
conduct of Government activities. This obligation is paramount.
"Since their own services have to do with the functioning of the Government, a strike of public employees manifests nothing less than an intent on their part to prevent or obstruct the operations of Government until their demands are satisfied. Such action, looking toward the paralysis of Government by those who have sworn to support it , is unthinkable and intolerable.
"It is, therefore, with a feeling of gratification that I have noted in the constitution of the National Federation of Federal Employes the provision that 'under no circumstances shall this Federation engage in or support strikes against the United States Government.'
According to the same advices to the "Times" Mr. Baker said he regarded the President's letter as a "significant document" in the history of employees' relations in the Federal Government. He was further quoted as saying:
The President has adopted as his definition of the activities of a union of Government employees the definition proposed by the United Federal Workers of America at its inception.
Representatives of the 75,000 members of the National Federation of Federal Employees on Sept. 6 supported President Roosevelt in his expressed view that Government workers should not strike, according to Associated Press accounts from Springfield, Ill. in which it was stated that Mr . Steward, replying to President Roosevelt's message outlining his opinions on Government unions said that the Federation "regards as sound and just the principles you have enunciated with respect to the privileges, limitations and responsibilities of oragnizations of Federal employees."

## Text of Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 -Reenacts Marketing Provisions of Invalidated Agricultural Adjustment Act

We are giving herewith the text of a bill, signed by President Roosevelt on June 3, amending and reenacting the marketing agreement provisions of the Agricultural Adjustmarketing agreement provisions of the Act, which was declared unconstitutional last year by the United States Supreme Court. The legislation, which had been adopted by the Senate on May 24 in the same form approved by the House on April 19, was enacted to settle any question over the status of the marketing agreements in view of the Supreme Court decision. Previous reference to view of the supreme ill appeared in our issue of April 24, page 2752. Its text follows:

## SEVENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

$$
\text { H. R. } 5722
$$

AN ACT

To reenact and amend provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, rela ing to marketing agreements and orders.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, not having been intended for the control of the production of agricultural commodities, and having been intended to be effective irrespective of the validing any reenacted without of that Act are expressly affirmed and va
change except as provided to the declaration of emergency):
(a) Section 1 (relating to declaration of policy);
(b) Section 8a (5), (6), (7), (8), and (9) (relating to violations and en(c) Section)
forecement);
(d) Section 8 b (relating to marketing agreements)
(e) Section 8c (relating to orders);
(f) Section 8d (relating to books and records);
(g) Section 8 e (relating to determination of base period);
provisions);
(i) Section 12 (a) and (c) (relating to appropriation and expenses);
(j) Section 14 (relating to separability);
(k) Section 22 (relating to imports).
Sec. 2. The following provisions, reenacted in section 1 of this Act, are Sec. 2. The followi
amended as follows:
(a) Section 1 is amended to read as follows

## "Declaration

"It is hereby declared that the disruption of the orderly exchange of commodities in interstate commerce impairs the purchasing power of farmers and destroys the value of agricultural assets which supportions in tional credit structure and that these conditions arest, and burden and agricultural the normal channels of interstate commerce."
(b) Section 2 (1) is amended by striking out "balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities, and such marketing conditions therefor, as will reestablish" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "orderly marketing conditions for agricultural commodities in interstate commerce as will establish"
(c) Section 8a (6) is amended by striking out, "the provisions of this section, or of'".
(b) Section 8c (5) (B) (d) is amended by striking out "production" and inserting in lieu thereof "marketings'
striking out "production or sales of" and inserting out "produced or"; and by a vailable for sale by"
(f) Section 8 C is amended by adding at the end threof the following:

## "Milk Prices

"(18) The Secretary of Agriculture, prior to prescribing any term in any marketing agreement or order, or amendment thereto, relating to milk or its products, if such term is to fix minimum prices to be paid to in any such term, shall ascertain, in accordance with section the price fixed in any such term, shall ascertain, in accordance with section 2 and section so, the prices that will give such commodities a purchasing power equivalent it is declared to be the policy of Congress to 8 shall, for the purposes of such agreement, order or amendment section level as will reflect the price of feeds, the avaliable supplies of feeds anch other economic conditions which affect market supply and demand for milk or its products in the marketing area to which the contemplated marketing agreement, order, or amendment relates. Whenever the Secretary finds, upon the basis of the evidence adduced at the hearing required by section 8 b or 8 c , as the case may be, that the prices that will give such commodities a purchasing power equivalent to their purchasing power during the base period as determined pursuant to section 2 and section 8 e are not reasonable in view of the price of feeds, the available supplies of feeds, and other economic conditions which affect market supply and demand for milk and its products in the marketing area to which the conas he finds will reflect such or amendment relates, he shall fix such prices and wholesome refect such factors, insure a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome milk, and be in the public interest. Thereafter, as the secretary finds necessary on account of changed circumstances, he shall, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, make adjustments in such
prices.

## "Producer Referendum

"(19) For the purpose of ascertaining whether the issuance of an order is approved or favored by producers, as required under the applicable provisions of this title, the Secretary may conduct a referendum among producers. The requirements of approval or favor under any such provision total volume of production, as the case total number of producers, or the dum, the percentage percentage required under such provision is equal to or in excess of the be construed as limiting represention by vided in subsection (12)."
(g) Section 10 (c) is amended by striking out "inclug establishing conversion factors for any-commout 'including regulations therefrom to determine the amount of tax imposed or refunds to be msed with respect thereto.
(h) Section 10 (f) is amended by striking out the last sentence thereof. (i) Section 10 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following nef subsection:
"(j) The term 'interstate or foreign commerce' means commerce between ny State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same State, Territory or possession, or the District of Columbia, but through any place outside her the or within any Territory or possession, ot the District of Columbia marketing product the commodity or promer in interstate or foreign commerce if such merce usual in the handing of that current of interstate or foreign comeither of them the in another, including all ase whese. to another State or for the wres shipment outside the State of the products so or products thereof normally in such curront Agricultural commodities merce shall not be considered out of such current through or foreign como any means or device intended to remove transections resort being had rom the provisions of this Act. As used herein the word 'State' thereto Territory, the District of Columbia, possession of the United States, oreign nations.
(j) Section 12 (a) is amended by striking out "and production adjustments.'
Sec. 3. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture, or such officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture as may be designated by him, upon written application of any cooperative association, incorporated or otherwise which is in good faith owned or controlled by producers or organizations hereof, of milk or its products, and which is bona fide engaged in collective processing or preparing for market or handling or marketing (in the current inverstate or foreign commerce, as defined by paragraph (i) of section 2 f this Act), milk or its products, may mediate and, with the consent of all ared policy arbitrate if the Secretary has reason to believe that the deeffectuated thereby, bona fideral Adjustment Act, as amended, would be purchasers or handlers or fide disputes, between such associations and the as to terms and conditions of the sale of milk or its of milk or its products, to arbitrate under this section shall apply milk or its products. The power or condition in dispute as could be regulated to such subjects of the term Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended; relating the provisions of the its products.
(b) Meetings held pursuant to this section shall be conducted subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe.
tion shall be effective unless and resulting from any such arbitration or mediaton shall be effective unless and until approved by the Secretary of mediature, or such officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture as may be designated by him, and shall not be approved if it permits any unlawful (d) No mice or any unfair method of competition.
deemed to be in violation and shall be Sec. 4. Nothing in this of any of the antitrust laws of the United States. ing agreement vision of, or any any such agreement if en andiculture in conection with, proved, or done under the are order which has been executed, issued, apthereof, but such marketing arional Adjustment Act, or any amendment visions, and acts are hereby expressly, retifies, orders, regulations, proSec. 5 . No processing taxes or compensating taxes shall, and confirmed. lected under the Agricultural Adjustment A taxes shall be levied or colprovided in the preceding sentence, nothing in this ant shall Except sa as affecting provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amsued other than those enumerated in section 1. The provisions so amended, shall apply in accordance with their terms (as amended by this Act) to the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, this Act, and other provisions eflaw to which they have been heretofore made applicable.

Sec. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937
Approved, June 3, 1937.

Judge Glenn, of Federal District Court in South Carolina Upholds Right of PWA to Construct Santee-Cooper Power Project-Denies Petition for Injunction
In the Federal District Court at Columbia, S. C., on Sept. 2, Judge J. Lyles Glenn upheld the right of the South Carolina Public Service Authority and the Public Works Administration to construct the Santee-Cooper Power and Navigation project. The petition of three private power companies for an injunction was denied, according to "The State," published in Columbia, from which the following is taken:
"The plaintiff companies are not entitled to an injunction in any event," Judge Glenn held in upholding the arguments of the South Carolina Public Service Authority and the PWA, party defendants to the suit brought by the Carolina Power \& Light Co. or Raleigh, the South Carolina Power Co Therleston and the Broad Ry within four of Columbia
Phe decision was the second wind pheld the contention of he rederal Government relative to the construc Roost project in Greenwood County.
"It
nying his 34 - mon impression," the Judge said in a statement accom panise from this decision will be inect to the Supreme Court under the new Federal Procedure Act.
the decision was properly rendered by one Judge who had conducted th trial. Cases of this character in the future will be heard by three Judges instead of one

## Not Unconstitutional

The Court held that the PWA statutes of the emergency relief appro priation acts were not unconstitutional.
The Court further held under the binding authorty of the recent opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit in the Greenwood County case, that the plaintiff companies were not entitled to an injunction in any event. That the damage, which they would suffer was that arising purely from competition and that this gave no right to equitable relief.
With respect to the powers of the Federal Power Commision and its Authority to issue the license for the construction of this project, the Court found in favor of the Commission. This amounted to holding that the license heretofore granted to the Columbia Railway \& Navi ation Co. and tentatively assigned to the South Carolina Public Service Authority was a valid license. Judge Glenn pointed out that the question of deciding whether or not the waterway from Columbia to Charleston via the new project, involving as it does the practical destruction of the navigability of the lower Santee, was of greater benefit to South Carolina as a whole than the existing Santee waterway, was a question of policy for the South Carolina Legislature. All through the opinion Judge Glenn pointed out that the question for the Court was one of the power of the Legislature and
not one of wisdom. not so as thiom
Glenn pointed out that these had been decided were concerned, Judge Glenn pointed out that these had been decided in favor of the Public
Service Authority by the Supreme Court of South Caroling in the Service Authority by the Supreme Court of South Carolina in the case of
Clarke vs. Public Service Authority. That although the were not parties to that suit yet the substantive law the power companies the Federal District Court simply applied those principles in a case where the power companies are parties.

## Heart of Decision

The heart of the decision as to the right of the plaintiff companies to relief lay in the proposition that courts were powerless to protect existing power companies from competition with projects built with Federal aid. The decision reviewed briefly the history of the utility business in the
area involved. area involved.
municipal plants, that the hydro-electric of the power plants were local municipal plants, that the hydro-electric companies gradually absorbed the local companies and took over their properties. That now there was nothing novel when the tendency of the times is to return to municipal results from forces over which a Court of Equity had no power of control.

## Since Trial Ended

"One matter of legal importance has happened since the conclusion of the trial which this Court should refer to in its opinion," Judge Glenn said in a note attached to the ruling
On June 21, 1937, the United States Senate had under consideration an amendment to the Emergency Appropriation Act whereby Federal Emerof $\$ 16,650,000$ as a grant and $\$ 14,850,000$ as a loan . The sums of $\$ 16,650,000$ as a grant and $\$ 14,850,000$ as a loan were definitely earmarked for the Santee-Cooper project in South Carolina.
Senate and has subsequently become the allocation was agreed to by the Senate and has subsequently become the law
the completion of this project. the completion of this project. This has a bearing on the plaintiff's contention of imminent danger. It also shows that the Congress has intention of completing this project."
the case, he said, "involves all of the constitutional issues involved in used under loan and grant agreements to funds by the Congress are being power plants competing with existing power construct municipally-owne

## A Little TVA

"The magnitude of this Santee-Cooper project is such that it might be called a little Tennessee Valley Administration. . Here we are not dealing with the development of an existing power plant, but with the creation of an entirely new one.
"It is idle to deny," the Judge wrote, "that there will be serious competi tion to the existing companies. The only escape from the conclusion that such competition will seriously hamper, even destroy, the three named companies, is the enormous increase in consumption of power which som of the testimony prophesies".
"This Court refuses to shut its eyes to the evidence which justifies a prophesy of the continued enormous expansion in the consumption of power "This Court believes that the evidence justifies the conclusion by the greater weight thereof, that such expansion will continue at the rate which ""This evidence shows has prevailed during the last 25 years.
"This Court believes that we are even yet in the infancy of the electric
power consumption". . .

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He upheld the right of the Carolina Puwer \& Light Co. to question the legality of the Federal Power Commission license to build the project. "For many years the idea of developing the Santee-Cooper project for; power purposes was visionary because of the lack of funds of the owners of which took no interest in the development of the power project.

## Allocation of Funds

"But when the license was about to be taken over by the combined orces of State and Nation, and the President of the United States had signed a letter in which he solemnly promised that the enormous sum of $\$ 37,500,000$ would eventually be allocated to the construction of this project. that was the day when the Carolina Power \& Light Co. took notice and took steps to protect itself.
"Its action was no longer premature; the damage was about to be done; and delay on its part would have been fatal. So, we think that certainly the company
has a standing in court to question the legality of the license.
"The higher courts, whose views we are adopting, have said that appropriations for WPA projects of this character are justified by the general welfare clause of the Constitution

The Supreme Court has not had occasion to decide this particular question. The general welfare clause, like any
"We see no reason for granting an injunction in order to protect therights of the plaintiffs arising from either the South Carolina Constitution, statutes, or common law as enforced in South Carolina.'

## United States "Hopes" Agreement Protecting American

 Oil Interests in Mexico Will Be Respected, Says Ambassador Daniels-Strike Causing Gasoline Shortage in Mexico CityThat the United States "hopes" the so-called MorrowCalles agreement of 1928 guaranteeing non-interference with the rights of American oil companies operating in Mexico, will be respected, was made known on Sept. 5 by United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels, upon his return to Mexico City on Sept. 5 from a visit to his home in North Carolina. The Ambassador's statement was made in view of the effect present labor trouble in the Mexican oil industry may have upon American interests. In United Press advices from Mexico City, Sept. 6, it was stated:

The Ambassador's statement, coming so soon after President Lazaro Cardenas' mild tone concerning oil in his message to Congress on Sept. 1, Was believed to have ended all danger of a radical solution of the wages and-hours controversy between operators and workers. Hearings on the social benefits for the industry's 18,000 employees, ended today. Members of the Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which conducted the hearings, left by airplane for a three-day inspection tour of oil regions. The board's decision was expected to be announced shortly after their return.

Ambassador Daniels said the United States Government felt that the Morrow-Calles agreement, which was upheld by the Mexican Supreme Court in the Texas cases, "should not be interrupted."

We would regret any disturbance of the status quo," the Ambassado said, and added that he hoped there would be an adjustment of the conflic satisfactory to both the United States and Mexico

The United States Department of Commerce announced on Sept. 2 that it had been informed by James B. Stewart, American Counsul General, Mexico City, that gasoline is becoming scarcer daily in Mexico City due to the continuance of the strike of the Aguila Oil Co.'s employees in the Poza Rica district in the State of Veracruz. Regarding Mr. Stewart's report the Department also said: $\qquad$ Regarding Mr
The Mexico City district which is normally fed by a direct pipe line from the Poza Rica fields is now entirely cut off from its supply of crude oil, it was reported.
The gasoline which is now reaching Mexico City is being brought there by tank cars which is able to supply only $60 \%$ of the normal demand. It was estimated that the present supply is sufficient to meet only $50 \%$ of the current gasoline requirements, the report stated.
Until recently the Mexican Automobile Association was able to supply gasoline to tourists who wished to return to the United States, but now the upply is exhausted and tourists must now wait in line at the various gasolin stations in order to obtain a few gallons of gasoline, according to the report

Secretary of State Hull Reminds United States Citizens of Foreign Birth that They Owe Allegiance to This Country-Statement Said to Bear on German Foreign Ministers Declarations on Nazi Affiliations
A statement was issued at Washington on Sept. 4 by Secretary of State Hull anent the duties of citizens of this country of foreign birth. According to an account from its Washington bureau to the New York "Herald Tribune" Mr. Hull's comments bore on the recent declaration of Baron Konstantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, that the Nazi Government would not "tolerate that foreign powers should discriminate against Germans within their boundaries because of Nazi affiliations."
Secretary Hull in defining the duties of foreign born citizens said that it is clear "that, with their new allegiance, their undivided duty is the support of our Constitution, our laws and our flag.,
Secretary Hull's statement follows:
These statements have not been brought officially to the attention of the State Department.
However, I desire to stress that all persons of foreign birth who acquire United States citizenship by naturalization declare on oath in open court that they will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and that they absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty of which they were before citizens or subjects; that they will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all ene
"It is thus clear that with their new allegiance their undivided duty is the support of our constitution, our laws and our flag

State Department Announces Regulations for Export of Helium for Commercial and Medicinal Purposes The State Department in Washington on Sept. 3 an nounced the conditions under which foreign countries may obtain limited quantities of helium for commercial, scientific and medicinal uses. At its recent session, Congress adopted legislation providing for the exportation of the non-inflammable gas of which the United States is the chief source of mable gas, of which the United States supply. The bill was submitted to Congress anflated with plosion of the German dirigible Hindenberg, inflated with
inflammable hydrogen gas. Reference to this measure was: made in our issue of Sept. 4, page 1511.

The following regarding the regulations governing the export of helium is from United Press advices from Washington, Sept. 3:
The National Munitions Control Board of the State Department made public a list of strict regulations governing export of the gas which is produced only in this country and in Russia A bill authorizing helium export was passed by the 75th Congress after the German dirigible Hindenberg, inflated with hydrogen, exploded at Lakehurst, N. J., and took a heavy toll.
The Munitions Control Board is composed of the Secretaries of State, War, Navy and Commerce.
Under the bill the Federal Government, through the Department of Interior, would acquire a dominating interest, amounting to virtual monopoly, in helium production.
Besides being used for inflating air liners, helium is of value in the treat-
ment of respiratory diseases.
One section of the bill provides that the gas shall not be sold "for the inflation of any airship operating between two foreign countries, notwithstanding such airship may also touch at some point in the United States."
Thus an air liner plying between the United States and Germany could not obtain helium under the law ifit had other ports of calloug the Secretary Appications of ef iline the of the spelium is to be used, the foreign country
The regulati
ons make no mention of price. Helium is so rare as to be almost prohibitive in price. It is found in small deposits
more than 20.000 feet can commercial use, the regulations provide that than 500,000 cubic feet to purchasers in any one country.
No "ceiling" was set on exports for aeronautical purposes, but it was explained that the board could adjust these exports to current needs.
The regulations require submission of evidence that the precious gas has been carefully handled to "insure that there shall be no unnecessary waste" and also "evidence to rebut the presumption that the quantity stated therein (in the application) should be considered of military importance.'

## Secretary of Labor Perkins Reviewing Labor's Achievements During Year Reports 2,000,000 Gain in Jobs Cites Problems of Those Over 45 Years

In a Labor Day address broadcast from Washington Sept. 5, Secretary of Labor Perkins in citing "the great improvement" in working and living conditions of wage earners of the United States over the half-century (incident earners of the United States over the half-century (incident
to the observance of the 50 th anniversary of Labor Day), added:

As wages have gone up, with the working day shortened and factories and homes improved and modernized in the last 50 years, the increased purchasing power of workers has benefited the farmer and in turn aided manufacturers, merchants, railroads, insurance companies, bankers and investors.

We of this generation have gone through a great depression from which we have emerged due to the efforts made since 1933 to increase the pur chasing power of wage earners and farmers. Because of the success of this policy I have been able, as Secretary of Labor, to report substantial and con tinuing improvement of our economs.
At the same time Miss Perkins referred to a problem of the older worker in industry which has been developing steadily over the last 15 years; this problem, she said is now a menace and terror to thousands of family bread winners, when they reach the age of 45 or 50 . In part she added:
While many industries still retain workers to the age of 60 , or even 70 , the general hiring policy is to fix an entrance limit age at 45 and in some cases even 35 and 40. If this age limit policy continues to develop, the economic problems of many workers will start at 45 instead of 65 or policy effects the well-being and comport so that its alleviation and correction is becoming a growing matter of public concern.
A statement issued to the press by Secretary Perkins on the same day reviewed labor's achievements during the year, and in this, she said:
Some $2,000,000$ more wage earners have jobs in regular non-agricultural employment this Labor Day than a year ago, with approximately $1,000,000$ of these being employed in the Nation's factories. The pay rolls for these factory workers over the first six months of this year averaged every week $\$ 45,500,000$ more than the weekly pay over the corresponding period last year. Income of farmers from cash sales in these same periods rose \$284.000,000 , with building construction rising $\$ 181,000,000$.
$\overline{\text { AAA }}$ Tentatively Approves Four Potato Marketing Agreements for Nine States-Designed to Increase Growers' Returns
Tentative approval of four Federal potato marketing agreements covering portions of nine States; and designed "to increase returns to potato growers in commercial late potato producing areas," was announced on Sept. 4 by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Copies of the agreements were to be immediately submitted to the handlers of potatoes for signature. A referendum among growers will be conducted to determine whether they favor the issu-
ance of orders making the marketing agreements binding on all handlers of potatoes produced in the four areas; in a Washington dispatch, Sept. 4, to the New York "Times" of Sept. 5 , it was also noted:
The areas covered by the marketing agreements are: (1) Aroostook County and three townships in Penobscot County, Me.; (2) the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and 18 counties in North Dakota; (3) 13 counties in Colorado, nine in Nebraska and four in Wyoming and (4) 34 counties in Idaho.

The agreements would prohibit the shipment in interstate commerce of potatoes less than one and one-half inches in diameter and not meeting the
requirements for United States grade No. 2 . Other small sizes and grades may be withheld from interstate commerce if growers deem it grades may be withheld from interstate commerce if growers deem i

## Sugar Growers Warned by AAA They Must Conform with Child Labor Provisions of Sugar Act to Receive

 BenefitsThe Agricultural Adjustment Administration pointed out on Sept. 9 that sugar beet and sugarcane growers must comply with the child labor provisions in the Sugar Act of 1937 , in order to qualify for the conditional payments provided in the Act. Section 301 (a) of the new sugar act, the text of which is given elsewhere in our issue of today, sets forth the labor provisions which are among the requirements for payment. The AAA said:

This section provides that growers, to be eligible for payments, shall employ no child under the age of 14 years in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugar beets or sugarcane, and shall employ no child between the ages of 14 and 16 years for a longer period than eight hours each day, except a member of the immediate family of a person who is the legal owner of at least $40 \%$ of the crop at the time such work is performed
of sugarcane or sugar beets prior to production, cultivation or harvesting ineligible for payment because of such work.
Producers who meet the child labor conditions and other conditions specified in the act, are eligible for payment with respect to sugar commercially recoverable from sugar beets and sugarcane marketed (or processed by the producer) on or after July 1, 1937, provided, of course, that the necessary funds are appropriated by the Congress.

CEA Asks 900 Futures Commission Merchants to Report on All Commodity Accounts Not Owner-Controlled-Step Taken to Prevent Possibility of Manipulation of Prices, Chief Duvel Explains
Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, on Sept. 3 requested the 900 futures commission merchants registered under the Commodity Exchange Act to report concerning every commodity account controlled through power of attorney or otherwise by any person other than the owner. The CEA wants to know, Dr. Duvel said, the extent to which individual traders turn over to other persons management of their trading accounts. He stated:
There is reason to believe that not all persons who control accounts having an aggregate open interest of 200,000 bushels of grain are reporting their operations daily as required by section 4 (i) of the Commodity Exchange Act and section 210 of Article II of the Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act. Such failure, of course, is violation of the Act and the regulations and, upon conviction thereof, is punishable by a fine of $\$ 10.000$, or one year imprisonment, or both
It is especially important to farmers that during the next few months sold that there should be no concerted drive by speculators tom are being prices. Just at this time of the year large speculative transactions may be of grave danger to the market, and may temporarily force prices far out of line. It is therefore essential that the CEA should be in a position to follow the operations of large speculators and prevent any manipulative tactics.
This is not the first time large traders operating through numerous names have failed to report. In 1933 one small group of traders operating through a single commission house held open contracts in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade of over $20,000,000$ bushels, but did not report as required. Under the provisions of the Grain Futures Act the two members composing the commission house were denied all trading privileges for six months; now the amended Act makes such failure to report a criminal fense.
The number of individuals and firms offering their services to the public
to manage trading accounts, using such titles as " to manage trading accounts, using such titles as "commodity counsellors," and "commodity advisers," is increasing rapidly. If persons unacquainted with the intricacies of commodity trading wish to risk their funds by it is not the function of the CEA to inderfere with on a percentage basis, enced operators endeavor to CEA to interfere with them, but when experifutures prices and fail to report their entire transactions as required by the law they are violating the Commodity Exchange Act and are guilty of criminal offense and will be prosecuted.
Any person who advertises either publicly or privately that he is in a position to influence commodity futures prices and can guarantee handsome profits if given authority to manage a trading account should be reported to the CEA. Frequently such persons have a series of failures and bankruptcies behind them.

## Certification Service Arranged for United States Grain Exported Through Canadian Ports-Will Facilitate Sales Abroad

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, announced on Sept. 3 that a certification service has been arranged for United States grain located at Canadian seaports and which has moved in grain located at Canadian seaports and which has moved in Lakes ports. This certification service, it is explained, will function to adjust cargo certificates issued at upper Lake ports to meet the usages and requirements of the trade for certificates at Canadian seaports that will match sale and shipping documents for ocean shipments. Applications for
the adjustment of certificates to meet export trade requirements at Canadian seaports will be filed with the Federal ments at Canadian seaports will be filed with the Federal
Grain Supervisor at New York City. In noting the foregoing, an announcement by the Department of Agericulture also said:
The Bureau stated that this service is applicable only to United States grain which has moved to Canadian seaports under a "shipper's export declaration," and that divided lot certificates for such grain will not be issued for grain that has been loaded aboard a vessel with other grain of different grade or different dockage without separation.
The Bureau said that for the first time in several years Mid-Western grain is being exported to Europe through the St. Lawrence waterway and Canadian seaports, through which channel of commerce such grain may move at minimum cost. This grain is being sold on the basis of United States official standards and inspection.
The new certification service for United States grain located at Canadian seaports will not cancel or supersede certification practices heretofore pre-
vailing but will supplement them in the form of a special service to facilitate vailing but will supplement them in the form of a special service to facilitate Canadian seaports, and will expedite the handling of ocean shipments on this grain trade route.

Southern Agricultural Commissioners' Association Urges Revision of Cotton Loan Plan-Also Suggests "Reasonable" Crop Control and Subsidy Payments on Entire 1937 Output
Revision of the 1937 nine-cent cotton loan plan, "reasonable" cotton control, and subsidy payments on all instead of on $65 \%$ of the 1937 crop were urged in resolutions formulated Sept. 6 at the convention in Memphis, Tenn., of the Southern Agricultural Commissioners' Association. Reference to the 1937 cotton loan plan and to the subsidy program whereby the Government will make price adjustment payments up to three cents a pound on $65 \%$ of a growers' base production, was made in our issue of Sept. 4, page 1518. The following regarding the resolutions reached by the Association is from Memphis advices, Sept. 6, appearing in the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Sept. 7:
Split over the control and unrestricted plans, the commissioners engaged in a heated six-hour executive session before emerging with a resolution call for a "reasonable curtailment in the production of cotton" so that the markets of the world will not be glutted.
Speakers during the morning session urged some relief to small farmers,
whose chief free income is from cottonseed "with the result that a resolution whose chief free income is from cottonseed;' with the result that a resolution was made asking that the Government act to give relief to the cotton farmer in respect to

## Ask Revision of Plan

In the cotton control resolution it was pointed out that the reduction shall not be so drastic as to displace farm labor which has no other source of income and deny to the owners and operators of farm land in the South their income and not adversely affect the supreme wo the and protect in the cotton trade of the world They asked revision of the
They which called for a the loan plan of the Commodity Credit Corpora-13-16 low middling or better. The commissioners said that the crop this year will be a lower grade than last year and that the average loan probably would be about $73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ a pound. A large portion would not be eligible for a would
loan.
See

Seeking adjustment payments on all of the 1937 crop, the commissioners'
eesolution said: resolution said:
We are finformed and belleve that such limitation (payment of subsidy on $65 \%$ of the crop) was made by the Secretary of Agriculuture tor the reason that the funds
approprrated to him tor the purpose were sutficient only to make such paments approprated to him for the purpose were sufficient only to make such payments
to the announced extent; and that we request the Secretary of Agriculture to join
with this assoclation with this association in a petition to the Congress at its next regular session or special intention to pay a subsidy on the entire crop
Another resolution recommends that "Congress give serious consideration o the application of the funds derived from the collection of customers to the administrative operation of the National agricultural program allocating such funds as between the various commodities proportionately as

The convention of the Southern Agricultural Commis sioners' Association convened in Memphis on Sept. 3, attended by representatives of virtually every branch of the cotton industry. At the opening session Oscar Johnston, of Scott, Miss., former head of the Agricultural Adjustment Scott, Miss., former head of the Agricultural Adjustment
Administration's cotton pool, described a cotton program based on estimated world production and consumption with adjustment payments from the Federal Treasury for losses incurred by farmers under the Smoot-Hawley tariff; as to Mr. Johnston's remarks we take the following Memphis, Associated Press advices, Sept. 3, from the Montgomery (Ala.) "Advertiser" of Sept. 4:
Mr. Johnston said his plan called for crop control similar to that under AAA with voluntary participation, and compliance so profitable that nonparticipants would be in the minority. He said he spoke in no official capacof his closeness to the administration.
He asked the Association of Southern
present the plan to the Senate agriculture subcommittee which is sched uled to hold a hearing here this Fall. In addition Mr. Johnston urged cotton producers to organize and force cotton State legislators to band together in the interests of the cotton farmer
Adjustment payments, Johnston said, would be based on a parity bétween agricultural income and industrial income.
Earlier the commissioners charged the announced program of a nine ent loan and three-cent subsidy payment violated an agreement between Congress and the President and deprived cotton growers of payments that would place them on a parity with producers of tariff-protected comThe cha
The charges brought an eloquent defense from Mr. Johnston. Who argued that Secretary Wallace was legally and morally bound to limit the payments and declared he would have been "impeached had he attempted ant other

Nine-Cent Cotton Loan Plan Hit by Senator Bankhead of Alabama-Urges Farmers to Put Cotton in Holding Pool
Farmers were urged on Sept. 6 by Senator John H. Bankhead, of Alabama, to place their cotton in a holding pool financed by Government nine-cent loans to await better prices. The Senator expressed disappointment that the Government's loan plan did not provide for loans of 10 cents a pound on cotton, instead of nine cents, and that adjustment payments of up to 3 cents a pound will be made only on $65 \%$ of base production. Associated Press advices from Jasper, Ala., Sept. 6, from which the foregoing is learned, also had the following to say:

The loan plan," he charged, "was worked out by departmental theorists to accomplish two definite objectives: First, to reduce the price so as to bring about larger exports of cotton; second, to make the loan so unattractive that few farmers would put cotton under a Government loan."
A spokesman for Secretary Wallace in Washington replied with the assertion that the sole purpose of the loan-subsidy program was "to increase the income of the cotton farmer."
"Loans," the spokesman added, "were made low enough to allow cotton to move freely in trade. We have found that when loans are fixed too high than good results.

CCC Withdraws from Market Cotton Accumulated Under Previous Loan Programs-1,600,000 Bales of 1934 and Earlier Crops Involved-Banks May Make Loans at 4\% on 1937 Crop and Discount Notes to CCC at $21 / 2 \%$.
So that there may be no hindrance to the successful operation of the present nine-cent cotton loan and subsidy programs, the Commodity Credit Corporation has withdrawn from the market its cotton holdings of the crop of 1934 and earlier years accumulated under previous loan programs, it was made known on Sept. 9 by Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. These holdings approximate $1,600,000$ bales of low middling $7 / 8$-inch staple cotton and is all that remains of the $4,400,000$ bales acquired under the earlier loan programs. The CCC, for the past year or more, had been gradually liquidating these holdings.

Mr. Jones also announced on Sept. 9 that banks and other lending agencies may make loans to producers of the 1937 cotton crop at $4 \%$ per annum interest and sell the notes to the CCC at any time prior to July 31, 1938, at par and accrued interest at the rate of $21 / 2 \%$ per annum. Such loans must, however, be tendered prior to July 1, 1938, and must be made on forms provided by the Corporation and in accordance with its requirements. Mr. Jones pointed out. He added:
CCC will purchase such loans only from banks or lending agencies which have entered into an agreement to pay the Corporation $11 / 2 \%$ per annum on the principal amount collected on said notes while held by the banks or lending agencies.

Banks and lending agencies desirous of handing cotton loans should communicate with the loan agency of the RFC serving their district or at CCC Washington for information and forms

The RFC has authorized $\$ 150,000,000$ to enable the CCC to make or purchase 1937-38 cotton loans, and banks or other approved lending agencies may rely upon this commitment for their take-out. Should it develop that more than $\$ 150,000,000$ is

The nine-cent cotton loan and the subsidy programs for 1937 were referred to in our issue of Sept. 4, page 1518.

Coordinated Crop Expansion Instead of Restrictions
Urged by International Institute of Agriculture

## at Rome

In a report issued in Rome, Italy, on Sept. 1, the International Institute of Agriculture voiced its opposition to restrictions placed by nations on crops and urged that the world begin to plan for coordinated expansion of agriculture The report, comprising 55 pages, was compiled by agricultural experts of several dozen nations, said advices from Rome, Sept. 1, by the Associated Press which summarized the Institute's report as follows:

Unless the world is to acknowledge utter intellectual and moral bankrupticy and admit its planned economy is a system of bold economic suicide it eventually-and the sooner the better-must change the direction of its planning efforts." said the report.
"Instead of leveling down, it must begin to plan coordinated expansion or employing the services of science and technique to the satisfaction of human needs."
Government intervention and rearmament have resulted largely in n artificial world economic revival, the experts concluded.
The report commented only briefly on conditions in the United States. The attempt by the United States Government in 1934 to achieve a eduction in tariffs and trade restrictions through bilateral commercial grered nation clause, has produced a few such treaties based on the mostextent," it said.
This was because "the general trend of commercial policy continue to point to further restriction," the report declared.
Regarding crop restriction, the report added:
The community, indeed, could not advance in prosperity and civilzation if it were to continue indefinitely to pursue a policy of restricting gricultural production with a view to adapting it to dwindling demand.
"Such emergency measures rendered necessary by the depression could be referred to only as a temporary expedient and a leveling down of standards of productive efficiency
"They could not be continued without putting the whole, civilized word in jeopardy and reducing to absurdity the great interests of science and technique."

John L. Lewis, Head of C. I. O., Says Labor Must Determine Who Are Friends in Politics-In Remarks Believed Directed at Administration Declares Against Those Who Execrate Both Labor clar Its Adversaries in Strikes-Congress and United States Chamber of Commerce CriticizedIn an address broadcast from Washington on Sept. 3, John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, issued a warning that "labor next year cannot avoid the necessity of a political assay of the work and deeds of its so-called friends and its political beneficiaries. "It must" he said "determine who are its friends in the arena of politics as elsewhere. It feels that its cause is just and of politics as elsewhere. It feels that its cause is just and that its friends should not view its struggle with neutral detachment or intone con
Mr. Lewis went on to say:
Those who chant their praises of democracy, but who lose no chance to drive their knives into labor's defenseless back must feel the weight of labor's woe, even as its open adversaries must ever feel the thrust of labor's power. Labor, like Israel, has many sorrows. Its women weep for their fallen and they lament for the future of the children of the race. It ill behooves one who has supped at labor's table and who has been sheltered in labor's house to

While in no part of his address did Mr. Lewis mention the President's name, Washington observers, it was stated in Associated Press accounts from Washington Sept. 4 regarded his concluding words in the paragraphs above, as obviously a reply to the "plague on both your houses" which President Roosevelt bespoke on June 29 last for extremists on both sides of the steel strike,-the President ascribing this as the general opinion of the American people in the strike situation, as was indicated in our issue of July 3, page 39. Mr. Lewis in his address declared that "under the banner of the Committee for Industrial Organization American labor is on the march."
Its objectives today are those it had in the beginning: to strive for the unionization of our unorganized millions of workers and for the acceptance of collective bargaining as a recognized American institution.
It seeks peace with the industrial world. It seeks cooperation and mutuality of effort with the agricultural population. It would avoid strikes. It would have its rights determined under the law by the peaceful negotiations and contract relationships that are supposed to characterize American commercial life.
Until an aroused public opinion demands that employers accept that rule, labor has no recourse but to surrender its rights or struggle for their realization with its own economic power.

The objectives of this movement are not political in a partisan sense. Yet it is true that a political party which seeks the support of labor and makes pledges of good faith to labor must, in equity and good conscience, keep that faith and redeem those pledges.

The spectacle of august and dignified members of Congress, servants of the people and agents of the Republic, skulking in hallways and closets, hiding their faces in a party caucus to prevent a quorum from acting upon a the confidence of labor's millions in politicians' promises and statesmen's vows.

Besides his criticisms of Congressmen directed against members who stayed action of Congress on the Administra tion's wage and hour bill, Mr. Lewis likewise declared against "the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and similar groups representing industry and financial interests" which he said "are rendering a disservice to the American people in their attempts to frustrate the organization of labor and in their refusal to trustrate the organization of labor and in their refusal to tutions."

Mr. Lewis asserted that "labor has suffered just as our farm population has suffered from a viciously unequal dis tribution of a National income" and he said that "it becomes increasingly imperative that the farm population and millions of workers in industry must learn to combine their strength for the attainment of mutual and desirable objectives and a the same time learn to guard themselves against the sinister propaganda of those who would divide and exploit them.'
In another part of his address Mr. Lewis stated:
Fascist organizations have been launched and financed under the shabby pretext that the C. I. O. movement is communistic.

Do those who have hatched this foolish cry of communism in the C. I. O. fear the increased influence of labor in our democracy? Do they fear its nfluence will be cast on the side of shorter hours, a better system of disof for the underprivileged, social security or the aged, a fairer distribution of the National income?
Certainly the workers that are being organized want a voice in the de termination of these objectives of social justice.

A few days after his speech of Sept. 3, Mr. Lewis on Sept 6 (Labor Day) addressed a gathering at Pittsburgh, Pa., a which time he spoke against "industrial autocrats who op pose labor,"-industrialists who have opposed C. I. O. unionization in their plants, being, it is said, the object of his remarks. In this address also he stated that the introduction of labor saving machines must be "so managed as not to reduce the field of employment, adding that the introduction of new machinery must be accompanied by shorter duction of new machinery must be accompanied by shorter hours and increased purchasing power. At en Sept. 6 Mr . Lewis was reported as saying that an Pa., on Sept. 6 Mr . Lewis was reported as saying that an
increasing participation by labor in the profits of industry was the only answer to growing displacement of human hands by machines. In Associated Press advices from Pittsburgh Sept. 6 it was stated that the day's labor celebration was the first in 50 years that has been officially recognized by major producers in the steel industry. Mill men, it was noted,
gathered at the rally from the furnaces and rolls in plants with which the S. W.IO. C. has signed contracts.

William Green of A. F. of L. in Labor Day Address Says that But for C. I. O. There Would Be no Division in Ranks of Labor-Federation Opposed to Incorporation of Trade Unions-Against "Sit Down" Strike-Declares for Free Speech and Free Press
William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, speaking at a meeting in Dallas, Tex. on Sept. 6 (Labor Day) of the Greater Texas and Pan-American Federation of Labor said that if there had been no Com mittee for Industrial Organization set up there would be no division within the ranks of labor. We would be a united family." Two years ago, said Mr. Green, "a minority group famich could not force or compel the majority in a convention which could not force or compel the majority in a convention
to accept its will formed a dual organization of labor." They to accept its will formed a dual organization of labor." They
called themselves" he added, "the Committee for Industrial called themselves" he added, "the Committee for Industrial
Organization. They, and they alone, are responsible for the division which has been created within the organized labor movement of the North American continent.'
Prior to that, Mr. Green observed "the A. F. of L. established a standard for democracy and democratic procedure in the administration of its affairs and in the contemplation of questions of national and international import. It was the true spokesman for the laboring people in the United the true spokesman for the laboring.
"The destructive policy," pursued by those who composed this (C. I. O.) committee," said Mr. Green, "was manifested in the way in which it conducted its affairs." He declared that "they lost sight of the great issues involved and the ultimate good of the individual members and they saw only their personal gain and their determination to establish autocratic and dictatorial control." In part, Mr. Green added:
The O. I. O. developed a line of procedure in the conduct of strikes which mmediately met with public condemnation and the opposition of pubtic pinion. I refer to the sit-down strike as a form of industrial warfare. It has been made clear and definite that public opinion will never support the arise between employers and employees. Because strikes cannot be won without the support of public opinion the sit-down strike, if persisted in will be outlawed by legisla ive enactment.
The right to strike must be preserved and protected as a part of democratic procedure and democratic administration. We cannot surrender this right Labor must always be accorded the right to resist injustice and to strike for the redress of wrongs when the conditions of employment become intolerable and unbearable. This involves the right to refuse to work, to enlist the upport of fellow-workers and friends in the conduct of a strike, to picket and boycott legally and to use all legal and lawful methods in the conduct of a strike.
But, when property is illegally seized and held, labor subjects itself to the charge of lawlessness and the destruction of property. That means that labor places itself outside the pale and protection of law and lawful procare.
The application of the sit-down strike on a wide national hasis would pave the way not to the establishment of a communistic State but to a Fascist dictatorship. No working man or woman would knowingly contribute oward such an outcome because individual freedom and liberty depend upon

Mr . Green stated that efforts had been made by the A. F. of L. to compromise the differences with the C. I. O., and "to reestablish labor upon a united basis, but all our efforts in that direction have been of no avail." In his remarks Mr. Green also said:

We wish all classes of people to know that the A. F. of L stands as a staunch defender of free assemblage, free speech, fiee press, and for the thers on the which does not believe in and subscribe to these principles and to these policies.

Strike at Plants in Canada of Dominion Textile Co.
Terminated-Had Been in Effect Since Aug. 2
A strike in eight plants of the Dominion Textile Co. located throughout the Province of Quebec, including four in Montreal, was ended on Aug. 30 as 5,000 of the company's 7,500 employees returned to their jobs. The strike, which had been in effect since Aug. 2, was called by the National Catholic Federation of Textile Workers. Demands were made for a collective labor agreement, wage increases and a 48-hour week. The strike was ended following the reaching of an agreement through the intervention of Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec. The agreement provides for continuance of the open shop, the determination of wages between now and March 1 by the Fair-Wage Board, and the formation of a committee to draft a collective labor agreement.

The following regarding the ending of the strike is from the Montreal "Gazette" of Aug. 31:
No reports were available last night as to the other 2,500 hands in the ninth plant affected by the walkout, operated in Valleyfield by an affiliated concern-the Montreal Cottons, Ltd.
The whirr of shuttles was at practically normal pitch yesterday in the four local divisions, with almost the full 3,000 complement on hand in the Merchants and Colonial mills in St. Henry, the Mount Royal in Cote St. Paul, and the Hochelaga in the East end. The high rate of operations in this city was possible so soon after the strike settlement because all prehad been running at 10 days in which the machinery ben rummong at partial capacity
women were at their loams and spindlooke almost 2.000 more men and percentages of operations. About 900 print workers at Magog found the
cotton machines not ready for production, but approximately the same number in the rayon division were at work. The Drummnodville branch was operating at two-thirds of capacity-usually 500 to 550 hands-and in Sherbrooke all but 125 of the normal staff of almost 1,000 were back.
In the mill at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, six miles below Quebec City however, only some 100 men and women entered to prepare the machinery for normal production, after which additional hands will be taken on daily It is expected the mill will be carrying on as usual by the week-end when all the 1,700 employees will be back at their accustomed duties.
ginning of the strike, as has been the one of Montreal cottely since the begin
field
To
To those of Dominion Textile Co.'s employees back in the mills yesterday friday pay envelopes will not be distributed until Sept. 24 for the week ending period necessary for the computation of earnings of the hus a two-week scales will be the same as prior to the walkout, but any increases determined by the Fair Wage Board will be retroactive to yesterday, for later payment in a lump sum.

## Los Angeles Clearing House Association Observes 50th Anniversary of its Organization

The 50 th anniversary of its formal organization on Sept. 2, 1887, was observed by the Los Angeles Clearing. House Association with a dinner to local bankers on the anniversary date. Guests included present and former members of the executive committee and members of other active committees. An announcement in the matter continued:
The Clearing House was established following the boom period of the 1880's, when rapid growth in population and banking resources had made 1880 's, when rapid growth in population and banking resources had made
evident the desirability of closer association and cooperation among the banks of the seven original members only two remain, most of the others having lost their identity through consolidation with other institutions The growth of banking activity in Los Angeles during the 50 years of Clearing House operation is well illustrated by the contrast between the first year's clearings of $\$ 36,050,980$ and the debits of the current fiscal year which it is now indicated should run in excess of $\$ 11,000,000,000$. Believed to have been among the first to establish the office of Examiner, the Loic examination of its member banks.
Herbert D. Ivey, President of Citizens National Trust \& Savings Bank of Los Angeles, who is serving his third term as President of the Association, addressed the anniversary dinner, paying tribute to the spirit of cooperation and banking inted and ing intests which resulted 1891 Former presidents of the Association who are still living a House. Robinson, Chairman of the Board and Joseph F Sertori Genry M Robinson, Cing Committee both of the Soputy First National Banan of Angeles; and Andrew M. Chaffer President of California Ben Los Angeles. Andrew M. Chaffey, President of California Bank

Revised Edition of "Trust Investments in Pennsylvania" Made Available
Copies of the revised edition of "Trust Investments in Pennsylvania" are being distributed among the banks and trust companies of Pennsylvania by Frank G. Sayre, VicePresident of the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, Philadelphia, as Chairman of the Committee on Trust Investments, Pennsylvania Bankers Association. Regarding the publication, it is announced:
The publication contains the law relating to the investment of trust funds in Pennsylvania which complements and is amendatory to the Fiduciaries Act of Pennsylvania, following which are listed 229 investments having a par value of over $\$ 3,500,000,000$, all of which are deemed to conform to the provisions of the acts and therefore believed to be legal for trust funds in Pennsylvania.
The list contains 129 railroad bonds aggreating $\$ 1,351,600,000 ; 89$ utility bonds aggregating $\$ 1,793,000,000$ and 11 telephone bonds aggregating $\$ 394,800,000$.
Twelve major railroad lines are named as meeting the qualifications specified in the act pertaining to legal investments for trust funds in Pennsylvania. They represent $29 \%$ of the railroad mlieage operated in the United States and supplied $34.1 \%$ of the total gross revenues in 1936.

Daily Newspapers of San Francisco and Oakland Increase Subscription Prices-Made Necessary by Higher Labor and Tax Costs

- Daily newspapers of San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., increased their subscription prices on Sept. 1. Rates in general are 15 cents per month higher and evening papers general are 15 cents per month higher and evening papers heretofore selling for 3 cents a copy will sell for 5 cents.
Morning paper single copies remain 5 cents. The increases Morning paper single copies remain 5 cents. The increases and taxes. Associated Press advices from San Francisco, from which we quote, also said:
The morning "Chronicle" and "Examiner" announced monthly rates of $\$ 1.30$, with Sunday, an increase from $\$ 1.15$. The afternoon "CallBulletin" and "News" raised rates from 75 to 90 cents
In Oakland, the "Tribune" boosted the rate, with Sunday, from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.15$, and the "Post-Enquirer" announced a 15 -cent monthly increase to 80 cents.

New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking, to Offer Course on Railroad Security AnalysisColumbia University Extension to Give Courses on American Gas Practice
The New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking, will offer a specialized course in Railroad Security Analysis during the Fall Semester. The subject will consider the problems of the individual confronted with the task of selecting diversified investments in the RR. field.: The distinctive characteristics of railroad obligations as a general class, methods of determining the relative merits of various securities, and the application of these methods to specific
situations will be discussed. Emphasis will be placed on the selection of the most significant data from the vaist amount of material available, and the determination of those relationships most indicative of present strength and developing trends. Seth H. Seelye of the City Bank Farmers Trust Co. will conduct the course. New York Chapter is located in the Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York City.
The technical phases of gas company operation will be outlined in two courses on American gas practice to be given by Columbia University Extension, which opens its 27th year on Sept. 24. The production of manufactured gas and the distribution and utilization of city gas will be analyzed by Dr. J. J. Morgan, who will conduct the courses by mail. These courses, sponsored by the American Gas Association, were formerly given under the home study department, which was recently discontinued by action of the Columbia Trustees. The studies, technical in nature, are adapted for students with high school training in chemistry and physies and for college students who plan to enter the gas industry.

International Association of Insurance Counsel Adopts Code Defining Limits Within Which Insurance Adjusters May Handle Claims
A code defining the limits within which insurance adjusters may proceed in the investigation and settlement of claims without being considered to be practicing law was adopted by the International Association of Insurance Counsel at its annual meeting in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Aug. 26. annual meeting in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Aug. 26.
The code was adopted as part of a report submitted by a The code was adopted as part of a report submitted committee of nine leading insurance lawyers who had been studying the problem for several months, said an announcement made available by the Association, which added: - The work done by insurance adjusters in handling claims has been the object of attack by lawyers' groups in several States, it being contended that insurance companies should be forced to employ lawyers to carry out a number of functions which have in the past been considered mere business routine.

The report drew a sharp distinction between so-called independent adjusters, who hold themselves out as prepared to represent insurance companies for a fee, and the staff adjusters regularly employed by the insurance companies. It was agreed that adjusters of both types may interview parties and witnesses and gather testimony and evidence of every kind, and that after liability and coverage have been determined by the insurer they may effect settlements and obtain releases therefor. They may not, however, manage or control the settlement of a case after the case has been turned over to a lawyer for defense, except with the previous knowledge of the lawyer, nor may they.

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om undertaking, in any sense, to advise a claimant concerning his rights.

## Death of Pierre Quensay, General Manager of Bank for

 International Settlements度 Pierre Quensay, General Manager of the Bank for International Settlements at Basle, Switzerland, was drowned on Sept. 8 while swimming at the estate of Emile Moreau, former Governor of the Bank of France, at Poitiers, France. He was 44 years old. He had been General Manager of the "World Bank" at Basle since its establishment in 1930. The following summary of the career of M. Quensay is from the New York "Herald Tribune" of Sept. 9:
At the close of the war he was an assistant to the Austrian section of the Reparations Commission, and in 1922 joined the commission named by the League of Nations to reorganize Austria's finances. He bad been friendly with Emile Moreau for several years and when Mr. Moreau became Governor of the Bank of France in 1926 he took Mr. Quensay along as his "chef de cabinet," or chief private secretary.
The next year Mr. Quensay became head of the department of economic studies at the bank. He took part in conferences on the stabilization of the franc and represented the government at several international monetary conferences.
His name became known in the United States and Great Britain in 1929, when he was appointed general secretary of the French delegation to the conference which formulated the Young Plan. His services at these sessions caused Owen D. Young to recommend his appointment as the first General Manager of the Bank for International Settlements.
But the suggestion was not equally agreeable to all the nations. The Germans, in particular, felt that Mr. Quensay had wielded too much inIluence in the conference and held him responsible for the attack on the German mark which had created a financial crisis in the Reich and forced the German degacion to give desirable. How in maner by a wide margin, only Germany's three votes being cast against him.

## New York Stock Exchange Institute Announces Educational Program for Coming Year-Educational Institute of Chicago Stock Exchange Firms to Resume Classes

The New York Stock Exchange Institute announced Aug. 30 its educational program for the coming scholastic year, which will include a series of 24 weekly lectures by executives of corporations, prominent economists, public officials, governors of the Exchange and others. The Stock Exchange Institute, which is attended by employees of the Exchange and of its member firms, will present 35 courses on various phases of the work of the exchange, brokerage office procedure, bond trading, brokerage law, business economics, business statistics, principles of accounting, arbitrage, security analysis, \&c.

The speakers at the series of Thursday morning lectures,
which are held before the opening of the Exchange, awill include:

Arthur A. Ballantine of Root, Clark, Buckner \& Ballantine, formerly Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury; W. Randolph Burgess, ${ }^{\text {Vice-President of }}$ of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; A. J. Byles, Dean Daun of the College of Business Administration, Lehigh University an Davis of Paul H. Davis \& Co.. Chicago; Marriner s. Eccles, Chal Fitzerald Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Railroads: Clee-Chairman of the Committee on Pubice Relations of President, Clarence Francis, President, General Foods Corp.; Kemmerer. Wakker Prosessor of International Finance, Princeton University wry Nadler International Professor Sloan Jr Chairman tho Board, General Motors Corp; Bradford B Smith, Economist of the Exchange, Willard L. Thorp, Editor, Dun \& Bradstrect Ine; Wendell Wilkie, President Commonwealth \& Southern Corp.
The Chicago Association of Stock Exchange Firms' Educational Institute will resume classes Monday, Sept. 20, it was announced on Sept. 8 by Joseph A. Rushton, Chairman of the Association. The courses to be offered are Brokerage Accounting by L. B. McLaughlin, Brokerage Law by J. Arthur Miller, Investment Mathematics by Howard Greene, Investment Analysis by Gail C. Belden and a Cashiers' Round Table Forum in charge of C. R. Bergherm.

William J. Denman, Page on New York Stock Exchange, Elected a Member of Exchange Following Admission to Partnership in Firm of Graves, Banning \& Co. -William J. Denman, who was elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange on Sept. 9, was, until the previous day, a page on the floor of the Exchange. He is 27 years of age and has been in the employ of the Exchange since his graduation from high school in June, 1929. Mr. Denman has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Graves, Banning \& Co., and will take the place on the floor of the Exchange of the firm's present board member, Herbert L. Jones, whose seat is being transferred to Mr. Denman. Mr. Jones, who is retiring as an active Exchange member, Mr. Jones, who is retiring as an active Exchange member, will continue his interest in the firm. He has been a member
of the Exchange since 1918. Mr. Jones stated that he chose Mr . Denman to succeed him because of his loyalty to the Exchange, his application to his work and his outstanding merit as an employee of the Exchange.

Edward F. McGrady Resigns as Assistant Secretary of ward F. McGrady Resigns as Assistant Secretary of
Labor-Becomes Director of Labor Relations for Labor-Cecomes Director of
President Roosevelt on Sept. 7 accepted "with deep regret" the resignation of Edward F. McGrady as Ascistant Secretary of Labor. Mr. McGrady leaves to become Director of Labor Relations for the Radio Corporation of America but will be available for special service to the Government whenever called upon. Before taking a position with the Government, Mr. McGrady was the legislative representative in Washington of the American Federation of Labor. In June, 1933, he was the chief labor adviser of the National Recovery Administration and in the summer of that same year was named Assistant Secretary of Labor; he served in both positions until the end of the NRA.

The texts of Mr. McGrady's letter of resignation and President Roosevelt's reply are as follows:
Dear Mr. President. The event has arrived which we have several times dear Mr. President. The evenich I hereby tender. As you know, this is made necessary by compelling personal obligations which can no longer be neglected. This situation has existed for some time, but hitherto we have both felt that my public duty outweighed my private need. Now I understand that we are agreed that a time has come when I can go in good conscience and with your complete consent.
It would be foolish for me to try to tell you how grateful I to have been joined with you, even in a small way, in your valiant battle for the common man, how proud I have been to be your friend and cemrade and with what regret I leave you. You know all this.
It is some compensation that I go to continue in a new field the work in which I have served you and spent my active life-improvement of relations between labor and management in industry.
As you also know, my new employer has cordially agreed that whenever you feel need for my services for any special work I shall always be avallable to your call.

Sincerely,

## Dear Ed.

It is with deen regret that I accept your resignation as Assistant Secretary of Labor.
You have filled that post for four years with very great credit to yourself and the department. Your efforts to maintain harmonious labor relations have always been in the public interest and in fairness to workers and management. In performing many trying tasks so well you have renderresignal service to your country. I want you to know that itis
ciated by me, and that I shall greatly miss you as a member of the Adciated by me,
ministration.
Your broad industrial background will, I am sure, make you of great value in improving relations between labor and management.
I wish you all the success you so richly deserve. I am glad that you wil ${ }^{1}$ 1 ways be available for future service to the Government and I look forward to seeing you often. Faithfully yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Thomas W. Lamont Finds Improvement in Economic Conditions in Europe-Returns from Two-Month Stay Abroad
Returning from Europe on Sept. 6 aboard the Queen Mary, Thomas W. Lamont, partner of J. P. Morgan \& Co., New York, said that he found a gradual improvement in economic conditions in Europe. Mr. Lamont had been abroad for two months, and had visited Scotland, England,

France and Switzerland. Mr. Lamont was interviewed as he arrived on the Cunard-White Star liner; in reporting this interview, the New York "Times" of Sept. 7 said:
"In the hard years of the depression," he said, "the world has been building up for itself more sources of reserve strength than some of us thought possible. In most Continental European countries and in England economic conditions seem to be improving gradually.
One reason for the improvement, Mr. Lamont said, was the tourist traffic, which this year had been exceptionally heavy in France, Germany Italy and Great Britain.
This European travel;" he said, "which is not confined to Americans, has been remarkable in spite of the reports of the heavy armament programs, the Spanish civil war and the Far Eastern disturbances.

Many intelligent French workingmen have realized that repeated strikes, high wages and the five-day week have shoved up the cost of pro-
duction very high and have caused a loss of trade - higher prices for working people and less work for them. However workingmen are waking up wisely to the situation, and this means business improvement."

## Statement of Condition of Bank for International Settlements as of Aug. 31

An increase during August in assets of the Bank for International Settlements, Basle, Switzerland, is reflected in the Bank's statement of condition for Aug. 31, which reports total resources on that date at $706,249,112$ Swiss franes, as against $695,137,227$ Swiss francs at the end of July. The increase was due to gains in holdings of gold in bars, total cash items and sundry bills and investments
The following is the statement of the Bank for Aug. 31, as compared with July 31, as contained in Associated Press advices from Basle, Sept. 5 (figures in Swiss francs at par)

 $\underset{.}{\text { Aug. } 31}{ }_{10,873,546.23}$

Rediscountable bils and acceptances:

1. Commercal bill sand bankers' acceptances.
2. Treasury bills................................
$23,702,366.09$
$21,105,366.27$

Total
interest:
Time funds at interest:
Not exceedng three months.


 onths: $\qquad$ 45,706,044.47 15,828,325
(a) Treasury bills --........
(b) Sundry investinent
setween three and six months: $\qquad$ $101,628,325.97$
$101,188.35$
(b) Sundry inv $44,556,338.3$
$47,22,190.12$
(a) Treasury bills. Tota
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ $47,228,190.12$ $55,358,039.55$
$45,580,189.37$
$\longdiv { . 3 1 0 , 2 4 2 , 2 7 1 . 7 0 }$
Other assets: Total..........................

1. Guaranty of central banks on bils sold.
2. Sundry items 1,084,625.53 Total...............................-1,262,497.75 Total assets.-..................
Capital paid up...........
Reserves:
3. Legal reserve fund
4. Dividend reserve fund
5. General reserve fund

## Ltablltite


Total.
Long-term commitments:

1. Anuity trust account deposits.
2. German Go vernment deposit..
3. Annuity trust account deposits ......
4. German Government deposit....
5. French Goverment deposit (Sarar)
 $706,249,112.48$ --125,000,000.00
$\qquad$


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

Announcement was made on Sept. 8 that Hugh J. Chisholm, President of Oxford Paper Company, has been elected a director of the Grace National Bank of New York City.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The National City Bank of New York, held Sept. 7, Amory Houghton, President of the Corning Glass Works, was elected a Director. Mr. Houghton was born in Corning, New York, graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1921 and became associated with the Cornine Glass Works in the same year and has been its President since 1930. He is Vice-president of Blue Ridge Glass Corp.; Secretary Empire Machine Co.; Director Hartford-Empire Co. American Blank Co. L'Electro Refractaire, Corning Trust Co. and
Steuben Glass, Inc.

Plans to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Lake Placid, Lake Placid, N. Y., from $\$ 100,000$, consisting of 1,000 shares of the par value of $\$ 100$ a share, to $\$ 150,000$, consisting of 4,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $\$ 25$ a share, and 100,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $\$ 50$ each.

On Sept. 9, Frank Merz, Chairman of the Board and one of the founders of the Union Trust Co. of Jamestown, N. Y., completed 64 years of service in the banking business, 34 of which were as President of that institution. Mr. Merz recently celebrated his 80 th birthday. It is observed that this is an enviable record, particularly in view of the fact that the bank started with a paid in capital of $\$ 100,000$, and in spite of substantial dividends shows an exceptionally strong capital position, all earned with the exception of $\$ 100,000$.

George W. Bacheller, Secretary and Treasurer of the Newport branch of the Industrial Trust Co. of Providence. died at his home in Newport on Ang. 31. Mr. Bacheller, who was 59 years old, began his banking career as a clerk in the old Merchants Bank. Subsequently (1902) he transferred to the Newport Trust Co., where he eventually beceme Secretary and Treasurer, the offices he held at his death.

The First National Bank of Scenery Hill, near Washington, Pa., a small institution, closed its doors on Sept. 8, because, according to its Cashier, S. W. Rogers, nobody wanted to borrow money and State and Federal taxes were getting so heavy that there was no profit in the business. Advices from Washington, Pa., to the New York "Herald Tribune", on Sept. 8, from which this is learned, continued, in part: All depositors will be paid in full, and the stockholders will get back at least what they invested, the cashier said.
least what they invested, the cashier said. always shown a profit. It was
Until recently, he said, the bank had alwa organized 33 years ago and has 600 depositors. It was capitalized at $\$ 25,000$. and has undivided profits of $\$ 40,000$, total resources of $\$ 300,000$ and deposits of $\$ 260,000$. The President is Thomas H. Dague.

It is learned from "Money \& Commerce" of Sept. 4 that the following changes have been made in the personnel of the National Exchange Bank of Wheeling, Wheeling, West Va., owing to the recent death of C. W. Jeffers, a VicePresident, Louis J. Yaeger, formerly Cashier, has been made Vice-President and Trust Officer; L. C. Horter, heretofore Assistant Cashier and Assistant Trust Officer, has been promoted to the Cashiership, and Howard W. Friedrichs, a member of the law firm of Piper \& Friedrichs of Wheeling, has been appointed Assistant Trust Officer. Joseph R. Naylor is President of the institution.
According to the Cincinnati "Enquirer" of Sept. 7, Henry L. Schwab, who has been connected with the First National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, for 32 years, the last 14 years as Assistant Cashier, was to become associated with the new business department of the Second National Bank of that business departm
city on Sept. 7.

Announcement was made on Aug. 29 by Edward J. Barrett, State Auditor of Illinois, that he had authorized the payment of $10 \%$ of the waived deposits of the Suburban Trust \& Savings Bank of Oak Park, IIl. In noting this, the Chicago "Tribune" of Sept. 1 went on to say:
The distribution, which amounts to $\$ 19,953$, is the fourth such payment, bringing the total returns to $40 \%$. The disbursements will be made today (Sept. 1).

Concerning the affairs of the defunct First National Bank of Sioux Rapids, Iowa, the "Commercial West" of Aug. 28 carried the following
Checks for the fourth and final dividend of the closed First National of Sioux Rapids, Iowa, were sent out Aug. 23 amounting to $\$ 9,016$. Closed in 1933, payments by Receiver Edmond F. Carmondy have made up $52.45 \%$ of deposits.

The National Bank of Commerce of Lincoln, Neb., just recently celebrated the 35th anniversary of its founding, it is learned from the "Commercial West" of Sept. 4. Starting in August 1902, with a capital of $\$ 50,000$ and deposits of $\$ 66,000$, the institution to-day has combined capital surplus and undivided profits of $\$ 987,720$ and total deposits of $\$ 12,948,000$
The LaGrange National Bank, LaGrange, Ga., was recently placed in voluntary liquidation. The institution, which was capitalized at $\$ 150,000$, is succeeded by the Citizens \& Southern Bank of LaGrange.
Capital stock of the First National Bank of Molalla, Ore. was purchased on Sept. 4 by D. O. Hood, acting for the Giannini interests of San Francisco, according to an announcement made in Portland, Ore. Resources of the aequired bank, as of June 30, aggregated $\$ 453,920$ and its total deposits were $\$ 411,479$. We quote further from the Portland "Oregonian" of Sept. 5, as follows:
For the time being the Molalla institution will be operated under the same management and staff as in the past, it was said. It is contemplated, same management and staff as in the past, it was said. It is contemplated, however, that
National Bank of Portland.
The Molalla bank was organized in 1912 and serves a large farming area in Clackamas County as well as an active logging and lumbering center in the foothills of the Cascades east of the town of Molalla

Effective Aug. 21, the Auburn National Bank, Auburn, Wash., capitalized at $\$ 50,000$, was placed in voluntary liquidation. The institution was absorbed by the National liquidation. The institution was absorbe
Bank of Washington of Tacoma, Wash.
On Aug. 27, the National Bank of Washington, Tacoma, was authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to maintain a branch at the City of Kent, King County, Wash.

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Unsettlement caused largely by unfavorable foreign developments took a heavy toll of security prices during the early part of the week, the losses ranging from 2 to 10 or more points. The declines extended to all parts of the list though the weakness was more pronounced among the oil stocks and specialties. Many trading favorites were close to their bottom for the year and in several instances new lows were established. On Thursday the trend turned upward, and as confidence returned, liquidation subsided and a number of the regular market leaders regained a goodly part of the losses of the preceding days. Some selling was in evidence at times but the strength of the advance quickly absorbed it. On Friday the list again turned downward.
Pre-holiday dulness prevailed on the New York Curb Exchange during the abbreviated session on Saturday. Many prominent traders were absent while others left early for the Labor Day week-end and the volume of trading dropped to a low ebb, the transfers falling off to approxi dropped to a low ebb, the transfers falling of to approximately 55,000 shares, the lowest since early in 1935. Price
movements were generally narrow and irregular with a tenmovements were generally narrow and irregular with a ten-
dency toward lower levels. Scattered advances were apparent from time to time but the changes were usually in minor fractions and without special significance. Public utilities were the weak stocks of the day, American Gas \& Electric pref. dropping $11 / 4$ points to $1091 / 2$, Bell Tel. of Pa. pref. declining $21 / 2$ points to 116, Empire Gas (6) pref. receding 2 points to 40 and United Gas pref. falling back $11 / 2$ points to $1131 / 2$.
On Monday the New York Curb Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange and the commodity markets were closed in observance of Labor Day
Further selling on the Curb Exchange in line with liquidation in other security markets, due in a large measure to a new war scare, was the feature of the trading on Tuesday as the market resumed its sessions following the Labor Day holiday. The liquidation was very heavy and the losses ranged from 1 to 10 or more points with the heaviest reces sions among the oil stocks and specialties. Public utilities were also lower though the losses in this group were much less than in other parts of the list. Aluminum Co. of America was one of the weak spots and declined $81 / 4$ points to 130 . Mead Johnson also was noteworthy for its drop of $81 / 4$ points to 110. Other outstanding losses were Pepperell Manufacturing Co., 5 points to 107; American Manufacturing Co., 6 points to 38 ; Brill pref., 6 points to 39 ; Childs pref., 10 points to 65 ; Derby Oil pref., 16 points to 70 ; Royal Typewriter, 4 points to 84 ; Creole Petroleum, $31 / 4$ points to $301 / 8$; Carrier Corp., 5 points to 57 , and Brown Co. pref., $6^{7 / 8}$ points to $66 \frac{1}{4}$.
Renewed selling forced curb stocks downward on Wednesday and losses from 2 to 6 or more points were registered by a long list of active issues. The declines were not confined to any particular group but extended to all parts of the list. Public utilities were inclined at times to move against the trend but the rallies were not maintained for more than a short period. Outstanding weak spots were Jones \& Laughlin Steel, which tumbled downward 13 points to 84; Humble Oil, which receded $35 / 8$ points to $75 \frac{3}{8}$; Mead Johnson, which added 4 points to its loss of the preceding day and closed at 106; Ohio Brass, which dipped $61 / 4$ points to 49 ; SherwinWilliams, which declined 4 points to 117 , and Youngstown Steel Door, which receded $67 / 8$ points to 56 . The volume of sales was higher than the preceding day, the total transfers moving up to approximately 513,695 shares, against 464,890 on Tuesday
Curb market prices showed substantial improvement on Thursday as broad rallying trends under the leadership of the industrial specialties and oil shares boosted many prominent stocks to higher levels. Some declines were still apparent but the main body of the list was decidedly stronger, the gains ranging from 2 to 6 or more points. Stronger, the gains were particularly active and there was conspecialies intere interest manifested in the public utilities. Promsiderable interest manifested in the public utilities. Prom-
inent among the stocks closing on the side of the advance inent among the stocks closing on the side of the advance
were Pepperell Manufacturing Co. 5 points to 11 , Thew Shovel $21 / 2$ points to 25 , Youngstown Steel Door 6 points to 62 , Aluminum Co. of America $11 / 2$ points to $1311 / 2$, American Meter 3 points to 34 , Ferro Enamel $33 / 4$ points to 34 and Newmont Mining $21 / 2$ points to 93 .

On Friday the trend of prices was again downward and practically all groups suffered under the pressure of liquidation. Specialties bore the brunt of the declines, Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. dipping 5 points to $1071 / 2$, Youngstown Steel Door slipping back 7 points to 55 and Standard Investing Corp. W. W. pref. declining $61 / 2$ points to $321 / 2$. Other noteworthy declines were Aluminum Ltd. 8 points to 95 , Brown Co. pref. 4 points to 61 , New Jersey Zine $43 / 8$ points to $721 / 4$, Pittsburgh Plate Glass $41 / 4$ points to $1141 / 4$, Pepperell Manufacturing Co. 6 points to 105 and United Gas (7) pref. $43 / 4$ points to 109 . As compared with Friday of
last week prices were lower, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at 123 against 138 $1 / 4$ on Friday a week ago, American Cyanamid B at $281 / 4$ against $343 / 4$, Carrier Corp at 541/ against 62; Creole Petroleum at 29 against 33, Electric Bond \& Share at $137 / 8$ against $153 / 4$, Gulf Oil Corp. at 50 against 55 , Hudson Bay Mining \& Smelting at $261 / 4$ against $295 / 8$, Humble Oil (new) at 72 against 81 , International Petroleum at 32 against 35 , New Jersey Zinc at $721 / 4$ against 78, Sherwin Williams Co. at 115 against $1223 / 4$, and South Penn Oil (1.60) at 48 against 50.
datly transactions at the new york curb exchange

| Week EndedSept. $10 ; 1937$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks } \\ & \text { (Number } \\ & \text { Shares) } \end{aligned}$ | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic | $\begin{gathered} \text { Foreson } \\ \text { Government } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { Forelgn }}{ }$ Corporate | Total |
| Saturday | 305 | ${ }^{\text {8545,000 }}$ | \$5,000 | \$13,000 |  |
| Monday | ${ }_{461,565}^{\text {H0L }}$ | ${ }_{1,213,000}$ | 48,000 | ${ }_{52,000}$ | \$1,313,000 |
| Wednesday | 513,960 | 1,546,000 | 27,000 | ${ }_{29}^{79,000}$ | ${ }^{1,652,000}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Thins }}$ Thay | -317,530 | 1,434,000 | 18,000 | ${ }_{36,000}^{25,00}$ | 1,501,000 |
| Total | 1,862,435 | 85,931,000 | \$129,000 | \$205,000 | \$6,265,000 |


| Sales at New York Curb Exchange | Week Ended Sept. 10 |  | Jan. 1 to Sept. 10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 |
| Stocks-No. of shares. <br> Bonds | $1,862,435$ $\$ 5,931,000$ | $1,345,450$ $\$ 10,744,000$ | $77,730,612$ \$305,997,000 | $91,711,623$ <br> \$587,278,000 |
| Fomestic _-........---- | $\$ 5,931,000$ 129,000 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$10,744,000 } \\ \hline 332000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 30,024,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \$ 12,841,000 |
| Foreign corporate. | 205,000 | 208,000 | 7,494,000 | 9,048,000 |
| Total | \$6,265,000 | \$11,284,000 | \$322,515,000 | \$609,167,000 |

## THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of Aug. 25, 1937:

## GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to $£ 326$. 406,625 on Aug. 18 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 during the week. With a continuation of the firm tendency of sterling against the dollar, a fresh low record for the year was established on Aug. 19 when the price was fixed at 139s. $31 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Prices have ruled at about dollar parity and some of the offerings were taken for shipment to America, but there was also a fair general demand.


The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on Aug. 16 to mid-day on Aug. 23.


SILVER
After remaining unchanged at 191516 d . for both cash and two months delivery for four days of the week under review, a slighrly easier tendency developed yesterday owing to re-selling by the Indian Bazaars and by today the respective prices had declined to 19 13-16d.
There have been sales on China account, but these have been made with some reluctance and the steadiness of the market during most of the week was due largely to sellers holding back, as buying orders were limited to lower prices.
The tone of the market appears steady at the moment and even should Indian re-selling continue, support from America for trade or other purpose might be expected at or slightly under the present level.
The following were the United Kingdom imports of siver registered from mid-day on Aug. 16 to mid-day on Aug. 23:


## $x$ Coin at face value

Quotin LONDON
-Bar Silver per Oz. Std.-
Aug. 19-19 15-16d.
Aug. $20 .-1915-16 \mathrm{~d}$.
Aug. $21-01915-16 \mathrm{~d}$.
Aug. $23--1915-16 \mathrm{~d}$.
Aug. $24 .-197 / \mathrm{d}$.
Aug. 25-.-19 13-16d. 2 Mos.
$1915-16 \mathrm{~d}$.
$1915-16 \mathrm{~d}$.
$1915-16 \mathrm{~d}$.
$1915-16 \mathrm{~d}$.
$1913-16 \mathrm{~d}$.


The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period. from the 19 th to the 25 th August was $\$ 4.99 \frac{1}{8}$ and the lowest $\$ 4.981 / 8$,

## -

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE
The daily closing quotations for securities, \&c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

|  | Sat., | Son., | $\stackrel{T}{\text { Tues. }} 7$ | Wept., | Thurs., <br> Sept 9 | $\underset{\text { Sept. }}{\text { Frio }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sllver, per oz | 197/8d | 19 13-16d | 19 15-16d | 1915-16d | 19 15-16d | 19 15-16d |
| Gold, p fine oz | $140821 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ | 140 s 3 d | 140 s 3 d | 140s $51 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ | 140 s 4 d | 140s $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ |
| Consols, $21 / 2 \%$ | Holiday | 73 9-16 | 73 7-16 | 733/8 | $731 / 2$ | $731 / 2$ |
| $\text { b } 31 / 2$ | Hollday | 1001/4 | 1001/4 | 1001/8 | 1001/8 | 1001/4 |

$\begin{array}{lllllll} & \text { Holiday } & 1103 / 8 & 1103 / 8 & 1101 / 4 & 1103 / 8 & 1103 / 8\end{array}$
The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been:

| Bar N. Y. (for- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| elign).-.-. | Closed | Closed | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ |
| U. Srearury | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| U. Treasury | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 |

Bankers, manufacturers, merchants and others interested in trade abroad will find it advantageous to use our world-wide banking facilities.

## MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

PRINCIPAL 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

$\sqrt{\text { Pursuant to the requirements of Section } 522 \text { of the Tariff }}$ Act of 193J, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just passed:
foreign exchange rates certified by federal reserve BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930

| Country and Monetary | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Traner7s New York Value in Unitew . . .aits Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 4 | Sopt. 6 | Sept. 7 | Sept. 8 | Sept. 9 | Sept. 10 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Europe- }}$ | $\$$$.188533 *$.168459$.012750 *$.034907.221377.050025 |  |  |  |  | $\frac{\$}{.188566^{*}}$ |
| Austria, sehilling |  |  | $\frac{8}{.188471 *}$ |  |  |  |
| Bulgaria, lev |  |  | . $101288875 *$ | . $1612878{ }^{\text {c }}$ | .168601 | ${ }^{.168340}$ |
| Czechosio' ${ }^{\text {cia, }}$ a, koruna |  |  | .034900 | . 043917 | . 034916 | . 034925 |
| Denmark, krone.-.-- |  |  | . 221159 | . 220926 | .220793 | . 220762 |
| England, pound sterl'g | $\mathrm{g} \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} .221377 \\ 4.959625 \end{array}\right.$ |  | 4.954375 | 4.949833 | 4.946916 | 4.946000 |
| France, tranc | $.021916$ |  | . 02197264 | . 02187217 | . 02186654 | . 0218540 |
| Germany, retchsmark | $\begin{aligned} & .037293 \\ & .401342 \\ & .009071 * \end{aligned}$ |  | . 401203 | . 401192 | . 401117 | .035603 .401142 |
| Greece, drachma |  |  | .009075* | .009065* | .009073* | . 00905058 |
| Holland, gu | $\begin{aligned} & .009071 * \\ & .551725 \end{aligned}$ |  | . 551342 | . 551014 | ${ }^{550628}$ | . 549996 |
| Hungary, pe | ${ }^{.551725} .197350 *$ |  | .197600* | .197325** | 197475* | 197475* |
| Italy, IIra | $\begin{aligned} & .197350 * \\ & .052603 \\ & .249150 \end{aligned}$ |  | . 052603 | . 0528604 | . 052603 | . 052606 |
| Poland, zloty | $\begin{aligned} & .249150 \\ & .189075 \end{aligned}$ |  | . 248950 | . 248642 | . 248537 | . 248452 |
| Portugal, escud |  |  | . $044893 *$ | . $0448854 *$ | . 18488900 * | . 18488833 * |
| Rumanta, leu. |  |  | .007367* | .044854* | .044816* | .044783* |
| Spain, peseta | .077300** |  | . $065880{ }^{*}$ | . $065083 *$ | .065214* | .064687* |
| Sweden, krona | $\begin{gathered} .255641 \\ .229700 \\ .023000 * \end{gathered}$ |  | . 255450 | . 255173 | . 255029 | . 254941 |
| Ywitzerland, fran |  |  | . 2293641 | .229664 | . 229632 | . 229650 |
| Asia- |  |  | . 023010 | .023040* | .023020* | .023020* |
| China- | .023000* | HAY |  |  |  |  |
| Chetoo (yuan) dol'r | . 296000 |  | . 295625 | . 295625 | . 295666 | . 296583 |
| Hankow(yuan) dol'r | . 2960000 |  | . 295625 | . 29.9625 | . 295666 | . 296583 |
| Tlentsin (yuan) dol'r | $\begin{array}{r} .296000 \\ .296000 \end{array}$ |  | - 2955625 | . 2955625 | . 29566 | ${ }^{296583}$ |
| Hongkong, dollar | . 309715 |  | . 309734 | . 309531 | . 309218 | ${ }^{.296583}$ |
| India, rupee- |  |  | . 374190 | ${ }^{.} 373575$ | . 37350918 | ${ }^{.308937}$ |
| Japan, yen - | $\begin{aligned} & .374268 \\ & .289114 \\ & .581625 \end{aligned}$ |  | . 288933 | . 288545 | . 288425 | . 288103 |
| Slingapore (S. S.) <br> Australasla- |  |  | . 581125 | . 580312 | . 5880312 | . 580000 |
| Australla, pound.----3 | 3.950833* |  | 3.947678*3.943625*3.941354*3.940416* |  |  |  |
| New Zealand, pound | .982125* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| outh Africa, | 4.913750* |  | 9100 | 902948 |  | 899821* |
| North Americ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuba, peso |  |  | . 999711 | . 999687 | . 999687 | . 9999687 |
| Mexico, peso | $\begin{aligned} & .999166 \\ & .277500 \\ & .997265 \end{aligned}$ |  | : 9.297500 | . 97991686 | ${ }^{.} 97991650$ | . 9999166 |
| Newfoundland, dollar |  |  | 09 | . 997187 | . 997187 |  |
| Argentina, peso | .330466* |  | .330300* |  | 329916* |  |
| Branil (otriclai) millels | . $0887238{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | .087238* | .087205* | .087205* | .329783* <br> 087205* |
| Chilee) milirels. |  |  | . 064277 | . 064333 | . 063937 | . 063755 |
| Chile, peso.-. | $\begin{aligned} & .051325 * \\ & .570905 * \end{aligned}$ |  | .051325* | . $051325 *$ | . $051325 *$ | . 051325 * |
| Colombla, peso Uruguay. peso |  |  | ${ }^{.569881 *}$ | .569881** | .569905* | .569905* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

THE LONDCN STOCK EXCHANGE
Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sat. } \\ \text { Sept. } 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ison., } \\ & \text { Sep. } \end{aligned}$ | Tиes.. <br> Sept. 7 | Wed.. Sept. 8 | Thuts.. | Fri.. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 113/3 | 115/- | 115/- | 115/- |
|  |  | 7/3 | 7/- | 7/- | 7/- |
|  |  | 42010 | 420/- | 425/- | 430\% |
|  |  | $73 / 9$ 25246 | $72 / 6$ $250 /-$ | 255/41/2 | $75 / 71 / 2$ |
|  |  | 537. | 52/3 | $53 / 6$ | $53 / 6$ |
|  |  | $£ 17$ | £167/8 | £17716 | 217\% |
|  |  | 108/9 | 107/6 | 107/6 | 108/- |
|  |  | 21/3 | $20 / 3$ | 20/6 | 20/6 |
|  |  | 27/- | $26 / 6$ | 26/6 | 24/9 |
|  |  | $5 / 9$ | 5/9 | $5 / 9$ | $5 / 6$ |
|  |  | 2/3 | 2/3 | 2/3 | 2/11/2 |
|  |  | 175/- | 175/- | 175/- | 177/6 |
|  |  | 155/- | 155/- | 162/6 |  |
|  |  | 4/6 | 4/6 | 4/6 |  |
| HOLI- |  | 32/6 | 31/9 | $30 / 9$ | 31/- |
| DAY |  | $150 /-$ | 149/3 | 149/6 | 150/- |
|  |  | 150/71/2 | 149/41/2 | 150/- |  |
|  |  | 17/6 | 18/6 | 17/6 |  |
|  |  | 79/- | 78/9 | 78/6 | 78/6 |
|  |  | 15/6 | 14/9 | 15/3 | 15/- |
|  |  | 47/6 | 46/101/2 | 47/6 |  |
|  |  | 26/8 $70171 / 2$ | ${ }^{261 / 8}$ | 867/8, | $\stackrel{\text { c7i }}{ }{ }^{16}$ |
|  |  | £441/2 | £443/8 | £451/8 | $\pm 45$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{〔 55}{ }^{5} / 8$ | ${ }_{\text {¢5 }}{ }_{7}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{5} 5{ }^{9} 3$ | $\chi^{5}{ }^{9} 32$ |
|  |  | 200/- | 197/6 | $200 /$ |  |
|  |  | 63/- | $63 /$ | 64/- | $62 / 9$ |
|  |  | 41/- | $40 / 11 / 2$ | 40/3 | 40/6 |
|  |  | 157/6 | 157/6 | 157/6 | 160/- |
|  |  | 29/6 | 28/9 | 29/6 | 29/9 |
|  |  | $30 / 71 / 2$ | $30 / 71 / 2$ | 31/3 | $30 / 101 / 2$ |
|  |  | £78/4 | £75/8 | £81/8 | ¢81/8 |

## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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

$\qquad$


| British Amer Tobacco. Canadian Marconi... |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | -ral Min \& [nve--- |
| ons Goldfields of |  |
|  |  |
| curtaulds |  |
| De Reers |  |
|  |  |
| Ford Ltd |  |
|  |  |
| Gaumont Pictures ord. |  |
|  |  |
| eduld Prop |  |
|  |  |
| Finance of Australia |  |
|  |  |
| Imp Tob of G B \& I.I M PS |  |
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|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 硅 |  |
| Rand Mines. |  |
|  |  |
| Royal Dutch Co |  |
|  |  |
| So Kalgurll Gol |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Triplex safety |  |
|  |  |
| Unton Corp |  |
| United Molasses. <br> West Rand Consol $\mathrm{Ma}^{-}$ |  |
|  |  |
| West Rand Consol M.- <br> West Witwatersrand Aress |  |
|  |  | | 130 |
| :--- |
| 135 |
| 168 |
| 118 |
| 122 |
| 123 |
| 152 |
| 128 |
| 105 |
| 167 |
| 157 |
| 159 |
| 81 |
| 123 |
| 188 |
| 211 |



 | 127 |
| :--- |
| 134 |
| 1188 |
| 117 |
| 121 |
| 124 |
| 152 |
| 128 |
| 105 |
| 165 |
| 155 |
| 158 |
| 79 |
| 122 |
| 80 |
| 206 |
| - |
| 247 |

## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week will show a decrease 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, Sept. 21) bank clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be $7.0 \%$ below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 4,601,614,798$, against $\$ 4,950,289,283$ for the same week in 1936. At this center there is loss for the week ended Friday of $11.7 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending Sept. 11 | 1937 | 1936 | Per Cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yor | \$2,075,227,934 | \$2,349,415,945 | -11.7 |
| Chicago | ${ }^{213,539,802}$ | 187,738,746 | +13.7 |
| Boston.- | - $124,332.000$ | $211,000,000$ $121: 398,000$ | ${ }_{+2.4}$ |
| Kansas Cily | ${ }^{64,351.988}$ | 59,792,568 | +7.6 |
| St. Louis | 58,200,000 | 51.000 .000 | +14.1 |
| San | 84,200,000 | 80.110 .000 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Detroit }}$ | ${ }^{88} 58.171 .943$ | 74.175.152 | +18.9 |
| Cleveland | 57,795,893 | 53,297:214 | +8.4 |
| 14. itimore | 38,559.575 | 41.734,619 |  |
| Ne | 34,397.000 | 29,008,000 | +18.6 |
| Twelve cities, five days Other cities, five days | \$3,101,636,074 | $\$ 3,314,781,051$ <br> $596,646,455$ | $\underline{-6.4}$ |
| Tota lall cittes, five days | \$3,834,678,999 | \$3.911.427.506 | $-2.0$ |
| All cities, one day | 766,935,799 | 1,038.861 777 | -26.2 |
| Total all cities for week | \$4,601,614,798 | \$4,950,289,283 | -7.0 |

Complete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them today, inasmuch as the week ends today (Saturday) and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon today. Accordingly, in the above the last day of the week in all cases has to be estimated.

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended Sept. 4. For that week there was a decrease of $1.3 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 5,945,356,804$, against $\$ 6,021,103,604$ in the same week

Financial Chronicle
in 1936 . Outside of this city there was an increase of $9.0 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $7.8 \%$. We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including this city) the totals record a decrease of $7.6 \%$, but in the Boston Federal Reserve District the totals register an increase of $2.3 \%$, and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $9.7 \%$. The Cleveland Reserve District has managed to enlarge its totals by $14.5 \%$, the Richmond Reserve District
by $10.5 \%$, and the Atlanta Reserve District by $9.0 \%$. In by $10.5 \%$, and the Atlanta Reserve District by $9.0 \%$. In $\mathbf{1 0 . 5 \%}$, in the St. Louis Reserve District of $8.7 \%$, an in the Minneapolis Reserve District of $24.5 \%$. The Kansas City Reserve District enjoys a gain of $1.6 \%$, the Dallas Reserve District of $12.9 \%$, and the San Francisco Reserve District of $6.2 \%$.
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

figures for each city separately for the four years:

| Clearings at |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | cor | 1935 |  |
| First Federal Maine-Ba. orPortland | 8 |  | $\%$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \text { rict-Boston } \\ 832,759 \\ 2,207,118 \\ 105^{2} 218 \end{array}$ | $-{ }_{-14.9}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ 889,61 \\ 139,1937,738 \\ 138 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} -14.9 \\ +3.0 \\ +2.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Mass. - Boston-: | 199,2388,641 |  | ${ }_{-6.1}^{+2.1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,968,365 \\ 156,527,726 \\ 459,371 \end{array}$ |  |
| - Fall River. | ( $\begin{array}{r}31404,457 \\ 6822,049\end{array}$ | 276.091 | +10.3+3.0+1 |  | 221.172 |
| New Bedford |  |  |  |  | 1,902.420 |
| Springtiel |  |  | +1.2 +21.6 |  |  |
| Worcester | - ${ }^{2,154,943}$ | ${ }_{9}^{1,0459,941}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,7,76,302 \\ & 2,770,395 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 7,406.606 <br> 2.278678 |
| New Have | $3,694,118$ <br> $9,270,300$ |  | ( ${ }^{5} 5.4$ |  |  |
| R.1.-Provid <br> N. H.-Man | 9, ${ }^{9,270,3731}$ |  | +7.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,204,600 \\ 370,807 \end{array}$ | $5,739,800$ 415,035 415,035 |
| T | 232.912 .722 | $\begin{gathered} 227,731,670 \\ \text { istrict-New } \end{gathered}$ | $+2.3$ | 181,872,209 | 160,843,96 |
| econd | 1 Reserve D d |  | York- | 5,828,657 |  |
| N. Y.-Al | ${ }_{1}$ | $1,130,0$31,100 | +3.3 +135 | 1,083, 175 | r845,432$19,888,09$ |
| Elmira $\qquad$ |  |  | +13.5 | 21,600,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 578,934 \\ & 518,690 \end{aligned}$ | 3938781 <br> 1822 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rochester-..--- |  |  | -13.2 |  | , 5,5797895 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,194,840 \\ & 5,246,769 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Westch | $\begin{array}{r} 2,483,644 \\ 3,837,234 \end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{2,4389,485}}{ }$ | +11.6 |  | $1,379.110$ 2,10 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} 7 \\ 7 & 18,745,689 \\ 7 & \begin{array}{c} 47,526,097 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +1.0 \\ +0.9 \\ -20.5 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,980.607 \\ & 27,400,097 \end{aligned}$ |
| Newark | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 18,873,777 \\ & 29,829,297 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total (13 cities) 3 | 3,510,323,660 | $3,798,613,000$ | 7.6 | 2,795,51 | $\overline{2,490,927,232}$ |
| Third Federal | Reserve Dist |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 300 | 1 |  |  |
| Chester | 322,6 | 438.7 |  | ${ }_{881}^{225,}$ | ${ }_{6}^{251}$ |
| Lancaster | 1,293 | ${ }^{1,258}$ |  | ,000 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Premen }}$ Readilig | 1,293 | 1,037 | $+24$ |  |  |
|  | , 251 | $2,604.8$ |  | 815 |  |
|  |  | . 104 |  |  |  |
| J. -Tr | 4,212,500 | - 3 3,537,000 |  | 2,398, |  |
|  | $366,674,707$ | 334,218,550 | $\begin{array}{r} \hline+9.7 \\ \text { eland- } \end{array}$ | ,82 | 4,002,351 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathbf{x} \\ +8.8 \\ +29.1 \\ -20.9 \\ +2.7 \\ \mathbf{x} \\ +18.6 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{x} \\ 40,212,559 \\ 58,187,613 \\ 9,686,100 \\ 888,644 \\ \mathbf{x}, 530,864 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,470,835 | 272,852,2 | +14.5 | ,505 | 5,07 |
| Fifth F |  |  |  | 144,373$1,857,000$ | 146.769 |
| W. Va.-H |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Va.-Nortolk | $43,128,224$11 | $34,222,696$$1,490.021$1 |  |  |  |
| S. C. - Char |  |  |  |  |  |
| M. C.-Wash'ton | - $\begin{aligned} & 66,725,0 \\ & 23,623,9\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{24,653,924}$ | $\xrightarrow[4.2]{+8.5}$ | 17,059,968 |  |
| D. C.-Wash'ton |  | 124,670,285 | +10.5 | 98,561,3 | 553,480 |
| Sixth Federal Tenn.-Knoxville Nashville | 1 Reserve Dist |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}+11.6$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,544,720 \\ 14,853,908 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 48, ${ }^{1809}$ | ${ }_{+3,3}^{+31.7}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 34,600,000 | ${ }_{\substack{912,611 \\ 693 \\ \hline 1.541}}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Mac }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{21}, 225,000 \\ & 14,063,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | +10.1 +7.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,075,3011 \\ & 096,111 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Jack |  |  |  | 12,342,58 |  |
| Ala. - Birm'h |  | (e) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,23,3,334 \\ & 1,24, \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\substack{11,1351,182}}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} x \\ 135,583 \\ 24,574,200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} x_{95,474} \\ 20,389,953 \end{array}$ |
| La.-New Orleans Total (10 cities) | 36,831,594 |  | +8.1 |  |  |
|  | 144,801,389 | 132,799,830 | +9.0 | 102,086,746 | 87,454,523 |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Clearings at-} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Week Ended Sept. 4} \\
\hline \& 1937 \& \(\left.1936\right|_{\text {In }} ^{\text {In }}\) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Inc. or } \\
\text { Dec. }
\end{gathered}
\] \& 1935 \& 1934 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Seventh Feder Mich.-Ann Arbor} \& \[
\text { al Reserve } \mathrm{D}
\] \& \({ }_{\text {istrict }}{ }^{\text {S }}\) - Chi \({ }^{\text {c }}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \$ \& \$ \\
\hline \& al Reserve \(D\) is \& istrict \({ }_{265,765}^{\text {Chi }}\) ca \& \& 437,994 \& 298,375 \\
\hline \& 96,196.260 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{90,792,717} \& \& \[
67,416,353
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
50,104,235 \\
1.784 .966
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Grand Rapids-} \& 4,562.043 \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
+23.8 \\
+1.8
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,405,925 \\
974,439
\end{array}
\] \& \\
\hline \& \(1,978,229\) \& 1,690,365 + \& +17.0 \& \& \(1,784,966\)
\(\mathbf{9 6 9 , 3 8 5}\) \\
\hline Ind.-Ft. Wayne \& \(1,025,400\)
16,249 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,062,512 \\
15,964,000
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.5 \\
\& +1.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
770,291 \\
13,286,000
\end{array}
\] \& 10,068.000 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Indianapolis... \\
South Bend
\end{tabular} \& \(16,249,000\)
\(1,430,440\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
15,964,000 \\
930,150
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
+1.8 \\
+53.8
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
13,286,000 \\
724,353 \\
248,853
\end{array}
\] \& \[
10,068.016
\] \\
\hline Terre Haute-.- \& 4,685,511 \& 4,498,959 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{+4.1
+4.2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- \(\begin{array}{r}34,386,813 \\ 14,58,613 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& 3,038,639 \\
\hline Wis.-Milwaukee \& 20,621,903 \& 19,791,063 \& \& \& 12,792,950 \\
\hline Iowa-Ced. Rap. Des Moines \& \(1,116,206\)
\(8,843,560\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,139,156 \\ 7,867,556 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2.0 \\
+12.4
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{|r|}
779,527 \\
\(7.564,771\)
\end{tabular} \& 6,341,283

6,80074 <br>
\hline Sioux City \& 2,925,293 \& 3,341,923 \& $\pm 12.5$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$2,872,090$
364,595} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$2,800,924$
488,179} <br>
\hline IIl.-Bloomington \& 597,171 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Chicago----- \& 336,881,232 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 297,939,943 } \\ \hline 723,875 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& +13.1 \\
& +10.6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 248,563,901 \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
198,481,937 \\
457,027
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline Decatu \& 800,678

$3,980,460$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4,195,530 \\
& 1,322,460
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
5.1 \\
+29.3
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| $2,551,862$ |
| :---: |
| 945,037 |
| $1,04,87$ |} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$2,169,447$

609,952
857,991} <br>
\hline Rockford \& 1,709,878 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Springtield \& 1,356,806 \& 1,257,176 \& +7.9 \& 1,066.673 \& <br>
\hline Total (18 cities) \& 505,322,055 \& 457,133,971 \& +10.5 \& 369,301,979 \& 292,991,262 <br>
\hline Eighth Federa 1 \& 1 Reserve Dis tr \& trict-St. Lo \& \& \& <br>
\hline Mo.-St. Louls-- \& 87,100,000 \& 76,500,000 \& +13.9 \& 64,400,000 \& ,573,291 <br>
\hline Ky.-Louisville \& 31,259,302 \& 29,069,844 \& +7.5 \& -22,778,406 \& ,291 <br>
\hline Tenn.- ${ }^{\text {N }}$-mphls \& 14,817,655 \& 17,081.810 \& $-13.3$ \& 11,629,553 \& ${ }^{10,630,793}$ <br>

\hline ili.-Jacksonville \& $$
793,000
$$ \& 598,000 \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{x} \\
+32.6
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& | x |
| :--- |
| 487,000 | \& 422,000 <br>

\hline Total (4 cities) - \& 133,969,957 \& 5 \& +8.7 \& 99,294,959 \& 85,326,084 <br>
\hline Ninth Federal \& Reserve Dis \& rict-Minn \& apolis \& \& <br>
\hline Minn.-Duluth. \& 4,260,395 \& 2,947,920 \& +44.5 \& 2.025 \& <br>
\hline Minneapolis.- \& 88,907,449 \& 67,578,906 \& +316 \& 19,878,132 \& , <br>
\hline St. Paul \& 26,308,436 \& 2,174,525 \& +12.2 \& 1,500,000 \& $\times$ <br>
\hline N. D.-Fargo-- \& $2,439,298$
818,992 \& 2,705,877 \& $+16.0$ \& 466,939 \& 2 <br>
\hline  \& 818,992
792,006 \& 744,850 \& +6.3 \& 648,262 \& 431,200 <br>
\hline Helena. \& 2,610,615 \& 2,365,534 \& +10.4 \& 2,410.385 \& ,019,448 <br>
\hline Total (7 cities). \& 126,137,151 \& 101,335,590 \& +24.5 \& 88,760,883 \& 83,272,654 <br>

\hline Tenth Federal \& Reserve Dis \& trict - Kans \& $$
\begin{gathered}
8 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}{ }^{\text {as City }}-1.9
$$ \& \& <br>

\hline Neb.-Fremont.- \& 121,064
131,889 \& ${ }^{1233,664}$ \&  \& 110,981 \& 75;387 <br>
\hline Hastings..-- \& 131,889
$\mathbf{2}, 756,490$ \& 2,996,890 \& -8.0 \& 2,691,101 \& 1.909,997 <br>
\hline  \& 29,783,412 \& 31,059,409 \& -4.1 \& 28,976,484 \& 25,648,268 <br>
\hline Kan.-Top \& 1,549,307 \& 1,482,398 \& +4.5 \& 1,736,227 \& , 1,984,782 <br>
\hline Wichita. \& 3,442.637 \& 2,618,991 \& $+31.4$ \& - $\mathbf{7 3}_{\mathbf{2 , 8 4 0}}$ \& 71,672,830 <br>
\hline Mo.-Kan City \& 94.308.847 \& [ $\begin{array}{r}91,046,274 \\ 2,882.253\end{array}$ \& +
+1.5
+1.6 \& 2,731,182 \& 2,716,108 <br>

\hline St. Joseph _-..- \& 2,925,992 \& | $2,882.253$ |
| ---: |
| 726.563 | \& -29.0 \& 2,577,617 \& -520,224 <br>

\hline Colo.-Col. Spgs.

Pueblo...... \& - $\begin{array}{r}529,884 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& | 926.732 |
| ---: | ---: | \& -32.0 \& 584,904 \& 516,087 <br>

\hline Total (10 cities) \& 136,165,663 \& 133,986,630 \& - \& 114,284,444 \& 107,292,719 <br>
\hline Eleventh Fede \& ra1 Reserve \& District-Da \& Ilas- \& 975,283 \& 13,181 <br>
\hline Texas-Aust \& 2,141.510 \& 1, $1,217,359$ \& +75.9 \& 9
$30,402,615$ \& 8. <br>
\hline Dallas.-- \& 50,468,466 \& [ ${ }^{\text {45,922, }}$ 5057 \& +30.8 \& - \& 4,673,624 <br>
\hline Ft. Worth \& $6,935.081$
$2,564,000$ \& - ${ }^{2,255,000}$ \& +13.7 \& 2,050,000 \& 1,890,000 <br>
\hline Gaiveston- \& 2,748,367 \& 7 716,055 \& +4.5 \& 759,642 \& <br>
\hline La.-Shreveport. \& - 3,146,712 \& 2 3,060,391 \& +2.8 \& 1,962,328 \& 2,041,883 <br>
\hline Total (6 cities). \& -66,004,136 \& 58,473,720 \& +12.9 \& 40,706,362 \& 43,737,066 <br>
\hline Twelfth Feder \& al Reserve D \& istrict-San \& Franci \& \& <br>

\hline Wash.-Seattle.- \& - 39,552,691 \& 1 37,284,698 \& +6.1 \& 26,920,563 \& $$
23,094,041
$$ <br>

\hline Spokane.- \& $9.585,000$

1.172 .525 \& | 1 | $\mathbf{9 , 9 5 3 , 0 0 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1,149,275$ |  | \& $5 \begin{aligned} & \text {-3.7 } \\ & +2.0\end{aligned}$ \& 8,8950,236 \& 1,553,682 <br>

\hline Yakima \& - $\begin{array}{r}11.172 .525 \\ 31.910,712\end{array}$ \& $2{ }^{1}$ 31,724,555 \& $5{ }^{+0.6}$ \& 22,160,817 \& 19,488,727 <br>
\hline Ore.-Portandial \& y $15,346,340$ \& 0 14, 252,321 \& $1+7.7$ \& 11,249,847 \& 10,317,802 <br>
\hline Calit.-I.. Beach_ \& - $\begin{array}{r}4,215,832 \\ 3\end{array}$ \& 2 $\quad 3,651,098$ \& +15.5 \& ${ }_{3}^{3,456,262}$ \& 2,651,375 <br>
\hline Pa*adena-.--- \& - 3.623,113 \& 3 $\begin{array}{r}3.083,980 \\ 145959\end{array}$ \& $5{ }_{5}+17.5$ \& $110,409,769$ \& 101,203,002 <br>
\hline San Francis ${ }^{\text {co- }}$ \& - 160,164,000 \& 4 $\begin{array}{r}145,598,615 \\ 3,516,920\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{0}+1.6$ \& 2,460,346 \& 1,892,447 <br>

\hline San Jose \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,496,684 \\
& 1,473,443
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 3 | $3,590,066$ |
| :---: |
| 3,5306 | \& 6-59.0 \& , 987,759 \& 916.597 <br>

\hline Santa Barbara-
Stockton...... \& - 2,312,068 \& - $2,233,976$ \& $6{ }^{+3.5}$ \& 1,484,147 \& 1,242,039 <br>
\hline (1)s) \& 8) 272,852,408 \& 256,038,504 \& $4+6.2$ \& 190,620,838 \& 171,124,545 <br>
\hline Grand total (112 cities) \& 12 5,945,356,804 \& 64;021,103,604 \& -1.3 \& 4,539,343,428 \& 3,991,603,318 <br>
\hline Outside New York \& 2,549,367,841 \& 21 2,337,970,068 \& +9.0 \& 1,826,690,71 \& 1,578,123,219 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

|  | 1937 | 1936 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc. } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Canad }]{\text { Coronto }}$ |  | 119,331,335 | + +12.2 | 104.464,826 | 120,198,815 |
| Toronto | 124,107,052 | ${ }_{102,965,008}$ | $+20.5$ | 95,259,728 | 86,744,512 |
| Winnipeg- | 39,159,148 | 66,384,732 | -41.0 | ${ }_{16}^{61,215,568}$ | $44,397,308$ $13,217,300$ |
| vancouver | 18.955,228 | 21,816,812 | -13 <br> 14.0 | $16,782,625$ $15,162,293$ | $13,217,300$ $3,857,569$ |
| Ottawa | $16,123.203$ $5,206.430$ | 18,724,589 | +23.2 | 3,760,519 | 3.997,091 |
| Quebec. | 2, 2600750 | ${ }_{2,538,092}$ | +6.0 | $2,179.680$ | 2,075,537 |
| Hamiliton. | 5,913,440 | $4,463,375$ | +32.5 | 3,488,296 | 8,380,985 |
| Calgary. | 4,981,953 | 5.318 .919 1 1756.495 | $\underline{-18.5}$ | - $1,492,214$ | 1,540,617 |
| St. John | ${ }_{1}^{2,081,817}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,726.639}$ | +18.3 | 1,535,765 | 1,342,903 |
| Victoria | ${ }_{2}^{1,731,868}$ | 2,794,557 | -2.2 | 2.407.781 | 2,101,936 |
| Edmonton. | 4,327.922 | 3.902,231 | +10.9 | 3,663,925 | $3,614,274$ <br> 4 <br> 996 |
| Regina.- | 4,035,837 | 6,372,919 | ${ }_{-18.7}{ }^{-36.7}$ | - ${ }_{291}$ | ${ }^{4} 194,822$ |
| Brandon | ${ }^{367.328}$ | 616438 | -7.2 | 533.806 | 560,180 |
| Lethbridge | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1,291,434 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,711.671 | -24.6 | 1,369,349 | 1,291,226 |
| Moask Jaw | 589,994 | 708,142 | -16.7 | 571.632 | ${ }^{470,029}$ |
| Brantford....- | 838.159 | 815,298 | +2.8 +8 +10.9 | 543.0805 | ${ }_{644.066}$ |
| Fort Willam. | ${ }_{7431669}$ | 670,350 | +10.9 | 583,946 | 485,474 |
| New Westminster | 743,197 <br> 1 | ${ }_{286,579}$ | -8.2 | 298,137 | 252,683 |
| Peterborough ----- | 691.648 | 647,290 |  | ${ }_{5758}^{5598}$ | ${ }_{538}^{563.877}$ |
| Sherbrooke.. | 701,350 | 626.635 | +11.9 | ${ }_{837} 5737$ | ${ }_{833,106}$ |
| Kıtchener | ${ }_{2}^{1,044,852}$ | ${ }_{2,545,367}$ | +0.6 | 2,112,030 | 1,543.748 |
| Windsor | ${ }^{2}, 374.464$ | 2,337,357 | +11.0 | 296.703 | 287.317 |
| Prince And | 687,122 | 675,247 | +1.8 | 628.188 | ${ }_{5164,640}$ |
| Kingston..- | 546.098 | 544,079 | +0.4 +3 +3 | 444,984 | ${ }_{345,222}$ |
| Chatham | ${ }_{386} 480$ | 410,537 |  | 388,047 | 403,829 |
| Sa | 1,362,786 | 914,722 | +49.0 | 689,013 | 651,345 |
| Total (32 cities) | 379,995,570 | 376,674,814 | +0.9 | 331,934,493 | 312,728,661 |

## TREASURY CASH AND CURRENT LIABILITIES

The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood Aug. 31, 1937, are set out in the following. The figures are taken entirely from the daily statement of the United States Treasury of Aug. 31, 1937.

CURRENT ASSETS and liabilities
GOLD


| Ltablulites- | \$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gold certificates: |  |
| of Treasury) .-... 2,901,718,639.00 |  |
| Gold ctf. fund-Bd. |  |
| of Govs., F. R.sys | 6,015,942,436.78 |
| Fedemption fund- |  |
| Gold reserve.......-. 156,039,430.93 |  |
|  |  |
| Exch. stabillza'n fund. $1,800,000,000.00$ |  |
| Goid in general fund: $\quad 10,882,648,968.46$ |  |
|  |  |
| Inactive - --........ 1,334,935,194.46 |  |
| Balance of increment |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| the gold dollar.... | 141,002,183.33 |
| In working balance.. | 207,801,338.65 |
|  | 1,683,738,716.44 |

 Note-Reserve against $\$ 346,881,016$ of United States notes and $\$ 1,171,522$ of
Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding. Treasury notes of 1890 are also secured by sliver dollars in the Treasury. SILVER

| Assets-SiverSilver dollars- | $\begin{array}{r} 877,345,387.37 \\ 504,859,347.00 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Treasury notes of 1890 |  |
|  |  | outstanding. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,171,522.00 \\ 52.065,376.37 \end{array}$ |


| Gold (as above) ........ <br> silver (as above) <br> United States notes. ... <br> Federal Reserve notes.- <br> Fed. Reserve bank notes <br> National bank notes... <br> Subsldlary silver coln... <br> Minor coln. <br> Silver bullion (cost val.) <br> Silver bullion (recolnage <br> value). <br> UnclassIfled- <br> Collections, \&c....... <br> Deposits in: <br> Fed. Reserve banks.- <br> Spectal depos. acct. of <br> sales of Govt.secur. <br> Nat. and other bank depositarles: <br> To credit of Treasurer U. S . <br> To credit of other Govt. officers... <br> Foreign depositarles: <br> To credit of Treasurer U. S. <br> To credit of other Govt. officers. .- <br> Phillppine Treasury: <br> To credit of Treasurer U. S. $\qquad$ <br> Total $\qquad$ |
| :---: |
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Note 1-This item represents seigniorage resulting from the issuance of silver 1934 and the amount returned for the silver recelved under the President's proclamatlon dated Aug, 9, 1934.
Note 2 -The amount to the credit or disbursing officers and certain agencies today
was $\$ 2,373,627,288.93$.

## PRELIMINARY DEBT STATEMENT OF THE

 UNITED STATES AUG. 31, 1937The preliminary statement of the public debt of the United States Aug. 31, 1937, as made up on the basis of the daily Treasury statement, is as follows:
$3 \%$ Converston bonds of $1946-67+\ldots . . . . . . . . . . .$.
$21 / 2 \%$ Postal Savings bonds (14th to 49th ser.)
$\$ 49,800,000.00$
$28,894,500.00$
$118,367,560.00$
Treasury bonds:


Treasury Notes-


3\% Old-Age Reserve account series, maturing June 30, 1941 and 1942 .............................
$3 \%$ Rallroad retirement account series, ma$4 \%$ Civil Service retirement fund series 1938 $4 \%$ Foreign service retirement fund. series 4\% Canal Zone retirement fund series 1938 to 1942 .................. 4\% Alaska RR. retirement fund series, ma-
turing June 30,1941 and
 June 30, 1940-.......................................
$2 \%$ Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation


Certiftcates of Indebredness-
4\% Adjusted Service Certificate Fund serles.


$10,617,241,250.00$
349,100,000.00
$10,000,000.00$
$378,800,000.00$
3,441,000.00
3,758,000.00
$253,000.00$
30,000,000.00
$95,000,000.00$
$11,487,593,250.00$

834,600,000.00
409,979,000.00
444,579,000.00
, $452,022,000.00$
Total interest bearing debt outstanding. Matured Debt on Which Interest Has CeasedOld debt matured-lissued prior to Apr. 1, 1917
(excluding Postal Savings bonds). 21/2\% Postal Savings bonds $4 \%$ and $41 / 4 \%$ second Liberty Loan bonds of 4\% a27-42-4 Liberty Loan bonds of 1928....... 41/\% Third Liberty Loan bonds of 1928_-...
$44 \%$ Fourth Liberty Loan bonds of 1933-38.$33 \%$ und $43 / \%$ Victory notes of $1922-23 \ldots .$. Ctts.on indebtedness, at various interest rates. Treasury bllls

Debt Bearino No Interest-
United States notes........................................................
Deposits for retirement of National bank and Deposits for rettrement of National bank an
Federal Reserve bank notes........................
Old demand notes and fractional currency Federal Reserve bank notes-................
Tbriftemand notese and fractlonal currency...
Treasury savings stamps, unclassiThrift and Treasury savings stamps, unclass1-
fled sales, \&c..................................
\$4,650,150.26 $650,150.26$
$51,280.00$ 27,757,550.00 1,424,750.00 $2,360,300.00$
37,2312000 $37,231,200.00$
$888,050.00$ $688,050.00$
$17,040,350.00$
$5,508,100.00$ $5,500,100.00$
$3,330,000.00$ $3,330,000.00$
$258,850.00$
$100,310,580.26$
$\$ 346,681,016.00$
$\$ 190,641,585.07$
$298,451,441.50$
$2,032,511.50$
3,260,72. 24
494,386,258.31
$\overline{837,045,040,598.38}$

## Toronto Stock Exchange

| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Lasil } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { FTice } \end{aligned}$ |  | SalesforWhekShares | Range Strce Jan. 11937 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | loh |
| ${ }_{\text {St }}^{\text {dt daw }}$ |  | ${ }_{10}^{13 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{l}^{17 \mathrm{c}}$ | ${ }^{00}$ | ${ }^{120}{ }^{120}$ Junt |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St Lawrence Paper-.... 100 | 81 | 81.81 | 25 | 81 Sept |  | ${ }_{\text {Aug }}$ |
| San Antoulo----------1 | 1.30 |  | ${ }_{16}^{8.335}$ | ${ }^{1.25}$ A Aur |  | Jan |
| Sheep Creek | ${ }_{850}^{450}$ | ${ }^{450} 80$ | 16,200 | 35c 57e Suret |  | ${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| crineritt Gordon--.-.--- | 2.00 | 1.92 2.59 <br> 1  | 93,869 | 1.90 |  | ${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Slilverwood }}$ D |  | ${ }_{8}^{41 / 8} \quad 41 / 8$ | 100 59 | ${ }^{3} 312 \mathrm{Aug}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ |
|  | 97 | ${ }_{97}{ }^{8} 98$ | 172 | ${ }_{95}^{65 / 2}$ Sept | 110 | $\underset{\text { Feb }}{\text { Feb }}$ |
|  | 3.00 | 3.00 | 21,490 | 3.00 Sept | ${ }_{6.6}$ | Jan |
| ${ }^{\text {den }}$ M |  | ${ }^{92 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{l}$ | 50,100 | ${ }^{76 \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{J}$ Jue | 2.4 | Jan |
| South End Petroieum-250 | 4 c | (15c | 2,700 |  | 2 |  |
| Southwest Pet | 50 c | 50c | 1,150 |  | 1 | $\frac{\mathrm{Aug}}{\mathrm{Feb}}$ |
| Stadacoua |  | 940 1.19 | 10,979 |  |  |  |
| Steet of | 75 | ${ }_{69}^{75} 80$ | 440 |  |  | Feb |
| Sudbury | 3.50 | 3.50 ${ }^{69}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Sudbury Contac | . | 15 c 171 | ${ }^{9,200}$ | 15 C June | $40{ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Sullivan Cons | ${ }_{2.75}^{1.05}$ | 1.02 1.35 <br> 2.75  <br> 1.15  | 12,495 | ${ }^{1}$. | 3.25 | Jan |
| Tambiyn |  | 16 1634 | 640 | 15\% Jan |  |  |
| Teck Hu | 4.75 | $4.75 \quad 5.25$ |  |  |  |  |
| Texas Cal | ${ }_{1}^{4.32}$ | 125 |  | ${ }^{4.55}$ Juut |  |  |
| Tip Top Tall | 1.4 | 13544 1.6 | ${ }^{291}$ | ${ }_{10}{ }_{10}{ }^{25}$ Sept | ${ }_{16}^{2.35}$ | Jan |
| TID Tod Tallora | 1 | 108 | 19 | 104 | 110 |  |
| Toburn Ciold |  | $\begin{array}{lll}2.00 & 2.30\end{array}$ | 4,550 | 1.85 | 4.65 |  |
| Toronto Preferred |  | ${ }^{23}{ }^{23} \quad 243 / 4$ | 28 |  |  | Apr |
| Toronto General Trusts 100 |  | 85 | 200 | 85 Sep |  | ${ }_{\text {Jeb }}^{\substack{\text { Jan } \\ \text { Feb }}}$ |
| Towagmac Explor | ${ }^{85 \mathrm{c}}$ | 85c 1.10 | 10,700 | ${ }^{73 \mathrm{c}}$ | 2.00 | Feb |
| Uchl Gold. |  | ${ }^{710}{ }^{912}$ | 15.100 |  | 1.1 | Aug |
| Unitec Ollis | 16156 | 163/20 198 | 11,900 | $16 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ Sept ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 70 | Jan |
| United | 6 | $6^{6} 73$ | 15,340 | ${ }^{6}$ | 113 |  |
| Ventures | 6.30 | ${ }^{6.30} \quad 7.6$ | 4,988 | 600 |  |  |
| Vulcan O | ${ }_{2}^{1.05}$ | ${ }_{2.35}^{1.05}$ | 3,900 | 1.00 | 2.2 |  |
| Waliers | 22, | ${ }_{42}^{2.35}$ | 5,436 | ${ }_{42}{ }^{2}$, ${ }^{\text {May }}$ |  | 边 |
| Preterr | 191/2 | 191/6 191/2 | ${ }^{5} \mathbf{7 8 8}$ | 19 | ${ }_{26}^{54}$ | July |
| est Ca |  | 43/485/2 | 120 | 43/4 | 121/2 | Jan |
| ${ }^{\text {Pretert }}$ |  |  |  | 113 |  | Jan |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { errena } \\ \text { Preterred }}}{ }$ | 12/8 |  | 1,966 | 961/8 | 106/23/ | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Whitewater |  | ${ }^{110}$ | 27.300 | 10 C June | 30 | Mar |
| White Eagle | 13/6 | 18/8 $13 / 8$ |  | ${ }^{13180 ~ A u g ~}$ | , | Jan |
| Winsey-Co |  |  | , 50 | 3/3c | 170 | Feb |
| B |  | $4{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 270 | Jug | 10 | , |
| rete |  | ${ }_{22}{ }^{2}{ }^{26}$ |  | 22 |  | Jan |
| wright Hargreaveg ------1 |  | ${ }_{6.00}^{250}$ | 15,280 |  | 87 | Feb |
| Ymir Yankee G | $22^{2 / 6} \mathrm{c}$ | , |  |  | 52 c | Jai |
| zimmerknit. |  | $51 / 2 \quad 51 / 2$ | 40 | 3/4 May | 7\% | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |

* No dar value.


## Wm.Cavalier \& Co. <br> ME <br> Chicago Board of Trade <br> New York Stock Exchange

 Francisco Stock Exchange Los Angeles Stock Exchange San Francisco Los Angeles Teletype L.A. 290
## Los Angeles Stock Exchange

Sept. 4 to Sept. 10, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Stocks- \(\left.\quad \operatorname{Par}\right|_{I} ^{F}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Friday
Last
Sale
Price} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Weel's Range
of Prices
Low High}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Sales \\
\(\xrightarrow{\text { for }}\) \\
Shares
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Ranje Since Jan. 1, 1937} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Low \& \& High \& \\
\hline Bandini Petroleum Co \& 41/2 \& 41/2 \& 7/8 \& 600 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Barker Bros \(51 / 2 \%\) pref-- 50 \& \(361 / 2\) \& \(361 / 2\) \& \(361 / 2\) \& \& \({ }_{40} 361 / 2\) \& Aug \& \& \\
\hline Barnhart-Morrow Cons -1 \& 30 \& 30 \& \& 3,500
760 \& \& \({ }_{\text {Sept }}\) \& \(37 / 8\) \& Jan \\
\hline Berkey \& Gay Furniture 1 \& 1148 \& \& \& 1,400 \& \& Sept \& \& Jan \\
\hline Bolsa Chica Oil A com._ 10 \& \& 5 c \& \& 1,000 \& \& June \& \& Feb \\
\hline Buckeye Un Oill Covtc-Preterred vtc \& \({ }_{5}^{5 \mathrm{c}}\) \& \({ }_{50}^{50}\) \& 6 c \& 2,000 \& 5 M \& May \& \& Feb \\
\hline Byron Jackson Co. \& 24 \& \& 24 \& 100 \& \& \& \& \(\stackrel{\text { Feb }}{\text { Feb }}\) \\
\hline Chapman's Ice Cre \& \(25 / 8\) \& 8 \& \({ }^{5}\) \& 200 \& \& Sept \& \& Jan \\
\hline \& \({ }_{13}^{9}\) \& \& 14 \& 1,100 \& \(123 / 4\) \& Sept \& 175\% \& Mar \\
\hline Consolidated \& \({ }_{131 / 4}^{13}\) \& 131 \& 14 \& , 700 \& 1314 \& Sept \& 247/8 \& \(\mathrm{Feb}^{\text {b }}\) \\
\hline Preferred \& 13148 \& \({ }_{5}^{13 / 8}\) \& 51/2 \& \& \& Jan \& \& Feb \\
\hline District Bond Co.....-25 \& 12 \& 51/2 \& \& 100 \& \(12^{51 / 2}\) \& Jan \& \& Mar \\
\hline Emsco Derrick \& Equip-. 5 \& \(121 / 4\) \& 12 \& \({ }_{95}^{121 / 2}\) \& 8,500 \& 1200 \& Jan \& \& Mar \\
\hline Exeter Oil Co A com- \({ }^{\text {cos }} 1\) \& \({ }_{421}{ }^{90 \mathrm{c}}\) \& \& \(431{ }^{95 \mathrm{c}}\) \& 8,500 \& 421 \& Sept \& 460 \& Jan \\
\hline Farmers \& Merch Nat'l 100 \& 421 \& 421 \& \({ }^{431} 5\) \& 100 \& 483/8 \& June \& \& Feb \\
\hline General Mot Corp com_._10 \& 1214 \& 12 \& 1214 \& 200 \& 12 \& Sept \& 181/2. \& \\
\hline General Paint Corp com.-* \& \({ }_{11}^{12 / 4}\) \& 11 \& \(131 / 2\) \& 500 \& 11 \& Sept \& 301/4 \& Mar \\
\hline Globe Grain \& Milling -. 25 \& 8 \& 8 \& \& 100 \& \& Sept \& \& \\
\hline Goodyear T \& Rubber---** \& 33 \& 33 \& 241/2 \& 1,100 \& \& Jan \& \& Aug \\
\hline Hancock Oil A com \& \(21 / 2\)
75

8 \& $21 / 2$
750 \& 24/2 \& , 800 \& \& Sept \& 1.50 \& <br>
\hline Holly Development Co \& 750 \& 5 \& 0 c \& 00 \& \& Sept \& 15/8 \& Mar <br>
\hline International Cinema Inc-1 \& c \& 8 c \& ${ }_{9} \mathrm{c}$ \& 6,500 \& \& Jan \& \& Mar <br>
\hline Jade Oil Co - Mot \& 0 \& 20 \& 21. \& , 210 \& \& Jan \& $721 / 2$ \& Jan <br>
\hline Kincoln Petroleum Co._10c \& 20 c \& 20 c \& 26 c \& 10,585 \& \& Sept \& 0 c \& Feb <br>
\hline Lockheed A ircraft Corp--1 \& 103/8 \& $103 / 8$ \& $121 / 1$ \& 1,900 \& \& ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jant }}$ \& 6318 \& Feb
Feb <br>
\hline Los Ang Industries Inc.- 2 \& 31/8 \& 318 \& 1/2 \& 4,300
200 \& \& June \& \& Feb <br>
\hline Los Ang Investment Co-10 \& 88.2 \& 750 \& 90c \& 2,500 \& \& June \& 1.45 \& Mar <br>
\hline Mascot Oil Co. \& ${ }_{2}^{80 c}$ \& 75 \& $23 / 8$ \& -600 \& \& Sept \& $43 / 4$ \& n <br>
\hline easco Mig Co. $t$ Diablo Mining \& \& 60 \& 60 \& 60 \& 400 \& 55 \& Aug \& 97 \& Apr <br>
\hline National Funding Co \& 9 \& \& \& 00 \& \& \& 121/2 \& <br>
\hline Nordon Corp Ltd \& 17 \& 17 \& 21 \& 13,750 \& 13 \& July \& 45 \& <br>
\hline Occidental \& 30 \& 30 \& \& 1,300 \& ${ }^{70} 10$ \& Jan \& 2.00 \& <br>
\hline Oceanic Oil Co \& 1.00 \& 1.00 \& 20 c \& \& 18 c \& Jan \& 40 c \& <br>
\hline Olinda Land \& \& 20 c \& 10 \& -700 \& 8 \& Sept \& 18 \& Feb <br>
\hline Pacific Clay Produ \& 1.00 \& 0 c \& 1.00 \& 200 \& 90 c \& Sept \& 1/8 \& Jan <br>
\hline Pacific Finance Cord \& 171/4 \& $17^{1 / 4}$ \& 19 \& 1,400 \& $171 / 4$ \& Sept \& \& Jan <br>
\hline Pacific Gas\&Electric com25 \& 291 \& 291 \& 291/2 \& 100 \& \& Mane \& 32 \& <br>
\hline 6\% 1st preferred \& 294 \& 29 \& 28 \& 100 \& \& t \& \& Jan <br>
\hline Pacific Indemnity Co_-10 \& 24 \& \& $403 / 2$ \& 100 \& \& Sept \& $521 / 2$ \& Jan <br>
\hline Paciftc Lighting Corp com* \& 1061 \& $106 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 107 \& \& 104 \& \& \& <br>
\hline 6\% preterred \& 51/2 \& $51 / 8$ \& 7 \& 4.700 \& $51 / 8$ \& Sept \& 131/8 \& Feb <br>
\hline $51 / \%$ preferr \& 36 \& 36 \& 40 \& 250 \& \& Sept \& \& July <br>
\hline Rice Ranch Oil Co \& 20 c \& ${ }^{20}{ }^{\text {c }}$ \& 210 \& \& \& July \& \& <br>
\hline Richfield Oil Corp \& 1/8 \& 6\% \& ${ }^{7 / 8}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}12,600 \\ 400 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \& Sept \& \& <br>
\hline Warrants -- \& 5/8/8 \& 57/8 \& $61 / 2$ \& 700 \& \& Sept \& $93 / 8$ \& July <br>
\hline Roberts Pub Markets \& 5/8 \& $17 / 8$ \& \& 200 \& 17/8 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Ryan Aeronautical C \& 31/8 \& 31/8 \& 31/8 \& 100 \& \& Jan \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{14}{ }^{3 / 8}$ \& ${ }^{14}{ }^{1 / 8}$ \& $14^{1 / 8}$ \& 400 \& 14 \& Sept \& $17^{1 / 2}$ \& Feb <br>
\hline pr pt 100 \& 116 \& 116 \& 116 \& \& 116 \& Sept \& 120 \& Feb <br>
\hline Secur Co units of ben int -- \& $37^{1 / 2}$ \& / $371 / 2$ \& $371 / 2$ \& \& $371 / 2$ \& Sept \& \& Feb <br>
\hline Slerra Trading Corp.-. 25 c \& \& \& \& 3,000 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sontag Drug Stores \& ${ }_{22}{ }^{101 / 4}$ \& 12 \& $241 / 8$ \& 2,200 \& \& Sept \& $321 / 4$ \& Jan <br>
\hline Sou Caliir-Edison \& $271 / 2$ \& $271 / 2$ \& 27518 \& 200 \& 26\%\% \& June \& 2914 \& Jan <br>
\hline 5\% p\% preferred $\mathrm{C}^{-\cdots-25}$ \& 26 \& 26 \& 2614 \& 100 \& \& June \& $281 / 8$ \& <br>
\hline Sou Calif Gas $6 \%$ pret A. 25 \& 301 \& $301 / 2$ \& $301 / 2$ \& 100 \& $33^{293}$ \& Sept \& \& <br>
\hline Southern Pacific Co--100 \& 331 \& ${ }_{381} 3$ \& 401/2 \& 1,900 \& 381 \& Sept \& 497/8 \& <br>
\hline Standard Oil Co of Caill.- \& 33 \& $31 / 2$ \& - 4 \& 800 \& \& sept \& 5 \& Feb <br>
\hline Superior Oll Co (The) --- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 2 \& $331 / 2$ \& $331 / 2$ \& 35 \& 300 \& $331 / 2$ \& Sept \& \& Mar <br>
\hline Transamerica Corp \& $131 / 2$ \& $1{ }^{131 / 6}$ \& 8. $151 / 8$ \& 5,500 \& 13 \& \& 16 \& <br>
\hline Union Oll of California- 25 \& 215/8 \& /8 215 \& \& 3,000
600 \& 11 \& \& \& eb <br>
\hline Universal Consol Oil....10 \& 11 \& \& $1{ }^{12 / 4}$ \& 1,100 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Wellington Ois Co \& \& \& 105/8 \& +100 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Alaska Juneaw Gold M-10 \& 10\%88 \& (10 ${ }^{\text {c/8 }}$ \& cr $\quad 1058$ \& 6,500 \& \& c Aug \& 39 c \& June <br>
\hline Blk Mammoth Cons M \& 20 c \& c \& c 20 c \& 2,700 \& , \& Sept \& $821 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ \& Feb <br>
\hline Cardinal Gold Mining--- 5 - \& - 2 c \& c 2 c \& c $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ \& 36,000 \& \& c Jan \& \& ceb <br>
\hline Imperial Development \& \& \& \& 1,000 \& \& c J \& 15 c \& <br>
\hline Unlisted- \& \& \& 17 \& 100 \& 17 \& Sept \& 291/4 \& <br>
\hline Amer Rad \& Std Sanitary ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 17 \& 17 \& \& 300 \& 5 \& Sept \& $91 / 8$ \& Jan <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Aviation Corp ( }}$ (The) ( Del ) 3 \% \& - ${ }^{3} 38$ \& 3/8 $23 / 8$ \& $23 / 4$ \& 900 \& \& 8 Sept \& $51 / 2$ \& Jan <br>
\hline  \& * $\quad 2118$ \& 21/8 \& $21 / 2$ \& 600 \& $21 / 8$ \& 8 May \& 41/6 \& Jan <br>
\hline Commonwealith Wright Cord.-.-1 \& 1. $41 / 2$ \& 1/2 $41 / 2$ \& 51/8 \& 1,200 \& 41/2 \& /2 Sept \& $81 / 4$ \& Mar <br>
\hline Goodrich (B F) Co ......* \& - 2858 \& /8 285\% \& $291 / 2$ \& /200 \& 285/8 \& / Sept \& 49 \& <br>
\hline Internat' 1 Tel \& Tel Corp-* \& * 87/8 \& ${ }^{7 / 8}$ \& ${ }_{55}^{81 / 8}$ \& 100 \& ${ }_{53}{ }^{8 / 8}$ \& 8 Sept \& 1581/4 \& Mar <br>
\hline Montgomery Ward \& Colnc* \& * $301 / 8$ \& ${ }^{1 / 8}{ }^{501 / 8}$ \& ${ }^{501 / 8}$ \& \% 100 \& 301/8 \& /8 Sept \& $541 / 4$ \& <br>
\hline N Y Central Ry Co-iati-** \& $1{ }^{*}{ }^{301 / 8}$ \& 3/8 318 \& 9\%/8 \& 1,000 \& 8 \& Sept \& 171/8 \& Jan <br>
\hline North American Co....-** \& * 221/8 \& $1 / 8221 / 8$ \& /8. $221 / 8$ \& $8{ }^{8} \quad 100$ \& . $221 / 8$ \& /8 Sept \& $341 / 8$ \& Jan <br>
\hline Packard Motor C \& 73/8 \& 3/8 $\quad 73$ \& $10^{3 /}$ \& - 1,800 \& \& - Sept \& 125/8 \& <br>
\hline Radio Corp of Ame \& \& \& $1{ }^{3} / 8$ \& - 400 \& - \& \& \& <br>
\hline Radio-Kelth-Or \& 33 \& 33 \& 33 \& 100 \& 33 \& Sept \& 437/8 \& <br>
\hline United Corp (The) (D \& 3/8 \& $3 / 8{ }^{4}$ \& $41 / 2$ \& \% 400 \& ${ }_{9}^{4}$ \& \& $83 / 8$ \& 8 Jan <br>
\hline U S Steel Corp -....-.-* ${ }^{\text {* }}$ \& \& ${ }_{121}^{93}$ \& - $981 / 8$ \& - $\begin{array}{r}300 \\ 1,200\end{array}$ \& \& \& 1173
174 \& <br>
\hline os Pletures Inc_5 \& \& \%/8 1214 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## NATIONAL BANKS

The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Depar.men
Aug 31 -The LaGranguntary Liaquidation $\qquad$
 Ga, succeedad.
LaGrange, Ga. National Bank, Auburn, Wash. (common stock
s27,000; preferred stock, $\$ 23,000$ yent: W. Heah, Auburn, Washigton Tacom, Wa
Sept. 2-The First National Bank of Mission, Texas (common
stock. $\$ 50,000$; preferred A 850,000 : preferred B, 825,000 -- 125,000
Effective Aug. 25 , 193 the liquidating bank. Succeeded by: First National Bank of Mission, Texas, chart
Sept. 1 -The Rifle Nation
National Bank in Rifle.
 Tacoma, Wash. Location of branch:
filth is is COMMON CAPITAL STOCK REDUCED
Sept. 2 -First-Columbus National Bank, Columbus, Miss. Amt. From Reduction $\$ \$ 150,000$ to $\$ 52,500$

## DIVIDENDS

Dividends are grouped in two separate tables. In the irst 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 <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acme Glove Works (quar | $121 / 2$ |  | Sept. 18 |
| $61 / 2 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$1598 ${ }^{2} 5$ |  | Sept. 18 |
| Air Reduction Co., Inc. | 25 c | Oct. 15 | Sept. 30 |
| Allen Extra--tric \& Equipment (qu | $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Oct. 1 S | Sept. 20 |
| Aluminum Industries, Inc. (quarterl | +75c |  | Sept. 30 |
| American Capital Corp. \$3 preferred - - - - | 683/4c |  | Sept. 18」 |
| American Cities Power \& Light class A (quar.).- <br> Opt. div., 1-16th sh. class B stock or cash. <br> $\$ 3$ class A (quar.) | 689 75 | Nov | -181 |
| Opt. div., 1-32d sh. cl. B stk. or cash. <br> American Cyanamid Co., class A \& B com (qu.) | c |  | Sept. 15 |
| American Express Co. (quar.) | \$112 | Oct. $1 \frac{1}{1}$ | Sept. 17 |
| American Fork \& Hoe Co, con | \$11/2 | Oct. 1 | Sept. 15 |
| American Hair \& Felt, $6 \%$ pre | \$1 | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| $\$ 5 \%$ preferred (quarterly) merican Superpower Corp., 1st pref. | \$112 |  | Sept. 10 |
| American Water Works \& 1st \$6 preferred (quar.) | \$11/2 | Oct. 11 |  |
| Anchor C |  |  |  |
| \$61/2 conv. preferred |  | Sept. 30 |  |
| ssoc. Breweries of Can | $13 /$ |  | Sept. 15 |
| Preferred (quarterl | \$1 | Sept. 30 | sept, 20 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Atlantic City } \\ & \text { Atlas Press Co } \end{aligned}$ | 10c | Sept. 10 | Sept. 1 |
| Extra | \$15/8 | Sep | sept. 10 |
| Bakelite Corp | 50 c | Oct. | Nept. 15 |
| ankers Trust Co. (qua | $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Oct | sept. 14* |
| Bank of the Manhattan Co | 40 c | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| Bastian Blessing | \$158 | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| Preferred (qua | \$18 | Oct | Sept. 14 |
| Beatrice Creamery Co | \$11/4 | Oct | sept. 14 |
| Preferred (quarterly) | \$1 | Oct. 1 | Sept. 15 |
| Be Preferred (quarterly) | \$13/3 | Oct. 1 | Sept. 15 |
| Belgian National Ry |  | Sept. 28 | Sept. 15 |
| Bird Machine Co. | 2 | Sept. 15 | Sept. 10 |
| Boyd-Richardson 8\% | 10 c | Oct. 15 | sept. 30 |
| Bralorne Mines, | \$1 | Sept. 30 | Sept. 30 |
| Briggs Mrg. | $\ddagger 50 \mathrm{c}$ | Oct. 15 | sept. 30 |
| British-Coad Street |  | Oct. 15 |  |
| California Packing Corp | 62 | Nov. 15 | Oct. 30 |
| - Preferred (quar.) | $\ddagger 371$ c | Dec. | Nov. 15 |
| Canada \& Dominion Su | +75c |  | Sept. 15 |
| Canada Packers (quarte | 750c | Oct. 15 | Sept. 30 |
| Canadian Breweries, | 740 c | Sept. 30 | sept. 17 |
| Canadian partic. preferred (quar | \$1134 |  | Sept. 30 |
| Canadian Fairbanks Morse Ltd | 40 c | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| Canadian Foreign Inves | \$2 | Oct | Sept. 15 |
| 8\% preferred (qu | 50 c | Oct |  |
| Cannon Mills Co-- ${ }^{\text {cola }}$ | 75 c | Oct | sept. 201 |
| Carolina Power \& Light, $\$ 6$ pref. (quar.) | \$11/2 | Oc | Sept. 11 |
| \$7 preferred (quarterly) --...-...------- | \$ 5 c |  | Sept. 20 |
| Carriers \& General Corp. common (quar.)------ | 20 c | Sept. 20 | Sept. 10 |
| Carter (J. W.) Co | 75 c | Oct. 1 | Sept. 17 |
| Celanese Corp. of America, co | \$134 | Oct. ${ }^{1}$ | sept. 17 |
| $7 \%$ cumul. prior preferred (quar.)--------- | \$31 | Dec. 31 | Dec. 15 |
| $7 \%$ cumul, 1 st preferred (semi-ann.)-7--7.) | \$1 | Oct. | 1 sept. 17 |
| Central Hanover Central Maine Power, 7\% | \$13/4 | Oct. 1 | 1 sept. 10 |
| Central Patricia Gold Mines (inter | \$214 |  | 1 sept. 15 |
| Chicago Junction Rys. \& Un | \$1/2 | Oct. | 1 sept. 15 |
| $6 \%$ preferred ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \% | Sept. 25 | Sept. 15 |
| Chicago Preferred (quart | \$ |  |  |
| Cincinnati Gas \& Electr | \$1.13 | Oct. | Sept. 17 |
| Cincinnati \& Suburban | \$18/4 | Oct. | Sept 20 |
| Citizens Water Co. (Was | 50 c | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| Cleveland Electric Preferred (quar.) | \$1.125 |  |  |
| Cleveland Graphite Bro | \$1304 | Oct. 15 | 5 Oct. 10 |
| Clinton Water Works Co. $7 \%$ pref. (quar.)- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (qu.) | \$134 | Oct. | 1 Sept. 20 |
| Commonwealth Water \& Light Co. \$ 7prer. (qu.) | \$11/2 | Oc | Sept. 20 |
| \$6 preferred (quar.) ---urity, pref. (quar.) | 75 c | O | Sept. 15 |
| Connecticut Gas Consolidated Dry-Goods, $7 \%$ pref.' (s.a.) | \$31/2 | Oct. Nov. | 15 Sept. 24 |
| Consol. Edison Co. (N | 20 c | Oc | Stpt. 17 |
| Continental Bank | \$1 | Oct. | 1 Sept. 20 |
| Coronet Phosp | 50c | Oct | 1 Sept. 18 |
| Cream of Wheat cor | 25 c | Oct. | 4 Oct. 14 |
| Crum \& Freferred (qua |  | Dec. | 4 Sept. 18 |
| Cuban Atlantic Sugar Co. |  |  | Sept. 30 |
| Cutler-Hammer, Inc., stock divi |  |  |  |
| Distribution of one additions share lor eac |  |  | 5 Sept. 20 |
| Davega Stores Corp. pr | 25 c | Sept. 20 | 20 Sept. 10 |
| Delta Electric | 75 c | Oct. | Sept. 20 |
| Devoe \& Raynolds cla | \$184 | Oct | Sept. 20 |
| Preferred (qu | 25 c | Oc | Sept. 20 |
| Diamond TMinion Coal Co., Ltd.. $6 \%$ | \$17 | Oct | Sept. 15 |
| Dominion Glass | \$1 | Oct | Sept. 15 |
| Preferred |  | Oct. | Sept. 30 |
| Dover \& Rockaway | 15 c | Nov. | Nov. 4 |
| Dow Drug | \$13/4 | Oct. | Sept. 20 |
| Preferred (quarter | 50 c | c | Sept. 17 |
| Ecuadorian C | 80 c | Oct. | Sept. 21 |
| Electric Auto- | 75 c | Oct. | Sept. 18 |
| Endicott-Johnson C | \$11 | Oct | Sept. 18 |
| Preferred (quar.) | +\$33 | Oct. | Sept. 20 |
| Engineers Pub | \$4.125 | Oc | Sept. 20 |
| \$6 preferr | +\$413 | Oct. | Dec. 10 |
| \$5 preferred | \$1 | Jan. | Dec. 10 |
| \$5 preferred | + 823 | Jan. | Dec. 10 |
| $\$ 51 / 2$ preferr | \$13/8 | Jan. | Dec. 10 |
| \$51/2 prefer | \$1 18 |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} 3 & \text { Dec. } 10 \\ \text { Dec. } 10 \end{array}$ |
| \$6 preferr |  |  |  |



| of Company | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Per } \\ \text { Share }\end{gathered}$ | When |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {Pickle Crow Gold Mine }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cosem }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| (e) |  |  |  |
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| Reece Frolding Machine (quar.) |  |  |  |
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| Remen |  |  |  |
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| Safety Car Heating \& Lishting Co |  |  |  |
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| Sheller MITg Corp |  |  |  |
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| Southern \& Allantic Teles. gtd. (s.-a.). Southern Ky. Co, Mobile \& |  |  |  |
| Southestern Light \&ower |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| d Fuel Co. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Taylor Milling Corp. (quar) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6} \%$ preferred (monthly) ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ cum. preferred (quarterly) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Union Buffalo vill Co. $7 \%$ pref <br> United Artists Theatre Circuit, $5 \%$ pre |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| United Gold Equities of Canada, std. shs United States Foil Co.. Inc., com. A \& B |  |  |  |
| United Shoe Machinery (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| No |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
| Westmoreland Water Co., $\$ 6$ pref. (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White Rock Mineral springs (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
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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 | Per | Payabo |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Abbott Laboratories (quar.) } \\ \text { Extra- }}}{ }$ |  |  |  |
| Abraban |  |  |  |
| Acme Steel Co. (c) |  |  |  |
| Addressobraph-Mulitgraph |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Aetna Casualty \& Surety Aupar |  |  |  |
| new-Surpass shoe estores |  |  |  |
| on brass Cof Counarteri |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{68}$ prepe. (quar.) |  |  |  |
| sabama \& Vickisburg |  |  |  |
| near Ste |  |  |  |
| ded Laboratories, İnd |  |  |  |
| ied stores 5 \% pr |  |  |  |
| a Pormitind |  |  |  |
| num M Maufacturing |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar-) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {American }}$ Aegric |  |  |  |
| Areferred (cau |  |  |  |
| American Chain \& ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |
| erred (gu |  |  |  |

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| mpany |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {c Con }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| Iton MP |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duke Power Co. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dunean Mill ${ }^{\text {and }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| eben |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Squesre Light |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | co. $7 \%$ preferred (quar.).-.-- |  |  |
| eral |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| pre |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ proferred (quar) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gase Electric |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Inves }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| So-Wernicke |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goichaus Sugars, Inc., |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | Lincoln Natipal |  |  |
| Grant (W.T.) Co. ${ }^{\text {and., }}$ con |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Weestern El |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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## Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House is given in full below: statement of members of the new york clearing house ASSOCLATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1937

| Clearing House | - Captal | Surplus and <br> $\begin{array}{c}\text { Undiosded } \\ \text { Protus }\end{array}$ | Net Demand Deposits. Average | TIme Deposi", Averaje |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 140.163 | $10,426,000$ |
| Bank of N Y \& Tru | -6.000,000 | 13,769,700 | 415,074,000 | 46,633,000 |
| National Clty Bank | 77,500,000 | 57,496,600 | 1,495,531,000 | 199,079,000 |
| em Bank \& Trus |  | 54,132,100 | 418,774,000 |  |
| uaranty Trust Co- | $90.000,000$ | 179,891,500 | 61,375,655,000 | 104.890,000 |
| anufacturers Trust | 42,777,000 | 68,112.400 | - $692,614,000$ | 59,6 |
| ant Hanover Br ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 15,000,000 | 17,508,900 | $242,049,000$ | 24,147,000 |
| rst National Ba | 10,000,000 | 107,641,600 | $433.618,000$ |  |
| ring Trust | 50,000,000 | 60,856,200 | , 21 | $4,082.000$ 2828,000 |
| ntinental Bk \& Tr |  | 4,054,900 | 0.216 |  |
| arse Natlonal Bank | 100,270,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 128,220,000 \\ 3.553 .200 \end{array}$ | c1,838,648 46.429 | 3.988.000 |
|  | 25,000,000 | 75,366,200 | d758,371,000 | 26,169,000 |
| tle Guar \& Trust | 10,000,000 | 1,295,900 | 15.36 | 0 |
| arine Midiand Tr | 5,000,000 | 9,012,200 | 88,584,000 |  |
| W York | $12,500,000$ | 28,136.700 | $274,693,000$ $75,606,000$ | 1,896,000 |
| mm'l Nat Bk |  | $\begin{array}{\|} 8.092,800 \\ 8,616,700 \end{array}$ | 77,718,000 | 50,612,000 |
| T | 523,547,000 | 894,463,200 | 9,351,507,000 | 737,575,000 | *As per otticial reports: National, June 30, 1937; State, June 30, 1937; trust

companies, June 30, 1937.
Includes deposits in forelgn branches as follows: $a \$ 278,366,000 ; b \$ 91,493,000$; Includes deposits in foreign
c $\$ 115,004,000 ; d \$ 41,373,000$.

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
following are the figures for the week ended Sept. 3: INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1937

|  | Loans, Disc. and Investment | Other Cash. Including Bank Notes | Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Deposits } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhattan- | ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | 7132700 | 1.782 , 900 | $\stackrel{\S}{28.860,300}$ |
| Grace National. | 23,797,500 | 127,400 | 7,132,700 | 1,782,900 | $\begin{aligned} & 28,860,300 \\ & 26,827,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Stering National- | 24,328,000 | 411,000 286,960 | 7,212,000 | 820,000 66,728 | $26,827,000$ $5,712,697$ |
| Trade Bank of N. Y. Brooklyn- | 6,544,400 | 286,960 | 1,621,944 | 203,000 | 5,364,000 |

People's

## 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 Sept. 8, 1937, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | Sept. 8, 1937 | Sept. 1, 1927 | Sept. 9, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Assets- |  |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due United States Treasury | 3,245,780,000 ${ }^{3}$ | 3,293,741,000 ${ }^{1}$ | $3,194,147,000$ $1,283,000$ $61,18,0$ |
| Redemption fund-F. R. notes...- | $1,276,000$ $74,172,000$ | $1,369,000$ $74,813,000$ | 61,414,000 |
|  | 3,321,228,000 ${ }^{3}$ | 3,369,923,000 | 3,256,844,000 |
| discounted: |  |  |  |
| Becured I U. S. Govt. obligations, difect or tully guaranteed |  | 7,227,000 | $2,270,000$ |
| direct $0^{r}$ sully guaranteed. Other phls discounted. | $\begin{aligned} & 7,971,000 \\ & 8,67,00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 7,517,000 | $3,581,000$ |
| Tota\& bills discount | 15,761,000 | 14,744,000 | 5,851,000 |
| Bllis bought in open marke | 1,093,000 | $1,093,000$ $5,382,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 0 2 , 0 0 0} \\ & , 077,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Industrial advances | 5,402,000 |  |  |
| Unlted States Gove | 211,831,000 | 211,831,000 | 88,263,000 |
| Bonds-- | 332,269,000 | 332,269,000 | 406,823,000 |
| Treasury bllls | 180,929,000 | 180,929,000 | 165,475,000 |
| Total U. S. Government | 725,029,000 | 725,029,000 | 660,561,000 |
| Total bllls and | 747,285,000 | 746,248,000 | 674,591,000 |
| Due from forelga banks | 84,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 84,000 \\ 6,281,000 \end{array}$ |  |
| Federal Reserve not | 5,505,000 | 153,198,000 | 128,074,000 |
| Uncollected items | $10.021,000$ | 10,021,000 | 10,855,000 |
| Bank premises- | 13,203,000 | 12,914,000 | 35,137,000 |
| Total 1 | 4,217,311,000 | 4,298,669,000 | 4,115,016,000 |
| La ${ }_{\text {abluties- }}$ |  |  | 829,484,000 |
| F. R. notes in actual circulati | - 9 954,383,000 | 2,900,924,000 | 2,822,809,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve aco | 2,846,055,000 |  |  |
| U. S. Treasurer-General account | 48,757,000 | 68,461,000 | 22,614,000 |
| Forelgn bank- | $72,436,000$ <br> 49 | $82,257,000$ | 162,585,000 |
| 1 | ,016,901,000 | 3,081,152,000 | 3,022,638,000 |
| Deferred avallability | 125,306,000 | 149,227,000 | 122,846,000 |
| Capltal pald in. | 51,067,000 | 51,070,000 | 50,179,000 |
| Surplus (Section 7 ) | 51,474,000 | $51,474,000$ | $50,825,000$ |
| Surplus (Section 13b) | 7,744,000 | $7,744,000$ 9,117000 | $7,744,000$ $8,849,000$ |
| Reserve for contingenct All other liabiltles... |  | 1,151,000 | 22,451,000 |
| Total llablities | 4,217,311,000 | 4,298,669,000 | 4,115,016,000 |
| Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liablities comblned | d $83.6 \%$ | 83.6\% | 4.5\% |
| Contingent liablilty on bills purcbased or forelgn correspondents | - 877,000 | 676,000 |  |
| Commitments to make Inđustrial adbances | - 5,270,000 | 5,279,000 | 9,508,000 |
| $\dagger$ "Other cash" does not Include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes. <br> x These are certifleates 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 belng worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference ittelf having been appropriated as proftit by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. |  |  |  |
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## 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 che Reserve banks th our department of "Current Events and Discussions," 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. Commencing with the statement of May 19. 1937, varlous ohagges were made in the breakinwn of loans as reported in this statement, which were der
nonouncement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of Aprli 20, 1937, as follows:
 (1) commerclas, Industrial, and asricultural losas, and (2) loans (other than to brokers and ieaigrs) also ellminates 'open market paper,' Instead of in "all other loans' as at present.

Subsequent to the above announcement it was made known that the new ltems "commerclal, industrial, and agricultural loans" and "other losns" would each be segregated as "on securtites" and "otherwise secured and unsecured."

A more detalled explanation of the revisions was published in the May 29, 1937, issue of the "Chrontcle," page 3590.

| Federal Reserve Distitis- | Total | Boston | New York | Philla. | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicajo | St. Louts | Minnead. | Kan. Cut | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SETS | \$ |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| Loans and fnvestments-total....-.-- | 22,319 | 1,295 | 9,258 | 1,182 | 1,908 | ${ }_{245}^{630}$ | ${ }_{263}$ | 1,041 | 307 | 175 | 289 | 234 | 1,038 |
|  | 10,027 | 713 | 4,531 | 481 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial, indus, and agricul. loans: |  | 39 | 256 | 44 | 43 | 15 | 10 | 51 | 55 | - ${ }^{9}$ | 19 | 13 134 | 41 |
| Otherwise secured and unsecured.- | 4,043 | 288 | 1,694 | 175 | 242 | 94 | 123 | 588 | 131 |  | 127 |  |  |
| Open market paper | 466 | 91 | 176 | ${ }_{27}^{26}$ | 18 | 4 | 8 | 62 | 碞 | - 2 | … 4 | 3 | - 23 |
| -oans to brokers and dealers --.. | 1,392 | 44 | 1,186 | 27 | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other loans for purehasing or carrying |  |  |  | 38 | 39 | 19 | 16 | 92 | 12 |  | 14 | 16 | 55 |
| Real eatate loans | 1,164 | 84 | 242 | 60 | 178 | 29 | 27 | 83 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| Loans to banks | 135 | 5 | 101 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other loans: |  |  | 260 | 49 | 120 | 30 | 25 | 47 |  |  | 14 | 9 | 77 |
|  | 812 | 58 | 261 | 58 | 44 | 40 | 45 170 | - ${ }_{\text {58 }}$ | 27 210 | 51 167 | 269 | 196 | ${ }_{672}$ |
| United States Government obligatlons | 8,193 | 424 | 3,155 | 325 | 870 | 290 29 | 170 | 1,488 | ${ }_{45}$ | 12 | 44 | 29 | 126 |
| Obligations fully guar by U. 8 Govt- | 1,130 | ${ }_{13}^{22}$ | 1444 | ${ }^{99}$ | 59 269 | ${ }_{66}$ | 77 | 416 | 100 | 44 | 124 | 49 | 283 |
| Other securities -..-.-.---.....-- | 2,969 5,186 | ${ }_{239}^{136}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,128}$ | 224 | 344 | 134 | 108 | 785 | 135 | 77 | 174 | 111 | 325 19 |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.- | ${ }_{1}^{581}$ | 238 31 | 2,530 | 15 | 36 | 16 | 10 | ${ }_{2}^{56}$ | 9 <br> 75 | 75 | 171 | 142 | 185 |
|  | 1,638 | 85 | 134 | 123 | 184 | 104 |  | 281 96 | $\begin{array}{r}75 \\ 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 75 17 | 171 23 | 142 28 | 214 |
| Other assets-net ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,302 | 82 | 540 | 87 | 108 | 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted | 14,924 | 941 | 6,579 | 809 | 1,109 | 421 | 333 | 2,285 | 396 | 271 122 | 489 147 | 124 | 1,008 |
| Tlme deposits........-...---...-. | 5,268 | 278 | 1,124 | 288 | 747 | 199 | 185 | 73 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 19 | 37 |
| United States Government deposits-- | 591 | 37 | 344 | 18 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inter-bank deposits: <br> Domestle banks. | 4,883 | 199 | 1,925 | 260 | 325 |  | 171 |  | 222 | 115 | 363 | 181 | ${ }_{17}{ }^{244}$ |
| Forelgn banks. | 585 | 13 | 538 | 5 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borrowings. |  |  |  | 20 | 16 | $2 \overline{1}$ | 8 | 19 |  |  |  | 81 |  |
| Other liabilities | 3,615 | ${ }_{236}$ | 1,617 | 229 | 346 | 91 | 88 | 364 | 88 |  |  |  |  |




## - Transfer books not closed for this dividena.

## ton account of accumulated dividends.

£ Payabie in Canadian funds, and in the case of non-residents of Canada,
deduction of a tax of $5 \%$ of the amount of such dividend will be made.

Financial Chronicle

## Weekly Return of the New York City

 Clearing HouseThe weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House is given in full below:
tatement of members of the new york clearing house ASSOCLATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1937

| Clearing House <br> Members | * Captal | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Surplus and } \\ \text { Unidiofded } \\ \text { Profts } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net Demand } \\ \text { Deposits. } \\ \text { Average } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { Dsposis, }}{\text { Time }}$ A veraje |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank of | $\begin{array}{r} 6,000 \\ 20.000 \\ \hline 0.0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 140,168 \\ & 415,07 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| National Clity Ba | 77.50 |  |  |  |
| m | 20,000 | 179,8991.500 | 75, 6 |  |
| Guaranty Trust co.es | 42.777,000 | 43,50 | 449 |  |
| Cent Hanover BE $\boldsymbol{c}^{\text {d }}$ | 21,000,000 | 68,112,400 | 692,6 |  |
| Corn Exch Bank Tr | 15,000,000 | 17,508,900 | 242,049 | 24,147,000 |
| Nation | 10,000 | 107 |  |  |
| ng | 50,000 | 4,054 | 40.21 |  |
| al |  | ${ }^{4}, 220$ |  |  |
| Chase Nationa | 100,2700000 | 12,553 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Comm't Nat Bk \& ${ }^{\text {Tr Co }}$ |  |  |  | $1,896,00$ 0,612000 |
|  | 523,547,00 | 894,463,200 | 9,351,507. | ,000 |

*As per ofticial reports: Natlonal, June 30, 1937; State, June 30, 1937; trust
 $\$ 115,004,000 ; a \$ 41,373,000$
The New York "Times" publishes regularly each week returns of a number of banks and trust companies which return at ore Clearing House. The are not members of the New York Clearing House
following are the figures for the week ended Sept. 3:
INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF
BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, SEPT. 3. 1937

- NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS-AVERAGE FIGURES

|  | Loans, Disc.and Investments | Other Cash, Including <br> Bant Notes | Res. Dep.. N. Y. and Elsewher | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos. | Gross Depostits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhatan |  | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ |  |
| Grace National-.-- | 24,328,000 | 411,000 | 7,212,000 | 820,000 | 26,827,000 |
|  | 6,544,400 | 286,960 | 1,621,944 | 66,728 | 5,712,697 |
| Peoople's National.... | 4,916.000 | 87,000 | 740,000 | 203,000 | 5,364,00 |


|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Loans } \\ \text { Disc. and } \\ \text { Invesimen1s } \end{array}\right\|$ | Cash | Res. Dep.: $N . Y$.and Elsevohere | Dep Other Banks and Thust Cos. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Geposs } \\ \text { Deposts } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhatal |  |  |  |  |  |
| Empireo-- | 57,005,700 | - ${ }_{\text {+199,605 }}$ | ${ }_{2,303,140}^{8,980}$ | 1,093,783 | 10,497.511 |
| Fiduclary | 11,109,286 | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{*}{ }_{*}^{*} 1,1068.6488$ | 619,135 476,100 | 271,600 | 10,257,435 ${ }^{3,499500}$ |
|  | 27,654,000 | *10.599,000 | 832,900 |  | ${ }^{\text {38,673,200 }}$ |
| Unilted Sta | 76,427,344 | 20,706,207 | 15,920,795 |  | 82,834,048 |
| ${ }^{\text {Broorklyn }}$ | -2880 |  | 34,138,000 | 52,000 | 113,70 |
| Brooklyn-int:- | 80,118,784 | 2,770,057 | 4,38,00 |  |  |

## 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 Sept. 8, 1937 Bank of New York at the close of
in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | Sept. 8, 1937 | Sept. 1, 1937 | Sept. 9, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Assets- |  |  |  |
| Gold certiflcates on hand and due from Unlted States Treasury -x. | 3,245,780,000 | 3,293,741,000 ${ }^{3}$ | 3,194,147,000 |
| Redemption fund-F. R. notes.---.---- | 1,276,000 | $1,369,000$ $74,813,000$ | 1,283,000 |
| Other cash t-..- | 74,172,000 |  |  |
| Total reserv | 3,321,228,000 | 3,369,923,000 ${ }^{3}$ | 3,256,844,000 |
| B. Is alscounted: |  |  |  |
| Secured II U. 8. Govt. obllgations, direct or sully guaranteed. |  |  | $2,270,000$ |
| Other rilus discounted. | $8,671,000$ | $\mathbf{7 , 5 1 7 , 0 0 0}$ | $3,581,000$ |
| Total bllls discounted | 15,761,000 | 14,744,000 | 5,851,000 |
| Bllis bought in open mar | 1,093,000 | 1,093,000 | 1,102,000 |
| Industrial advances | 5,402,000 | 5,382,000 | 7,077,000 |
| United States Government securities: |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{332}^{211,269,000}$ | 332,269,000 | 406,823,000 |
| Treasury notes | 180,929,000 | 180,929,000 | 165,475,000 |
| Total U. S. Government securities.- | 725,029,000 | 725,029,000 | 660,561,000 |
| Total bllls and | 747,285,000 | 746,248,000 | 674,591,000 |
| Due from forelga bank | 84,000 | 84,0 | $\begin{aligned} & 00 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |
| Federal Reserve not | 119,985,000 | 153,198,000 | 128,074,009 |
| Uncollected items | 10,021,000 | 10,021,000 | 10,855,000 |
| Bank premises All other assets | 13,203,000 | 12,914,000 | 35,137,000 |
| al | 4,217,311,000 | 4,298,669,000 | 4,115,016,000 |
| Lsabulutes- |  | 947,734,000 | 829,484,000 |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation. | 2,946,355,000 | 900,924,000 | 2,822,809,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve | 2,846,055,000 |  | 14,630,000 |
| U.S. Treasurer-General account...-- | $48,757,000$ $72,443,000$ | 68,461,000 | 22,614,000 |
| Forelgn bank.- | 49,646,000 | 82,257,000 | 162,585,000 |
| Tot | 3,016,901,000 | 3,081,152,000 | 3,022,638,000 |
| Deferred avallablity | 125,306,000 | 149,227,000 | 122,846,000 |
| Capital pald in. | 51,067,000 | 51,070,000 | 50,179,000 |
| Surplus (Section 7) | 51,474,000 | $51,474,000$ | 50,825,000 |
| Surplus (Section 13b) | 7,744,000 | 7,744,000 | 7,744,000 |
| Reserve for contingencles | 9,117,000 | 9,117,000 | $8,849,000$ $\mathbf{2 2 , 4 5 1 , 0 0 0}$ |
| All other liablilies. | 1,319,000 | 1,151,000 | 22,451,000 |
| Total liabillite | 4,217,311,000 | 4,298,669,000 | 4,115,016,000 |
| Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liablities combined. | 83.6\% | 83.6\% | 84.5\% |
| Contingent llability on bills purcbased for forelgn correspondents | - 877,000 | 676,000 |  |
| Commitments to make industrial ad bances. | - 5,270,000 | 5,279,000 | 9,508,000 |
| $\dagger$ "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes. <br> $x$ Thase 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 certifieates belng worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference Itself having been appropriated as proft by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## 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. Commenolng with the statemeat of May 19. 1937, varlous changes ware made tn the breakinwn of loans as reported in this statement, which wore desoribed in an
nnouncement of the Federal Reeserve Bank of New York of April 20, 1937, as tollows: The ohanges tin the report form are eontined to the claggitleastion of loans and disoounts. This clasgifleation has been obanged primarily to show the amounts

 "open market paper," Instead of in ""all other loans'" as at present.
Subsecuent to the above announcement it was made known that the new tems "commerolat, industriat, and agriouttural loans" and "other loang" would each be egregated as "on securities" and "otherwise secured and unsecured."
a more detalled explanation of the revisions was pubished in the May 29, 1937, tssue of the "Chrontele," page 3590.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES, BY DISTRICTS, ON SEPT. 1,1937 (In MHHone of Doliara)

| Federal Reserve Districts- | Total | Boston | Nei | Phala. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Alanta | Cnicajo | St. Lous | Mınneap. | Kan. Cut | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ |  |  |  |  | ,119 |
| Loans and Investments-total | 10,027 | 713 | 4,531 | 481 | 1,908 7 | ${ }_{245}$ | 83 | 1,041 | 07 | 75 | 89 | 34 |  |
| Commerclat. İdus. and agrioul. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 55 |  | 19 | 13 | 41 |
| On seouritles ----.-...------ | [4,043 | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 288 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,694 | ${ }_{175}^{44}$ | 43 242 | ${ }_{94}^{15}$ | 123 | 588 | 131 | 82 | ${ }^{61}$ | 134 | 31 |
| Open market paper. | 2 | 91 | 1176 | ${ }_{27}^{26}$ | 18 <br> 23 | $\stackrel{12}{4}$ | ${ }_{8}^{4}$ | 625 | ${ }_{6}$ | $\stackrel{7}{2}$ | 4 | 3 | ${ }_{23}$ |
| Sther loand for purehsing or carry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 38 | 355 | 38 | 39 | 19 | 16 | ${ }^{92}$ | ${ }^{12}$ | ${ }^{9}$ | 14 | ${ }_{21}^{16}$ | ${ }^{568}$ |
| Real estate loa | 1,1 | 84 | 242 | 60 | 178 | ${ }_{2}^{29}$ | 5 | 5 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| Loans to banks |  | 5 | 101 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 717 | 66 | 260 | 49 | 120 | 30 | 25 | ${ }_{58}^{47}$ | ${ }_{27}^{11}$ | 51 | 14 29 | ${ }_{34}^{9}$ | 77 107 |
| Otherwise esecured and unsecured |  | $\begin{array}{r}58 \\ 424 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{3}^{26155}$ | 58 325 | 44 870 | ${ }_{290}$ | 170 | 1,445 | 210 | 167 | 269 | 196 | 672 |
| United States Government obligations Obllgations fully guar by U. S . Govt- | 8,193 1,130 | ${ }_{22}$ | ${ }^{3} 144$ | 39 9 | 59 | ${ }^{29}$ | ${ }_{78}^{33}$ | 188 | 45 | ${ }_{44}^{12}$ | 44 |  | 128 283 |
| Other securities | 2, ${ }^{2,969}$ | +136 | 1,128 <br> 2,530 | ${ }_{224}^{277}$ |  |  | 108 | ${ }_{785}$ | 135 | 77 | 174 | 11 | 325 |
| Reserve with Fede | 5,186 | ${ }_{31}$ | ${ }_{63}^{2,530}$ | ${ }^{224}$ | ${ }_{36}$ | 16 | 10 |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |
| Cash in vault- | 1,638 |  | 134 | 123 | 164 | 104 | 99 | 281 | ${ }_{24}^{75}$ | ${ }_{17}^{75}$ | 171 23 | 142 28 |  |
| Other assets-net. | 1,302 | 82 | 540 |  | 108 | 42 | 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-- | 14,924 | 941 | 6,579 | 809 | 1,109 | 421 | 333 | 2,285 |  |  |  |  | 904 |
| Time deposits |  | 278 | 1,124 | 288 | 747 | 19 | 5 | 73 | - 184 |  | ${ }_{12}$ | 19 |  |
| United States Go | 591 | 37 | 344 | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inter-bank ${ }_{\text {Domestic epasik }}$ | 4,883 | 199 | 1,925 | 260 |  | 182 | 171 |  | ${ }^{222}$ | 115 1 | 363 | 181 | 244 17 |
| Forrewing banks | 15 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | - 845 | 27 236 | - 389 | 229 | ${ }_{346}^{16}$ | ${ }_{91}^{21}$ | 88 | 364 | 88 | 56 | 91 | 81 | 328 |

## 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，Sept．9， 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．＂

COMBINED RESOURGES aND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE bANKS AT THE CLOSE OF buSiness SEPT．8， 1937.

| Three ctphers（000）omitted | Sept. 8, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. 1, } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1937}{\substack{A u g .25 \\ \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{gathered} A u j .18, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {A } 20.4, ~}{ }^{\text {a }}$ ， | ${ }^{J u l y}{ }_{1937} 28,$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 21, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | July ${ }^{\text {J37，}}$ 14， | ${ }_{\text {Sept．}}^{1936}$ ，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold etts．on hand And due from U．S．Treas＿x Redemption fund（Federal Reserve notes）．．－ Other cash＊ | $\begin{gathered} 8,80,890 \\ 8,894 \\ 27,248 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{s} \\ 8,831,389 \\ 89.949 \\ 294,237 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,83,98 \\ 98,483 \\ 388,865 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,81,946 \\ 8,102 \\ 303,051 \\ 3021 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,832,388 \\ 10,784 \\ 306,903 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,833,89 \\ 9.936 \\ 323,657 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,83,905 \\ 9,976 \\ 38,928 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,835,407 \\ \mathbf{9}, 549 \\ 307,824 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Total r | 9，111，102 | 9，134，575 | 9，150，236 | 9，145，119 | 9，150，08 | 9，155，491 | 9，167，492 | 9，162，809 | 9，152，780 | 3，632，242 |
| Bills dilscounted： <br> Secured by U．S．Government obligations <br> direct or fully guaranteed． <br> Other bills discounted． | $\begin{aligned} & 12,187 \\ & 11,372 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,915 \\ & 10,811 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 11,312 \\ 7,391 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,755 \\ 4,533 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}11,674 \\ 5,023 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 0 , 0 2 6} \\ \mathbf{5 , 3 7 7} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,36 \\ 4,901 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,819 \\ & 3,553 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,718 \\ 3,328 \end{array}$ | 3,681 <br> 4,352 |
| Total bills discounted－ | 23，559 | 23，726 | 18，703 | 18，288 | 16，697 | 15，403 | 15，217 | 12，172 | 15，046 | 8，033 |
| Bllis bought in open marke Industrial advances．－．－．－． | 3,076 20,709 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,076 \\ 20,785 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 3,077 \\ 20,929 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,073 \\ 21,007 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,072 \\ 21,043 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,078 \\ 21,082 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.201 \\ 21.596 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,280 \\ 21,665 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,7596 \\ { }_{21}^{3,596} \end{array}$ | 3，095 |
| United States Government securitles－Bonds <br> Treasury notes <br> Treasury bllls． | $\begin{array}{r} 738,073 \\ 1,157,713 \\ 630,404 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738,073 \\ 1,157,773 \\ \hline 630,404 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 737.073 \\ 1.15773 \\ \hline 61,404 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 732,508 \\ 1,157773 \\ 635,969 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 732,508 \\ 1,15,713 \\ 635,969 \end{gathered}$ | 732,508 $1,157,713$ 635,969 | $\begin{array}{r} 732,508 \\ \mathbf{1}, 162,73 \\ \mathbf{6 3 0}, 969 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 732,508 $1,162,713$ 630,969 | $\begin{array}{r} 732.508 \\ 1,165.73 \\ 627,969 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 324,721 \\ \mathbf{x}, 49,779 \\ \hline 68,787 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| tal U．S Government | 2，526，190 | 2，526，190 | 2，526，19 | 26, | 2，526，190 | 2，526，1 | 2，526，19 | 2，526，190 | 2，526，1 | 2，430，227 |
| Other securities Forelgn loans on gold－－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total blls and securites | 773，53 | 2，573，777 | 2，568，88 | 2，568，55 | 2，567，0 | ，65， | 566，2 | ，583， | 2，566， | 2．469，9 |
| Gold held |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due from forelgn ban | ${ }_{23,057}^{221}$ | ${ }_{27,785}^{22 i}$ |  | 25.4 | $8{ }^{27}$ | 22 | $2 \overline{2}$ | $2 \overline{2}$ | 19 | 19 |
| Uneollected items－ | 569，257 | 625，356 | 580．791 | 643，160 | ${ }_{582,630}^{25,686}$ | 28,198 601,649 | ${ }_{582,87}$ | 645，445 | 759．714 | 757 |
| ${ }_{\text {cose }}$ Bank premises． | ${ }_{46,931}^{45,42}$ | ${ }_{4}^{45,515}$ | 45,479 447 | 45,501 <br> 43 <br> 43 |  | $\begin{gathered} 45.500 \\ 42.692 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 45.572 44,769 | 82 | 45．601 | ＋${ }^{48,055}$ |
| Total assets． | 12，369，527 | 12，452，652 | 12，414，551 | 12，471，975 | $\underline{12,414,652}$ | 12，439，505 | 12，439，530 | 12，489，870 | 12，594，740 | 11，777，170 |
| LIABILITIES <br> Federal Reserve notes in actual c | 5， | 60，6 | 4，234，680 | 4，238 | 28， | 222 | 193 | 197， | 4，213，898 |  |
| Deposits | 6，709，993 | 6，731，214 | 6，729，540 |  | 6，681，1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forelgn banks |  | 56，264 | 1100 | ${ }^{-1} 15$ | 252，690 | 308，778 |  | 183，743 | 90.232 | 54，683 |
| Other deposits． | 113，616 | 146，88 | 156，059 | －190，513 | $\begin{aligned} & 193,4936 \\ & 133,626 \end{aligned}$ | 129，926 | 185,042 120,372 | 161.864 95.866 | 159．021 | 59,235 $\mathbf{2 1 1 , 5 7 2}$ |
| Total depo | ，154，426 | 7，224，022 | 246，695 | 239，67 | 260，9 | 7，264，561 | 7，308，73 | 7．299，87 | 7．292，8 | 6，796，823 |
| ${ }_{\text {Deferred }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 570,61 \\ & { }_{132,58} \end{aligned}$ | 620，482 | 584，978 | ${ }_{6}^{646,593}$ | 578，2 | 606，285 | 589，461 |  |  |  |
| Surplus（Section | 145， 8 | 145，85 | ${ }_{145,8}^{132}$ | ${ }_{145}^{132}$ |  | 14 | 132，407 | 132 |  |  |
| Surplus（Section | 27 |  | 27 | 27，490 | 27，490 | 27，990 | 27，490 | 27，490 | －27，490 | 27，088 |
| Alll other Habilitles．．． | 35,838 7 | 35,83 <br> 5,767 | 35,838 <br> 6,485 |  | 35,871 <br> 5,672 | 35，873 | 35，871 | 35，872 | 35.906 | 34，236 |
| Tot | 12，369，527 | 12，452，652 | 12，414，551 | 12，471，975 | 14， | 12，439，505 | 30 |  |  |  |
| Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ing | 79．6\％ | 79．5\％ | 79．7\％ | 79，7\％ | 79.6 |  | 79．7\％ |  |  |  |
| orelgn correspondents．－．－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commitments to make Indust | 15，236 | 15，404 | 5，179 | 15，249 | 15，30 | 15，30 | 15，72 | 15，85 | 16，17 | 23，721 |
| Maturtuy Distribution of Bulls and Shor－term Securuties－ 1－1 5 days bils |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 1－30 days bills discoun | 21，422 | 20，537 | 16，546 | 16．083 | 14，237 | 12，554 | 12，304 | ${ }^{9,624}$ | ． 877 |  |
| ${ }^{31-60}$ days bills discounted | 1，024 | 1，101 | 14 | ${ }_{920}$ | 829 | 915 | 774 | ${ }_{918}^{283}$ | ${ }_{761}$ | 337 |
| Over 90 days bills disoounted | ${ }_{74}^{333}$ | 1，092 | 742 | ${ }^{666}$ | 94 |  | 806 |  |  |  |
| Total bills discounted． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 8，70 | 18,2 | 16，697 | 15，403 | 15，21 | 12，17 | 15，04 | ，03 |
| ${ }_{16-30}^{1-15}$ day |  | 32 | 析 | 286 | 238 | 262 | 208 | 27 |  |  |
| ${ }^{31-60}$ days bills bought in open market | 168 | ${ }^{1200}$ | 133 <br> 39 | 55 | 178 | 172 | 27 | 225 | 190 | 27 |
| $61-90$ days bills bought in open market Over 90 days bills bought in | 1，284 | 1；328 | 784 | ${ }_{142}$ | 2，567 | 2，599 | 2，549 | 232 2,550 | 1．627 | 1，002 |
| Total bllis bought in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3，07 | 3，073 | 3，0 | 3，0 | 3，20 | 3，280 | 3，596 | 3，095 |
| 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31－60 days industrial a | 46 |  | ${ }_{64}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61－90 days industrial adva | 66 | 498 |  | 9 |  | 8 | 析 | 位 | 65 | （ |
| Over 90 days Industrial ad | 18，227 | 18，457 | 18，556 | 18，662 | 18，755 | 18，788 | 18，905 | 18，844 | 18，800 | 25，267 |
| trial a | 20，709 | 20，785 | 20，929 | 21，00 | ，04 | 21，08 | 21，59 | 21，66 | ． 75 | 28，628 |
| 5 days U．S．Government securitee | 103，1 | 101，67 | 28， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{31-60}$ days U．S．Government securrites | 26，04 | －32，${ }^{32}, 828$ | 106，880 | 104，170 | 30，54 | 18，2 | 27,4 | ${ }^{43}$ ， | 38，628 | 44，489 |
| ${ }^{61-90}$ days U．S．Government securitles | 60，794 | 61，055 | 59，729 |  |  | 57，828 | ${ }^{\text {57，73 }}$ | ${ }_{6}^{127,4661}$ |  | 71,480 88,216 |
| Over 90 days U．S．Government securit | 2，280，813 | 2，276，455 | 2，276，299 | 2，278，079 | 2，270，891 | 2，266，388 | 2，259，453 | 2，256，693 | 2，247，174 | 8．140，256 |
| U．8．Government secu | 2，526，190 | 2，526，190 | 2，526，190 | 2，526，190 | 2，526，19 | 2．526，1 | 526，1 | 526，1 | 526，1 | 2，430，227 |
| 1－15 days other securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{31-60}$ days other securitleg |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total other se |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．．－ |
| Tisued to Federole Notes－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Held by Federal Reserve Bank．－ | ${ }^{4,629,291}$ | ${ }^{\text {4，}} 302,570$ | ${ }^{\text {4，}}$ 326，291 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,554,50 \\ & 316,11 \end{aligned}$ | 16，402 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,532,357 \\ 310,341 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,523,643 \\ 330,230 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,540,032 \\ \quad 32,161 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,552,646 \\ 338,748 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,342,679 \\ \mathbf{2 8 6}, 708 \end{array}$ |
| In actual circulation | 4，295，483 | 260，60 | 4，234，68 | 4，238，391 | 4，228，043 | 4，222，016 | 4，193，413 | 4，197，87 | 4．213，89 | 4，055，971 |
| Collateral Held by Agent as Securty for Notes Issued to Bank－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cold cits on hand and due from U．S．Treas | 4，619，132 | 4，600，632 | 4，594，632 | ， 93,632 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Onited States Government securities | $\begin{aligned} & 23,166 \\ & 32,600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,339 \\ & 20,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 18,277 \\ 20,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,907 \\ & 20,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,502,579 \\ 14,500 \\ 20,000 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 14,8860 \\ 20.000 \\ 20.80 \end{gathered}$ | 6，170 |
| Total collateral－．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4，674，298 | 4，643，971 | 4，632，909 | 4，631，539 | 4，629，749 | 4．616，711 | 4．615，163 | 4，617，309 | 4，622，492 |  |

[^1] the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 ．

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Conclnded) weekly statement of resources and liabilities of each of the 12 federal reserve banks at close of business sept. 81937

| Three Clphers (000) Omstted Feaeral Resetve Agent at- | Total | Boston | Neto York | Phila. | Cleveland | Rschmond | Allanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cutv | Dallas | San Pran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| URCES | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | 5 | \$ | \$ |
| Gold oertifleates on hand and due from United States Treasury | 8,830,890 | 457,606 | 3,245,780 | 493,155 | 716,678 | 307,823 | 239,079 | 1,713,102 | 276,769 | 196,985 | 295,010 | 186,964 | 701,959 |
| Redemption fund-Fed. Res, notes-- | 8,964 |  | 1,276 |  |  |  | 1,605 | \%842 | 13,022 | [559 | +248 |  | 1,669 $\mathbf{2 3 , 3 3 4}$ |
| Other cash | 271,248 | 25,481 |  |  |  | 16,544 |  | 38,183 | 13,184 |  |  |  |  |
| Total reser | 9,111,102 | 483,428 | 3,321,228 | 515,515 | 728,54 | 324,690 | 253,506 | 1,751,927 | 0,975 | 202,338 | 312,010 | 199,974 | 726,962 |
| lis discounted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| secured by U. S. rect and(or) | 12,187 | 265 | 7,090 | 627 | 1,010 | 406 | 812 | 120 | 341 | 120 | 273 | 592 | 531 |
| Other bills discounted | 11,372 | 725 | 8,671 | 50 | 48 | 189 | 621 |  | 135 | 85 | 119 | 461 | 268 |
| Total bills | 23,559 | 0 | 15,761 | 677 | 1,058 | 595 | 1,433 | 120 | 476 | ... 205 | 392 | ,053 | 799 |
| Bills bought in open | 3,0 | 223 | ,092 | 318 | 293 | - 120 | 107 | $\begin{array}{r}384 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ | 86 | 60 | 87 | 87 | ${ }^{218}$ |
| Industrial advances. | 20,709 738,073 | 53,791 | 211,831 | 3,806 62,330 | 71,850 | 38,868 | 32,428 | 81,340 | 32,543 | 24,009 | 36,266 | 28,818 | 63,999 |
| Treasury notes. | 1,157,713 | 84,374 | 332,269 | 97,768 | 112,703 | 60,968 | 50,866 | 127,584 | 51,046 | 37,661 | 56,885 | 45,202 | 100,387 |
| Treasury bills. | 630,404 | 45,944 | 180,929 | 53,238 | 61,369 | 33,198 | 27,697 | 69,474 | 27,796 | 20,506 | 30,976 | 24,614 |  |
| Total U. S. Go | 2,526,190 | 184,109 | 725,029 | 213,336 | 245,922 | 133,034 | 110,991 | 278,398 | 111,385 | 82,176 | 124,127 | 98,634 | 219,049 |
| Total bills and secu | 73,534 | 188,276 | 747,285 | 218,137 | 248,082 | 135,684 | 112,710 | 79,7 | 112,211 | 83,176 | 125,186 | 00,9 | 22,128 16 |
| Due from forelgn banks. |  |  | 5,505 | $\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 641 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 1,711 | 1,634 | 2,100 |  |  |
| Fed. Res. notes of other | 23,057 569,257 | 51,066 | 5,505 119,985 | - 43,634 | 52,986 | 53,808 | 23,633 | 2,203 80.625 | 28,575 | 19,185 | 34,990 | 27,741 | 33,029 |
| Bank premises. | 45,425 | 3,019 | 10,021 | 4,868 | 6,267 | 2,737 | 2,208 | 4,630 | 2 2,357 | 1,514 | 3,177 | 1,246 | 3,381 |
| A llother resour | 46,931 | 2,886 | 13,203 | 5,926 | 4,980 | 2,881 | 1,818 | 4,393 | 1,815 | 1,640 | 2,045 | 1,815 | 3,529 |
| Total reso | 369,52 | 9,303 | 4,217,31 | 8,743 | 042,190 | 521,461 | 395,589 | 2,123,515 | 437,648 | 309,490 | 479,514 | 32,224 | 92,539 |
| LIABILITIES <br> F. R. notes in actual circula | 4,295,483 | 290,402 | 954,38 | 318,826 | 443,855 | 204,105 | 168,111 | 981,883 | 180,463 | 140,769 | 168,111 | 93,726 | 350,849 |
| Deposits: ${ }_{\text {Member bank reserve account }}$ | 6,709 | 343,021 |  | 361,827 | 458,847 | 231,174 |  | 974,153 | 199,781 | 132,102 | 254,817 | 183,616 | 544,813 |
| U. S. Treasurer-General acc | -130,390 | 3,747 | -48,757 | 5,581 | 14,105 | 6,084 | 2,171 | 17,694 | 4,439 | 1,863 | 6,038 | 5,913 | 13,998 |
| Forelgn bank | 200,427 | 14,621 | 72,443 | 19,628 | 18,427 | 8,612 | 7,010 | 23,233 | 6.009 | 4,607 | 5,808 | 5,808 3 3 |  |
| Other deposits | 113,616 | 3,112 | 49,646 | 6,361 | 21,930 | 3,776 | 3,688 | 1,573 | 6,677 | 2,064 | 234 | 3,373 | 11,182 |
| Total depo | 7,154,42 | 364,501 | 3,016,901 | 393,397 | 513,30 | 249,64 | 192,656 | 1,016,65 | 216,906 | 140,636 | 6,8 | 198,71 | 584,214 |
| Deferred avallabll | 570,6 | 50,323 | 125,306 | 42,437 | 53,095 | 52,80 | 22,042 | 80,0 | 29,702 | 18,6 | 34,570 | 28,623 3871 | 32,979 10,170 |
| Capital paid in.-- | 132,588 | 9,379 9,826 | 51,067 51,474 | +12,258 | +12,931 | 4,874 4,869 | ${ }_{5,616}^{4,394}$ | 12,861 21,504 | 3,841 4,655 |  | 4,013 3,613 | 3,851 | 10,645 |
| Surplus (Section 7)- | 145,854 $\mathbf{2 7 , 4 9 0}$ | 9,826 2,874 | 51,474 | 13,362 4,325 | $\begin{array}{r}14,323 \\ 1,007 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,869 3,422 | 5,616 754 | 21,504 1,415 | 4,655 | 1,003 | 1,142 | 1,262 | 1,996 |
| Reserve for continge | 35,838 | 1,570 | 9,117 | 3,000 | 3,121 | 1,497 | 1,690 | 7,777 | 1,200 | 2,041 | 181 | 1,847 | 2,037 |
| All other liabilities. | 7,230 | 428 | 1,319 | 1,138 | 549 | 245 | 326 | 1,372 | 336 | 345 | 189 | 334 | 649 |
| Total liabintes. | 12,369,527 | 729,303 | 4,217,311 | 788,743 | 1,042,190 | 1,461 | 395,589 | 2,123,515 | 37,648 | 309,490 | 479,514 | 332,224 | 92,539 |
| Contingent liabillty on bllls purchased for torelgn correspondents. | 1,727 |  |  | 130 |  |  |  |  |  | 54 |  | 39 302 | $\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 3,334 \end{array}$ |
| Commitmen ts to make indus.advances | 15,236 | 1,961 | 5,270 | 140 | 925 | 1,771 | 312 | 10 |  | 54 |  |  |  |

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes

| Three Ciphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of- | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleoetand | Rtchmond | Atlanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Fran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: | S | , | 105 |  |  | \$ | S |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank. | $4,624,774$ 329,291 | 334,105 43,703 | $1,057,430$ <br> 103,047 | 336,357 17,351 | 469,005 25,150 | 214,852 10,747 | 186,473 18,362 | $\begin{array}{r}1,010,969 \\ 29,086 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 200,481 20,018 | $\begin{array}{r}145,404 \\ 4,635 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 178,005 \\ 9,894 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103,085 \\ 9,359 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 388,608 \\ 37,759 \end{array}$ |
| In actual crrculation. | 4,295,483 | 290,402 | 954,383 | 318,826 | 443,855 | 204,105 | 168,111 | 981,883 | 180,463 | 140,769 | 168,111 | 93,726 | 350,849 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury | 4,619,132 | 336,000 | 1,050,000 | 337,000 |  |  |  | 1,020,000 | 190,632 | 146,000 | 180,000 | 104,500 | 399,000 |
| Eligible paper....-.....-........-- | 4, 23,166 | - 930 | 1,05,596 | ${ }^{3} 627$ | 1,058 | 21595 | 1,393 | 1, 120 | 360 | 185 | 392 | 1,053 | 797 |
| U. S. Government securitles | 32,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 20,000 |  | 12,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Total collater | 4,674,298 | 336,990 | 1,065,596 | 337,627 | 471,058 | 215,595 | 192,393 | 1,020,120 | 202,992 | 146,185 | 180,392 | 105,553 | 399,797 |

United States Government Securities on the $\mathbf{N} e$ York Stock Exchange-See following page.

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, Sept. 10
Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | Bid | Asted |  | Bdd | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 151937 | 0.35\% | --.-- | Feb. 21938 -....... | 0.55\% |  |
| Sept. 221937 | $0.35 \%$ |  | Feb. 9 1938-.....-- | 0.55\% |  |
| Oept. 291937 | 0.32\% |  | Feb. 231938 | 0.58\% |  |
| Oct. 131937 | 0.42\% |  | Mar. 21938 | 0.60\% |  |
| Oct. 201937 | 0.42\% |  | Mar. 91938 | 0.61\% |  |
| Oct 271937 | 0.42\% |  | Mar. 161938 | 0.62\% |  |
| Nov. 31937 | 0.44\% | -- | Mar. 231938 | 0.63\% |  |
| Nov. 101937 | 0.44\% |  | Mar. 301938 | 064\% |  |
| Nov. 171937 | 0.47\% |  | April $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } \\ & \text { A pril } \\ & 13 \\ & 181938\end{aligned}$ | 0.65\% |  |
| Dec. 11937 | 0.50\% |  | April 201938 | 0.65\% |  |
| Dec. 81937 | 0.50\% |  | April 2719 | $0.65 \%$ |  |
| Dec. 151937 | 0.50\% |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. 221937 <br> Dec. 291937 | 0.50\% |  | May 11193 May 18193 | $0.68 \%$ $0.69 \%$ |  |
| Jan, 51938 | 0.50\% |  | May 251938 | $0.71 \%$ |  |
| Jan, 121938 | 0.51\% |  | June 11938 | 0.71\% |  |
| Jan. 191938. | 0.52\% |  | June 8193 | 0.73\% |  |
| Jan. 261938. | 0.53\% |  |  |  |  |

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes-Friday, Sept. 10
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d$ of a point.

| Maturity | ${ }_{\text {late }}^{\text {nate }}$ | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ d $d$ | Asted | Maturtiy | Int. Rate | Bdd | Asted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dee 151938 wi | $14 \%$ | 100.5 | 100.7 | Mar. 15 1940... | $15 \%$ | 100.12 | 100.14 |
| Deo. 1519810 | 15\%\% | 98.24 100.1 | 100.3 ${ }^{99.26}$ |  | 1\%\% | 199.29 100.5 | ${ }_{100.7}^{99.31}$ |
| Dec. 151939 | 13\%\% | 1001 | 10.2 | June $15151939-$ | $23 \%$ | 101.13 | ${ }^{101.15}$ |
| June Mar 15151939. | 13\%\% | 100.12 | $\xrightarrow{\text { 100.14 }}$ | Cept. 1511938 | 2\%\%\% | ${ }_{100.25}^{101.21}$ | 100.27 |
| Mar. 15 1991- | ${ }^{13 / 3 \%}$ | -99.28 | +99.30 | June 15 1938-.- | 2\%\% | 101.21 | 101.23 |
| June 1519190 Deo. 151940 | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ | 100.1 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 100.3 \\ & 1002 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. 15 1938..- | 3\% | 101.10 | 101.12 |

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly-See page 1713.
5: Stock and Bond Averages-See page 1713.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{THE PARIS BOURSE} \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable ach day of the past week:} \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Sept. 4 \\
Francs
\end{tabular} \& Sept. 6 Francs \& Sept. 7 Francs \& Sept. 8 Francs \& Sept. 9 Francs \& Sept. 10 Francs \\
\hline Bank of France.--.-.-...-.-. \& \& 6,540 \& 6,300 \& 6,400 \& 6.300 \& 6,500 \\
\hline Banque de Paris et Des Pays Bas \& \& 1,190
420 \& 1,137
417 \& 1,119
420 \& 1,129 \& \\
\hline Banque de l'Unlon Parislenne-- \& \& \& 4286 \& 280 \& 282 \& \(30 \overline{2}\) \\
\hline  \& \& 25,280 \& 25,000 \& 25,000 \& 25,000 \& 25,800 \\
\hline Cle Distr d'Electricite. \& \& - 585 \& 1, \({ }_{260}\) \& - 1,200 \& 1,200 \& 1,230 \\
\hline Cie Generale d'Electricite..... \& \& 1,230 \& 1,220 \& 1, 50 \& 1,48 \& \({ }^{1} 52\) \\
\hline  \& \& 551 \& 538 \& 526 \& 532 \& \\
\hline Comptoir Nationale d'Escompte \& \& 700
201 \& 690
200 \& 693
200 \& 690
190 \& 200 \\
\hline Coty S A ------------------- \& \& 222 \& 212 \& 213 \& 216 \& \\
\hline Creurrit Commercial de France.: \& \& 473 \& 464 \& 460 \& 465 \& \\
\hline Credit Lyonnaise-............. \& \& 1,420 \& 1,360 \& 1,360 \& 1,370 \& ,370 \\
\hline Eaux Lyonnalse cap ---.---.-. \& \& \& 1289 \& 1,180
290 \& 1,190 \& 1,220 \\
\hline Energie Electrique du Nord.-.: \& Holi- \& 485 \& 480 \& 476 \& 479 \& \\
\hline Energle Electriq......-.......-- \& \& 606 \& \({ }_{9}^{595}\) \& \(\stackrel{592}{960}\) \& 596
980 \& 1,010 \\
\hline L'Air Liqulde \& \& 734 \& \({ }_{720}\) \& 758 \& 731 \& 1,010 \\
\hline  \& \& 784 \& 761 \& 762 \& 739 \& \\
\hline Orleans Ry 6 \& \& \& 361 \& 363 \& 363 \& 361 \\
\hline Pathe Capital \& \& \({ }_{1,736}^{22}\) \& 23
1.695 \& 24
1.675 \& 25
1,695 \& \\
\hline Pechiney...-- \& \& 1,736 \& 1,695
73.20 \& 72.40 \& \({ }_{71.80}\) \& 72.10 \\
\hline Rentes, Perpetual \& \& \& 73.90 \& 73.90 \& 72.50 \& 72.70 \\
\hline Rentes \({ }_{\text {Rentes }} \mathbf{4} \%, 1918\) \& \& \& 73.50 \& 72.80 \& 72.10 \& 72.25 \\
\hline Rentes 4 \(1 / \%\), 1932 \({ }^{\text {A }}\) \& \& \& 79.20
80.20 \& \& 78.60

78.80 \& 77.75
78.90 <br>
\hline Rentes 43\%\%, 1932 \& \& \& 80.20
98.60 \& 79.40
98.75 \& 78.80
96.90 \& <br>
\hline Rentes 5\%, 1920 \& \& \& 5,910 \& 5,900 \& 6,090 \& 6,330 <br>
\hline  \& \& 1,840 \& 1,790 \& 1,785 \& 1,795 \& <br>
\hline Schnelder \& Cle- \& \& 1,130 \& 1,072 \& 1,090 \& 1,090 \& 72 <br>
\hline Soclete Francaise Ford. \& \& 121 \& 71 \& 117 \& 119 \& \% <br>
\hline Soclete Generale Foncier \& \& 1,220 \& 1,188 \& 1,179 \& 1,190 \& <br>
\hline Soclete Marsellalse \& \& 469 \& 427 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Tubize Artifical Silk, pref. \& \& 186 \& 176 \& 172 \& 176
360 \& <br>
\hline Union d'Electricte \& \& 102 \& 101 \& 101 \& 104 \& <br>
\hline on- \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

# Stock and Bond Sales-New York Stock Exchange DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY <br> Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One <br> NOTICE-Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No 

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange
Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week.
Datly Record of U. s. Bond Prices $\mid$ Sept. $4 \mid$ Sept. $6 \mid$ Sept. $7 \mid$ Sept. $8 \mid$ Sept. $9 \left\lvert\, \frac{\text { Sept. } 10}{}\right.$


| 38, 1951-55 $\qquad$ Low Close Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 102.6 \\ 102.6 \\ 102.6 \\ 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | Holl- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 103 |  |
| Close | ${ }_{103.16}$ |  |
| ,000 |  |  |
| Wh | 10.8 | day |
| ${ }_{\text {Close }}$ | 105.8 |  |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Total sales in 51,000 unt $\begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { Low } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ 31/68, 1949-52 $\qquad$ Total sates in $\$ 1,000$ units $\begin{gathered}\text { Clowe }\end{gathered}$

31/3. 1941 $\qquad$ Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units... 818s, 1944-46............. Total sales 23/8, 1955-60 $\qquad$ Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ 2\%8, 1945-47.. $\qquad$ Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cose }\end{aligned}$


| Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices | Sept. | Sept. 6 | Sept. 7 | Sept. 8 | Sept. 9 | Sept. 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury $\quad$ High | ---- |  | 100 | 99.27 | 99.27 | 99.27 |
| 2\%8, 1948-51...----.-- ${ }^{\text {Low- }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{99.26}$ | ${ }_{99}^{99.25}$ | ${ }_{99}^{99.27}$ | 99.24 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units... |  |  | 99.28 | $\begin{array}{r}99.27 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 99.27 .2 | ${ }^{99} 111$ |
| High | 99.5 |  | 99.6 | 99.2 | 99.4 | 99.7 |
| 2\%8, 1951-54.........- Low- | 99.4 |  | 99 | 98.30 | 99.2 | 99.3 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ urts | ${ }^{99.4} 2$ |  | ${ }^{99} 12$ | ${ }^{99} 96$ | ${ }^{99.3} 3$ | ${ }^{99.3} 5$ |
| High |  |  | 99 | 98,29 | 99.4 | 99.1 |
| \%8, 1956-59..........- Low- $^{\text {L }}$ |  |  | 98.26 | 98.25 | 99 | 99 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unsts. |  |  | ${ }^{99} 207$ | 98.29 67 |  | ${ }^{99} 10$ |
| High | 97.16 |  | 97.15 | 97.13 | 97.17 | 97.15 |
| 158, 1949-53...........- $\frac{\text { Low }}{}$ | 97.14 |  | 97.11 | 97.9 | 97.13 | 97.12 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unus. | 97.14 .32 |  | 97.11 | ${ }^{97} 128$ | 97.13 50 | 97.15 31 |
| Federal Farm Mortgage (High | 102.8 |  |  | 102 | 102.10 | 102.8 |
| 31/8, 1944-64..........- Low. | 102.8 |  |  | 102 | 102.8 | 102.6 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units. | 102.8 |  |  | 102 | 102.84 | 102.8 |
| Federal Farm Mortgage (High | 101.25 | Holi- | 101.16 | 101.24 |  | 101.18 |
| 38, 1944-49............- \{ Low. | 101.21 | day | 101.16 | 101.18 |  | 101.18 |
|  | 101.23 |  | 101.16 | 101.24 |  | 101.18 |
| Federal Farm Mortgage (High |  |  |  |  |  | 102.10 |
| 3s, 1942-47 ...........- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Lo }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  | 102.9 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unds |  |  |  |  |  | 102.9 16 |
| Federal Farm Mortgare fHigh |  |  | 101.4 |  | 101.6 |  |
| 2\%s, 1942-47 ....---.-- Low- $^{\text {L }}$ |  |  | 101.2 |  | 101.3 |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ untis. |  |  | 101.2 |  | 101.3 |  |
| Home Owners' Loan (High |  |  | 101.20 | 101.16 | 101.18 | 101.19 |
| 3s, series A, 1944-52...- ${ }^{\text {Low- }}$ |  |  | 101.17 | 101.15 | 101.17 | 101.18 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unsts |  |  | 101.18 3 | 101.16 | 101.18 | 101.19 9 |
| Home Owners' Loan (High | 100 |  | 100 | 99.26 |  | 99.31 |
| 23/4, serles B, 1939-49.- L Low- | 100 |  | 99.28 | 99.25 | 99.26 | 99.27 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unsts ${ }^{\text {Close }}$ | 10010 |  | 99.28 | 99.26 | 99.27 | 99.27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home Owners' Loan $\quad$ Hig | 99.16 |  | 99.17 | 99.12 | 99.17 | 99.16 |
| 2/48, 1942-44........- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { L.ow- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }^{99.16}$ |  | 99.12 | 99.12 | 99,13 | ${ }_{99}^{99,15}$ |
| Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ unds ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | ${ }^{99.16}$ |  | $9 .{ }_{41}^{9} \mid$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 99.13 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | 99.16 |

Note-The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:
$\qquad$

United States Treasury Bills-See previous page.
United States Treasury Notes, \&cc.-See previous page.

New York Stock Record

| LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { fore } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ranoe Since Jan. } 1 \\ & \text { On Basts of } 100 \text {-Shars Lots } \end{aligned}$ |  | Rango for Preotous Year 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { Sept. } 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Monday } \\ \text { Sept. } 6 \end{gathered}$ | Tuesday Sept. 7 | Wednesday | Thursday <br> Sept. 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | On Basts of 1 | 边-shars Lots | Year | 1936 |
| \$ per share | \$ . per share | \$ per share |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | , | $\begin{array}{rrr} 468 \\ & 47 \\ & 46 \end{array}$ | 44 45 <br> 56 56 |  | (er | 1,300 | Abbott Laboratorleen_..No por par |  | S5 Mar 69 | 42 Mar |  |
| *76 79 |  |  |  | ${ }_{74}^{*}{ }_{74}{ }^{81}{ }_{4}{ }^{621}$ | *50 | 1,200 |  | ${ }^{566}$ Sept ${ }^{568}$ | 69 85 85 Aut 13 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}17 & 17 \\ { }_{24} & 17 \\ 24\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{16} 16{ }^{16}{ }^{1678}$ |  | ${ }^{1512} 16$ | 1518 <br> 15 <br> 18 | 27,500 |  | $15{ }^{\text {1 }}$ Jan 4 | ${ }_{2288}^{88_{8}} \mathbf{\text { Mar } 1 1}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2418}$ | ${ }^{2314}{ }^{2314}$ |  | Adamb-Mills------No par | ${ }^{221}{ }^{212}$ JJune ${ }^{2}$ | $283_{8} \mathrm{Feb} 3$ | ${ }^{1777_{8} \text { June }}$ |  |
| *2 ${ }^{31}$ |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2833_{4}}$ | ${ }_{42}^{288_{4}}{ }_{2}^{29}$ |  | 1,900 |  | ${ }^{28}{ }_{11}{ }_{8}$ Junept 28 | ${ }_{488}^{36}$ | 边 |  |
| ${ }^{668_{4}}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}62 & 66\end{array}$ | ${ }^{6112}{ }_{12} 63{ }^{12}$ | ${ }_{64}^{64} 66{ }^{4}$ | 6314 | 6,600 | Alr Reduction Inc......-No par | ${ }_{1112} 6$ | ${ }^{8014}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $11_{2}$ 93 <br>   <br> 178  | 4,900 | Alt Way El Appliance- ${ }^{\text {No }}$ par | ${ }_{97}^{17_{2}} \mathrm{Mar}^{12} 11$ | ${ }_{10012}^{51}{ }_{2} \mathrm{Ja}$ |  |  |
|  | Exchange | $11{ }_{4}$ | ${ }^{10}{ }^{0} \overline{3}_{4} 1_{1} 1$ | ${ }^{10}{ }^{10}{ }^{5} 811$ | ${ }^{9}{ }^{978} 111$ | $1{ }^{10,100}$ | Alaskz Juneau Gold Mip --10 | ${ }_{9}^{97} 7_{8}$ Sept Sept | ${ }_{1}^{15545} 5$ | ${ }^{13}{ }^{13}$ July | ${ }_{512}^{1712}$ Sopt |
| ${ }_{* 25}^{25^{212}} \quad 268$ | CI | 25.25 | ${ }_{22}^{2} \quad 2{ }^{244_{4}}$ | ${ }_{23}^{2} \quad 2{ }^{214}$ | ${ }_{21}^{21}{ }_{2314}^{214}$ | 31,200 | $\qquad$ No par par |  |  |  | ${ }^{512}{ }^{512}$ Nov |
| ${ }_{* 22}^{* 22} \quad 29$ |  | --- 29 | ${ }_{23}^{22} \quad 24$ | ${ }_{* 22}{ }^{2}{ }_{25}{ }^{24}$ | ${ }_{23}^{21}{ }_{23}^{234}$ | ${ }^{6} 300$ | $5 \% \%$ Preet A with $\$ 40$ war100 |  |  | ${ }^{1224}$ |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 22}$ *29 ${ }^{281}$ | Labor Day |  | $\begin{array}{ll}{ }_{22}^{23} & 24 \\ * 26\end{array}$ | ${ }^{* 2312} 2{ }_{25}^{25}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}23{ }^{2312} & 23{ }^{2312} \\ 23\end{array}$ | 400 | \$ $53.7 \%$ Pret A without wari100 | ${ }^{23}$ Aug ${ }^{23}$ | ${ }^{5812}$ |  | ${ }^{60}$ S41, NoV |
| - |  | 29140 | 28 + +29 +18 | $281_{2}$ 29 29 | $\begin{array}{ll}{ }_{26}^{23} & 23 \\ 29\end{array}$ | 3,200 | Allegheny Steel Comeno | 28 ${ }^{23}$ Sept 8 |  | ${ }_{2678}^{27}$ Apur | [18 |
|  |  | (154 ${ }^{155}$ | ${ }^{* 15}{ }^{16}$ |  | $13314{ }^{1314}$ |  | Allen Industries Ino--.....-1 | 1314 Sept 10 | 2581, |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{21312}{ }^{212}{ }^{19}$ |  | ${ }^{20078}$ | 5,600 | Allert Chemical \& Dye_No dar |  | Mar | 157 Jan | 245 Aug |
| 21.21 |  |  | $1{ }^{1912} 2{ }^{2014}$ |  | ${ }_{194} 1948$ | 3,700 |  | ${ }_{1888} 14{ }_{8}{ }^{4}$ Sept 7 | ${ }_{3318}{ }_{8}$ |  |  |
| (1658 $16{ }^{1644}$ |  |  | ${ }_{141} 141_{8} 1^{155_{8}^{4}}$ | ${ }^{1478} 15{ }^{1578}$ | 148816 | 32,900 | Alled Stores Corp.-.-..No | ${ }_{13} 3^{3}$ S Sept 7 | ${ }_{21}{ }^{8}{ }_{8} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{688}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }^{2018}$ Nov |
|  |  | (1) | 7512 588 58 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}70 & 70 \\ \\ 7533_{4} & 7812\end{array}$ |  |  | 70 Sept <br> $x_{534} 3_{4} \mathrm{Sept} 10$ | ${ }_{8312}^{85}$ Man $22{ }^{\text {dar }}$ |  | ${ }_{81}^{90}$ |
| ${ }_{* 21}{ }^{33_{4}} \begin{aligned} & 25_{3} \\ & 2222\end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}{ }^{19} 9_{32} & \\ 21^{233} & 23\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}19_{32} & \\ 213 \\ 2018 \\ 2018 & 2018\end{array}$ |  | crer |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Riphts }}$ Alila | ${ }^{7}{ }^{32}$ Sepept 10 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}2018 & 2018 \\ 4 & 488 \\ 4 & 488\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}18 & 18 \\ 38\end{array}$ |  | Alpha Portiand Com- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{38}^{18}{ }_{8}^{18}$ Sept Sept 10 |  |  |  |
| *38 ${ }^{3614}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{79}^{36} \quad 36$ |  |  | ${ }^{344}$ J | ${ }^{5214}{ }^{14} \mathbf{M a r}$ | ${ }^{314}{ }^{14}$ Nor | ${ }^{3914}$ Deo |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}82588 \\ 87 & 89 \\ 88\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 812}^{8812}$ |  | 2, $\begin{aligned} & 2,200 \\ & 1,200\end{aligned}$ |  | 79 | 11478 Mar |  |  |
| ${ }^{25}$ |  | ${ }^{2214} 4{ }^{23} 4$ | $20 \quad 20$ | 21 | ${ }_{x 20{ }^{3} 4}{ }^{22}$ | 3,400 | ank Note-.-- |  |  |  |  |
| 60 |  | $60 \quad 60$ | ${ }^{601_{8}} 61$ | 61 | ${ }_{661} \quad 61$ | 90 | 6\% Preterred.....-- | 59 | ${ }^{1818} \mathrm{Feb}$ | Jat | - |





\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
LOW AN \\
Saturday Sept. 4
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Monday \\
Sept. 6
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Tuesday Sept. 7} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Wednesday } \\
\text { Sept. } 8
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Thursday } \\
\text { Sept. } 9
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Friday \\
Sept. 10
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Sales } \\
\text { for } \\
\text { the } \\
\text { Week }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { STOCKS } \\
\text { NEWORK STOCE } \\
\text { EXCHANGE }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range Since Jan. 1 On Basts of 100 Share Lots} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range for Preosous Year 1936} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Lowest Highest}} \& Lotest \& Highest \\
\hline \({ }_{\substack{\text { \$ } \\ \$ 30}}\) \& \multirow[t]{14}{*}{\$ per shar:} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{cc}
\$ \text { per share } \\
2998 \& 30 \\
90 \& 90 \\
357_{8} \& 381_{8}
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{cc}
\multicolumn{2}{c}{ per share } \\
30 \& 30 \\
\hdashline- \& 92
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{cc} 
\\
\hline\(\$ p e r\) \& share \\
29 \& 293 \\
\(* 87\) \& 90
\end{tabular}} \& \[
\frac{\text { Weet }}{\text { Shares }}
\] \& \& 3 per share \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{93}^{31}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& 1,400 \& St \& \({ }_{29}{ }^{2}\) Sept 10 \& \& \({ }^{2}\) \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& - 90 \& 2,10 \& Fldes Ph \& \({ }_{9314}^{90}\) Se \&  \& \& 1158 \\
\hline  \& \& \& \({ }^{*}-\overline{2} \overline{8}_{4}{ }^{39}{ }_{29}{ }^{39}\) \&  \& \({ }^{28}{ }^{-1}{ }^{298}\) \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \\
\hline \({ }^{103}\) \& \& \({ }_{10}^{1011_{2}} 1021_{2}\) \&  \& 102.1021 \& 101121012 \& \& \& \& \& cole \& \({ }^{3614}\) \\
\hline  \& \& \({ }_{22}{ }_{2}^{39}{ }_{4}{ }_{26}^{40}\) \& 38129 \& \(\begin{array}{llll}38 \& 39 \\ 2312\end{array}\) \&  \& 7,0 \& Firs \& - \({ }^{3712}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Se}\) \& \({ }^{5214}\) \& \({ }^{40}{ }^{40}{ }^{\text {appr }}\) \& \({ }^{588585}\) \\
\hline \(* 40\)
31 \({ }_{31}^{45}\) \& \&  \&  \& *4014 \(43{ }^{3}\) \& \({ }^{34} 4{ }_{*}^{41}{ }_{* 28}{ }^{41}\) \& 100 \& \& 41 \& 5812 \& \({ }_{45}{ }^{2}\) \& - \({ }^{423888} \mathrm{Deg}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{3} 4{ }_{4}^{37}\) \& \&  \& \begin{tabular}{ll} 
\\
\hline 28 \& 31 \\
\hline 31
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& 100
4,100 \& \({ }^{\text {Florshelm }}\) ( Follanimbee \& \({ }_{2}^{31}{ }_{2} \mathrm{~A}\) A \& 3912 M \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \({ }_{34}^{4412}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}4112 \& \\ 4212\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{4212} 2{ }^{421}\) \& \({ }_{12}{ }^{38}\) \& 1,600 \& \& 38 \& 588 Apr 3 \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{rrr}
37 \\
+100 \\
\hline 105 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \&  \& \({ }_{99}{ }_{9}^{2912} 101\) \& \({ }_{9812}^{2934} 4\) \& 2612
\({ }^{26}\)

98 \& 4,000 \& Fooster-Wheeler-..-- ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ \& 98 \& ${ }^{5412}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& *59 ${ }^{9}$ \& \&  \& ${ }^{-61_{2}}$ \& 2,400 \&  \& $6_{14}^{14}$ \& ${ }_{183_{8}{ }^{\text {Ja }} \text { J }}$ \& \& 127 <br>
\hline ${ }^{5} 5$ \& \& \& ${ }^{55_{4}} 68$ \& ${ }_{255}{ }_{25}{ }^{3}$ \& \& \& F'k'n Simon \& \& \& 83. \& -iv \& ${ }^{7}{ }^{3}$ <br>

\hline  \& \& ${ }^{2} 1061_{2}{ }^{2098}{ }_{109}^{28}$ \& ${ }^{0612} 4{ }^{\text {25 }}$ \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 600 \\
& 150
\end{aligned}
$$ \& Freeport Sulphur Co-..-..- 10 \& ${ }_{10514}^{2414}$ \& ${ }_{17}^{3214} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& ${ }_{108}^{2312}$ July \& <br>

\hline  \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}36 & 36 \\ 22_{4} & 22_{4}\end{array}$ \& $$
20
$$ \& \& $0{ }_{2}{ }^{40}$ \&  \& \& \& 773 \& \& <br>

\hline $*_{412} 5$ \& \& $4{ }_{2}$ \& $3^{3} 4$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& $10^{34_{4}^{2}} 113_{4}{ }^{3}$ \& \& 11 \& \& 00 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{38}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& $2_{8}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& - $\square^{-1}{ }^{-1}$ \& *20 \& \& ${ }^{2414}$ \& 100 \& ${ }_{83}$ preferred. \& 32 Aug \& Jun \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \&  \& ${ }_{96}^{20}$ \& ${ }_{96}^{* 20}{ }^{* 23}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}20 & 20{ }^{20} \\ 95\end{array}$ \& \& Gamewell Co \& ${ }^{20}$ Sept \& 33.3 Jan 16 \& ${ }^{1112} \bar{M}^{\text {May }}$ \& <br>
\hline 11 \& \& \& 910 \& ${ }^{61}{ }^{93}$ \& \& \& Gannet Co conv \& ${ }_{9}^{95} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{10614}^{190}{ }^{\text {chel }}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{10018}$ \& \& *10 \& 1001 \& $12 \quad 12$ \& \& 3,900 \& Gen Amer Investors.-.No par \& 1012 Ma \& 1512 Mar \& \& ${ }_{1488}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Nov}$ <br>
\hline \& \& 59 \& ${ }_{56}{ }^{10018} 100$ \& ${ }^{* 96}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{* 96}$ \& \& \$6 preferred.......-No par \& ${ }^{\text {A }}$ \& 10514 \& \& ${ }^{10412} 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ <br>
\hline **1118 12 \& \& 11 \& $\begin{array}{cc}10 & 11 \\ 130 & 134\end{array}$ \& $10_{18}$ \& \& 100 \& General Bakipgortation......-5 \& se \& - $812{ }^{812} \mathrm{Fe}$ \& \& ${ }_{20}^{76}$ Dov <br>
\hline ${ }^{3} 3_{4}{ }^{784}$ \& \& \& \& \&  \& 4,700 \& G8818t preferred_.....No pat \& ${ }^{130}{ }^{5}$ Sept ${ }^{\text {Sept }}$ \& 153 \& an \& ${ }^{55}$ Oot <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 45}$ \& \& \& \& \& 1712 \& \& General Cable-------Nöopar \& ${ }^{5}$ \& 14 \& \& 00 <br>
\hline *106 11 \& \& 110 \& ${ }^{42} 11$ \& 105 \& ${ }^{405}$ \& 1,000 \& Class A---------No par \& 3912 \& 65 \& Jan \& eo <br>
\hline * 31 \& \& \& \& 10. \& ${ }_{281}{ }^{2} 10$ \& $\stackrel{-7,600}{ }$ \& General Cigar ino \& ${ }_{28} 10$ \& \& ${ }^{\text {an }}$ \& <br>
\hline *11 \& \& \& ${ }^{15} 1212$ \& ${ }^{* 115} 122$ \& 122 \& \& 7\% preferred..-.-.-.... 100 \& 122 Aug 26 \& 152 \& \& <br>
\hline [184 \& \& 351 \& \& \& \& 81300 \& General Electric.....-.No par \& $45_{4} \mathrm{Se}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& $1{ }^{134}$ \& ${ }_{12}{ }_{1}$ \& ${ }^{41_{2} 1_{2}}{ }_{15}^{35}$ \& ${ }^{3}$ \& \& General Foods-....-.No ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& ${ }^{311}$ \& 44 \& Feb \& 44 Nov <br>
\hline 5012 \& \& *47 \& ${ }^{46}{ }^{16}$ \& $1{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }^{15}{ }^{1}{ }_{50}$ \& \& Gen'1 Gas \& E
$\mathbf{8 6}$ conv pret \& $11_{2} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{641}{ }_{64}^{3_{4} \text { Jan }}$ J 18 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 6018} 8181$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 800 \& General Mills. \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 9 \& \& 20 \& 19120 \& * 11812 \& ${ }^{12012}{ }^{12012}$ \& 40 \& $6 \%$ preterred. \& 17 M \& ${ }_{124}^{658}$ \& 16 \& <br>
\hline 11 \& \& ${ }^{499_{4}}{ }^{52}$ \& 4914 \& \& \& 00 \& General Motors Corp...... 10 \& $4811_{8}$ June 14 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{47}^{118}$ \& ${ }_{44}^{11812} 118$ \& ${ }^{11833_{4}} 1188_{4}{ }_{4}^{4}$ \& \& \& reterre \& July \& ${ }_{8}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{*}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{914}{ }^{44} 10$ \& ${ }_{914}^{431}$ \& \& $\xrightarrow{400}$ \& Gen outdoor Adv \& ${ }_{8721}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& ${ }^{6012}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{*} 1$ \& \& 143 \& \& 1434 $144^{78}$ \& $143_{8} 144_{4}^{88}$ \& \& General P \& ${ }_{\substack{8 \\ 43_{8} \mathrm{~S} \\ \hline}}$ \& ${ }_{\text {M }}$ \& \& 1584 Dee <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{56}$ preterred \& 106 \& 110 \& \& $110{ }^{-10}$ june <br>
\hline 析 \& \& \& ${ }^{178}{ }^{178}{ }^{218}$ \& ${ }_{3}{ }^{214}{ }^{21_{4}}{ }^{23_{8}}$ \&  \& 7,100 \& Gen Public \& $1{ }^{178} 8$ \& ${ }_{538}$ Jan 13 \& \& <br>
\hline - 103 \& \& \& \& \& 2931 \& \& G \& \& ${ }^{651818}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{25}$ \& 22-2000 \&  \& ${ }^{104}{ }_{21}{ }^{\text {J }}$ S \& 11712 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 2712 \& ${ }^{2612}{ }^{2612}$ \& ${ }^{26612} \quad 278$ \& \& \$0 preferred........No par \& 26 \& ${ }^{\text {J }}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 52}^{*}{ }_{*}^{* 88}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& General Retra \& 45 Se \& ${ }_{7014}{ }^{4}$ \& \& <br>
\hline *24 \& \& ${ }_{23}^{52}$ \& ${ }_{21}^{4512}$ \& ${ }_{22}^{4618}{ }^{4623}$ \& ${ }^{43}{ }_{20}^{43}{ }^{4} 82$ \& 470
3
3
300 \& Gen \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline *28 \& \& \& ${ }_{* 31}{ }_{3412}$ \& ${ }_{2914}{ }^{29}$ \& ${ }_{* 28}{ }^{208}$ \& 3,300 \& Gen \& ${ }_{33}^{2014}$ Au \& ${ }_{4379}^{333_{4}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Jan} 25}$ \& \& <br>

\hline |  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| ${ }^{2312}$ |  |
| 14 | 14 |
| 14 |  | \& \& 20 \& ${ }^{19}$ \& $20{ }^{2014}$ \& ${ }^{2}$ \& 5,1 \& \& \& 24 Aug 30 \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{23}$ \& 6,000 \& Glllette Satet \& \& \& ne \& <br>
\hline +1734 ${ }^{1778}$ \& ge \& 438 \& 1414 \& ${ }^{1514} 161$ \&  \& 22,000 \& Glimbel \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{* 52}^{3812}$ \& \&  \& \& 3,800 \& Glideen Co (The)-....-No par \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& or \& $\begin{array}{ll}37_{8} & 4\end{array}$ \& \[
33_{8} \quad 35_{8}^{\circ}

\] \& 5318818 \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
5012 & 53 \\
3 & 31_{4}
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
300 \\
10,900
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | $43 \%$ |
| :---: |
| Gobel (Adolr) |
| Dreferred..... 50 | \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
50^{7} & \text { Aug } & \\
3 & \text { Sept } & 10 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$
\] \&  \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 17,400 \& Goebel \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Gold \& Stock Telegraph Coiol \& 100 Aug 25 \& \& \& ${ }^{1014}{ }^{14} \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>

\hline  \& \& ${ }^{* 78}$ \& \& ${ }_{7878}^{3078}$ \& ${ }_{76}^{28} \quad 3{ }^{31} 4$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
26,300 \\
700
\end{array}
$$ \& ${ }_{\text {Godrich }} \mathrm{Co}$ ( ${ }^{\text {c }}$ \& ${ }^{28}$ Sept 10 \& ${ }^{5012}$ \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& ${ }_{3012}^{351^{1}}$ \& ${ }_{3114}{ }^{321}{ }^{3}$ \& $32{ }^{333_{8}}$ \& \& 78,500 \& Goody ear Tire \& Rubb.No par \&  \& | 8784 Mar 11 |
| :--- |
| 4788 Mar 11 | \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& $100{ }^{10018}$ \& 100 \& 10312 107 \& 101 \& 3,500 \& $\$ 5$ conv preferred_-No par \&  \&  \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 8 \& \& $7_{72}^{71_{2}} 7^{11_{2}}$ \& \& 900 \& Gotham Slik Hose_..... No \& ${ }^{6}{ }_{68}{ }_{8}$ Sept 100 \&  \& \& co <br>

\hline ${ }^{8}{ }_{3}{ }^{14}$ \& \&  \& $\begin{array}{cc}79 \\ { }_{27} 7_{8} & 79 \\ & 318\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{* 78}{ }^{278} 8{ }^{82}$ \& | 7714 |
| :---: |
| ${ }_{21} 7_{2}$ | \& \& Praheterred \& $7{ }^{714} 45$ \& 96 \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }^{3919}$ \& \& \& \& $8^{88}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }^{23}{ }^{3} 4$ \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{218}^{2}$ Se \& $5_{5}^{5}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{327}{ }^{3} 7_{8}{ }^{32}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{lll} \\ 30 & 1711_{4}\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}17 & 17 \\ & 17\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{llll}1612 & 17 \\ 29\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{281}^{16}$ \& \& ${ }^{3}$ \& 16 Se \& $273_{4}$ \& \& <br>
\hline 372 \& \& 36 \& $\begin{array}{lll}34 & 3412\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{3414}{ }_{314}^{29}$ \& ${ }_{33}^{2812}{ }_{34}{ }^{281}$ \& ${ }^{1} 1000$ \& Grant \& ${ }_{33}^{28}$ Se \& ${ }^{4818}$ \& \& <br>

\hline 19 \& \& ${ }_{43}^{1818}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{1788}$ \& | 18 | 185 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 18 |  | \& \& 9,200 \& Gt Nor Iron \& 17 Sept 10 \& ${ }_{2812}{ }^{2}$ \& \& ${ }_{22}{ }^{2}{ }_{8}^{4}$ <br>

\hline 135 \& \& \& ${ }^{21}$ \&  \& ${ }_{3214}^{393}$ \& \& Great North \& ${ }^{293}{ }^{293}$ Sept ${ }^{\text {S }}$ \& 421 \& \& ${ }^{463_{8}^{3}} \mathbf{0} \mathbf{O c t}$ <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{lll}135 \\ { }_{50} 3_{4} & 135 \\ 68\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{* 55}^{135} 13{ }^{4}$ \& \& Preferred \& \& 14512 \& \& ${ }_{1912}^{494}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& \&  \&  \&  \& \& Green Bay \& Weet RR Co-100 \& ${ }_{503}{ }^{\text {a }} 2$ \& \& \& ${ }^{65}{ }^{2}$ Oct <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 64} 79$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{651}$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& \& 1018 $101_{8}^{18}$ \& ${ }_{93}{ }^{3} 1{ }^{4}$ \&  \& \& 25,300 \&  \& ${ }^{6514}$ \& \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{cc}
65 & M a y \\
143_{4} & \text { Dec }
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 95 \text { Jan } \\
& 17^{7} \text { N Nov }
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 6\%2\% preterred.-.---... 10 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{* 42}^{42} 47$ \& \& ${ }_{* 40}{ }^{2} 8$ \& ${ }^{* 40} 4044$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}40 & 40 \\ 40\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{44}^{218}$ \& \& Guantanamo Sugar..-.No par \& $$
{ }^{17_{8} \mathrm{St}}
$$ \& ${ }_{59}^{43}{ }_{6}{ }^{\text {Jam}}$ \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \% \& 600 \& Gulf Mobile \& Northern.. 100 \& $7^{3} 4$ \& 1712 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 271_{4}} 30$ \& \& ${ }_{*} 28$ \& ${ }_{* 28}{ }^{38} 3_{4} 30$ \& *27 ${ }_{*}^{33}$ \& $\begin{array}{llll}* 3018 & 35 \\ { }^{3} 27 & 30\end{array}$ \& \& ${ }^{6}$ \& \& ${ }^{5912}{ }^{5912} \mathbf{M a r}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ( ${ }^{* 3314}$ \& \& *331 \& *33188 \& $\begin{array}{llll}3318 & 3318\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{* 3318} 34$ \& \& 7\% preterre \& ${ }_{2612}{ }^{27}$ \& ${ }_{36}$ \& \& <br>
\hline $* 112$
$* 2712$
$* 29$ \& \& ${ }^{65}$ \&  \&  \& ${ }^{10}{ }^{10} 10{ }^{101}$ \& 000 \& Hall \& ${ }_{998}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Se}^{2} \mathrm{~A}$ \& ${ }_{208}{ }^{36}$ \& \& <br>
\hline 2 \& \&  \& \& ${ }_{* 10514}^{27}$ \&  \& 00 \& ${ }_{6 \%}$ Hamilton watch Co...No par \& ${ }^{2512}$ A \& $31 . \mathrm{Fe}$ \& \& ${ }_{32}{ }^{2} 2{ }^{2}$ Nov <br>
\hline 102 \& \& $100{ }^{10012}$ \& $100{ }^{100}$ \& *100 ${ }^{10018}$ \& 1004100 \& \& Hanna \& ${ }_{98}^{103}$ June ${ }^{9}$ \& ${ }_{105}^{108} \mathrm{Fe}$ \& \& ${ }^{12512}{ }^{1212} \mathrm{Nov}$ <br>

\hline - \& \& \& [129 | 36 |
| :---: |
| $* 129$ |
| 132 | \&  \& | 34 |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| 3 |  |
| $\times 129$ | 35 | \& 1,300 \& Harbson-Walk Refrac-No par \& $\begin{array}{ll}98 & \text { May } 14 \\ 34 & \text { Sept } 10\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{10512} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& ${ }^{100}$ \& ${ }_{55}^{10512}$ Mar <br>


\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{*}^{* 129}$| 132 |
| :---: |
|  |
| 9 | \& \& ${ }^{6 \%}$ preferred - $-\cdots \cdots 100$ \& 128 A Apr 13 \& 140 Feb 26 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& \& *90896 \&  \& 96 \& $9{ }^{9}{ }_{8}$ \& 1,200 \& Hat CorD of Am \& ${ }_{90}^{9}$ Sept 10 \& ${ }_{107}^{173_{4} \mathrm{Ja}}$ \& 12
104
10
Jan
Nov \&  <br>
\hline  \& \&  \& *108 1 \& \& $3{ }^{378}$ \& 10,800 \& Hay \& ${ }_{258}^{90}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Augept} 10$ \&  \& ${ }^{104}{ }_{48}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Napr}$ \& ${ }^{115}$ Jan <br>
\hline ${ }^{111_{8}} 111 z_{8}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{108} 101$ \& 108
1018
110
1012 \& 10744 10714 \& \& Hazel-Atlas Glass ${ }^{\text {co-...-2 }}$ \& 100 Ma \& $1171_{2}$ Aug \& ${ }^{995}{ }^{\text {d }}$ De \& 133 Mar <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 987} 7_{8}^{105}$ \& \& ${ }_{*}^{*}$ \& 100 100 \& ${ }_{* 9758} 1100$ \& ${ }_{* 988888} 100{ }^{102}$ \& 14,600
100 \& Helme (G W) Cord vto-No par \& 78 \& ${ }^{157}{ }^{178} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& 1258 \& <br>
\hline * 30.154 \& \& \& *--154 \& ${ }^{-154}$ \& \& \&  \& 14 \& ${ }_{186}^{126}$ F \& ${ }_{15}^{117}$ May \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Hercules Motora \& ${ }_{x 24}{ }^{2}$ \& \& \&  <br>

\hline ${ }^{+12712}$ \& \& \&  \& ${ }_{*}^{* 145}{ }_{* 1274} 1128$ \&  \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
700 \\
10
\end{array}
$$ \& Hercules Powder-...-. No par \& 125 Sept 10 \& 185 \& ${ }_{84}{ }^{26}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Jpan}$ \& 150 <br>

\hline ${ }^{* 577_{2}^{2}} 59$ \& \& $7_{2} \quad 571$ \& ${ }_{5712}{ }^{27} 12112$ \&  \& | 57 |
| ---: | :--- |
| 18 | \& 300 \& $6 \%$ cum preferred....... 100

Hershey Chocolate....No par \& $\begin{array}{rr}125 & \text { Msy } 22 \\ 57 & \text { Sept } 10\end{array}$ \& 13512 Feb 673 ${ }^{3}$ Jan \& $$
{ }_{587 \mathrm{~g}}^{126} \operatorname{Aug}
$$ \& <br>

\hline  \& \& ${ }^{17} 7_{8} 104{ }^{104}$ \& ${ }_{* 102}^{* 102634}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline *38 ${ }^{3} 8812$ \& \& ${ }_{36}$ \& ${ }_{35}{ }^{26}$ \&  \& | $* 25$ | 33 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 31 | 343 |
| 1 |  | \& \& Hinde d Dauche Paper Co. 10 \& ${ }_{3212}{ }^{\text {J Juil }} 13$ \& 37 Ju \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }^{105}$ \& \& 105 \& 105105 \& $105{ }^{3412} 105$ \&  \& ${ }^{2}, 160$ \& Holland Furance \& ${ }^{31}$ \& ${ }_{12014}^{625_{4} \mathrm{Fe}}$ \& ${ }^{3018}$ - Jan \& 4934 ${ }^{\text {Deo }}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& ${ }_{27}^{214}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}20 & 21 \\ 261 \\ & 27\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{1933_{4}}{ }^{101_{2}}$ \&  \& \& Hollander \& Sons (A).-..... 5 \& ${ }^{181212}$ Suly \& 12012 \& ${ }_{9}^{108}$ June \& ${ }^{1243}{ }^{13} 3_{4} \mathrm{Deog}$ <br>
\hline \& \& $*_{111}^{21} \quad 30$ \& $*_{111}^{2612} 27$ \& ${ }_{* 111}^{2612} 27$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}26 \\ 111 & 27 \\ \\ \end{array}$ \& 2,2 \& Holly ${ }_{7}$ Sug \& 26 Sept \& ${ }^{431}$ \& ${ }^{1914}$ \&  <br>
\hline  \& \& ${ }_{35}^{47}$ \& ${ }^{4514} 4$ \& ${ }_{4}^{45}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{43} 4{ }^{4} 46$ \& 4,800 \& Homestarerree Mining -...-. 12.50 \& ${ }_{443_{4}}^{110}$ Sug \& ${ }^{1143_{4}} \mathrm{M}$ \& 108 \& $\begin{array}{lll}115 & \text { Oot } \\ 544 & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{lll} \\ 22 & 22 \\ 21\end{array}$ \& \&  \&  \& *3312 ${ }^{*}{ }^{* 35}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}33 & 33 \\ 18 & 20 \\ & \end{array}$ \& \&  \& ${ }^{43}{ }^{434}{ }^{\text {S }}$ Se \& ${ }^{41}{ }^{501}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~J}$ \&  \& ${ }^{544}$ <br>

\hline  \& \& -6078 ${ }^{61}$ \&  \& ${ }_{* 59}{ }^{192} 4$ \& \& \& Houssehold \& ${ }_{5788}^{18} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& ${ }_{73}^{2778}$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 221_{4} \text { July } \\
& 543_{4} \text { June }
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  <br>

\hline ${ }^{1224} 4$ \& \& $\begin{array}{llll}1012 & 1234\end{array}$ \& | 8912 |
| :--- |
| 1018 |
| 10 |
| 818 |
| 8 | \& 85 \&  \& \& 5\% \& ${ }^{8812} \mathbf{2}$ Ju \& ${ }^{94} \mathrm{M}$ \& \& <br>

\hline $\begin{array}{ll}75 \\ { }_{* 3} & 75\end{array}$ \& \& ${ }^{6712} 72{ }^{2}$ \& $67{ }^{69}$ \& ${ }_{71}{ }^{2} 8$ \& ${ }_{67}{ }_{67} \quad 7{ }^{712_{4}}$ \& 5.10 \& Ho \& ${ }_{623} 10$ \& ${ }_{9012}^{1712} \mathbf{J a}$ \&  \& ${ }^{1378}$ Deo <br>

\hline  \& \&  \& ${ }^{27}$ \& | 278 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 8 |  |
| 8 | 8 | \&  \& 1,76 \& Hude \& ${ }_{2}^{62_{4}{ }^{2} \text { Junan }}$ \&  \& ${ }_{318}^{481_{4}}$ \& ${ }^{65}{ }^{7}$ <br>

\hline ${ }^{1312} 148$ \& \& ${ }_{13}{ }^{3} 814$ \& ${ }_{212} 13$ \& ${ }_{123}$ \& ${ }^{7}{ }^{3} 4$ \& 17,3 \& \& ${ }^{678}$ July \& ${ }^{157}{ }^{157}{ }^{23} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& \& ${ }^{1778}$ <br>
\hline  \& \&  \& ${ }^{312}$ \&  \&  \& 15,000 \& Hu \& ${ }_{3}^{114} 4$ \& ${ }_{414}^{2314}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {A }}$ \& 1312 May \& <br>

\hline * \& \& | 18 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 34 | 34 |
| 12 |  | \& 5 \& ${ }_{* 32}^{1834}{ }_{36}^{1912}$ \& \& 15.300

200 \&  \& ${ }_{1614}{ }^{\text {Se }}$ \& $38 . \mathrm{M}$ \& \& <br>
\hline *12 \& \& *50 \& \& \& \& \& Lease \& \& ${ }^{6712} \mathbf{M a r} 111$ \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }^{*} 12$ \& \& ${ }^{18}$ \& | ${ }^{\text {Fi }} 1 i_{2}$ | 12 |
| :--- | :--- | \&  \& 103 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 150 \& RR Sec ctts series A… 1000 \& ${ }^{57}{ }^{3}{ }_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \mathrm{Sept} 10$ \& ${ }_{2512}^{72}$ Mar \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}







## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

## Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

NOTICE-Prices are "andfinterest"-except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred dellvery sales are disregarded in the week's range occur.m.No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.


| BONDS |
| :---: | :---: |
| N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE |
| Week Ended Sept. 10 |$|$



 7s August coupon off $-\ldots . .-1959$
Sararbruecken (CCity) *Saarbruecken (City) 6s-...-
Sao Paulo (City of, Brazil)
 San Paulo (State of)-
 External 8s July coupon off-1950 J
External 78 Sept coupon off 1956 M
External 6s July coupon off-1968 J
U External 68 S.
Secured 817 s . -Saxon State Mtge Inst 7s

 - Silesia (Prov of) extl 78 _-....1958 J D Syria (Province of) 7s
Sydney (City) $\mathrm{f} 51 / \mathrm{s}$. Tanwan Elec Pow s f $51 / 19$
Tokyo Clty 5s loan of 19 External s $151 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ guar
 ${ }^{\bullet}$ External f 6s... Venettan Prov Mtge Bank 7s.-1952 A
 RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL


 Adrati Sou 1st cons A 5s...........
Alat
1st cons 4s series B-.-.-....
-Albany Perfor Wrap Pap 6s.-- Albany Perfor Wrap Pap 6s_-1948
6s with warr assented_-... 1948



 American Ice s f deb 58-.......1953
Am
Amer I G Chem conv $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s},-1949$ Am rnternat Corp con

 Am Type Founders conv deb-1950
Amer Wat Wks \& Flee 6s ser A. 1975
J Amer Wat Wks \& Flies 6s ser A-1975
Anaconda Cop Min s deb $41 / 2$ s 1950
A Aanglo-Chilean Nitrate-
S fincome deb..........


 General 4s \& Adjustment gold
$\qquad$ Conv gold 4 s of 1
$\qquad$ Trans-Con Short L Lst $4 \mathrm{Ls} \ldots-1958$ |
 Ati \& Charl A L 1st 41/3 AtI Coast Line 1st cons 4 s July 1952 M


 Austin \& N W 1st gug 5s....--1941 J $\ddagger$ Baldwin Loco Works 1st 5s__-1940 M

 Ret \& gen 6s serles C.-......1995







| BONDS <br> N. Y Y <br> Week Ended Sept. 10 |
| :---: |

 $\qquad$


| $871 / 8$ | $871 / 8$ | $903 / 8$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | 1001 | 103 |
|  | 8 | $101 / 2$ |

 \begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline $363 / 2$ <br>
\hdashline $981 / 8$

 

$981 / 8$ <br>
$971 / 2$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



 ${ }^{1200}$


|  | Range Since Jan. 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Low | High |
| 4 | 258 | $33^{3 / 8}$ |
| 4 |  |  |
| 1 | 177/6 | 2554 |
|  | 161/4 | $251 / 2$ |
| ${ }^{6}$ | 109 | 1131/2 |
| 19 | 109 | 113 |
|  | $211 / 2$ | $321 / 2$ |

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& \mathrm{C} \\
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\end{aligned}
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 Mid Ga AtIDIV pur
Moble Div lst 5 .....






$\qquad$
 Chic Mill \& St. Paul-
$\qquad$



|  |
| :---: |



Bennett Bros. $\mathcal{F}$ Johnson
Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { New York Slock Exchange } \\ \text { Kew York Curb Exchange }\end{array}\right.$

## RAILROAD BONDS

New Tork, N. $\mathrm{T}_{\text {. }}$ One Wall Street DIgby $4-5200$<br>Private Wire Connections<br>135 Chicago, Ilt. \%. T.1-761ヶ Bell System Teletype + Cgo. 543



##  Detrolt Edison Co $41 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ ser D $\quad$ _1961 Gen \& ref 5 s ser E.   2 d 4s assented. Detroit Term \& Tunnel $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. 1961 

 $\square$ Range
Stnce
San. 1

$$
\begin{aligned}
& H 19 h \\
& 114 \\
& 107 \\
& 109 \\
& 1047 / \\
& 75 \\
& -79 \\
& 49 \\
& 43 \\
& 116 \\
& 1013 \\
& 10130^{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\frac{\text { No }}{\text { Co }}
$$ Stamped. .-.-.

Gulf States Steel s $43 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.-....
Gulf States Gulf States Cttil 49 series $\mathbf{C}$.--
10 -year deb $41 / 3$ s. Hackensack Water 1 -
Harpen Mining 6s.

 Hudson Coal 1st s f 5 s ser
Huddon Co Gas lst 5 s .
 Illinots Bell Telep 31/8s ser B... 1970 A 0


Collateral trust $31 / 28$
Refunding 5 gold
Retunding 5 s ....
40-year 43
Cairo Rridg
Cairo Bridge gold 4s-Aug
Loulsv DIV \& Term Omaha DIv 1st go
St Louis Div \&
Springtield D


Fu, ou d

| 10023102 |
| :--- |
| $103 / 41063$ |
| 103 |








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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Collateral trust gold } \\
& \text { Refunding 4s- } \\
& \text { Purchased lines } 31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}
\end{aligned}
$$

Springrield Div 1st g $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$

Volume 145


Volume 145
New York Bond Record-Concluded-Page 6

## 

 $\ddagger$ St L L SW 1st 4s bond ctis- - -1989 M
 i St Paul \& K C Sh L gu
St Paul Minn \& Man-


 Schulco Co
 $8 *$ Seaboard Air Line 1st $g$ 4s_-1950 A -Adjustment 5 s -

 | $*$ Certificates of deposit......- |
| :---: |
| $8 *$ Alt \& Birm 1st gu 4 s |

 | TSharon Steel conv deb 41/2s---1951 |
| :--- |
| Shell Union Oil deb $31 / 2 \mathrm{M}$ | Shinyetsu E1 Pow 1 st $61 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$......-1952 J \$Slemens \& Halske s Silesia Elec Corp $61 / 2$ Simmons Co deb

 | South Bell Tel \& Tel 31/4.....-1962 |
| :--- |
| Southern Callf Gas $41 / 2 \mathrm{~A}$ |

 Southern Colo Power 6s A.
Southern Kraft Corp $41 / 25$ Southern
ist mtge 1st mtge pipe line $41 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$.--.--1951 A
So Pac coll 4 s (Cent Pac coll) 1st 41/4s (Oregon Lines) A. Gold $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
Gold $43 / \mathrm{s}$
Gold 415 s Gold 41/5 10 -year secured 3 San Fran Term 1st 4s.......-1946 ${ }^{\text {J }}$ J TSo Pac of Cal 1st con gu g 5s_-1937 M N So Pac RR 1st ref guar 4s
1 st 4 stamped Southern Ry 1st consg 5 Devel \& gen 4 s se
Devel \& gen 6 s. Devel \& gen $61 / 28$.
Mem Div 1 st 5 gs St Louis Div 1 stg 4 g .-.-.
East Tenn reor lien 5 s Mobile \& Ohio coll tr $4 \mathrm{~s}-\cdots-1938$ M S-western Bell Tel 31/s sser B...1964
S'western Gas \& Elec 4s ser D... 1960 © $\ddagger$ Spokane Internat 1st g 5 s
Staley (A E) Mfg 1st M 4 s . Staley (A E) Mig 1st M
Standard Oil N J deb 3s. Staten Island Ry 1st $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$----1961 $*$ Studebaker Corp conv deb 8 E .1945
Swift \& Co
J
 Tenn Cop \& Chem deb 6 s B...1944 1944
Tennessee Corp deb 6 s ser C Tennessee Corp deb 6s ser C.--1944
Tenn Elec Pow 1st 6s ser A.-.1947
J Tenn Elec Pow 1st 6s ser A
Term Assn of St L 1 st $\mathrm{g} 41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$

 Tex \& NO con gold 5 Texas \& Pac 1 st gold 5 s
Gen \& ref 5 s series B $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Gen \& ref } 5 s \text { series B..........1977 } & \mathbf{A} \\ \text { Gen \& ref } 5 \text { s series } \mathbf{C}\end{array}$ Gex \& \& ref $5 s$ serles D........-1980 Third Ave Ry 1st ref 4 s -....-1960 J J
 Tokyo Elec Light Co Ltd101 Tol St Louls \& West 1st 4s $-\ldots-1950$
Tol W V \& Ohio 4 s ser C

 | Tri-Cont Corp 5s conv deb A--1953 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Tyrol Hydro-Elec Pow $71 / 2 \mathrm{~s}-\ldots 1955$ | M |
| $\mathbf{M}$ |  |


 Union Oil of Calif

## 

 1 st lien \& ref 5 s . $\qquad$ 35-year 31/2s debentureUnited Drug Co (Del) 5 s$\qquad$ $8 f^{+}$United Rys St L 1 st g 4 s
U S Pipe \& Fdy conv deb 3 US Rubber 1st \& ref 5s ser A ${ }^{-}$-Sec $8161 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ series C Utah Lt \& Trac 1st \& ret 5s Utah Power \& Light 1st 5s.
$\ddagger+$ Util Power \& Light $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ Vandalla cons g to Am cony 5s-1941 A 8॰ Vera Cruz \& P 1st gu $43 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.... 1934 J

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| :---: | :---: |
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## 

 CBE F: HTM


Stock and Bond Averages
Below are the daily closing averages of representative tocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange as compiled by Dow, Jones \& Co.:

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New York Curb Exchange-Continued-Page 4



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New York Curb Exchange-Concluded-Page 6
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## Other Stock Exchanges



## Baltimore Stock Exchange

Sept. 4 to Sept. 1G, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


## Townsend, ANTHONY and Tyson Established 1887 <br> New York Stock Exchange

Boston Stock Exchange New York Curb Exchange (Asso.) UNLISTED TRADING DEPARTMENT

Private Wire System
Boston Tel. Laf 701030 State St., Boston N. Y. Tel. CAnal 6-1541

## Boston Stock Exchange

Sept. 4 to Sept. 10, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists
Sept. 1 Stocks- $\qquad$ Amer Pneumat Ser 1st pt 50
$6 \%$ non-cum pref... 50 Amer Tel \& Tel.-.
Boston \& Albany--
Boston Edis Boston \& Albony......... 100
Boston Edison Co..... 100
 Boston \& Maine-
Common-1.-......--100
Prior pret
Class A 1st pref Class A 1st pret stpa 100
Boston Personal Prop Tr Boston Personal Prop Tr-*
Boston \& Providence... 100 Calumet \& Hecla..
Copper Range.... East Boston Co -.....
 East Mass st Ry ist preferred
Adjustment.
 Empioyers ciroup. General Capital Corp Georgian $\operatorname{Ine}($ The $)$ A pref 20
Gillehrist Co Gillette safety Razor.
Hathaway Bakeries cl A . Preferred
$\frac{\text { Helvelia }}{\text { For tootnoter see page } 1724}$


Tasay
Sast
Sale
Price
Weet's Range
of Prices $\begin{array}{r}\text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \\ \hline 1,490 \\ 14 \\ 55 \\ 15 \\ 545 \\ 25 \\ \\ 9,206 \\ 45 \\ 3,375 \\ 164 \\ 419 \\ 4,561 \\ 20 \\ 145 \\ 396 \\ 1,085 \\ 575 \\ 1,338 \\ 150 \\ 10 \\ 1,700 \\ 213 \\ 627 \\ 60 \\ 5,030 \\ 420 \\ 9 \\ 50 \\ 175 \\ 45 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Range Since Jan. 1, 1937
 Mar
May
Sept
San
May
Sept
Sept
Sept
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Sept
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Sept
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June
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July
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Sept
Jan
Ap
Aep
Sep



Bonds-
Eastern Mass St Ry -
Serles A
4

## CHICAGO SECURITIES <br> Listed and Unlisted Paal H.Davis \& 60.

New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb (Associate)
Chicago Stock Exchange
Chicago Curb Exchange
10 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO

## Chicago Stock Exchango

Sept. 4 to Sept. 10, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- $\quad$ Par | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow Hioh |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Sheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Abbott Laboratorles Common (new) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 44. | 471/2 | [ 650 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | n |
| Advance Alum Casting |  |  |  | 2,200 |  |  |  |  |
| Aetna Ball Bearing com. | $13 / 2$ |  |  | 550 |  | Aug | 173/4 |  |
| Allied Labort'les Inc com_* Allied Products CorpClass A $\qquad$ | 20 |  | 21 | 400 |  |  |  |  |
| Altorter Bros |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Amer Pub Serv Co pret. } 100}$ |  |  | 107/8 |  |  | , | 134\% |  |
| Armour \& Co common.... 5 |  |  |  | ,90 |  |  | 121/2 |  |
| Asbestos MIg CO com | 3/4 |  | ${ }_{52}^{2}$ | 1,400 |  | Juw |  |  |
| Athey Truss Wheel cap---********** | --- |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 250 \\ & 450 \end{aligned}$ |  | Sept |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9, Marr191/2Mar |  |
|  | ${ }_{1534}^{15}$ |  |  | ${ }^{400}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barber Co (W H) com. |  |  | 15 | 100300 |  |  | ${ }_{201}^{19} \mathrm{JJan}$ |  |
| Barlow diSeelig Mtg A co | 148 |  |  |  |  |  | $23 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ |  |
|  |  | 181/8 |  | 1,900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belden Mig Co |  |  |  | 300 |  |  | ${ }_{301}^{22} 10 \mathrm{Aug}$ |  |
| Berghort brewing ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | ${ }^{16}$ |  |  | 2,950 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Binks Mtg Co capita |  | 107/8 | ${ }^{107 / 8}$ | 1,300 | ${ }_{32}{ }^{9} / 3$ |  |  |  |
| Bilss \& Laughlin Inc Borg Warner Corp- <br> (New) | 401/2 | 401/20 ${ }^{15}$ |  | 1,550 | ${ }^{38 \%}$ Apr |  |  |  |
| Brach \& Sons ( | 1038 |  |  | 650 | 10\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brown Fence \& |  | 1038 |  |  |  |  | 15\% Feb |  |
| Class A | 13\%/8 | $\begin{array}{ll}253 / 2 & 26 / 4 \\ 13 & 16 / 2\end{array}$ |  | 1,150 |  |  | ${ }^{281 / 2} \mathrm{Feb}$ |  |
| Bucyrus-Monigha |  | 103/2 |  | + 20 |  |  | ${ }^{333 / 4} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
| Burd Pliston Ring |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{183}^{13}$ July |  |
| ther brothers- |  | 133/8 |  |  |  |  | 361/8 Mar |  |
| Canal Const Co con |  |  |  | 150 | 12/8 June |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castle (A M) common.. 10 | 32 | 32 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 43 } & \text { July } \\ 19 & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ |  |
| n Cold Storrage com_._ 20 ntral lilinols seoCommon. | $\begin{aligned} & 131 / 2 \\ & 121 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | 151/4 $151 / 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1214.4 $111 / 2$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 850 \\ 850 \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common- | $\begin{aligned} & 21 / 2 \\ & 921 / 2 \\ & 461 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |
| Prior lien |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 310360 |  |  | ${ }_{73}^{201 / 2} \begin{array}{r}\text { Jan } \\ \text { Mar }\end{array}$ |  |
| Cent states | $55$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cherry-Burrell |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{0 \%}^{85}$ |  |
| Preareat | $\begin{aligned} & 331 / 8 \\ & 43 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| Chic Elec M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chic Flextble |  | 54 |  |  |  |  | 77 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { hic \& N W Ry } \\ & \text { Common } \end{aligned}$ | 54 | ${ }_{16}^{21 / 2}{ }^{3} 163 / 4$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 30 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{rr} 21 / 2 & \text { Sept } \\ 141 / 2 & \mathrm{Apr} \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $63 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$$37 \% 8$ |  |
| Chicago Rivet \& Mach cap4 | $21 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chic Towel | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago Yellow |  |  |  | 350 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tiles service | $\begin{aligned} & 21 / 9 \\ & 13 / 8 \end{aligned}$ | 21/2 |  | 8,450 400 | $23 / 2 \mathrm{Se}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Club Aluminum Ute |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | $\begin{aligned} & 283 / 4 \\ & 381 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compressed Ind Gase |  |  |  | 1,750 | 3833 Juen |  |  |  |
| Consum Co of Ill pt p |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Cont steer |  | ${ }_{99} 110100$ |  |  | Jan |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 105 & \text { Apr } \\ 5 \% & \text { Feo } \\ 26 / 5 & \text { Feb } \\ 1038 & \text { Feb } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 161/2 |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{163 / 2}$ Sept |  |  |  |  |  |
| Curtis Lighting Inc com.-*...---- |  | $61 / 2$ |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




## Detroit Stock Exchange

Sept． 4 to Sept．10，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks－ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's } \\ \text { of Panoe } \\ \text { Low Prices } \\ \text { Hioh } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Feerk } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan．1， 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Hio |  |
| Auto City Bre |  |  |  |  | 1，7 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Allen Electric． |  |  |  |  |  | Sept |  |  |
| Baldwin Rubb | 125 |  | 14 | 2，847 |  |  | 151／2 | eb |
| Burroughs Add Mach | $241 / 2$ | 243 | 251／4 | 714 |  | June |  |  |
| Burry Biscuit com | $31 / 2$ | ${ }_{3}$ | 334 | 1，120 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Chrysler Corp com．．．．－5 |  | 971 | 978 | 2，221 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Consolidated Paper com＿10 Continental Motors com＿ 1 | ${ }_{21}^{18}$ | 18 | 18 | 100 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Sept } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Continental Motors com＿1 | 21／8 | ${ }_{61}{ }^{1 / 2}$ | $6^{5}$ | 315 400 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & \text { Aug } \end{aligned}$ |  | Feb Mar |
| Det \＆Cleve Nav com | 17／8 | $15 / 8$ | 17／8 | 600 | 15／8 | Sept |  | Mar |
| Detroit Edison com ．．．．． 100 | 1081／2 |  | 110 | 43 | 108 |  | 51／8 | Jan |
| Detroit Gray Iron |  | 13 | $13 / 4$ | 400 |  |  |  |  |
| Detroit－Mich Stove | 33 | 3 |  | 725 |  | Sept | 11 | Feb |
| Detroit Paper Prod | 412 | 41／2 | $51 /$ | 875 |  |  | 10 | Jan |
| Detroit Steel Corp c | 20 |  | 20 |  | 181 | Jan | 28 | Feb |
| Federal Mogul c |  | $151 / 2$ | $161 / 2$ | 31 |  | Sept | 23 |  |
| Federal Motor Truck |  |  |  | 44 |  | Sept | 113／8 |  |
| Frankenmuth Brew com＿1 | $13 / 8$ | $13 /$ | $13 / 8$ | 250 |  | Sep |  |  |
| Freuhau | 17 |  | 18 |  |  |  | 21 |  |
| Gar Wood | 寿 | $1 / 2$ | $10^{1 / 2}$ | 1，500 |  | Sept | 191／4 | Feb |
| General Motors co | $483 / 4$ | 483 | $49^{7}$ |  | $483 / 4$ | Sept |  |  |
| Goebel Brewing |  |  | 47 | 4，100 |  | Sept |  | Feb |
| Graham－Paige com | $27 / 8$ | $2^{7}$ |  | 1，390 |  |  | 45／8 |  |
| Grand Valley Brew |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General Finance | 47／8 | 47 | 51 | 1，530 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Hall Lamp comr |  |  | 崖 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Home Dairy class | $14 \overline{3}$ | 145 | 17 | 960 |  | Sep |  |  |
| Hoskins Mig com |  |  |  | 17 |  | May |  |  |
| Houdaille－Hershey |  | 183／4 | $183 / 4$ | 340 |  |  |  | Feb |
| Hudson Motor Car | 121／3 | 12 | 1314 | 1，000 |  | Sept |  | Feb |
| Hurd Lock \＆Mig c |  |  |  | 2，200 |  |  |  |  |
| Kingston Products co |  | 37 | $43 / 8$ | 600 |  | Sept |  | Feb |
| Kresge（SS）com． |  |  |  | 1，471 |  |  | 291 |  |
| Kinsel Drug |  |  |  | 400 |  |  |  |  |
| Lakey Fdy \＆Mach |  |  | $41 / 2$ | 100 |  |  |  | Feb |
| Mahon Cor C＂A |  | 25 | $25^{3}$ | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Masco Screw Prod | $13 /$ | 15 | 13 | 1.895 |  |  | $23 / 4$ | Feb |
| McClanahan |  |  | ${ }^{116}$ | 2，776 |  |  |  |  |
| McClanahan Refin＇g |  | 1. | 1 | 100 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Michigan Sugar com |  | $15_{16}$ | 15 | 200 |  | Aug | 13／8 | Mar |
| Micromatic Hone |  |  |  | 900 |  |  |  |  |
| Mid－West Abrasive co |  | 2 | 23 | 2，310 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Motor Wheel com | 173 | 17 | $17^{3}$ | 兂 |  |  |  |  |
| Murray Corp com．．－．．． 10 |  |  | 10 | 1，815 |  |  |  |  |
| Packard Mo | 73／8 |  |  | 2，796 |  | Sept | 1214 |  |
| Parke－Davis com |  | 371 | 383 | 939 |  |  | 443 |  |
| Parker Wolverine | 16 | 161 | $16^{1}$ | 450 | 135／8 | Ja | 191／2 | Aug |
| Penin Metal Prod | 4／4 | $41 / 8$ | 45／8 | 2，830 | 31 |  |  |  |
| Pfeiffer Brewing | 7 |  |  | 20 |  | Sep |  | Feb |
| Prudentlal Investin |  | 381 | $37 / 8$ | 760 |  |  | 67／8 |  |
| Reo Motor com |  | $43 / 4$ |  | 540 |  |  |  |  |
| Rickel（H W）com |  |  | 41 | 1，715 |  | Sept |  | Feb |
| River Raisin Pa | 47 | 478 | 51／ | 1，330 |  |  | $63 / 4$ |  |
| Scotten－Dillon cor | 26 | 26 | 26 | 12 |  | Sept |  | Mar |
| Standard Tube B co | 5 | 43 | $5^{3}$ | 7，67 |  | Jun | 103／2 |  |
| Timken－Det Axle com＿．＿ 10 |  | 201 | 203 | 59 |  | Jun | 281／4 |  |
| Tivoll Brewing $e$ | $41 / 2$ | 4 | 51 | 6，125 |  | Sep |  | Feb |
| Tom Moore Dist | 27 | 27 |  | 2，86 |  |  | 8 | Feb |
| United | 7 | 65 | 71 | 850 |  | Sept |  | Feb |
| U S Graphi |  | 34 | 347 | 18 |  |  | 381／6 | Feb |
| Univ Coole | 43 | 43 |  | 630 |  |  | $91 / 2$ | Feb |
| B． | $23 / 4$ | 23 | 31 | 1，366 |  |  | 2 | Mar |
| Unlv |  | 20 | 201／8 | 200 |  |  | 51／2 |  |
| W | 1 |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |
| Wayne Screw I |  |  |  | 84 |  |  |  | Feb |
| Wolverine Brew | $5_{16}$ | $5_{16}$ |  |  |  | July |  | Feb |

Los Angeles Stock Exchange－See page 1689.

## DeHaven \＆Townsend

New York Stock Exchangs
Philadelphia Stock Exchange
PHILADELPHIA
1513 Walnut Street
0 Broad Stree

Philadelphia Stock Exchange
Sept． 4 to Sept．10，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists




| Range Stnee Jan．1， 1937 |
| :---: |
| Low |
| High |




## H．S．EDWARDS \＆CO．

Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pittsburgh Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New York Ourb Exchange }\end{array}\right.$ UNION BANK BLDG．，PITTSBURGH，PA Tel．Oourt－6800 A．T．\＆T．Tel Pltb－391 ，NEW YORK

Specialists in Pittsburgh Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Bonds
Pittsburgh Stock Exchange


## ST．LOUIS MARKETS

## I．M．SIMON \＆CO．

## Business Established 1874

Enquiries Invited on all
Mid－Westernand Southern Securities
New York Stock Exchange MEMBERS New York Curb（Associate） St．Louls Stock Exchange Chicago stock Exchange

315 North Fourth St．，St．Louis，Mo．
Telephone Central 3350
St．Louis Stock Exchange
Sept． 4 to Sept．10，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks－Pat | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Fidday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week s Range of Prices <br> Low High |  |  | Ranje Since Jan．1， 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lowo | High |  |
| A S Aloe ${ }^{\text {O }}$ com．．．－．－． 20 |  | 30 | 30 |  | 10 |  | Sept | 35 |  |
| American Inv com． | 23 |  | 24 | 305 |  |  |  |  |
| Brown Shoe com． | $421 / 2$ | $421 / 2$ | 44 | 174 | 421／2 | Sept | 497／3 |  |
| Burkart Mig com | 30 | 30 | 341／2 | 195 |  | Sept |  |  |
| E L Bruce 31／2 pref－－－ 100 |  | 48 | 48 | 32 |  | Sept | 49 | July |
| Chic \＆Sou Air L pref－． 10 |  | 41／2 | 41／2 | 25 | 41／2 | Sept |  | Feb |
| Coca－Cola Bottling com．－1 |  | 35 | 35 | 25 | 35 | Sept | 40 |  |
| Columbla Brew com |  | $31 / 2$ | 3122 | 80 | 31／4 | Aug |  |  |
| Dr Pepper com． |  | 2914 | 303 | 305 |  | Jan | 48 |  |
| Ely \＆Walker D Gds com25 |  | $273 /$ | 273／4 | 40 | $271 / 2$ | July | 32 | Feb |
| 2nd pref－－－－－－－－－100 |  | 102 | 102 |  | 993／4 | Jan |  | Apr |
| Falstaff Brew com＿＿－．－－1 | $81 / 2$ | $85 / 8$ | 97／8 | 1，810 | 8 | Jan |  |  |
| Griesedieck－West Br com＊ |  |  | 331／2 | 188 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Hamilton－Br＇n Shoe com＿＊ | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ | 23 | 200 | $21 / 2$ | Sept |  |  |
| Hussmann－Ligonier com－＊ | 18 | 18 | $201 / 2$ | 447 | 161／4 | Jan |  |  |
| Huttigs \＆D com． |  | 14 | 15 | 235 |  | June |  |  |
| Preferred－－－－－－－－100 Hyde Park Brew |  |  |  |  |  | June |  |  |
| Hyde Park Brew com．－ 10 Hydraulic Pres Br com 100 |  | 251／2 | $251 / 2$ <br> 15 | 170 | $173 / 4$ | $\underset{\text { July }}{ }$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Dean Witter \& Co.
MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS
Private Leased Wires Members: New York Stock Exchange, San Francisco Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade
New York Curb Exchange (Asso), San Francisco Curb Exchange, Honolulu Stock Exchange New York Curb Exchange (Asso), San Francisco Curb Exchange, Honolulu Stock Exchange
San Francisco Seattle Tacoma Portland New York Honolulu Los Angeles San Francisco Seattle Tacoma Portland New York Honolulu Los Angeles
Oakland Sacromento Stockton Fresno Beverly Hills Pasadena Long Beach

## San Francisco Stock Exchange

Sept. 1 to Sept. 10, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists











STRASSBURGER \& CO.
133 MONTGOMEKY STKEET AN FRANCISCO (Since 1880) Members: New York Stock Exchange-San Francisco Stock
Exchange-San Francisco Curb Exchango-Chicago Board of Trade-New York Curb Excha
Direct Private Wire

San Francisco Curb Exchange
Sept. 4 to Sept. 10, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


Schwabacher \& Co. Members New York Slock Exchange 111 Broadway, New York Cortlandt 7-4150
Private "wire to own offices in San Franclsco - Los Angeles -
Santa Barbara - Del Monte - Hollywood - Beverly Hills

| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Fridat } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { ow High } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whares } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 11937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Studel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Superio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $z$ Texas | . 50 | ${ }_{5} 1251$ | 50 | 1.25 |  |  |  |
| tie Guar |  | $\begin{array}{lll}51 \\ 218 \\ 21 & 51 \\ 25\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{21}^{51}$ |  |  |  |
| ited C |  |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| Perrol | 1.2 | 1.251 .4 | 3,450 |  | ann |  |  |
| Steel |  |  | 700 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Utah-Idal | 75 | 2.75 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Warner Brot West Coast L |  | $11 / 13$  <br> 15 15 <br> 15  | ${ }_{150} 5$ |  |  |  |  |

" No par value. oc Cash sale ${ }^{a}{ }^{a} \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$. Castle \& Co. spilt to common stock on
two-tor-one basis March 9,1937 .



zListed $\dagger$ In detault
$\ddagger$ Company In bankrupt
Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons Inactive Exchanges
WALTER E. BRAUNL


Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds


Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section
Sept. 4 to Sept. 10, both inclusive, compiled from official sales


Investing Companies

| Administered Fund |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4 s k}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atmiliated Fund Inc---iju |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amerex Holding Corp.-* | 23 | $243 /$ | Keystone Cust Fd Inc $\mathrm{B}-2.2$ |  |  |
| ess sam |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer \& Continenta |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ger |  |  |  |  |  |
| nsurance S |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assoc Stand Oll Shares-2 |  | 7/4 | Serres ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |  |
| Bankers Nat Invest Corp |  |  | M arrland Fund Ino...-.ioc |  |  |
| Boston Fund I | 20. |  | Mass Inve | 24.39 |  |
|  |  |  | Mutual |  |  |
| Broad St Invest Co In |  |  | Nation Wide Sec |  |  |
| Bullock Fund Ltd.-...- 1 |  |  | Voting |  | 7 |
| an Inv Fund Lt |  |  | National Inve |  |  |
| Central Nat Corp class | 38 | 40 | New England Fund...-i | 16.09 | 30 |
|  |  |  | Bank Trust Shares--1 | 3/8 |  |
| ary shares |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consol Funds Corp 1 A 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| atinental Shares pt |  | 151/ | ${ }_{\text {Bu }}$ |  |  |
| Corporate Trust Shar |  |  | Electrical equilpmen | 10.48 | 11.32 |
| Serles AA | 2.51 |  | Insurance s | 9. | 10.73 |
| Accumulative | 2.51 |  | M |  |  |
| A |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Oils |  |  |
| Crum \& Forster com.-.- 10 | 117 | 3012 | Raliroa |  |  |
| Crum \& Forster Insurance |  |  | No Amer Bond Trust citrs. | 596 | 7/8 |
| Common B shares.-. 10 | 33 | 36 | No |  |  |
|  |  |  | Series 1955-.--------1 |  |  |
| mosilive Tru |  |  | eries 195 |  |  |
| Deposited Insur Shs | 3.15 |  | Northern See |  | 80 |
| Deposited Insur Shs ser B1 | 2.92 |  | Pacitic Sout |  |  |
|  |  |  | A- |  | 15 |
| ----------3.50 | ${ }_{4.30}^{93}$ |  | Class B |  |  |
|  | 6.45 | 7.15 | Quarterly Inc Sha | 15.19 | 16.65 |
| Idend |  |  |  |  |  |
| ult Inv | 31.96 | 34.34 | Representat |  |  |
|  |  |  | Repubilic In |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Fldelity }}$ Fund Inc |  |  | Royalties M |  | 324 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Fiscank stock serles... }} 100$ |  | 3.43 |  | ${ }_{4.79} 12.15$ |  |
| Insurance stock series 100 | ${ }^{3.45}$ |  | Soverelgn Invest Inc |  | 1. 01 |
| $\frac{1}{\text { xed Trust Shares A.- } 10}$ | ${ }_{9.15}^{11.15}$ |  | Spencer Trask Fund ---** | - 7.85 | ${ }_{95}$ |
| Foundation Trus | 4.30 | 4.60 |  |  |  |
| ndamental Invest | 20 | 21.63 | State Street Invest Corp-* |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 3.63 |  |
| General Capital Cor |  | 39.75 |  |  |  |
| General Investors Tr | 5.90 | 6.42 |  | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agrricultural shar | ${ }_{18}^{1.63}$ |  |  |  |  |
| - Automoblle shares | 1.64 | 1.78 | Supervised Shares- | 12.17 | 13.22 |
| Chemicall shares.- | 1.38 | 1.50 |  |  |  |
| Food shares. |  |  | es D |  |  |
| Investing | 1.20 |  | Trustee |  |  |
| Mining shares | 1.54 | 1.67 | Series B-amed Aman |  |  |
|  |  | 1.39 | Trusteed Amed Inank |  |  |
| Rre | 1.01 | 1.11 | U S El Lt \& Pr Share | 15 | 砳 |
|  | 1.74 |  |  |  | 99 |
| Tobacco shar | 1.00 | 10 | Voting trust |  |  |
| Guardian Inv |  |  | Un N Y Bank Trus | 3/4 |  |
| Huron Horiding |  | ${ }^{26} .93$ | Welungton Fund |  |  |
| Institutional Securitie |  |  | Investm't Banking Corps |  |  |
| Bank Group sh |  |  | Bancamerica- |  |  |
| nce Group Shares. |  |  | Frrst Boston Co | \% | 211/8 |
|  | ${ }^{21.29}$ | ${ }_{2}^{22.89}$ | Schoelkopt, Hutton \& ${ }^{\text {Pamem }}$ | 21 | 314 |
| * No par value. | x-coup | on. $x$ | Ex-div idend. $y$ Ex-Stock d | vidend |  |

# HARPT SMHRTH COMPPANY 

TELEPHone HANOVER $\mathbf{2 - 0 9 8 0}$
Bell System Teletype NY 1.395
Cable Address Hartwal
SPECIALIZING IN CANADIAN UTILITY AND INDUSTRIAL STOCKS AND BONDS
aldred bullding
MONTREAL

52 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK
PRIVATE WIRES CONNECT OFFICES
goyal bank building TORONTO

Volume 145
Canadian Markets
LISTED AND UNLISTED


## Wood, Gundy <br> 14 Wall St. <br> New York <br> \& Co., Inc.

Private wires to Toronto and Montreal


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks (Concluded) Par} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline \text { Fridary } \\
\text { Last } \\
\text { Sale } \\
\text { Price }
\end{array},
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Weot's Range
of Prices
Low Hioh} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Sales } \\
\text { Wheek } \\
\text { Shares }
\end{gathered}\right.
\]} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Range Stnce Jan. 11937} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Lovo} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Hion} \\
\hline , \& 20 \& \& \& 19 \& \& \& \\
\hline Dominion Coid \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,10 \\
32,265 \\
3,065
\end{array}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Dominion ste \& \&  \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{gathered}
13 \\
93 / 6
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{2886
182/8
Mar}} \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Dom Tar }}\) \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 91 / 2 \\
\& 88 \\
\& 80 \\
\& 12
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}2,805 \\ 195 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Dr \& \& \begin{tabular}{lll}
80 \& 80 \\
12 \& \(151 / 2\) \\
\hline 125
\end{tabular} \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{ll}
20 \\
6.50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline Ea \& \& \& \[
{ }_{435}^{100}
\] \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline Electr \& 17 \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \& \\
\hline Enamel \& Heating \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \(4{ }^{4}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 470 \\
\& 470 \\
\& 25
\end{aligned}
\] \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {English Electric A }}\) \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(13} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 120 \\
\& \hline 915
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{15}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }^{46}{ }^{40} /{ }^{\text {July }}\) Jan} \\
\hline undat \& \& \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }^{31} \mathrm{l}\) Apr} \\
\hline General St \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11/2/} \& \(\begin{array}{cc}11 \& 13 \\ 81 / 23 \\ 13\end{array}\) \& 5,795 \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{181\% Mar}} \\
\hline Gypsum Lime \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \& \(9{ }^{12}\) \& 4,720 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \& \\
\hline Hamilton Brldge--....-i0** \& \&  \& , \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Hollinger Gold \& 11 \& \(11^{2 / 2} 111 / 4\) \& 845 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Hoit Renfrew \& 75 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \(\underset{\substack{\text { Howard } \\ \text { Preferred } \\ \hline}}{ }\) \& \({ }_{1031 / 2}^{21}\) \& \(\begin{array}{lll}20 \& 27 \\ 1031 / 2 \& 1031 / 2\end{array}\) \& 4,456 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Imperial Olil \& \& \(193 / 203\) \& 6,141 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{193/8 Selt}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline Imperlal Tobscoo \& \& \({ }^{131 / 8} 1438\) \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Indersial Acceptan \& 33/4 \&  \& \({ }^{440}\) \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Intl Nlickel or Canad \& 541/2 \& 541/2 6034 \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \({ }_{7314}^{125} \mathrm{Mar}\) \& \\
\hline International \& 321/2 \&  \& 1,878
815
15 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{434 June} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{12\%/3 Jan} \\
\hline International Powe \& \& 88
19
19 \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{861/3 June} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Lake S \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{153/4} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Lang \& Sons }}^{\text {Lesey-Harris }}\) \& \& \&  \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \& \\
\hline McCoirl-Fro \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{121/2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 6,913 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }_{38}^{87 / 8}{ }^{\text {A P Pr }}\)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\begin{array}{ll}15 \& \mathrm{Mar} \\ 48 \& \mathrm{Mar} \\ \\ \end{array}\)} \\
\hline Montreal Cottons \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{,} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }^{105}\) May} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline 1 LH \& P \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105 \\
\& 29014 \\
\& 105 \\
\& 31
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \({ }_{\text {Apr }}^{\text {May }}\) \& \& \\
\hline Montreal Tramwa \& \& \({ }_{38}^{90}{ }^{\text {c/ }}\) \& 1,956 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }_{39}^{37 / 4} \mathrm{Apr}\)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Ntron \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{31} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,370} \& \& \& \& \\
\hline National Steel Car \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\begin{array}{ll}31 \& \text { Sept } \\ 38 \& \text { Sept }\end{array}\)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Nararnda Mines \& \({ }^{5} 5\) \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\(\begin{array}{ccc} \& \& \\ 17 \& \& \\ 17 \\ 153 \\ 153 / 4 \& 1597 / 8\end{array}\)} \& 8,025 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{52} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }_{37}^{83}\)} \\
\hline a Seot Stlkecold \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{25
85} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{25.150 Apr}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline Ontario Stee Products.- \({ }^{*}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline Ottawa L H \& Power nt. 100 \& - 15 \& \& 10
10 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{103 May} \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Ottawa }}\) Traction_- \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|cc}
23 \& 23 \\
61 \& 61 \\
125 \& 125
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- 5} \& 58 \& May \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Preterred...........-. 100 \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{125 Sept} \& \& \\
\hline Power Corp of Ca \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|}
17 \\
31 \\
63 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular}} \& \(\begin{array}{cc}125 \& 125 \\ 17 \& 2014\end{array}\) \& 3,410 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{lll}31 \& \text { Sept } \\ \text { S3 } \\ \text { Sept }\end{array}\)}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{pt \({ }^{48} / 3 / 1 \mathrm{Apr}\)} \\
\hline Price Bros \& Co \& \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
31 \& 39 \\
63 \& 71 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& 7, \({ }_{\text {7, } 195}\) \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Wuebeo Power--
Regent Knitling \& \({ }_{83}^{17}\) \& \({ }_{173} 18181 / 4\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- \({ }^{562}\)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\begin{array}{cc}17 \& J u n e \\ 8 \& \text { Apr }\end{array}\)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Regand Paper pret-----iioo \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 104 \%/ \(104 \%\) \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{104} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Saguenay Power pret-.100 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& 898 \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {St }}\) A pawreneered Cor \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1023 / 3 \\
8312 \\
23 / 2
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& 18,1505 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {St }}^{\text {St }}\) Lawrence Flour \& \& \(\begin{array}{lll}24 \& 24 \\ 7415 \\ 70\end{array}\) \& 2,970 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Stion \& \& 243/2734 \& 4,618 \& \({ }_{20}^{243 / 2}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \(\underset{\substack{\text { Sherwin willams } \\ \text { Preferred... }}}{ }\) \& \& \(\begin{array}{cc}2120 \\ 120 \& 120\end{array}\) \& \& \& \& 130 \& \\
\hline Simon (H) E - \({ }^{\text {S }}\) \& \& 1313 \& - 75 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Stmon (H) \& Sons priff 100 \& \({ }_{1356}^{110}\) \& \& \({ }^{115}\) \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Southern Canada \& 137/2 \& 243/2 29 \%/2 \& 1,236 \& \(741 / 2\) \& \& \& \\
\hline Preferred \& 70 \& \(\begin{array}{cc}70 \& 74 \\ 3 \& 7\end{array}\) \& 188
25 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline - \& \& \(\begin{array}{rrr}3 \\ \\ 15 \& 15 \\ 15\end{array}\) \& 180 \& \& \& \(34 / 3\) \& \\
\hline Tuckert Tobacoo pret.-100 \& \& 148/41481/4 \& \& 1554 \& \& \& \\
\hline United Steel \& 53/4 \&  \& \(\begin{array}{r}2.100 \\ 140 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \& \& \(111 / 2\) \& \\
\hline Preterred- \& 45 \& \({ }^{45} \quad 48\) \& 15 \& \({ }^{50}\) \& , \& 60 \& ar \\
\hline Wabasso Cott \& \& \& 10 \& 21 \& Ma \& \& \\
\hline Western Grocer \& \& \({ }_{35 / 8}^{69} \quad 4\) \& ,291 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \({ }_{24}^{3}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline Preetrred -.-...-.-. 100 \& \& \({ }_{65}^{26} \quad 65\) \& 60 \& \& \& 82\% \& Jan \\
\hline ana \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Canada ---.-.-.--------100 \& \({ }_{160}^{58}\) \& 58
160
168
160 \& \({ }_{35}^{26}\) \& 150 \& Jan \& \& \\
\hline Commerce \& \& lll \& \& 180 \& Sept
Sept

det \& ${ }_{241}^{211}$ \& <br>
\hline Montreal \& \& 218 ${ }_{3301 / 4}^{2185}$ \& \& 214 \& \& 340 \& <br>
\hline Royal.-.- \& \& ) \& \& \& Sep \& \& <br>
\hline \& tr \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sept. 4 to Sept. 10, \& th inc \& lusive, comp \& piled \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sales } \\
& \text { Wor } \\
& \hline 10
\end{aligned}
$$ \& Ranos \& Stnce \& Jan. 11 \& <br>

\hline Stor \& \& \& \& \& \& Hioh \& <br>

\hline Abltibl Pow \& Paper Co-** $6 \%$ cum pref $6 \%$ cum dres o-pilitio Asbestos Corn Ltd. \& \[
\left.$$
\begin{gathered}
4 \\
393 \\
\hdashline 61
\end{gathered}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
15,355 \\
6,180 \\
7,170 \\
7,150
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 49 \\
& 391 / 4 \\
& \hline 1 / 1 \\
& 61
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 151 / 218 \\
& 7901 / 2 \\
& 992
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline - No dar value. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted

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

Montreal Curb Market
 City Gas \& Elec Corp....-*
Claude Neon Gen Adv
Commerclaa Alcohols Lto Yreferred $----\quad$ Ltd.
Consolldated Paper Consolldated Paper Ltd.-*
Dom Engineering Wks.--
Numinion Stores Ltd Vonnacona Pape
Don Paper B... Et Koot P 7\% cum pref 100 Eastern Dairies7\% cmpt100 Falrchlld Arcraft Ltd....-.
Ford Motor Co of Can A Forelgn Power Sec Corp. Fraser cos Lta---Tfs
Voting trust
Freiman Ltd $6 \%$ Freiman Ltd 6\% cum pitio
Gateneau Power.-...... Preferred.GenSteel Wares7\% cm ofion
Inter-City Baking Ltd-100 Internat'' Paints (Can) A. Interuat Uutilties Corp B. 1 Mascey Harr $5 \%$ cu pp 100
MeCoil-F Oll $6 \% \mathrm{~cm} \mathrm{pt} 100$ Melchers Distillers Ltd...MItchell (Robt) Co Ltd--* Page-Hersey Tubes Ltd.-*
Power Corp of Canada6\% cum lst pref- -100
Price Bros 4\% con debs--
Quebee Tel \& Pow Corp ${ }^{*}$ Quebee Tel \& Pow Corp A
Sarnia Bridge Ltd A Southern Can prof. 100
Untited Distlin of Can Ld-*
Waikerville Brewery Ld Walkerville Brewery Ltd
Walker-Good \& Worts (H) Walker-G\& W $\$ 1$ cum pt.*

## Mines- Aldermac

Aldermac Copper Corp...
Arno Mines Ltt.........
Base Met Base Metals
Beaufort Giold Blg Missourl Mines Corp Bouscadillac Gold Mines Brownlee MInes (1936)
Bulolo Gold Dredging Bulol Gold Dredging-
Can Malartic Gd Cartier-M alartic GM Lt Central Cadillac GM Ltd
Central Patricia Gold Consol nhlbuugamau......
Dome Mines Ltd........ Duparquet Mining CoEldorado Gold $\bar{M} \mathrm{~L}$ Falconbridge Nick M Ltd Francoour Gold M Ltd
Hudson Bay Min J-M Consolidated Gold. Kirkland Gold Rand.... Kirkiand Lake Gol
Lake shore Mines. Lake shore Mines- -
Lamaque Contact M :
Lebel Oro Mines Lebel Oro M
Macasks Mines
Mackenzie RedL Gd M.
McIntyre-Porcupine MeIntrye-Porcupine M.
MeWatters Gld, Ltd̃..... MoWatters Gld, Ltd
Mining Corp of Can Lid. Motfatt-Hall Mines
Montague Gold.-.

## Murphy-

O'Brien fold Mines Ltd. Pamour-Porcupine -.... Pandora Cad -
Parkhll Gd M Lud new. Pato Gold
Pend-Orell
Perron Gold Mines Ltd.... Ploneer Gd M of B C--.-. Placer Development, -...
Quebec Gold Mining Corpi


## Montreal Curb Market

| Stocks (Conclude.) Par | $\begin{gathered} \text { Firday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow $\quad$ High | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheet } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Red Crest |  | 40 c 40 c | 1,200 |  | t |  |  |
| Reward. | $1 / 2$ |  | 27,400 |  |  |  |  |
| Ritchie Gold Mines Ltd.-1 |  |  | 1,500 |  |  |  |  |
| Shawkey | 45 c |  | 10,300 |  |  | 1.13 |  |
| Sherritt-Gordo | 2.00 | $\begin{array}{ll}1.95 & 2.55\end{array}$ | 25,293 | 1.80 | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ | 4.00 |  |
| Sliscoe Gold MInes Ltd --1 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 11,340 |  |  | 8.65 |  |
| Sladen Mal | 90c | 90 c 1.10 | 16,500 | 76 |  | 2.50 |  |
| Stadacona-Ro | 1.00 | 93 c 1.20 | 114,250 |  | June | 2.90 |  |
| Sullivan Cons Mines Ltd. 1 | 1.05 | 1.031 .35 | 25,850 |  | June | 225 |  |
| Sylvanite Gold |  | 3.00 | 200 |  | June | 4.70 |  |
| Thumpson Cad | 37 | $35 \mathrm{c} \quad 49 \mathrm{c}$ | 76,870 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Towagmac Expl |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1.00 & 1.00\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ventures, Ltd |  | 7.00 | 25 | 7.00 | July |  |  |
| Wayside Cons,G |  | $2 \mathrm{c} \quad 2 \mathrm{e}$ | 500 |  |  |  |  |
| Wood Cad. | 25 c | $25 \mathrm{c} \quad 33 \mathrm{c}$ | 25,850 |  | Sept | 73156 |  |
| Wright Hargreaves M Ltd* | 6.25 | $6.15 \quad 6.50$ | 650 | 5.95 | June | 8.10 |  |
| OilCalgary \& Edm | 2.00 | $2.00 \quad 2.40$ | 500 | 2.00 | Sept |  |  |
| Calmont 0 |  | $50 \mathrm{c} \quad 50 \mathrm{c}$ | 100 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Dalhousie Oll Co | 55 c | 55 c -65c | 7,225 |  | Apr |  |  |
| East Crest | 5 | $13 \mathrm{c} \quad 13 \mathrm{c}$ | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Home Oll ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 1.35 | 1.30 | 20,335 | 1.30 | Sept |  | Feb |
| Okalta Oils |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duncanson, White \& Co. STOCK BROKERS <br> Members Toronto Stock Exchange Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc. New York Curb (Associate) <br> 15 King Street West, Toronto. WA. 3401-8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Toronto Stock Exchange
Sept. 4 to Sept. 10, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks |
| :--- |
| Stibl | AbItbl -...-

6\% preferred
Afton Mas \& Oin
Altes Lt Afton Mines Ltd.......--
Ajax Oil \& Gas,
Aberta Pacitic Grain pt 100 A,P. Consol Olls.
Aidermac Coyper. Aldermac Copper
Alexandria Gola
$\qquad$ Anglo-Huronlan.-.
Argosy Gold Mine
Arntfield Gold... Arntfield Gold.
 Bagamac Mines
Bank of Montreai
Bankrie Bankrie, ConA
Bank of Nova Scot
Bank of Toronto. Bank of Toronto_
Barkers Bread.-
Base Metals Min
Bal Bathurst Power
B-arte Gold. Beatty Bros A.
1st preferred Beeuharnots.
Bel Tel Co of Cana
Bldgood K'rkland. $\int_{\text {B1g Missourt.- }}^{\text {Bltmore Hats. }}$ Blitmore Hats.
Blue R1bbon pr
Bobjo M1nes.
Bralorne Mines Boblo.
Bralne
Brantifor
Brazillan Brazilian
Brewers
B A Oh.
Brit Col

## B British Brown B

 British DominionBrown Oil Corp...
Buftalo-Ankerite.
Buffalo-Canadian $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Bunker Hanadian } \\ & \text { Burking Hon Steel- } \\ & \text { Burr }\end{aligned}\right.$ Burry Biscult
Preferred.
Burt (F N)
$\qquad$ Calmont Olls.
Canada Bread.
Canada Bread B
$\qquad$ Canadian
Canada
Can Stea
Preterr Canada
Can Stea
Prefer
Can WIr
B Can
B.
Canad
Cndn
Can Can Ba
Canadla
Preter
Canad Canadia
Canadda
2nd
Canad
Prefer Prefer
Canadla
Canadia B.-1an Malartic......--
Cana
Canadian Oil * No par value.
Canadian Markets - Listed and Unlisted

## F. O'HEARN \& CO.

11 KING ST. W. WAverley 7881 TORONTO

| Toronto | Cobalt | members |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montreal |  | The Toronto Stock Exchange |
| Ottawa | Suabury | Winnipeg Grain Exchange |
| Hamiltom | Kirkland Lake | Montreal Curb Market |
| Sarnia ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { North Bay } \\ \text { Bourlamaque }}}$ | Canadian Commodity Exchange (Inc.) Chicago Board of Trade |

Toronto Stock Exchange


Toronto Stock Exchange

| Stocks (Continued) Par | FrldayLastSalePrice | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Loto High } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Weeke } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right\|$ | Range Since Jan. 11937 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  |  |
| Madaen Red | 56 c | $56 \mathrm{c} \quad 73 \mathrm{c}$ | 19,700 | 550 June |  | Mar |
| McDougall-se |  | 19.21 | 2,800 | 18 emay |  | June |
| Mautuba \& Ea | $23 / 6$ | $21 / 2 \mathrm{c} 21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 20,500 | 20 June |  |  |
| Malargo Mines | ${ }_{3}^{10 c}$ | ${ }_{3}^{10 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{cc}^{13 \mathrm{c}}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 10.425 \\ 310 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 100 & \text { Sept } \\ 3 & \text { Sept } \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Mapie Leal M Preferred |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 3 & 4 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 310 \\ & 180 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 3 & \text { Sept } \\ 5 & \text { Appr } \end{array}$ | $123 /$ | Jan Jan |
| Massey H | 75 | $75 / 8107 / 8$ | 5,207 | $75 / 8$ Sept |  |  |
| Preferred. |  | 45.56 | 1,360 | 45.50 |  |  |
| MoColl Fron | $23 / 2$ | $113 / 4121 / 2$ | 2.702 |  |  |  |
| Preferred | $33^{3} / 8$ | $\begin{array}{ll}93 & 94 \\ 33 & 35\end{array}$ | 216 | $\begin{array}{lll}86 / 2 & \text { July } \\ 324 & \end{array}$ |  |  |
| McKenzle Red La | 1.02 | 1.00 1.28 | 22.440 | 1.00 June | 2.03 | Jan |
| McVittle , raha | 18 c | 18c | 25,300 | 17 c Ja- | 57 c |  |
| McWatters Go |  | 39 c | 18.000 | 350 June | 1.18 |  |
| Mercury Olls | 26 c | 26 c | 5.300 | 26 c Aur |  | Mar |
| Mining Coid | 80 | 2.80 | 8,635 | 2.70 June |  |  |
| Mlito ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $9 \mathrm{c} \quad 10 \mathrm{c}$ | 9,000 | 8 c Aug |  |  |
| Model Olls _-...-.-.---1 ${ }^{-1}$ | 44 c |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {July }}$ |
| Monarch Oils | 1.36 | $\begin{array}{ll}1.33 & 1.71\end{array}$ | 87,556 | 950 |  |  |
| ors | 40 | 40 447/8 | 660 | 40 Sept | 453/2 |  |
|  |  | 180180 | 10 | 172 July |  | June |
| Morris | c | 2014c 27 c | 7,200 | 20c July |  |  |
| Murnhy Min |  | 3c $40{ }^{4 \mathrm{c}}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 21 / 20 & \text { July } \\ 38 & \text { Apr } \end{array}$ |  |  |
| National Bre National (iro | 7\% | 73/4 883 | 975 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 7\%/6 } & \text { Sppt }\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Preferred. |  | $130{ }^{130} 13$ |  | 130 Sept | 140 |  |
| National Sew |  | $17 \quad 17$ | 5 | 17 Sept | 211/2 |  |
| Naybob Gold | 26 | 25 c 35 c | 5,550 | 25 c Sept | 1.05 |  |
| Newbec M1 | $31 / 25$ | $31 / \mathrm{c}$ 41/2c | 10,200 | 3 Chec Mny |  |  |
| New Golden | 450 | $\begin{array}{r}45 \mathrm{c} \\ 49 \\ 2.00 \\ 2.45 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 7,500 | $\begin{array}{cc} 450 & \text { Sept } \\ 200 & \text { Sept } \end{array}$ | 1.49 3.60 |  |
| Noranda |  | $52 \quad 603 / 8$ | 9,164 | 52 Sept | 83 |  |
| No | 4 c | $4 \mathrm{c} \quad 4 \mathrm{c}$ | 7.500 | $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ Aug | 161/c |  |
| Normetal | . 30 | $\begin{array}{lll}1.25 & 1.68\end{array}$ | 17,205 | 1.20 Apr | 223 |  |
| North |  | $31 / 2$ | 45 | $31 / 4$ Aug | $41 / 8$ |  |
| Nordon | 100 | 15c $\quad 22 \mathrm{c}$ | 29,000 | ${ }^{15 \mathrm{c}}$ July |  |  |
| O'Brien | 3.90 | $\begin{array}{ll}3.75 & 5.10 \\ 1.10 & 1.60\end{array}$ | 59,696 22,503 | 375 <br> 105 <br> 105 <br> 10 Apr | 13.25 410 |  |
| Otalta <br> Olga Oll | 1.15 | 1.10 30 | $\begin{array}{r} 22,503 \\ 4,100 \end{array}$ |  | 12 c |  |
| Omega Gol |  | 44 c 60c | 39,070 | 44 c Sept | 1.28 |  |
| Ontario Ste | $61 / 2$ | $151 / 217$ |  | 15 Jan | 18 |  |
| Preferre |  | 100100 | 40 | 96 Aug |  |  |
| range Crus |  | 190190 | 200 | 1.80 Aug | 3.50 |  |
| Prefe |  | $61 / 27$ | 120 | $51 / 2$ Mar |  |  |
| Oro Plata M1 | 20 | 1.15 1.70 | 12.800 | 85 c June |  |  |
| Pacalza Olls | c | $15 \mathrm{c} 201 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ | 124,000 | 100 Apr | 4324. |  |
| Page Her | 100 | 100103 | 152 |  |  |  |
| Pamour | 2.56 | $2.40 \quad 2.70$ | 28.215 | 1.90 June | 4.00 |  |
| Pante |  |  | ${ }_{86} 928$ |  |  |  |
| Payore |  | $\begin{array}{ll}24 \mathrm{c} & 28 \mathrm{c} \\ 15 \mathrm{c} & 17 \mathrm{c}\end{array}$ | 86,987 <br> 4.036 | 22 c June |  |  |
| Parkn | 15 c 10 | $\begin{array}{ll}15 \mathrm{c} & 17 \mathrm{c} \\ 10 \mathrm{c} & 13 \mathrm{c}\end{array}$ | 4.036 4.200 | ${ }^{150}$ 100 June | ${ }_{410}$ |  |
| Paulore Gold | 13 3/2c | $12 \mathrm{c} \quad 17 \mathrm{c}$ | 11,600 | 12 c July | 46 c |  |
| Paymaster | 41 c | $41 \mathrm{c}-54 \mathrm{c}$ | 61,785 | 41c Sept | 1.38 |  |
| Perron Gold | 87 c | 82 c 95 c | 10,700 | 70c June | 2.50 | Jan |
| Pet Cobal | 11/20 | $11 / 40$ | 4,500 | $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ Apr | $37 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ |  |
| Plokle Crow | 4.45 | $\begin{array}{ll}4.25 & 5.60 \\ 3.65 & 3.95\end{array}$ | 31,230 | ${ }_{365}^{45}$ Sept | ${ }_{6}^{9} 20$ |  |
| Ploneer Gold | 3.80 | $\begin{array}{rrr}3.65 & 3.95 \\ 1021 / 2 & 1021 / 2\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{96}{ }^{\text {3.65 }}$ June | -6.85 |  |
| Powell Rou | 1.06 | 1.001 .45 | 41,925 | 75 c Junt | 220 |  |
| Power Cor |  | $18 \quad 19$ | 310 | 18 June | 331/6 |  |
| Prairle Roy | 20 c | 20 c 22 c <br> 106  | 4,500 | 20 c Sept |  |  |
| Premier | 2.00 | 1.962 .24 | 5,960 | 1.95 June |  |  |
| Pressed Met |  | $30.321 / 2$ | 590 | 27 e July |  |  |
| Preston E Do | 90 c | 90 c 1.10 | 64,300 | 550 June | 147 | Jan |
| Prospertors | 80 | 1.30 | 1,250 | 1.10 Feth | 2.00 |  |
| Quemont Min |  | $8 \mathrm{c} \quad 11 \mathrm{c}$ | 2,000 | 8 c Sept | 48 c |  |
| Read Auth | 2.80 | $\begin{array}{ll}2.75 & 3.50\end{array}$ | 10,720 | 2.75 Sept | 6.85 |  |
| Red Crest |  | 40 c <br> 280 <br> 84 c |  | 400 28 c Sept Sept | 1 |  |
| Red Lake |  | $\begin{array}{ll}28 \mathrm{c} & 34 \mathrm{c} \\ 800\end{array}$ | 36,300 17,125 | ${ }^{28 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{7} \mathrm{c}$ June |  |  |
|  |  | 10 c , 14 c | 23,600 | 90 | $481 / 5$ |  |
| Royal Bank- |  | $190 \quad 190$ |  | 190 Sept | 227 |  |
| Royalite Oil |  | ${ }_{112}{ }^{34 / 2} 112$ | 1,477 200 | ${ }_{102}{ }^{341 / 2}$ Sept |  |  |
| Russell Moto |  | 112112 |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto Stock Exchange concluded on page 1689. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto Stock Exchande-Curb Section <br> See Page 1724 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CANADIAN SECUIRTIES <br> Govermment - Municipal - Corporation

## Royal Securities Corporation

30 Broad Street © New York © Hict System Tele. NY 1-208


## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Sept. 10




Port of New York Authority Bonds


United States Insular Bonds


Federal Land Bank Bonds

| 3s 1955 opt 1945 | ${ }_{\text {Bld }}{ }^{\text {A }}$ /8k |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Ask }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3s 1956 opt 1945-......JJJ | $997100{ }^{8}$ | 4 c 1958 opt 1938---M M N | 10176 |  |
| 381956 opt $1946 \ldots$.-...M\&N | ${ }_{997} 99810018$ | 41/4 1957 opt Nov 1937.-- | 1001/2 | $10011{ }^{1 / 6}$ |
| 31/8 1955 opt 1945..M\&N | 1015/8 10178 | 41/4 1958 opt 1938 . M\&N | 1031/2 | 1037/8 |
| 4 S 1946 odt 1944.-----J\&J | 1077/8 1081/4 |  |  |  |


| Atlanta 5 s Burlington 5 <br>  Dallas 5 s First Carolinas 5 FIrst of Fort Wayne $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ Frist of New Orleans 5 s First Texas of Houston 5 s First Trust of Chlcago $41 /$ Fletcher $31 / \mathrm{s}$. Fremont $4 \mathrm{z} / \mathrm{s}$ Greenbrier- 5 s Illinots Midwest 5 Iowa of sioux Clty $43 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ Kentucky La Fayette 58 Lincoln $41 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \frac{5 d d}{52} \\ \frac{58}{38} \\ 78 \\ 75 \\ 56 \\ \frac{5}{2} \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Btd }}$ | Ask |  | ${ }^{\text {ba }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

 F

Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures

\[
$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\mathrm{All} \\
{ }^{A} r
\end{array}
$$

\]Arundel Deb Corp ${ }^{2-688}$.533Empire Propertles Corp-| Mortgage Bond Co of Md |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inc 2.5s........-1953 | 83 |Nat Bondholders part ctrs

(Central Funding series)(Central Funding series)
Nat Cons Bd Corp 2 2-5s 53
Nat Deben Corp $3-68.1953$
Nat Unio
Serles
Series
Potomac
1ssues
Potoma
3-6s.
Potoma
Potoma
3-6s 
Home FireBid
${ }_{A_{3}}^{A_{3}}$

| AetnAetnAetnAgrlAmeAmeAmeAmeAmeAmeAmeAmeAutBaltBanBostCamCamCon |
| :---: |
|  |  |
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|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Alled Mtge Cos Xnc-

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Ask }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 118 | ${ }_{121}^{109}$ | k Mutual Tel. 100 |  |  |
| Bell Telep of Coanàda-. 100 |  | 168 | Pac \& Atl Telegraph_-... 25 |  | 20 |
| Bell Telee of Pa pref. 100 Cuban Teled 7\% pret. 100 | 116 45 | 118 | $\underset{\text { Peninsular Teded com......** }}{\substack{* \\ \text { Pren }}}$ | 109\% |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Emp \& Bay Stare Tel_ 100 Franklin Telegraph | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 653 / 2 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | Rochester Telephone- $\$ 6.50$ 1st pref....... | 110 |  |
| Gen Telep Allied Corp$\$ 6$ preferred | 97 | 100 | So \& Atl Telegraph .-.-. 25 | 20 | 24 |
|  |  |  | Sou New Engl Telep-- 100 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{133}^{85}$ | $1{ }_{14}^{95}$ | \|l|l| |  |  |

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Sept. 10-Continued

| Guaranteed Railroad Stocks |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Joseph Wualker \& Sons |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tel. REctor } \\ & 2.6600 \end{aligned}$ |

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
(Guarantor in Parenthesis)

| Part | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dividend } \\ & \text { in Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ d $d$ | As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alaban | 6.00 |  | 92 |
| Aibany \& Susquehanna (Delaware \& Hudson)-----100 | 10.50 | ${ }^{160}$ |  |
| Allegheny \& Western (Butr Roch \& Pitts)-.--------100 | 6.00 <br> 2.00 | 37 | 40 |
|  | 8.75 | 120 | 125 |
| Boston \& Providence (New Haven).- | 8.50 | 126 | 132 |
| Canada Southern (New York C | 2.85 |  | 60 |
| a Clinchifield \& Ohlo | 4.00 | ${ }_{91}^{90}$ | 94 |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{5.00}$ |  | 102 |
| Cleveland \& Plitsburgh (Pennsylvania).- | 3.50 | 86 | 88 |
| Betterman stock. | 2.00 | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | \%33. |
| Delaware (Pennsylvania) -ay ${ }_{\text {F }}$ | 2.00 5.50 | ${ }_{81}^{45}$ | 86 |
| coryla RR\& Banking (L) |  | 186 |  |
| Lackawanna RR of NJ (Del Lack \& | 4.00 | 64 | 5 |
| Michigan Central (New York ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 5.00 | 8 | ${ }_{84}$ |
| thern Centra | 4.00 | ${ }^{98}$ | 100 |
|  | 4.00 4.50 | 58 59 | ${ }_{6}^{62}$ |
| Pittsburgh Bessemer \& Lake E |  |  |  |
| Preferred | ${ }^{3.00}$ |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Pittsburgh } \\ \text { Preferred. }}}{\text { F }}$ | 7.00 | 176 | 181 |
| Renselaer \& Saratoga (Delaware \& H | ${ }^{6.82}$ |  |  |
| St Louts Bride | 6.00 <br> 3.00 | 70 | 73 |
| Tuone RR St Louls ( Terminal RR) ................- 100 | 6.00 | 141 |  |
| United New Jersey Rr \& Canal | 10.00 | 243 | 46 |
| Utica Chenango \& Susquehanna (D L \& W) | 6.00 5.00 | ${ }_{90}^{82}$ |  |
| vicksburg Shreveport \& Pacilio (1ultnols Ce | 5.00 | 76 |  |
| 析 | 5.00 | 80 | 85 |
| Warren RR of N J Del Lack \& | 3.50 3.00 | 44 60 | ${ }_{6}$ |

## EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES

Quotations-Appraisals Upon Request

## Stroud \& Company Inc.

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

|  | Bid | Ast |  | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlantle Coast Line 41/28- | b1.70 | 1.10 | Mlssour P | 63.75 | 3.00 |
| Baltimore \& Ohlo 41/28...- | b2.65 | 2.10 |  | b3.00 | 2.00 |
| 5 s . | b2.50 | 2.00 | 51/2 | ${ }^{63} .00$ | 2.00 |
| Boston \& MaIne 41/38...... | b2.90 | 2.25 | New Orl Tex \& Mex 41/2s.- | b3.75 | 2.75 |
|  | ${ }^{262.90}$ | 2.25 | New York Central 41/2 ${ }^{\text {s }}$--- | ${ }_{62.00}^{62.75}$ | 1.25 |
| 31/9s Dee 1 1936-1944-- | b2.90 | 2.25 |  | ${ }^{62} 3.00$ | 1.25 2.25 |
| Canadtan Natlonal 41/2s.- | b3.00 | 2.30 | 59. | b2.50 | 2.00 |
|  | ${ }^{63} 3.00$ | 2.30 | N Y N H \& Harti 41/9. | ${ }^{63.75}$ | 2.75 |
| Canadlan Pactile 41/2s | ${ }^{62.90}$ | 2.20 | 53. | ${ }^{63} 75$ | 2.75 |
| Cent RR New Jersey 41/2s- | 62.75 | 1.75 | Northern Pacific 41/68...- | b1.75 | 1.20 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohto |  |  | Pennsylvania RR 43/2 | 62.00 | 1.25 |
| 43/28. | ${ }^{62.50}$ | 1.75 |  | $b 1.50$ | 1.00 |
|  | b1.75 | 1.00 | 4s serles E due Jan \& July 193749 | b2.75 | 2.00 |
| Chtoago \& Nor West 41/28. | $b 4.00$ | 3.00 | 2\%/s series G non call |  |  |
|  | b4.00 | 3.00 | Dec 1 1937-50 | b2.70 | 2.00 |
| Chit Milw \& St Paul 41/2s | 64.85 | 4.50 | Pere Marquette 43/23. | ${ }^{\text {b2 } 2.85}$ | 2.25 |
|  | ${ }^{65.25}$ | 4.75 | Reading Co 43/28......... | ${ }^{\text {b2 } 2.75}$ | 2.20 |
| Chicago R I \& Pao 41/28...- | 889 | ${ }_{91}^{91}$ |  | ${ }_{99}{ }^{\text {b2, }}$ ( | 1001.10 |
|  | 89 | 91 | St Louls-San Fran 4s...... <br> 41/28. | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & 99 \\ & \hline 1 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $10031 / 2$ |
| Denver \& R G West 41/28.- | ${ }^{\text {b }} 3.75$ | 2.60 | St Louis Southwestern 5s.- | ${ }^{63.50}$ | 2.50 |
|  | b3.90 | 2.60 |  | ${ }^{63.00}$ | 2.00 |
| 51/88-------.--------- | b3.00 | 2.00 | Southern Pacifle 41/28..-- | ${ }^{62.75}$ | 2.00 |
| Erie RR | 62.25 | 1.50 | Southern Ry | b2.85 | 2.20 |
| 68 | b2.50 | 1.75 | 58. | 62.75 | 2.00 |
| 432 | 62.75 | 2.00 |  |  |  |
| 58 | 62.25 | 1.75 | Texas Pacifio 4 | b2.80 | 2.25 |
| Great Northern | 61.75 | 1.20 | 41/28 | 02.80 | 2.25 |
| 53 | 31.75 | 1.20 |  | 02.25 | 1.50 |
| Hocking Valley 5 s | 01.65 | 1.00 | Unlon | ${ }^{\text {b1. }} 50$ | 1.00 |
| Illinois Central 41/2s....-- | b3.00 | 2.40 | Virginia Ry | ${ }_{61.70}$ | 1.00 1.00 |
|  | b2.40 | 1.50 | ${ }_{58}$ | b1.70 | 1.00 |
| Internat Great Nor $43 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$-- | b3.75 | 2.25 | Wabash Ry 41/2 | 97 | 100 |
| Long island 41/2 | b2.75 | 2.00 |  | 97 | 100 |
|  | b2.50 | 1.50 | 53/2 | 97 | 100 |
| Loulsv \& Nash 43/2s | b1.75 | 1.10 |  | 99 | 101 |
| 58..-------------------- | 61.75 | 1.10 | Western Maryland 43/2s.- | 62.75 | 2.25 |
| Maine C | b3.00 | 2.25 |  | ${ }_{63}^{62.65}$ | 2.00 2.75 |
| 51/28.- | b3.00 | 2.25 |  | 03.75 | 2.75 |
| Minn St P \& S | b3.75 | 3.00 |  |  | - |

## RAILROAD BONDS BOUGHT, SOLD . QUOTED <br> Earangs and Special Studies $\begin{gathered}\text { Monthiy } \\ \text { on Request } \\ \text { Bulietin }\end{gathered}$ <br> JOHN E. SLOANE \& CO.




## WASHINGTON RAILWAY \& ELECTRIC $5 \%$ PREFERRED Berdell Brothers

EST. 1908
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE ONE WALL ST., N. Y. TELETYPE N. Y. $1-1148$

Public Utility Stocks

| par | Bdd | Ask | Par | Bdd | ${ }_{\text {Ast }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alaba | 78 | 72 |  |  | 699/2 |
|  | 781/2 | 81 | Miss Riv Pow $6 \%$ pret-100 Missouri Kan Pipe Line. 5 |  |  |
| Assoriginal preterred....-** |  |  | Monongahela West Penn |  |  |
| 86.50 preferred | 14 12/2 | $16 / 2$ | Pub Serv 7\% pref...- 25 | 2334 | 25 |
| \$7 preferred | 15 | 163/2 | Mountain Sta |  | ${ }^{5} 8$ |
| Atlantic City | 128 | $133^{-7}$ | Nassau \& Suft 1 | 31 | 33 |
|  | 66 | 68 | Nebraska Pow 7 | 105 |  |
| 60 |  |  | Newark Consol Gas | ${ }_{33}^{20}$ | $3{ }^{3}$ |
|  | ${ }_{87}^{23}$ | ${ }_{90}^{233}$ | NE Pow Assh $6 \%$ pret 100 | 72 | ${ }_{73}$ |
| 6\% preferred.......--* | 771/2 | $801 / 2$ | New Eng Pub Serv |  |  |
| ntral Matine $\mathbf{P}$ |  |  |  | 561/2 | 55 <br> 58 |
| \$6\% preferred-...-.-100 | 78 | 86 | New York Power * Light |  |  |
| Cent Pr | ${ }_{11}^{82}$ |  | ${ }^{\mathbf{8 6}}$ eum preterred.--iō |  | 108 |
| Consol Elee \& | 50 |  | Northern States Power- |  |  |
| Consumers Power $\$ 5$ pret_* | 97 | 98 | (Del) 87 pret $\qquad$ 100 | 971/ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Continental }}$ G2as |  |  | Ohlo Edison 86 pr |  |  |
| Dallas Pr \& Lt | 111 | 114 | ${ }^{87}$ preterred | 105 | 108 |
| Derby Gas \& Ell | 185 |  | Ohio Pub Serv $6 \%$ pt- 100 | 93 | 953/2 |
| Federal Water Serv Corp |  |  | 7\% preterred.--7-100 |  |  |
| - ${ }_{\text {86 }}^{86 \text { cum preferre }}$ | ${ }_{3121}^{31}$ | 323/4 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {\% }} 86.50$ cum preterr |  | 34. | Pen | ${ }^{93}$ | 3/4 |
| Gas \& Elec or bergen.-100 | ${ }_{183}^{120}$ |  | \|l| | 106 |  |
| Hudson County Gas. | 183 |  | Queens Borough $G$ \& $\mathrm{E}-$ |  |  |
|  | 105 | 107 | 6\% preterred--...-100 | $41 / 2$ | 仿 |
| 7\% preterred--.. 100 |  | ${ }_{27}^{109}$ |  |  |  |
| Interstate 1 | 6 | 10 |  | 973/4 | 3/4 |
|  | 55 | 59 | Sou Cailt Edison pret B-25 |  | $28{ }^{2}$ |
| Jamatca Water Supply- |  |  | South Jersey Gas \& El- 100 | ${ }_{x 49}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{88}^{54}$ |  |  | ${ }^{49}$ |  |
| Kan Gas \& E17\% pret. 100 | 110 | 112 | Texas Po | 98 |  |
| Kings Co Ltg 7\% pret_. 100 | 50 | 54 | Toledo Ed | 103 |  |
| Long Island Ltg $6 \%$ pt- 100 | 633 |  | United G \& E (Conn |  |  |
| 7\% preferred - $-\cdots 100$ | 803/2 | 82 | Utah Pow \& Lt 97 p |  | ${ }_{71} 60312$ |
|  |  | 5 |  |  | 171 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Sept. 10 -Continued

| Securities of the <br> Associated Gas \& Electric System <br> S. A. O'BRIEN \& CO. <br> Members New York Curb Exchange <br> 50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 75 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON COrtlandt $7-1868$ COrtlandt 7-1868 <br> Dhrect Private Telephone between New York and Boston Bell System Teletype-N. Y. 1-1074 |
| :---: |
|  |  |



| Real Estate Issues |
| :---: | :---: |
| Reports - Markets |
|  |

## Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates


 \& ®i: 领

## Specialists in - <br> Water Works Securities SWart.Brenti Co.

Tel HAnovo EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Teletype: Now York 1-1073

## Water Bonds



Sugar Stocks


## Miscellaneous Bonds



Chain Store Stocks


## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Sept. 10 - Continued



## Tennessee Products Common

## H. S. EDWARDS \& CO.

Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pittsburgh Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New York Curb Exchange (Assoclate) }\end{array}\right.$ 120 Broadway, New York
Tel. REctor 2-7890 Teletype N. Y. 1-869 Union Bank Building, Pittsburgh

Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
COMMON STOCK
Boubht-Sold-Quowed
QUAW \& FOLEY
30 Broad St., N. Y.
Hanover 2-9030

## CLIMAX MOLYBDENUM COMPANY

C. E. UNTERBERG \& CO.<br>Members \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}New York Securtty Dealers Association<br>Commodity Exchange, lnc.\end{array}\right.\)<br>61 Broadway, New York \(\quad \begin{gathered}Bowing<br>Teletype<br>Grean<br>N. Y. 9.3655<br>1-1666\end{gathered}\)

## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:
By Adrian H. Muller \& Son, New York: Shares Stocks
100 Cosmetrigra $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
\$70 Cosmetrigraph Produets, Inc. (N. Y.). pareph Loan \& Trust Co. (Ind.), par $\$ 100$
\$100 $\$$ per Share By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
Shares Stocks
114 Cornell Mills, $\qquad$


$\underset{\text { By Cres }}{\text { Blocks }}$
 $\qquad$ By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:
 $\qquad$ 10 Land Title Bank \& Trust Co, par $\$ 5$
Ameriean Dredging Co, par $\$ 100$, $\$ 100$ (assented)

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Joseph C. Hyatt and Rae Feild Hyman have been admitted as general partners in the firm of Addison Warner \& Co. of Chicago. Mr. Hyatt who became associated with the firm Feb. 1 of this year, previously was with Russell Brewster \& Co. for seven years. Mr. Hyman, a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange since 1921, was formerly resident partner of Morrison \& Townsend and later became associated with Harris, Burrows \& Hicks, a connection he maintained until he joined Addison Warner \& Co. on July 1, 1937.
The firm has appointed B. Leonard Bird, formerly with Otis \& Co., as manager of the Investment Department, and Perry G. Anderson, formerly
with A. C. Allyn \& Co., as manager of the Financial Advisory Department with A. C. Allyn \& Co., as manager of the Financial Advisory Department. trading department of Van de Water \& Co., where he will specialize in public utility preferred stocks.


For tootnotes see page 1730.

## Woodward Iron <br> Follansbee Bros. <br> United Cigar Stores

 SELIGSBERG \& CO.Members New York Stock \& Curb Exchanges
50 Broad St., New York
Telephone Bowling Green 9-8200

## WICKWIRE SPENCER STEEL

## New Common

Express Exchange
52 Wall Street,
New York City
HAnover 2-3080
A. T. \& T. Teletype N. Y. 1-1642

## ROESER \& PENDLETON, INC.

(a producing oil company)
Analysis upon Kequest
ROBINSON, MILLER \& CO.
Telephone
HAnover 2-1282 52 William Street, N. Y.
N. Tel etype

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Otis \& Co. announced the appointment of Frank A. Wood as manager of their New York office. Mr. Wood was with Halsey, Stuart \& Co. from 1919 to 1937. He was in their Chicago office from 1919 to 1930 as sales in 1930 as sales manager for the New York and other eastern territory. He is a member of the Bond Club of New York and the Bankers Club.
Otis \& Co.'s home office is in Cleveland and, in addition to New York, offices are maintained in Chicago, Denver, Pittsburgh and several other middle-western cities.
-The recently organized Municipal Bond Club of Chicago will hold its first annual field day at the Bob O-Link Golf Club, Highland Park, Illinois. Friday, Sept. 17, according to Fred D. Blake of Shields \& Co., President of the club. About 200 are expected to be in attendance, which includes guests who will come from the principal financial centers of the country. On Thursday evening, Sept. 16, the out-of-town guests are to be entertained at the Mid-Day Club in the First National Bank Building. Hempstead Washburne, Jr of the First of Michigan Corp. is Chairman of the arrangements committee.
-Amott, Baker \& Co.. Inc., 150 Broadway, New York, has prepared a folder containing statistical data on ten selected interest paying real estate bond issues secured by various types of property located in the City of New York, in which it states that, according tora earice of 125 bond issues se cured by New York City real estate during the period from Dec. 30, 1932 to July 1, 1937.
-Distributors Group, Inc., 63 Wall St., New York, has prepared an analysis of The Equity Corp. giving effect to the June 30, 1937 report recently issued. The finnalys of New England Public Service Co
evised com
-Samuel Weinberg and Seymour M. Rosenberg, both formerly with ment of Heinzelmann, Ripley \& Co., Inc. Mr. Weinberg will be in charge of real estate and industrial securities.

# General Corporation and Investment News 

RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-MISCELLANEOUS

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Specialists since 1917

## MCDONNELL \& Co.

New York Stock Exchange
120 Broad
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## FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER

 SECURITIES ACTThe following additional registration statements (Nos. 3392 to 3403 , inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The total involved is approximately $\$ 14,674,660$.
Kirkham Engineering \& Manuf acturing Corp. (2-3392, Form A-1
of Farmingdale, N. Y ., has filed a registration statement orvering 82 , 065
shat shares of $\$ 1$ par common. stock. Of the total issue being registered. 25,000
shares will be offered pubicly at $\$ 3.50$ a share. The remaining 57,065 shares shares will be offered publicly at $\$ 3.50$ a share. The remaining 57,06 shares.
are all outstanding and will not be offered at the present time. Nare of underwriters will le filied by amendment. Proceeds will be sued for parchase of machinery, debt reduction, equipment and working capit
Kirkham is President of the company. Filed Sept. $\Sigma, 1937$.
Ohio Finance Co. ( $(2-3393$, Form A-2) of Columbus, Ohio, has filed a repistration statement covering 28,086 common sharess, without par valuae
After expiration of an offer to present shareholders to purchase additionai After expiration of an offer to present shareholders to purchase additional
shares. the unsubscribed remainder of registered shares will be offered shares, the unsubscribed remainder of registered shares wiil be offered
publicy by the undervriting group,under management of Mitchell, Herrick
\& Co., and McDonald-Coolidge \& Co. Price will be supplied by an amendment., Proceeds will be used for working capital and for reduction of bank
debt. Charles W . Weld is President of the company. Filed Sept. 2 1937. Kimberly Min Co (2-2394
Kimberly Mining Co. (2-3394. Form AO-1) of Denver, Colo., has filed a par value. The stock will be offered publicly at \$1 per share. No underw'iter pas bea named. Proceeds will be used for buildings, machinery, equipment
and working capital. A. H. Scrateh is President of the company. Filed and working
Sept. $2,1937$.
Capps Gold Mine, Ltd. (2-3395, Form AO-1) of Toronto, Ont., has filed a registration statement covering 200,000 shares of common treasury shares, par value $\$ 1$, to be offered publicly through J. R. Mooney \& Co. at 50 cents
a share. Proceeds will be used for mill construction and working capital. a share. Proceeds will be used for mill construction and working capital.
Harold R . Frost is President of the com pany. Filed Sept. 2, 1937. Submarine Gold Dredging Co. (2-3396, Form AO-1) of Spokane,
Wash., has filed a registration statement covering $2,500,000$ units of one mill par value class A capital stock, assessable at one cent maximum a
year, and $2,500,000$ of one mill par value class $B$ capital stock, non-assessyear, and $2,500,000$ of one mill par value class B capital stock, non-assess-
able. all or which has been sold to Leon trarmont as trustee for Mining
Truth The funds the tatement Truth. The funds, the statement said, will be used for trustee for Min tests and
operations. No underwriter was named. Leen Starmont is President of the operations. No underwriter was named. Leon Starmont is President of the
company. Filed Sept. 3, 1937. Ypres Cadillac Mines, Ltd. (2-3397, Form AO-1) of Toronto, Ont., has filed a registration statement covering $1,300,00$ on hares of or $\$ 1$ par vatue buildings, machinery, equipment, development and working capital. Gold
$\&$ Metals Exploration Co. Will be underwriters. Robert Reid Murdock is $\&$ Metals Exploration Co. Will be underwriters.
President of the company. Filed Sept. 3,1937 .
Foster Wheler Corp. ( $2-3398$, Form, A-2 of New York, N. Y., has
filed a registration statemt covering 41,820 shares of common stock'; $\$ 10$ par. Of such shares, 41,309 shares are to be offered first to commonn thockare to be sold publicly at market or privately. According to the registration statement. Foster Wheeler Corp. plans to offer the 41, 309 shares common stock to common stockholders in the ratio of four additional shares for each 35 shares held. Offering price will be filed
by amendment. H. S. Brown is President of the company. Filed Sept. 3 , by amendment. H. S. Brown is President of the company. Filed Sept. 3,
1937.
(A. M.) Castle \& Co. (2-3399. Form A-2) of Chicago, Ill., has filed a registration satte \& Ctene co. (2-3399, Form A-2) of Chicago, IIt., has filied a 50,000 shares are owned and held by W B. Simpson. Chairman of the Board and 5,000 shares are owned and held by Alfred O . Castle, President of the company. Offering prices of the stock and names of underwriters
will be filed by amendm ent. The entire net proceeds to be received by the company from the sale of 60,000 shares are to ne used for additional working
capital. Proceeds from the shares of the outstanding stock will accrue to the respective owners. Filed Sept. 4, 1937.
Sonoco Products Co. (2-3400. Form A-c) of Hartssille, S. C., has filed a regck, par value $\$ 100$ and 20,000 shares of con $5 \%$ cumulative preferred The preferred will be offered publicly at $\$ 102$ per share through $\mathbb{G}$. H . Orawford Co...Inc. The common will be offered pur sharle at \$17.50 a share
through the same company and oithers. Proceeds from the issue will be through the same company and others. Proceeds from the issue will be used for plant construction and purchase of machinery and
Oberman \& Co. (2-3401, Form A-2) of Jefferson City, Mo., has filed a registration statement covering 7.000 shares $515 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock, $\$ 50$ par and $\$ 125,000$ shares common, $\$ 5$ par. Of the
common shares registered, 22,000 shares are tobe offered at $\$ 13.50$ each; 47,600 shares are issued and outstanding; 21,000 shares are reserved for conversion of preferred, and 34,400 shares are not presentiy to de issued. The offering price of the preferred will be $\$ 50$ per share. Company proposes the opportunity to exchange such shares for the $51 / \%$ preferred on the oasis of two shares $51 / 2 \%$ preferred for each share of $7 \%$ preferred. Tbe bed bance of the $51 / 2 \%$ preferred, together with any sharos not taken in exchange
will be offered publicly. Proceeds will be used to redeem any of the $7 \%$ preferred stock not exchanged and for general corporate purposes. Under-
writers will be Newhard, Cook \& Co., and Da, \& Oraib. T. R. Oberman Writers will be Newhard, Cook \& Co., and Da, y \& Oraib. T. R. Oberman
is President of the company. Filed Sept. 7, 1937.
Ohio Edison Co. (2-3402, Form A-2) has filed a regisrration statement
covering $\$ 8,500,000$ ist mtge. bonds, $4 \%$ series of 1937 due in 1967 . covering $\$ 8,500,000$ ist mtge. bonds, $4 \%$ series of 1937 , due in 1967 .
 nee proceeds to reimburse its treasury in part for additions to property to
and including July 31, aast, 1937, the exact amount to be supplied by amendment to the registration statement. The balance is to se deposived with the Bankers Trust co., as trustee under the mortgage securirg the
bonds, and withdrawn from time to time in accordance with the terms of oonds, and witharawe extent of $75 \%$ of net property additions made sub-
the mortgage to the

 Corp., N. Y. C., $\$ 725,000$ E. W. Clark \& Co Philadelphia, Pa., $\$ 725,000$ and Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc. N. Y. C. \$4 875.000 . A. Kenney is
Wendell L Wilkkis is Chairman of the Board, and T . A. President. Filed sept. 8 , 1937.
Cutler Hammer, Inc. (2-303, Form A-2) of Mililwaukee, Wis., has filed registration statement covering 25,000 shares of cumulative con-
vertible preferred stock (par $\$ 100)$ and an undetermined amount of common stock (no par), and scrip certificates for fractionar shares. The common stock wiil be reser red for conversion or the preferred. Proceeds
from the issue will be used for reduction of bank loans, purchase of equipfrom the issue will be used for reduction of bank loans, purchase of equip-
ment and working capital. The preferred stock will be offered publicly by ment and working capital principal under writer. Offering price of the pref. div. rate and the amount of com, to be issued will be furnished by amendment to the statement. Filed Sept. 8, 1937.
The SEC has announced that at the request of the applicants it has consented to the withdrawal of the following registration statements filed under the Securities Act of 1933: Cinecolor, Inc. (3338) covering 407,000 shares of common stock (par
\$1). Filed Aug. 9,1937 . Hollywood Famous Pictures, Inc. (2459) covering 50,000 shares
(par $\$ 1$ ) pratic. pref. stock and 50,000 shares (par $\$ 1$ ) common. stock. (par $\$ 1$ ) pratic pref. stock and 50,000 shares (par $\$ 1$ ) common. stock.
Tiled Sept. 9 , 1936 .

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of Sept. 4, page 1572.

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.-Meeting Adjourned The special stockholders' meeting was adjourned because of lack of
quorum until Sept. 29 without acting on a plan to authorize 100,000 shares of $\$ 50$ par cumulative convertible preferred stock. Of this it was planned to sell 63,000 shares, proceeds to be used for retiring debentures and increasing
working capital.- $V .145, ~$
Air Reduction Co., Inc.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, no par value. both payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30. The following extra dividends were previously paid: 75 cents on 50 cents on July 15,$1936 ; \$ 1.50$ on Oct. 15,$1935 ;$ s 1 on July 15 . 1935 ,
$\$ 1.50$ on Oct. 15,$1934 ; 75$ cents on Oct

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co.-Earnings-
 $\mathbf{x}$ Includes other income and is after operating expenses and development
charges but before depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes.-V. 145 ,
Alleghany Corp.-Hearing Called for Sept. $21-$ orp angs in the proposed reargan Corp. and Chesapeake Corp. have been scheduled by the interstate
merce Commission to begin Sept. 21 .-V. 145, p. 1246, 1086, 229.
$\underset{6 \text { Mos.End.June } 30-1934}{\text { Aluminumm }}{ }_{1937} \quad$ Inc.-Earnings- ${ }_{1936}{ }_{1935} \quad 1934$

 of $\$ 72,292$.- V . 145 , p. 99 .
American Capital Corp.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account
of accumulations on the $\$ 3$ cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable Oct. to holders of record Sept. 5 . A. similar payment was made on July 1 and April 1, last, and on Dec. 24, 1936, and compares with 50 cents paid on Sept. 2. 1935, and with 75 cents paid on March 25, 1935; Dee. 24, , Sept. 25, June
4 and March 15, 1934, and on Dec. 28, 1933. The latter payment was the 4 and March 15, 1934, and on Dec. 28, 1933.
first made since Oct. $1,1933 .-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 1087 .
American Utilities Service Corp.-Acquisition-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved the acquistion by the corporation, a registered holding company of Peoria Service Co. (III.), is in the business of manufacturing, distributing and selling artificial ice at wholesale and retail, and also owns and conducts a general cold storage business in ice refrigeration. Company has been with ier refrigeration. Company has been reorganized pursuant to pro-
ceedings under Section 77 B of the Bankruptcy Act in the
B. Court for the southern District of Hllinoisos, Northern Division. A plan of reorganization was confirmed by the court on June 9, 1937, and a final Prior to the reorganization of Peoria Sorvice Co, American Utilities owned 50,000 shares of its common stock (being all the shares of common
stock outstanding) and 1,321 shares (out of a total of 2,480 shares stock outstanding) and 1,321 shares (out of a total of 2,480 shares out-
standing) of the $6 \%$ cumulative pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ). It also held two demand notes executed by the company which with interest amounted to $\$ 420,576$ as at Dec. 31 , 1933 . Peoria Service Co. also had outstanding in the hands or the publici $\$ 566,90061 / 2 \%$ first mortgage bonds, dated June 1 , The plan of reorganization of Peoria Service Co. provides that the first mortgage bonds are to be extended to 1954 , the interest rate thereon to be reduced from $61 / 2 \%$ to $5 \%$ and the provisions of the indenture are to bond holders are to receive three shares of new $\$ 5$ par common stock for each $\$ 100$ of bonds. The plan also provides that the demand note indebtedness held by American Utilities shall be extinguished in consideration of
the issuance to American UUiities of 57,628 shares of common stock; that the other unsecured indebtedness of the company (of minor consequence) shall be paid by the reorganized company; that the 2,480 shares of preferred stock now outstanding shall be exchanged on the basis of one
share of old preferred stock for four shares of the new common stock. share of old preferred stock for four shares of the new common stock.
The old common stock, all of which was owned by American Utilities, is not to participate in the plan.
Thus American Utilitities is
entitled to receive 62,912 shares of the new common stock, out of 84,435 shares to be outstanding, and its voting control in the reorganized company
in excess of $74 \%$--V. 145, p. 1408 .
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 ending sept. 4, 1937 totaled 51.118 .000 hlowatt hours, an increase of $5.9 \%$ over ther the corresponding period of 1936


Apponaug (R. I.) Co.-EarningsYears End. June 30-
Gross profit Gross profit adm. \& sēli. exps-
Net oper. loss........
Other income Total profit..........Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes
Depreciation.
Adjust. of deprec. res 'ves Net loss Deficit. Adjustments.
Transf fr.
Aes.
for impr
\& conting........
Total surplus_-
Shs. com, June 30.a-: shs. com. stk. (no par)
Earnings per share.-.
$\qquad$

 | $\$ 63,456$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 24,164 | $\$ 8,910$ |
| 6,411 |  | 90,239

--20

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 50,947 \\ 90,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { prof } 89,053 \\ 90,000 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$140,947 |  |

82,188
$\qquad$

$$
\frac{-\cdots-1}{\$ 1,31,719} \begin{gathered}
\$ 1,40.478 \\
90,000 \\
\text { Nil }
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\text { Balance Sheet June } 30
$$

| 1935, |
| :--- |
| 85,4 |
| 168,5 |

1934,
$\$ 339,987$
174,106 \(\overline{\substack{\$ 103,093 <br>

49,023}} \overline{prof \$ 165,881}\)| 24,832 |
| :--- |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \operatorname{loss} 854,070 \\
& 3,242
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 190,712 \\
64.540 \\
24.018
\end{array}
$$

Assets-
Cash
Misc. accts. receiv. Accts, receivable Acts. receivabie-:
U.s.
Inviligations.Inventories
$\mathbf{x}$ Land, buildings mach, \& eqmp ${ }^{\prime}$
 Improvement and contingent fund
Deferred charges

| 1937 |
| ---: |
| $\$ 216,041$ |
| 1,595 |
| 10,936 |
| 149,79 |
| 179,166 |
| $1,573,054$ |
| 121,888 |
| 417,812 |
| 30,712 |

Total_........ $\overline{\$ 2,791,967} \overline{\$ 2,906,189}$ Total_......... $\overline{\$ 2,791,967} \overline{\$ 2,906,189}$ x After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 1,748,858$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,668,136$
in 1936. y Represented by 90,000 shares of no par value. - 1 . 144, p 444 .
Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Court Again Stops FPC Inquiry of Six Subsidiaries-
The Federal Power Commission was restrained Sept. 7 by the U. S sylvania subsidiaries of the company. Judges J. Warren Davis and John Biggs Jr ordered the Commission to postpone hearings scheduled to open in Washington Sept. 14 and to take no further action in the investigation case. A full hearing was scheduled for Oct. 4.
The six companies involved ale the Mectoroolitan Edison Co., the Penn-
sylvania Electric Co., the Erie Lighting Co., the Clarion River Power Co., sylvania Electric Co., the Erie Lighting Co.. the Clarion River Po
the Northern Pennsylvania Power Co. and the Solar Electric Co

Weekly Output-
For the week ended Sept. 3 , Associated Gas \& Electric System reports net
electric output of $92,136,444$ units (kwh.). This is $7,906,426$ units, or $9.4 \%$, electric output of
above the production for the comparable week a y yarr ano. and to
Gross output, including sales to other utilities, amounted to $101,981,256$ inits.-
August Electric Output Up $10.8 \%-\quad$ For
 $39,444,18$ units, or $10.8 \% \%$ above Augutst a year ago. For the 12 months
ended Aug. 31, production totaled $4.59 .826,643$ units. This represents an increase
a yas sendout for August increased $7.5 \%$ over the same month of 1936 to $1,545,700,30$ cuocic feet. Sendout for the year ended Aug. 31 was $29,7,71,-$
037,100 cubic feet. This is an increase of $3.1 \%$ above the sendout for the previous comparable period. Increases in output do not mean corresponding improvement in gross
revenues because of rate reductions. In addition, operating costs and taxes revenues because of rate reductions. In addition, operating costs and taxes
haverisen so sharply that net income in some cases is lower than a year ago.

Associated Gas \& Electric Corp.-Annual Report The annual report of the corporation, issued Sept. 7, shows that over
the last 10 years expansion of services and accuisition of properties have

 this, plus a substantial increase in provision for retirements, retarded the
gain in operating income. This last item was $\$ 10,913,855$ in 1926, and gain in operating income.
grewto $\ddagger 34,94,174$ in 1936.
Effect of these forces is s.
Effoct or these forces is seen particularly in data for the years 1930 and
196 . In 1930 operating revenues were $\$ 84,219,293$ and in 1936 they were 1936. In, 1930 operating revenues were $\$ 84,219,293$ and in 1936 they were and $\$ 35,000,000$. The following tabulation is included in the annual report.
The amounts shown for the years 1926 to 1931 , inclusive, are those of the parent company, Associated Gas \& Electric Co., and subsidiaries. Previous the public and therefore did not publish financial statements. The tabulation indicates the trend of the years but han ont been adjusted to make the
figures strictly comparable for the entire period. Year Ended
Dec. 31


During 1936 electric and gas output of the subsidiaries reached new high
levels, and revenues showed encouraging increases.
Electric output increased 1.1 .10 during the year and gas sendout $8 \%$.
Much of the increase of $\$ 22.594,629$ recorded in onerating revenues in
 Taxes Increase $\$ 2,611,987$
Operating expenses and maintenance also increased, rising to $\$ 59,161,101$
$\$$ from $\$ 8.319,902$. Another large increase was in taxes, which stood at $\$ 12,392,722$ or $\$ 2,611,987$ higher than in in 1935 . The balance of $\$ 5,931,527$ was left after deduction of charges of sub-
sidiaries and $\$ 6,057,060$ interest and amortization of debt discount and expense of Associated Gas \& Electric Corp.
On the basis which includes for the full periods the operations of all subsidiaries irrespective of dates of acquisition, operating revenues were $\$ 652$ per regular employee, $39 \%$ of total payroll, or $\$ 8.05$ for each custome Operating income of $835,661,599$, was $6.5 \%$ greater than for the year 1935 . Figures for the 12 months ended July 31 , 1937 and 1936 , which are also
included in the report, show that in spite of an increase or $\$ 8.795,2313$ in
operating revenues, there was an increase of only $\$ 595.827$ in operating revenues, there was an increase of only $\$ 595,827$ in operating
income. income. . This lower rate of increase was accounted for largely by an increase
of $\$ 2,75,445$, or
prove, in prorn

## New Properties Show Gain

The contribution to increased operating revenues of the new properties in 1935 is shown by the rise in revenues of these companies to $\$ 21,104,119$

## We Invite Inquiries in Milwaukee \& Wisconsin Issues

## [OEMN \& COM <br> Phone Daly 5392 Teletype Milw. $488 \quad$ MILWAUKEE, WIS.

from $819,541,472$ 2 Other factors which contributed to the increase in corporation operating revenues were a gain of
the total served to $1,585,513$.
C companies and community organizations helped 262 industrial concerns find sites and locate in Associated areas. This activity resulted in the
employment of 10,923 wage earners and the contracting of $\$ 509,709$ in employment of 10,923 wage earners and the co
estimated annual gas and electric requirements.

The corporation reported that rate reductions have reduced revenues at their source by $\$ 8,909,000$ a year as the result of lower rates put into
effect during the last five years. These reductions each year have been: Year- Made During Cumula- the Year tive Year- Made During Cumula-
 1935-:-:-:- $\begin{array}{cc}3,025,000 & 7,132,000 \\ 1934,-065,000 \\ 190\end{array}$

16,704 Employees Insured
As of July 1, 1937 there were 15,016 employees of companies of the Assinary life policies provided by the Associated Insurance Plan. There were 16,704 persons insured under group policies for a total fof $\$ 34,552,500$. This makes a total of $866,225,043$ of insurance under the plan. Part of the cost of this insurance is borne by the employing companies.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { New Construction of \$16,400,000 } \\
& \text { new construction expenditures: }
\end{aligned}
$$

The report says of new construction expenditures: matter of refinancing maturing obligations as it is of raising funds to provide for new construction. If some ol the restrictions on utility financing are not removed, it may be necessary to curtail sharply programs of new construction." yeapenditures
for new construction by present subsidiaries during recent years have been as follows:
 $1935 \ldots \ldots$.... $11,300,000$ 1933---7.-. $5,700,000$
To about 13,097 rural customers.

Comparative Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years.
[Including acquired properties only since dates © f acquisition]

 Steam heating, water



 cos.... Deductions from income
of Assoc. Gas \&

| Electric Corp- |  |  | 591,5 | 805,008 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conv. debs., due 1973 | 1,734,249 | 2,317,831 | 2,342,347 | 397,679 |
| Income debs, due 1978 | 3,575,315 | 2,800,477 | 1,560,788 | 78,304 |
| Amort. of debt ${ }^{\text {discos. }}$ | 63.423 | 65,199 | 70,589 | 72,818 |

Balance-..-........ $\overline{\$ 5,931,527} \overline{\$ 4,725,273} \overline{\$ 5,880,983} \overline{\$ 9,777,584}$ Notes-The above statement does not include (1) the income of subsi-
diaries from investments in Associated Gas \& Electric Co., (2) that portion of the cumulative dividends unpaid on preferred stocks of General Gas \& ties of Corp. Which is 8 elentric Co for the years 1932 to 1935 , inclusive, and (3) interest to Associated Gas \& Electric Co. on income note, payable only as declared.
The statement does not include out-of-the ordinary expenses in connection with various investigations, ega, cases, tc., crarged surplus in con-non-operating expenses by subsidiaries anded Dec. 31,1934 tho 1936 inclusive. and have not been ajdusted to be strictly comparable for the entire fiveyear period. The amounts shown for the years 1932 and 1934 differ from the published reports of those years, due to revisions in the comparative statements in subseques reports.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 1036 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- <br> Fixed capita | \$890,923,731 | $\begin{gathered} 1935 \\ \$ 867,440,854 \\ \hline 102 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 127,705,554 |  |
| Deposits for interest, \&c |  |  |
| Deposits for sink |  |  |
| Deposits fir | 10,224,656 |  |
| sh and time deposits | 12,167,929 | 12,447,678 |
| Notes and accounts |  |  |
| Appliance accounts receivaple sold (contra) | d |  |
| epaid expen | 12,590,076 |  |
| Unamortized deb | 3,136,747 | 2,352,794 |
| Total | ,091,225,6 | ,067,035,202 |
| Liabilities- | 1936 |  |
| Capital stock and surplus (incl. surplus reserved for conversions and other contingencies): |  |  |
| Associated Gas \& Electric Corp.------- | \$270,703,154 | 260,782,05 |
| General Gas \& E E | 20,859,984 | 24,588,902 |
| Other sub. compan |  |  |
| Preferred stocks - incl. applic. surplus |  |  |
| Due to stockholders, Associated Gas \& |  | 495,742,061 |
|  |  |  |
| Bonds called for reden | 10,216,479 | 15,7 |
| Matured bonds and bond interest (contra) |  |  |
| p | 8,566,577 |  |
| count | 14,270,085 | 12,071,445 |
| Consumers' deposits------------- |  |  |
| of appliance accounts receivable |  |  |
| ve | 67,957,548 | 64,563,911 |
| erve for | 12,493,448 | 14,468,371 |

Total
\$1,091,225,626
\$1,067,035,202
-V. 145, p. 1409

Atlantic Gulf \& West Indies Steamship Lines (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Net income_-.-.-.- loss } \$ 12,757 & \$ 78,622 & \$ 232,208 & \$ 492,748\end{array}$ x No provisi
145, p. 1090 .

| Atlas Plywood Corp. (\& Sub.s)-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Gross profit from sales. Selling \& adm. expenses | $\$ 947,788$ 349,733 | $\$ 546,768$  <br> 297,268 $\$ 411,955$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 517,363 \\ \hline 27238\end{array}$ |
| Net profit from sales.- | \$5 | \$249,512 \$109,333 | \$245,126 |
| ther income.........- | 27,487 | 17,953 21,449 | 22,598 |
| Totalincome | \$625,542 | \$267,466 \$130,78 | \$267,724 |
| Interest | 33,451 | 83,193 93,720 | 100,375 |
| Cash discount on sales.- | 47,500 | 29,369 19,322 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { come taxes (est.) } & -10,500 & 10,000\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Add. prov. for oper. loss of Associated company |  | 12,093 |  |
| Net profit | \$495,188 | \$136,783 \$24,916 | \$184,662 |
| Dividends | x199,861 |  | 65,550 |
| Miscell. adjustments.- | 8,346 |  | 3,928 |
| Surplus for y | \$286,981 | \$136,783 \$24,916 | \$115,184 |
| Earned surplus at begin- |  |  |  |
| Res've for contingencies |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous credits.-- |  | 1,530 | 4,450 |
| Earn. surp. end. of yr     <br> Shs.cap.stk.out. (no par) $\$ 628,266$ $\$ 341,284$ $\$ 204,500$ $\$ 178,054$ <br> 131,100 131,100 131,100   |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 31,100 |
| Earnings per share | \$3.31 | \$1.04 \$0.19 | \$1.41 |
| $\times \$ 34,230$ paid on preferred and $\$ 165,631$ on common stock. |  |  |  |
| Assets- 1937 | 1936 | Liabilities- 1937 | 1936 |
| Plant, prop.,eqpt., ${ }^{\text {P Common stock }}$ - $\$ 1,734,054$ |  |  |  |
| \&ce. (less depr. \& $\$ 2.508,444$ |  | Cum. conv. pf. stk 1,314,460 |  |
| depletion) ----\$2,508,444 | \$2,296,141 | $51 / 2 \%$ gold debs--- | 584,000 |
| Miscell, invest.--- 5,382 | 142,334 | Int. on $51 / 2 \%$ conv. |  |
| Inv. in \& advs. to |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { gold debentures- } & \overline{39}, 00 \overline{0}\end{array}$ | 13,145 |
| Marketable secur- | 76,500 | Accounts payable 102,434 | 56,453 |
| Sinking fund assets y10,700 |  | Provision for Fed'l |  |
| Def. bal. receivable 4,863 |  | income taxes.-- $\quad 59,122$ | 10,000 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Notes receiv. from } & \\ \text { ar }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| employees ----- $\quad 9,270$ | 11,312 | Reserves_--.-.- $\quad 71,746$ | 81,162 |
| Goodwill | 387,490 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Earned surpius --- } & 628,266 \\ \text { Paid-in surplus.-- } & 82,880\end{array}$ |  |
| Notes \& accts. rec. $\quad 280,660$ | 192,573 |  |  |
| Life ins. sur. value 14,243 | 13,485 |  |  |
| InventoriesAdv. onander |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| logging oper'ns_ <br> Deferred charges $\begin{array}{r}129,825 \\ 34,615\end{array}$ | 47,331 |  |  |
| erred charges_- $\quad 34,615$ | 析 |  |  | Represented by 135,377 ( 131,100 in 1936 ) shares of no par value. y 535 shares Atlas Plywood Corp. cumulative convertible preferred stock

Baldwin Locomot summate Plan-
George H, Houston, President, has announced in notices sent to the company's security holders that the company is now prepared to consum-
mate the plan of reorganization, following confirmation by the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania by final order entered Bept. 1, 1937. Holders of the various classes of the company's outstanding change or stamping in accordance with the provisions of the plan.
Holders of the company's first mortgage $5 \%$ sinking fund 30 -year gold
bonds due 1940 are asked to send their bonds to Pennsylvania Co. for Inbonds due 1940 are asked to send their bonds to Pennsylvania Co. for In-
surances on Lives \& Granting Annuities, Philadelphia, or Brown Brothers surances on Lives \& Granting Annuities, Philadelphia, or Brown Brothers first mortgage effected under the plan. The stamped bonds will then be returned to the holders, together with checks covering the cash payment of $\$ 20$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond, as provided by the plan.
bave the option of excbanging each $\$ 1,000$ bond with couppons attached for (a) voting trust certificates for 80 shares of new common stock ( $\$ 13$ par), or (b) $\$ 1,000$ of new refunding mortgage bonds, $6 \%$ convertible series due
1950 and dated Sept. 1,1935 , and 2 shares of new $\$ 30$ par $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock for the March 1,1935 and Sept. 1,1935 , coupons, should file with the company or either of its agents, Drexel \& Co., Pbiladelphia, or J. P. Mor-
gan \& Co., New York, a written request, indicating which option they elect. To take advantage of option (a) to exchange their bonds for voting trust
certificates for 80 shares of new common stock, this written request, accompanied by the bonds with coupons attached, must be filed within 60 days efunding mortgage bonds per option (b) exchange their bores of new $\$ 30$ par $7 \%$ cum pref. stock in payment of the four coupons on these bonds, maturing March 1,1936 to Sept. 1, 1937 , inclusive.
Holders of old preferred and common stock can obtain the new securities to which they are entitled by forwarding heir cer ificates with the appicable transmittal letters to Drexel \& Co. or J. P. Morgan \& Co. Acting as the company's agenıs, these bankers are also prepared to receive for stamping
the old warrants originally issued with the consolidated mortgage bonds. Copies of the letters of transmittal, applicable to the various classes of securities, are being mailed to all security holders of record and are also

Bangor Hydro-Electric Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Aug. 31- | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross earnings ------- | \$199,897 | \$188,756 | \$2,186,857 | \$2,133,771 |
| Operating expe | 69,749 | 65,863 | 730,100 | 745,584 |
| Taxes accrued | 29,700 | 20,500 | 298,100 | 261,550 |
| Depreciation | 10,882 | 10,796 | 149,474 | 161,297 |
| Net operating revenue | \$89,566 | \$91,598 | \$1,009,182 | \$965,340 |
| Fixed charges.... .-.- | 23,984 | 35,968 | 337,654 | 347,449 |
| Surplus | \$65,581 | \$55,630 | \$671,528 | \$617,891 |
| Div. on pref. stock --- | 25,483 | 25,483 | 305,794 | 305,794 |
| Div. on common stock.- | 18,101 | 18,101 | 217,216 | 177,393 |
| Balance | \$21,997 | \$12,046 | \$148,518 | \$134,70 |

## Bastian Blessing Co.-Extra Dividend-

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on the
common stock, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record sept. 15.-V. 145 ,
p. 270 .

Baton Rouge Electric Co.-EarningsPeriod Ended July 31-
Operating revenues

| $\mathrm{M}$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Net oper. revenues
Non-oper. income (net)
Int. \& amortization, \& $^{\text {B }}{ }^{-}$ $\qquad$


| Mos. -1936 |
| ---: |
| $\$ 1,626,970$ |
| 883,683 |
| 69,263 |
| 191,855 |
| $\$ 482,168$ |
| 38,689 |


Balance for common dividends and surplus..-- $\quad \$ 199,638 \quad \$ 177,342$ $\begin{array}{r}164,524 \\ 37,254 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}140.000 \\ 37.254 \\ \hline\end{array}$ a No provision has beem ade for the Federal surtax on undistributed
profits since any liability for such tax cannot be determined until the end
f the year. V . 145 , p . 1575 . of the year.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1575$.
Beacon Hotel \& Theatre-Earnings-
The Beacon Hotel \& Theatre reported net profit a vailable for interest ix months of 1937 of expenses including taxes and insurance, for the first 1936, according to a report compiled by Amott, Baker \& Co., Inc. The ancentage earned on the $\$ 4,450,000$ of $4 \%$ income mortgage bonds on an half of 1937, against $1.81 \%$ for the same period in 1936. and $1.24 \%$ for the A reorganization plan was approved for this property on March 26, 1937 under which each holder of $\$ 1,000$ of old series A certificates is to receive a $\$ 1,000$ 20-year income bond and 10 shares of voting trust common stock representing in total approximately $85 \%$ of the equity ownership, the
remaining $15 \%$ to be issued to series $B$ certificate holders. A new first mortgage to cover tax arrears and reorganization expenses would be prio to the income bonds.

Beaufort \& Morehead RR.- Stack Authorized-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Sept. 3 authorized the company to issue not exceeding $\$ 15,850$ common stock (par $\$ 50$ ) to be sold or otherwise disposed of at par for the acquisition of property and to provido ing capital. The report of the Commission says in part: line of railroad extending from Beaufort to a connection with the Atlantic \& North Carolina RR.'s tracks in Morehead City, both points being in North 1937 we authorized among other things, the abandonment by of April 6, 1937, we authorized, among other things, the abandonment by the re-
ceivers of the Norfolk Southern RR., of the line of railroad known as the Beaufort extension of the Norfolk Southern, having the termini above men
tioned upon the condition that, within 90 days from the date of the certifi tioned, upon the condition that, within 90 days from the date or the certifior corporation offering to purchase or lease it for continued operation, upon the terms offered by the recel conditions a might be agreed upon
The receivers of th
of an independent corporation, and, subject to to aid in the organization convey the extension in fee simple to the new corporation if and when organze a salvage value of approximately $\$ 20,000$, the receivers were willing to sell it for $\$ 1,000$, payable in capital stock of the new corporation, if
to se people of Beaufort or other interested parties would purchase $\$ 3.000$ of the stock, the proceeds of which would be used for working capital. one of the Beaufort's incorporators, for $\$ 12,850$, for which he will give his personal note payable in one year. He will sell the property to the company for $\$ 12,850$ of common stock, which will be pledged as collateral security
for the note. By order of Sept. 3, 1937, the company was authorized to acquire the line of railroad.
It is proposed to issue $\$ 3,000$ of stock, in addition to that required for the purchase of the property, which will be sold at par, for the purpose of pro-
viding working capital, making a total capitalization of $\$ 15,850$, or $\$ 5,000$ a mile, the minimum prescribed by the laws of North Carolina.
Beaux-Arts Apartments, Inc.-EarningsEarnings for Year Ended April 30, 1937

 Expenditures for furniture, fixtures, \&c

Net loss.
Balance Sheet April 30, 1937

| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Assets } \\ \text { Cash in bank and on hand.... }\end{array} \$ 29,175$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Llabtitites- } \\ \text { Accts. pay. \& acer. oper. exps- }\end{array} \$ 40,831$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

 Inventories Finance of N. Y. City -...-- 500 $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Finance of Ne. Y. Clty-..---- } & 50,259 \\ \text { Frepaid \& deferred expenses.-- } \\ \text { Fixed assets } & 5,033,301\end{array}$
 x After reserve for doubtfu- accounts of $\$ 5,900$. After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 798,791$. z Represented by 36,593 no par shares $\$ 6$ cum.
1st pref. stock, 14,518 no par shares $\$ 6 \cdot$ cum, 2 d pref. stock and 94,309 no 1st pref. stock, 14,518 no par shares $\$ 6$ cum

Belgian National Rys.-Preferred Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.27$ on American Shares representing participating preferred stock, payable Sept. 20 to holders of $\$ 4.50$ per share was paid on sept. 20,1935 and a dividend of $\$ 7.02$ was paid n Sept. 21, 1934.-V. 145, p. 1411
 Sales.14-, p. 109 ī.

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.-August OutputThe company reports output for August, 1937, of $783,434,000$ cubic feet, a decrea
p. 933 .

Bralorne Mines, Ltd.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in stock, no par value, both payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30 . Similar payments were made on July 15 and on April 15 last. Extra divi-
dends of 5 cents were paid on Jan. 15 last, Oct. 15, July 15 and April 15., 1936. Dividends of 15 cents per share were paid on April 15 and Jan. 15 ,
 , p. 3998
British Columbia Power Corp., Ltd.-Dit. IncreasedThe directors have delclared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the class A stock, no par value, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30 . This
compares with dividends of 50 cents paid on July 15 and April 15 , last: 40 cents paid in each of the four preceding quarters and $371 / 1 /$ cents per share paid each three months from Jan. 15, 1934 to and including Jan. $15,1936$.
The company paid quarterly dividends of 50 cents from Oct. 15, 1928 to
Oct. 16, 1933, inclusive.-V. 145, p. 271 .

Broad Street Investing Co., Inc.-To Pay 35-Cent Div.The directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the capital

 It was stated by the company that part of the cwarrent dividend will represent income from dividends and interest after expense and taxes and part
will, represent net profits realized on sales of investments.-V. 145, p. 428 .
Brown Co.-Preferred Stockholders' Committee Advises Holders to Withhold Assent to Any Plan Pending Completion of Survey of Company's Affairs Now Under Way-
In a letter to holders of company's preferred stock, the preferred stock-
holders' protective committee (Edward H . Osgood, Chairman), states that in the committee's judgment, preferred stockholders should await the results rejecting the proposed plan of reorganization filed with the court on Aug 9 . "Sine this plan of the common stockholders became public," says the letter, "this committee has been studying it closely and has met as a com-
mittee or individually with the bondholders' committee, other creditors, and the owners of the common stock, to ascertain, first, if the acceptance of this plan could be recommended in view of the treatment accorded pre-
ferred stockholders, and, second, what other possibilities or other plans might possibly accord preferred, stockholders botter treatment. by the court upon recommendation of the trustees of the company ordered
which the bondholders' protective committee and the preferred stockholders' protective committee concurred, in order to assist the court and
 ticability of any proposed plan of reorganization.
In view of the pending survey which will be completed and availamature
 proposed plan can be secured which will be more favorable to the holders
of the preferred stock, or the survey may disclose facts which would lead to the rejection of the' basic factors of the proposed plan. This committee realizes the diffrcultiese and expenso of admininstration under Secomon $77-\mathrm{B}$
of the Bankruptey Act, but a delay of a month in order to have the benefit of the sankruptcy Act, but a delay of a month in order to have the benefit "The preferred stockholders are asked to allow $\$ 12.000,000$ of new financing with large fixed charges to take precedence over their investment A large portion of this now financing is on short maturities, and a recession
in business might create a situation which would again place the company in bankruptcy. This committee believes that adequate financing can be set up for an efficice reorganization and that safeguards can and must be set up for an efficient administration of the company.
protective committee advises holders of preferred stock to withhold thei assent to any plan until the survey is completed, and full, unbiased informa an opinion as to what action the preferred stockholders should take," V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1412$.

Bullard Co.-Delays Stock Increase-
Stockholders at a meeting beld Sept. 7, delayed action on issuance of an auditional 30,000 shares of no-par comming, which would raise the total issuance of 40,000 shares of convertible am ending the certificate to enable cunulative preferred. Action was deferred until a special meeting of stockholders to be held sept. 20 , V. 145 , p. 1412, according to a statement issued following the meeting.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-



Note- No provision has been made for $\mathbf{F}$
tributed profit accruing after Jan. 1, 1937.


Note-No provision has been made for Federal income taxes or surtax on inal income tax return the unamortized discount and expense and redempwill result in an and expensense on bonds and debentures redeemed in 1936 which

Camaguey Sugar Co.-Rights to SubscribeUnd Camaguey Sugar Co. dated April 3 , 1936, as am and onderd and pursuar Co. and Camaguey Sugar Co. dated April 3, 1936, as amended, and pursuant to July 28. 1937, confirming the plan, holders of certificates of deposit for Co. of record at the close of business on Oct. 1 , 1937 will be canmaguey Sugar Warrants evidencing the right to subscribe for first mortgage ( Cam convertible bonds dated Oct. 1, 1936, and due 1951, of VertientesCamaguey sugar Co. (the new company), on the basis or $\$ 250$ of such bonds Holders of certificates of deposit will be entitled to receive, in addition 50 the rights to subscribe to first mortgage bonds of the new company

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc.-Subscription Agent The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed agent to accept subscriptions to shares of capital stock (\$5 par value). The subscription


Canadian Breweries, Ltd.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 3$ cumulative preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to accumulations on the $\$ 3$ cumulative preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to
holders of record Sept. 30 , leaving arrears of $\$ 4.25$ per share.-V., 145

Canadian Car \& Foundry Co., Ltd.-New PresidentVictor M, Drury was elected President. ot this company at a meeting of the
directors held on Sept. 1. He succeeds the late W. W. Butler.-V. 143
p. 3622 directors
p. 3622 .

Canadian National Ry.-EarningsWeek Ended Sept. 7-$-V .145, \mathrm{p} .1413$.


Increase
$\$ 79,806$
Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-
Week Ended Aug. 31 -
Traffic earnings $\qquad$ $\stackrel{\$ 4,192,000}{1937} \quad \$ 4,611,000$

Decrease
$\$ 419,000$
(A. M.) Castle \& Co.-Registers with SEC-

Cawthra Apartments, Ltd.-Compromise Arrangement Voted-
The company announced that more than the required $662-3 \%$ of the out-
standing preference shares of the company was represented at the adjourned standing preference shares of the company was represented at the adjourned
special general meeting of preference shareholders held Aug. 10 . special general meeting of preference shareholders held Aug. 10 . 12 which
will no meeting by unanimous vote adopted by-laws Nos. 11 and will now meeting by unanimous vote ano company to apoly for the naws neessary authorization to
issue the new common stock which is to be given to the holders of the issue the new common stock which is to be given to the holders of the
five-year notes of the company in accordance with the compromise arranged with the noteholders last June.
the procedure to be taken for exch in the next few weeks' time regarding the procedure to be taken for exchanging present preference stock certifi-
cates (on a share for share basis) for the new preference stock certificates cates (on a share for share basis) for the new preference stock certif
and the five-year notes for the new common shares.-V. 145, p. 430 .

Centennial Flouring Mills Co.-Stock Split-Up VotedStockholders at a special meeting held Aug. 17 , voted to split this com-
pany's capital stock five-for-one, replacing the 30,000 shares of $\$ 100$ par pany's capital stock five-for-one, replacing the 30,000 shares of $\$ 100$ par
stock currently outstanding with 150,00 shares of new $\$ 20$ par stock.
The company has no preferred stock and no nunded debt.-V. 143, p. 2045 .

Central Maine Power Co.-Accumulated Dividends-
The directors have declared the following dividends payable Oct. 1 to
$\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ).
$\$ 1.50$ per share on the $6 \%$
cumulative preferred stock (par $\$ 100$
 Similar distributions were made on July 1 , April 1 and an on Jan. i, last.
and payments at one-half of the above rates were made in each of the nine and payments at one-half of the above rates were made in each or the nine
preceding quarters. Reglar preferred dividends had been paid quarterly
from time of issuance up to and including July 2, 1934.-V. 145, p. 1413. Central Patricia Gold Mines, Ltd.-Interim Dividendon the common stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 15 .on the common.

Central RR. of New Jersey-Bonds Pledged-
Te Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 25 authorized the company to pledge and repledge, from time to tim, to and including June 30 ,
1939 , all or any part of not exceeding $\$ 1,074,000$ of general-mortgage $5 \%$ $100-$ year or gold bonds, as collateral security for short-term notes.-V.
p. 145 .
p. 1579 . p. 1579 .

Chicago Great Western RR.-Co-Paying AgentMandacturers Trust Co is co-paying agent for $\$ 1,500,000$ certiifcates and dividend warrants of the road's $3 / \frac{1}{2} \%$ equipment trust certificates,

Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul \& Pacific RR.-Abandonment, \&c.
(1) permitting abandonment by the trustees of the company of a a branch (1) permitting abandonment by the trustees of the company of a branch line or railroad owned by the Milwaukee, extending westerly from Cannon and operation by the trustees of a line of railroad owned by the ohicago Great Western RR., extending westerly from Red Wing to a point 1,500 feet west
of Cannon Falls, 21.60 miles; and to operate the last-mentioned line, jointly of Cannon Falls, 21.60 miles; and to operate the Tast-mene
with the Great Western, all in Goodhue County, Minn.
Preferred Stockholders' Committee-
A new protective committee for holders of preferred stock filed on Sept. 2 Antw protective committee for holders of preferred stock fied on Sept. 2
with the Interstate Commerce Commission an application for authority to
solicit and use authorization from holders of the stock and to represent solicit and use authorization from holders of the stock and to represent
their interests in the pendin reorganization of the railroad. their interests in the penaling reorganization of the railroad. D. C. Woif of Hampton, Iowa, and Francis Steed of Chicago, but Mr. The following also were named members of the committee, subject to the
Commission's approval: Harry
W. Harrison, Philadelphia; Dr. Karl A. Meymer, Chicago. Rucker Penn, Danville, Va, Major Lynn Dinkins, New
Orleans, and F . J. Lewis, Chicago. Robert E. Smith, 123 Liberty St., Tew York, is Socrory
Cinecolor, Inc.-Withdraws Registration-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 1093.
City Stores Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Minority interest.-.-. } & 5,454 & 4,837 & 42,304 & 75,199 \\ \text { Interest on parent co.'s } & 98,433 & 93,919 & 187,648 & 191,861\end{array}$
 $\quad$ Note- No provision was made in the foregoing income account for
Federal surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 144, p. 4000 .

Chicago Towel Co--Larger DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on the common per share were previously distributed each three months. Dividends of
$\$ 7$ per share ( $\$ 6$ regular and $\$ 1$ extra) were paid during 1936: $\$ 5$ during $\$ 7$ per share ( $\$ 6$ regular and $\$ 1$ extra) were paid during $1936 ; \$ 5$ during
1935; $\$ 6$ during $1934 ; \$ 4$ during 1933, and $\$ 4.25$ per share during 1932 .
. 144, p. 4173.
Claude Neon Electrical Products Corp., Ltd. (Del.) (\& Subs.)-Earnings
6 Mos. End. June $30-$ 6 Mos. End. June 30-
Gross proitit from rentals
and sales Selling, admin. \& Selling, admin. \& gen--:-
Other deductions- net-
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxNet profit from oper-
Divs. on com. stock
Shs. cap. stk. outstand'g Shs. can. sta.. outstand'g
Earnings per share
 loss on advances to Mexican subsidiary were not allowable for this period.

| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Liabilities- | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | \$428,409 | \$594,111 | Accts. payable tor |  |  |
| Customers ${ }^{\text {Inventory }}$ oblig-- | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{2164,326}$ |  | purchases, e |  |  |
| Inventory Due | 264,715 | 281,700 |  | ${ }^{577,147}$ | ${ }^{361,7788}$ |
| uemploy oes | 34 |  | - Dividende oblig, due |  |  |
| Sundry ac |  |  | currently |  |  |
| Investments, \&e | 196,938 | 216 | Mtge obliga' ${ }^{\text {nse }}$. |  | ${ }_{25,000}^{10,00}$ |
| Invest. in rental | 686,138 | 582,184 | Reserves for Fed- eral income tax | 32,289 | 82,297 |
| Land, buildings \& |  |  | Res. for losses on |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Patent }}^{\text {equipment-abe }}$ rights and |  |  | Neon signs...-- | ${ }^{213,6}$ | 203,078 |
| oo will | 48,361 | ,61 | Neon sign contrits | 68,351 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {sign }}$ contr'ts |  |  |  | 1,279,914 | 1,225,216 |
| Deferred charges.- | 1330,957 |  | a Com. stk | 2,077,052 | 2,065,976 |

Total_-.-...-- $\$ 3,813,820 \quad \$ 3,802,017$ Total_-........ $\$ 3,813,820$ \$3,802,017 a Represented by 262,002 shares (no par) in 1937 ( 262,168 in 1936)

- V. 145, p. 1580 .
Climax Molybdenum Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Net asaes
Costs and
Earnings for 5 Months Ended May 31, 1937



## Colorado \& Southern Ry.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_...-: } & 4,40,35,372 & 3,870,394 & 3,148,763 & 2,956,013 \\ \text { Net from railway_-.-. } & 96752 & 67,898 & 264,698 & 368,947\end{array}$

## x Revised figures.-V. 145, p. 1414,

Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp.-To Register Under Utility Holding Company Act-
Officials of the corporation, it is reported, have decided to register the company with he securies and Exchange Comission in con:piance with
the rovision of the Pubbic Utility Holding Company Act.
Edward Reynolds Jr., President, is credited with stating that an announcement would be made soon.-V. 145, p. 1252 .
Commercial Banking Corp.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of five cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share on the addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share on the
common stock. both payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 15.-
Community Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Operating revenues
Operation
Me-----

Net oper. revenues
Not oper.
Novenues
Non
Balance
Retirement

- accruals
Gross income-
Interest to public
Interest to parent co
and expense: Public.
Parent company

Balance applicable to parent company Balance of earns.a applic. to parent cony.as abō-̄e-
Earnings from subsidiary companies deducted in
Interest earned above:
Interest earned---
Interest not earned-
Preferred dividends
Other
Miscell. earns.from sub companies
Common div. from subsidiary-not consolidated
Total--1-
Expenses, taxes \& deductions from gross income
Amount available for dividends and surplus_-.- $\quad \$ 424,518$ \$178,965 a No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed net
income for the year 1937, since any liability for such tax cannot be deter-
income for the year 193 , since any liability for such tax cannot be deter-
Note- The subsidiary companies on Jan. 1, 1937, adopted the Federal
Power Commission Syten of Acounts hence previous year's figures are
not exactly comparative.-V. 145, p. 1581 .

Commercial Credit Co.-For Stricter Terms
Stating its position on curtailing maturies and increasing initial down payments, the autompobile dealers throughout the United States urging them on join in the generall movement now going on to put instames.ent financing
to a more liquid and sounder basis than it has been during the past year
 of the company remarks that instalment financing came through the recent "It is vitally important to them companies in ele biness within proper imitations during periods of business activity in order to protect themselves gatinst excessive repossesssions and losses during a recession which in due time is bound to come," he adds
New Maturity and Payment Terms Sept. 1-Effective Sept. 1 , the company
established a standard maximum maturity of 18 nionths on new passenger cars and trucks in equal monthly payments, with a minimum down payment of $331-3 \%$, including cost of insurance; on used passenger cars and trucks two years old a maximum maturity of 12 months and minimum down payment of $3311-3 \%$ or cass seling price.
Maximum maturities on
appliances machinery on refrigerators, heating equipment, domestic appliances, machinery, \&c., except heavy machinery and equipm,ent, have
been set at from 18 to 36 months, the shorter maturities applying to vacuum cleaners and sun lamps. Minimum down payn ents in these instances

## Commonwealth Edison Co.-Offering Date-

The company has filed an amendment with the SEC changing the offering date of its securities to sept. 16.-V. 145, p. 1581.
Confederation Amusements, Ltd.-Earnings-
Earnings for 12 Months Ended April 30, 1937
Gross operating revenue, including rentals-
 Truck expense eprect 1,856
231

Gross operating profit -$\begin{array}{r}\$ 145.902 \\ 1.395 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Total $\overline{\$ 150,014}$
Administrative salāries and expense. and Trases on theatre properties --
Provincial tax on capital, \&c Insurance and repairs to properties
Interest
Depreciat
3,1183
35.423
3,
Net profit for year ended April 30, 1937.
Dividend on preferred shares

| 835.019 |
| :---: |
| 3,209 |



Connaught Hotel Co. (Canada)-Reorganization PlanHolders of the $6 \% 2 \mathrm{~d}$ mtge. bonds of Hamilton Hotel Co., assumed by plan for the company. Thise step is being taken under the Companies
Creditors Arrangement Act, 1933 , requiring assent of $75 \%$ of bonds repre
sented.
The proposals being made are summarized as follows:
(1) A new 10 -year $5 / 2 \%$ 1st mtge for $\$ 700,000$ is to be given to a single mortgagee. $\begin{aligned} & \text { (2) Tht mes. held by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and the } \\ & \text { Sanford estate are to be paid off in full. }\end{aligned}$. ${ }^{\text {. }}$. (3) Holders of $6 \%$ gold bonds are to receive $\$ 25$ in cash and $\$ 75$ in 2 d
mtge. bonds, plus interest to Dec. 1,1937 , for each $\$ 100$ of bonds held. (4) Holders of each series of debenture stock will receive $\$ 50$ new series B dekenture stock for each $\$ 100$ of present debenture stock held
(5) Holders of each prior preferred share will receive seven
(7) Holdders of each preference share will receive four new common shares.
Holders of each present common share will receive three new common shares.
Consolidated Dry Goods Co. - Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account of The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative prefred stock, par \$10, payable
Oct 1 to holders ast. Accumulations a last. Accumulations after the paym
to $\$ 6$ per share.-V. 144, p. 1779 .

| Consolidated Rendering | 1936 | Earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years End. June 30- 1937 |  | 1935 | 1934 |
| lac. from opers. before \$1,510,108 | \$688,014 | \$830,392 |  |
| Provision for deprec'n-- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 21,079 | 239,940 | 258,037 | 320,537 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 448,073 \\ 73,133 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 572,355 \\ 70,587 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 886,207 \\ 132,392 \end{array}$ |
| Total income------- \$1.317,2 | 521,206 | \$642,942 | ,018.599 |
| Interest charges---.--- | 83,141 | 85,959 | 104,468 |
| property  <br> Miscellaneous charges--- 9,451 <br> 001  |  |  |  |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. tax-- 173,068 | 74,075 | 81,923 | 175,460 |
| Surtax on undist. profs-Proport, share of loss of |  |  |  |
|  | 36,123 | ---- |  |
| Net income ---.-.- \$1,081,101 | \$326,542 | 8472,652 1491186 | 738,574 |
| Writing off intang assets | \$326,542 | \$621,8 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Approp. to gen. reserve <br> Approp. for inventory <br> price declin | 150,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Approp. for inventory } \\ & \text { price declines }\end{aligned} \quad 150,000$ |  | 150,000 | 100,000 |
| Approp. res. for est. loss or disposal of miscell. fixed prop |  |  |  |
|  | ----- | 46,558 |  |
| Perre | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 176,542 \\ & 85105 \end{aligned}$ | 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 402.246 \\ & 173.333 \end{aligned}$ |
| Balance-.-----.-.- def 233,647 | \$141,437 | \$240,612 | \$228,913 |

$\underset{\substack{\text { Assets- hand and } \\ \text { Cash on } \\ \text { in banks }}}{\text { and }}$ In banks hand and
Cash deposited for Cash deposited
 Due fr. employees.
Sundry Sundry-
Inventories
 Other assets--it- in a aril. company .${ }^{z}$ Plant \& equinp.-.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Total-.......-.-86,624,757 \$6,329,881 Total.--......-\$6,624,757 \$6,329,881 x Less reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 200,000$ in 1937 ( $\$ 225,000$ in $\$ 3.560 .514$ in 1937 ( ( $33,533,421$ and anter reserve for estimated loss on
disposal of miscellaneous properties of $\$ 231,095$ in 1937 and $\$ 298,200$ in disposal of miscellaneous
$1936 .-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 1414.

Connecticut Ry. \& Lighting Co.- $\$ 1,847,715$ AwardFederal Judge Carroll C. Hincks ruled Sept. 2 that the company might
recover $\$ 1,847,715$ of claims ackregating more than $\$ 43,000,000$ against
 sidiary, the Connecticut Co. He listed the total awarded clairy s against
the railroad as $\$ 1,341,847$ and those against the Connecticut Co. as $\$ 505,868$. the rairoad as $\$ 1,341,847$ and those against the Connecticut Co. as $\$ 505,868$. Haven and $\$ 33,136.862$ rom the troley conpany It clarired damages operated by the Connecticut Co This lease was disaffirmed by the New
Haven trustes.

Consolidated Retail Stores, Inc.-Sales-


Consolidated Water Co.-City to Buy System-
The purchase of the company's facilities and approval of a proposal to
issue $\$ 7,900,000$ revenue bonds for the purpose has been voted by the issue \$7,900,00 revenue
Utica, N. Y., City Council.
The State' Pubic
The State' Public Service Commission must approve the proposal. In addition, the state Water and Power Control Commission must approve
the project. The latter Commission will hold a public hearing on the ${ }_{\text {project Sept. }}^{\text {the }}$. 13 .

Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30


Continental Shares, Inc.-New Reorganization Urged by Charls Preferred Stockholders' Group-
Holders of the preferred stock are in receipp of a letter from the preferred reorganization and urging its adoption. Other members proposing a plan o are Ben W . Marr, President, Columbus Ry Power \& Lisht Co.; and W. A.
Stinchcomb. Direcror, Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board. In the letier the committee states that it has represented over 2,200
preferred shareholders, holding in excess of 137,000 preferred shares and gives its reasons for opposing the plan for liquidai, ion which has been sub
mitted to preferred shareholders by the so-called preferred committee for reorganization. This latter committee, in its letter dated Aug. 24, 1937 . stated that "holders of more than 60.000 shares of preferred stock avave arready indicated their desire for liquidation. These 60,000
shares are understood to represent only a nominal number of share The Charls letter, after pointing out the reversal in the position of the other committee, which originally urged reorganization, emphasizes the dangers of torceed liquidataion of the assets of Continental, estating that the
difference between the break-down value of the preferred stock tand the market for such stock indicates the cost to stockholders of such liquidation The breakdown value of Continental Shares preferred as of the close of the market on sept. was 821.87 per share, and the market $15-16$.
letter of the other committee gave this value as $\$ 27$ per share as of that the
 the hazard of a forced liquidation such as is proposed,"' Mr. Charls said. of the securities owned by the corporation has increased the equity belonging
to the preferred shareholders to the preferred shareholders from $\$ 4,799,500$ as of Aug. 1 , 1036, to 810 .309,302 as of July 31, 1937. This has more than doubled the equity, the from $\$ 3,150,000$ as of Aug. 1,1936 , to $\$ 1,850,000$ as of July 31,1937 . These
figures are taken from the receivers' statements and are exclusive of receivers and counsel fees.
fact thatg the factors which may account for this increase in value is the
 It has 151,123 shares of the 805,734 shares of oliffs Corp. stock now out.
standing. To break up this interest by sale or distribution would destroy the valke. resulting from its importance when held intact. This same thing
is true of other stocks held by Continental and constituting the bulk of its capital. Among those are 13 ,620 shares of Cloveland Cliffs Iron bulk of its Republic Steel Corp. In order to distribute such alocks of stock among the 381,374 shares of preferred stock of Continentlit it is maniess that many inequalities would result or else that such stock must be sold wit a a loss in
value occurring from throwing such large blocks of stock upon the market." In addition, the cliffs Corp. holds substautial blocks of the common stocks
of Republic steel Corp, Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co., Wheeling Steel of Republic Steel Corp, Youngstown sheet \& Tube Co., Wheeling Steel or the revival of the corman which ohe Charls committee recommends calls
 and common stock; reduction of the stated capital of the corporation permit the payment of dividends: and the distribution of the new common stock to the present preferred stock, share for share, and to the present for each 100 to 200 shares now held the Charls committee to dew stock what amount may be advisaple in order to avoid the danger of the present At present the common stock has one vort
votes. The preferred, which has one vote per share or a total of $2,517,336$ votes. The preferred, which has one vote per share on account of defaul
of dividends, has a voting power totaling only 381,374 , although the preferred stock, as the letter points out, is entitled to all of the equity ins the corporation, proposed reorganization plan the maximum number of shares
On ther the
of stock outstanding would oe 406.548 shares, of which the present preferred or stock outstanding would oe 406,548 sh
shareholders would hold 381.374 shares.
The Charls letter, which encloses a power of attorney and proxy authori-
zing the committee to act in all matters with respect to the prop
ization plan, follows closely on the letter rrom the other committee, the
latter having followed the petition or Palmer securities Corp, thicago
fited in
 the Maryland receiver of the company be directed to wind up its affairs
and discribu $\mathbf{v e}$ its remaining assets to its preferred stockholders. The and discribuve its remaining assets to iss preferred stockholders.
court has set the matter for hearing on Oct. $4,1937-\mathrm{V}$. $145, \mathrm{p} .1415$.
Copps Gold Mine, Ltd- Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Corporate Leaders Securities Co.-Issue StoppedThe Securities and Exchange Commisssion issued on Aug. 21 a stop order
suspending the effectiveness of a registration statement filed on Jan. 13 , suspending the effective
1936 , by the company.
Counsel for the Commission alleged that the registrant intended to deyoter a large part of the proceeds from the sale of the securities registered to furthering the interests of Corporate Leaders of America, Inc.. Which has the same officers and directors as te te rexistrant and, , thereforere that stateand would invest the proceeds of the issue in a wide variety of companies were false and misleading.
Cosgrove-Meehan Coal Corp.-Officers, \&c.Hearing was held Sent. 7 in Wirmington, Del., by the Court which company assets. A petition to transfer the hearing to the Disstrict Court of
Wester Weartern Pennsylvania was denied. Officers who were elected at the last boare as follows:
are mobert Weidenhammer, President; William Lhe Lamont
Exeutive Vort Executive Vice-President in Charge of Production, and Albert C. Lord,
Treasurer.-V. 144, p. 448 .

Cromer 1
Creameries of America, Inc.-Extra Dividendin addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 10 of five cents per share common stock, both payable sept. 30 to holders of record sept. $10 . \mathrm{An}$
Cuban Atlantic Sugar Co.-Initial Dividend-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of 50 cents per share on represents a dividend covering the period of the past six months it This the intention of the company to inaugurate a regular dividend of 25 cents per qui. 144, p. 1436

Cutler-Hammer, Inc.-2-for-1 Stock Split Voted-
two-for-one and to issue $\$ 2.5 \cup 0,000$ in convertible cumulative preferred stock. The proceeds from the preferred issue will be used for working capital and payment on $\$ 600,000$ of bank loans.
The rate on the new preferred stock is to be determined later, probably by the end of this month. Officials said the split-up was for the purpose
of givig the stock a broader market. There are 300,000 common shares
outstand of giving the
outstanding.
Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 1254
Dallas Gas Co.-Tenders-
$6 \%$ The Bank of the Manhattan Co, as successor trustee for the first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds, due 1941 (second series), announced that it will receive on or
before sept. 24 , at its New York office, sealed proposals for the sale and de livery flat of such bonds in an amount sufficient to exhaust funds in the sinking fund on that date. Offerings will be received up to Oct. 1 at prices not to exceed $1021 / 2$. The Dallas Gas Co. .has covenanted to deposit with the posal will be conditioned upon the payment of this sum by the company.-
V. $144, \mathrm{p} .3835$.

Davega Stores Corp.-July Sales-
Period End. July 31-,
Sales.
1937-033,609 -V. $145, \mathrm{p}$. 1096.

Davison Chemical Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-Period12Mos.End. 6 Mos.End. Gross profit from opers., before deprec | June |
| :--- |
| $\$ 2,50,798$ |
| $1,536,926$ | $\$ 1,399,909$

787,111



 Prov. for deprec. of plants \& equipment.-.........


## Net inc. for period, applic. to the Davison

 Dividends paid x Equivalent to 36 cents a share (par \$1, on 510,993 shares of capitalstock, including scrip for fractional shares and 24,46 shares reserved for issuance in satisaction of claims under orms or plan or reorgat y Equivalent to $\$ 1.13$ cents a share (par $\$ 1$ ) on 511,776 shares of capital stock, including scrip for fractional shares and ${ }^{\text {issuance in satisfaction of claims under terms of plan of reorganization }}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30


 Other curr. assets, prin. receiv'les,





Total_........-12,200,230 $\overline{11,879,940}$ Total_-.......-12,200,230 $\overline{11,879,940}$ x After reserves for doubtful accounts, discounts, \&c., of $\$ 317,195$
in 1977 and $\$ 234,933$ in 1936 . y After reserves for depreciation, subsequent to Dec. 31 , 1935 of $\$ 5,811,919$ in 1937 and depreciation, sub- $\$ 212,542$ in 1936
z Including provision for 1932 claim of United States Governmen interest, \&c.. thereon aggregating $\$ 30,199$ in 1937 and $\$ 28,827$ in 1936 .

Detrola Corp.-Reduces Shares Registered-
The corporat July 29 to 110,000 shares from 150,000 shares. The reduction in the num ber of common shares will not rake any change in the au. ount to be offered
since the 40,000 shares not covered by the an endn ent were to have been since the 40,000 shares not covered by the aniendn ent were to have been
reserved for exercise of options to the underwriter and the President of the company. In addition to Tobey \& Co., the original underwriter, the amendn.ent names Watson \& White of New York City and O'Brian Potter
\& Co. of Buffalo as underwriters.-V. 145, p. 939 .

Dome Mines, Ltd.-Value of Production-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Aug. 31- } & \text { 1937-Month-1936 } & \text { 1937-8 Mos.-1937, } \\ \text { Value of production---- } & \$ 625,181 & \$ 636,404 & 85,035,103 & \$ 4,651,409\end{array}$ -V. 145 , p. 1096
(W. L.) Douglas Shoe Co.-Earnings${ }^{6}$ Months Ended June 30${ }^{1937}{ }^{1932,701}$ ${ }_{\$ 7,588}^{1936}{ }^{10 s s} \$ 38,522$ a After Federal income tax of $\$ 15,167$ and surtax of $\$ 19,628$. Balance Sheet



 Cash surr, val. ilife

insurance policy Sinksing fund policy | 28,003 |
| :---: |
| 38,760 |
| 38,760 |

Prepaid expense--
Total_......... $\overline{\$ 4,680,647} \overline{\$ 4,443,881} \mid$ Total_........ $\$ 4,680,647 ~ \$ 4,443,881$
a After reserves for depreciation.-V. 144, p. 2825
Dubilier Condenser Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsEarnings for Year Ended June 30, 1937 Income-Divs. received on finvestment in Cornell-Dubilier
 $\qquad$
Total income---1 General expenses
Provision for obs
Net loss
Consolidated Balance Sheet June $30-1-------1$ Assets-
 Accrued interest on:
U. S. Govt. securitie Note recelvable-affiliate. Note receivable Cornell-Dubilier Elec. Corp.
Investments Investments.
 Prepaid and deferred items.-.

Total...
$\mathbf{x}$ After reserve for obsolescence of $\$ 725,000$.-..................................... $145, \mathrm{p} .939$.
Duluth Missabe \& Iron Range Ry.-Asks Bond IssueThe company has filed an application with the Interstate Commerce
Commission asking authority to issue $\$ 30,000,00035 \% \%$ first mtge bonds. Commission asking authority to issue $\$ 30,000,00031 / 2 \%$ first mtge. bonds. Minnesota Iron Co. in exchange for all of the capital stock of the Duluth
\& Iron Range RR.; $\$ 500,000$ of the bonds will be issued to Agate Land Co. in exchange for ali' of the capital stock of Interstate Transfer Ry., and the in exchange 10 ,
remaining $\$ 10,000,000$ of the issue will be sold for cash. Proceeds of the
bonds to sold will be used for redemption of $\$ 1,000,0005 \%$ bonds issued by Spirit Lake Transfer Ry. and to provide funds for Iron Range to pay to redeem $\$ 1,000,000$ of its $5 \%$ bonds.
The Missabe road states in its application that no underwriting contract or agreement has as yet been entered into for sale of the $\$ 10,000,000$ bond
issue. The financing is in connection with the consolidation of the rail-
roads, all of which are controlled by United States Steel Corp.-V. 145, p. 1582 .

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -



 rentals and local taxes, but before Federal income tax, capital stock tax,
capital gains or losses and other non-operating adjustments.-V. 145, capital

Ebasco Services, Inc.-Weekly Inputthe operating companies which 2, 1937. the kilowatt-hour system input of Che operating Elempanies which are subsidiaries of American Power \& Light
Co., Electic Corp., and National Power \& Light Co.,
as compared with the corresponding week during 1936. was as follows. as compared with the corresponding week during 1936, was as follows: $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Operating Subsidiaries of - } & 1937 & 1936 & \text { Amount } & \% \\ \text { American Power \& Light } \mathrm{Co} & 110,561,000 & 114,014,000 & 6,547,000 & 5.7 \\ \text { Electric Power \& Light Corp-- } & 61,509,000 & 54,547,000 & 6,962,000 & 12.8 \\ \text { National Power \& Light Co_- } 83,531,000 & 76,006,000 & 7,525,000 & 9.9\end{array}$ Electric Power \& Li
National Power \& L
-V. 145, p. 1583 .

Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.-Sales-
 Sales 145, p. 940 .

Electric Auto-Lite Co.-80-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 80 cents per share on the like amount was paid on July 1 , last and compares with 60 cents paid on April 1, last, and on Dec. 21 and on Oct. 15,1936 , and with 30 cents per
share paid each three months from Oct. 1,1935, to and including July 1 ,
1936 . The Oct. 1, 1935, dividend was the first paid since Jan. 2,1933 , when a similar distribution was made In addition an extra dividend of El
El Paso Electric Co. (Del.) (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod Ended July 31-
Operating revenues.--
 Net oper. revenues.
Non-oper. income (net) Balance-_-1.-. $\qquad$


Balance for common dividends and surplus_-.^ $\$ 125,368 \quad \$ 93,302$ a Includes $\$ 39,660$ Federal income taxes, of which $\$ 1,411$ is Federal surtax on undistributed profits.
Note - The subsidiary companies on Jan. 1, 1937 adopted the Federal Power Commission system of Accounts, hen
not exactly comparative.-V. 145, p. 1583 .

Engineers Public Service Co.-Clears Preferred ArrearsThe directors on Sept. 8 made the following declarations on account of cumulative dividends accrued and in arrears on the preferred stock,
payable Ocv. 1 to holders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20 : payable Occ. 1 to holders of record at the close of business on sept.
$\$ 3.75$ per share on the $\$ 5$ dividend convertible preferred stock.
$\$ 4.121 / 2$ per share on the $\$ 5.50$ cumulative dividend preferred stock. $\$ 4.50$ per share on the $\$ 6$ cumulative dividend preferred stock. in amounts to the above payments, these latter to be distributed on Jan. 3 , in amounts to the above payments, these latter to be distributed on Jan. 3 ,
1938 to holders of record Dec. 10 . The dividends payable Jan. 3 will bee
the balance of cumulative dividends accrued and in arrears and the quarterly the balance of cumulative dividends accrue
dividends normally payable on that date

Sells 60,000 Shares of El Paso Natural Gas-
The sale of 60,000 shares of common stock of the El Paso Natural Gas Co. by the company to a banking group comprising White, Weld \& Co., mated Aug. 26 following the effectiveness of a post-effective amendment to a registration statement filed with the $\$$ Securities and Exchange Com-
mission in May. The shares were sold at $\$ 25$ a share, or $\$ 1,500,000$. This mis the second block of shares were sold at $\$ 0,000$ shares thus sold by Engineers Public Service, the first having been sold to a a banking group under a take-down agreement
at $\$ 19$ a share, and later offered to the public at $\$ 20$ a share. At a result of this transaction, Clarence $\mathbf{J}$. Shearn, as trustee, will continue to hold 51,357 common shares of Ei Paso on behalf of Engineers Public Service, the trusteeship having been arranged to prevent Engineers from being considered a holding company for E1
the Public Utility Act of 1935 .-V. 145, p. 1584 .

Famous Players Canadian Corp., Ltd.-Bonds OfferedPublic offering was made recently in the Canadian market of $\$ 300,00041 / 2 \%$ first mortgage \& collateral trust bonds series B, due June 1, 1951, by Wood, Gundy \& Co., and W. C. Pitfield \& Co., at 99 and interest, to yield $4.59 \%$.

Proceeds of the issue will be used partially to reimburse the company
for capital expenditures made for n 9 theatres in Sarnia, North Bay, Hull for capital expenditures made for n9w theatres in Sarnia, North Bay, Hull and Branion, and provide fưnds for improvements to other properties. of the same maturity.
Earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, available fori nterest on bonds, deprectation andincome taxes, amounced to $\$ 1,795,108$, compared wit', outstanding series A bonts, totaling $\$ 296,250$.
In the rirst six monins of 1937 , correspon ling earn'ngs amounted to in 1936 .-V. an improvemen

Fedders Mfg. Co., Inc.-Larger DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the common stock, par \$5, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 17. Divithe initial payment on the larger amount of stock now outstanding.

Federal Light \& Traction Co.-Tenders-
The Irving Trust Co., trustee, will until 12 o'clock noon Oct. 15 receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient first lien s. f. gold bon
1942 , to exhaust the sum of $\$ 148,364$.-V. 145, p. 1417 .
(M. H.) Fishman Co., Inc.-Sales -



Fohs Oil Co.-Earnings-
Narnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1937
amort, of non-producing leaseholds and royalties, Federal and

Foster Wheeler Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 1418
Fruehauf Trailer Co.-Dividend Doubled-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20. An initial dividend
of 25 cents was paid on July
Fuller Brush Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Years Ended Dec. $31-$
Net inc. after reserves for depreciation
$\$ 1936$

| c. after reserves for epreciation | $\$ 198$ | 1934 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | Liabilities | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | \$271,436 | \$201,026 | Accounts payable. | \$84,520 | \$24,524 |
| Value of life insur- |  |  | Notes payable | 400,000 | 300,000 |
| ance policies | 35,147 | 28,420 | Accrued commis |  |  |
| Loans receivable - | 12,605 | 8,429 | sions, bonuses \& |  |  |
| Accts. receivable.. | 261,924 | 233,077 | wages_.-.----- | 15,092 | 22,620 |
| Inventories | 1,838,092 | 1,725,369 | Accrued taxes | 85,485 | 70,363 |
| Plant \& equip | 825,461 | 788,720 | Dividends on pref. |  |  |
| Goodwill, patents |  |  | stock payable . | 33,950 | 26,250 |
| and trade-marks |  |  | Reserves | 100,000 | 102,416 |
| Investments | 8,955 | 12,721 | Common stock | 840,000 | 865.000 |
| Prepaid expenses \& |  |  | Preferred stock | 485,000 | 375,000 |
| deferred charges | ${ }^{44,263}$ | 37.814 | Surplus. | 1,286,133 | 1,305,033 |
| Other assets... | 32,295 | 55,628 |  |  |  |

Total_..... $\$ 3,330,179$
-V. 142, p. 4340.
$\$ 3,091,206$
Total ......... $\$ 3,330,179$
$\$ 3,091,20$ -V. 142, p. 4340
General Alloys Co.-Time Extended-
On June 14, 1937, company made an offer to holders of its class A preferred stock of $\$ 1$ in cash and one warrant, evidencing the right to subscribe to one share of common stock at $\$ 5$ per share up to Dec.
for each share of class A preferred stock held, in satisfaction of the accumu-
lated dividends through Dec. 1,1936 , amounting to $\$ 4.20$ per share. The offer expired Aug. 13, but due to the numerous requests received tion date was extended to Nov. 12,1937 .
To date (Sept. 4) more than $60 \%$ of the
a preferred stock outstanding in the hands of the public has been presented to the National
Shawmut Bank of Boston, transfer agent, in acceptance of this offer. : Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1937


 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 441,326 \\ 270,132 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 171,193 \\ 54,418 \\ 52,007 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Selling expenses._--
Royalties on casting



-V .144, p. ${ }^{4} 0 \overline{0} \overline{7}$
General Box Co.-Subscription Rights, \&c.-
Stockholders of record Aug. 19 are given the right to subscribe for 318,414
shares of capital stock in the ratio of one new share for each four shares held at $\$ 150$ per share.

Warrants will expire at or before 3 o'clock p. m. . Chicago Daylight Saving
Time, on Sept. 20, 1937. Subscriptions should be sent to First National Time, on sept. 20, 1937 . Subscriptions should be sent to First National not subscribed for by the holders of the warrants may be offered for sale and sold at \$1.50 per share to the general pubic, to desigatedindividual or otherwise, but in any event not to an underwriter June 18, 1937, consisted of 1,000 shares (par $\$ 100$ ), of which 800 shares were issued and outstanding: All of the aforementioned outstanding shares of capital stock were owned by General Box Corp. (Del.), the then parent
company. company, $i n$ 18, 1937, the company and General Box Co., which then owned all of the outstanding capital stock of the company, merged into a single the surviving corporation. As a part of the merger, 800 shares of capita the surviving corporat, then owned by General Box Corp. (being all of the company's then outstanding capital stock), were canceled and the authorized capital stock of the company was increased from 1,000 shares (par $\$ 100$ ) General Box Corp., $1,273,6555$ shares being then outstanding, became and was exchangeable for one share of the capital stock of the company
capital stock of the mempr proves General Box Corp. shall be deemed to constitute an outstanding share of capital stock of the company. A merger was deemed desirable for the foof the company, was its ownership of all of the then outstanding capita stock of the company, a merger would enable the stockholders of General Box Corp. to own stock of the company directly rather than through a hold (3) such a merger would result in savings in corporate expenses and taxes, particularly income taxes on inter-company dividends.
In consummating the merger, it was deemed desirable to merge General Box Corp., the the parating company and owned plants, properties, leases and licenses, and in the course of its operations had entered into many agreements and had acquired a goodwil in connection witn its business.
The capital stock now ofrered is part of the $3,000,000$ shares of capital pany, as amended by this agreement of merger, and is of the same class as the capital stock now outstanding. If all of the capital stock purchase for are sold, the number of shares then outstanding will be increased from ,273,655 shares to $1,592,069$ shares and the capital stock
company will be increased from $\$ 1,273,655$ to $\$ 1,592,069$.
Funded Debt-The funded debt of the company consists of $4 \%$ 2-year notes, series B, dated Dec. 15, 1936, aggregating $\$ 50,000$, a total of $\$ 100,000$. The series A and the series B notes were not issued under any indenture. The series A and the series B notes were sold to stockholders of General Box Corp. except for $\$ 5,000$ of series A notes and 90,800 of series B notes, which were of Nashille, Tenn.
Co There is also outstand
There is also outstanding a promissory note of the company to First The note is not secured and is in the ordinary form of notes evidencing unsecured indebtedness to banks.
Company also owes $\$ 41,630$ upon certain outstanding machinery purchase contracts.

Consolidated Income Statement (Company and Subs.)
Gross sales less discts.,\&c 1934
Years $\$ 3,034,330$
$2,415,395$ Sell., gen. \& admin. exps $\qquad$


 Prov. for Fed. norm. tax
Surtax on undist. profs
Net income.-........ def $\$ 28,094$ def $\$ 42,492 \quad \$ 227,356 \quad \$ 232,276$ Assets-


 Investments
Good-will .-........................
Total -............
General Metals Corp.-Stock Split-New Officers-
Directors have adopted a resolution for capital adjustment amounting to a two-for-one split of outstanding stock and change from no par to $\$ 2.50$ par
last were reported outstanding. James E. Long has been elected Chairman of the Board and W. A. de
Ridder, President. Both previously were Vice-Presidents and directors. -V. 143, p. 3631.
General Motors Corp.-Chevrolet Sales-
New passenger car and truck sales by Chevrolet division of General Motors
totaled 99,337 units in August, a record high for the month, against 95,905 in August 1936 and 94,418 in August 1929.
Of the August 1937 total, 22,120 units were trucks, or the second highest
August truck sales in history of the company. Used car sales in August units.
Record Pontiac August Sales-
Retail deliveries of Pontiac cars in August were 19,773. the highest total
for the month in the company's history. This compares with 21,436 in for the month in the company's history. This compares with 21,436 in C. P. Simpson, general sales manager of the predicted for September by C. P. Simpson, general sales manager of the Pontiac division of Genera
Motors with an estimate of 15,500 cars against 8,811 sold in Sept. 1936 .

## Cadillac-La Salle Sales-

Retail sales of Cadillac and La Salle cars in August totaled 3,806, the highest ever recorded for this month. This compares with sales of 3,840
in July and 1,740 in August, 1936. The best previous August sales were in July and 1,740 in August, 1936. The best previous August sales were
3,007 in 1928 .
The $2 \%$ decline from July to August compares with a usual decline of 15 to $20 \%$ according to D. E. Ahrens, sales manager of the Cadillac La Salle division of General Motors. Sales for first 10 months of the 1937
model year are slightly above 46,000 or approximately equal to the best previous rull model year.

Oldsmobile Sales Up $38 \%-$
Retail sales of Oldsmobiles in August totaled 16,978 units, a gain of $38 \%$ over the 12,282, sold in August, 1936. Last month was the best August
in the company's history. In the period Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 146,700 new cars were sold.

August Car Sales-The company on Sept. 8 released the following statement:
August sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States and
Canad., together with shipments overseas, totaled 188,010 , compared with Canad., together with shipments overseas, totaled 188,010, compared with
121,943 in August a year ago. Sales in july were 226,681 . Sales for the
年 the same eight months of 1936.
156,322 in August compared with 133,804 in August a year ago totaled 156,322 in August compared with 133,804 in August a year ago. Sales
in July were 163,818 . Sales for the first eight months of 1937 totaled 1,191 ,366, compared with $1,261,714$ for the same eight months of 1913 .

Sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States totaled 157,000 187,869 . Sales for the first eight months of 1937 totaled $1,224,057$, compared with $1,255,485$ for the same eight months of 1936 .




Unit sales of Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick, La Salle and Oadillac passenger and commercial cars are included in the above figures.
Stockholders Number 363,675-
The total number of General Motors common and preferred stockholders second quird quarter of 1937 was 363,675 , compared with 359,630 for the second quarter of 1937 and with 342,832 for stock and the balance of 20,550 represents holders of preferred stock. These figures compare with 339,130 common stockholders and 20,500 preferred for the second quarter of 1937.
V. 145, p. 1585 .
General Water Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earns. 12 Months Ended June 30Operating
Operation. Maxes (other than Federal income tax) $\$ 2$


 Total income - $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,668,368 \\ 283,907\end{array}$ Provision for depreciation,--------Interest on unfunded debt--, - debt and preferred Amorkation stock discount and expense derered charges.-.-Dividends on subsidiaries' preferred stocks ---. series A, due June $1,1943-1$ for
Provision for Federal income tated $\begin{array}{r}267,365 \\ 58,888 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $81,99,427$
57,664 Total income

Non-recurring income $\underset{\text { Balance }}{\text { Baned }}$ | $\$ 504,431$ |
| :--- |
| $\$ 375,074$ | Earned per share:

 $\begin{array}{lr}6.60 & \$ 4.9 \\ 1.27 & 0.6\end{array}$ Note-The operating revenues for both periods are stated after deducting
$\$ 120,000$ in respect of estimated reduction which will result in the event that a rate case decision of the Public Servic of Utica $Y$ y sunsidie of is upheld on appeal now pending before the United States supreme Court. Effect has also been given to the resultant reduction in the provision for Federal income tax

Balance Sheet June 30, 1937

 no-par shares.-V. 145, p. 941 .

Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-
Period- - Week End. Aug. 31- $\quad \underset{1937}{ } \quad \underset{1937}{ }{ }^{1936} 1$ to Aug. $31-$ Perioa-
Gross earnings
-V. 145, p. 1585


Giddings \& Lewis Machine Tool Co.-Stock OfferedPublic offering was made Sept. 10 of 56,099 shares of common stock at $\$ 13.00$ a share by Barney Johnson \& Co. and E. W. Thomas \& Co. The company is selling 35,092 shares
and the proceeds will be used to retire all of the outstanding funded debt and to add to working capital. The balance, or 21,007 shares is being sold by certain stockholders. Company is recognized as the largest builder of high power precision
boring, arilling and milling machines. Net income of the company for the boring, drilling and milling machines. Net income of tore company for the excert provision for Federal and State caxes. This is equal to $\$ 1.97$ a.
ene on the 100,000 shares of $\$ 2$ par stock to be ontstanding. Upon com. hare on the 100,000 shares of $\$ 2$ par stock to be outstanding. Upon com: As of Aus. 1 . the company reported unfilled orders totaling $\$ 977,300$ and these are expected to keep the plant going at capacity until March 1938. The company's balance sheet, dated July 31,1937 , revealed current assets of $\$ 415,121$ available for current liabilities of $\$ 52,946$ and indicate
working capital prior to this offering of $\$ 36,175 .-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 1419 .
Glidden Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 30 cents per share in mon stock, no par value, both pividend of 50 cents per share on the comsimilar amounts were paid on July 1, last.--V. 145, p. 941 .

## (W. T.) Grant Co.-Sales-

Period End. Aug. 31- 1937 -Month-1936 $1937-8$ Mos. 1936 Sales. $-\mathrm{V} .14 \overline{5}, \mathrm{p}, 158 \overline{6}$.

Green Bay \& Western RR.-Earnings-

${ }_{\text {Guthen }}{ }^{\text {Juty }}$
Gross from railway....-
From Jan.1-.
Gross from railway--
Net from railway
Net after rents
$-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .76 \overline{3}$.
$\square$
$\begin{array}{ll}1937,961 & 1936 \\ \$ 150,564 \\ 47,852 & \$ 14,844 \\ 2,8,88 & \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}993,860 & 926,771 \\ 253,707 & 230,901 \\ 138,679 & 114,188\end{array}$
(H. L.) Green Co., Inc.-Sales-

Period End. Aug. 31-
$\$ 237-$ Month-
Sales Sales. $145, \bar{p} .9 \overline{9} \overline{2}$.
Greif Bros. Cooperage Corp.-Class A Dividend83.20 cum. class A common stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders or record sept. 18. A like amount was paid on July 1, last, and compares with $\$ 1.30$ paid on Apriil 1 last; $\$ 2.80$ paid on Dec. 22 . 1936 dividends of 55 cents paid pir each of the eight preceding quarters and on Dec. 20, 1933 Quarterly distributions of 40 cents per share were made from Jan. 2, 1931 ,
to and incl. April 1, 1932, as compared with regular quarterly dividends of to and incl. April 1, 1932, as compared with regular $q$ qu
80 cents per share previously paid.-V. 144, p. 4180 .
Group No. 1 Oil Corp.-Earnings-

| Group No. 1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years-1 | \$879,405 | \$834,633 | \$1,158.987 | \$1,137.131 |
| Oper and admin. exp | ${ }^{243,658}$ | ${ }^{245,073}$ |  |  |
| Royalties paid | 60,035 46916 | -66,052 | 65,569 | $1 \overline{0} \overline{2}, \overline{8} \overline{8} \overline{3}$ |
| -op | $\$$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 475,636 \\ & 503,240 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 707,512$ 485,932 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 716,851 \\ 233,843 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total incom | \$794,374 | \$978,877 | \$1,193,444 | \$950,694 |
| . of oper. losses |  |  |  |  |
| Intangible devel. costs |  | 85.883 |  | 479,606 |
| Surrendered leasebolds | $\times 125.324$ | 6,651 15.847 |  | $\overline{2} \overline{8}$ |
|  | +74,306 | 82,278 | 135.850 | 28,359 |
| Net loss on disposal of equip. and warehouse | 17,062 |  |  |  |
| Prov.for losses of aff 1.co | y $25.42 \overline{20}$ | 18,954 | 31,200 | ,045 |
| Net income Dividends | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \$ 552,027 \\ 614,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 769,313 \\ & \$ 19,200 \\ & 819 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 858,231 \\ 1,024,000 \end{array}$ | $\$ 209,055$ 819,200 |
| Balance, loss_- | 862,373 | \$49,8 | \$165,769 | \$610,145 |

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Balance, loss_------- } & \$ 62,373 & \$ 49,887 & \$ 165,769 & \$ 610,145\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Including intangible development costs and dry holes. y No liability or tax on undistrinureducing leases determined by the management as having value and charged to earned surplus March 31, 1936

Balance Sheet Dec. 31
 x After reserve for depreciation, depletion and intangible development
rests costs of
2,048 no par shares.-
n.
.
143, p.


Note-Under date of July 20, 1936, there was submitted to the stockholders a pro forma balance sheet and pro forma statement of surplus as of
March 31, 1936, together with statement of income for the three months ended that date, upon which statements we reported to the Board of Directors on June 22, 1936 . The changes set forth in the pro forma statements were approved by tbe stockholders at a meeting held Aug. 5, 1936
Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1936
 $\qquad$ $\$ 99,495 \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Liablitites- } \\ \text { Accounts paya }\end{gathered}\right.$
 Co., Inc. (at cost)
$\times$ Property accounts
 $\$ 1,578$
383
625
 21,891
242,500
5,998 Total..-.-.-...-......-. $\$ 270,890$ Total........................ $\$ 270,890$ $x$ Alter Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp.-Files Amend't Corporation stating that Hemphill, Noyes \& Co. and Lehman Bros. will head a group of underwriters for its issue of 140,000 shares of commen stock, (\$1 par). These two will underwrite 42,750 shares each which will be offered stockholders. Other underwriters and amounts to be underwritten include G. M. P. Murphy \& Co., underwriting 4,750 shares to be offered publicly
and 2,000 shares to be orfered to common stockholders; Gibson Leefe \& and 2,000 shares to be orfered to common stockholders; Gibson Leefe \&
Co., 4,750 to be otfered publicly, 3,000 to common holders. The remain-
ing 5,00 shares are to be offered to employees of the corporation.-V. 145 , ing 5,000
p. 1420 .

Guaranty Life Insurance Co. (Ia.)-Merger-
Gulf Public Service Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended June 30-
Gross operating revenues.
$\qquad$
 $\qquad$
Net operating income
Non-operating income

Interest on 1st mtge. $6 \%$ bonds due Oct. $1,194 \overline{5}$.-
Interest on long-term notes.


| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 421,885 \\ 21,485 \end{array}$ | $\$ 334,364$ 25,850 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$443,370 | \$360,215 |
| 128,598 | 129,05 |
| 209,323 | 199,275 |
| 6,834 | 7,222 |

Net income ${ }_{-}{ }^{\text {V. }} 145$, p.

Gulf States Utilities Co.-Earnings-
Period EndedJuly 31- 1937-Month-1936 1937-12 Mos.- 1936
 Balance for common dividends and surplus.... $\$_{\$ 416,674}^{\$ 257,756}$ a No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed
profits since any liability for such tax cannot be determined until the end of the year.
Note- The company on Jan. 1, 1937 adopted the Federal Power Commission system of Accounts, hen
(C. M.) Hall Lamp Co.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Net profit after charges
and Federal taxes--Net profit after charges
and Federal taxes----
Shares capital stock out-

standing (no par) | Co.—Earnings- |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| $\$ 204,680$ | $\$ 163,369$ | $\$ 80,694$ | loss $\$ 31,341$ |
| 362,080 | 362,080 | 36,618 | 365,280 | standing (no par)

Earnings per share


| Balance Sheet June 30 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 | 1936 | Liabilities- |
| \$137,184 | \$119,020 | Accounts payable- |
| 54,238 | 62,322 | Land contract pay. |
| 352,843 | 359,366 | Accrued payroll, |
| 47,113 | 42,716 | taxes, \&c-.-. |
| 17,787 | 17,938 | Dividend declared |
| 1 |  | Res. for conting-- |
| 321,302 | 289,361 | x Common stock-- |
|  |  | undivided profits | $51,232 \quad 50,523$ Total. .....- $\begin{aligned} & \$ 981,702 \\ & \$ 941,248 \\ & \text { Total......... } \$ 981,702 \\ & \$ 941,248\end{aligned}$ x Represented by 45,093 ( 41,000 in 1936) no par shares.-V. 144, p. 4009.

Hammond Clock Co.-Named Chanqed-RecapitalizedStockholders at a special meeting held Aug. 31 voted to change the corporate title to Hammond Instrument Co., increase authorized common capital-
ization from 110,000 to 500,000 shares, reduce par value from $\$ 5$ to $\$ 1$ and ization from 110,000 to 500,000 shares, reduce par value for-to-one.
split the stock for Common capitarization upon completion of the exchange of four $\$ 1$ par
shares for each $\$ 5$ par share now outstanding will consist of 373,344 shares. Reduction in par value will enable the company to transfer $\$ 93,326$ from its ogical step, inasmuch as the company's business now consists of several nes of electric organs in addition to clocks.-V. 144, p. 4346

## Harnischfeger Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Years Ended Dec. 31- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Gross profit }\end{array}$

 Taxes, other charges --- $\frac{101,209}{\$ 199,854} \frac{34,494}{\text { loss } \$ 83,260} \frac{17,630}{\text { loss } \$ 530,416} \frac{44,291}{\text { loss } \$ 643,030}$ a House division loss from operations (net) of $\$ 227,294$.
Notes-Provision for depreciation amounted to $\$ 175,730$ in 1936; $\$ 155,925$
Provision in 1936 for in 1935; $\$ 342,574$ in 1934 : and $\$ 349,177$ in 1933 . Provision
Federal surtax on undistributed profits amounted to $\$ 6,186$.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Federal surtax on undistributed profits amounted to } \$ 8 \\
\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. } 31
\end{gathered}
$$

## Assets-

 Cash -.-.-...-...ties (eost)-...---Notes \& accts. rec. Notes \& accts. rec_
Accrued interest_-
Miscell. receivable Inventorieseivable Compen. insur. fd-
Invests., advs.,dc. Operating plant.Patents, patterns, Deferred charges.-

| 1936 | 1935 | Liabilities- | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$211,910 | \$113,392 | Accounts payable. | \$328,258 | \$171,266 |
|  |  | Notes payable. | 461,882 | 6.412 |
| 280,731 | 9 | Accr. sal. wages, \& | 140,960 | 106,712 |
| 1,445,117 | 1,264,582 | Accrued taxes...- | 87,420 | 53.496 |
| 23,928 | 18,258 | Miscell. accounts- | 64,577 | 25,884 |
| 37,225 | 31,183 | Res. for complet'n |  |  |
| 2,783,563 | 2,538,225 | of contracts | 35,000 |  |
| 26,442 | 3,703 | Res. for Fed. taxes | 34,500 |  |
| 190.201 | 110,934 | Accrued unemploy. |  |  |
| 1,878,376 | 1,566,027 | compensation |  | 38,029 |
| 260,261 | 444,468 | Credits to be appl. |  |  |
|  |  | agst. def. sales.- | 37,575 | 73,732 |
|  |  | Conting, reserve_- | 26,434 | 33,174 |
| 100,025 | 45,109 | Res, for comp, ins- | 26,442 | 3,703 |
|  |  | a $5 \%$ cum. pt. stk. | 90,700 | 90,700 |
|  |  | a $5 \%$ pref. stock.- | 1,670,000 | 1,670,000 |
|  |  | b common stock. | 2,907,390 | 2,907,390 |
|  |  | Capital surplus | 1,323,253 | 1,239,993 |
|  |  | Earned surplus. | 3,390 |  |

Total.......... $\overline{\$ 7,237,782} \overline{\$ 6,420,494} \mid$ Total.......... $\$ 7,237,782$ \$6,420.494 a Represented by shares of $\$ 100$ par. b Represented by shares of $\$ 10$ par.
Hartman Tobacco Co.-Earnings-




 under plan of exchange adopted May 27, 1937.-.-.-.-7,200
 Assets- $\quad \$ 92,764 \mid$ Liabilities-

| Cash on hand and in banks_-- | $\$ 92,764$ | Notes payable to banks...... |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Notes receivable | $\$ 150,000$ |  |

 Inventories.-.-.-.-.-.....-. Inv. in sub. co. (wholly owned) | 40,904 | Notes payable to others.... |
| ---: | ---: |
| 68,131 | Accunts payable-.-...-. |
| 840,951 | Fed. \& state taxes pay. \& act | - \$150,000

 d Fixed assets.......................... $1,376,02$

 a. At $\$ 4$ per share on 435 shares of 1st preferred $61 / 2 \%$ cumulative not
deposited for conversion. h Convertible into 14.300 shares of prior preperence $\$ 4$ cumulative no par, stated value $\$ 50$. 14,300 shares of preference $\$ 3$ non-cumulative no par, stated value $\$ 20,28,600$ shares of common, no par, stated value $\$ 1$. c Issued 188,100 shares, less 2,640 shares in treasury d After reserve for depreciatio
$\$ 1,048,269-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .1587$.

Hiram Walker-Gooderham \& Worts, Ltd.-Consolidates Two of Its Divisions-
In view of recent legislation in the United States and in order to con-
olidate the position of their American division, company announces that effective Aug. 30, 1937, Hiram Walker \& Sons Distilleries, Inc., has been merged into Hiram Walker \& Sons, Inc., the continuing corporation. This merger does not in any way affect the general position as the assets and Pursuant to the terms of the indenture dated Dec. 1, 1935, under which the 10 -year $41 / 2 \%$ conv. debs. of Hiram Walker-Gooderham \& Whorts, Ltd.
and Hiram Walker \& Sons Distilleries, Inc., were issued, Hiram Walker \& and Hiram Walker \& Sons Distilleries, Inc., Were issued, Hiram Walker \&
Sons, Inc., has assumed the liability along with Hiram Walker-Gooderham \& Worts, Ltd. This does not in any way affect the convertibility of the debentures into commonn shares of Hiram Walker-Gooderham \& Worts, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York is trustee under the indenture.
$\underset{\text { See Hiram Walker-Gooderham \& Worts, Ltd.-V. 144, p. } 1110 \text {. }}{\text { Hiram }}$

Hatfield-Campbell Creek Coal Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

| dar Ye | 1936 | 1935 | 19 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | \$4,786,402 | \$4,423,992 | \$3,953,302 | \$3,462,247 |
| $\mathbf{x}$ Cost of sales | 4,149,086 | 3.794,931 | 3,315,888 | 2,861,530 |
| Gross profit from sales | \$637,315 | \$6 | \$637,414 | \$600,717 |
| $x$ Other oper. income | 144,073 | 134, | 141,002 | 174,191 |
| Gross profit from op | \$781,388 | \$763,871 | \$778,416 | \$774,908 |
| Selling, delivery and a ministrative expenses | 700,308 | 624,433 | 536,452 | 504,978 |
| Net profit from | \$81,081 | \$139,438 | \$241,964 | \$269,930 |
| Other income credits, interest, rentals, \&c.-.- | 33,131 | 34,586 | 37,914 | 32,809 |
| Gross income. | \$114,212 | \$174,024 | \$279,878 | \$302,739 |
| Other income charges, interest, discount, \&c |  | 43,5 | 64,303 | 76,681 |
| Interest on bonds. | 52,065 | 55,922 | 60,341 | 65,183 |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. tax-- | 8,935 | 12,551 | 25,815 | 20,309 |
| Net income | \$48,044 | \$62,020 | \$129.418 | \$140,566 |
| Prior pref. dividends -- | 11,292 | 11,182 | 11,542 | 234,636 |
| Participating pref. divs |  | 73,154 | 97,283 |  | Prior pref. dividends -- $11,292 \quad 11,154 \quad 97,283$

Participating pref. divs
x Depreciation and depletion have been charged off on property under
these headings, aggregating $\$ 178,443$ in $1936, \$ 199,873$ in $1935, \$ 190,621$ these headings, aggregating $\$ 17$
in 1934 and $\$ 200,850$ in 1933 .
 Otance at Dec. 31..- $\frac{1,725,128}{\$ 2,080,746} \frac{--\cdots}{\$ 1,956,231} \frac{1,164,768}{\$ 2,125,406}$ Consolidated comparative balance sheet as at Jan. 1, 1937 was given in
the "Chronicle" of May 1 (V. 144, p. 3000 ). V. 145, p. 764 .

Hiram Walker \& Sons, Inc.-Merger-
See Hiram Walker-Gooderham \& Worts, Ltd.
(Charles E.) Hires Co.-Extra Dividends-
The directors have declared extra dividends of 50 cents per share on the
class A and class common stock and on the management stock, all class A and class $B$ common stock and on the managemerent stock, all
payable Sept. 25 to holders of record Sept. 16.-V. 145 , pe 1100 payable Sept. 25 to holders of record Sept. 16.-V. 145, p. 1100.

Hobart Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.)-Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Lec. 31-

| Assets- | $1936$ | $\underset{\$}{1935}$ | Liabilities- | $\stackrel{1936}{\$}$ | $\underset{\$}{1935}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | 806,640 | 936,257 | Notes payable.--- | 22,819 | 10,916 |
| U. S. Govt. securs. | 549,779 | 541,962 | Accounts payable. | 210,972 | 145,961 |
| Other market secs. | 291,319 | 290,605 | Accrued accounts. | 1,216,574 | 743,735 |
| a Notes, instalm't |  |  | d Class A stock- | 2,438,000 | 2,438,000 |
| contracts\&acets. |  |  | e Class B stock-- | 1,562,000 | 1,562,000 |
| receivable --..- | 4,598,893 | 3,796,273 | Minority shares of |  |  |
| Inventories | 3,156,880 | 2,823,317 | subsidiary cos.- | 4,640 | 4,640 |
| Due from employ. |  |  | Paid-in surplus.-- | 958,342 | 950,392 |
| and salesmen for |  |  | Earned surplus.-- | 4,608,550 | 4.159,040 |
| adv., exp., \&c. | 29,805 | 47,006 | Applic. to minority |  | 1.15,010 |
| Treas, stk. purch. |  |  | shares of subsidi- |  |  |
| for ressie to offi- |  |  | ary cos.------- | 6,684 | 5,677 |
| cers \& employees | c48,581 |  |  |  |  |
| roy housing prop- | 53,063 | 62,791 |  |  |  |
| b Plant property-- | 1,400,560 | 1,439,819 |  |  |  |
| Goodwill-.----- | 15,618 | 15,618 |  |  |  |
| Patents.-.-.-.-.- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges.- | 77,442 | 66,712 |  |  |  |
| Total | 82 |  | To |  |  |

Total_-...... $\overline{11,028,582} \overline{10,020,364}$ Total...........11,028,582 $\overline{10,020,364}$ a After reserve of $\$ 265,565$ in 1936 and $\$ 191,595$ in 1935. b After reserve
for deprec. of $\$ 1,697,855$ in 1936 and $\$ 1,495,438$ in 1935 . c 1,005 $52-100$ for deprec. class A stock, at cost. d Represented by 200,000 no-par shares shares class A stock, at cost. a Repres
e Represented by 100,000 no-par shares.
The earnings statement for calendar years appeared in the "Chronicle"
of March 20, v. 144, p. 1961.-V. 145, p. 942.
Holland Land Co.-Liquidating Dividend-
The directors have declared a liquidating dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on
the common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Sept. 20 to holders of record Sept 8 . the common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Sept. 20 to holders of record Sept. 8 .
This compares with 50 cents paid on Feb. 24, last and on Dec. 22,1936
$\$ 1$ paid on June 3, 1936; $\$ 2.50$ paid on Feb. 6, 1936; $\$ 1$ paid on sind
tributed on Feb. 26. 1935; $\$ 2$ on Dec. 29, $\$ 3.25$ on Oct. 13; 50 cents on
July 31 ; $\$ 1$ on April 27 20 cents on March 31, and $\$ 1$ per share on Feb. 23, 1934.-V. 144, p. 1281 .

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.-Balance Sheet Dec. 31-
Ansets -
M Pling propertles
Exp. on - Young
Davidson Mung-
Ltd. property
ExD. on Roperty-
(Hislop prop
prop.
Line
Int. in other cos.
${ }^{\&}$ mining props.
Deferred charges.
Cash on hand $\&$ in
cash on hand \& in
banks
Buallon in in transit:
Accts. receevable-:
Accrued interest
Investments.-..

| 1936 | 1935 |  | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Total.
After depreci $\overline{32,443,943} \overline{31,826,111}$ Capital stock
${ }_{5}^{1936}$
${ }_{\$}^{1935}$

The earnings for calendar' years appeared in the "Chroni
Holly Sugar Corp.-Preferred Stock Sinking FundDirectors have authorized a credit of $\$ 100,000$ for the preferred stock
sinking fund account, making a total of $\$ 100,080$ in the fund, against which offerings will be requested from preferred stockholders. As of March 31 the date of its last annual report, the corporation had outstanding 24,704
shares of preferred stock, with 3,504 held in its treasury.-V. 145, p. 438.

Hollywood Famous Pictures, Inc.-Withdraws Regis-tration-

See list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 1881
Hotel Drake, N. Y. City Reorganization-
A new plan of reorganization designed to give the bondholders complet ownership of the hotel, against which a first mortgage $6 \%$ bond issue of
$\$ 3,750,000$ was sold in 1927 and is at present outstanding in the amount of $\$ 3,417,000$, has been prepared by the bondholders' committee and is being mailed to depositing bondholders.
Lhe new plan, which carries the signatures of Edgar N. Greenebaum, and Marshall Forrest, as the members of the bondholders' committee, con templates that the entire equity in the hotel property and the mortgaged furniture and additional furniture to be accuir ed under the terms of the vision that the mortgaged property shall be conveyed to a new corporation for the benefit of the bondholders in exchange for all of the stock of the new corporation and for its first mortgage bonds secured by the hotel property,
all of which stock (represented.by voting trust certificates) and first mortgage bonds are to be issued only to bond certificate holders.
The new bonds are to be issued in exchange for old bond certificates on a The new bonds are to be issued in exchange for old bond certificates on a drom the date on which the court shall be of one maturity, due 15 year bear interest at the rate of $5 \%$, cumulative to the extent of $3 \%$, and payable semi-annually out of income. All of the balance of net income after pay-
ment of the $5 \%$ interest shall be used for retirement of bonds. All realment of the $5 \%$ interest shall be used for retirement of bonds. All real
estate taxes on the hotel property have been paid by the receiver in full to July 1, 1937 .
No sale of all or substantially all of the property of the new corporation including furniture, shall be made at a price less than $\$ 2,500,000$ without and without court approval of the sale. Furniture, furnishings and equipment are to be purchased for a sum not to exceed $\$ 300,000$, of which sum a be secured by a chattel mortgage on the newly acquired furniture, furnishings and equipment.
for July 20, 1937, was adjourned at the request of the bondholders' con for July 20, 1937 , was adjourned at the request of the bondholders' comCourt to appraise the property, valued the hotel property in 1936 in the sum of $\$ 2,252,000$ cash without the additional furniture contemplated to says the commitee's letter, "income from the hotel property has increased substantially. Real-estate conditions have improved throughout the City of New York and real-estate values have increased correspondingly Hotel Drake is generally resognizd to "The income of the property during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1937 has increased over the income earned during the previous fiscal year, and fiscal year ending sept. 30, 1938." subs The committee adds that the sale of the property at this time would deprive the bondholders of any increase in income and value of the building in future years. With the World's Fair in 1939 and 1940, it is believed mittee believes that this is not the time to sell the property for the reason that the appraised value of the $\$ 2,252,000$ could not be obtained under present market conditions. The sale of the property at that figure would whereas the present price for Hotel Drake bonds bid in the market is 37 cents on the dollar.
Under the procedure provided by the Burchill Act, it is possible, the letter within three months from the date of presentation. In view of this bondholders are urged to authorize the bondholders committe, for Hotel
Drake to present the plan to the court without delay.-V. 145, p. 115 .
(Harvey) Hubbell, Inc.-Initial Dividend-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of 30 cents per share on
the common stock, payable Sept. 28 to holders of record Sept. 18.the common sto

Hudson Motor Car Co.-August Sales-
Sales of Hudson and Hudson Terraplane cars for the month of August totaled 10,177 units. The best figure for that month since 1929. Sales
for August, 1936 were 8,372 cars, ${ }^{\text {The }}$ gain for August of this year over
last is $21.5 \%$. These figures are reported by W. R. Tracy, Vice-President in charge of sales. "Not only have we just bad the best August in eight past weeks," reports Mr. Tracy. "Sales for the last week of the month were greater than for any week since the seven-day period ended July 3 The steady increase through August is distinctly counter to the usual trend but bears out our conviction that harvest seas
exceptionally good business."-V.145, p. 1421 .
Hudson River Day Line-Final Decree-
A final decree releasing the company reorganized under Section 77B of hose provided for in the plan of reorganization, has been signed by Federal Judge Robert TT. Patterson.
mortgage bonds: six months' shows that six months' interest on first expenses and allowances in connterest on second mortgage bonds, and ave been paid.-V. 144, p. 776 .
Idaho Power Co.-Hearing on $\$ 18,000,000$ Issue SetHearing will be held Sept. 22 before the Federal Power Commission mortgage bonds. $3^{3 / \%}$ series due 1967 . According to the FPC, the applicant, an Electric Bond \& Share Co. affiliate, states that the proceeds from the sale of the issue will be used for the following purposes:
(1) Refunding by redemption on Jan. 1, 1938, at 105 of all the $\$ 13,000,000$ of applicant's first mortgage 30-year. $5 \%$ gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1947 of applicant's first mortgage
(2) Repayment to Power Securities Corp., an affiliate advances of $\$ 1.500,000$, net proceeds ons when generating station. constitute additional capital avilable for general cor (3) Balance will constitute additio
porate purposes.-V. 145, p. 1421 .

Illinois Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. July 31- } & \text { 1937-Month-1936 } & \text { 1937-7 Mos. } & \text { 1936 } \\ \text { Operating revenues.--- } & 7,241,561 & \$ 6,670,363 & \$ 50,640,745 & \$ 46,805,266 \\ \text { Uncollectible oper.rev-- } & 16,835 & 16,312 & 119,271 & 114,175\end{array}$

 Net operating inc

Illuminating \& Power Securities Corp.-EarningsEarnings for Year Ended July 31, 1937
Income from investments:
Div. on Corn Procucts Refining Co, common stock paid-

Ailied Mills, Inc. common stock, at market value the day of
 $\begin{array}{r}293 \\ 81,913 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Total income from investments................................... $\$ 428,937$
20,948



 Balance Sheet July 31, 1937
$\xrightarrow[\text { nvestment securities: }]{\text { Assets- }}$


 $\%$ cum. pref. stk. (par $\$ 100$ ) 817,284
250,000 Total 44, p. 107. $\overline{\$ 7,185,654}$ Reserve
Surplus
Total $\qquad$ \$7,185,654

Industrial Rayon Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Profit from operation -Allowance for deprec Prov. for contingencies Other deductions-
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax $\square$ 1934
$, 603,597$
331,754 Sundry charges.-...-603,597
331,754
28,000

$$
\begin{array}{r}
100,869 \\
56,000
\end{array}
$$


 $\times$ subject to adjustment upon detail audit as of end of fisca year. V. 144, p. 4181.

Interlake Iron Corp.-Resumes Common DividendThe directors on sept. 8 declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 18 . This wil when
766 .

International Harvester Co.-Modifies Pension Planto coordinate it more equitably with provisions of the Federal Social Security Act. The changes involving its 65,000 employees will have the effect of providing greater old-age security for older employees with the ionger service old-age pension under the Federal plan and some could not qualify for a Federal pension because of their advanced years. Male employees may
now retire at 60 and female at 55 if they have sufficient service records now retire at 60 an
International Paper Co.-Capital Reduction AuthorizedThe adjourned annual meeting of stockholders was held on Sept. 8 of the company, the capital in respect of each of the $1,000,000$ shares of outstanding common stock being reduced from $\$ 52.50$ a share to $\$ 15$ a share. The effect of this action is to eliminate the company's deficit, which amountec
to $\$ 26,863,914$ at Dec. 31,1936 , and to create a surplus.-V. 145, p. 116 .

International Paper \& Power Co.-To Seek Judicial Review of SEC Order-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has received notice frown John
Lawless Jr., 50 Congress St., Boston, Mass. of his intention to seel Lawless Jr., 50 Congress St., Boston, Mass., of his intention to seek provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company, Act of 1935 the issue and sale of certain securities called for in a plan of reclassification of stock of the
company (in the matter of the application of International Paper \& Power

Co--Holding Company Release No. 770). Mr. Lawless is a holder of class O stock of the company who appeared and was heard before the Comthe Act prescribes certain steps to be taken within 60 days arter the entry of an order or the Commission by any person claiming to be entitled to obtain
judicial review of sach order. The Commission has not yet been advised judicial review of such order. The Commission has
that such steps have been taken--V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1261$.

International Power Co., Ltd.- $\$ 1.50$ Preferred Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of to holders of record sept. 15. A like payment was made in each of the six preceding quarters and compares with $\$ 1$ per share paid on Nov. 1 , July 2 192d April 3, 1935, this latter being the first payment made since oct.

International Products Corp.- $\$ 3$ Accumulated Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on account of
 was paid on July 15,1936 , and \$3 per share were paid on Jan. 15, 1936 , pref. stock since July 15, 1931, when a similar amount was distributed.
6 Months Ended June 30-
1936 Gross sales less discounts $30-$
Other operating income-...................

| $\begin{array}{r}8410,110 \\ \hline 36,339 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| \$446,449 |
| 46,352 64,965 |
|  |


$\square$ | 1935 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1,21,868$ |
| 820,830 |

 Toxal incomeGenineral expenses adminitrative expeniesExpenses of packing house while idle
Provision for doubtful accounts.....


Net income-r-er-


Comparative Balance Sheet

|  |  |  |  | $\text { June } 30$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 31 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 30 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 31 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | Liablities- |  |  |
| Cash |  | 81,557,782 | Bllls payab |  |  |
| U.S. Treas. bills | 498 |  | Acets. payable |  |  |
| cets. \& bils | 232,547 | 344, 862 | div. on pref. sto | 107,065 |  |
| ernational Pr |  |  | payabie July 15 , |  |  |
| uets Corp, Ltd. |  |  | Federal taxes | $\begin{array}{r} 125,016 \\ 41,316 \end{array}$ | 1,950 |
| at est. liquid. vai |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories----- |  | 598 | gencies, | 306,9 | 235 |
| Paraguayan cash acets. recelvable | 129,064 | 134,275 | ${ }^{6 \%}{ }^{\text {(per }}$ \$100). | ,083,600 |  |
| vestment til Co |  |  | Common stock- | ,358,276 | 4,358,318 |
| mbia Products |  |  | surplus-earned |  |  |
| ets. |  |  |  |  |  |
| eterred charges.- | 15,240 | 13,420 |  |  |  |
|  | \$7,479,297 |  | Total |  |  |

## xAfter reserve for depreclation and depletion of sented.by 435,828 no par shares.-V. 144 , p. 3841 .

International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp. (\&Subs)

- Earns.



Net income (exc. in both periods, any income or
losses from Spanish subsidiaries)
Sosthenes Benes, President states:
On June 30,1937 the French Government issued a decree to take effect
July 1,1937 , removing the limits to exchange movements of the franc laid July 1,1937 , removing the limits to exchange movements of the franc laid
down in the law of Oct. 1 , 1936 . This was folowed by an immed, ate and material decline in the value or the French franc, and the net reduction of
approximately $\$ 1,100$. 00 resulting therefrom in the value of net current approximatell $\$ 1.100,000$ resulting therefrom in the value of net current
assets has been charged to the reserve for foreign exchange as of June 30 , assets has been charged to the reserve for foreign exchange as of June 30,
1937 . This reserve was created during 1936 to provide for profits or losses on foreign exchange resulting from extraordinary or unusual events. The
balance in the reserve after the above charge amounted to $\$ 4,143.00$. balance in the reserve after the above charge amounted to $\$ 4,143.000$.
No income or oosses from Spanish subsidiaries have been included in the consolidated income accounts for either of the periods as set forth above. consolidated income accounts har been mader for any damage to for fixed property. or loseses of current assets which may have bean or may be sustained by the
Spanish subsidiaries as a result of the civil war in Spain, as it is impossible Spanish subsidiaries as a result of the civil war in spain, as it is impossible
at this time to ascertain or estimate the extent of such losses. As previously
 Telephone Co. provides. in general, for the reimbursement of the company for property damage and loss of revenue throuil curtailment of service
resulting from grave civil disorder. Claims will be made in due course resuting fromage to property and ioss of revenue. During Aamastst 1937 the Sino-Japanese conflict extended into Shanghai,
China. The corporation's investments in China, principally located in China, The corporations inestments in China, principally located in
 operates almost exclusively in the International and French Settlements in
Shanghai. To date only minor damage has been reported as sustained and there has been no serious curtalment of telephone service. Income from these two subsidiariers included in the consolidated net income for the six
months ended June 30,1937 amounted to $\$ 250,665$ and $\$ 8,859$ respectively.
During July 1937 New Financing Plan Outlined
 of 25 year floating charge debenture bonas in the aggregate principal amount of Argentine pesos 100,000000, or the agreed equivalent thereof in other
currencies and providin for the right to issue additional bonds under specicurrencies and providing for the right to issue additional bonds under speci-
fied limitations. The equivalent of the present authorized issue at current rates of exchange is approximately $\$ 30,000,000$. Of the issue so authorized a series of Argentine pesos $30,000.000$ principal amount of $5 \%$ debenture
bonds, payable at the holder's option, principal and interest, in Argentine bonds, paazable at the holder's option, principal and interest, in Argentine
pesos or $S$ wiss francs at fixed rates was underwritten by a Swiss banking pesos or swiss rancs at fixe rates was underwritten by a swiss banking
group and subsequenty sold in switzerand. Another series of Argentine
pesos 9876.000 principal amount of $5 \%$ debenture bonds payable at the greas $9,876,000$ principal amount of $5 \%$ d debenture bonds, payable at the
holder's option, principal and interest, in Argentine pesos or Swedish holder's option, principal and interest, in Argentine pesos or Swedish
kronor at fixed rates was underwritten by a Swedish banking group and sold in Sweden. The United River Plate Telephone Co., Itd. after providing for the redemption or retirement of its outstanding' 3300,000 deoen-
ture stock and payment of its $\$ 1,000,000$ short term bank indebtedness ture stock and payment of its $\$ \$ 1,000,000$ short term bank indebtedness,
applied the balance, amounting to approximately $\$ 8,700,000$ of the proceeds applied the balance amounting to approximately $\$ 8,700,00$, or the proceeds
of the foregoing issues to reduce its indebtedness to International Telephone \& Thelegraph Corp. and its subsidiaries. In addition to the foregoing sales
of
Of enenture bonds and as part of the authorized Argentine pesos $100,000,000$ of debenture bonds and as part of the authorized Argentine pesos $100,000,000$
issue, the United River Plate Telephone Co., Ltd. has entered into an under writing agreement with an Argentine banking group, which agreement is subiect to a force majeure clause, for the offering and sale during the latter
part of Sept. 1937, of Argentine pesos $55,000,000$ principal amount of $51 /$ \% part of sept. 1937, or Argentine pesis debenture bonds principal and interest being payable in Argentine peso debenture bonds, principal and interest being payable in Argentine pesos
only. The proceeds therefrom when received will be applied to reduce
further its indebtedness to International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp. pesos $5,000,000$ of debentures, being the balance of the present authorized debenture issue, and has alaso subscribed to $£ 1,800,000$ par value of $513 \% \%$
cumulative redemable first scriptative receemabit tht pref scription together with the proceeds or the will enable the United River Plate Telephone Co., Ltd. to liqui-
comple date its remaining floating indebtedness
International Telephone \& Telegraph International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp., on Aug. 5, 1937 under an notes of its subsidiaries (including notes of United River Plate Telephone Co.. Ltd.) aggregating $\$ 20,882,160$, endorsed and duaranteed by the corporation, by payment in cash of $\$ 7,250,000$ and by issuance of its own $43 \%$
six months notes in the aggregate principal amount of $\$ 13,632,160$. These notes are reneewable on JJan. 1 and July 1,1938 for periods of six months
for the then balance of said notes. 0 of the balance of the proceeds for the then balance of said notes. Out of the balance of the proceeds proximately $\$ 1.000,000$ has been set aside for the acquisition of a previously existing issue of preferred shares of the United River Plate Telephone Co., Ltd totaliling $£ 2000000$ par value. The corporation has undertaken to utilize
the remaining balance of such proceeds received, together with the amount the remaining balance of such proceeds received, together with the amoun, to be receiver by the corporation from the issue of a rgentine pencs
000 debentures, when completed, as follow: (a) the sum of $\$ 7,250,000$, toobeset aside to accuire or retire a portion of the corporation's 10-year convert-
ible $41 / \%$ debenture bonds due on Jan. 1. 1939, (b) one-half of the amount remaining to the reduction of the corporation's above mentioned notest to New York banks, and (e) the remaining one-half to be added to the fund for the acquisition or retirement of the 1939 debentures of the corporation. After the completion of these transactions, it is estimated that the notes payable to Nê York banks, which amounted to $\$ 22,528,000$ at Dec. 31, set aside for the acquisition or retirement of the 1939 debentures the amount of approximately $\$ 111,000,000$. Out of the cash proceeds of any subsequent
sale of the Arentine pesos $5,000,000$ debentures or $£ 1,800,000$ preference shares referred to above, the corporation has undertaken to apply similarly one-half to the retirement of the corporation's notes to New York banks, and the other half to the fund for the retirement of the Corporation's 1939
debentures, until such notes to banks are reduced to $86,000,000$ principal
The number of shares of capital stock without par value of the corporation outstanding at June $30,1937 \mathrm{remaine}$
$6,399,002$ shares. $\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p}, 1102$.
Interstate Department Stores, Inc.-Sales-
 -V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1 \mathrm{1} 0 \overline{2}$.

Investment Co. of America - Asset Value
The company reports net asset value as of Aug. ar, 1937, was s $\$ 59.11$ per
 securities owned were adjusted to market prices and allowance was made ingently payable on urreaized apprecian (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Irving Air Chute Co., Inc. (

| Cal |  | 1935 | 19 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| et sal | 1,345,418 | \$1,303,712 | \$600,452 |  |
| Cost of sales, sell., adm. <br> \& gen. exps. | 1,053,678 | 907,452 | 78,265 | 371,65 |
| erating inc | \$291,740 | \$396,260 | \$122,187 |  |
| come taxes | - ${ }_{16,296}^{66,888}$ | Dr4, 55,727 | Cr6,252 8,640 | 16,118 |
| did | \$208,556 | \$336 | 119,799 19 1900 | Ss5 |
| Divarende commonstock Earning per share | $\begin{aligned} & 98,900 \\ & 1988.900 \\ & 190 \\ & \$ 1.05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 169,900 \\ 198900 \\ \$ 1.69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 199,000 \\ 190.60 \\ \$ 0 . \end{array}$ | 199,000 |

## Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

AssetsAccts. receivable.-. Accr. int. receiv. Anventories. Good-will, patents Treasury, stock Other securities
Restricted for. ca Restricted for. cas Miscell. assets.--
Deferred charges.
Total. $\begin{array}{rr}1936 & 193 \\ \$ 373,676 & \$ 505,1 \\ 189,084 & 195,188 \\ 227,733 & 147,028 \\ 3,995 & 5,173 \\ 279,641 & 245,15 \\ 135,583 & 133,840 \\ 20,681 & 33,3 \\ 75,846 & 75,8 \\ 46,020 & 56,8 \\ 1,802 & -1 \\ 2,120 & 3 \\ 23,623 & 34,\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ After rese
$144, \mathrm{p} .1441$.
Jacksonville Gas Co.-New Vice-President-
Alva F . Traver has been elected Vice-President and General Manager of
Jacksonville \& Havana RR.-To Sell Road-
Jacksonv final decree of the P District Court for the Southern Pursuant to final decree of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Hinois, southerry at public auction on Oct. 4 at the City of
Master, will sell the property
Virginia, ill.-V. 135, p. 1326 .


[^2]Jamaica Public Service Ltd. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
 Gross earnings -
Net oper. revenues.-Balance....-. $\begin{array}{r}\$ 27,429 \\ -\quad \begin{array}{r}---1 \\ \hline\end{array} \begin{array}{r}\$ 27,429 \\ 8,880\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}523,670 \\ \hline \$ 349,671\end{array}$

Balance- ---7-
Interest \& amortization
 Divs. declared: J. P.S. Co., Ltd.-preference----
Divs. declared: J. P. ©o. Ltd. preference B-
Divs. declared: J. P. S. Ltd-common
(Mead) Johnson \& Co.-Extra Dividend
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15. Similar payments were made on July 1 and on April 1, last; an extra
of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 26,1936 ; 50 cents per share on Oct 1 , July 1 and
on April 1, 1936; one of 75 cents on Jan. 1936 and in eat on April 1, 1936; one of 75 cents on Jan. 2, 1936 , and in each of the seven
preceding quarters the company distributed extra dividends of 25 cents per share.

a Includes $\$ 33,600$ United States surtax on undistributed profits.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


 Datd in advance
Other assets....-
Invest. in sub. (not
consolidated) --
b Prop., pla
Goodwill.
rade-mks. \& for-

| mulae-......- | 42,839 | 48,711 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Deferred charges.- | 170,916 | 187,933 |

Total.........-\$7,663,954 $\overline{\$ 7,138,593}$ Total.......... $\overline{\$ 7,663,954} \overline{\$ 7,138,593}$ and After allowance for discount.and doubtful accounts of $\$ 23,039$ in 1936 1936 and $\$ 1,516,679$ in 1935 . c Represented by 165,000 no par $\$$ shares.
$-\mathrm{V}, 145$, p. 1423 .

K 145, p. 1423.
$\underset{\text { The directors on Aug. } 31 \text { declared a dividend of } \$ 2 \text { ccumulated Div.- }}{\text { Kansas }}$ The directors on Aug. 31 declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on account
of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31. first made since the company was
The current payment will be the fir oorganized in March, 1935.
since Jan. 1, 1935. After the to $\$ 6$ a share dividend and is accumulative and one-half years to June 30, 1937, will be $\$ 13$ a share. Prior to the reorganization the preferred stock carried a dividend rate
of $\$ 8$ a share. The last dividend on the old preferred was in 1930 , so actually the forthcoming payment will be the first in seven years.- V 139, p. 3644 .

Katz Drug Co.-Earnings
${ }^{6} 6$ Months Ended June 30-
nings-
Sales_nti- nded June
Net profit after deprec.
$\times$ Before income tax
$\times$ Before income tax.
 Total_........-\$4,

## Keefer Realty Corp.-Reorganization Plan-

Announcement has been made of a plan of reorganization which has the
approval of the bondholders protective committee, representatives of holders of large amounts of bonds, of the directors and of the shareholders of the company. under the proposed reorganization, existing bondholders wil receive some $371 / 2$ cents on the dollar in cash, retain 30 cents principal amount on the dollar in their present bonds, which are to be reduced by
$700 \%$ and converted to an income basis, plus 10 new class $B$ shares for each $\$ 500$ of the new income bonds. Toronto, Vice-Chairman, and Stanley Stanger, Guardian Trust Co Montreal, the major features of the plan are given, and it is stated that further particulars will be available when bondholders will be requested meantime, bondholders are asked to defer requesting the Montreal Trust Co. to return any of the bonds deposited therewith.
The letter outlines the plan in part as follows:
The letter outlines the plan in part as follows:
(a) The placing of a first mortgage in the amount of $\$ 300,000$, with interest at 5\% per annum, maturing in 195, , in priority to the present commission, the expenses of carrying out the proposal, and payment of a
loan in the amount of $\$ 10,000$, due to $F$. L. Beique, Inc., to be paid to the bondholders pro rata to their holdings. received and accepted, subject to the approval of the bondholders. bonds and the principal amount reduced to $\$ 216,000$, that is $\$ 150$ of income
bonds for $\$ 500$ of present bonds. bonds for $\$ 500$ of present bonds.
(c) The unsecured loan to the estate of T. C. Keefer, which amounted
to $\$ 20,377$ at Dec. 31,1936 , will be discharged by the present shareholders of the company. shall consist of 180 class A shares, which will be be reorganized so that it hareholders, (in part as consideration for the discharge mentioned in (c) above). and 4,332 class 13 shares to the present bondholders inent proport
of 10 shares for each $\$ 500$ of the new income bonds.-V. 144 , p. 4182 .

Kelley Island Lime \& Transport Co.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Department oper. prof.
after deducting cost of Department oper. prof.
after deducting cost of
material sold $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { material sold -ati-an } & \$ 852,557 & \$ 701,420 & \$ 511,130 & \$ 325,717\end{array}$ Gross profit.........-Operating profit....--
Other income, incl. inc
Other income, incl. inc.
from investments, int.
earned, \&c. (net)

| $\$ 348,781$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 181,823$ |
| $\$ 26,594$ |

Profit before providing
for Federal taxes
for Federal taxes.-.-
Prov. for Federal taxes.
Prov. for doubtful notes
and accts. rec., \&c.
Net profit.
Previous surpius.-.....-
Total surplus.........
$\begin{array}{rrrr}\$ 482,792 & \$ 372,088 & \$ 234,573 & \$ 71,570 \\ 59,706 & 44,389 & --\cdots & -2\end{array}$ Dividends
Reduction of sand inven.

| ------ | ----- |  | 300,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$423,086 | \$327,69 | \$23 | \$228,430 |
| 927,863 12178 | 816,431 | 767,229 | 995,659 |
| \$1,472,127 | \$1,144,130 | \$1,001,802 | \$767,229 |
| 370,742 | 216,266 | 185,371 |  |
| 40,386 |  |  |  |

Prof. \& loss-surplus,
Dec. 31.060 (no. par) shs. cap. stk.
a Resulting from closing reserve for fire insurance $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1.37 \\ & \text { a }\end{aligned}$
 $x$ Cust. notes and $x$ acts. netes and Inventory $-\cdots, \ldots c$.
Investments Investments and
other assets Land, bldgs., machinery, \&c....-
Invest. in sub.cos Invest. in sub. cos.
Insur. res. fund...
Deferred Insur. res. fund..-

Total_......... $\overline{\$ 9,077,315} \overline{\$ 9,072,950} \mid$ Total_......... $\overline{\$ 9,077,315} \overline{\$ 9,072,950}$ x After reserve of $\$ 37,165$ in 1936 and $\$ 36,969$ in 1935. y Represented Kennecott Copper Corp. (\& Subs.) -Earnings | $\quad 6$ Mos. End. June $30-$ | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenue- | 1936 | 1934 | $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Oper. gen. adminis. and } \\ \text { corporate expenses. }\end{array} & 47,516,290 & 27,995,668 & 21,516,950 & 25,023,038\end{array}$


 Shut-down expenses, \&c. Minority interest 150,000 $\begin{array}{ll}, 269,011 & 1,521,806 \\ -281,482\end{array}$ Sundry charges........-:- $\quad 2 \overline{6} \overline{8,5} \overline{5} \overline{9}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net profit before dep. } & \$ 26,751,950 & & \$ 9,097,89 & & \$ 3,418,097 \\ & \$ 3,888,409 \\ \text { Shares cap. thock (no par) } & 10,820,857 & 10,773,485 & 10.769,379 & & 10,754,575\end{array}$ Earnings per share...
profits taxes. $\quad$ Includes $\$ 301,75$ for undistributed profits tax or excess profits taxes. V Includes $\$ 301,750$ for possible excess profits tax; no pro-

## Key West Electric Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. July 31- | 1937-Mon | -1936 | 1937-12 | - 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$11,851 | \$11,264 | \$148,314 | \$139,374 |
| Operation | 4,262 | 4,656 | 57,215 | 60,666 |
| Maintenan | 520 | ,514 | 8,451 | 10,733 |
| Tax | 1,766 | 1,659 | a21,798 | 17,399 |
| Net oper. revenues | \$5,303 | \$4,435 | \$60,849 | \$50,575 |
| Non-oper. income (net)- | Dr5 | 946 | 3.966 | 8,291 |
| Balance. | \$5,298 | \$5,382 | \$64,815 |  |
| Int. \& amortiz., \&c.-.-- | 2,214 | 2,397 | 25,794 | 26,152 |
| Balance_ | \$3,084 | \$2,984 |  | \$32,713 |
| Appropriations for retire | nt reserve |  | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Preferred dividend requir | ments. |  | 24,374 | 24,374 |
| Deficit. |  |  | \$5,353 | \$11,661 |
| a Includes \$5,879 | On | es, of | ch $\$ 3.497$ | Feder | a Includes $\$ 5,879$ Federal income taxes, of wh

surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 145, p. 1589 .

Kimberly Mining Co.-Registers with SEC-
Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co., Ltd.-Six-Cent Div.on the couttors on stock, par $\$ 1$, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 1 . This con.pares with three cents paid on June 1 last and on Dec. 1 and April 30 , 1936 , on Nov. 1 1935, and Dec. 1,1934 , this latter being the

Kobacker Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Years End. Jan. 31- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$ $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Total store sales. } \\ \text { Less sales by leased depts } \\ 1,513,574,031\end{array}\right\}$
Net sales of own depts. $\$ 11,923,450$
NOT AVAILABLE
(net)-------------- $\quad 8,623$ Cost of merchandise sales
\& operating \& operating expenses_
Other income (net)
11,--.-
C44,
17,941
Net income-
Prov. for Fed taxes

$\$ 205,771$
$\mathbf{x} \$ 186,184$
$\$ 326,684$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Prov. for Fed. taxes.-.-. } & \mathbf{y 6 6}, \mathbf{, 5 0 0} \\ \text { Prov. for depr. \& amort. } & 86,944\end{array}$

 Earnings per share--F- $\quad \$ 3.73 \quad \$ 1.90 \quad \$ 1.55 \quad \$ 0.74$
x After provision for Federal income taxes. $\quad$ y Includes $\$ 9,000$ surtax on
undistributed profits.

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Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31

|  | Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Liabilities- |
| Cash | \$324,272 | \$284,554 | Note payabl |
| Accts. rec., cus- |  |  | Other notes pay'le |
| tomers', \& $\mathrm{C}^{\text {- }}$ | 194,786 | 175,076 | Accounts payable- |
| Miscell. assets | 211,590 | 46,236 | Res, for Fed. in- |
| Mdse investment. | 1,477,801 | 1,337,133 | me |
| Prepaid expenses_ | 81,557 |  | Other liabill |
| Other assets | 328,097 | 246,473 | Reserve |
| Treasury stock | 257,576 | 174,692 | Deferred incom |
| Flxed assets | 534,124 | 535,798 | 7\% cum. pret. |
| Leasehold Improv. | 310,843 | 222,439 | (par \$100) |
| Deferred charg | ,708 | 205,702 |  |
|  |  |  | Sur |

Total.-...$\overline{\mathbf{\$ 3 , 8 0 4 , 3 5 4}} \overline{\$ 3,228,106}$ Total x After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 21,752$ in 1937 and $\$ 19,395$ in
1936. y Represented by 85,796 no par shares in 1937 and 78,979 no par解 1936 .-V. 144 , p. 1113
Kirkham Engineering \& Mfg. Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
(S. S.) Kresge Co.-Sales-
 On Aug. 31, 1937, the company had 733 stores in operation, of which 680 were American and 53 Canadian. A year ago stores in operation
totaled 729 , with 681 American and 48 Canadian stores.-V.145, p. 1102 .
(S. H.) Kress Co.-Sales-
 Sales $145, \mathrm{D} .110 \overline{2}$.
Landers, Frary \& Clark Co., New Britain-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Landers, Frary \& Clark Co., } & \text { New Britain-Earnings } \\ \text { Calendar Years-_ } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Profit after res, adjust__ } & \$ 1,130,196 & \$ 922,061 & \$ 875,720 & \$ 614,68\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Profit after res. adjust.- } & \$ 1,130,196 & \$ 922,061 & \$ 875,720 & \$ 614,681 \\ \text { Depreciation_-......- } & 318,636 & 338,032 & 361,555 & 378,271\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Net earnings. } & \$ 811,560 & & \$ 584,030 & & \$ 514,165 & & \$ 236,409 \\ \text { Surplus on Jan, 1-...- } & 3,224,062 & & 3,270,033 & 3,385,868 & 3,779,458\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Shs. of capital stock out- } & 420,000 & 420,000 & 420,000 & 420,000 \\ \text { standing (par } \$ 25) & \$ 1.0 \\ \text { Earns.per sh.on cap.stk. } & \$ 1.93 & \$ 1.39 & \$ 1.22 & \$ 0.56\end{array}$ |  | Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |  |



Cash.- Bonds and ${ }^{1,}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Inveasury notes_- } & \text { 4,724,501 } & 4,634,056 & \begin{array}{c}\text { expenses-----. } \\ \text { In }\end{array} & 750,542 & 594,919\end{array}$

 | Accts. \& notes reo-_ | $1,378-369$ | $1,288,894$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Prepaid expenses - | 111,802 | 104,224 |

Total_.. 15,101,165 14,868,981 Tota1_.........15,101,165 14,868,981 -V 144.p. 1605
Lane Bryant, Inc.-Sales-
 To Vote on Additional Bonds-
Stockholders at their annual meeting on Sept. 13 will consider approving the creation of $\$ 2,000,000$ principal amount of $10-$ year $5 \%$ sinking fund debentures with common stock purchase warrants attached for the purpose
of refunding $\$ 1,300,000 \quad 10$-year $6 \%$ sinking fund debentures presently of refunding $\$ 1,300,000$ 10-year $6 \%$ sinking fund debentures presently
outstanding and for general corporate purposes.-V. 145, p. 1590 .
LaSalle-Wacker Corp., Chicago-Issuance of Fixed Interest Bearing Bonds
On Nov. 1, $1937 \$ 182,000$ of $5 \%$ fixed interest bearing bonds of the
corporation will be issued in conversion of and exchange corporation will be issued in conversion, of and exchange for outstanding
1st (closed) mtge, bonds (income bonds), and on or before Oct 2,1937 the trustee, First National Bank of Ohicago, will receive at its office, 38 South Dearborn St., Ohicago, tenders of income bonds to be converted into and exchanged for the fixed interest bearing bonds.
for conversion into fixed interest bearing bonds may do so by writing to the trustee at the above address, stating the bond numbers and princpipal amount of the bonds so tendered and the price at which they are offered.

## All such tenders m.


Total $\times$ After reserve for doubtful accounts and cash discounts of $\$ 8,947$ in 1936 and $\$ 8,400$ in 1935 . A After reserve for depreciation and depletion
of $\$ 3,439,148$ in 1936 and $\$ 3,293,825$ in 1935 . z Represented by 75,000 of par shares.-V. $\$ 3,145$, p. $\$ 390$.

Lehigh Valley RR.-Bonds Pledged-
The interstate Commerce time to time to at. 1 authorized the company to pledge any part of not exceeding $\$ 10,600,000$ of gen. consol. mtge. $5 \%$ bonds, due 2003, and all or any part of not exceeding $\$ 1,000,000$ of LehighBuffalo Terminal Ry. Corp. $41 / 2 \%$ 1st mtge. bonds, in the respective amounts stated, as collateral security for three short-term ne

Lehman Corp.-Special Dividend-
The directors have declared a special dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the capital

| 1937 | 1936 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1937 |  |
| $\$ 75,000$ | $\$ 10,000$ |
| 12,114 | 5,783 |
| 638,520 | 527,408 |
| 81,964 | 52,557 |
| 282,000 | 117,563 |
| 88,652 | 26,350 |
| 4,619 | 3,096 |
| $1,049,600$ | $1,094,600$ |
| 428,982 | 394,892 |
| 142,903 | 973,253 |
| $\ldots \ldots$. | 22,596 |

A special dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share in addition to an initial quarterly
dividend of 25 cents was paid on this stock on June 23 last. See V. 144 , p. 4012 , for 25 cents was paid on this stock on June 22

Lerner Stores Corp.-Sales-
 6 Months Ended July 31- 1937 Sales... Net profit ap-ar prov. for Federal 997847 1,070,493 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { taxes, deprec. \& divs. on pf. stock- } & 997,847 & 1,070,493 & 680,203\end{array}$

Lincoln Printing Co.-Earnings-
 Earns. per share on
$\begin{array}{rr}222,658 & \$ 257,239 \\ \$ 0.97 & \$ 1.14\end{array}$
Lionel Corp.-Earnings-
4 Months Ended June 30-
1937
$\$ 76,161$
1936
$\$ 90,058$
Sales of the corporation for the six months ended Aug. 31, the first hal of the company's fiscal year, totaled $\$ 750,000$, an increase of $100 \%$ over the corresponding period last year, it was announced Sept. 9 by Worceste Bouck, Vice-President and Comptroller. Orders booked up to Sept.
showed an increase of $60 \%$ over the same period a year ago.-V. 145 , p. 1590 .

Locke Steel Chain Co.-Extra and Larger DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in tock, par $\$ 5$, both paya.jle Oct. 1 to holders cent record Sept. 15 A dividend of 20 cents was paid on June 25 , last, and each three months previously. In addition, extra dividends of 20 cents were paid on June 25

Lufkin Rule Co.-Earnings-
 Assets-
 Inventories_...-........-. Acct. rec. from The Lufkin Rule Co. of Canada, Ltd.Miscellaneous securities---.-. Notes rec. from employees for purchase of common stock.Misc. accts. rec. and deposits-
Land, buildings, machinery and all equipment.-.-.-.Patents, less amortization-.-
Total.
Total.-.................-.-.-. $\overline{\$ 2,902,241} \mid$ Total_.......................-\$2,902,241 $\mathbf{x}$ After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 5,000$. y After reserve for
depreciation of $\$ 1,605,514$.-V. 145, p. 1426 .

## McCrory Stores Corp.-Sales-

 Stores in operation

McGraw Electric Co.-Stock Reclassification Voted-
Stockholders at a special meeting held Sept. 9 approved: (1) Reclassification of the com pany's 250,000 shares
500.000 shares of $\$ 1$ par con in on; (2) issuance of 20,000 shares of $\$ 100$ par preferred stock, and (3) a reduction of $\$ 750,000$ in the stated capital which will result from change in the par value of the common shares.-V. 145.
(Arthur G.) McKee \& Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the class
B stock, both payable oct. 1 to bolders of record Sept. 20 . A similar extra was paid on July 1 last; an extra of 50 cents was paid on April 1 last,
and extra dividends of 25 cents were paid on Jan. 2 last, $O$ ct. 1 , July 1 and Jan. 1,1936 , and on Oct. 1,1935 . A special divide
was distributed on Dec. 22,1936 .-V. 145, p. 442 .
McLellan Stores Corp.-Sales-
 Sales -145, p. 1591.

| (R. C.) Mahon Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years Ended Dec. 31- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Profit from con pleted contractors warehouse sales | \$723,323 | \$578,242 | \$363,144 |
| Selling and administrative expenses.- | 357,079 | 290,725 | 194,844 |
| Operating profit before depreciation | \$366,244 | \$287,516 | \$168,300 |
| Other deductions | 41,730 | 18,271 14,710 | 21,615 |
| Other income | 15,145 | 14,710 | 19,421 |
| Profit before depr. \& Fed. inc. tax | \$339,659 | \$283,956 | \$166,107 |
| Provision for depreciation. | $\begin{array}{r}82,153 \\ \times 38484 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 84,094 27 | 43,168 6,000 |
| Provision for Federal income tax | x38,484 | 27.765 | 6,000 |
| Net profit | \$219,022 | \$172,097 | \$116,939 |
| Dividends on no par conv. pref. stock | 68,788 |  |  |
| Dividends on class A pref. stock ---- | 39,619 |  |  |
| Dividends on common stock | 95,000 |  |  |
| Earnings per share on common stock | \$1.17 | 28 |  |

x No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistriputed profits.

| Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | Llabluties- |  |
| Cash on hand \& deposit | \$231,265 | Accounts payable | \$361,603 |
| b Int. Tele. \& Tele. Co. $5 \%$ | 15,762 | Accrued expenses | 22,249 |
| Accrued interest thereon.---- | 417 | Dividends payab | 16,622 |
| a Trade accounts recelvable..- | 751,948 | Federal. | 37,795 |
| Inventories | 816,273 | $5 \%$ conv, sink. fund deb. notes | 750,000 |
| Other assets | 124,337 | Reserves | 61,187 |
| Sinking fund deposit. --.-.---- | 30,000 | d Preferred stock | 792,767 |
| c Property, plant \& equipment | 1,089,057 | Common stock (par \$5) | 475,000 |
| Deferred charges | 61,822 | Capital surplus | 366,878 |
|  |  | Earned surplus | 236,779 |

 a Less allowance of $\$ 10,000$. b after allowance for shrinkage in value of
$\$ 3,700$. After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 783,504$. d Represented by 1,665 shares of no par valne convertiple preferred stock and 26,413 shares

Maine Central RR - Seeks Stock
Maine Central RR.-Seeks Stock Issue-
permission to issue $\$ 10,000,0006 \%$ cumulative prior preferred stock. The permission to issue $\$ 10,000,0006 \%$ cumulative prior preferred stock. The
securities will be exchanged for general mortgage 41/2 \% bonds due Dec. 1 ,
1960 , on the basis of five shares for each $\$ 500$ in bonds.
1960, on the basis of five shares for each $\$ 500$ in bonds.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1426$.
Manufacturers Finance Co.-Accumulated Dividend$7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Sept. 30 to bolders of record Sept. 13 . $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 13 , cents per share were previously paid in each quarter since June $30,1933$.
Prior to that date regular quarterly dividends of 438 cents per share were paid.-V. 144, p. 4013.

Marchant Calculating Machine Co.-Earnings
Period End. June 30-1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-6 Mos.-1936
Net inc. after exps. Fed.
inc. taxes but before
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { surtax on undist.profit } & \$ 242,366 & \mathbf{x} & \$ 146,567 & \$ 513,989 \\ \text { Shares common stock.-- } & 226,642 & 196,269 & 226,642 & 196,030 \\ \text { Earnings per share. } & \$ 1.05 & \$ 0.72 & \$ 2.23 & \$ 1.27\end{array}$ x Atter deducting $\$ 38,932$ for the three months and $\$ 68,773$ for the six
months for undistributed profits tax.-V. 144, p. 3507 .

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co.-Interim Com. Div.company. This is the first interim-common distribution since 1928 , when $10 \%$ was paid. For the whole of 1936 , a common dividend of $7 \%$ was paid
against $41 / 2 \%$ in 1935 .-V. 142, p. 2834 .
Melville Shoe Corp.-Sales-
Period End. Aug. 28--
Sales
-
193
Metropolitan Coal Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable
Sept. 30 to holders of record Aug. 31.-V. 140, p. 4240 .

Metropolitan Personal Loan Co.-Sec Gets Order-
An order to show cause on Sept. 13 why it should not be restrained from security has not beeen registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission has been issued against the company by U. S. District Judge The SEC asked for the injunction, claiming that the securities not only were not registered in compliance with law, but that the company agreed last month to discontinue the sale of debentures and other common stock
Which it had registered pending the outcome of an investigation by the Which it had registered pending the outcome of an investigation by the
Commission. The injunction petition states that the Commission's trial examiner reported untrue statements were made in the registration applica-
and material facts had also been withheld and that the 75.000 shares were and material facts had also been with
offered after that.-V. 143, p. 279 .
Mexican Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
Period End. July 31- [Canadian Currency] 1937 -Month-1936 1937-7 Mos.-1936 Gross earns. from oper--
Oper. exps. \& deprec

Net earnings $\quad$| $\$ 194,235$ |
| :--- |
| $+\$ 28,712$ |
| $\$ 1,389,387$ |
| $\$ 1,252,724$ |
| Earnings for July 1936, affected by | $\dagger$ Earnings for July, 1936, affected by strike.-V. 145, p. 1265 .

${ }^{F}$ Minneapolis, St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry.-New President-
George W. Webster, Vice-President, has been elected President, succeeding Clive T. Jaffray, who was elected Chairman of the Board at a special meet-
ing of the board of directors held on Sept. 1.-V. 145, p. 1592 .
Montgomery Ward \& Co.-Sales

$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Mother Lode Coalition Mines Co-Earnings- } & \\ 6 \text { Mos. End. June } 30-\quad 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}6 \text { Mos. End. June 30- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1934\end{array}$
 Mine to Be Abandoned-
Charles Earl, President, in letter to stockholders states:
Operations at the mine have been actively pursued this year
depletion, net income for the six months ended June 30,1937 but before
As advised in the annual report dated March 12, 1937, the Mother Lode were remaining exhaustion. It is estimated that on July 1, 1937, ther contained in supporting pillars. A portion of this tonnage may prove to be unrecoverable due to caving of adjacent ground. Assuming, however, 5,800 tons of copper. In addition there were 5,200 tons of copper en renately to the smelter, on hand and in process, making a total of approximately 11,000 tons of copper still to be sold after July 1,1937 . to d be abandoned.-V. 144, p. 3844 .
(G. C.) Murphy Co.-Sales-
 -V. 145, p. 1105 .
National Automobile Insurance Co.-Balance SheetReal estate

Cash on hand \& on deposit-.--
Agents accts. under 90 days.--
Bal. due on contract for sale of
$\begin{array}{r}2,429,193 \\ 425,236 \\ 31,898 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ Res. for unpaid claims in pro-
cess of adjust., but not due-
real estate--- Re-............. Other reserves (for taxes, curr. Capps. unpaid, \& $\&$.).-........924,627

Suspense items: Reins. unpd. \&
collections for others.------ Cr16,796

Nassau Ferry Co.-Last Holding Sold-
The last of the realty holdings of the old Nassau Ferry Co. changed hands Aug. 19 When a client of J. P. McCann, broker, bought the vacant plot
100 by 100 feet at the southeast corner of East Houston and Mangan Sts.

This was the original site of the landing for the boats that plied between Houston St., Manhattan, and Grand St., Brooklyn, before the service was discontinued on Dec. ${ }^{\text {exs }}$ ( 1918 . Y. "'Times.")-V. 107, p. 2380 .

National Cash Register Co.-Domestic Orders-
 Domestic orders......- $\$ 1,810,075$ \$1,927,750 $\$ 19,722,400 \$ 16,661,150$
National Casket Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Years End. June 30- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net profit. | \$853,879 | \$457,509 | \$289,886 | \$1,310,178 |
| Federal taxes (est.) ----- | 170,000 | 90,885 | 65,985 | 204,203 |
| Preferred dividends.--- | 403,676 | 413,469 | 413,469 | 413,469 |
| Common dividends--.-- | 190,110 | 190,110 | 190,110 | 126,740 |
| Shs.com.stk.out(no par) | 63,371 $\$ 4.42$ | $\stackrel{63,371}{\text { Nil }}$ | 63,371 Nil | 63,371 $\$ 10.93$ |

Balance Sheet June 30

|  | 1937 | 1936 |  | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | ${ }^{\$}$ | \$ | Liabilities- | s | 8 |
| Phys. properties.- | 4,647,374 | 4,648,777 | x Capital stock | 6,055,309 | 6,055,309 |
| Merchandise----- | 2,938,961 | 2,492,380 | Accounts payable. | 230,499 | 196,231 |
| Accts, receivable-- | 2,345,949 | 2,452,688 | Reserve for taxes. | 170,354 | 90,885 |
| Cash----------- | 891,749 | 1,138,276 | Surplus | 6,639,673 | 6,715,238 |
| Securities .-.----- | 662,122 | 683,595 |  |  |  |
| Patent rights and trade-marks, \&c | 1,609,681 | 1,609,681 |  |  |  |
| Real estate not |  | 32,265 |  |  |  |
| Total. | 3,095,835 | 13,057,663 | Total | , 835 | , 57,663 | x Represented by $57,562,(59,668$ in 19336 shares preferred stock and

National Rys. of Mexico-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Catendar Years- } & \text { Pesos } & \text { Pesos } & \text { Pesos } & \text { Pesos }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Operating revenue-..- } & 125,957,136 & 115,510,838 & 104,211,823 & 81,815,366 \\ \text { Operating expense } & \text { Pesos } & \text { Pess } \\ --104,524,368 & 89,199,064 & 76,533,836 & 71,709,958\end{array}$

 Rent of equipment_-.-- $\quad 4267939$ Miscell. interest (net)-Loss for year_....... $\frac{22,189,20}{4,830,80}$ -V. 145, p. 614
National Steel Corp.-Extra Dividend-
The directors on Sept. 9 declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share ommon stock, par $\$ 25$, quarterly dividend of $621 / 2$ cents per share on the An extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was paid on Dec 30 to holders of record Sept. 20. Chairman E . T. Weir announced that the current extra dividend is to New Director
Mr. E. T. Weir, Chairman of the Board, on Sept. 9 announced the
election of T. E. Millsop to the directorate of this company.-V. 145, p. 772 .
Neisner Brothers, Inc.-Sales-
Period End. Aug. 31- 1937-Month-1936 1937-8 Mos - 1936 -V. $145, \mathrm{p}$. 11076 ----- $\$ 1,659,970$ \$1,583,466 \$13,556,716 \$12,547,486

Nevada-California Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings $\begin{gathered}\text { Period Ended July 31- - } \\ \text { Operating revenues...- } \\ \$ 554,717\end{gathered} \quad \$ 536,389 \quad \$ 5,663$-12 Mos. -1936 Operating revenues.....
Oper. rev. deductions.-
Depreciation

Net oper. revenues...
Other income.
Gross income......... $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { and expenses.-.--'- } & 7,056 & 7,190 & 85,147 & 97,015 \\ \text { Miscell. income deduc'ns } & 1,221 & 1,000 & 14,099 & 13.220\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net income } \\ \text { Profits on retirement of } \\ \text { bonds and debentures } \\ \text { Other miscell. debits and }\end{array} & \$ 124,194 & \$ 110.740 & \$ 753,239 & \$ 949,184 \\ & & \text { Dr262 } & \text { Cr26,625 } & \text { Cr134,746 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Other miscell. debitres and } \\ \text { Oredits to surplus (net) }\end{array} & \text { Cr11,609 } & \text { Dr2,131 } & \text { Cr26,984 } & \text { Dr6,526 }\end{array}$

## Earned surp. avail. for

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { redempt'n of bonds, } & \$ 135,803 & \$ 108,347 & \$ 806,848 & \$ 1,077,404\end{array}$ Notes-(1) This statement properly omits extraordinary credits and
debits to surplus arising from sale of property, amortization of pension fund, \&c. slight change in presentation of this statement results from
(2) The stion of Federal Power Commission Uniform System of Accounts, adoption of Federal Power Commaission Uniform System of Accounts,
Jan. 1, 1937 Comparisons with earlier periods will be approximately
(1. - . 145, p. 1107.
(J. J.) Newberry Co., Inc.-Sales-
 145, p. 1107.
New England Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Net oper. revenues.-- } & \$ 1,647,712 & \$ 1,697,041 & \$ 12,383,487 & & \$ 11,779,286 \\ \text { Operating taxes..--.-- } & 669,293 & 575,276 & 4,753,086 & 4,025,190\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Net oper. income } & \text { N. } & \$ 978,419 & \$ 1,121,765 & \$ 7,630,401 & \$ 7,754,096\end{array}$

Norfolk \& Southern RR.-To Meet on Reorganizationdated Nov. 15, 1904, announces that there will be a meeting of the bond holders of this issue on the 5th floor, 35. Nassau St ., at $10: 30 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{m}$., Sept. 17 to discuss the plan of reorganization, dated Aug. 25, 1937, which has been filed in the Federal Court at Norfolk, Va, and to determine what, if any
steps should be taken by the bondholders at that time.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1594$.

New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-Hearings on Reorganization - New Plan Proposed by Bond Group-
Hearings were resumed Sept, 9 before the Interstate Commerce Comopened a vigorous attack on the New Haven management's recapitalization proposals. The principal bondholders proposed that the carrier's stocks be declared The principal bondholders proposed that th
worthiess and be wiped out in reorganization.
Led by the independent bondholders' committee. the opposing interests
clearly indicated that they intend to wage "a court of last resort" battle clear terms of reorganization.
over

Afnew plan, which was prepared by the independent bondholders com-
 tended to file alternative plans for the reorganization. These groups com-
 would be offered nothing in th
may have to be made in its ownt let it be known that certain alterations may have to be made in ins own plan because of an unexpectedery parge of fuel and supplies and other factors. These changes
matical results rather than in principle, it was explained.

New Proposed Reorganization Plan
'TheInew bondholders' plan provides for fixixed interest of $87,872,173$, the same as provided under the management's ppan, but the bonahoiders curities worth 100 cents on the donar and unsecured bondholders as well as
creditors also receive 100 cents on the dollar, the equity of existing stockcreditors also recelv
holders is worthles.
The committee holds that the New Haven's 1st \& ref. bondholders and other bommondders piven priority in the management's. plan should be
treated equally. This treatment. the committee contends, would not alter treated equally. This treatment, the commictee contends, would not alter proposed in the management's, or debtor's plan, but would result in a
reallocation of the fixed interest and income bonds among the holders of reallocation of the fixed interest and income bond
the lst \& ref. bonds and the other bondholders having prionity.
The committee reserves the right to revise its plan for any reason, plan are too high, in the light of the New Haven's earnings- that these
earnings are the primary basis upon which valuations must be determined. of The committee proposes that the reorganized company issue \$196,442,828 vertible as to the dilution of equity and redeemable at 105 . 1972 and be entitied to
The new fixed-interest bonds would mature in one vote for each $\$ 100$ face value in the election of class A directors.
There would be issued also $\$ 93,364,668$ of $4 \%$ cumulative income bonds convertible at any time into common stock at $\$ 50$, redeemable at par and
maturing in 1982. Each $\$ 100$ of these bonds would carry a vote for a class maturing
director
director.
It is proposed to authorize $6,863,689$ shares of common stock, of which
there will be presently outstanding only 872,228 shares. The balance will be held unissued for the following purposes.
For exercise of purchase warrants.
$\begin{array}{r}1,182,151 \\ -2,942,017 \\ \hline 1827\end{array}$
The proposed capitalization provides for an authorization of 1, 1,-182,151 issued and outstanding.
The common stock would be of $\$ 1$ par value and be entitied to one vote a
share for class C directors. The warrants would become void in 10 years

> Distribution of New Securilies

The following table of distribution is computed on the same basis of will be as stated below subject, however, to adjustment upon a basis of disregarding the Old Colony loss as a loss applicable to the first and reffund ing mortgage bonds, which will increase the proportiona Obligations-The following oble disturbed: Equipment trusts. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ iil re New York \& New England RR., Boston Terminal 1st mtge
 New York Yrovidence \& Boston RR. Co., $4 \%$ gen. mige. gold bonds, due April 1, 1942 -

 Providence Terminal CO., Ist mite. 4\% bands, due March 1,1956
Central New England Ry., 1st mige. $4 \%$ 50-yr. gold bonds, due

Secured Obligations to Be Paid 100\% of Their Claims in $4 \%$ Fixed Int. Bonds The following secured obligations will receive fised interest bonds in lieu of their claims:
Housatonic $\mathrm{KR}, 5 \%$
50 -yr. consol. mtge. bonds, due Nov. $1, ~ ' ~$ ' $7 \$ 2,819,000$
 Reconstruction Finance Corp.tarchants National Bank of Bosto State street Trust Co- Now York.
Chase National Bank
Irving Trust Co. (New York). Frving Trust Co. (New York)... Sational shawmut Bank, Bosto Union Trust Co. (Springfield)
 The proposed distribution to the above collateral loans is based on the assumpio in eacnt of the claim However, when the marke value of th collateral is determined in appropriate proceedings, if it is found in any cas chat such value is less than the claim, the claimant will receive fixed income bonds only to the extent of such value and will receive as an unsecured
creditor one share of new common stock for each $\$ 50$ of the balance of creditor
Its claim.
Other Secured Obligations to Be Paid in Fixed Interest Bonds and Income

| Amount Claim | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { No Fixed } \\ & \text { Int. Bonds } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \% \text { Income } \\ \text { Bonds } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 17,500,000 \\ -\quad 387,500 \end{array}$ | $\$ 13,125,000$ 290,626 | $\$ 4,375,000$ 96,874 |
| 350,000 7,000 | 175,000 3,500 | 175,000 3,500 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 3,775,000 \\ 226,500 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,775,000 \\ 2226,500 \end{array}$ |
| 2,400,000 | 2,160,000 | 240,000 14,400 |
| 8,819,250 | 69,409,625 | 69,409.625 |
| 1,000,000 |  | 1,000,000 |
| 100,00 |  |  |
| 1,127 | 06 | - |
| 500,000 19,875 | 100,000 3,975 | 400,000 15,900 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 4,000,000 \\ 160,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,600,000 \\ 64,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,400.000 \\ 96,000 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3,500,000 \\ & 192,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,400,000 \\ & 77,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,100,000 \\ 115,500 \end{array}$ |
| 5,598,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,239,200 \\ & 167,940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,358,800 \\ & 251,910 \end{aligned}$ |
| $1,250,000$ 56,250 | 500,000 22,500 | 750,000 33,750 |

New England RR, 4 \& \& $5 \%$ consol.



New Haven \& Northampton Co., rep consol. mege, 4\%, 50 -year gold
bonds, due June 1, $1956 . . . . .$.

 National Rockland Bank (Boston)-:Iterest īland Hospital Nat. Bank
Rhode
(Providence)

Secured Obligations-Old Colony RR.
$4 \%$ bonds due Jan. 1,1938 .-........
$51 / 2 \%$ 1st mitge gold bonds, series A.
Ther




Unsecured Obligations, Guaranties and Claims
The unsecured creditors shall receive one share of common stock for each \$5so amount of ciaim as follows:

New York New Haven \& Hartford RR., 4\% debs., due May 1 . Amount $15,010.000$
$1,200,800$
1,


 N. ${ }^{\text {Guarantiest and }}$, Westcheste \& Boston RR., 1 st mtge. $43 \%$ gold bonds. due July 1, 1946-Principal., 1st mege. $43 / 2$ gold bonds, $\$ 19,200,000$
 New England Investment \& Security Co., pref. shares-Par Dividends
 Worcester \& Connecticut Eastern R-., $41 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, due Intarest, 1943-Principal.-...............................--
 Total guaranties and claims
Grand total$\$ 43,611,375$
The above guaranties and claims are the maximum that might be allowed
by the Court. It is probable that those allowed will amount to considerably less than $\$ 25,512,735$. Capital Stock
The New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.- Preferred stock: 490,367 shares will be exchanged for 612,959 warrants to purchase new common
stock. Holders of preferred stock will receive for each four shares so held, five warrants.
Common st
Common stock: $1,571,186$ shares will be exchanged for 314,237 warrants
to purchase new common stock. Holders of common stock will receive for to purchase new common stock. .
each Cl ive shares so held. on warrant
old Colony $R$.
Old Colony RR.-Capital stock: 125,008 shares will be exchanged for
250,16 warrants to purchase new common stock. Holders of capital stock will receive for each share so held, two warrants.
Providence-Wrren $\&$ Bristo $l$
$R R$ . Preferred stock: 1 , 491 shares will be exchanged for 1,491 warrants to purchase new common stock. Holders of preferred stock wil 2,321 shares will be oxchanged for 2,321 warrants to
promasen stock:
curchew common stock. Holders of common stock will receive for purchase new common stock. Holders of common stock will receive for each share so held, one warrant. $R R$. Capital stock: 3,381 shares will be
Hartiford © Connecticut Western
exchanged for 1,127 warrants to purchase new common stock. Holders of eapital stock will receive for each three shares so held, one warrant. At the time of exchange of securities under the plan, the company will interest bonds, income bonds and new common stock, if and to the extent thate the unist of exchange tendered by security holders entities them to a
fraction of any new security. This scrip in appropriate aggregate amounte fraction of any new security. This serip in appropriate aggregate amounts
will be exchangeable for new securities and if not so exchanged, will be void at the expiration of three years from the date when this plan shall be confirmed by the Court.

Voting Control
The board of directors of the new company will consist of members, who
will be divided into three classes as follows: Class $A$ directors, seven;


Class B directors will be elected by the $4 \%$ income bondholders.
 creditors is o.ae directorship por approximately $\$ 20,000,000$ of claim. on retirement orsion or otherwise, class A directors will be beduced ${ }^{\text {on }}$ purchase, conversion or otherwise, class A a directors wil be reduced in
number by one, and class C directors will thereby be increased by the same
number. number.
On retirement of each $\$ 20,000,000$ of $4 \%$ income bonds, by purchase, one, and class C directors will thereby be increased by the same number one, and class C directors wrlass A and class B directors will be determined by the committee. subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Court
committee that the present existing creditors who would appear asked to accept new securities in place of their old securities, should have the complete control of the management of their property until such time as their position as creditors shall be liquidated. The obligations which
they now hold have been unfulfilled and the company in filing its petition they now hold have bankruptcy has admitted its inability to meet the requirements thereof The present disastrous financial condition of the company has been largely due to past mistaken policies.
Ite the preseation of this com asked to make any sacrifice whatsoever in the reorganization of this company, which sacrifice is in our opinion a
necessity, then in simple justice they should be pace in a position whereby necessity, then in simpontrol of their property so that they may be able to able, by a comparatively small investment, to control the voting of the common stock to the detriment of the actual invested capital in the company, which has always been largely represented by bondahoders. We are holding company from securing control of this property by the purchase of a relatively small amount of common stock and operating it to its own advantage and not for the benefit of the actual security holders of the company. Comparison of Proposed Plan with Debtor's Plan
A comparison between the plan of recapitalization now proposed and that CapitaizationFixed interest debt-

Total debt First preferred siock, par 100
Second preferred stock, par $\$ 100$ Second preferred stock, par $\$ 100$ -
Common stock, number of shares $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Warrants to purchase common stock } & -\cdots-\cdots & 1,182,151 & 872,22,1 \\ \text { None } & 1,182,151\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { First preferred dividend requirement-5\%-2\%-: } & \$, 868,556 & \text { Non } \\ \text { Second prefred diviend requirement }-2 \% & 1,302,834 & \text { Non }\end{array}$ There are essential differences between the debtor's plan and the proposed plan of reapital structure under the proposed plan without increasing cation or the cand by decreasing the combined total amount of contingent
fixed corest charges and preferred dividends. These differences are as follows:
inter interest charget a debtor's plan income bond bear a rate of interest of 43, 3 , which is non-cumulative whereas under the propor (2) Under the debtor's plan there is an issue of 1st prep. stock ( $(100$ par),
bearing a fixed rate of $5 \%$ whereas under the proposed plan this issue is eliminated in its entirety by the issuance of $4 \%$ income bonds. eliminated ier the debtor's plan unsecured creditiors will receive a $2 \%$, $\$ 100$. par second preferred stock whereas undmon stock for each $\$ 50$ of claim. creditors will receivetor's plan the entire common stock will be distributed amongst the old preferred and common stocknoiders whereas under th proposed plan
(5) Under the debtor's plan the old preferred and common stockholders will remain in control of the company whereas under the proposed plan the as the present preferred and common stockholders shall have exercised their warrants to purchase new common stock.
(6) Under the debtor's plan the contingent interest charges plus preferred
stock dividends amount to $\$ 6,602,549$, whereas under the proposed plan
the contingent the contingent charges will $\$ 6,602,549$, whereas under the proposed plan $\$ 3,734,587$.
(7) Under the dent (7) Under the deotor's plan $1,182,151$ shares of common stock will be classes of new securities, fixed interest bonds, contingent interest bonds, classes of new securities, fixed interest bonds, contingent interest bonds,
first preferred stock, second preferred stock and common stock, whereas
under the proposed under the proposed plan only three classes of new securities will be issued, (9) Under the debtor's plan there is no provision to justify a reasonable expectation that all interest charges and preferred dividends may eventually be eliminated, Whereas under the proposed plan should the company again
enter a period of prosperity such as it has experienced in the past, its entire capital structure, with the exception of underlying securities to be left undisturbed in the present reorganization will be reduced to one class of common stock througn conversion and exercise of purchase warrants.
(10) Under the debtors plan many classes of secured creditors are asked to reliuquish their positions as creditors, in whole or in part, and to become stocknolders without voting rights in the new corporation, receiving non-
cumulative, non-voting prefer cumulative, non-voting, preferred stock, whereas under the proposed plan creditor in the reorganized corporation or his priority of claim for a fixed
amount on the amount on the annual earnings of the company whether earned or not earned in each and every year, and only common creditors amounting to $n$ so doing are accorded voting rights.
Four New England Governors Intervene in Plan-
The governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts ganization case. Among other objectives the governors seek to limit stock ownership of Pennsylvania RR. and Pennroad Corp. in the to limit stock
to $5 \%$. These companies now hold $22.79 \%$ of the yoting stock
Two Pleas Heard for Break-Up of New Haven-
system. The proposals were made at a hearing on reorganization of the
An insurance group holding $\$ 558$, of the road's securities propes complete severance of Old Colony RR. from the New Haven System, while the state of Rhode Island asked the Commission to sever Providence \&
Worcester RR. which the New Haven now has under lease. increase of about $\$ 1,300,000$ yearly in the amount available to meet fixed charges. This, together with other adjustment would increase monies said. The Old Colony is now losing $\$ 3,000,000$ annually. It is under ease to the New Haven System but the agreement has been disaffirmed
by the United States District Court in Connecticut. The New Haven management's plan of reorganization calls for renewal of this lease. Haven
The State of Rhode Island asserted the New Haven System is losing $\$ 50,000$ annually on Providence \& Worcester line, and maint is lining it
merely to preserve its "'monopoly" to Rhode Island tidewater. It asked
at ore made an independent terminal carrier
Hearing Adjourned-Bondholders' Plan_Referred_to Finance
Hearings before the ICO on the proposed reorganization of the New
Haven were adjourned on Sept. 9 to Nov, Haven were adjourned on Sept. 9 to Nov. 11 . ${ }_{\text {Previsus to }}$ D. Mahaffie, presiding official, declined to formally accept the proposed alternative reorganization missioner in holding the proposed alternative over for action by, the finance did not represent $10 \%$ of any class of security holders as required under the bankruptcy laws. Mahaffie set Oct. 11 as the deadline for all plans or moditications to be in the hands of the Commission.
RR. part of the proposed New Haven system, planned by its stockholders,
Mutual Savings Bank Committee Presents Views on New Haven Reorganization-
Myron F. Converse, Chairman of the Mutual Savings Bank Group
Committee on New Haven RR. bonds, said Sept. 10, that the committee expects to present to the ICC either a plan of its own, or modifications of the debtor's plan, within a reasonable time after Oct. Or Modirications of
President of the Worcester Five Cents Saving Bank, Worcester. Masse, has not completed its studies with refernce to certain features of the plan, it was Other members of Mr. Converse's committee are: Theron A. Apollonio,
President Suffolk Savings Bank President Suffolk Savings Bank, Boston; Mass John W. Bpollonio President Springfield Institution for Savings, springfield, Mass.; Robert C Mrer East Bridgewater Savings Bank; East Bridgewater, Mass; Thomas W. Murray, President Union Savings Bank, Boston; Charles A. Post, President
Citizens Savings Bank, Providence, and George H. Woods, President Bridgeport-Yeople's Savings Bank, Bridgeport, Conn. The group repre-
sents 2229 mutual savings banks holding about $\$ 40,000,000$ principal amount sents 229 mutual savings banks holding about $\$ 40,000,000$ principal amount
of obligations involved in the proceeding. of obligations involved in the proceeding. Although the committee has studied the debtor's plan and exhibits in support of that plan, studies with referernee to certain features have not RR. is an integral part of the proceeding, and the plan of reorganization he committee is unable at this time to file with the Commission ase reasons of its views with respect to the debtor's proposed plan in its entirety. the plan have been reached, however. These are
" 1 . The committee believes that the thetal capitalization the debtor is too great and results in an unsound capital structure, which is undesirable in the public interest. The committee later will recommend to the extent at least of eliminating the proposed second preferred stock. by the debtor's studies, the committee believective earnings as disciosed by the debtor's studies, the committee believes that there is no equity in unsecured obligations. There even may be a question as to whether on nor there is sufficient value remaining in the properties available for the
satisfaction of the claims of unsecured creditors after provision has been satisfaction of the claims of
made for secured creditors.
"3. The committee has analyzed the traffic forecast and the forecast of hat these forecasts represent reasonable by the debtor and is of the view "4. The studies of past and present earnings and the forecast of prospec-
tive earnings indicate that the reorganized company can safely carry the ${ }^{\prime} 5$. The comed charges proposed in the debtor's plan
relative treatment to be accorded the various classes of cespect to the debtor, including the various mortgage divisions and leased lines, and therefore is not yet in position to express its views in regard to these ques Believing that the public interest requires the reorganization of the
New Haven as promptly as possible, consistent with adequate protection of those having a financial interest in the property, Mr. Converse made in the reorganization of the road, urging that wome all parties interested to accomplish prompt reorganization. Mr. Converse said his committee will suggest to
time after Oct. 1, at which all parties may present any proposed new plan proposed the parties exchange suggested modifications and exhibits so the cross-examination be not unduly delayed, with a subsequent hearing to parties may be given upon any of the above proposals.
"It may not be practicable, in view of developments from time to time,
to carry such a program to its conclusion, ${ }^{\text {Mr }}$. Converse said. "We are sending copies of this communication to all parties of record to enlist their cooperation in this or some similar plan designed to conclude as promptly
as possible the hearings, consistent with the uncertainties already men-
tioned."

Bids for Equipment Certificates Rejected-
Bids for the purchase of $\$ 1,660,0003 \%$ equipment certificates, due in Bros \& Years were opened Sept. 8 . The highest bidders were Sick Salomon
The bids were rejected. Merle-Smith and Stroud \& Co. who bid 98.517. Nids were rejected.-V. 145, p. 1594.

## New York Ontario \& Western Ry.-Penn Anthracite

 Bonds Subordinate-Federal Judge Murray Hulbert has authorized the trustees for the compay 8 in process of reorganization, to subsordinate the obligation represented
by 8800.000 bonds of the Penn Anthracite Collieries Co. secured by a
mose mortgage on its line and equipment to the lien of a proposed mortgage to Financing Corporation. The loan, if granted, will permit immediate operation of Penn Anthracite mines in Lackawanna County, Pa., which
are serviced by the company. Elbert N . Oakes, attorney for the trustees, stated that he has been inven assurances that the tonnage to be derived by the railway company during the next year will approximate $1,000,000$ tons
of coal, thus increasing the company's income. Unless the mines are , the road will sustain a loss of traffic.- $\dot{\mathrm{V}} .145$, p. 1594
New York State Electric \& Gas Corp.-Offers 100,000 Shares of Preferred Stock-For the purpose of financing a construction program to include considerable rural line extensions, an offering of 100,000 shares of $\$ 1.25$ cum. pref. stock (par $\$ 25$ ) is being made by the corporation, the offering being limited entirely to residents of New York State. Cumulative at the rate of $\$ 1.25$ per share per annum, dividends will be
payable quarterly on the first of January, April, July, and October. The shares are redeemable at the option of the company, at any time upon 30
days notice at $\$ 25.75$ plus accrued dividends. In the event of default of days notice at 825.75 plus ancrued dividends. In the event of default of
dividends for dividend periods equalling one year, holders are entitled as
a class to elect one director by a plurality of votes, each share having a class to
one vote.
The
The construction program includes, among other projects, extensions in rural territories to be financed in part out of the proceeds of this issue. ments on the new pref. stock issue and a proposed new issue of $5 \%$ cumu-
lative preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ lative preferred stock. (\$100 par), based on earnings for the 12 month-
ended June 30,1937 , including for the full period results of operations of ndied ane 30, 1937, including for the full period results of operations of
anl propertes owned at the end of the epriod and annual interest require-
ments on the debt of the company outstanding at June 30 . 1937 after ments on the debt of the company outstanding at June 30,1937 after giving effect to a proposed reduction in debt by te use of part of the pro-
ceeds of the proposed issue of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock. The earnings
on the above basis for this period were as follows.
 come taxes) and provision for retirements Operating income.
Other income
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 4,882,165 \\ 400,042 \\ \hline\end{array}$nnual dividend requirements on $\$ 1.25$ and $5 \%$ cumulative
preferred stocks to be issued........... Balance of income as above was 5.05 times the above annual dividend * The annual interest requirements are on the debt of the compan tanding at June 30,1937 after giving effect to a proposed reduction in debt by the use of part of the proceeds of the proposed issue of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock.
1,170 company renders both electric and gas service in approximately New York State in an area of aptern, south-central and eastern parts of
$40 \%$ of the total area of the State. $40 \%$ of the total area of the State luding those in the following 12 eitely 249,000 electric customers inElmira, Geeneva, Hornell, Ithaca, Lockport, Mechanicville, Norning, Oneonta, and Plattsburg. of the total customers, the company classifies
212,000 as residential, 29,000 general commercial and small industrial,
4,50 large cellaneous.
The company's kilowatt-hour sales have increased from $5,378,000 \mathrm{kwh}$.
in 1921 to $638,521,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the 12 months ending June 30,1937 , while the number of electric customers served increased from 7,510 to 249,187 , Part of this increase has been due to the acquisition of other properties, and Gas service is rendered to about 60,000 customers, classified by the com-
pany as being 55,500 residential; 4,300 commercial and industrial, and 200 miscellaneous.
With a steadily increasing electric load making it desirable to amplify
and extend facilities, the proceeds of the issue will go toward financing construction work in an area extending from Auburn and gend financing north to the Pennsylvania boundary on the Auburn and Geneva on the
the Catskills on the east to the Genessee valley on the foot of the Catskills on the east to the Genessee valley on the west.
New Power Plant at Dresden-At Dresden on Lake Senec.
plant will be constructed, while new 110,000 Lolt transmission lines are being built, one extending, from Montour Falls through Geneva, a distance of 47 miles and another traversing 32 miles between Lapeer and Norwich.
The Dresden power station is planned to accommodate eventually 100,000 kw . of generating capacity. The first unit to be installed is a $20,000-\mathrm{kw}$. turbo-generator, which will be in operation before the end of the year.
An outdoor (substation will be built to effect connection with the trans-

## New York Telephone Co.-Earnings



 | Operating revenues -- |
| :---: |
| Operating expenses |
| \$16,754,034 |
| $11,873,499$ |$\overline{\$ 16,465,139} \overline{11,771,870} \overline{\$ 119775,499} \overline{\$ 0,458,892} \overline{\$ 115478,612}$

 Net oper. income $-\ldots$
-V. 145, p. 1108. $\mathbf{\$ 2 , 3 7 5 , 5 9 4}^{\$ 2,608,938} \overline{\$ 22,273,291} \overline{\$ 21,787,540}$

## North Central Gas Co.-Registrar-

 for 40,000 shares $\$ 1.50$ conv. pref. stock, 22,300 shares class A commonstock, and 117,700 shares common stock.-V. 144, p. 3848

Northern Pennsylvania Power Co.-Sale Refusedto sell its properties to the Metropolitan Edison Co. The companies at the company to sell its properties to the Metropolitan Edison Co. The companies any-
tempted the sale in 1936 , but the old Public Service Commission denied the later. The Superior Court ordered a hearing before the Commission, but the Commission on March 9, 1937, again refused to permit the sale, but Two days after the new P. U. Commission took office on April 1, the two
companies again applied for a rehearing. They overcame one serious
objection of the Public objection of the Public Service Commission-that overcame one serious
excessive -by cutting it to $\$ 2,016,588$, and agreed there would be price was ment of cash or securities. The sale would be completed by crediting theof Metropolitan Edison Co. "The proposed merger is anticipated to resurt in but inconsequential
economies of operation, so that if the reduced rate of $\$ 15$ a mile could be
placed in effect after the merger, it could be placed in effect now, and the
consolidation of the two properties is not required to bring about this reduction."-․ $V$. 145, two pro. 1108 .

Northern States Power Co. (Minn.)-Weekly Outputended Sept. 4,1937 totaled $27,360.809$ kilow Cott hours, an inctrease of $19.0 \%$ compared with the corresponding week last year.-v. 145, p. 1594.
Northwestern Electric Co.-Bonds CalledA total of $\$ 200,000$ of first mortgage 20 -year sinking fund gold bonds. and accurued interest. Payment will be made at the Harris Trist \& Savings

Norwalk Tire \& Rubber Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.871 / 2$ per share on account
accunulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock. par $\$ 50$, payable Sept. 24 to holders or record Sept. 20 . This will be the first payment made
since Oct. 1,1935 when 50 cents per share was distributed Arrearages atter the current payment will amount to $\$ 3.50$ per share.-
Oberman \& Co.- Registers with SEC-
Occidental Life Insurance Co. of Los Angeles-Ac-quisition-
Negotiations are being completed whereby the company will acquire Iowa, a $\$ 60,000,000$ company, according to an announcement by L. M. Giannini, President of the California company.
Occidental Life is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Transmerica Corp. of $\$ 10,963,000$ and more than $\$ 60,000,000$ of life insurance in force. According to Mr. Giannini, as soon as legal formalities have been complied
with. this business will be consolidated with Occidental Life. The Cali-. with, this business will be consolidated with Occidental Life. The Cali--
fornia company then will have admitted assets in excess of $\$ 51,000,000$ and more than $\$ 375,000,000$ of life insurance in force.
Lee $J$. Dougherty, President of Guaranty Life, becomes a director and Vice-President of Ocidental Life and will supervise the company's business and expansion program in the Middle West. Dwight L. Clarke, Executive
Ohio Associated Telephone Co.-Earnings-


 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net oper. income...- } & \$ 12,382 & \$ 18,829 & \$ 117,843 & \$ 134,042\end{array}$
Ohio Edison Co.-To Issue $\$ 8,500,000$ Bonds-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 1430.
Ohio Finance Co.-Registers with SEC-
Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 12 Months Ended July 31-

| 12 Months Ended |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operation revenu | \$8,032,498 | \$7.469,748 |
| Maintenance-- | 2,929,057 |  |
| Taxes | a741,040 | 662,697 |
| $\cdots \begin{gathered}\text { Net operating reven } \\ \text { Non-operating income }\end{gathered}$ | \$4,111,774 32,479 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,807,240 \\ 80,346 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Retirement }}{ }_{\text {Balance }}$ | 4, | \$3,887.587 |
|  |  |  |
| est a | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,949,010 \\ \mathbf{1}, 555,470 \end{array}$ | $\$ 2,547,673$ $1,684,723$ |

 a No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed
net income for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1, 1936, since any liability net income for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1 , 1936 , since any liability
for such tax cannot be determined until the end of the fiscal year. Under
 V. 145, p. 1595

Old Colony Investment Trust-Earnings-


 urtax on undistributed profits for the vhree-months' period ended Aug. ${ }_{2}$, 1937. inasmuch as the trust does not appear to have percurted any liability or such taxes, on account of credits and deductions to which it is entitled in paid in January, 1937 .

 Accum. net inc. from int. and
divldends, less divs. paid: dividends,
From dess divs. paid:
dit organization in


Total.| 649,932 |
| :--- |
| 41,632 |

Total

## \$8,023,840

 \$8,023,840 x The value of investment securities, based on market quotations, if obtainable, as at Aug. 2, 1937, was less than the net book value by approxi- investment securities at suech market quotations, was $\$ 8.32{ }^{1937}$ per taking
deducting debentures at par plus accrued interest and was $\$ 8.19$ per share deducting debentures at par plus accrued interest and was $\$ 8.19$ per share y Represented by 300,000 no-par shares.-V. $\mathrm{V} .144, \mathrm{p}$. 620 .
Oliver Cromwell Hotel-Earnings-
The Oliver Cromwell Hotel showed a net profit for the first six months of and depreciation, of $\$ 20,185$, as compared with $\$ 15.492$ for the same period in 1936, according to a statistical report compiled by Amott, Baker \& Co., Inc. The percentage earn d by the property on the $\$ 1,764,000$ of outpreciation and interest on taxes, was $2.29 \%$ for the first half of 1937 against
$1.76 \%$ for the same half of 1936 and $.85 \%$ for the initial six months of 1935. $1.76 \%$ for the same half of 1936 and $.85 \%$ for the initial six months of 1935. This property is in process of reorganization with an amended plan now mittee has acquired the property at foreclosure at the upset price of $\$ 700,000$.
Common stock of a new company would go to assenting holders at the
rate of 10 shares per $\$ 1,000$ bond and non-assenting holders would receive
nnly their pro rata share of the foreclosure price after adjustments. A new permit payment of existing tax arrears. June 30, 1937, against $85.52 \%$ for the same period of 1936 . Assessed aluation for 1937 is $\$ 1,430,000$.
Ontario Steel Products Co., Ltd.-Earnings-Profit_- End. June 30-Depreciation--.-.-.-.-. $\begin{array}{lllll} & & 26,238 & \mathbf{3 5 , 1 9 8} & 21,98 \\ \text { rov. for Fed. \& Prov. } & -\cdots-- & \mathbf{8 , 4 9 1} & \mathbf{9 , 9 4 8} & \mathbf{1 2 , 1 0 8}\end{array}$ Bad debt written off ---

Net profit.
Shs.com.stk.out.(nopar)

| 20,000 | 15,000 | 4,114 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $-42,505$ | 2,061 | 56,557 |
| $\$ 101,881$ | $\$ 59,800$ |  | | 12,088 |
| ---: | Earnings per share-.--

x Includes net revenue from investments and interest of $\$ 15,538$ in 1937 ,
$\$ 11,873$ in 1936 and $\$ 9,211$ in 1935 .

## Assets-Balance Sheet June 30



 Bills \& accts. ree.Inventories. Invest. in \& adv to sub. co-
Inv. in other cos.-
Total......... $\overline{\$ 2,486,954} \overline{\$ 2,334,863} \overline{5} \overline{\text { Total......... } \$ 2,486,954} \overline{\$ 2,334,863}$ $\times$ Represented by 51,588 no par shares.-V. 145, p. 616.
Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Operating revenues..-.- } & \$ 5,662,919 & \$ 5,329,628 & \$ 38,629,756 & \$ 35,845,656 \\ \text { Uncollectible oper. rev.- } & 23,800 & 17,840 & 147,102 & 119,199\end{array}$
 Net oper. revenues..-- $\$ 1,557,808 \xlongequal{\$ 1,750,172} \$ 11,605,122 \$ 11,457,834$ ating property........
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net oper. income...- } \\ - \text { V. } 145, \text { p. } 1595 .\end{array} \$ 826,889 \quad \$ 1,117,712 \quad \$ 6,462,592 \quad \$ 7,034,643$
Pacific Tin Corp.-Extra Dividend-
The 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 common
tock, both payable Sept. 28 to holders of record Sept. 15 . Similar payment were made on Sept. 28 and on March 25, last. An extra dividend of 60 cents was paid on Dec. 23, 1936 and an extra of 50 cents per share wa
distributed on Nov. 2, and on Feb. 1, 1936.-V, 144, p. 3849 .
Packard Motor Car Co.-To Pay Smaller DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the comThis coupares with 15 cents paid on April 17 last; 20 cents paid on Dec. 15 . 1936; 15 cents paid on July 1, 1936, and 10 cents per share paid on Feb. 11 1936, this latter being the first distribution made since Dee. 12,1931 , when
a regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share was paid.-V. 145, p. 1269 ,
Paulista Ry.-Bonds Called-
Ladenburg, Thalman \& Co., fiscal agents for the first and refunding face amount of the bonds have been drawn for redemption on sept. 15, 1937 at 102 . The drawn bonds, with the March 15,1938 and subsequen coupons, are payable, out of moneys to be deposited with the fiscal
Interest on the bonds will cease sept. 15, 1937.-V. 144, p. 1971.

Paymaster Consolidated Mines, Ltd.-Earnings[No Personal Liability]
Earnings for Year Ending



(J. C.) Penney Co.-Sales-

Period Ended Aug. 31
Month ---nths
1111.

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.-Sales-
 Net sales-.- $-\mathrm{V} .145 \overline{1} \overline{7} \overline{0}$.

Peoria Service Co.-Reorganized-
American Utilities Service Corp, above.-V. 141, p. 4022.
Petroluem Securities Co.-New President-
Mrs. Edward L. Doheny was on Aug. 30 elected President of this com- ${ }^{-}$ pany, succeeding the late Robert

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.-Would Remove Trustee Four stockholders of the company petitioned the UU US. District Court
to remove Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadel phia from the board of trustes to remove Mayors. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia from the board of trustees that his poilitical ambitions and interests as Mayor conflict with the interest of the company.-V. 145, p. 1432.
Pinellas Water Co.-Earnings-
 Matinh Ended June 30-

| 1937 | 1936 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 144,139$ | $\$ 133,854$ |
| - | 33,728 | 34,488 |
|  | 12,225 | 12,250 |
|  | $\$ 97,563$ | $\$ 86,237$ |
|  | 1,016 | 1,016 |
|  | $\$ 98,580$ | $\$ 87,253$ |
|  | 14,351 | 9,000 |
|  | $\$ 84,228$ | $\$ 78,253$ |

Note-The property, plant and equipment is stated on the basis of cost, of whether it has been retired from service plus $\$ 300,000$ added to the book value of the properties on revaluation thereof by the management in 1930, less depreciation based on cost. The appraised reproduction cost new of the properties as determined by independent engineers as of Dec. 31, leaving a sound value of $\$ 542,684$ as compared with the net book value of
$\$ 469,896$ at that date.-V. 144, p. 4020 . Plough Inc. To Pay 20 -Cent
Plough, Inc. - To Pay 20-Cent Dividend-
the directors on Sept. 8 declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents per Previousiy regular quarterly, dividends of 30 cents per share were distributed. by Abe Plough meeting of dire "The directors feel," said Mr. Plough, "that in view of tae many unwhich confront all corporations today, a dividend policy such as is now in effect with many other large corporations should also be adopted by Plough, Inc. Such policy contemplates the payn.ent of regular quarterly
dividends together with extras. Therefore beginning Oct. 1 we will pay a regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents to stockholders of ${ }^{1}$ we will pay a
record Sept. 15 and pursuea policy of paying extra dividends in addition to regular payments

Postal Telegraph \& Cable Corp.-Trustee-
Federal Judge Coxe has appointed Raymond C. Kramer, Chairman of the Board of by Judge Coxe. The other two are former Governor Alfred E. Smith The appointment of Mr. Kramer was made on application of both the Stewart and Lehman bondholders' committees. There was no opposition.
-V. 144, p. 3689, 4358 . Profit for year_-...- $\quad \$ 554,693$
Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus for the Years Ended Dec. 31 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Balance at Jan. } 1 \text { - } & & 1936,717 & \$ 938,668 & \$ 834,161 \\ \text { Prof. for yr. ended Dec. } 31 \text { (as above) } & \$ 1,182,754,693 & 427,834 & 301,835\end{array}$ Credit arising from expiration of div
scrip not presented for exch

2,214 Toss on demolition of bldgs $\quad$| Tin |
| :--- |
|  |
| $1,737,410$ |
| $\$ 1,396,501$ |
| $\$ 1,138,211$ |

 Balance at Dec. 31............... $\overline{\$ 1,278,019} \overline{\$ 1,182,717} \$ 968,668$

x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 224,910$.

$$
\frac{1}{1}
$$


:
 Assets-
Cash in subs, and
Inv. in
affil. cos.-...-1
Other investments
Acets. rec, incl.
accued revenues
Furn \& fixts., \&e.
Deferred expenses.


 $\nabla$ Reing the net brofits on sale of securities and discount on debenture TBeing the net profits on sale of securities
redeemed since July 1, 1933.-V. 145, p. 129

Prudence-Bonds Corp.-Payments-
Bank of the Manhattan Co., as trustee for the fifth and ninth series,
announces that owners of these bonds may receive payment in cash at the rate of $2 \%$ of the principal amount of the fifth series and $4 \%$ of the principal amount of the ninth series, upon presentation at the New York office of the
Puget Sound Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Period End. July 31-
Operating revenues Operating revenues.--
Operation Operation
Maintenan

Net oper. revenues
Non-oper. inc. (net)
Balance --an., \&c.
Int. \& amortiz.,
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 521,695 \\ 58,291 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\$ 6,826,882$
376,426

$\frac{1}{56,315,470}$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Balance } &$| $\$ 286,939$ | $\$ 261,047$ |  | $\$ 3,348,262$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  Appropriations for retirement reserve  |  | $\$ 3,002,570$ |  |  | \& \& \& \(1,496,960 \& <br>

1,412,192\end{array}\)
 Preferred dividend requirements................-- $\quad 1,583,970 \quad 1,583,970$ Deficit $\$ 282,668 \quad \$ 543,592$ a No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed
profits, since any liability for such tax cannot be determined until the end of the year. Note-The company on Jan. 1, 1937, adopted the Federal Power Com-Note-The company on Jan. 1, 1937, adopted the Federal Power Com-
mission system of accounts. hence previous year's figures are not exactly mission system of accounts, hen
comparative.-V. 145, p. 1597 .

Puget Sound Pulp \& Timber Co.-Stock OfferedBankamerica Co., San Francisco, offered on Aug. 7, by means of a prospectus, a new issue of 125,000 shares of $6 \%$ conv. pref. stock, cumulative ( $\$ 20$ par), priced at $\$ 25$ per share plus accrued dividends from July 1, 1937.
Proceeds of the sale will be used by the company to complete payments
on property previously acquired and for the erection of a new sulphite on property previously acquired and for the erection of a new sulphite
pulp mill thereon, which will have an estimated annual production capacity
of 40,000 tons of puip. The site for the new mill is located in Bellinghm of 40,000 tons of, whip. The site for the new mill is located in Bellingham,
Wash., and will be directly connected with the company's present BellingWash., and
ham mill.
engaged principaly incorp. in Delaware on March 11, 1929. Company is engaged principally in the business of logging, and manufacturing and
selling unbleached suuphite wood puip. The company's pulp wood require-
ments are obtained ments are obtained partially by meeans of logging operations conducted on
timber lands owned or controlled by the company in Skagit County, Wash., and partially from pulpwood logs and slabs purchased in the open market. It manufactures pulp at its two mills located in the cities of Anacortes and Bellingham, Wash. The company has developed, due to its location and mately $60 \%$ of the pulp output was sold in foreign markets. there will be outstanding 125,000 shares or $6 \%$ convertible preferred stock

According to the prospectus, net income, before income taxes, for the The company reports net income, before income taxes, of $\$ 68,910$ for June and $\$ 66,998$ for July, 1937 . These figures for the two months of
June and July of $\$ 135,908$ compare with $\$ 187,849$ reported for the first five months of the year. of common stock as follows of core of $6 \%$ convertible preferred stock; on or shares of common for each share of after July 1, 1938, and prior to July 1, 1939, at the rate of 114 shares of common for each share of $6 \%$ convertible pref.; and on or at any time after
July 1, 1939, at the rate of $1-9$ shares of common for each share of $6 \%$ July 1, 1939 , at the rate of $1.1-9$ shares of com.
convertible preferred stock.-V. 145, p. 1271.
Pullman Co.-Earnings-
[Revenues and Expenses of Car and Auxiliary Operations]
Period End.July 31-193 $\quad 1937$-Month-1936 $\quad 1937$ - 7 Mos.-1936

| Sleeping car operations: Total revenues Total expenses. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5,410,514 \\ 4,558,935 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5,019,016 \\ 4,310,757 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 36,267,801 \\ 31,892,643 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 32,166,687 \\ 29,165,011 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net revenue | \$851,580 | \$708,259 | \$4,375,159 | \$3,001,676 |
| Auxiliary operations: Total revenues Total expenses | $\$ 172,608$ 139,907 | $\$ 160,575$ 127,678 | $\$ 1,233,622$ $1,012,039$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,117,841 \\ 883,284 \end{array}$ |
| Net revenue | \$32,701 | \$32,897 | \$221,582 | \$234,558 |
| Total net revenue | \$884,280 | \$741,156 | \$4,596,742 | $\$ 3,236,234$ |
| Taxes accrue | 416,926 | 318,825 | 1,538,377 | $1,645,858$ |
| Operating income. -V. 145, p. 1113. | \$467,354 | \$422,331 | \$3,058,365 | \$1,590,377 |

Radio Corp. of America-Edward F. McGrady Appointed Director of Labor Relations-
General James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board, on Sept. 7 announced the appointment of Edward $F$. McGrady, former Assistant Secretary of
Labor, as Director of Labor Relations for this company.-V. 145, p. 953 .

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. (\& Subs.) - EarningsIncome from admissions, rents, \&c.--..........-- July 3, 1937 June 27, $\$ 26$


$\qquad$ Interest and discount Loss on investment and capital asset rovision for loss of affil. \& other cos. not consol-Trustee's expenses \& employees in prof. of subssundry other charges Income and excess profit tax | $\$ 3,617,574$ |
| :--- |
| $1,004,207$ |

$\times$ Profit
\$1,448 - 559
x Before dividends on preferred stock of Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp. V. $145, \mathrm{p}, 1433$.

Reece Folding Machine Co.-EarningsGross profit before depreciation...-. Ending June 30, 1937

Depreciation
Servicing, seli

Other income from operations
Total income-
Income deduction

Tividends
$\qquad$ $\$ 19,005$
505 $\$ 18,501$
84,735
$\$ 103,236$
9,071
Balance, June 30, 1937
Balance Sheet June 30, 1937

## Assets-

Accounts receivabl
Notes receivable. .-.......--
nventories securities at costOther investments-..----( 9,293 shs. of stk. in own co Machines on lease---.......
 Office furniture and fixtures.
 $x$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 167,766$. y After reserve for depre-
ciation of $\$ 42,557$. $\mathbf{z}$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 287,733$. a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 135 .-\mathrm{V} .137$, p. 1950 .

Republic Steel Corp.-Bond Conversion-
All but about $\$ 1,428,000$ of the $41 / 2 \%$ series A general mortgage bonds verted or retired by the sinking fund up to the close of business on Sept. 1 when the conversion rate changed from 45 common of bures for each Sept. $\$ 1,000$
bond to 40 common shares for each bond

Richfield Oil Corp.-Definitive Debentures Ready The Chase National Bank announced that definitive $4 \%$ debentures due March 15,1952 are available for delivery in exchange for the temporary
debentures at its Corporate Trust Department, 11 Broad St., New York deben.
City.
Profit after Earnings for the Period March 13 to July 31, 1937
organization expenses, est, prov. for deprec., depletion, \&c.,
but before prov. for Fed. inc. \& undistrib. profits taxes
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { but before prov. for Fed. inc. \& undistrib. profits taxes..-- } & \$ 769,216 \\ \text {-V. } 145 \text {, p. } 1113 \text {. }\end{array}$
Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.-Capital IncreaseShareholders were notified on Sept. 7 that at an extraordinary general
meeting on Oct. 20 , the same date on which the annual meeting of the company is scheduled, they will be asked to approve an increase in the nominal capital; to make certain alterations in the articles of association; to capitalize £ $3,327,390$ out of the general reserve in order to permit a distribution of
two new fully paid shares for each share held, and to convert all resistered shares into ordinary stock transferable in units and multiples of 5 s Advices concerning the meeting, transmitted to Irving Trust Co., de-
positary, also stated that at the annual meeting directors will recommend positary, also stated that at the annual meeting directors will recommend the declaration by shareholders of the final dividend in respect to the-year
ended June 30, 1937, at the rate of 2 s . 6 d . an English share, less the British income tax at the rate of 5 s . to $£ 1$, making a net amount of 1 s . $101 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. an English share, payable Oct. 21 to holders of record Oct. 1. English shares

Rogers-Majestic Corp., Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Years End. Mar. } 31- & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Net operating profit...- } & \$ 159,467 & \$ 5,768 & \$ 3,657 \text { loss } \$ 142,138\end{array}$

Buffalo, Roch. \& Pitts. Ry. Cons. Reg. $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1957
Stanley-Rowland-Clark 1st 6s, 1946
Lehigh Coal \& Navi. Cons. "A" \& "C" $41 / 2$ s, 1954
Lehigh Valley Coal 6s, 1938
Republic Natural Gas 1st 6s, 1954

## YARNALL \& CO.

1528 Walnut Street
Philadelphia

Assets-
Accts. rec.-......-
tories,
tories, , co.....-
Investments-
mach'y \& equip.
Detc paym'ts, \&c.

| 1937 | 1836 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 839,248 | $\$ 43,660$ |
| $, 293,007$ | $1,039,134$ |
| 90,386 | 112,325 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Total_-.------ $\$ 2,916,458$ \$2,770,010 Total_.......... $\overline{\$ 2,916,458} \overline{\$ 2,770,010}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Represented by 200,000 no par shares class A stock and 15,000 no par
shares class B stock. y After depreciation of $\$ 378,129$ in 1937 and $\$ 290,315$ shares class B stock.
in $1936 .-V .143$, A 2535.
Royal Dutch Co.-Makes Exchange Offer-
In view of the redemption of the $4 \%$ dollar loan Oct. 1 , company is willing to excious offer regarding principal, namely, for each $\$ 1,000$ coupon one $4 \%$ debenture or 2,500 guilders, bearing interest from Oct. 1, plus warrant as
already in circulation. This offer holds good until Sept. 30, inclusive.already in circula
Roxy Theatres Corp.-20th Century-Fox Gets ControlThe management of the company passed to the Twentieth Century-Fox Felinquished his stewardship of nearly five years, through which he has successfully rehabilitated a major business enterprise.
The Roxy Theatre has been reorganized under Section 77-B of the National Bankruptcy Act. The theatre will be operated under a plan whereby
the first mortgage bondholders are to receive $4 \%$ interest for the next 20 the first mortgage bondholders are to receive $4 \%$ interest for the next 20
years and ultimately, it is expected, 100 cents on the dollar for their investment. The second mortgage noteholders, it was learned, will retain an equity in the property. conserved without any prior lien being placed on the property.
Also, the Roxy, for the first time in its history, is assured of an adequate supply of first-run feature films, as it obtained a 20 -year first-run franchise for the Twentieth Century-Fox output.
Mr. Cullman was appointed receiver in December, 1932.-V. 144, p.1452.
Safety Car Heating \& Lighting Co.- $\$ 2.50$ DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 82.50 per share on the common
stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15 . Similar
 last, an extra dividend of 11 per share
paid on Dec. 23 and on Oct. 1 1. 1936, and prior to this latter payment, paid on Dec. 23 and on Oct. 1 , 1936, and prior to this latte
regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1$ were paid.-V. 144, p. 5517 .
Saks Realty Corp.-Bonds Called-
Allo of the outstanding leasehold mortgage $6 \%$ serial gold bonds have been called ror redemption on Oct. 1 at $1001 / 4$ and interest. Payment will be
made at the Chase National Bank of the City of N. Y.-V. $142, \mathrm{p}, 2339$.
San Carlos Milling Co., Ltd.-50-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the com-
tock, par $\$ 10$, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record sept. 2 . A like stock, par $\$ 10$, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 2 . A A like
amount was paid on July 15 , last, and compares with dividonds of 20
and amount was paid on July 15, last, and compares with In disbursements were also made: 50 cents on Dec. 15, 1936; 30 cents on
Septs 15 and May 15, $1936 ; 50$ cents on Jan. 15, 1936, and on Aug. 15,
 Feb, 80 cents paid on
Fe3i. 1934 , and 50 ce
1933. 14 , p. 130 .
San Diego Consolidated Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net oper. rev. (before } \\ \text { approp. for retir. } \\ \text { Othes.) }\end{array} & 253,997 & 249,437 & 3,401,514 & 3,253,533 \\ \text { Dther income-. } & \text { Dr36 } & 4,476 & 1,454\end{array}$
 Gross income

San Jose Water Works-Earnings6 Months Ended June 30-



| Net oper. revenue before provision for deprec_- |
| :--- |
| Other income (net) |



Gross corporate income

 Amortization of debt discount and expense-----
Net income a available for dividends and surplus_--
$-\mathbf{V} .144$, p. 3517.
$\$ 83,158$

a No provision has been made for the Federa lsurtax on undistributed
profits, since any liability for such tax cannot be determined until the end
of the year.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1599$.

Sangamo Electric Co.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in mon stock, both payable Oct 1 to holders of record Sept. 18 the similarpayments were made on July i, last. Prior to July 1, last, the companys A dividend of 50 cents was paid on the old stock on April 1, last, and each three months previouss, In addition, an extra dividend of 25 cents was
paid on Dec. 24, Oct. 1 and Jan. 2,1936 .-V. 145, p. 778 . paid on Dec. 24, Ocl. 1 and Jan. 2, $03 .-\mathrm{V}$. 145, p. 778.

## Scullin Steel Co.-Plan Favored-

Company has received sufficient assents from bondholders to approve
the plan of reorganization under Section $77-$ of of the Bankruptcy Act, it was announced Sept. 4 .
Otherec classes of securities previously assented in sufficient amounts.-
. 145, , 620 . v. 145 , p. 620 .

Seaboard Finance Corp.-Earnings-
Period End. June 30- 1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936
 Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in adamion to the reguar quarteryy dividend or 15 cents per share on the
common stock, both payabel Sept. 27 to holders of record Sept. 15. Similar payments were made on June 30, last, these latter being the initial dis-
tributions on this stock.-V. 145, p. 620 .

## Sedalia Water Co.-Earnings-



|  | ${ }^{1936}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 75,446 \\ 23,482 \\ 3,012 \end{array}$ |  |
| 6,088 | 5,799 |
| $\$ 43,266$ 45 | \$45,775 |
| $\$ 43.311$ 6.301 | \$45,88, 6,877 |
| \$37,011 | \$39,008 |
| 215 | 隹 |
| 1,415 | 1,835 |
| \$14,306 | \$11,00 |

Silected Industries, Inc.- Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.373 / 2$ a
share on the 5.50 ificend prior sock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record
Sopt. 16 . The directors also declared p dividend of
 stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 16. After this payment
Sharon Steel Corp.-New Vice-Presidents
This company announced the election of Thomas Galbreath and David


Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada, Ltd.-Accum. Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account
of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Oct. 1



4, p. 3351.
(Philip A.) Singer \& Bro., Inc.-Files A mendmentCommission reducing the number of shares of common stock coverange
 shares are to be offered publicly and 22,500 shares are optioned to undershares were to be offered publicly, 22,500 shares optioned to underwriters, 50,000 shares optioned to individuals and 20,0.00 shares outstanding.
The amendment also names A. R. Titus \& Co. and T. L. Chapman \& Co. The amendment also names A. R. Titus \& Co. and T. L. Chapman \& Co.
Sioux City Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-
Operating revenues Earnings for 12 Months Ended July 31, 1937

| Operating revenues ${ }^{\text {Nou- }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 908,052 \\ 37,270 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Total gro | \$2,945,322 |
| Operation-1. | 1,0481610 |
| Provision for retirement reser | 1494,448 |
| General taxes--...-.... | 349,304 51800 |
| Net earnings |  |
| Interest on funded debt- | 419,625 |
| Interest on unfunded debt--umertization of bond discount expense | 5,770 10,329 |
| Interest charged to construction...... | Cr2,044 |
| Net incom | \$535,720 |

Siscoe Gold Mines, Ltd.-Output-
August production was $\$ 220,42$ against $\$ 220,814$ in July and $\$ 208,206$ dicating an average recovery of $\$ 12.36$ a ton while mill heads averanin Aus a ton Ausust tonnyage compares with 16,840 in July and 15,358
in August last year.-V. 145. p. 955 .

Sonoco Products Co.-Registers with ${ }^{\text {S }}$ SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 144, p. 1976.
Southern Colorado Power Co.-Bonds CalledA total of $\$ 64.700$ first mortgage $6 \%$ gold bonds, series A due July 1,1947
has been called for redemption on Oct. 1 at 105 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Continental National Bank and Trust Co. of 12 Months Ended July 31-


Net oper. rev. and other income (before appropr.
for retirement reserve)



Southern Counties Gas Co. of Calif.-Pref. Stock Called on Sept. 30 at $\$ 105$ per share and accrued dividend. Payment will bemption at the company's office, 810 South Flower St.; Los Angeles, Cal.-V. 144 .
p. 2676 .

Southern Ry.-Earnings-Period-
Gross earnin -Fourth Week August- Jan. I to Aug. 31 s (est.)
 -V. 145. p. 1435.
Be
ell Telephone Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{gathered}\text { Net oper. revenues-- } \\ \text { Rent for lease of operat- }\end{gathered} \overline{\$ 2,505,355} \xlongequal[\$ 2,413,983]{\$ 17,947,704} \$ 16,390,883$ Reng property......... Operating taxes--........ - Net oper. income
(A. G.) Spalding \& Bros.-EarningsPeriod End. July 31Net sales $\begin{aligned} & \text { Costs } \& \text { expense.-...-:- } \\ & \text { Depreciation and amort: }\end{aligned}$. Operating profit.....-:
Other incomeProfit on sale- cap. assets
Profit on foreign exch.--
Profit
Loss on foresn exchange
Lose on foreign exchange
Interest
Cost \& expense of bus
Cost \& expense of bus
reoorganization..---Flood loss -
Profit_-..............
Note-No mention was
$\qquad$
 $\underset{\text { Period End Chain Stores, Inc.-Sales- }}{\text { Spencer }}$


Spruce Falls Power \& Paper Co., Ltd.-Earnings-

| Years End. April 30- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net inc. from operations | 1060,879 | \$409,165 | \$354,775 | $\$ 241,989$ |
| Loan interest--.-----.--:- | - 25,665 |  |  |  |
| Taxes | 134,748 | $2 \overline{5,505}$ | 23,15\% | 19,9\% $\overline{45}$ |
| Prem. \& disc. on bonds. | 188,308 |  |  |  |
| Net lo | 72,136 | \$148,006 | \$255,050 | \$419 |
|  | Balance |  |  |  |
| Assets- ${ }_{\text {- }}{ }^{1937}$ | ${ }^{936}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 esta |  | 7\% 1st pr |  |  |
| 80.-.....-----30,618,555 | 30,087,836 | 7\% 2d pret. stock. | - 5,000,100 | 5,000,100 |
| Cash on hand --- 856 |  | $\mathrm{x}^{\text {Common stock }}$ |  |  |
| Spruce Falls Hous. |  | Deficitit from oper- | - 445,224 |  |
| Deposit ${ }^{\text {corp. }}$ for p | 16,945 | lit metge bonds--2 |  | 9,000,000 |
| of mat. bonds \& |  | companies | 2,000,000 |  |
|  | ${ }_{5226.611}^{1259}$ | Bank loans (sec.) | - 6,000 |  |
| Inventorles ....-- $1,862,722$ | 1,422,733 | Interest accrued.- | - 108,000 | 41,250 |
| Expendit. \& adv.- 287,856 | 193,972 | 1st mtge. bds. \& |  |  |
| Other invests. |  | coupons ma | 6 | 22,611 |
|  |  | Com |  |  |
| count on bonds | $\begin{aligned} & 83,810 \\ & 98,308 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1,707,083 |
|  |  | Cr | . 452,463 | 9,71 |
|  |  | pay. |  |  |
|  |  | Resarves | $\begin{array}{r} 406,289 \\ 9,146,680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 300,237 \\ \mathbf{7 , 9 0 7 , 3 2 6} \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total.........-34,100,467 $32,560,962$ Total_.........34,100,46

$\times$ Represented by 200,000 no par shares.-V. 144, p. 1977.
Standard Fruit \& Steamship Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns.




 | Balance.-..---- | $\$ 577,791$ | $\$ 137,151$ | $\$ 1,373,252$ | $\$ 2,121,373$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | a Including $\$ 6,100$ for undistributed profits tax

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Including Sub. Companies)

|  | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ | 1935 |  |  | ${ }^{935}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asshas- | 756,560 |  | Par |  |  |
| Trade acts. rec | 730,650 | 756,088 | b $\$ 77$ pref, stock | 1,191,000 | 1,198,900 |
| Other accounts ree. | 392,696 | 419,111 | c Common stock | 2,681,590 | 2,681,195 |
| vs. to |  |  | Accounts payable_ | 837,031 |  |
| contr., reserve)-... | 459,274 | 459,010 |  | 381,253 | 1,168,807 |
| entories (mäse. |  |  | 5 notes |  |  |
| \& mid. prods, | 406,587 | 424,935 | Drafts | 98,108 | 77 |
| and supplies). | 604,165 | 602,279 | (est.) - | 160,000 |  |
| ocks \& bonds of |  |  | Deferredi |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 321 | 321,000 |
| S. Govt. secur- | 40,766 |  | Dus on. Cefaru. |  | ,092 |
| Insurance fund--- |  |  | Due on pur. of |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Stack }}$ Stord of the corp-- | 374,346 |  | SS. Erln | ,659 | 033 |
| Fixed prop. (net)-20,198,357 $20,294,595$ |  |  | Due on pur. | 609,551 |  |
|  |  |  | Other notes pay,$5 \%$ sec. seriai | 110,475 | 110 |
|  |  |  |  | 825,000 |
|  |  |  | Insurance reserve- |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5,564,460 | 5,327,531 |

a Represented by 117 , 47 shares of 10 pal


## Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output-

 Electric output of the Public Utility Operating Companies in the Stand-ard Gas \& Electric company system for the week ended Sept. 4 . 1937 ard Gas \& Electric company system for the week ended sept. 4,1937
totaled $1144.40,532$ kilowatt hours, an increase of $12.3 \%$ compared with the totared
corresponding week last year.-VI. 145, p. 1600 .
Standard Steel Spring Co.-Stock Changes Voted-
Stockholders at a special meeting held Sept. 8 approved three proposals:

1. Reclasification of authorized stock into 12,500 shares of pref. of $\$ 100$ par value and 287,500 shares of common. $\$ 5$,
2. Changing of common stock from no par to $\$ 5$ par.
3. Provisions that F. Rockwell, chairman of the board, be given a oneyear option to purchase 10,000 shares of the $\$ 5$ par stock, at $\$ 16.50$ a share
and R. O. Enos, President, a thre-year option to purchase 10.000 shares at the same price.
Immediately following the adoption of these proposals the meeting was erms under which the preferred stock will be issued may approve of the ill be worked out by underwriters and directors in the Distribution of the recently declared $100 \%$ stock dividend is being held
up pending the Securities and Exchange Commission registration of the new up pending the

 a After reserve for depreciation
no par shares.-V. 145 , p. 1600 .
Standard Oil Co. (Kan.) (\& Subs.)-Earnings 6 Months Ended June 30- Coastal Plains Oil Corp.]
Gross
[In
Gross-..-....-.
Operating income -
Depreciation and depletion....................................
Amortization and intangible development costs.--
Profit.
Other inc
Total income
Total incom
nterest paid.
Net income- ${ }^{-}$. 144 , p.

## (A.) Stein \& C

Catendar Years- (A.) Solennings Gross profit Yrom oper-
Operatink expenses
Net profit-
Other income Total income-....-
Other deductions.--
Prov, for Fed taxes
Net profit (carried to
surplus)-a--.....
Preferred dividends
 $\begin{gathered}\text { Balance, surplus. } \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 240,000\end{gathered} \$ 67,664 \quad \$ 147,617 \quad \$ 133,942 \quad \$ 189,950$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { a Includes s. (no par) } & \$ 1.75 & \$ 1.34 & \$ 1.04 & \$ 0.79\end{array}$

## Assets-

 Cash-aMarketabie
Acts.
Inventories
Inventories
Unisted stocks \&
bonds owned...
Due from emp...ג0
Co.'s capital stock
\& adv. to empl.

Invent. of equpplies
Prenad. in inup.,.tce.
Advances to soles.

Total-...-.... $54,050,153 \overline{\$ 4,240,689}$ Total_......... $\overline{\$ 4,050,153} \overline{\$ 4,240,689}$

(S.) Stroock \& Co., Inc.-Earnings8 Months Ented Aug. $31-$
Net profit arter all denuctions, depreciation and
 1937
$\$ 196,560 \quad \$ 161,226$

## - (no par) - $145,-\overline{4} 5 \overline{1}$.

$\$ 2.09 \quad \$ 1.72$
Struthers Wells-Titusville Corp.-Bonds CalledAll of the outstanding first mortgage 15 -year $61 \% \%$ sinking fund gold bond, due avorued interest. Payment will be made at the Marine Trust
at 103 and acher
Co. of Buffalo.-V. 145 , p. 1117.

Submarine Gold Dredging Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Sun Ray Drug Co.-Sales-


Sundstrand Machine Tool Co.-Stock Offered-Doyle, O'Connor \& Co., Inc., and McGowen, Cassady \& White Inc., Chicago, on Aug. 27 offered the unsold portion of 22,787 shares of common stock (par $\$ 5$ ). Stock priced at the market (about $\$ 20$ per share).
Stockholders of record July 15, 1937 were given the right to subscribe to
the stock on the basis of one common share for each five shares held. Rights expired Aug. 14 . Hsistory and Business-Company was incorp. under name of Rocleford Tool Co in Illinois on Oct. 19, 1910 to take over the business theretofore carried on by certain individuals. Company from the first manufactured and sold special machinery and machine toons, including lathes. From 1910 an increasingly diversified line of products. On June 23, 1926, name was changed from Rockrord Tool Co to sundstrand Machine Tool Co. On or about that date company issued 3,000 shares of common stock (par \$100)
for property and business of the milling machine division of Rockford Milling Machine Co. (Ill.), including all machinery and equipment, manuPactured products and products in process of manufacture, \&c.. patents, goodwill and intangible assets of said milling machine division. From and factured by it, began the manufacture of milling machines, grinders and special machines which had been manufactured by the milling machine
division of Rockford Milling Machine Oo..and has continued the manufacdivision of Rockford Milling Machine Co., and has continued the manufacacaured all of the assets and business or Rockford Union Foundry Co. (III.). Which manufactured gray iron castings, in consideration of the issu-
ance to Rockford Union Foundry Co. of 7,442 shares of the then common anceck (no par) Since said dary Co. of 7,442 shares of the then common foundry substantially all of the gray iron castings used by it in the manufacture of its products
Thistributusiness now consists of creating, developing, manufacturing and machines; such as standard milling machines including sundstrand ."Rigidmil" milling machines; standard production iathes, both manual and automatic, including Sundstrand "Automatic stub Lathes"; double end drilling grinders for railroads; bench centers; a line of hydraulic pumps and control valves for machine tool feed applications, together with a new line of fruid motors for machine tool and industrial applications, and also a line of im-
proved fuel units for oil burner use; pneumatic rubbing machines: balancing machines, \&cc. Most or the company's machine tool products, bare cor--
ered by patents owned by the company. whereas other products such as ered by patents owned by the company. Whereas other pron
hydraulic pumps are manufactured under exclusive licenses.

Summary of Net Profit

| lendar Years- | $\begin{gathered} \text { a Net } \\ \text { Profits } \end{gathered}$ | Fed. Normal Inc. Taxes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934------ | P 332.693 | Inc. ${ }_{\text {83, }}$ |  |
| 1936 | -309,720 | c44,527 | 265,193 |
| ${ }_{36}$ Months Ended March 31- |  |  |  |
|  | 34,997 35,689 | 6,057 $\mathrm{~d}, 346$ | 28,940 | a Ater all charges but before Federal income taxes. b Apter all charges

and Federal income taxes. Company was not subject to an excess prorits and Federal income taxes. c Company was not subject to an excess profits
tax or a surtax on undistributed profits for 1936 .
d No provision made for surtax on undistributed profits.
Capitalizization-Authorized capitalization as at March 31, 1937, consisted of 125,000 shares of common stock (no par,) of which 113 , 935 shares were an amendment to the articles of incorporation became effective, changing authorized capitialization to 200,000 common shares (par \$5), each outstanding share being changed into one share of new common. The capital
stock liability as per balance sheet of the company as of March 31, 1937, stock $\$ 569,675$. This capital stock or iiability was not not changed by the firing
wat the amendment but will be changed by issuance of any of the 22 787 or the amendment but will be changed by the issuance of any of the 22,787
share offered on the basis of $\$ 5$ for each share so issued, so that if all of the be increased by $\$ 113,935$, making a total sack liability of the company will Of the consideration to be received for the common shares offered, the directors will allocate ${ }^{\text {paid-in }}$ surplus account.
Pisting-Outstanding shares are listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange. of \$11,049, at $\$ 399,16$ ) are to be devoted by the company to the foldeemable promissory notes, series of 1936 (together with an amount necessary to pay unpaid arcrued interest to redemption date), $\$ 100,000$ (est.)
for the construction of a building at Rockford, Ill. The balance for the for the construction or a building at purchase of machinery and equipment.
Underwriters-An agreement has been entered into between the company
and Doyle, OConnor \& Co., Inc., and McGowen, Cassady \& White, Inc., the principal underwriters.-V.' 145, p. 782 .

Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Co.-Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, '36

 a Cost of bridge \& approaches.

 Deterred charges-.............
Location valuation

 621,000
30,882

Total
. $\$ 4,379,839$
rotal---- - - .-. . $54,379,839$ a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 280,000$. b After reserve for depre-
ciation of $\$ 11,229$.
Represented by 30,000 no par shares. $\mathbf{d}$ Represented ${ }^{\text {by }} 24,0$ Earnings for
V. 144, p. 792 .-V. 145, p. 782 .

Taylor Milling Corp.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addicion to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common
stock, no par value both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 10 . A
 25 cents
p. 4170 .
(John R.) Thompson Co.-Acquisitionquired by restaurants formerly operated by John Raklios have been acChicago area chain of 40 units, it was announced on Sept. 3 company's The Raklios restaurants, according to the announce enent, were accuired
at the auction conducted by a referee in bankruptcy on Aug. 9 . Although the consideration was not disclosed by the Thompson company, the latter will take over the furnishings, equipment and good will of teh defunct chain. Plans for operation of the newly acquired units, Mr. Thompson stated,
will be disclosed as soon as details have been completed by the company's engineering department. Although complete standardization of service
 Thompson commissary department has already begun production and Addition of the Raklios restaurants, most of which are located in Chicago's
loop, will increase the total of John R. Thompson outlets to 127 .-V. 145 ,
p. 623 . p. 623.

Tubize Chatillon Corp.-Class A Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the class A
stock of the company, payable Oct. to holders of record Sept. stock of the company, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 11 . A
like amount was paid, on July 1. last, and an initial dividend of $\$ 1$ was
paid on April Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.-Acquisition-

Technicolor, Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsCalendar Years-
Net
Nales
 Gen. \& admin. expenses.
Selling expenses........
Net profit-
Other income
Thotal income Prov. for deprec. of plant Amortiz. of patents, $\mathrm{r}-$ search \& develop. . ocsts
Overhead exp. of shutPrown for Federal taxes:Net profit for the year z109, $\mathbf{4} \overline{7} \overline{1}$ $\times$ Less after canita- $372,547 \quad \times \quad-\cdots$, Loss after capitalizing expenditures of $\$ 36,470$ in $1935 ; \$ 30,806$ in
costs and and does not in includ deemed to be research, development and patent account in connection with termination of 1933 charged directly to surplus y Net profit after canital zing expenditures of $\$ 35,773$ deemed $\begin{aligned} & \text { to equipment. }\end{aligned}$ distributed profits.


Total $-\ldots-{ }^{-\quad-\quad \$ 1,109,996} \overline{\$ 692,288}$ Total | x After |
| :--- |
| 1936.-V. 143 , p. for depreciation of $\$ 124,421$ in 1937 and $\$ 116,730$ in |

Union Buffalo Mills Corp.-Accumulated Dividend The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 11.75$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable
Sept. 23 to holders of record Aus. 31 . A dividend of $\$ 2.50$ was paid on July 1 , last; one ons $\$$ was paid on A Arill 1 last; 38.25 was paid on Dec. 23 .
 when a regular semi-annual dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share was distributed.

Union Premier Food Stores, Inc.-Listing \& Registration to listing and registration-V. $145, \mathrm{p}, 1276$. ,

Union Wire Rope Corp. (\& Sub.) - EarningsConsolidated Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30. 1937
Gross sales, less discounts, returns, allowances \& outward freight

Cost | Cost of goods sold |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Selling, general and adm inistrative expenses |  |



 23,025
20,823
Net income .-..............................---...- $\$ 131,658$


United Paperboard Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-Period-
Net sales.
Cost of sales

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
 $\square$ $\$ 121,883$
37,116
28,328 $\begin{array}{r}113,247 \\ 18,740 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 56,438$ Net income.
$\$ 150,684$ Note-No Federal excess profits on undistributed profits taxes have been
incurred by company. incurred by company.


Total_-. $\overline{\$ 4,073,560} \overline{\$ 4,074,147}$ Total......... $\overline{\$ 4,073,560} \overline{\$ 4,074,147}$ x After reser ve for depreciation of $\$ 1,279,579$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,496,066$ in 1936. y Due to revaluation of plant account and to operating deficits for the five months ended May 30,1936 .-V. 144, p. 3522 .

| United States Finishing Co.-Annual Report- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | y19 | y1935 |  |
| Gross income from production. | \$6,523,385 | \$6,143,929 | \$7,301,282 |
| Cost of production, incl. selling, administrative and general expenses. | 6,573,946 | 6,297,310 | 7,349,659 |
| Taxes. | 116,192 | 115,880 | 147,374 |
| Other deductions |  |  | 10,257 |


|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net lo | \$166,753 | \$269,261 | \$206,008 |
| Depreciat | 276,395 | 370,961 | 407,261 |
| Loss on plant and equip't discarded during the year | 8,702 | 15,646 | 46,923 |
| Interest on bonded debt, incl. amort. of bond discount | x50,494 | x51,909 | 81,162 |
| Interest on notes and loans (incl. expenses incident thereto) | 101,987 | 56,221 | 36,132 |
| Interest on overdue taxes--.------ | . 613 | 6,625 |  |
| Amortiz. of reorgan. expenses | 18,854 | 18,854 5,600 | 8,648 |
| Discount on bonds purchase for sinking fund (H. P. \& D. Works) |  |  | Cr1.825 |
| Pawtucket closed plant expenses. | 61,911 |  |  |
| Net loss, before prov. for inc. taxes | \$685,709 | \$795,077 | \$793,703 |
| Provision for buted profit taxes.----------- | 1,062 | 1,250 | 909 |

## Net loss, before application thereof <br> to minority and preferred stock

 Net loss applicable to outside interestsin Hartsvile Print \& Dye Works.-
$\$ 686,771 \quad \$ 796,327 \quad \$ 794,611$ Net loss for the year-..-.-.-.--- $\quad \$ 686,771 \quad \$ 796,327 \quad \$ 724,470$ x Interest on
Dye Works. .

| [Excluding Hartsville Print \& Dye Works] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | Liabilities- | 1936 | 1935 |
| Cash.- | \$147,051 | \$156,396 | Accounts payable- | \$212,185 | \$225,785 |
| Accts. and notes receivable | 391,383 | 596,430 | Notes payable and accrual interest. | 1,904 | 2,121 |
| Inventories | 516,639 | 459,262 | Real estate taxes- | 78,769 |  |
| Cash held by RFC |  |  | Accrued charges.- | 80,836 | 76,837 |
| pend. determina- |  |  | Notes payable to |  |  |
| tion of liabil. for |  |  | creditors | 56,325 1,062 |  |
| certain real estate | 5,400 |  | Loan from RFC.- | 1,511,019 | 1,350,000 |
| Due by Hartsvilie |  |  | y Other liabillties | 1,305,089 | 1,334,885 |
| Print\&DyeWorks |  |  | Notes pay. to stock- |  |  |
| (not consol.) - | 2,723 | 5,054 | holders. | 102,660 | 97,350 |
| Cash in sink, fund | 13,864 | 122 | Queen Dyeing Co. |  |  |
| Cash in release acct. |  | 14,200 | pref. stock---- | 151,109 | 302,496 |
| Land and water |  |  | z 6\% prior pf. stk. | 119,800 |  |
| rights-------- | 1,348,722 | 1,652,464 | 7\% cum. pret. stk. |  |  |
| $\times$ Buildings, mach. |  |  | (par \$100)--- | 3,600,000 | 3,600,000 |
| and equipment. | 4,169,646 | 5,438,788 | a Common stock | 4,161,933 | ${ }_{2}^{4,161,933}$ |
| Land, mill \& tenement property .- | 48,685 | 101,308 | Deficit | 2,855,900 | 2,296,785 |
| Other prop. not | 48,685 |  |  |  |  |
| used in operation | 1,335,342 |  |  |  |  |
| Copper rollers.-.- | 463,731 | 491,786 |  |  |  |
| Other assets --.--- |  | 5,126 |  |  |  |
| Patents \& trade- marks |  |  |  |  |  |
| marks |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges.- | 83,602 | 109,444 |  |  |  | Total_--.-.-. $88,526,790 \$ 9,030,386$ Total--...-.-.- $\$ 8,526,790 \$ 9,030,386$ 1935. y Payment deferred and restricted under plan of reorganization. $z$ Represented by 1,198 no par shares. a Represented by 124,858 no par

shares.-V. 144, p. 469 .

United States Foil Co.-121/2-Cent Common DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the
class $A$ and class $B$ common shares, par $\$ 1$, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15 . Similar payments were made on July 1, last. Dividends of 25 cents were paid on April 1, last, and on Dec. 24 , 1936 , and previously
dividends of 15 cents per share were distributed each three months on these dividen
issues.

| 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$1,062,804 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$531,644 } \\ 62.368 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8516,500 60,863 |
| 10,515 | 7,690 | 7.929 |
| ${ }^{397}$ | 3,567 | 5,198 |
| 367,749 | --- |  |
| 2,537 |  |  |
|  | 6,624 |  |
| --..-- | ${ }^{1} 0.6 \overline{6} \overline{5}$ | 4 |
|  |  | 11,072 |
| \$607,762 | \$440,760 | \$421,819 |
|  | 80,832 | 80,963 |
| \$607,762 | $\$ 521,592$ $\mathbf{3 9 1 . 4 1 0}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 502,581 \\ \mathbf{3 6 9} \text { ( } 688 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 4617,994 47,397 | + ${ }_{47,397}$ | 47,397 |
| \$98,371 | \$82,785 | \$85,496 |
| \$0.85 | \$0.72 | \$0.70 |



Net income for the year--.-.
Earnings per share on common.-
Assets- 1936 Assets-
Cash
a Notes,-.......- accet-
ances, \& accts. receivable..-. on specific con-
tracts held for tracts held for
customers'
ping finstructions ping instructions
Inventories.....-
a Def. accts. rec.
Investments Investments Goodwill - ---...--
Deferred charges.
Total..........
Total
$\begin{array}{cc}1936 & 1935 \\ \$ 308,134 & \$ 296,642\end{array}$

## 990,130

 Notes payable. Accounts payabie-Accrued accounts_
$\begin{array}{cc}1936 \\ \$ 250,000 & \mathbf{1 9 3 5} \\ 2340,500\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rr}2234,623 & 248,541 \\ 235,271 & 193,018\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c}\text { turing within 1 } \\ \text { year. } \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Def. } \\ \text { prof. on partially } \\ \text { completed orders }\end{array}\end{array}\end{aligned} \quad 201,801 \quad 165,506$ prof. on partially
completed orders
held in suspense
returns, \&c. cerve for doubtful items. b After reserve for overruns, spoile $\$ 4, b 59,170$ in 1935 . d Reserve for depreciation of $\$ 4,571,440$ in 1936 and
(less 10,078 62-10

## United States Steel Corp.-August Shipments-

See under "Indications of Business Activity" on a preceding page
Number of Stockholders-
United States steel Corp. . common stockholders of record as of Aug. 31 .
1937, tumber

Utilities Power \& Light Corp.- Protective Committee for Common Stock Protests Treatment of Holders Under Proposed Reorganization Plan and Appointment of Trustee-
Chare protective committee for common stockholders (Hamilton Pell, mittee to act tor them, reporting on the appeal from the order of the Court apcorded to the common stock under the plan or oreorizanizazaitionst treded by the trusteeso of Public Utilities Socurities Co and Webster Securities Co. on
July 6 1937, which is to be considered by the Court next month. The letter of the committee states that the ratio of the new stock to be given to the old common stockholdars sudeder that plan. of one share of new common stock for each 15 shares of of old common stocik, is unfair and
that the common stock should receive at least equal treatment as a class that the common stock should receive at eatere equal treatment as a class
with the class B stock, which, under the plan of the Pusco and Webster
 old class 8 , 8 ock. There ares $2,174,258$ shares of common stock outstanding
and $11,128,472$ shares of class $B$ stock outstanding.
he
 this control will be onded by the proposed reorganization.
of the cash realized by the tusco anad webster trusteas about $812,500,000$ out

 The present preererred and class A stocks would be changed intock
 beissiud to aul present classes, of stock. Out of this total the present com-
mon stock would reecive 144,951 shares under the plan of the Pusco and mon stock would recelive 144,951 shares under the plan of the Pusco and
 "Your committee is still dissatisfied with this ratio and intends to insist on negotiations with respect to the plan.
negotiations wittee also states that the proposal made by Atlas Corp., which holds $\$ 24.000,000$ of the corporation's $\$ 50,000,000$ of debentures, as well
as interests directly and indirectly in the preferred class B and stocks. to effect a reduction of the debentures to about $\$ 30,000,000$ by giving a right to convert them into common stock and through the use of $\$ 10$,
000,000 out of the approximately $\$ 26,000,000$ of the corporation's working 000,000 out of the approximately $\$ 26,000,000$ of the corporation's ororking
capital, to leave the preferred stock where it is and to divide $2,400,000$ shares of common stock among the present class $A$, class $B$ and common stocks, is sufficiently attractive to common stockholdars to deserve further negotiaion. The Atlas proposal would take the corporation out of reorganiza-
tion promptly and was conditioned on no trustees being appointed for the corporation. The letter of the committee states that the appointment of a trustee for the corporation was therefore opposed and the committee joined in taking an appeal from the order of the Court waking such appointment to save the expense of a trusteeship.
The other members of the committee are Cecil P. Stewart, George N.
Armsby and Aaron Colnon. Alfred Turner is Secretary. The office of the Armsby and Aaron Colnon. Alfred Turner
committee is at 15 Church Sù. N. Y. City.

Committee Urges Solid Front in ReorganizationT. The protective committee for prefer red stockholders headed by Paul $V$ Shields, proxies to the committee and stand together in defiance of the general reorganization committee.
The letter points out that Floyd B. Odlum, President of Atlas Corp., to preferred stockholders asking that they send their proxies into tha genera committee and stated in his letter that the general committee already had a
majority. In the leter signed by Mr. shields, Joseph S. Maxwell and Charlton B Hibbard, it is alleged that Mr. Odlum was mistaken and that the genera
committee does not have a majority of the preferred shares.-V. 145 , committee does not have a majority of the preferred shares.-V. 145 ,
p. 1601 .

Van de Kamp's Holland Dutch Bakers, Inc.-Initial and Extra Dividend on New Shares-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of $61 / 2$ cents per share in
addition to an extra dividend of $61 / 2$ cents per share on the larger amount
of no par common shares now outstanding. The dividends will be paid The company's stock was recently split-up on a four-for-one basis An extra dividend of 25 cents in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of like amount was paid on the smaller amount 4030 for detailed record of outstanding on June 30 , last. See V. 144, p. 4030 for deta
dividend payments on old common stock.-V. 145, p. 785.

Vertientes Sugar Co.-Rights to Subscribe-
Under the provisions of the plan of reorganization of Vertientes Sugar Co. and Camaguey Sugar Co., dated April 3 , 1936 , as amended, and
pursuant to the order of the U., s. District Court for the District of Delaware. dated July 28, , 1937, confirming the plan, holders of certificates of deposit for first mortgage sinking fund $7 \%$ gold bonds, due 1942 , of verti-
entes sugar Co. of record at the close of business on Oct. 1, 1937, will be entitled to receive warrants evidencing the right to subscribe for first mort-
gage (collateral) $5 \%$ convertible bonds, dated Oct. 1,1936 and due 1951 , of of such bonds for each $\$ 1,000$ of bonds deposited upon payment of $\$ 225$ flat. In addition to the rights to subscribe to first mortgage (collateral) $5 \%$
convertible bonds of the new company, the holders of certificates of deposit convertible bonds of the new company, the holders of certificates of deposit
will be entitled to receive 50 shares of common stock ( $\$ 5 \mathrm{par}$ ) of the new will be entitled to receive 50
company.-V. 145, p. 1120.

Victor Chemical Works-25-Cent DividendThe directors on Sept. 8 declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
696,000 shares of $\$ 5$ par common stock now outstanding payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 20 Dividends of 20 cents were paid on July 31 ,
last, $18^{33}$ cents on June 30 , iast, and $183 / 4$ cents on March 31 , last, on the last, $183 / 4$ cents on June 30 , last, and $183 / 4$ cents on March
621,000 shares previously outstanding.-V. 145, p. 1602 .
Virginia Electric \& Power Co.-EarninosPeriod End. July 31-
Operating revenues $\square$ Operation
Maintenanc

Net oper. revenues
Non-oper. inc. (net)
$\qquad$ 2 Mos. -1936 Balan
Int. \& a amortization, \&
Balance

${ }^{86,754,281}$ Appropriation for retirement reserve $\$ 545,960$
145,235

$\$ 400,725$ | $\$ 7,117,829$ |
| ---: |
| $1,758,876$ |
| $\$ 5,358,954$ |
| 2 | $\$ 6,864,984$

$1,983,663$
( a No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed
profits, since any liability for such tax cannot be determined until the prof of the year.
Note-The company on Jan. 1, 1937, adopted the Federal Power Com-
mission System of Accounts, hence previous year's figures are not exactly comparative - 145, p. 1602 .

Wabash RR.-New Company Incorporated-Would Merge Present Wabash and Ann Arbor Roads-
Incorporation papers were filed Sept. 3 with the Secretary of State of
Ohio for the formation of Wabash RR., with principal offices at Toledo, for the purpose of taking over the assets of Wabash Ry.. an Indiana corporation. corporation.
Capital stock is limited to 100 shares of $\$ 100$ par value, subject to amendment. Incorporators are listed as Norman B. Pitcairn, Frank O.
Jr., Arthur K. Atkinson, Nat S. Brown and Gustavus Ohlinger.

## Wagner Baking Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

## Years Ended- Income from operations Interest paidInterest paid.........-- Depreciation-- Federal capitail stock tax

 Federal capital stock taxFederal income tax
Prov. for contingencie Profit for period_--_--
Previous earned surplus.
Adj. affecting prior yrs.-
$-58,012$
21,593
$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 393,036 & \$ 141,618 \\ 672,615 & 705,443\end{array}$ Toss on capital assets disposed of
Additional Federal inAdditional Federal in-
come taxes, $1933-34$.
Divs. on $7 \%$ pref. stockDivs. on $7 \%$ pref. stock-
Divs. on 2 d pref. stock-
Divs. on common stock-
Miscell. deductions.---

| $\$ 1,065,650$ | $\$ 847,0$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 10,151 | 3,12 |

## ec. 29,34 $\$ 546,79$ 49,758 169,681 40,80 5,12

Dec. $30 \quad 33$
8540,732
8,168
$17{ }^{2}, 552$
4,857
37,746
$\underset{\text { period }}{\text { Earplus end of }}$ Shs. common stock---
Earnings per share.--
 $\$ 313,408$

415,796 |  | 104,681 | 88,681 | 88,681 | 881 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 2.681$ |  |  |  | $x$ Includes other income of $\$ 7,168$. y Includes cumulative dividends

for period from July 1, 1932 to Dec. 29,1934 . $\mathbf{z}$ This amount represents deficit in capital surplus account



| Condensed Balance Sheet June 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cashsets | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \$ 171,546 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1936 \\ & \$ 140,458 \end{aligned}$ | Liablitities- | 1937 | 1936 |
| Script |  |  | chases, exps.,¢ | \$234,881 | \$213,099 |
| Customers' accts. |  |  | Notes payable | 152,322 |  |
|  |  | 17,365 | bonuses. |  |  |
| Tax stamps S |  |  | Acerued ta | 80,5 |  |
| Inventory | 996,905 | 856,232 | Divs. payabl |  | 24,000 |
| Cash curr. value or |  |  | Res. for conting |  | 1,000 |
| Other assets | 19,270 16.319 | 14,849 25,398 | ( Capital stock | ${ }^{589,670}$ | 89,670 |
| y Permanent assets | 312,2 | 229,034 | Profit \& loss surpi. | 107,005 | ${ }_{295,917}^{105,409}$ |
| Pats. \& trade mks- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total........... $\$ 1,582,009$ \$1,327,689 $\mid$ Total.........-. $\$ 1,582,009 \$ 1,327,689$ $x$ Represented by 80,000 shares of no par value. y Less reserve for depre ciation of $\$ 168,200$ in 1937 and $\$ 138,975$ in 1936.-V. 144, p. 4365. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weisbaum Bros., Brower Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Bros., Brower Co.-EarningsEarnings for Year Ending July 31, 1937 |  |  |  |  |

Weston Electrical Instrument Corp.-Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30-Assets-Cash-e dial trade- ac-
Notest
counts recelyle counts receiv're.
Mdose. inventories
County in municlCounty \& munic1-
pal securities
 Ltd.; London
(entirely owned) undry dep. acets. ree. \& Investm'ts
$\qquad$
fixtures, sc. -ij
 Total_......- $\$ 3,818,\left.849 \quad \frac{92,281}{\$ 3,500,581}\right|_{\text {Total .......... } \$ 3,818,849} \overline{\$ 3,500,581}$ a After reserves of $\$ 28,574$ in 1937 and $\$ 46,020$ in 1936 for doubtful
accounts. \& $b$ After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 1,452,040$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,366,619$ in 1936 . c Represented by 27,376 shares class A stock The earnings for the six months ended June 30 were published in V, 145,
(George) Weston, Ltd. (\& Subs.) - EarningsCalendar Years-
Net operating profit
Directors' fees Net operating p
Directors' fees.
Remuneration $\qquad$ Reserve for deprec' $n$ directors.-.-....-Int. on funded or other indebedness
not matured within one year.....
Reserve for income taxes.-.-.
Net profit for the
Preferred dividends.-.
W. Paterson Ltd., pref. dividends.
Geo. Weston Bread \& Cakes, Ltd.,
$\begin{array}{llrr}\text { Geo. Weston Bread \& Cakes, Ltd̃., } & \mathbf{3 , 4 9 6} & \mathbf{4 , 3 0 8} & \mathbf{4 2 , 9 4 6} \\ \text { preferred din }\end{array}$

 $\underset{\text { arrears. }}{ }$

|  | Consolidated Balance Sheet, Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | Liabuttes- | 1936 | 1935 |
| Cash.- | \$468,006 | \$382,620 | Accts. payable and |  |  |
| Acts. recelvable.- | 882.251 | 826.086 | accrued items.. | \$554,553 | 470,994 |
| Inventories | 587,205 | 425,014 | Taxes | 133,863 | 91,720 |
| Prepald \& deferred |  |  | Div., Geo. Weston |  |  |
| items..-- | 29,156 | 19,891 | Ltd., payable. | 112,765 | 56,382 |
| Investments --.--- | 278,068 | 524,197 | Purch. of prop. and |  |  |
| Life insurance premumes paid |  |  | equip. \& sales- |  |  |
| Fixed assets | 3,259,564 | 2,812.670 | Funded liabilities | 198,544 | 580,000 |
| Excess cost over |  |  | Pref. shares of subs | 42,700 | 137,600 |
| sue price of ac- |  |  | Prov. for equity of |  |  |
| quired shs. of cos. |  |  | com. shs. of subs | 2,675 | 2,552 |
| whose bal. sheets |  |  | 7\% cum. pref. stk. |  | 900,000 |
| are herein consol | 359,654 | 436,648 | 5\% cum. red. conv. |  |  |

Total_......... $\overline{\$ 5.922,788} \overline{\$ 5,480,122} \mid$ Total............ $\frac{15,922,788}{} \frac{1.065,957}{\$ 5,480,122}$ 19 After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 963,917$ in 1936 and $\$ 864.259$ in sion for interest in surplus accounts of subs. of common shares, of subs.
herein consolidated in hands of public of $\$ 560$ in 1936 and $\$ 435$ in 1935.V. 145. p. 1441 .

Willson Products, Inc.-Earnings-
 Total_...............................................410,570
a Construction in progress of additional factory buildings is estimated
by the management to cost approximately $\$ 300,000$-V. 145, p. 1279.
Wisconsin Public Service Corp. (\& Sub.)-Earnings12 Months Ended July 31-
Gross operating revenue-and other income (before
Net operating revenue and
appropriation for retirement reserve) Appropriation for retirement reserve-...-. -Net income after deductions for interest, amortiza-
tion of debt discount and expense and income deductions.......................... $\begin{array}{ll}1937 & 1936 \\ 8,297,718 & \$ 7,673,442\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rr}3,603,763 & 3,231,593 \\ 928,750 & 915,833\end{array}$ income deduction
$1,486,203$
921,109

## (F. W.) Woolworth Co.-Sales-

 -V. 145, p. 1122.
Ypres Cadillac Mines, Ltd.-Registers with $S E C-$
See list given on first page of this department.
Yukon Gold Co.-To Pay Six-Cent DinidendThe directors have declared a dividend of six cents per share on the
apital stock, payable Sept. 24 to holders of record Sept. 13 . A dividend of like amount was paid on June 22, last, and compares with five cents paid on Dec. 31 . 1936 , and a dividend of eight cents per share paid on
Oct. 21, 1936 , this latter being the first dividend paid on this issue since
June 29, 1918, when 236 cents per share was distributed

Yosemite Portland Cement Corp.-Earnings $\begin{array}{llr}\text { Gross sales less discounts and allowances.-....-..........- } & \$ 776,641 \\ \text { Cost of cement sold (incl. packing, shipping, and sack expense) } & 521,287\end{array}$



 Total
Dividend $\$ 342.084$
110.223
6.000
 Note-Provisions for depreciation and depletion applicable to fixed assets aggregated $\$ 81,853$ and have been charged principally to manufacturing costs. The total taxes (other than Federal income taxes) aggregated
$\$ 16,107$; of this amount $\$ 7,816$ has been charged against manufacturing costs. Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1936

| Assets- |  | Liabilities |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash and cash items. | \$363,281 | Accounts payable (trade) -.- | \$43, |
| a Marketable secur. (at cost) | 265,202 | Salaries and wages payable.- | 7,702 |
| b Notes \& acets. receivable.- | 98,243 | Golden Gate Internat'l Ex- |  |
| Inventories | 166,689 | position subscription pay -- | 10,417 |
| Accrued interest on investm'ts | 2,732 | Accrued taxes.-.----.-.-- | 29,988 |
| Other investments | 46,872 | Customers' sack redemption |  |
| c Property, plant, \& equip.-- | 1,257,260 | account payable | 5,858 |
| d Intangible as | 571,150 | Street improvement bonds |  |
| Deferred charges | 343,298 | payable. | 555 |
|  |  | $4 \%$ non-cum. partic. pref. <br> stock (\$10 par) | 2,416,850 |
|  |  | Class A common stock (\$10 |  |
|  |  | Class B com. stock (si par)-- | 194,090 140,800 |
|  |  | e Reduction surplus....-.-- | 33,920 |
|  |  | Earned surplus... | 225,861 |
|  | 109,7 |  |  | a Market value $\$ 282,054$. b After reserve for doubtful notes and

accounts of $\$ 24,897$. After reserve for depreciation and depletion of
 between the par value of 19,409 shares of class A common now outstanding and the par value of 22,801 shares of preferred stock issuable upon conversion of said 19,409 shares of class A common stock. class B common capital stock issued, $\$ 1,408,000$, less $\$ 836,850$ transferred in December, 1936, from reduction surplus. During the same nionth the total par value of the class B common stock was reduced to $\$ 140,800$
(2) Dec. 21,1936 , company declared effective a plan of reorganization, of incorporation
Prior to such reorganization, capital structure consisted of an authorized issue of 250,000 shares of class a common stock (par of $\$ 10$ ), entitled to
 of $30 \%$ thereof, whereof 221,451 shares (excl. of 13,339 shares of treasury stock retired under the plan or res of class B common stock (par $\$ 10$ ) Whereof 140,800 sharts were outstanding. On liquidation, the holders of the class $\AA$ common stock were entitled to par plus accumulated unpaid dividends, the remaining assets to be distributed $30 \%$ to the holders of
the class A common stock and $70 \%$ to the holders of the class B common stock. amended articles of incorporation provide for (a) 270,000 shares ( $\$ 10$ pek, and (c) 140,800 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) class B common stock. With respect to dividends, amended articles provide as follows:
(a) The holders of preferred stock are entitled
dividends at rate of 40 cents per share per year, to norior to the payme pref. other dividends, and also to the additional dividends referred to in para-graphs (b) and (c) below.
(b) Until dividends
annum from date of issue to Dec. 31,1936 , have been paid, all dividenus in addition to the non-cumulative preferred dividend on the preferred stuck, the holders of the class $\AA$ common stock.
common stock, as provided in paragraph (b) dividends on the class A common stock, as provided in paragraph (b), all dividends, in addition distributed $70 \%$ to the holders of the preferred stock, and $30 \%$ to the holders
of the class A and class $\mathbf{B}$ common stock, without distinction. (d) The additional dividends referred to in paragraph (c) are limited by
the proviso that such dividends shall not exceed in any year the net earnings for such year over the preferred ainen ment of dividends on the class $\mathbf{B}$ common Amended articles also provide that upon liquidation, \&c., the assets shal be distributed as follows: First, to the holders of the preferred stock, $\$ 10$ dividends, if any, to which they are entitled in preference to dividends on the class B common stock, and Third, the balance to the holders of the class A ay virtue of the amendment to the articles, the holders of the outstand ing 221,451 shares of class A common stock became entitled, up to March 31 1937 (extended to May 31, 1937), to convert said stock into preferred stock on the following basis: for each share of class A common stock, the holder stock for each $\$ 10$ of dividends accumulated and unpaid on the class $A$ common stock at rate of $8 \%$ per annum from date of issue to Dec. 31,1936 . non-voting, non-dividend-participating scrip to be issued for fractiona
shares. Dividends accumulated to Dec. 31,1936 , on the class A common stock amounted to $\$ 1,721,400$, with the result that the holders of the 221,451 shares of class A common stock became optionally entitled to
convert into 264,486 shares of prefeerred stock. By Dec. 31 , 1936, the holders of 202,042 shares 241,685 shares of preferred stock. entiting them to 241,685 shares of preferred stock. In the opinion of retired (and are not subject to re-issue), and the 241,685 shares of preferred
stock (including fractional scrip) were outstanding, at Dec. 31,1936 , and have been so stated on the balance sheet, although certificates were not exchanged until 1937 . The holders of the 19,409 shares of class A common
stock unconverted at Dec. 31, 1936, are optionally entitled to convert stock unconverted at Dec. 31, 1936
into 22,801 shares of preferred stock
$\$ 1,408,000$, a like sum being charged to intangible to the total par value of of the par value of the shares from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 1$ per share, resulted in decreasng capital to the extent of $\$ 1,267,200$. which amount was transferred to the par value of 202,042 shares of class A common stock deemed converted into preferred stock at Dec. 31,1936 , and the par value of 241,685 shares
of preferred stock, including scrip, deemed issued in exchange therefor) has been applied to the issuance of additional shares of stock resulting from the conversion of class A common stock into preferred stock; and $\$ 33,920$ (being the difference between the par value of 19,409 shares of class A
common stock not converted at Dec. 31,1936 , and the par value of 22,801 shares of preferred stock issuable upon conversion thereof) is reserved for the issuance of additional shares upon the conversion of the outstanding class A common stock into preferred stock. The remainder of $\$ 836,850$ reorganization, amounting to $\$ 24,108$ has been charged to organization Accumulated unpaid dividends on the class A common stock aggregated
$\$ 129,680$ to Dec. 31,1936 . $\mathrm{V}, 144$, 297.

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops 

## COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN

PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Sept. 10, 1937
Coffee-On the 7th inst. futures closed 1 point higher to 15 points lower in the Santos contract, with sales of only 40 lots. The Rio contract closed 3 to 7 points lower, with sales of 2 lots, or 500 bags. The Santos contract opened 6 to 9 points higher in the near deliveries, while the distant positions points higher in the near deliveries, while the distant positions
were 2 to 10 points lower. Brazilian cables were a shade were 2 to 10 points lower. Brazilian cables were a shade
lower. The open market dollar rate over our holidays was 70 reis easier at 15.170 to the dollar. Rio terme prices at the close on Saturday were 25 to 200 reis lower than Friday's close. Santos "C" contracts were 25 reis higher to 100 lower at the close. Havre was $3 / 4$ francs lower to $11 / 4$ francs higher. Santos to Havre freight rates for October shipment remain unchanged. On the 8th inst. futures closed 1 point down to 5 points up in the Santos contract, with sales of 41 contracts. The Rio contract closed 1 point up to 6 points down, with sales of 23 contracts. Trading was quiet and without feature. sales of 23 contracts. Trading was quiet and without feature.
Rio de Janeiro futures were unchanged to 150 reis higher, Rio de Janeiro futures were unchanged to 150 reis higher,
while the free market exchange rate was 20 reis improved at while the free market exchange rate was 20 reis improved at
15.15 milreis to the dollar. It was a local church holiday in Santos. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were 10 points higher to 10 points lower with Santos 4 s at from 10.95 to 11.35 c . Not much activity had developed in that direction. Manizales were offered at $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. for September-October shipment, without sales. Havre futures were $1 / 4$ to $11 / 4$ francs higher.
On the 9th inst. futures closed unchanged to 4 points up in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 56 contracts. The Rio contract closed unchanged to 4 points up, with sales of 40 contracts. Coffee futures improved on trade buying and covering, some of which might easily have been hedge lifting, after a lower opening. The Rio spot month was off 12 points on the issuance of 59 transferable notices. Rio de Janeiro futures were unchanged to 50 reis lower, while in Santos the "C" contract was unchanged to 100 reis lower. The free market exchange rate was 60 reis improved at 15.00 . Santos 4 s were reported done yesterday at 11.10 c . Santos 4 s generally were offered at from 10.95 to 11.05 c . Some 4 s generally were offered at from 10.95 to 11.05 c . Nome
business was being done in Africans at better than last business was being done in Africans at better than last
week's prices. At Havre the market was firm at gains of week's prices. At Havre the market was firm at gains of
5 to $63 / 4$ francs. Today futures closed 9 to 11 points up in the santos contract, with sales of 116 contracts. The Rio contract closed 9 to 10 points up, with sales of 32 contracts. Although some traders attributed buying to arbitrage operations against the Havre market, others ridiculed the theory and saw only trade buying, short covering and possibly support by the Brazilian Government. In the early afternoon Santos contracts stood 10 to 20 points higher. Rio Janeiro futures were unchanged to 75 reis higher, while in Janeiro futures, were unchanged to 75 reis higher, while in Santos the "C" contract was unchanged to 100 reis higher.
The free market exchange rate was 20 reis better at 15.07 . Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged, with Santos 4 s at 10.95 to 11.35 . Manizales were still offered at $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. for shipment. In Havre as a result of the drop in the franc, prices were $131 / 4$ to 14 franes higher
Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

Cocoa-On the 7 th inst. futures closed 8 to 10 points net lower. The opening range was 2 points down to 2 points up. There was very little support to the market throughout the session, and prices yielded readily to the slightest pressure. The war scare and its consequent depressing effect on the stock market made traders wary about making large commitments on either side. Sales for the day totaled but 247 lots, or 3,310 tons. London came in 3d. lower on the outside. No further September notices were tendered. Local closing: Sept., 8.15; Oct., 8.16; Nov., 8.20; Dec., 8.25; Jan., 8.27; Sept., 8.15; Oct., 8.16; Nov., 8.20; Dec., 8.25 ; Jan., 8.27 ;
March, 8.33 . On the 8th inst. futures closed 2 points up to 1 point down. The market was steady but quiet, with further evidence of support by the leading chocolate interest. In the early afternoon prices were up 1 to 3 points, with September at 8.17. Altogether 280 notices of delivery were issued, all of which were stopped by Hershey brokers. Licensed warehouse stocks increased 13,848 bags and now total 1,366,133 bags. Transactions in futures totaled 414 contracts. Local closing: Sept., 8.17; Oct., 8.18; Dec., 8.27; Jan., 8.27; closing: Sept., $8.17 ;$ Oc
March, 8.33; May, 8.40.
On the 9 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points down. Transactions totaled 234 contracts. Trading was dull but the market was steady. Hershey brokers were credited with stopping all of 56 notices issued. Warehouse stocks continued to accumulate. An overnight gain of 11,000 bags brought the total to $1,377,000$ bags. Local closing: Sept. 8.15;

Oct. 8.16; Jan. 8.26; March 8.33; May 8.40; July 8.47. Today futures closed unchanged to 4 points down. Trading was relatively dull. Sellers issued 117 additional notices, all of which were stopped by Hershey brokers. Altogether that interest has taken up 2,012 lots of cocoa. Warehouse stocks decreased 2,600 bags. They now total $1,375,100$ bags. Local closing: Sept. 8.14; Oct. 8.16; Dec. 8.23; March 8.29; May 8.36; July 8.43.
Sugar - On the 7th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net higher. Though the market ruled quiet during most of the session, the undertone was firm, partly because of the better demand for raws at the basis of 3.50 c. coming simultaneously with the fixing of refined prices. New demand was entered from trade and commission house sources and prices advanced 1 to 2 points, to close at those levels. Contracts were supplied through new short selling and hedging. In the market for raws American was the big buyer. That company late on Friday bought 16,700 tons of Philippines, half of which is due at the Panama Canal today, and the balance on Sept. 19, at 3.50c. delivered. They got another cargo at the same price, but the details were withheld. Today Arbuckle bought 3,000 tons of Philippines due Sept. 18 at 3.50 c ., and at the close about 15,000 or 20,000 tons were available in positions from late September arrival through October. The world sugar contract market closed unchanged to $1 / 2$ point higher. Trading was extremely light, amounting only to 47 lots. In London the market was dull, with sellers asking 6 s .33 d d., equal to 1.09 c ., f.o.b. Cuba, based on freight at 27s. 6d. On the 8th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point down. Transactions totaled 167 contracts. The market continued its advance, with better demand for both domestic and foreign contracts. In the market for raws National took 7,750 tons of Philippines, due Sept. 24, at 3.50 c ., unchanged. Cubas were held at 2.63 c . before duty. The world sugar contract closed at 3 to $31 / 2$ points higher. In London futures were 1 d . to 2 d . higher, while raws sold at the equivalent of 1.10 c . a pound. The war threat was regarded as the principal lever in the sugar market.
On the 9 th inst. futures closed 3 to 5 points down in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 438 contracts. Domestic contracts were lower on selling due to fears that Secretary Wallace would increase the sugar quotas, which already are considered quite ample, if not excessive. . After selling off 3 to 5 points, the market in the early afternoon stood unchanged to 2 points lower. However, prices finally ended at the lows of the day. Additional sales of raws were made to refiners at 3.50c. a pound for sugar due early in Oct. In refined sugar the Sucrest withdrew offerings at 4.95 c . The world sugar market after selling at 1 to $11 / 2$ points higher, closed unchanged to $1 / 2$ point up, with sales totaling 177 contracts. Futures were 3 to $3 / 4$ d. higher in London, while raws there were done at about $1.151 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a pound f.o.b. Cuba. Today futures closed 2 points down to 2 points up in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 111 contracts. Following an easier tone in the raw market, sugar futures ruled heavy much of the day. In the raw market a distinctly softer tone developed, with Oct. arrival sugars offered at 3.43 c . against bids of 3.40 by refiners, but only for certain positions. The action of Secretary Wallace in reallocating the full duty sugar quotas was interpreted as an indication that he may soon reallocate the unused beet sugar quotas. In the world sugar market prices were $11 / 2$ to 3 points down, with transactions totaling 222 contracts. Selling in this department was ascribed to an easier tone in the London market and adjustment of differences between the exchange and Cuba over 1938 deliveries. In London futures were $1 / 4$ to 2 d . lower.

Prices were as follows:

$-\quad \begin{array}{r}2.34 \\ -\cdots \\ 2.35\end{array}$
tatement of Sugar Statistics of AAA Covering First Seven Months of Year-Deliveries Reported Above Year Ago
The monthly statement of sugar statistics covering the first seven months of 1937 was issued on Sept. 1 by the Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The statement consolidates reports obtained from cane refiners, beet sugar processors, importers, and others. In issuing the statement the Sugar Section had the following to say:

Total deliveries of sugar during the first seven months of 1937 amounted to $3,964,131$ short tons, raw value. Deliveries during the same period last year, in terms of raw sugar value, totaled $3,937,352$ short tons. (The total rewners deliveries for domestic consumption during 1937 are converted to row value by using the factor 1.0571, which is the ratio of refined
Distribution of sugar, in form for consumption, during the period JanuaryJuly, 1937, was as follows: by refiners, 2,552,176 short tons (deliveries shown 2); by importers, 427,677 short tons (Table 3); and by continental cane
sugar mills, 71,657 short tons (Table 4). These deliveries, converted to raw value, total $3,964,131$ short tons.
Stocks of sugar on hand July 31 were as follows: Raw sugar held by refiners, 278,970 short tons; refined sugar held by refiners, 645,813 short tons; refined sugar held by beet factories, 224,501 short tons; and direct consumption sugar held by importers (in terms of refined sugar) 132,865 short tons. These stocks, converted to raw value, equal 1,344,041 short tons as compared with $1,473,430$ short tons on the same date last year. Such stocks do not include raws for processing held by importers other than refiners.
The data, which cover the first seven months of the year, were obtained in the administration of the Jones-Costigan Act and Public Resolution No. 109, approved June 19, 1936, which require the Secretary of Agriculture to determine consumption requirements and establish quotas for various sugar producing areas. The statement of charges against the 1937 sugar during the first seven tatement given in "Chronicle" of Aug. 14, page 1124.]

The statistical statement issued on Sept. 1 by the Sugar Section follows:
TABLE 1-RAW SUGAR: REFINERS' STOCKSS, RECEIPTS, MELTINGS, AND DELIIVE
JULY, 1937 a

| Source of Supply | Stocks on Jan. 1, 1937 | Receipts | Meltings | Deliveries for Ditect Consumption | Lost by Fite, \&c. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks on } \\ \text { July 31, } \\ 1937 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cuba | 42,366 | 1,313,033 | 1,256,036 | 4,642 2,589 | 36 | 94,685 47,368 |
| Hawail | 36,369 | ${ }^{608,379}$ | 594,791 | 2,589 | 0 | 47,368 64,722 |
| ${ }^{\text {Puerto Rico }}$ | 55,862 | 593,451 594,483 | 584,385 543,302 | - 206 | 0 | 64,676 |
| Continental | 46,042 | 100,727 | 146,719 | 32 | 0 | 18 |
| Virgin Islands. |  | 4,509 | 4,509 | 0 <br> 0 | 0 |  |
| Other countries | 7,099 | 64,983 | 61,581 | 0 | 0 | 10,501 |
| Miscellaneous ings, \&e.) | 0 | 603 | 603 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 199,685 | 3,280,168 | 3,191,926 | 8,921 | 36 | 278,970 |

a Compiled in the AAA Sugar section, from reports submitted on Forms ss-15A,
 Rerining Co.; Arbuckie Colonial Sugar Co.; Godchaux Sugars, Inc.; William Henderson; Imperial Sugar Co.; W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining \& Molasses Co.; National Sugar Refining Co. of New Jersey; Ohio Sugar Co.; Pennsylvania Sugar Co.; Revere Sugar Refinery; Savannah Sugar Retining Corp.; South.
Sugars, Inc.; Suerest Corp., and Western Sugar Refinery.
sugars, inc., sucrest corp., and wetitern sugar Rerinery. $\quad$ Includes sugars received at refineries Louslana from their own sugar mills and not chargeable to continental quota until marketed as refined sugar.
TABLE 2 - STOCKS, PRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF CANE AND BEET SUGAR BY UNI

|  | Refiners | Domestic Beet Factories | Refiners and Beet Factories |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Initial stocks of refined, Jan. 1, 1937...- | 249,080 | 890,208 | 1,139,288 |
| Production.-- | 2,992,280 | 18,348 | 3,010,628 |
| Deliveries--- ${ }^{\text {Final stocks of refined, July }}$ 31, 193 | $\mathbf{a} 2,595,547$ 645,813 | b 684,055 224,501 |  |

beet sugar factories.
a Deliveries include sugar delivered against sales for export. The Department o Commerce reports that exports of refined sugar amout deliveries by a small amount first seven months of 1937, b Larger than actual de TABLE 3-STOCKS, RECEIPTS AND DELIVERIES OF DIRECT-GON-
SUMPTION SUGAR FRUM SPECIFIED AREAS, JANUARY-JULY, 1937
(In Terms of Short Tons of Refined Sugar)

| Source of Supply | Stocks on Jan. 1, 1937 | Receipts | Deliveries or Usage | Stocks on July 31, 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cuba | a 52,051 | 334,212 | 296,006 | a 90,257 |
| Hawail | 0 330 | 4,594 114,468 | 4,594 88,436 | 26,362 |
| Phillippines | 3,450 | 45,123 | 33,311 | 15,262 |
| England. | 5 | 269 | 183 | 91 |
| China and Hongkong |  | 125 | 125 | 0 |
| Other foreign areas | a1,960 | 3,955 | 5,022 | 93 |
| Total | 57,796 | 502,746 | 427,677 | 132,865 |

 Forms SS-15B and SS-3 by importers and distributors of direct-c
a Includes sugar in bond and in customs' custody and control.
TABLE 4-DELIVERIES OF DIRECT-CONSUMPTION SUGAR FROM CONTINENTAL CANE SUGAR MILLS
Deliveries of direct-consumption sugar by Louisiana and Florida mills amount
Lard-On the 7th inst. futures closed 12 to 7 points up Reports of a continued good cash demand was a strengthening factor. Firmness of corn was also a contributing influence in the advance. Hog prices opened steady, but later eased lightly. Prices at the close were unchanged to 10 c . below slightly. Prices at the close were unchanged to 10c. below Friday's finals. The top price reported throughout the session was $\$ 11.70$, with the bulk of the transactions ranging from $\$ 9.85$ to $\$ 11.65$. Total receipts at the leading Western markets were 49,800 head, against 69,500 for the same day year ago. Liverpool lard futures ruled steady and closed unchanged to 3 d . higher. On the 8th inst. futures closed 17 to 22 points lower. The opening range was 5 to 10 points lower Heaviness prevailed throughout most of the session. The demand for hogs continued moderately active. Price The demand for hogs continued moderately activ. Prices Chicago closed unchanged to 10c. lower, the top price egistering 71. made a $\$ 10.90$ to $\$ 11.70$. Total receipts for the Western run wer 37,500 head, against 47,800 for the same day a year ago. Liverpool lard futures were unchanged to 6 d . higher

On the 9 th inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points higher. The opening range was unchanged to 2 points lower. Subsequently prices advanced 7 to 10 points over the previous finals, which proved to be the highs of the day. Chicago hoo prices were 10c. to 25 c . higher, with demand moderately active. The top price reported was $\$ 11.90$. Western hog marketings totaled 33,000 head, against 36,000 head for the marke day a week ago and 44,000 head for the same day last year. Liverpool lard prices were 1s. 6d. lower, with the spot price 6d. off. Today futures closed 3 to 15 points
ower. This weakness was largely in sympathy with the declines in the other commodity markets and especially the security markets
DAILY OLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO September
October OLOSING PR Sat.
-10.40
-10.50
-10.65
-10.67 Mon.
day$\begin{array}{llll}10.75 & 10.57 & 10.60 & 10.52 \\ & 10.50\end{array}$
Pork-(Export), mess, $\$ 36.121 / 2$ per barrel (per 200 pounds); family; $\$ 35.121 / 2$ (40-50 pieces to bale), nominal, per barrel. Beef: (export) steady. Family (export), $\$ 23$ to 24 per barrel (200 pounds), nominal. Cut meats: Pickled hams-picnic loose c. a. f - 4 to $6 \mathrm{lbs}, 193 / \mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{c}} ; 6$ to 8 lbs . $183 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 8 to 10 ls, 165 . Skinned loose, c., for $16 \mathrm{lbs} ., 231 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 211 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: clear, f. o. b., New York-6 to 8 lbs., $251 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to 12 lbs., $251 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 10$ to 12 lbs., $241 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, dry salted, boxed, N. Y.16 to 18 lbs., $183 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to 20 lbs., $183 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 20$ to $25 \mathrm{lbs} .$, $183 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 25 to 30 lbs., $183 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: Creamery, firsts to higher than extra and premium marks: $281 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $341 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese: State, held, '36: 23 to 24c. Eggs: Mixed colors, checks to special packs: 16 c . to $231 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.

Oils-Linseed oil in tank cars is quoted at 10.2c. More inquiry is reported, though little or no buying has yet inquiry Quotations: China wood: tanks, nearby 19 c. Coconut: Nov. for'd 41/4c.; Coast Sept.-Dec. 4c. Corn: Coconut: Nov. for'd 41/4c.; Coast Sept.-Dec. ${ }^{\text {West tanks, late Sept., 7c. Olive: Denatured, nearby }}$ West tanks, late Sept., 7c. Olive: Denatured, nearby
$\$ 1.30$; shipment, new crop $\$ 1.10$. Soy Bean: tanks, West, Spot 63/4c.; Oct. for'd 61/2c.; L. C. L. -; Aug.-Sept. 9c.; Oct. for'd 8c. to $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Edible: 76 degrees $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Lard: prime $131 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; extra winter, strained $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cod: Crude, Japanese 62c.; Norwegian, light filtered $43 \mathrm{c} . ;$ yellow 44 c . Turpentine: $351 / 2$ to $391 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Rosins: $\$ 8.75$ to $\$ 10.15$.

Cottonseed Oil, sales, including switches, 150 contracts. Crude, S. E., $61 / 4$ c. Prices closed as follows:
September
$7.50 @$ (a) 7.60 January- $\qquad$ $7.44 @ 7.46$
$7.45 @$ October-- $\qquad$ 7.40@ ${ }^{(1)---}$ Mebruary
7.44@ March.-

Rubber-On the 7 th inst. futures closed 25 to 27 points higher. This market acted in sympathy With the general rise in or commodity markets when increased nervousness rise in other commodity markets when increased nervousness over the latest turn in international events caused a renewal of war scare buying in international commodity markets. Both London and Singapore came in strong, causing a strong opening here. Prices here rose 22 to 27 points higher and closed at approximately the best prices of the day. Transactions totaled 1,710 tons. Outside prices were quoted on a spot basis of 19 c . for standard sheets. Only a moderate amount of c.i.f. offers were in. The London market showed gains of $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$., but closed barely steady. Singapore gains of firm. Local closing: Sept., 18.94; Oct., 18.99; Dec., closed firm. N11. March. 19.21: May 19.31. On the 8th 19.06; Jan., 19.11 ; March, 19.21 ; May, 19.31 . On the 8th 330 contracts. Liquidation caused an initial break of 10 to 330 contracts. Liquidation caused an initial break of 10 to 24 points in this market. However, trade interests and a London firm were credited with absorbing the offerings and rallying the market. There was a sharp rally in the later session and prices closed at about the highs of the day. London closed firm, up $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$., but Singapore closed $1-32 \mathrm{~d}$. down. Local closing: Oct., 19.28; Dec., 19.35; Jan., 19.40 ; March, 19.50; May, 19.56

On the 9 th inst. futures closed 11 to 3 points down. The market was easier despite firm foreign markets. Transactions totaled 194 contracts. London was quiet and 1-16 to $5-32 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Singapore also closed slightly higher. Local closing: Sept., 19.14; Oct., 19.20; Jan., 19.37; March, 19.44; May, 19.50; July, 19.55. Today futures closed 3 points up to 2 points down. The market was firmer today in sympathy with a firmer London market, where prices advanced $1-16$ to $3-16 \mathrm{~d}$. The opening range here was 2 to 12 points higher, prices subsequently advancing 8 to 12 points net higher. Later in the session considerable selling pressure developed and most of the early gains were lost pressu offerings were more plentiful, but womewhat above C.I.F. offerings were more plentirul but wo United King a workable basis. It was estimated that the United King-
dom rubber stocks had increased 1,500 tons this week. Local dom rubber stocks had increased 1,500 tons this week. Local closing: Oct., 19.23; Dec., 19
19.44 ; May, 19.50 ; July, 19.56 .

Hides-On the 7 th inst. futures closed 9 to 16 points net higher. The opening range was 5 points lower to 5 points higher. Trading was rather limited most of the day, transac tions totaling $2,500,000$ pounds. Stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange decreased by 2,030 hides to a total of 841,061 hides. No new developments were reported in either the domestic or Argentine spot hide markets today, prices remaining largely nominal. Local closing. Sept 16.11; Dec., 16.40; March, 16.75; June 17.08. Sept, 17.38. On the 8th inst. futures closed 14 to 11 1.08, As a result of scattered liquidation futures points down. As a but the market rallied somewh opened 12 to 21 points on improved outside demand, stimulated by reports of Japanese buying in South America. Certified stocks increased 2,012 hides to a total of 843,073 pieces. Transaction in futures totaled 58 contracts. Local closing: Dec., 16.26; March, 16.62; June, 16.97.
On the 9th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points quiet, with the undertone firm. Certificated stocks in-

Sept. 11. 1937
creased 5,144 hides. They now total 837,929 hides. Local closing: Dec., 16.24; March, 16.62; June, 16.95. Today futures closed 31 to 37 points down. Commission house selling of hide futures was reported and met indifferent selling of hide futures was reported and met indifferent support, with the result that prices lost 20 to 24 points
during the early part of the session and closed at the lows of during the early part of the session and closed at the lows of
the day. Transactions totaled 124 contracts. Certificated stocks of hides increased 1,944 pieces to a total of 839,873 hides. Local closing: Sept., 16.93; Dec., 15.88; March, 16.25; June, 16.64.

Ocean Freights-Rates are being firmly maintained for all kinds of tonnage, and this appears to be the principal reason for the spotty demand. Charters included: Grain booked: Ten loads, New York to Scandinavia, Sept., 25c. basis. Three loads, New York, Antwerp, Sept. 14c. Ten loads, New York to Rotterdam, Oct. 14c. Ten loads New York, Scandinavia. Nov., 24c. basis, Copenhagen. Five loads New York, Scandinavia, Dec., 24c. basis, Copenhagen. Twenty-five loads, New York, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Oct., 14c. Four loads Montreal, Antwerp, Sept., 18c. Trip: One South American round, redelivery United Kingdom Cone South American round, redelivery United Kingdom
Continent, first half Oct., at 12s. 6d. Pacific Coast round, delivery north of Hatteras, Oct., 10s. 9d. Ore: A steamer, 8,000 tons, $10 \%$, Poti to Baltimore, Sept. $15-30,24 \mathrm{~s}$. Scrap: North Pacific to Australia, Sept., no rate.
Coal-An improved demand is reported in the coal market. The reduction of 50 c . a ton in smokeless coal recently, coupled with the approach of colder weather has stimulated interest in the coal situation considerably. The demand both wholesale and retail has already shown a marked improvement according to factors in the trade. It is stated by one well-informed interest that the high prices quoted for the domestic heating oils has already caused many consumers of oil to return to the hard coal fuel. The competisumers of oil to return to the hard coal fuel. The competi-
tion in retail fuel oil circles apparently has been keen, but nevertheless the trend from coal to oil has switched and it is now from oil to coal, according to this informed source. The new quotations are $\$ 2.70$ per ton for lump; $\$ 2.80$ for egg; $\$ 2.65$ for stove and $\$ 1.95$ per ton for nut; all per net ton f. o. b. cars, West Virginia.
Metals-The report of Copper, Tin, Lead, Zine, Steel and Pig Iron, usually appearing here, will be found in the articles appearing at the end of the department headed "Indications of Business Activity," where they are covered more fully.

Wool-London Colonial wool sales, at which world-wide values are established, will open next Tuesday. Offerings, it is said, will total 80,200 bales. Values are expected to decline about 5.\% in line with the drop in Australian sales this week. It is stated that while domestic wool values are firm, there is a strong possibility that prices will decline unless business in piece goods improves. It is reported that wool consumption here has dropped sharply in the last few wool consumption here has dropped sharply in the last few
months and the outlook for the next few months is none too months and the outlook for the next few months is none too
good, since clothing stocks are heavy. Technically, wool is good, since clothing stocks are heavy. Technically, wool is
in a strong position, but an offset is the uncertainty regarding the prices that manufacturers will be able to secure when the new season opens formally in New York. Dealers and mill buyers alike are awaiting some outbreak of activity in the goods market, which is expected the latter half of the month. Wool houses are reported as not aggressively seeking business, but in some quarters an inclination to consider bids that were not acceptable last week is noted, and as part explanation of this attitude is some easing off in prices in Australia. It is reported that much wool will be offered in Australia this month, and the real trend of price is as yet undetermined.

Silk-On the 7th inst. futures closed 1 to 3c. lower. This market dropped to new low levels for the later deliveries as a result of heavy liquidation and short selling, which in turn was influenced by the drastic action of the stock market in its break of several points following receipt of war-scare news from the Mediterranean and Shanghai areas. The local market opened unchanced to ic hiog areas. The throughout the session. Cables from Japan reported Grade D $71 / 2$ to 10 yen higher at $8321 / 2$ to 835 . Yokohama futures gained 5 to 11 yen and the Kobe Bourse 7 to 11 yen higher. Sales of cash silk for the two centers totaled 850 bales, while futures transactions totaled 1,700 bales. Local closing: Sept., 1.77; Oct., 1.77; Nov., 1.74; Dec., 1.721/2; Jan., 1.72; March, $1.701 / 2$. On the 8th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points up. Large trade interests supported the silk futures market in spite of the bearish spring cocoon crop report, with the result that in the afternoon prices were unchanged to $1 / 2$ c. higher, with the exception of September, which was affected by liquidation. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market declined 2c. $16 \$ 1.86$. On the Yokohama Bourse, the market was 8 to a bale. Local Grade D silk declined 10 yen to $8221 / 2$ yen a bec., $1.731 / 2$ Jan., 1.73; Feb, 1.78; Oct., 1.77 ; Nov., 1.75 ; Dec., $1.731 / 2$ Jan., 1.73 ; Feb., $1.721 / 2$; March, 1.72 .

On the 9th inst. futures closed 1c. up to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. down. The opening range was $1 / 2$ to 2 c . higher, with the market holding firm during the forenoon. Transactions totaled 113 contracts. The price of crack double extra in the New York spot market was advanced $1 / 2$ to $\$ 1.861 / 2$. Therk Bourse closed 3 to 9 yen higher, with Grade D silk unchanged
at $8221 / 2$ yen. Local closing: Sept. 1.79; Oct. 1.78; Nov. 1.75; Dec. $1.741 / 2$ Jan. 1.73; Feb. $1.721 / 2$; March 1.701/; April Dec. $1.741 / 2 ;$ Jan. $1.73 ;$ Feb. $1.721 / 2 ;$ March $1.701 / 2 ;$ April
1.70 . Today futures closed 2 points down to unchanged. Transactions totaled 158 contracts. The feature of the trading was the liquidation of October position by commission houses. Dealers and trade interests were credited with buying near and selling distant positions. Inquiry for spot silk was said to be better. However, spot crack double extra silk was $1 / 2$ c. lower at $\$ 1.86$ a pound. In Yokohama prices closed 4 yen lower to 6 yen higher. Grade D silk was $21 / 2$ yen higher at 825 yen a bale. Local closing: Sept. 1.77. Oct. 1.76; Nov. 1.73; Dec. 1.721/2; Jan. 1.711/2; March $1.701 / 2$.

## COTTON

Friday Night, Sept. 10, 1937
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 309,808 bales, against 300,222 bales last week and 221,570 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1937, $1,116,632$ bales, against 778,068 bales for the same period of 1936, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1937, of 338,564 bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 15,272 |  | 30,658 | 12,932 | 11,348 | 15,339 | 85,549 |
| Houston ${ }^{\text {Corpu---- }}$ | 7.568 | 12,415 | 6,886 | 14,678 | 8,191 | 39,553 | 89.291 |
| Corpus Christi.- | 7,057 | 5,000 | 8,000 | 4,375 | 6.517 | 5,460 | 36,409 |
| New Orleans. | 5,462 | 10,020 |  | $17, \overline{6} \overline{3} \overline{3}$ | 7,786 | 6,592 | 47,483 |
| Mobile------ | 1,847 |  | 1,568 | 389 | 2,111 | 2,817 | 8,732 |
| Pensacola, \&c -- |  |  |  |  | 230 | - 775 |  |
| Savannah | 1.868 |  | 2.638 | 3,076 | $2,30 \overline{4}$ | 2,514 | 12.400 |
| Charleston | 988 |  | 2,580 | 1,153 | 1,406 | 8.439 | 14,566 |
| Lake Char | 460 |  | 384 | 260 | З20 | 6,903 1,765 | 6,903 3,189 |
| Baltimor |  |  |  |  |  | 753 | 753 |
| Totals this week | 40,522 | 27,435 | 52,714 | 54,486 | 44,141 | 90,510 | 9,808 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1937, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

| Receipts to Sept. 10 | 1937 |  | 1936 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This Week | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 1,1937 \end{array}\right\|$ | This Week | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 1,1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1937 | 1936 |
| Galveston. | 85,549 | 228,497 | 68,659 | 129.154 | 493,467 | 425.047 |
| Texas City | 89,291 | 291,744 | 49,258 | 107,795 | 454,311 |  |
| Corpus Chris | 36,409 | 315,453 | 28,753 | 209,124 | 193,127 | 108,802 |
| Beaumont | 47,983 | 119,526 | 62,931 | 164,874 | 1509,932 | $\begin{array}{r}27,188 \\ 3488 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Mobile... | 8,732 | 22,734 | 13,264 | 168,653 | 51,277 | - ${ }^{\mathbf{9 7}, 281}$ |
| Pensacola, \&c | 3,230 | 11,246 | 8,176 | 22,687 | 13,100 | 15,687 |
| Jacksonville | 375 | 817 | 608 | 1,661 | 2,214 | 3,347 |
| Savannah-- | 12,400 | 41,649 | 17,161 | 47,287 | 149,519 | 179,262 |
| Charleston | $14, \overline{5} \overline{6} 6$ | $\overline{3} \overline{5}, 0002$ | 13,203 | 30,607 | $\overline{42} \overline{4} \overline{6} \overline{7}$ | 52,609 |
| Lake Charle | 6,903 | 37,652 | 8.191 | 28.698 | 39,485 | 33,022 |
| Wilmingt |  | $\begin{array}{r}301 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 749 | 1,998 | 7,918 | 9,858 |
| Norfolk ${ }^{\text {Newport }}$ | 3,189 | 5,929 | 320 | 1,210 | 20,286 | 23,004 |
| New York. |  |  |  |  | $10 \overline{0}$ | 0 |
| Boston |  |  |  |  | 3,372 | 1,775 |
| ${ }_{\text {Philadelphi }}$ | 753 | 3,391 | 183 | 2,249 | 925 | 700 |


In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 85.549 | 68,659 | 54,481 | 42,097 | 54,944 | 83 |
| Houston--.-- | 89,291 | 49.258 | 29,762 | 72,197 | 105,819 | 58 |
| New Orleans | $\begin{array}{r}47,483 \\ 8 \\ \hline 732\end{array}$ | 62,931 | 52,482 | 19,059 | 24,907 |  |
| Savannah---- | 12,400 | 17,161 | 22,143 | 12,206 | 11,646 | 1,466 |
| Charleston--- | 14.566 | 3 | 14 | 9 3 | 3,403 |  |
| Wilmington-- |  | 749 | 11 | 93 | 18 |  |
| Norfolk. | 3,189 | 320 |  | 211 | 1,387 | 1,108 |
| All others...- | 48,598 | 45,911 | 32,407 | $\overline{32,268}$ | 59,106 | 38,900 |
| Total this wk. | 309,838 | 271,456 | 215,017 | 191,728 | 276,295 | 235,434 |
| Since Aug. 1.. | 1,116,632 | 778,068 | 788,208 | 646,182 | ,028,292 | 881,171 |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 68,791 bales, of which 7,918 were to Great Britain, 24,967 to France, 15,826 to Germany, 8,820 to Italy, 2,346 to Japan, and 8,914 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 66,207 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 359,625 bales, against 315,436 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week.

| Week Ended Sept. 10,1937Exports from- | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Britain }}{\text { Great }}$ | France | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Italy | Japan | Cht | Other | Total |
| Galvest |  | 2,174 |  |  | 2,136 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Corpus }}$ Houston |  | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{\text {c,744 }}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1,532}$ | 8,276 |
| New Oriean | 3,42i | -1,402 |  | 1,177 | 208 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1,978}$ | ${ }_{10,186}^{24,297}$ |
| Lake Charle | 2,171 | --- | 4.246 | ---- | - | - | 97 |  |
| Savannah_ |  |  | 8,958 | 00 |  |  | 600 | 9,858 |
| Charleston | 2,226 |  | 2, 225 |  |  |  |  | 4,483 |
| Los Angeles | 100 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | $20 \overline{0}$ | 302 |
| Total | 7,918 | 24,967 | 15,826 | 8,820 | 2,346 |  | ,914 | 68,791 |
| Total 1936 |  |  |  |  |  | 600 |  |  |
| Total 1935 | 8.102 | 8,881 | 3,461 | 6,720 | 13,600 | --1 | 19,234 | 59,998 |



Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been noderately active and devoid of any spectacular developments in spite of the extremely bearish Bureau crop estimate of $16,098,000$ bales. A noteworthy feature has been the failure of prices to break through the 9 c . level, which was attributed to a firm technical position. In some quarters, however, it was believed that the crop loan was exerting a sustaining influence on the market.
On the 4 th inst. prices closed 3 to 9 points down, with the exception of October, which closed 6 points higher. The cotton market was decidedly of a pre-holiday character. There was little disposition on the part of traders to take on any large commitments either way in view of the extended holiday and the fact that the Bureau crop estimate will be published at noon the coming Wednesday. Consequently trading was light and fluctuations narrow. The October delivery was influenced by trade price fixing and covering orders with small offers which sent the price to a premium orders with small offers which sent the price to a premium
of 12 to 14 points over December, compared with a premium of 12 to 14 points over December, compared with a premium
of only 2 points at the close on Friday. The general consensus placed the Bureau estimate on Wednesday at $15,593,000$ bales, while some authorities expect a larger figure. Hedge selling is expected to play a dominant part in the market during the season of the heaviest movement, and many concede that action will depend on whether the trade in general believes that prices have reached a level which should be attractive to spinners. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 9.14 c . On the 7 th inst. prices closed 4 to 16 points net higher. This improvement in values was due largely to shorts covering and trade price fixing in preparation for the Bureau crop estimate. The critical political situation in Europe appeared to have had at least an indirect influence on values. The market opened steady and 1 to 10 points higher in response to firmer Liverpool cables than expected and on active overnight foreign and domestic trade buying. There was moderate covering and demand readily absorbed active Southern hedging and selling for New Orleans account. It is believed that a deselling for New Orleans account. It is believed that a de-
cidedly bearish Bureau estimate tomorrow will be found to cidede been largely discounted by the recent sharp downward movement in values since the August estimate was published. Some observers thought the Government loan has been a stabilizing influence over the market. Southern spot markets as officially reported, were 3 to 15 points higher. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 9.24 c . On the 8th inst. prices closed 13 to 21 points off. The distinctly bearish character of the Bureau report was too much for the market, and prices gave way rapidly. The estimate of the crop-reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was 300,000 to 400,000 bales larger than generally Economics was 300,000 to 400,000 bales larger than generatly
expected in the trade and sent prices down approximately $\$ 1$ a bale. Values reached new low levels for all active positions from October to March and touched previous lows for May and July. There was a moderate rally from the lowest, though closing quotations were substantially below the previous finals. It was generally conceded that a crop of $16,098,000$ bales, or approximately $3,000,000$ more than last season's world consumption of American cotton, has
created a situation in the trade which makes the question of the value of the American yield problematical. It was noteworthy that as the market approached the 9 -cent level resistance developed, and while December sold down to 9.02 c . the list as awhole continued to hold above 9 c . Southern 9.02c. the list as awhole continued to hold above 9 c . Southern
spot markets, as officially reported, were 13 to 24 points Spot markets, as officially reported, were 13 to 24 points
lower. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 9.05 c .
On the 9 th inst. prices closed 4 to 10 points up. The market opened steady, up 1 to 8 points, on higher cables and foreign buying. Overnight consideration of yesterday's 505,000 -bale increase in the government cotton crop estimate to $16,098,000$ bales failed to bring in much selling. The trade, Liverpool and Bombay were outstanding buyers. Although steadier Liverpool cables were partly offset by Southern hedge selling and liquidation, the undertone was steady. December fluctuated between 9.08 and 9.12 , and shortly after the first half hour sold at 9.10, with the list 3 to 7 points net higher. Resistance of the market around 9 c . was regarded as making an impression on sentiment. It was felt in the trade that unfavorable rains in the East and lower Mississippi Valley since the crop figures were compiled around Sept. 1 helped offset their influence.
Today prices closed 14 to 16 points down. The chief factors operating against values today were clearer weather news and a severe break in the stock market, which combined to put prices at new lows for the current movement. December touched 9.01, a new low for the season, and the lowest price since 1933. The market opened steady 3 to 6 points lower on the disappointing Liverpool cables, more favorable weather and Southern selling. Although pressure was not heavy, the buying was only moderately active, including a fair trade demand and some for Liverpool and Bombar account. Early weather reports indicated that showers had been confined to a few central belt States and the trade consequently was watching any increase in hedging which is believed to have been held back by the recent inclement weather. Liverpool reported nervousness over the French financial situation as well as selling on prospects for clearing weather in the South.

Premiums and Discounts for Grade and Staple-The table below gives the premiums and discounts for grade and staple in relation to the base grade, Middling $7 / 8$, established for deliveries on contract on Sept. 16, 1937. Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and staple premiums represent $60 \%$ of the average premiums over $7 / 8$-inch cotton at the 10 markets on Sept. 9.


The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: Sept. 4 to Sept. $10-$
Middling upland $\qquad$


## New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Sept. 10 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:


## Market and Sales at New York

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement For the convenience of the reader, we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.


Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at. New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday <br> Sept. 4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Monday } \\ \text { Sept. } 6 \end{gathered}$ | Tuesday Sept. 7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { Sept. } 8 \end{gathered}$ | Thursday Sept. 9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Frtday } \\ \text { Sept. } 10 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. (1937) } \\ \text { Range-- } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fclosing. | $9.17 n$ |  | $9.21 n$ | $9.08 n$ | $9.12 n$ | $8.98 n$ |
| Oct.-Range.. | 9.13-9.25 |  | 9.17-9.28 | 9.05-9.33 | 9.13-9.25 | 9.03-9.14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing | 9.16n. |  | $9.25 n$ | $9.09 n$ | $9.15 n$ | $9.00 n$ |
| Dec.- | 9.10-9.23 |  | 9.16- 9.26 | 9.02-9.32 | 9.08-9.21 | 8.96-9.10 |
| ${ }_{\text {Range }}$ Closing | 9.10-9.9311 |  | $9.24-9.26$ | 9.04-9.05 | ${ }_{9.13}^{9.8-9.21}$ | 8.97- 8.98 |
| Jan.(1938) |  |  | 9.21- 9.32 | 9.06- 9.35 | 9.15-9.25 | 9.02-9.13 |
| Closing. | ${ }_{9.13}^{9.13-9.23}$ | HOLI- | 9.29 | 9.11-9.12 | ${ }_{9.17}$ | $9.02-9.13$ $9.02-9.04$ |
| Feb.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing- | $9.19 n$ |  | $9.36 n$ | $9.15 n$ | $9.22 n$ | $9.07 n$ |
| March- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range.- | 9.25-9.40 |  | 9.31-9.42 | 9.16-9.46 | 9.22- 9.35 | 9.12- 9.23 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Range }}^{\text {Closing }}$ - | $9.29 n$ |  | $9.44 n$ | $9.23 n$ | $9.31 n$ | $9.16 n$ |
| May- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 Range ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9.34-9.48}$ |  | $9.40-9.49$ | $9.25-9.54$ | $9.31-9.45$ | $9.21-9.23$ |
| June- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Closing }}$ | $9.38 n$ |  | $9.51 n$ | $9.31 n$ | $9.41 n$ | $9.25 n$ |
| July- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mange | ${ }_{9}^{9.42-9.52}$ |  | ${ }_{9.55}^{9.48-9.55}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9.36-9.58}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9.39-9.52}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9.29-9.40}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range -- |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## $n$ Nominal.

Range for future prices at New York for week ending Sept. 10. 1937, and since trading began on each option:


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.


Total visible supply . .......... $\overline{4,811,695} \overline{5,101,666} \overline{4,472,066} \overline{6,756,552}$ Middling uplands, Liverpool--Middling uplands, New York. $\begin{array}{lrrrr} & 9.23 \mathrm{c} . & 12.55 \mathrm{c} . & 10.75 \mathrm{c} . & 13.05 \mathrm{c} \\ \text { Egypt, good Sakel, Liverpool.--- } & 10.26 \mathrm{~d} . & 11.04 \mathrm{~d} . & 8.56 \mathrm{~d} & 8.87 \mathrm{~d} \\ \text { Broach, fine, Liverpool } & 4.75 \mathrm{~d} . & 5.78 \mathrm{~d} . & 5.24 \mathrm{~d} . & 5.44 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}$


Continental imports for past week have been 79,000 bales.
The above figures for 1937 show a increase over last week of 249,429 bales, a loss of 289,971 from 1936 , an increase of 339,629 bales over 1935, and a decrease of $1,944,857$ bales from 1934.

At the Interior Towns the movement-that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the
corresponding period of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | Movement to Sept. 10, 1937 |  |  |  | Movement to Sept. 11, 1936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | Shipsments Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks } \\ & \text { Sept. } \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | Recetpts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stock } \\ \text { Sept. } \\ 11 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Week | Season |  |  | Week | Season |  |  |
| Ala., Birming'm | 130 |  | 37 | 13,211 | , | 1,151 | 46 |  |
| Eufaula - |  | 2,102 | 583 | 6,599 | 1,281 | 2,120 |  | 10,19 |
| Montgomery. | 1.927 | 5,937 | 380 | 27,856 | 5.010 | 10,330 | 1,470 | 55,859 |
| Selma----ile | 3,686 2,906 | 9,921 3,115 | 640 | 21,968 | ${ }_{7,045}^{8,080}$ | 17,729 12,304 | 1.060 1.717 | 69,711 |
| Forest Clity -- | 202 | 211 |  | 2,560 | 1,187 | 1,547 |  | 6,530 |
| Helena. | 2,330 | 3,291 | 2 | 7.063 | 3,602 | 6,072 |  | 10,590 |
| Hope | 1,210 | 1,210 |  | 5,060 | 3,750 | 5,757 | 779 | 12,734 |
| Jones |  |  |  | 7,511 | 172 | 374 |  | 9,437 |
| Little Rock | 1,453 | 2,149 | 196 | 31,759 | 6,619 | 10,760 | 04 | 47,646 |
| Newport | ${ }^{673}$ | ${ }_{2} 613$ |  | 5,798 | 250 | 614 | 575 | 10,804 |
| Pine Bluff | 1,657 | 2,613 | 542 | 11,300 9,620 | 4,118 462 | 6,420 557 | 574 | 31,663 10,988 |
| Ga., Albany | 760 | 3,054 | 508 | 12,415 | 1,762 | 4,820 | 727 | 18.023 |
| Athens- | 4,760 | 4,908 | 443 | 13,945 | 565 | 675 | 20 | 18,337 |
| Atlanta | 3,518 | 9,214 | 1,726 | 80,592 | 707 | 7,277 | 1,366 | 69,990 |
| Augusta | 10,400 | 26,685 | 2,793 | 81,714 | 12,779 | 34,962 | 5,212 | 103,624 |
| Columbu | 1,000 | 3,900 | 700 | 33,20 | 300 | 2,850 | 400 | ${ }^{33,625}$ |
| Macon | 2,104 | 5,644 | 1,715 | 19,500 | 2,207 | 3,775 | 599 | 27,289 |
| Rome. |  |  | 1300 | 14,908 | 55 | 21.051 |  | 19,777 |
| La, Shreveport | 7,100 | 15,198 | 1,958 | 13,391 | ${ }_{11}^{8,538}$ | 21,051 | 2,227 |  |
| Miss.Clarksdale Columbus. | 11,264 | 16,188 | 491 | 18,168 12,546 | 11,319 2,138 | 24,908 4,797 | $\begin{aligned} & 899 \\ & 191 \end{aligned}$ | 24,128 21,614 |
| Greenwoo | 14,095 | 26,101 | 1,335 | 30,275 | 19,749 | 45,130 | 3,783 | 42,018 |
| Jackson. | 4,039 | 8,333 | 365 | 9,541 | 5,988 | 13,693 | 1,375 | 17,193 |
| Natchez | 129 | 271 | 13 | 941 | 543 | 790 |  |  |
| Vicksburg | 604 | 784 |  | 1,569 | 1,617 | 2,634 | 222 | 3,854 |
| Yazoo City | 5,419 | 8,666 |  | 9,928 | 6.200 | 13,024 | 359 | 13,153 |
| Mo., St. Loui | 341 | 5,298 | 413 | 1,665 | 1,877 | 17.576 | 1,952 | 1,437 |
| N.C.,Gr'nsboro Oklahoma- | 100 | 315 | 100 | 2,146 | 106 | 1,831 | 327 | 2,211 |
| S ${ }^{15}$ towns *-Greenvilie | 5,889 | 8,394 | 885 3.130 | 60,732 52,951 | ${ }_{4}^{4,994}$ | ${ }_{23}^{7,1331}$ | 1,106 3 | 84,650 41,906 |
| S. C.,Greenville | 1,621 | 8,446 38 3 | $\begin{gathered} 3,130 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ |  | 4,504 | ${ }_{106}^{23,318}$ |  |  |
| Tenn, Memphis | 15,248 2,751 | 38,140 2,751 | 10,603 1,321 | 227,612 1,438 1 | $\begin{array}{r}35,714 \\ 4,744 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}106,398 \\ 6,051 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 20,665 <br> 2,379 | 46,499 4,408 |
| Austin. | 1,817 | 5,421 | 1,987 | 1,237 | 1,373 | 1,612 | 432 | 1,541 |
| Brenhan | 1,753 | 6,064 | 1,617 | 2,761 | 347 | 924 | 348 | 2,178 |
| Dallas | 7,232 | 15,936 | 5,019 | 7,760 | 7,231 | 13,500 | 5,207 | 8,422 |
| Paris | 3,688 | 6,241 | 1,839 | 4,022 | 5,143 | 11,113 | 3,501 | 8,330 |
| Robstown | 1,147 | 14,776 | 1,792 | 5,792 | 618 | 10.719 | 2,868 | 4,852 |
| San Antonio- | $\begin{aligned} & 599 \\ & 592 \end{aligned}$ | $5,412$ | $1,216$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,355 \\ & 2,807 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mathbf{3 . 0 4 1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 615 \\ & 989 \end{aligned}$ | 921 8.331 |
| Texar | 6,775 | 24,174 | 6,381 | 6,865 | 7,043 | 11,756 | 3,467 | 8.195 |
| Total, 56 towns | 133,245' | 305,282 | 51,806, | 918,178 | 193,046 | 475,741 ${ }^{\text { }}$ | 73,195 | 3968 |

* Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 51,806 bales and are tonight 421,504 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 59,801 bales less than the same week last year.

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:


* Including movement by rail to Canada

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 2,015 bales, against 7,428 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 1,583 bales.

| In Sight and Spinners' Takings | - 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Since Aug. 1 | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Recepits at ports to Sept. 10 | 309,8 | 1,116.632 | 271,456 | 778.068 |
| Southern con | 135,000 | 805,000 | 125,000 | 22,121 750,000 |
| Total marketed | 446.823 51,806 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,945,336 \\ & 68,205 \end{aligned}$ | 403,884 19981 | 1,550,189 |
| me into si |  |  | 23,735 |  |
| 1 in sight |  | 2,013,541 |  | 1,683,454 |
| orth. spinn's' takings to Sep | 14,537 | 95,10 | 20,448 | 134,81 |

## * Decrease

Movement into sight in previous years:

Week- $\qquad$ | Bales | Since Aug. 1- |
| ---: | ---: |

$\qquad$ ${ }_{1,466,354}^{\text {Bales }}$

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Markets

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week Ended } \\ & \text { Sept. } 10 \end{aligned}$ | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'day | Thursday | Friday |
| Galveston | 9.04 |  | 9.18 | 8.94 | 8.98 | 8.82 |
| New Orleans | 9.26 |  | 9.32 | 9.19 | 9.24 | 9.12 |
| Mobile- | 9.17 |  | 9.21 | 9.08 | 9.12 | 8.98 |
| Savannah | 9.49 |  | 9.52 | 9.30 | 9.38 | 9.23 |
| Norfolk | 9.35 | HOLI- | 9.50 | 9.30 | 9.40 | 9.25 |
| Montgomery | 9.10 | DAY | 9.25 | 9.05 | 9.15 | 9.00 |
| Augusta- | 9.35 |  | 9.49 | 9.29 | 9.38 9.00 | 8.82 |
| Memphis | 9.10 9.05 |  | 9.25 9.10 | 9.05 8.90 | 9.00 8.98 | 8.80 |
| Little Rock | 8.95 |  | 9.10 | 8.90 | 9.00 | 8.70 |
| Dallas | 8.68 |  | 8.72 | 8.58 | 8.62 | 8.48 |
| Fort Worth_- | 8.68 |  | 8.72 | 8.58 | 8.62 | 8.48 |

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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 Sept. 4 | Monday <br> Sept. 6 | Tuesday Sept. 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wednesday } \\ & \text { Sept. } 8 \end{aligned}$ | Thursday $\text { Sept. } 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Sent. } 10 \end{aligned}$ $\text { Sept } 10$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept(1937) | 9.14-9.17 |  | 9.22 | 9.09 | 9.14 | 9.02-9.03 |
| November |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deeember- | ${ }_{9}^{9.261-9.23}$ |  | ${ }_{9.35}^{9.31}=$ | 9.11 9.15 | 9.20 <br> 9.24 <br> 9 | ${ }_{9.12}^{9.08}$ |
| February | 9.3 | ${ }_{\text {DAY }}$ HOLI- | . 44 | 9.23 | 9.32 | 9.21b-9.22a |
| May.- | 9.41-9.42 |  | 9.54 | 9.32 | 9.42 | 9.29 |
| ${ }_{\text {July }}$ June | 9.49-9.50 |  | 9.62-9.63 | 9.40 | 9.50 | 9.38 Bid |
|  | Steady. Barely stdy |  | Steady <br> Steady | Steady <br> Steady | Steady. Steady. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Steady } \\ & \text { Steady } \end{aligned}$ |

Japan to Permit Importation of Additional 100,000,000 Pounds of Raw Cotton-Because of the undeclared war with China, the Finance Ministry of Japan on Sept. 7 agreed to grant import licenses authorizing spinners to import an additional $100,000,000$ pounds of raw cotton, valued at $\$ 15,000,000$, said Associated Press advices from Tokio Sept. 7, which added:
Representatives of the spinning industry estimated that the shortage of raw cotton would de 200,0000000 pounds by Jan. 1,1938 , so the Govern-
ment granted a $50 \%$ compromise, allowing the import of halt the amount needed.
Japanese spinners have been operating on the basis of a $25 \%$ curtailment
since the war started in July and will further limit their production to $27.4 \%$ of normal output for the next three months.
Two Elected to Membership in New York Wool Top Exchange-At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the New York Wool Top Exchange held Sept. 9, W. Brewster Now York of Nichols \& Co., Boston, who are commission Southworth of Nichols \& Co., Boston, who are commission
merchants, and Frank D. Neill, President and Treasurer of merchants, and Frank D. Neil, President and Treasurer of business, were elected to membership.

Cotton Exchange Fixes Limitation of Interest-The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange voted on Sept. 8 to set the maximum limit of interest on futures contracts for delivery in any one month, by any member, firm, or corporation, and his or its affiliates, at 250,000 bales for delivery in September, 1937, and in all months up to and including August, 1938.
Agricultural Department's Report on Cotton Acreage, Condition and Production-The Agricultural Department at Washington on Wednesday (Sevt. 8) issued its report on cotton acreage, condition and production as of Sept. 1. None of the figures take any account of linters. Comments on the report will be found in the editorial Dages. Below is the report in full:
A United States cotton crop of $16,098,000$ bales is forecast by the Crop
Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricuiltural Economics, based on conditions as of sept. 1, 1937. This is an increase of 505,000 bales from the forecast as of Aus. 1, and compares with the $12,39,000$ bales in $1936,10,638,000$
bales in 1935 and $14,667,000$ bales, , 5 -year (1928-32) average. The indicated yield per acre for the United states of 228.5 pounds is the highest
on record and compares with 197.9 pounds in 1936 and 169.9 pounds, the on record and compares with 197.9 pounds in 1936 and 169.9 pounds, the
10 -year (1923-32) average. It is estimated that $1.3 \%$ of the acreage in cotton on July 1 has been, or will be, abandoned, leaving $33,736,000$ acres remaining for harvest. This abandonment is one of the lowest on record. Increased production over that indicated on Aug. 1 is shown in all major
cotton States except Oklahoma and the Oarolinas. Texas shows an increase of 008.000 bales, Mississippi 110,000 bales and Arkansas 71,000 bales compared with the August report, while other states show more moderate increases. These are due in part to improvement in prospective yields per Reductions in the Carolinas were mainly due to increased weevil damage elsewhere losses from weeviis have been relatively light. In Oklahoma the crop was somewhat injured by hot, dry winds during August, and in som
localities damage has been caused by cotton hoppers.

Cotton Report as of Sept. 1, 1937
The Crop Reporting Board of the Buraeu of Agricultural Economics,
makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, ton will depend u upon whether the various influences affecting the crop dur


| State | 1937 Average |  | pt. 1 Conditi |  |  | eld per |  |  | Production (a) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { For } \\ \text { Harvest } \\ \text { (Pree } \\ \text { limi } \\ \text { nary) } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { aver- } \\ a g e \\ 1923- \\ 1932 \end{array}\right\|$ | 936 | 1937 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { arer- } \\ \text { are } \\ 1923- \\ 1932 \end{array}\right\|$ | , |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1936 \\ & \text { Crop } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & \text { Crop } \\ & \text { Crati- } \\ & \text { canted } \\ & \text { Sept. } 1 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thou. } \\ & \text { Acres. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & P_{P e r} \\ & C t . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Per } \\ \mathrm{Ct.} \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Ct. } \end{aligned}$ | Lb. | Lb. | Lb, | Thou. Bales | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Thou } \\ \text { Bales } \end{array}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Virginia }}$ | 1.0 | ${ }^{64}$ | ${ }_{6}^{72}$ | 74 69 | 84 75 | ${ }_{269}^{270}$ | ${ }_{298}^{298}$ | 300 | 97 | 析 |
| So. Caro | 0.5 | 1,635 | 56 | 64 |  | 208 | 279 | 250 |  | 85 |
| Georgia | ${ }^{0.5}$ | 2,631 | 56 61 68 | ${ }_{72}^{64}$ | ${ }_{79}^{72}$ | ${ }_{125}^{176}$ | 170 | 240 | 1,086 | 1,321 |
| ${ }_{\text {Milissouri }}$ | 1.8 | 488 | 61 66 6 | 56 | 78 | 256 | 360 | 340 | 308 | 347 |
| Tennessee | 0.5 | 941. | 63 | 60 | 78 | 197 | 250 | 265 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Alabama }}$ | 0.4 0.8 0.8 | ${ }_{3}^{2,3458}$ | 58 | 72 | 80 | 191 | ${ }_{305}^{236}$ | 290 | ${ }_{1}^{1,911}$ | ${ }_{2,027}^{1,310}$ |
| Louisisana | 0.2 | 1,547 | 54 | 67 | 78 | 192 | 260 | 270 | 761 |  |
| Texas--- | 5 | 12,667 | 55 | 52 | 76 | 139 | 121 | 175 | 933 | 4,622 |
| Orkanoma | ${ }_{1.3}^{2.5}$ | 3,056 | 59 | 5 | 74 | 188 | 227 | 245 | 1,295 | 1,564 |
| New Mexico | 1.5 | 136 | 86 | 88 | 91 | 318 | 458 | 450 | 111 | 128 |
| Arizona | 0.5 0.6 0.6 | 269 | 86 | ${ }_{97}^{90}$ | ${ }_{91}^{88}$ | 327 | 438 | 434 | 191 | 244 |
| All other-- | 1.6 | ${ }_{30}$ | ${ }^{87}$ | 58 | 82 | 225 | 313 | 300 | 16 | ${ }_{19}$ |
| U. s. tot | 1.3 | 33,736 | 58 | 59 | 75 | 169.9 | 197.9 | 228.5 | 12,399 | 16,098 |
| z. Egyp. |  | 21 |  |  |  | 253 |  |  |  |  |
| Fla, Sea.Is.c | ${ }_{1.5}^{0.5}$ | 15.3 |  |  | 5 |  | 97 | 100 | 0.6 | ${ }_{3.2}^{1.3}$ |
| Lower Calif | 0.0 | 140 | b87 | 95 | 84 | 242 | 210 | 205 | 61 |  |

a Ginnings ( $500-\mathrm{lb}$. gross welght bales). Allowances made for inter-state move United States totals. d 70 bales. e Not included in California figures nor in United states total.

Cotton Ginned from Crop of 1937 Prior to Sept. 1The census report issued on Sept. 6, compiled from the individual returns of the ginners, shows $1,871,403$ running bales of cotton (counting round as half bales and excluding linters) ginned from the crop of 1937 prior to Sept. 1, compared with $1,374,247$ bales from the crop of 1936 and $1,135,090$ bales from the crop of 1935 . Below is the report in full:
NUMBER OF BALES OF COTTON GINNED FROM THE GROWTH OF 1937 PRIOR TO SEPT. 1, 193, AND COMPARATIV
THE CORRESPONDING DATE IN 1936 AND 1935

| State | Running Bales (Counting Round as Half Bales and Excluding Linters) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 193 | 1935 |
| Alabam | 129,926 | 136,812 | 163,222 |
| Arizona | 2,527 | ${ }_{4}^{4,934}$ | ${ }_{2,634}$ |
| Arkansas | 40,154 | 77,226 | ,227 |
| California |  |  |  |
| Florida | 10,488 | 10,324 | 10,329 |
| Georgia. | 219,625 | 194,455 | 259,295 |
|  | 180,271 | 181,235 | 107,10 |
| Mississippi | 166,349 | 247,640 | 9,2 |
| Okianoma- | 14,535 | 14,755 |  |
| South Caroin | 27,260 | 28,498 | 6,312 |
| ${ }_{\text {Tll }}$ Texas- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | $1,78,604$ 1,311 | 460,902 16,94 | ${ }_{5}^{585}$ |
| United States | 1,871,403 | 374, | 90 |

* Includes 142,983 bales of the erop of 1937 ginned prior to Aug 1 which was counted in the supply for the seas5.
bales of the crops of 1936 and 1935 .
The statistics in this report include 23,978 round bales for 1937; 9,311 of American-Egyptian for 1937 ; 191 for 1936 , and 14 for 1935 . against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail.

CONSUMPTION, STOCKSS, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS-
Cotton consumed during the month of July, 1937, amounted to 583,066 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on July 31 , was The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 24, ,391,782. The total imports for the month of July, 1937 , were 18,960 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 124,312 bales.

## WORLD STATISTICS

The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown An 193c, as compiled from various sources, was $30,386,000$ bales, counting the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United states) for the year ended July 31,1936 , was $27,631,000$ bales. The total numb
spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about $152,000,000$.
Weather Reports by Telegraph-Reports to us by telegraph this evening denote that rains continue in the Carolinas and must be regarded as highly unfavorable to the cotton crop there. The general rains in Oklahoma were heavy in many localities, and are more favorable than otherwise. In the remainder of the cotton belt conditions are favorable. Texas has had scattered showers, which will lower grades. The entire belt now wants a spell of dry, warm weather

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rain } \\ & \text { Days } \end{aligned}$ | Rainfall Inches | High | Thermometer- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Texas-Gaiveston_-.......-.-:- | Das | (1.32 | ${ }_{98} 9$ | $\begin{array}{r}20 w \\ 77 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ 84 . \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1 | ${ }^{2} 10$ | 96 | 64 |  |
|  | 2 | 1.06 | 98 | 72 | 85 |
| Brenham ${ }^{\text {Brownsville }}$ | 1 | ${ }_{0}^{1.76}$ | ${ }_{94}^{94}$ | 76 | 88 |
| Corpus Christi | 2 | 0.05 | 92 | 76 | 84 |
| ${ }_{\text {D1 }}$ Dasas- |  | 1.26 | ${ }_{96} 94$ | 70 | 83 |
| Henrietta | dry |  | 104 | 72 | 88 |
| Kerrvilue | 5 | 3.30 | 98 | 6 | 84 |
| Luling | 4 | 0.32 | 102 | 74 | 8 |
| Nacogdoche | 3 | 1.38 | 94 | 68 | 81 |
| Palestine |  | 1.98 | 92 | 70 | 81 |
| Paris |  | 0.44 | 96 | 7 |  |
| Taylor- |  | 0.14 | 98 | 70 | 84 |
| Weatherford |  | 1.14 |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma-Oklanoma |  | 0.73 | 94 | 71 | 83 |
| Arkansas Fort Smith | 2 | ${ }_{0}$ | 90 | 72 | 81 |
| Little Rock-- | 2 | 3.28 | 86 | 68 | 77 |
| Pine Bluff --- |  | 1.6 |  | 70 |  |
| Amite |  | 1.8 | 95 |  |  |
| New Orieans | 4 | 3.08 | 94 | 76 | 85 |
| Shreveport-- | ${ }^{6}$ | 2.36 | 94 | 71 | 81 |
| Mississippi-Meridia |  | 0.44 0.72 |  |  | 81 |
| Alabama-Mobile----.-.-.-. | 3 | 0.69 | 93 |  |  |
| Birmingham | 1 | 0.01 | 90 | 70 | 80 |
| Mrida-Jacksonvile -------:- | 3 | 0.14 | 94 | 70 |  |
| Miami | 1 | 0.12 | 92 | 74 | 83 |
| Pensacola | 3 | 1.78 | 92 | 70 |  |
| Tampa | dry |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 0.78 | 93 | 63 | 78 |
| Augusta-...-.-.-.-.-.-. | 1 | 0.79 | 92 | 65 | 79 |
| South Carolina-C-Char |  | 0.09 |  |  |  |
| Greenwood.--.-.----- | 4 | 4.51 | 92 | 60 | 76 |
|  |  | 0.20 |  | 64 |  |
| North Asheville------------ | 2 | 0.20 |  | 54 | 70 |
| Raleigh | 2 | 0.36 | 90 | 62 | 76 |
| Wilmington--ら-------- |  | 1.14 | 98 | 68 |  |
| Tennessee $\mathrm{Chatanooga---}$ |  | 0.40 | 90 | 66 | 78 |
| Nashville. | 1 | 0.20 | 86 | 68 | 77 |

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. of the dates given:


Receipts from the Plantations-The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor

Sept. 11, 1937

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.

| Weetk | Receipts at Ports | Stocks at Interior Towns | Receipts from Plantations |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for yarn is improving. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:


Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 68,791 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:
GALVESTON-TO Ghent-Sept. 7-San Mateo, 200 $\qquad$ To Havre-Sept. $7-$ San Mateo, 1,032
To Dunkirk Sept. 7 San Manteo, 1.142.
 HOUSTON-To Ghent-Sept. 8-Eglantine, 300_.-Sept. 3-San

Mateo, 150 He-
Havre-Sept. 8 Eglantine, $2,075 \ldots$ Sept. 3 - San Mateo,
To Dunkirk-Sept. 8 -Eglantine, 350 -.-Sept. 3 -San Mateo,
To Rottergam-Sept. 8-Eglantine, 200
To Havana-Sept. 4-Ruth Lykes 50
To Porto Colombia-Sept. 4 Lykes, 50 Ruth Lykes, 504 NEW ORLEANS-To Ghent-Sept. 3-Hybert, 100 -.-Sept. 8 --

To Rotterdam-Sept. 3-Hybert, 453 Sept. 8 Cardonia, 250


To Venice-Sept. 7-Alberta, 927 -
MOBILE-To Liverpool-Aug. 31-City of Alama, 296...-Sept.
To Manchester, Aug. 31 City of Alama, 380 Custodian, 993 - Sept.
To Antwerp-Sept. 1 Topa Topa, $92-$
Alama

CORPUS CHRISTI-To Venice-Sepa, 370 W-Waban, 200 -





To Rotterdam-Sept. 44-Eglantine, $1,135-$ Sept. 9 Leer-


To Trieste-Sept. 9 -Livenza, $300 \ldots \ldots, \ldots$
Fo Susak-Sept. 9 - Livenza, 600 .
AKE CHARLES To Brenza, 600 -. Sept. 4 Archen, $39-$



## Total

$\qquad$ 68,791
Cotton Freights-Current rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert \& Barrows, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound:


Liverpool-By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, \&c., at that port: Forwarded. Total wimich American


Amount afloat
$\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Of which American.-..........-- } & 116,000 & 111,000 & 142,000 & 132,000 \\ 38,000 & 38,000 & 53,000 & 53,000\end{array}$
The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

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| Spot | Saturday |  | Monday |  | Tuesday |  | Wednesday |  | Thursday |  | Friday |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ 12: 15 \\ \text { P. } 1 . \end{gathered}$ | ulet. |  | Quie |  | ulet. |  | A good business dolng. |  | A large business doing. |  | Good <br> Inquiry |  |
| id.Upl'ds | 5.48d. |  | 5.48d. |  | 5.55d. |  | 5.58 d . |  | 5.47d. |  | 5.46 |  |
|  | Quiet, <br> 2 to 6 pts . decline. |  | Steady, 2 to 4 pts. decline. |  | Qulet, <br> 1 to 3 pts. <br> advance |  | Quiet but |  | Steady, <br> 1 to 4 pts . advance. |  | Berely sty. 1 pt.decline to $2 \mathrm{pts} . a d v$ |  |
| Market opened |  |  | steady | , un- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Steady, <br> 1 to 2 pts <br> decline. |  |  |  | Quiet bu |  |  |  | Steady, |  | Very stdy., |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Steady } 1 \\ \text { pt. adv. to } \\ \text { i pt. dee } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 4 \\ & \text { to to } \\ & \text { Sept. } 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | at. | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | Wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Close | Noon ${ }^{\text {Close }}$ |  | Noon Close |  | Noon, Close |  | Noon ${ }^{\text {Close }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Noon }}$ Close |  |  |  |
| New Contract October (1937) -- |  |  | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }_{\text {d }}{ }_{5.27}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{5.32} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & d . \\ & 5.33 \end{aligned}$ | $d .$ $5.37$ | ${ }_{\text {d. }}{ }_{5.2}$ | $d$ | $\begin{gathered} d . \\ 5.28 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{d}{\text { d. }}$ 5.26 | $\stackrel{d .}{5.27}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 32 | ----- | $\begin{array}{\|} 5.29 \\ 5.39 \end{array}$ |  | 5.35 |  | 5.25 | $5.27$ | 5.31 |  | 5.30 |  |  |
| December <br> January (1938) |  | 5.34 |  |  |  | 5.385.435 | 5.4255 | 5.285.33 | 5.33 5.38 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.34 \\ & 5.39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.32 \\ & 5.37 \end{aligned}$ | 5.335.38 |  |  |
| January (1938)--- |  | 5.39 | ----- | 5.37 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 5.37 \\ 5.42 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{5.38}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5.4.5.485.53 | -- --- | 5.42 | 5.475.51 | 5.47 | $\begin{array}{r} 5.51 \\ \mathbf{5 . 5 5} \end{array}$ | ${ }_{5.42}^{5.38}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.43 \\ & 5.47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.43 \\ & 5.48 \end{aligned}$ | 5.47 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.43 \\ & 5.48 \\ & 5.54 \\ & 5.56 \\ & 5.57 \\ & 5.59 \\ & 5.61 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| July |  |  |  | 5.51 |  | 5.57 |  | 5.48 |  | .48  <br> 54 5.47 <br> $-\ldots$  |  |  |  |  |
| October-------Decenber----- |  | 5.54 |  | 5.52 |  | 5.58 |  | 5.50 |  | 5.55 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5.56 |  | ${ }_{5}^{5.52}$ |  | 5. |  | 5.51 |  | 5. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.6 |  | 5.5 |  | . |  |  |  |  |

## BREADSTUFFS

## Friday Night, Sept. 10, 1937

Flour-The trade could note no appreciable improvement in demand for flour. The market has settled down to a dull, uninteresting level of activity. Only hand-to-mouth lots are being worked, and even this type of business has fallen off.

Wheat-On the 4 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 8$ e. lower. Fluctuations were narrow and erratic during the pre-holiday session. The market's upward tendency was checked by feebleness of speculative demand prior to the double holiday. Furthermore, cabled reports of more rainfall in Argentina along with the lower close at Buenos Aires were weakening influences. The quiet trade was confined largely to traders' activity in evening up accounts, many not wishing to hold a market position through the extended holiday when foreign exchanges will be in operation but domestic markets will be closed. Overnight export sales of Canadian wheat were estimated at 400,000 bushels, and a little domestic hard winter business also was reported along with news from Washington of the adoption of special certificates to facilitate domestic wheat exports via the Lakes and Canadian seaports. On the 7 th inst. prices closed $21 / 2$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Wheat whirled upward today almost 5 c . a bushel and then reacted about $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. from the top because of big profit taking. The sharpest gains in wheat prices were scored at Winnipeg, with the maximum advance about simultaneous with a Hitler address openly emphasizing a tie-up among Germany, Italy and Japan. Adding to the market tension were reports that Russia was refusing to ship wheat through the Mediterranean and that British buyers were not receiving supplies which had been looked for. European purchases of North American wheat today were estimated at $1,000,000$ bushels, of which 200,000 were from the United States. Buying of 50,000 barrels of United States flour to go to the Orient also was noted. Adding impetus to upturns of Chicago wheat values were bulges in Buenos Aires prices notwithstanding further Argentine rainfalls. On the 8th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. At first the wheat market was tending upward to much higher ground as a result of continued apprehension over the gravity of conditions abroad, but as the news became better and tension began to ease considerably prices tumbled down later in the session, wiping out the earlier fresh upturn of $21 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. in wheat values. Heavy chartering of vessel space for Mediterranean shipments of wheat from Russia served to influence the reaction. Bewheat from Russia served to influence the reaction. Be-
sides lessened anxiety over war was indicated by notices sides lessened anxiety over war was indicated by notices
that about 500,000 bushels of wheat will be delivered tomorrow on Chicago September contracts. The Liverpool wheat market, due $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up, closed today $13 / 4$ to $21 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. There was no export business in North American wheat to speak of. England, however, purchased 850,000 bushels of Australian and Russian wheat.
On the 9 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to 1 c. lower. The depressing factor in wheat values today was the report of increasing evidence of Russian competition in the wheat export field, which tended to pull prices down about a cent a bushel on the Chicago Board. The Russian grain selling agency in Rotterdam was reported to have reopened in an effort to capture enlarged export business, and announcement was made that Russia's shipments of wheat this week to other European countries were the largest in two years. It was also emphasized that Black Sea forwardings of wheat this week totaled $2,824,000$ bushels against $1,544,000$ the week previous. Contrasted to Russia's enlarged wheat
export business were estimates that total purchases of United States wheat today for Europe amounted to only about 50,000 bushels, principally for Antwerp. Scattered buying of Canadian wheat for Great Britain was noted.
Today prices closed $11 / 2$ to $21 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Fresh tumbles of wheat prices carried the market down about $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a bushel late in the session. As the market approached the close, selling pressure increased, owing largely to greater notice taken of possible use of the United States Neutrality Act in connection with the undeclared war in the Orient. It was contended that such use of the Neutrality Act might result in serious restriction of American export products like cotton and wheat, as well as arms. Reports were current that Russia was aggressively pushing export sales, and had chartered 45 steamers of late. Open interest in wheat was $129,141,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york No. 2 red. $\qquad$ Sat. MonA Tues. NEW YORK. Thurs. DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO


DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BONDED WHEAT AT WINNIPEG October-
December December
 Corn-On the 4 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. September corn moved over a 2c. range and closed sharply higher on short covering. There was a slight increase in the open interest Friday instead of the expected decrease. New crop contracts were only a shade higher. On the 7th inst. prices closed $11 / 4$ c. to $43 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. Largely in sympathy with the pronounced upward movement in wheat, the corn market jumped forward, the September delivery showing a maximum rise of $4^{3} / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a bushel to $\$ 1.023 / 8$, and closed at the day's top, rise of 434 c . a bushel to $\$ 1.023 / 8$, and closed at the day's top,
with active buying by Eastern traders who were short of with active buying by Eastern traders who were short of
supplies to meet the current month's requirements. On the 8 th inst. prices closed $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $41 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. Late setbacks in wheat prices tended to ease tension in the corn market, where at one stage September showed an overnight jump of $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. because of extreme dearth of offerings. Only 3 cars of corn arrived in Chicago today, although a shortage of $18,000,000$ bushels for sellers of September corn here is apparent. A factor in the late reaction of the corn market was word that considerable quantities of new Texas corn had been brought for immediate shipment to St. Louis. Besides, offerings of further amounts to come north from Texas were reported, as well as enlarged rural offerings of nearby corn to Chicago. September corn here occupied the spotlight and rose temporarily to $\$ 1.09$ a bushel from an early low of $\$ 1.017 / 8$, but finished at $\$ 1.055 / 8$ to $3 / 4$.
On the 9 th inst. prices closed $21 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. Fluctuations in corn were erratic, especially in the September delivery, as uncompleted contracts were evened up at the rate of about $1,850,000$ bushels for a single day. Today prices closed $1 \frac{1}{4}$ c. up to $1 / 2$ c. down. The September deprivery showed outstanding firmness due to heavy demand livery showed outstanding firmness due to heavy demand
from the short element. Open interest in corn was 50 ,454,000 bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GORN IN NEW YORK
No. 2 yellow

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO September
Decem
May_-
 Sept. (ne
Dec. (n Aug. 30, 1937
Oats-On the 4th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down. Trading in this grain was quiet and without special feature. On the 7 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. This market was influenced in its upward trend largely by the market was influenced in its upward trend largely by the pronounced strength in wheat and corn markets. On the was described as very good and the country movement was light.
On the 9 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. Trading was light and largely of a routine character. Today prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. decline to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. advance. Trading was moderately active and very much mixed.
daily closing prices of oats in new york


DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO September-
Decembe
May $\qquad$ Season's High and When Made ${ }^{313} \mathrm{~L}$ Season's Low and When Made
 DAILY CLOSING PRIOES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINIPEG October--
December- $\qquad$


[^3] market was quiet but steady. Export sales of United States rye overnight were estimated at 20,000 to 30,000 bushels.

Sept. 11, 1937

On the 7 th inst. prices closed $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $17 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Some American rye was reported as having been bought for overseas. In view of this and the vigorous upward movement in wheat and corn, it was only natural the rye market should show substantial improvement in values. On the 8 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Rye largely paralleled wheat action. Some United States rye was sold for export today.
On the 9 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to 1 c . down. The heaviness of rye reflected somewhat the weakness of wheat and corn and the substantial increasing receipts of rye. Today prices closed $13 / 4$ to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down. The September delivery seemed to feel the brunt of the heavy selling.
daily closing prices of raye futures in chicago September-
December $\qquad$


 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG October-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { DAILY CLOSING } & 893 / 4 & 90 & 893 / 8 & 885\end{array}$ Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG October- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Sat. Mon. Tues. } & \text { Wed. Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 561 / 29 \text { HOL. } & 571 / 2 & 571 / 2818 & 58 \\ 543 & 56 & 5578 & 561 / 4 & 557 / 8\end{array}$
Closing quotations were as follows:
FLOUR


 GRAIN

| Wheat, New York- | Oats, New York- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. 2 red, c.i.f. |  |
| Manitoba No. |  |

 Corn, New York- $\qquad$ Bari/ 'lbs, malting
Ohicago, $\qquad$ $-701 / 4$
6604
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:

| Receipts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | bbls 196 lbs | bush 60 lbs | bush 56 lbs | bush 32 lbs | bush 56 lb | bu |
| Chicago | 198,000 | 1,201,000 | 860,000 | 651,000 | 193,000 | 575,000 |
| Minneapolis -- |  | 3,943,000 | 46,000 | 1,366,000 | 326,000 | 1,096,000 |
| Duluth |  | 3,470,000 |  | 787,000 | 740,000 | 1,178,000 |
| Milwaukee | 15,000 | 16,000 | 12,000 | 35,000 | 87,000 | 599,000 |
| Toledo. |  | 119,000 | 6,000 | 65,000 | 33,000 | 2,000 |
| Indianapolis.- |  | 52,000 | 132,000 | 235,000 | 8,000 |  |
| St. Louls---- | 111,000 | 387,000 | 28,000 | 84,000 | 5,000 | 73,000 |
| Peoria | 45,000 | 44,000 | 96,000 | 114,000 | 36,000 | 40,000 |
| Kansas City | 13,000 | 1,365,000 | 20,000 | 70,000 |  |  |
| Omaha - |  | 388,000 | 38,000 | 275,000 |  |  |
| St. Josepb |  | 84,000 | 18,000 | 23,000 |  |  |
| Wichita |  | 228,000 | 3,000 |  |  |  |
| Sioux City |  | 17,000 | 2,000 | 19,000 | 9,000 | 25,000 |
| Butfal |  | 1,852,000 | 54,000 | 376,000 | 116,000 | 210,000 |
| Total week ' 37 | 382,000 | 13,166,000 | 1,315,000 | 4,100,000 | 1,553,000 | 3,798,000 |
| Same week '36 | 421,000 | 4,790,000 | 2,906,000 | 1,007,000 | 406,000 | 2,851,000 |
| Same week '35 | 360,000 | 12,264,000 | 1,446,000 | 6,592,000 | 505,000 | 1,548,000 |
| Since Aug. 1 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19337 | 1,9597,000 | $81,452,000$ $60,229,000$ | 24,990,000 | 29,486,000 | $7,514,000$ 3,293 | 14,627,000 |
| 1935 | 2,098,000 | 96,887,000 | 9,570,000 | 39,348,000 | 3,431,000 | 10,127,000 |

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 4, 1937, follow:

| Receipts at- | Flour | W..eat | Corn | oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | $\begin{array}{r} b b l s ~ \\ 109,060 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c} \text { bush } 60 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 62,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | bush 56 lbs 81,000 | $\text { bush } 32 \mathrm{lbs}$ |  | bush |
| Philadelphis.- | 31,000 | 214,000 |  | 4,000 |  |  |
| Baltimore --- | 11,000 | 71,000 | 2,000 | 14,000 | 6,000 |  |
| New Orleans* | 22,000 | 69,000 | 119,000 | 25,000 |  |  |
| Galveston-.-- | 44,000 | 1,046,000 |  | 5,000 | 26,000 | 508,000 |
| Boston. | 42,000 | 1,016,00 |  | 4,000 |  |  |
| Hallfax..-.-- | 7,000 |  |  | 3,000 |  |  |


| Total week ${ }^{\prime} 37$ | 266,000 | $1,635,000$ | 202,000 | 59,000 | 32,000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Since | 508,000 |  |  |  |  |

 * Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orlcans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, 8ept. 4, 1937, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York. | Bushels 268.000 | Bushels | Bartels 36,030 | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| Philadelphia.-.----- | 40,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore.- |  |  | 1,000 |  |  |  |
| New Orleans Galveston. | 318,000 |  | 4,000 | ------ |  |  |
| Montreal. | 1,046,000 |  | 44,000 | 5,000 | 26,000 | 508,000 |
| Halifax. |  |  | 7,000 | 3,000 |  |  |
| Total week, 1937-- | 1,672,000 |  | 92,030 | 8,000 | 26,000 | 508,000 |
| Same week, 1936...- | 2,295,000 | ----- | 100,065 |  | 170,000 | 19,000 |

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1937, is as below:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exports for Weet } \\ & \text { and Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \text { to - } \end{aligned}$ | Flour |  | Wheat |  | Corn |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Week. } \\ \text { Sept. } \\ 1937 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Julv } 1 \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Jully}_{19}^{19} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Seet } \\ \text { Sent. } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Julvy } 1 \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Barrels | Barrels | ${ }^{B u}$ | ${ }^{\text {Bushels }}$ | Bushe | Bus |
| Unitod King |  | ${ }^{465,991}$ | ${ }^{1,192,000} 46$ | 13,031,000 |  |  |
| So. \& Cent. Amer- | ${ }^{12,500}$ | 121,000 <br> 210 <br> 200 | 14,000 |  |  | 1,000 |
| Weest Indies --- | 23,500 | 210,000 |  | 11,000 |  |  |
| Other countrie | 3,000 | 32,141 |  | 15,000 |  |  |
| Total 1937 Total 1936 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 9,030 \\ 100,065 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 900,655 \\ 1,080,964 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,672,000 \\ & 2,295,000 \end{aligned}$ | $21,981,000$ <br> $28,593,000$ |  | 81,000 1,000 |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Sept. 4, were as follows:

| GRAIN STOCKS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat | Corn | Oats | 仿els | Bushels |
| United States- | shels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| Boston | 2,000 | 429,000 | 2,000 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {New }}$. York * | 69,000 | 287,000 | 15,000 |  |  |
| " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 47,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelphia_a | 1,819,000 | 161,000 | 17,000 | 63,000 |  |
| Baltimore_b | 2,142,000 | 230,000 | 31,000 | 70,000 |  |
| New Orleans | 251,000 | 657,000 | 69,000 |  |  |
| Galveston | 2,533,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Fort Wort | 10,046,000 | 60,000 | 132,000 | 4,000 | 16,000 |
| Wichita | 2,304,000 |  |  | 5,000 |  |
| Hutchinso | 6,783,000 |  |  |  |  |
| St. Joseph | 6,288,000 | 28,000 | 140,000 | 73,000 | 3,000 |
| Kansas Cit | 34,575,000 | 9,000 | 545,000 | 157,000 |  |
| Omaha | 9,296,000 | 90,000 | 1,634,000 | 94,000 | 158,000 |
| Sioux Clity | 1,135,000 | 5,000 | 218,000 | 47,000 | 171,000 |
| St. Louis | 7,446,000 | 13,000 | 182,000 | 19,000 | 1,000 |
| Indianapol | 2,101,000 | 129,000 | 672,000 |  |  |
| Peoria_ | 11,000 | 3,000 | 12,000 |  |  |
| Chicago_c | 6,045,000 | 1,498,000 | 4,217,000 | 629,000 | 618,000 |
| On Lakes | 2,857,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Milwaukee | $2,857,000$ $7,891,000$ | 3,000 | 673,000 $9,351,000$ | 150,000 $1,684,000$ | 795,000 $4,295,000$ |
| Duluth | 7,012,000 | 123,000 | 2,004,000 | 2,142,000 | 1,994,000 |
| Detroit. | 190,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 200,000 |
| Buffalo | 6,752,000 | 603,000 | 872,000 | 102,000 | 314,000 |
|  | 551,000 73,000 |  | 31,000 |  |  |
| On Canal | 73,000 |  | 31,000 |  |  |

$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Total Sept. } & \text { 4, } 1937-128,425,000 & 4,330,000 & 20,821,000 & 5,243,000 & 8,597,000 \\ \text { Total Aug. 28, } & 1937-123,172,000 & 5,340,000 & 17,246,000 & \mathbf{4 , 1 5 7 , 0 0 0} & 7,243,000\end{array}$ * New York also has 97,000 bushels Argentine corn in bond. a Philadelphia also
has 313,000 bushels Argentine corn in bond. b Baltimore also has 163,000 bushels Argentine corn in bond. chicago also has 163,000 bushels Argentine corn in bushels Argentine corn in bond, afloat.
Note-Bonded grain not included above: Barley-Duluth, 176,000 bush.; Buffalo,
80,000 ; on Lake, 397,000 ; total, 653,000 bushels, against 765,000 in 1936 . New York, 1,423,000 bushels: New York afloat, 57,000; Albany, 615,000; Buffalo 132,000; Buffalo afloat, 249,000; Duluth, 71,000 ; on Lakes, 1,038,000; total, 3,585.000 bushels, against $19,571,000$ bushels in 1936 .
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Canadian- } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Wheat } \\ \text { Buehsls }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Corn } \\ \text { Bushels }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Oats } \\ \text { Bushels }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Rye } \\ \text { Rushels }\end{array} \\ \text { Bushey }\end{array}$
Lake, bay river and sea-

 Other Canadian \& other elevator stocks....... $30,180,000 \quad \cdots \frac{2,107,000}{}-\frac{450,000}{} \frac{4,462,000}{}$ | Total Sept. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total Aug. 28, | 1937 |  | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { American } \\ \text { Sury- }\end{array} \quad 128,425,000 \quad 4,330,000 \quad 20,821,000 \quad 5,243,000 \quad 8,597,000$

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total Sept. } 4, & 1937 \ldots 174,604,000 & 4,330,000 & 23,665,000 & 6,304,000 & 16,101,000 \\ \text { Total Aug. 28, } 1937 \ldots 157,832,000 & 5,340,000 & 19,727,000 & 5,002,000 & 12,748,000\end{array}$
The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Sept. 3, and since July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1936, are shown in the following:

| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week Sept. 3, 1937 | Since <br> July 1, <br> 1937 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \text {, } \\ & 1936, \end{aligned}$ | Week Sept. 3, 1937 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Julj } 1, \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Suly 1, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| North Amer- | 2,170,000 | 27,209,000 |  |  | ${ }^{60,000}$ | 1,000 |
| Argentina--- | 1,544,000 | $8,144,000$ $8,854,00$ | ${ }_{9,356,000}$ | 7,158,000 | 70,861,000 | 57,569,000 |
| Australia | -822,000 | 14,294,000 | 10,838,000 |  |  |  |
| Oth. countr's | 848,000 240,000 | $5,384,000$ $4,016,000$ | 6,712,000 | 2,185,000 | 84 | 2,996,000 |
| Total | 6,647,000 | 68,901,000 | 79,966,000 | 9,352,000 | 87,386,000 | 65,431,000 |

Weather Report for the Week Ended Sept. 8-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Sept. 8, follows:
At the beginning of the week cloudy, unsettled weather, with scattered showers, prevailed over the Southern States, while mostly fair weather was
the rule in other sections: Similar conditions continued throughout the middle of the week, although more general showers occurred in parts of high for the season, although a reaction to colder was noted in the Lake region on the the At the close of the week rains were rather general over parts of the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States and an area
of high pressure prevailed over the Lake region and the northern Great Plains. writh cooler wather general in this area.
The table shows that the week was much warmer than normal over the eastern Ohio Valley and the Northeast, was well as in in the upper
Mississippi Valley and much of the northern Great Plains. In the former area plus departures ranged from 6 to 8 deg., while in the latter they were mostly from to to 10 deg. Temperatures were rather close to normal in the Southeast, while in much of the West they ranged from about normal to with the minus departures ranging from 4 to 6 deg.
The table allso shows that rainfall was light to moderate in the Southeast, the western Ohio Valley, and upper Mississippi Valley. The weekly Mississippi Valley, eastern Texas, and in parts of Oklahoma and northwest TTexas, Muuch of the Wext had light to moderate showers, while the far Southwest again reported a practically rainless week.
In marked contrast to the extremely moist conditions
east Gulf States and the Southeast, much of the central Mississippi Val-
 rather general rain needed for late crops. In the Southeast and east Gulf
States
frequent rains were very detrimental to outside operations and caused somed damage by flooding, in many northern parts of the country
to plowing and seeding operations, as well as for late pastures and meadows The general reaction to cooler the latter part of the week was quite favorable especially in parts of the
rapidy toward maturity.
In many western parts of the country, rain is still needed, although in others, light to moderate showers were very favorable. In the Pacific Northwest showers caused some delay to outside operations ang which are
hops locally, but were beneficial to plowing and fall seeding now beginning in the moister areas. Meadows and pastures showed gen eral improvement in most eastern parts of the country, particularly the Atlantic Coast States and the
parts of the lower Ohio Valley. Small Grains-Threshing of spring wheat and small grains proceeded quite favorably in most late sections during the past week. Washington and incurred some damage to grain in shock in Colorado. Threshing
operations are nearing completion in Minnesota and well along in the operations are nearing completion in Minnesota and well along in the completed in the early districts in Idaho, with good yields reported Mreparation of ground for the seeding of fall grains has been materially delayed in some large western areas due to dryness, but rains near the
close of the week in the North Pacific and Northern Rocky Mountain States conditioned the soil sufficiently to permit winter-wheat seeding in most parts of the wheat belt in Washington, and
considerably in the northern portion of Montana.
Preparation of soil for the seeding of winter wheat is in progress in practica.ly all the Plains States, but lack of soil moisture renders plowing difficult and slow. In sections where rains have occurred, this activity ranges from 6 to 12 inches deep, and from 3 to 6 inches in the western half. Preparation of soil for seeding is from three-fourths to all done, and some sowing reported in the northwest quarter and north-central. and Missouri, with some planted in the former State, and sowing of winter Wheat is exp
Missouri.
Corn-Late corn was favored in the eastern parts of the belt, but in many western areas much of the crop was beyond the stage where rain ficial in retarding the abnormally rapid maturity in some portions. Corn is maturing satisfactorily in Ohio, while progress and condition Were fair to excellent in rndiana; in the lase of the remaineder is expecte to be safe in about 2 weeks. Warm weather ripened corn rapidly in Illinois and condition is generally fair to bery good; much will mature in two to three weeks, particularly in northern portions.
passed the stage where rain would benefit it; early is mostly very good, passed the stage where rain wound benefith much firing. In Kansas the bulk of corn is beyond the stage where rains would help, although in Ne-
braska showers were helpful to some late corn; considerable is out of frost danger in the latter State. Late corn improved where moisture was sufficient in the Dakotas and much is safe from frost damage in Minnesota. In not filling properly, while they were shrivelled somewhat by the heat; about two-fifths of the crop was reported safe on Sept. 1. Considerable damage from smut was indicated in west-central and southwestern Iowa hile some injury from
Cotton-In the eastern Cotton Belt frequent rains and high humidity were generally detrimental and the crop made only poor progress or dey, but in the western belt some improvement was noted.
In Texas progress of cotton was generally good, although rain lowered the grade of staple and favored insect activity; condition is generally im cotton was in good condition in the eastern part, but rather poor to fair elsewhere; picking made fair progress, while much is being snapped. In he central or made only poor progress in most portions; picking proressed only slowly and was practically stopped locally, while rotting of ower bolls, rank growth, and stained and sprouting staple were reported In the sortions.
lthough picking was resumed toward the latter part of the week. The moist conditions caused some deterioration and progress was general poor, with heavy shedding and bolls sprouting and rotting in some sec-
tions. In most localities from the lower Mississippi Valley eastward the
weather of the week was very favorable for weevil activity.

The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:
Virginia-Richmond: Temperatures averaged well above normal; rainfall heavy. Weather favored some cotton rust and considerable tobacco cern begun. Southeastern truck excellent. Rain damaging tomato crop in west-central and eastern potatoes and sweet potatoes.
North Carolina-Raleigh: Rain at beginning and again near close of week; too much able complaint of boll rot; opening slowly and a few first bales. Corn good to excell
gardens good.
South Carolina-Columbia: Averaged somewhat warm and last half week gencrally fair; more favorable for harvesting and development onsiderable boll rot and local staple damage account preceding continued ains. Extended period of sunshine needed. Late corn, truck, and pas-
$\qquad$
Georgia-Atlanta: Continued damage to cotton by heavy rains first many places; borls favorable for weevil activity, with heavy shedding in able later, with picking slow to fair advance. Favorable for unmatured but latter part favorable for harvesting
Florida-Jacksonville: Heavy rains in northwest and progress and condition of cotton poor, wor picking and ginning fair advance; moderate and ginning good progress. Sweet potatoes good and geing dug. Truck preparations advancing and tomatoes, celery, peppers, and eggplants being set out. Citrus good.
Alabama-Montgomery: Excessive rains first of week in southeast and
ocally in middle and midde west. Frequent moderate to heavy rains durng week. Cotton deteriorated, with much damage in southeast and considerable elsewhere, except in extreme northeast where progress very good;
ondition only fair generally; picking slow advance. Other crops doing condition only fair generall
Mississippi-Vicksburg: Frequent showers and progress of cotton m rank growing corton and stained and sprouting staple making ginning ditficult; heavy shedding and weather favorable for weevil activity. Progress of late-planted corn fair to very good, but som
early. Moisture beneficial for plowing and seeding.
Louisiana-New Orleans: Moderate temperatures, with frequent light
(olocally heavy showers. Progress of cotton poor to fair; condition fairly good; picking slow advance because of frequent showers, ruck made excellent progress, but harvesting early rice still delayed by ruck made excellent progress, bu.
Texas-Houston: Averaged slightly warm in extreme east and con-
siderably warm elsewhere. Dryness prevailed over extreme south and extreme west: light rains in west-central and mostly heavy elsewherd Progress of cotton during week generally good, although rain lowered grade of staple somewhat and favored increased insect activity; condition mproved on the whole; picking made good advance preceding rain. Ranges oklaho Okiaho City: Warm, with light
good advance of plowing but too dry in some Panhandle and extreme northeastern localities. Condition of cotton good in east, but rather poor to fair elsewhere; picking fair progress and much being snapped; some
staple rather poor. Much corn gathered. Preparation of winter wheat
seed beds nearly completed and some planted. Pastures\%only
proved and mostly por and weedy. Livestock fair to good. proved and mostly poor and weedy. Livestock fair to good. Arkansas-Little Rock: Picking cocton slow advance in most central-
northern portions due to four to six we days and high humidity, but fair to good progress elsewhere; cotton badly deteriorated or fair progress in mos portions due to moderate to heavy rains, but good elsewhere, staple damaged. Very favorable for
potatoes, and tomatoes
Tennessee-Nashville: Cotton opening slowly and picking only slow progress due to heavy rains; some rust reported; condition mostly good rains western counties where dry. Cutting tobacco progressing, but frequen rains interfored somewhat and sunshine ne

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Sept. 10, 1937
Favored by cooler temperatures, retail trade made an improved showing. The end of the vacation season and the close approach of the reopening of the schools, also served as an impetus for business. Apparel lines benefitted mostly rom the chance in weather conditions, but an improved call for home furnishing items also manifested itself. The best reports continued to come from the rural sections where arge crops and high prices are having the anticipated effect of greatly enhancing the spending ability of the populace. Department store sales the country over, according to the usual survey of the Federal Reserve Board, during August showed a gain of $4 \%$ over August, 1936. In the New York area the increase reached $5 \%$. The highest gain-with $10 \%$ was registered in the Dallas district while in the Philadelphia istrict a decline of $2 \%$ was recorded
Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets expanded moderately as retail merchants, notably in the agricultural sections, felt encouraged to place long deferred orders for nearby fall requirements. Wholesalers on the other hand continued reluctant to reenter the market as prices in the primary fields, following the release of the bearish Government cotton crop report, showed signs of renewed unsettlement. The break in the security markets caused by fears of a major foreign conflict also induced caution. The belie prevails, however, that with continued favorable weather ponditions an early revival in wholesale operations may be onked for as inventories are said to have been reduced to normal levels and numerous nearby requirements remained to be filled. Business in silk goods improved slightly, with urther covering of fall needs in progress. Trading in rayon yarns gave indications of increased activity. The November production of the mills is reported to have been booked ahead in its entirety although total applications of buyers did not reach the volume of previous months. No change in the favorable statistical position of the industry has occurred as available surplus stocks continue at a negligible figure.

Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading the gray cloths markets continued dull. The official September crop estimate of $16,098,000$ bales, while somewhat above expectations, failed to further disturb the price structure as producers refrained from pressing their goods on the market. Towards the end of the week, sentiment improved slightly, in conthe end of the week, sentiment improved sight the appearsequence of a mild rally in the cotton market and the appearance of somewhat more numerous inquiries believed to be converters. Better reports from distributive centers foreshadowing a quickened movement of finished goods, also helped to improve the undertone of the market. Business in fine goods continued in its previous desultory fashion with actual sales confined to small fill-in lots. Late in the week inquiries increased substantially although low bids in most instances prevented the consummation of actua n Closing prices in print cloths were as follows 39 inch 68s: 39-inch $80 \mathrm{~s}, 71 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 39$-inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}, 67 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 39$-inch, $68-72 \mathrm{~s}$, $6 \mathrm{c} . ;$
$381 / 2$ inch $64-60 \mathrm{~s}, 51 / 4$ to $53 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 381 / 2$-inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}, 41 / 2$ to $45 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.
Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics remained quiet, and additional reports of curtailed operations circulated in the market. While little or no interest existed in suitings, the call for topcoatings showed a small improvement. Orders on tropical worsteds and gabardines also expanded moderately, in connection with preparations for the cruise and winter resort demand. Reports from retail clothing centers made a better showing as cooler temperatures stimulated consumer interest in fall apparel. An out standing event of the week was the announcement of a moderate price reduction by one of the leading clothing chains: Business in women's wear goods showed further moderate improvement as merchants, encouraged by pick-up in consumer demand, started to replenish their pick-up in consumer and the new price lists became firmer established.

Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens made a slightly better showing. With preparations for the winter resort and cruise trade getting under way, a moderate volume of orders on dress goods and suitings came into the market, Reports from the foreign primary centers continued to reflect the adverse effects of the political disturbances in the Far East and the Mediterranean. Business in burlap conFar East and the Mediterranean. Business in buriap con-
tinued dull as users stayed out of the market. The official tinued dull as users stayed out of the market. The official
Indian jute crop estimate of $8,618,000$ bales had little effect on sentiment. Prices ruled slightly easier, in smypathy with the lower trend of Calcutta quotations. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 3.90 c ., heavies at 5.25 c .

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Volume 145


Financial Chronicle
Municipal Finance Officers Discuss Relief ProblemsAlthough assessments have risen and tax collections improved the Nation's cities face a crisis in relief costs, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association reported on Sept. 4. Moreover, local financing planning is impossible, it was stated, because the cities donot know how large their unemployment relief burden will be in the future, nor how much of the burden they must bear.
The relief plight of American cities will be taken up by the hundreds of municipal finance officials, who, will attend the Municipal Finance Confer-
ence next week (Sopt. 13, 14, 15, 15) in Boston, Mass. The Federal side of the question will be presented by Aubrey Williams, Deputy Administrator
of Works Progress Administration, who will talk on of Works Progress Administration, who will talk on "The Future of Relief Security Board, will discusss the, local implications or social security. Dele-
gates from cities of over 150,000 will talk relief at a round table session. gates from cities of over 150,000 will talk relief at a round table session. to tell how cities in Canada have managed the financial aspects of caring for the destitute a and unemployed.
Three random instances are cited to show the relief problem facing
local governments. In Cincinnati, 0 ., for example, the problem has been local governments. In Cincinnati, O., for example, the problem has been
thrown entirely on the city, and the Governor's aid has been sought. In thrown entirely on the city, and the Governor's aid has been sought. In
Lowell. Mass. (100,234 pop.) estimated relief expenditures are $\$ 2.000,000$,
of which the city will pay $5 . j 0,000$ or $\$ 600,000$. Providence, R. 1 , for of which the city will pay 5 S.0.000 or $\$ 600,000$ Providence, R. I, for
both direct relief and work relief will spend $\$ 200,000$ more than city funds than it did in the previous year
Other related factors enter into the struggle of the cities to maintain and
improve their financial structures, municipal finance experts assert. One of these is the conflicit between levels of ovornment over the same revenue
sources. It is felt that the cities will come out on the short end of the conflicting taxation problem.
Although national and State governments have, at least temporarily,
assumed some of the relief responsibility, it is held that the relief acts passed assumed some of the relief responsibility, it is held that the relief acts passed
must have a tremendous influence on local problems of finance and account ing, and that the new social welfare burdens will, in the last analysis, become

New Jersey-Special Legislative Session Expected-A special dispatch from Trenton to the New York "Herald Tribune" of Sept. 9 had the following to say:
Governor Harold G. Hoffman indicated today to a delegation representing
the Workers Alliance that he would call a special session of the Levislature in October to provide funds for continuance of unemployment relief during the rest of the year.
The Legislature a diourned May 28 to return on Nov. 15 for further con-
sideration of relief finances. A deficit of about $\$ 3.000,000$ in relief funds is now virtually certain and unless this money is voted by the Legislature it will have to be raised by local governments. John Spain Jr. of Trenton. Chairman of the Aliiance. insisted that higher living costs and the possibility of further reductions in works Progress Administration
make necessary an appropriation of about $\$ 7,000,000$.

Ohio-Utilities Commission Divest Cities of Gas Rate Authority-In a two-to-one decision, the Ohio Utilities Commission on Sept. 1 set a new precedent in virtually divesting municipalities of the right to participate in the fixing of rates in the Norwalk natural gas rate controversy, according to press dispatches.
The majority opinion held that filing of application by the Ohio Fuel Gas Co. for increased rates three weeks before the Norwalk City Council passed a new rate ordinance precluded council action and the Commission therefore declared the ordinance void. It is said that the city plans to carry the decision into court.

Santee-Cooper Power Authority, S. C.-Federal Court Denies Permanent Power Injunction - Federal Judge J. Lyles Glenn on Sept. 2 refused to issue a permanent injunction sought by power companies against construction of the $\$ 37$, 500,000 Santee-Cooper River navigation and electric project, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Columbia on that date, which continued as follows:
In his opinion, Judge Glenn said "the plaintiff companies are not entitled
to any injunction in any event. The Court holds that the Public Works to any injunction in any event. The Court holds that the Public Works unconstitutional.
unconstitutional.
opinion oourt further holds under the binding authority of the recent
fircuit Court of Appealis of the Fourth ofrecuit in the Greenwood County (Buzzard Roost) case, that the plaintiff companies are not
entitled to an iniunction in any event; that the damage which they will
suffer is that arising purely from competition and that this suffer is that arising purely from competition and that this gives no right
to equitable relief.". The decision came after long litigation over proposed construction of the development in the Santee Basin of Coastal South Carolina, with three
private utility companies arrayed against the State Public Service Authority private utility companies arrayed against the State Public Service Authority
and the PWA. The power companies were the South Carolina
Power \& Light and the South Carolina Power Co.

Wisconsin-Report on Methods of Evading Constitutional Debt Limitation-Although this State, in common with other States of the Union, is prohibited by its constitution from incurring indebtedness except for purposes of war, the Legislature in various sessions has devised ways to borrow money on the State's credit, particularly for building purposes, it was disclosed in an article appearing in the Sept. 1 bulletin issued by the Wisconsin Taxpayers' Alliance.
One method has been the creation of non-profit corporations, organized
for the sole purpose of leasing land, borrowing money and constructing for the sole purpose of leasing land, borrowing money and constructing
buildings. The La Foultte administration's Wisconsin Development Auhority, known during its long and tortuous trip through the ing Legistions," a non-profit organization which acts as the corporate vehicle to carry out a state power program.
By statute the State of Wiscons
internal improvement, but apparently it can set up "dummy", works of tions, appropriate money to them and allow these corporations to proceed with all the rights and privileges of a a private company
several days ang arguments were heard in Dine County Circuit Court on averal of mandamus seeking to compel the reaene of funds appropriated
to the state Development Authority. Regardless of the lower court's decision, an apeneal to the Wisconsin supreme Court appears certain. other new "borrowing corporations"-one for the Industrial school for Girls at Oregon, the other for the Grand Army Home at Waupaca. So frequently have recent legislatures found a way around the borrowing limitation that Wisconsin's outstanding indebtedness for buildings operated
by State agencies amounted to $\$ 1,541,674$ on June 30 , 1937 , the Alliance said. More than $\$ 300,000$ of that total is against the University of Wisconsin fieldhouse, completed seven years ago. Retirement of this and similar loans is being accomplished throug rentals paid by the university to the
University or Wisconsin Building Corporation, which was organized in 1923 when the late John J. Blaine was Governor. ing limitations by borrowing money directly from constitutional borrowFund. More than three-quarters of a million dollars was spent in this man-
ner for construction of the State Capitol Annex. Originally the loan was to
be repaid over a 20 -year period, but in 1931 ownership of the State Office the repayment obligation. At present the Insurance Fund receives no the repayment obligation. At pr
rent or interest on its investment.

WE OFFER SUBJECT-<br>\$15,000 DELAND Imp. $6 \%$ Bonds<br>Due-Jan. 1, 1955<br>Prico-5.25 Basia"<br>Thomas M. Cook \& Company<br>WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations

$\$ 100,000$ Jefferson County, Alabama<br>$31 / 2 \%$ bonds due May 1, 1953 to 1956 Price $1001 / 2$ to $1001 / 4$

## McALISTER, SMITH \& PATE, Inc. <br> 67 BROAD STREET <br> Telephone WHitehall 4-6765

## ALABAMA

CULLMAN, Ala.-ADDITIONAL INFORMATION-In connection With the report given in these columns recently to the effect that the City Council and the Water Board had contracted with Milhous, Gaines \& Mayes
of Birmingham to market $\$ 200,000$ of water bonds-V. 145, p. 1615-we give herewith additional details on this action: Wipe line to Chamblee's Mill and other necessary cost of constructing the pyse hne to Chamblee's Mill and other necessary additions to the water will pay cost of marketing the bonds which will mature at stated intervals
from 1 to 30 years. They will be offered first to Cullman investors, prior to being placed on the open market. An additional issue of a minimum of $\$ 25,000$ will be made later to complete the project. Denomination of issue of each bond will be $\$ 100$ and they constitute a first lien on all revenues
obtained from the sale of water by the Board to the city.

## ARIZONA

SALT RIVER PROJECT AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND POWER DISTRICT (P. O. Phoenix) Ariz.- BONDS NOT SOLD- The
$\$ 3,197,0004 \%$ coupon semi-ann. district bonds offered on Sept. $7-\mathrm{V}$. 145 , $\$ 3,197,0004 \%$ coupon semi-ann. district bonds offered on Sept. 7-V. 145,
p. 1453 - were not sold as no bids were received, according to A. W. McGrath, Secretary of the Board of District Directors. Dated Oct. 1, 1937 . Grath, Secretary of the Board of Distribt Directars. 1948 to 1964 redeemable on or after Jan. 1, 1945 .

## ARKANSAS BONDS <br> Largest Retail Distributors

WALTON, SULLIVAN \& CO.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

## ARKANSAS

 GURDON, Ark.- BOND REFUNDING APPROVED-It is reportedthat the City Council has approved a plan for the refunding of an $\$ 18,000$
ssue of street improvement district bonds to bear $4 \%$ interest.

| CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL BONDS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| REVET IMITLER \&e CO. |  |
| MEMBERS: Los Angeles Stock Exchange |  |
| 650 So. Spring Street | Los Angeles |
| Telephone: VAndike 2201 | Toletype: LA 477 |
| SAN FRANCISCO | SANTA ANA |

## CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA COUNTY (P.O. Berkeley), Calif.-BERKELEY SCHOOL NOTE OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Sept. 14 , anticipation notes of the Berkeley Unified School District. Dated Sept. 17, 1937. Due and payable on Dec. 28,1937 . Notes will bear $5 \%$ interest. A, cortified check for $\$ 4,500$ must accompany the bid.
State Comptroller, says that the following bonds have been purchased by the Teachers' Retirement Investment Board:
Banks, Huntley \& Co., Los Angeles:
( $\$ 150,000$ Los Angeles High School School District

| h \& Co., San Francisco: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 䀦 $\$ 27,000$ Long Beach Harbor, June 1, 1957 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Schwabacher \& Co., San Francisco: |  |  |
| \$ulf, Hanson \& Co., San Francisco: |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| \% \$10,000 Los Angeles Electr |  |  |
| Bankamerica Co., San Francisco: |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Kaiser \& Co., San Francisco: |  |  |
| 185,000 City of Los Angeles Electric Plant, Oct, 1, $1960-{ }^{-1} 41 / 2$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| \$5,000 City of Long Beach Park and Pla |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 5,000 City of Long Bea |  |  |
| Anglo-California National Bank, San Francisco: <br> A $\$ 50000$ Long Beach City High School District $(\$ 16,000$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| American Trust Co., San Francisco: |  |  |
| \$5,000 City of Long Beach |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| \$30,000 East Bay Municipal Utilities District ( $\$ 10000$ |  |  |
| due Jan. 1, 1969; \$10,000 due Jan. 1, 1970; \$10,000 due |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dean Witter \& Co., San Francisco: <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

R. H. Moulton \& Co., Los Angeles:
$\$ 30,000$ Oity of Long Beach Harbor ( $\$ 5,000$ due1June 1, 4 . 1965
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Conrad, Bruce \& Co., San Francisco: } \\ \$ 5,000 & \text { City of Los Angeles City Hall, Aug. 1, 1955...- 41/2 } & 3.30\end{array}$ William Cavalier \& Co., San Francisco:
$\$ 30,000$ Los Angeles Electric Plant, Aug. 1, 1955_.........-- 5

SAN DIEGO COUNTY (P. O. San Diego), Calif.-ESCONDIDO SCHOOL BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until Sept. 20, by gating $\$ 195,000$, divided as follows: $\$ 130,000$ Escondido Union School District bonds. Dated
 At 11.15 a m . - $\$ 65,000$ Escondido Union High School District bonds.
Dated Sept. 1937 Due on Sept. 1 , as follows: $\$ 3,000$, 1938 to 1952 ,
 ble in lawfil money at the County Treasurer's office. The approving opinion of Orrick, Palmer \& Dahlquist, of San Francisco, will be furnished
the successful bidder without cost. Each bid must state that the bidder the successful bidder without cost. Each bid must state that the bidder
offers par and accrued interest to the date of delivery, and state separately, the promium, if any, offered for the bonds bid for, and the rate of interest said bonds shall bear. A certified check for $3 \%$ of 'the amount of bonds bid
for, payable to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, must accompany for, payable to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, must accompany
the bid. The
above named differing notice furnishes the following information on the Escondido Union Nchool District has been acting as a school district
under the laws of the State of California continuously since Feb.
ne under the laws of the state of California continuously since Feb. 7,1935 .
The assessed valuation of the taxable property in said school district for the year 1937 is $\$ 4,047,300$, and the amount of bonds previously issued and now outstanding is $\$ 30,000$. The said school district includes an area of approximately 28.5 square miles, and
school district is 9,120 . Escondido Union High School District has been acting as a school district
under the laws of the state of California continuously since May under the laws or the state of California continuously since May 27, 1921. the year 1937 is $\$ 8,178,060$, and the amount of bonds previously issued and now outstanding is $\$ 63,000$. The school district includes an area of approximately 366.5 square miles, and the estimated population of the
scnool district is 11.964 school district is 11,964 .
SAN FRANCISCO (City and County), Calif.-TAX RA TE SET AT
$\$ 3.871$-Tax rate for the year ending June 30, 1938 , has been set at $\$ 3.871$ per $\$ 100$ of assessed valuation, compared with $\$ 3.784$ in the preceding year. The Board of supervisors also authorized an issue of $\$ 8,000,000$ of $\operatorname{tax}$
anticipation notes, which is about $50 \%$ of anticipated tax assessments for the first six months. Of the total, $\$ 3,500,000$ will be offered for sale
Tax assessment base of San Francisco City and County for 1937-1938 tax purposes shows an increase of $\$ 7,379,410$ over the preceding year's total figures released by Harold S. Boyd, controller of of the total increase,
$\$ 5,304,000$ comes irom higher local assessment valuations and $\$ 2$. $\$ 5,304,000$ comes from higher local assessment valuations and $\$ 2,075,410$
from utulity property valuations set by the State Board of Equalization. Local property assessment total for the current year amounts to $\$ 732,777$, 410, compared witn $\$ 727,743,410$ last year, and utility assessments total
$\$ 90,016,080$, against $\$ 7,939,870$ for $1936-1937$ $\$ 90,016,080$, against $\$ 87,939,870$ for $1936-1937$.
The isoard of supervisors have given their fin
rapid transit, $\$ 5,000,000$ sewer reconstruction, $\$ 1,600,000$ county hospital rapid $\$ 2,850,000$ airport improvement bond issues. $\$ 1,60,000$ county hospital items a place on the Nov. 2 ballot.
on passage of $\$ 6,873,800$ general obligationther a later ballot will be taken on passage of $\$ 6,873,800$ general obligation bonds to supply funds for elimi-
nation or downtown dead-end streets. Two bond proposals aggregating that amount failed to secure the needed two-thirds approval of supervisors
for inclusion in the November ballot but the supervisors have passed a referendum resolution putting on the ballot the matter of deciding whether a later vote shall be taken on the bond issues.
SAN FRANCISCO (City and County) Calif.-NOTE SALE-We are informed that $\$ 3,500,000$ tax anticipation notes were sold on Sept. 7 to jointiy, at $1 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 210.00$. The notes are to be dated as of
the day of delivery, probably Sept. 9,1937 , and will mature on Dec. 21 , The second highest bid was submitted by the Anglo California National Bank; the American Trust Co., both of San Francisco, and the Bankamerica Co., offering a premium of $\$ 31.00$ on $1 \%$ notes.

## Rocky Mountain Municipals <br> arizona-colorado-idhoomontina NEW MEXICO-WYOMING

DONALD F. BROWN \& COMPANY DENVER<br>Telephone: Keystone 2395-Teletype: Dnvr 580

## COLORADO

COLLBRAN UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Collbran), Colo.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 5,000$, vestor at a price of 102.05 , according to the District Secretary. COLORADO, State of-WARRANT OFFERING CONTEMPLATED soon by the State of about $\$ 1,000,000$ in tax anticipation warrants to be used on a Public Works Administration project for the construction of a State office building.
It is reported that ordinary county revenue and school warrants are being It is reported that ordinary county revenue and school warrants are being
called for payment at the office of the County Treasurer. SDENVER (City and County), Colo,-BOND SALE NOT SCHED-ULED-In connection with the report in these columns recently to the offered for sale shortly-V. 145, p. 1616-we are advised by John F. McGuire, Manager of Revenue, that the details of the issue have not been completed nor the date of offering decided.1.
FREMONT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Florence), Colo.- PRE-ELECTION SALE-It is reported that $\$ 18,000$ refunding
bonds have been purchased by Donald F. Brown \& Co. of Denver, subject bonds have been purchased by
to the election held on Sept. 9 .
CIGNACIO, Colo.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the village Clerk that the $\$ 15,000$ water extension bonds approved by the voters on June 18 , as
noted in these columns at that time-V. SANZJUANCOUNTY SCHOOL DIST. NO. $\$ 1$ (P.7 O. Silverton),
 1937. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1941$ and 1942 ; $\$ 3,000,1943$ to the office of the County Treasurer. Legality approved by Myles P. Tallmadge, of Denver.
SILVERTON, Colo-BONDS SOLD-We are informed by Lena
Matties, Town Clerk, that all the bonds for the town's water supply have

## DELAWARE

DELAWARE (State of)-MAY ISSUE $\$ 800,000$ HIGHWAY BONDS -The State Highway Commission recently took und
MILFORD, Del.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received by the City Treasurer until noon on Oct. 4 for the purchase of $\$ 105,00031, \% \%$
coupon water and sewer bonds. Dated July 1, 1937. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. coupon water and sewer bonds. Dated July 1, 1937 . Denom. $\$ 1,00$.
Due $\$ 5,000$ annually on July 1 from 1941 to 1961 incl. Due $\$ 5,000$ annually on July 1 from 1941 to 1961 incl. Prin. and int. Milford
payable at the First National Bank $\&$ Trust Co., Milford, or at the
Trust Co., Milford. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the bid, payable to the Trust Co., Milford. A certi
order of the city, is required.
NEW CASTLE, Del.-BOND SALE-Two issues of $3 \%$ bonds aggre)gating $\$ 86,000$ were sold sept. 1 as follows New York, at a price of 103.875, a basis of about $2.63 \%$. Co. of
Dated Oct. 1, 1937 and due $\$ 2,000$ on Oct. 1 from 1938 to 1961 , incl.
refunding sewer bonds were sold to Laird, Bissell \& Meeds of 38,000 refunding sewer bonds were sold to Laird, Bissell \& Meeds of
Wilmington, at a price of 102.75 , a basis of about $2.82 \%$. Dated Oct. 1, 1937, and due Oct. 1, 1957; callable at 102 on and after
Qct. 1, 1938.

## FLORIDA BONDS

## Clyde C. Pierce Corporation

## JACKSONVILLE <br> - FLORIDA

Branch Office: TAMPA
FLORIDA
DOVER DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Dover), Fla.-BONDS SOLD TO RFC-It is now reported that $\$ 152,5004 \%$ semi,-ann, refunding bonds
were purchased by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Due in 30 years.
(This report corrects the sale notice given in these columns last May, of a smaller purchase by the RFO-V. 144, p. 3716.)
EVERGLADES DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. West Palm Beach),
Fla.-HIGH COURT REAFFIRMS STAND ON BOND PAYMENTS Fla.- - HIGH COURT REAFFIRMS STAND ON BOND PAYMENTS
The State Supreme Court reiterated on Aug. 31 its decision that the "first The State Supreme Court reiterated on Aug. 31 its decision that the "first come, first served"' rule in bond paying is not applicabie to
district according to Tallahassee press dispatches.
Pointing,out that the district's tax levying power is specifically fixed by Pointing,out that the district's tax levying power is specifically fixed by
the Legislature, the Supreme Court said funds derived from taxes must be the Legislature, the Supreme Court said funds derived from taxes must distributed on a pro rata basis to afirmed, on a hearing, a previous decision
to pay all bond obligations. It reaf
that a taxpayer could not, by mandamus action, require full payment of that a taxpayer could not, by mandamus action, require full payment of Everglades Drainage District bonds he holds unless there is sufficient n
to make the same payment to holders of other matured obligations.
PINELLAS COUNTY (P. O. Clearwater), Fla.-SCHOOL BOARD PINELLAS COUNTY (P. O. Clearwater), Fla.-SCHOOL BOARD up $\$ 34,000$ of school district bonds, issued during
PINELLAS COUNTY SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. the amount of $\$ 147,000$. It is reported that no objection to validation was presented and approval was a matter of course. The
are said to replace old boom-time construction bonds.
POLK COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Bartow, Fa. Peoples Savings Bank of Lakeland, according to the Superintendent of the
Board of Public Instruction. Dated Aug. 1, 1937. Due $\$ 1,000$ from Aug. 1 Board of Public In
1940 to 1947 incl
ST. JOHNS COUNTY (P. O. St. Augustine), Fla.-BONDS FOR decided by the Board of County Commissioners not to accept any more bonds in payment of taxes, because of the necessity for receiving cash. VOLUSIA COUNTY (P. O. Deland), Fla.-ACCEPTANCE OF BOND of County Commissioners, that acceptance of tenders received on Sept. 2 , for the sale of Special

## GEORGIA

SENOIA, Ga.-REPORT ON PWA LOAN-It is stated by J. B. Hutchinson, City Clerk, that loan of $\$ 20,000$ for water system construction has been approved by the PWA, to be secured by bonds described as follows:
Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated July 1,1937 . Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 500,1938$ Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated July 1, 1937. Due on July
to $1957 ; \$ 1,000,19.58$ to 1965, and $\$ 2,000$ in 1966 .

## HAWAII

HAWAII, Territory of -HIGH TAX COLLECTIONS REPORTEDWroperty taxes of $\$ 7,485,691$ for the year 1936 and that the Territory levied nd of the same year amounted to $\$ 7,351,446$, which was equivalent to $98.15 \%$ of the entire levy, representing what is believed to be a new record in property tax collections. York City on Sept. 14, are general obligations against consolidated revenue of the Territory, bear the approval of the President of the United States and are tax exempt. Details of this offering will be sent directly to bankers
and brokers shortly. After Sept. 6, W. McGonagle, Treasurer of the the
Territory, will be at Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall Street, New York City, for consultation.
HAWAII, Territory of-ADDITIONAL OFFERING DETAILSSW. C. McGonagle, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawain, now in New York announced on Sept. 10 that bidders for a $\$ 3,000,000$ new public improvesold on Sept. 14, may bid for both issuess or for one issue and may condition heir bids upon the award to them of all or no part of the bonds bid for If an ath or none bid ror both issues is received, which se acceptable and is
better than the best combination of bids for separate issues, the bonds will
be awa to such "all or none" bidder.

## Municipal Bonds of

Illinois indiana michican Iowa wisconsin

## Bought-Sold-Quoted

## $\mathscr{R o b i n s o n ~} \mathscr{C}$ Company, Inc. <br> MUNICIPAL BOND DEALERS

## ILLINOIS

COOK COUNTY (P. O. Chicago), Ill.-WARRANT SALE-The $\$ 450,000$ highway fund tax anticipation warrants offered Sept. 9- -V .145 ,
p. $1617-$ were awarded to the H. C. Speer \& Sons Co. of Chicago, at $2.90 \%$ interest, at par plus a premium of $\$ 235$. Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co, St. Louis,
and A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc., Chicago, jointly, offered a premium of $\$ 100$
for 3 s .

EAST PEORIA, III.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 270,000$ water and sewer revenue bonds sold last July to N. L. Rogers \& Co., Inc., of Peoria, as reported here at that ime, bo
ELGIN UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 46, III--BOND ISSUE account composed of Blair, Bonner \& Co.; Illinois Co. of Chicago, and account compose of Blair Bonner \& ar.; ill of Chicago, at a price of ion or ons, a basis of
Harrison, 0 Gara \& Co, all of
about $2.38 \%$ as previously reported in these columns, were issued in about $2.38 \%$, as previously reported in these columns, were issued in tions of the District, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all its taxable property. Prin. and semi-ann. int. J. \& J. payable at the First National Bank of Elgin. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Legality to be approved by
Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago.
HALL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Spring Valley), IIl- - BONDS VOTED-At a recent election the voters authorized an issue of $\$ 70,000$ school building
bonds, the proceeds of which will be used to construct a gymnasium and
swimming swimming pool.
MORRISONVILLE, III--BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 15,000 \quad 5 \%$ Sept. 11937 and due as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1939 to 1943 , incl. and Sept. 11937 and due as follows: $\$ 1$
$\$ 2,000$ from 1944 to 1948 , inclusive.
NORMAL, IIl.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$$
PRINCETON, Ill-BOND OFFERRING-City Attorney William W.
Wilson reports that sealed bids will be received unt
chase of $\$ 100,000$ electric light plant revenue bonds.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill-BOND SALE-A syndicate composed of A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc., Chicago; Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co., St. Louis; Kelley,
Richardson \& Co., and John Nuveen \& Co., both of Chciago, purchased on Sept. 7 an issue of $\$ 800,000$ electric revenue bonds as 2.90 , at a price
of 100.66 .

## INDIANA

 HANOVER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Lake County, Ind.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 38,0005 \%$ building bonds offered Aug. 9
-V. $\mathbf{9} 45$, p. 641 was awarded to A. Huyck \& Co. of Chicago, at a price of 107.53 , a basis of about $3.25 \%$. Dated July 10,1937 and due, as follows: $\$ 2,000$, July 10,$1938 ; \$ 2,000$, Jan. 10 , and $\$ 2,500$, July 10, $1939 ; 192.500$,
Jan. 10 and July 10 from 1940 to 1945 incl., and $\$ 1,50$, Jan. 10,1946 . HA WCREEK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Hope), Ind.-BOND SALE-The was sold to the Indianaplois Bond \& Share Corp. of Indianapolis, as $23 / \mathrm{s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 105$, equal to 100.58 , a basis of about 2.60 . Dated National Bank of Columbus, second high bidder, named a rate of $23 \%$ and premium of $\$ 50$.
JFFFERSCN SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Washington County, Ind.-
BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 4,500$ bonds offered Aug. $30-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p}$
$1139-$ was awarded to the State Bank of Salem, as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 10$, equal to 100.22 , a basis of about $3.22 \%$. Dated Aug. 30, 1937 and

LAKEVILLE, Ind.above town will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m . on Sept. 22 for the pur-
chase of $\$ 15,000$ water works revenue bonds.
MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Bloomington), Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 12,500$ coupon court house and jail heating equipment bonds offered Indianapolis, as 214 s, at par plus a premium of $\$ 33.75$, equal to 100.27 . Jan. 1 and July' 1 from 1939 to 1943 , incl.; $\$ 1,500$ Jan. 1, 1944 . Other bids Midder- M Huncilman.


## IOWA

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa-FINANCIAL STATEMENT-In connection with the offering scheduled for Sept. 16, of the two issues of coupon bonds aggregating $\$ 30,000$, report on which appeared in these columns recently City Clerk:

Bonded Indebtedness and Taxes Sept. 1, 1937
Assessment




 Moneys and credits
Tax rate per $\$ 1,000$ of assessed valuation, $\$ 14.58$. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Water bonds (self-liquidating) -i-i- } & \begin{array}{ll}\$ 685,000.00 & \$ 645,000.00 \\ \text { Sewer outlet \& purch. plant (self-liquidating) } & 510,000.00\end{array} & 510.000 .0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Sewer } & 510,000.00 & 510.000 .0 \\ \text { Sewer bonds depending on tax levy-........ } & 406,000.00 & 401,000.00 \\ \text { General bonds depending on tax levy...... } & 1,096,400.00 & 1,175,400.00\end{array}$ General bonds $\$ 2,697,400.00 ~ \$ 2,731,400.00$ Bonds due and payable to April 1, 1938 $\$ 2,697,400.00 \quad \begin{aligned} & \$ 2,731,400.00 \\ & 158,000.00\end{aligned}$

Cash on hand, Sept. 1,1937 , in bond funds to retire bonds due this fiscal year ending March 31,1938 , $\$ 101,519.00$
City has never defaulted on payment of bonds and interest.
All bonds and interest due to date, paid
EDDYVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Eddyville), Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15,000$ issue of coupon school house bonds offered for sale on ton, Iowa, as $2 \frac{3}{4}$ s, according to the Secretary of the school board. Dated Sept. 1, 1937. Due in 1952.
JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Fairfield), Iowa-BOND OFFERING
-Bids will be received until ip. m. on Sept. 14, by A. R. Carlson, County Treasurer, for the purchase of $\$ 24,000$ funding bonds. Interest rate is no to exceed '5\%, at not less than par and accrued interest. Due on Sept. 1 stated that the board will hold a hearing under budget law at the same ime.
MASON CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mason p. m. on Sept. 20 by R. L. James, Secretary of the Board of District Direc ors, for the purchase of a $\$ 75,000$ issue of refunding bonds. After all sealed highest and best bidder for cash. Dated Oct. 1,11937 . Due on Oct. 1 as circumstances being equal, preference will be given to the bid of par and accrued inter or

Che district wiil furnish the approving opinion of Chapmar \& Cutler of OELWEIN, Iowa-BOND SALE DETAILS-We are now informed by the City Cier. 145 . 145 , were purchased by the Carleton $D$, Bed in these
 Denom. \$500. ${ }^{\text {Inter }}$ Interest payable J. \& D.
ROLFE, Iowa-BONDS DEFEATED-At the election held on July $\overline{27}$
 '(P. SHARON TOWNSHIP INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRITCT NO. 4 offered for sale on sept. 3-V. 145, p. 1455-was purchased by a local investor. as 3 s , paying a premium of $\$ 5$, equal to 100.16 .
${ }_{B O N D S}$ YALE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT ( $\mathbf{P} \dot{\mathbf{P}} \mathbf{O}$. Yale), Iowa-
 at par. It is st
seven months.

## KANSAS

 GALENETT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Garnett, Kan.- BOND bALE DETAILS-It is now stated by teristrict Cierk that the $\$ 66,000$buiding bonds sold recently, as noted here -V. $145, \mathrm{p}$. 1188 - were pur-
chasd by Estes, Payne \& Co. of Topeka as $21 / 2$. Due over a period of 10 years.
MARION, Kan.-BOND OFFERING-Bids will be received untily p . $\overline{\mathrm{m}}$.
 issue, $\$ 7,000$ bonds will draw $1 \%$ interest and will mature on July $1: \$ 3,000$
in 1938 and $\$ 1,0001941$ to 1944 ; the remaing $\$ 8.000$ will draw $24 \%$
interest a total of $\$ 8,000$ bonds will be callable after two years from date. Bonds to be sold at not less than par and accrued interest.
SNEWTON, Kan.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. On sept. 21 by W . EE. Hart, Clerk of the Board of Education,

 the fiscal agency, the office of the state Treasurer in 'Topeka. Legality to
 whicn has beeu approved by the state Auditor's office and the bonds
have been issued, revistered and are ready to sell. Tney are stated to be
payable from an, unlimited ad valorem tax. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bid is required.

## Financial Statement as of Aug. 1, 1937

 Sinking fund for general debt (None) ---
Tax anticipation and all other floating debt

4,000.00
None

None
None
 Total assessed valuation
Actual valuation (estimated)
 $12,043,781.00$
$16,057,000.00$
Tax rate per $\$ 1,000,1937$, total $\$ 34.80$. Population (1930 census, ment of principal or interest on any bond issue.
Overlapping Debt $\begin{array}{cc}\text { (Less Sross Debt } & \text { Thing District's } \\ \$ 154,780 & \text { Proportionate Share } \\ \text { (All of City in th }\end{array}$

Special.
No county debt.
Note he School District's. Tax Report
General fund of this School District the same per cent of collections hold Fiscal Year Total Levy Uncoll. at End of Latest Available $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Fiscal Year } & \text { Total Levy } & \text { Uncoll. at End of } & \text { Latest Available } \\ \text { Beginning- } & \text { (Not incl. spec. assess.) }\end{array}$
1936 collections are a little better to date than previous years.
Fiscal year dates: July 1 to June 30; date taxes are billed: Nov. riscal year dates: July to June 30; date taxes are billed: Nov, 1; delinTOPEKA, Kan.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that Beecroft, Cole \& a total of $\$ 173,633.75$ bonds, paying a premium of $\$ 1,394.27$, equal to
100.802 , a basis of about $2.08 \%$, on the bonds as follows: 100.802, a $2 \%$ public and civil works projects bonds. Dated July 15 , 13,307.10 $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1, \% \text { street, and alley paving bonds. Dated Aug. } 1,1937 . \\ & \text { Due on Aug. } 1 \text { as follows: } \$ 1,307.10 \text { in } 1938 \text {; } \$ 1,000,1939 \text { to }\end{aligned}$ 83,449.37 $\frac{1444}{214} \%$ and $\$ 2,000,1945$ bated Aug. 1, 1937. Due on Aug. $83,449.3$ follows: $\$ 7,449.37$ in 1938; $\$ 9,000$, $1939 ; \$ 8,000,1940$ to 1944 ,
and $\$ 9,000,1945$ to 1947 , $36,877.282 \%$ sewer bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1937. Due on Aug. 1 as
follows: $\$ 10,877.28$ in 1938; $\$ 8,000,1939 ; \$ 7,000,1940$. rollows: $\$ 10,877.28$ in $1938 ; \$ 8,000,1941$, and $\$ 5,000$ in 1942 .
WAKEENEY, Kan.-BONDS SOLD-We are informed by the City Clerk that at the election held on Aug. $26-\mathrm{V}, 145$, p. 1455 - the voters building bonds by a count of 220 to 79 and the bonds have been municipal $\$ 1,000$ in 1938 , and $\$ 2,000,1939$ to 1947 , inclusive.
WICHITA, Kan.-BONDS SOLD-A syndicate composed of Lazard Freres \& Co., Inc. of New York, the Boatments National Bank of St.
Louis, and Callender, Burke \& MacDonald of Kansas City, Mo., purchased on Sept. 7 a total of $\$ 229,552.70$ in bonds, as follows: 24\%. Dated Sept. 1 , 1937. Due on sept. 1 as follows:
i4.000, 1938 to 1941 , and $\$ 15,000$ from 1942 to 1947 . Inter-
83,552.70
est payable M. \& S. about $2.32 \%$. Dated Aug. 1,1937 . Due on Aug. 1 as follows:
$\$ 8,552.70$ in $1938, \$ 9,000,1939$ to 1941 , and $\$ 8,000$ from
1942 to 1947 . Interest payable F. \& A. Legal a
as City.

## KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY, State of-REPORT ON VARIOUS COUNTY TAX RATES-Smaller counties in Kentucky have the highest tax rates, James Mr . Martin said the average levy for the current fiscal year on property
subject to the full county rates in the 120 Kentucky counties, grouped in subject to the full county rates in the 120 Kentucky counties, grouped in
order of their assessed valuation, is: $\$$ Counties of over $\$ 96,000,000$ assessed valuation, 40 cents per $\$ 100$; from cents: from $\$ 12,000,000$ to $\$ 24,000,00,000,00,000,69$ cents; under $\$ 3,000,000$ 74 cents.
The average county tax rate for the State is 56 cents, Mr. Martin said.
Clark and Woodford counties, with assessed values of $\$ 24,000,000$ and $\$ 26,000,000$, have the lowest rate in the State at 35 cents each. Owsley
and Wolfe, with assessed values of little over $\$ 1,000.000$, have the highest and Wolfe, with assessed values of
at $\$ 1.15$ per $\$ 100, \mathrm{Mr}$. Martin said.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 250,000$ issue of coupon grade crossing elimination bonds offered for sale on Sept. 8-V.
was awarded to Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., of Chicago, as $23 / 4$, p. paying a

April 1,1925 . $\$ 126$, equal to 100.0504 . Ia basis of about $2.745 \%$. Dated April 1, 1925 . Due on April 1 , 1965 .
The second best bidder was the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, offering a premium of $\$ 95$ for $23 / 8$.
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidder re BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidder re-
fifered the above bonds for public subscription at 101.50 and interest, to
yield ove.
RICHMOND, Ky.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 70,0005 \%$ semi-ann. Water revenue bonds autnorized for sale by the City Council recently, as noted in
these columns recently-V, 145; p. 1295-have been purchased jointly by
 report. It is also said that $\$ 11,0006 \%$ sem
sold to the Bankers Bond Co. of Louisville.
BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the above sale report we qept. 2: $\$ 870,000$ in Richmond water revenue bonds and $\$ 11,000$ in Wichmond gas revenue bonds was announced today by the Richmond sealed bids from various bankss and bond houses.
Clancy Co. of Cincinnati for par were sold to Magnus \& Co . and W. P. Clancy Co. of Cincinnati for par and a premium oo $\$ 6.510$, and the $6 \%$ premium of sot interest cost to the city on the water revenue bonds will be approximately $4.25 \%$ and of the gas revenue bonds $3.10 \%$. filtration plamt and pumpine stands will be used in constructing a new distribution system and in eiecting a new $E 00,000$-gallon storage tank.'

## LOUISIANA

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY OFFERED TO PUBLIC-A A syndicate composed of E. H. Rollins 88 Sons, Bailman \& Main, both or Chicago, and Weil \& Co. of New Orieans, is offerto interest rate and maturity, the following bonds, aggregating $\$ 500,000$ : $\$ 300,00041 \%$ revenue bonds. Due on OCt. 1 as follows. $\$ 15,000,1939$;
$\$ 20,000,1940$ to $1943 ; \$ 25,000,1944$ to $1949 ; \$ 30,000,1950$, and
 Dated April 1, 1937. Coupon bonds of $\$ 1,000$ denom., registerabie as nipal and interest. Coupoubonds and Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, the National Bank of Commerce in New Ureans, or at the City National, Bank, Baton Rouge. Legality to be
(POSSIER PARISH CONSSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 untili 10. m. on Oct. 7 , by R. V. Kerr, Secretary of the Parisish school Board,
for the purchase of a $\$ 35,000$ issue of $6 \%$ school bonds for the purchase of a $\$ 35,000$ issue, of $6 \%$ school bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$
Dated Oct. 1,1937 Due from 1938 to 1957 . Bids will also be received Dated Oct. $1,{ }^{1937}$ Due from 1938 to 1957 . Bids will also be received
for bonds bearing a lesser rate of interest than
$6 \%$ payable in Benton or at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co.. New York. The approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutter of Chicago, will be furnished. CALDWELL PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14 (P. O. Columbia), bonds purchased by Weil \& Co. of New Orleans, as 4 s , at a price of 100.20 , as noted here recently- V , 145. , p . 1456 - are in the denom. of $\$ 500$ each. and mature from Aug. 1, 1938 to i 1952. Prin. and int. F'. \& A. Payabie at
the National Bank of Commerce, New Orleans, or at the Caldwell Bank \& Trust Co., Columbia, at the option of the holder. Ler Legal approval by Chapman \& Cutler of Cbicago.
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH (P. O. Jennings), La.-BOND OFFER$I N G$-Sealed bids will be received until Sept. 23 , according to report, by the
Secretary of the Police Jury, for the purchase of a $\$ 30,0 v u$ issue of jail bonds JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH, GRAVITY SUB-DRAINAGE DISwell), La.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 5,400$ bonds offered sept. $1-$ V. 145 , p. $\$ 3,300$ dreannawe bonds soldows: at par and interest to Chas. Fay and Elmer Shutts, both of Lake Charles. Due on No. 1 as follows: $\$ 100$, 1938 are to be payable from and to be secured by an acreage tax of 4 cents 2,100 drainage bonds sold to Mrs. Sallie Smith at par plus a premium of 1946, and $\$ 200,1947$ to 1952. These bonds are to be payable and secured by an ad valorem tax on all the taxable property located
in the district.
LOUISIANA, State of-BUSINESS CONCERNS TO GET TAX SAV INGS-Tax savings of $\$ 1,93,915$ have been assured national and local Leche, who is actively campaigning to bring new industries to this state.
according to an announcement on Aug. 23 by the newly created State accorang to an announcement on Aus. ${ }^{\text {Department of Commerce and Industry }}$ by the new created state E. The largest contracts are with the Ethyl Gasoline Corp., a subsidiary of southern Kraft Corp.
Property tax exemptions are granted contractors for a period of 10 years The present toan in new construction contracted, most of whish is started. The present tax rate is $\$ 575$ for each $\$ 1,000$ in property
It is estimated that construction employment will be giverip to 7,950 persoctories.
Other companies to receive tax exemption for new construction work are:
Bird \& Son, Inc.; Bass, Harless Lumber Botiling © Son, Inc.; Bass, Harless Lumber Co., Inc.; Bunkie Coca--Cola Continental Can Co.:Compressed Industial Gases, Inc.: Contimental Oil
Co.; Cotton Baking Co.; Ointon Feed, Oil \& Gin Plant.
Gold Standard
 Process Co.; shell Petroleum Corp.; swift \& Co.; Gaylord Container Corp. The J. R. Raible Co. of Mississippp; Lake Charles Hardwood Co., Inc.; Dr. epper Botting Co. N. J. Long Cooperage Co., Inc.
MANDEVILLE, La.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 48.000$ issue of coupon or V. 145, p. 1295--was awarded to the Commercial Bank \& Trust Co . ${ }^{\circ}$ Covingtonn La, Las ss, paying prem. of $\$ 2,50$, equal to 105.208, according
to Louis L . Manit, Town secretary. Dated sept. 1, 1937. Due from Sept. 1, 1938 to 1972 incl
ST. HELENA PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Greensreceived until Sept. 21 by $J$ M Meadows secretary of the parish will be


MAINE
Me.-ER ISLE-SEDGWICK BRIDGE DISTRICT (P. O. Stonington), reports that an issue of $\$ 490,000$ bridge bonds will be offered for sale soon reports that an issue of $\$ 490,000$ bridge bonds will be offered for sale soon.
The District canceled an offering announced for Nov. 16 last, of $\$ 385,000$

## MARYLAND

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY (P. O. Annapolis), Md.-TAX COLLECTIONS SETT RECORD- Joseph H. Pepper, Treasurer of Anne Arundel
County, declared Aug. 30 that the collection of 1936 taxes had set a "high He pointed out that only $\$ 50,498.45$ remained outstanding from the $\$ 1$, 114,342.93 levied for 1936 . This is covered by about 1,550 properties which


Volume 145
FREDERICK, Md.-TAX RATE HIGHER-Tax rate for the fiscal year started Sept. 1 is $\$ 1.05$ per $\$ 100$ of assessed valuation, a 10 c.
over last year's rate. The 15 -cent rate on securities was continued.

## MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, Mass.- BOND OFFERINGJoseph Wiggin, Treasurer, will receive sealed bids at
St., Boston, until noon (Daylight Saving Time) on Sept. 14 for the purchase
 nterest at any of the following rates, as specified in each authe
or $23 \% \%$. Each bid shall be for all the bonds at a single authorized interest (on Oct. 1 of each year specified below) at each of Mat aurities for the bonds
thathorized rates will on Oct. 1 of
be as follows:



Interest will be payable semi-annually. Prin. and interest will be payable at offices in New York and Boston to be designated by the trustees of trust company in Boston. The issue and sale of the bonds will be subject to approval of legality by Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins, Boston, whose
legal opinion will be furnished without charge to the purchaser. Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for $1 \%$ of the principal amount of the issue, payable to the order of the District. The prin. and int. on the bonds are exempt from Massachusetts taxes, including savings bank tax, and the interest exempt from present Federal income tax. The bonds are a
legal investment for savings banks by statute in Massachusetts.
These bonds of the District are duly authorized under Chapter 383 of the These bonds of the District are duly authorized under Chapter 383 of the
Massachusetts Laws of 1929 . Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1932 and Chapter 357 of the Laws of 1937 . Said Chapter 357 of the Laws of 1937 authorizes the $\$ 4,800,000$ aggregate principal amount of 25 -year bonds of Bostrict
of $\$$ boston
Elevated Ry. Co bearing an interest rate $2 \%$ Elevated Ry. Co., bearing an interest rate $2 \%$ higher than the interest rate
on these bonds of the District. Subject to the approval of the Massachusetts Department of Public
Utilities of the maturities and interest rate of the bonds of the District, said bonds will me delivered to the purchaser on or about Oct. 1, 1937, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Boston, Mass., and are to be paid for on such delivery responsible national bank or trust company in Boston, payable to the order of Boston Metropolitan District.
of all bids or on failure to complete any purchase by a bidder whose bid is accepted, the trustees reserve the right to sell any unsold bonds at private sale without further advertising or notice. Bids are to be accepted or re-
jected within 24 hours after the opening of the bids, and bidders will be deemed to agree that their bids remain in force until accepted or rejected by vote of the trustees within that time. Upon such accpetance, the accepted bid and vote of acceptance shall subject to the approval of the
Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities as aforesaid on or before Sept. 18, 1937, constitute a binding contract between the District and the bidder whose bid is accepted, on the terms stated in this offer for bids and in the accepted bid.
columns.)
District's Financial Condilion Analyzed
In connection with the above offering, the District has made public the
following text of a report on its financial standing which was compiled by Arthur V. Grimes, certified public accountant:

Sept. 1, 1937
Edward L. Logan, Chairman,
Trustees of the Bos
85 Devonshire St.,
Boston, Mass
Bosto
Sir:
As requested by you, I am submitting the following information in connection with the proposed issue of $\$ 4,800,000$ of Boston Metropolitan (1) In accordance with information supplied by the office of the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation of the Commonwealth, based on valuations made by the cities and towns, within the territory comprised by the District, as indicated on their records as of Jan. 1 . 1936 , the assessed
valuation of the property subject to the taxing power of the District is valuation of the property subject to the taxing power of compiling this
$\$ 2,650,617,860$. The of the Commissioner is now
assessed valuation as of Jan. 1, 1937 and has it completed for all cities and assessed valuation as of Jan. 1,1937 and has it completed for all cities and
towns with the exception of the City of Boston which is expected to be towns with the axcep available within a short time. The valuation of the tarable property wirhin the District as last established for State tax purposes
(Chapter 3 of the Acts of 1935) was $\$ 3.044,944,801$. (2) In accordance with the records of the Treasurer of the District the effect to the presently proposed issue of $\$ 4,800,000$ will amount to $\$ 58,250,000$.
subdi The bonded debt of the District does not include the debt of any other subdivision having power to levy taxes upon any or all of the property subject to the taxing power of the District.
(4) The population of the District, according to the 1930 United States (5) The territory comprised by the District includes the following cities and towns: Arlington. Belmont, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Milton, Newton. Revere, Somerville and Watertown, being parts of the counties of Middlesex, Norfolk and have power to levy taxes upon any and all of the property subject to the taxing power of the District.
Figures relative to the bonded debts of these cities, towns and counties are compiled by the Department of Corporations and Taxation of the Com-
monwealth of Massachusetts and may be inspected at the office of that department.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR $V$. GRIMES
ARTHUR V. GRIMES,
Certified Public Accountant
BROCKTON, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 145,000$ coupon municipal BROCKTON, Mass.- ${ }^{\text {BOL }}$.
relief bonds offered Sept. 145 , p. 1619 were awarded to Newton,
Abbe \& Co. of Boston, as 2 s . at a price of 100.126 a basis of about $1.925 \%$, Abbe \& Co. of Boston, as 2 s . at a price of 100.126 , a basis of about $1.925 \%$.
Dated Sept. 1,1937 and due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 15,000,1938$ to 1942 incl. $\$ 14,000$ from 1943 to 1947 inc
rate of $21 / 4 \%$, were as follows

| Bidder- | Ra | Bidd |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| idder, |  | Brown Harriman \& Co.-.--- 100.539 |
| Tyler | 100 | Bancamerica-Blair Corp-..-100.096 |
| Lazar | 100.709 | Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc-- 100.089 |
| First Boston Corp |  | Whiting, Weeks \& Knowles. - 100.08 |
|  |  | Es |
| Goldman, Sachs \& | 00.559 | Harris Trust \& Savings Bank100.077 |

MALDEN, Mass.-OTHER BIDS-Supplementing the previous report here-V. 145, p. 1619 - of the award of $\$ 300,000$ notes to the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, at $0.81 \%$ discount, we sive
of unsuccessful bids:
Discount Bidder-
First National Bank of Malden.
First National Bank of Boston. First National Bank of Boston
Malden Trust Cont. Jackson \&rust
Faxon \& Cur
Second National Bank of Boston.
Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler (Plus $\$$ ?

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.-BOND OFFERING-Charles E. Houghton, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until $12: 15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Daylight Saving bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1937. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Sept. 1 as follows: bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1937. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Sept. 1 as follows.
$\$ 7,000$ in 1938 and 1939 , and $\$ 6,000$ from 1940 to 1947 incl. Bider to name
the rate of interest in multiples of 14 of $1 \%$. Principal and ser i-annual $\$ 7,000$ in 1938 and 1939 , and $\$ 6,000$ rrom 1940 . Principal and ser $i$-annual
the rate of interest in multipes of $3 / 4$
interest payable at the Merchants National Bank of Boston. These bonds will be prepared under the supervision of and certified as to their genuineness by the Merchants Natonar Bank of Boston, and their legality approved furnished the purchaser. Delivery will be made at the Merchants Nationa Bank of Boston for Boston funds. Legal papers incident to the issue will
be filed with the Merchants National Bank of Boston, where they may be inspected.
 Population, 14,815. Bonds Outstanding as of Sept. 1, 1937


## We Buy for Our Own Account MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS

## Cray, McFawn \& Company DETROIT

Telephone CHerry 6828

A. т. т. тel. Det 347

## MICHIGAN

BEAULAH, Mich.-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election the voters of $\$ 8,000$ stret im
ECORSE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11, Wayne County, Mich.-REF National Bank Bldg., Detroit, has issued a memorandum inagent, 1859 National Bank Bldy., Detroin, has iss.ed a memorandume ind
dicating the essential features of plan for refunding of all of the indebtedness of the above district outstanding as of sept ${ }^{\text {i }}$, 1937. been approved by the Board it is anticipated that such approval will be forthcoming within a reasonable period of time. Payment of past due interest in the amount of \$40 per 81,000 bond will be made in cash at the time of exchange. District will bear aum expenses of the exchange of bonds, refunding and, in order tae asked to furnish the refunding agent, as early as feasible, with an exact description of their holdings and an approval of the plan of refinancing as see necessary which would likely to be less favorable than the plan outlined, nothing will be done about the exchange without further information be made available to creditors. It is also pointed out that the plan is acceptable to the $M 8310.50$ in past due interest, and its
suing the district for payment of $\$ 83,137$ accentance has also been recommended by the Municipal Advisory Council of Michigan.
The debt to be reduced includes $\$ 876.819 .29$ of bonds and tax anticipation notes, also \$179,839.98 of interest matured or accrued to sept this amount representing the balance which will remain unpaid after the cash payment of $\$ 40$ per $\$ 1.000$ to be made at the time of exchange. Total
interest due to sept. 1,1937 is $\$ 214,911.75$. The bonds outstanding will interest due to sept. 1 , 1937 is $\$ 214,911.75$. The bonns outstanding will notes as ${ }^{1} 1937$ refunding bonds series $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}$ and G . Unpaid interest will be
refunded wit noefunded with $3 \%$ certificates of indebtedness, dated Sept. 1, 1937 and
due sept it 1947. All of the refunding bonds to be issued will be dated
 Sept. 1, 1937 and bear interest as follows. $3 \%$ from sept. 1 , 1937 to sept.
1,$1491 ; 4 \%$ from then on to sept. 1, 1946, and at $41 / 2 \%$ from date to Sept. 1,1948 . From the latter date, untii paid, the bonds will bear the same rate as the obligation to be refunded. The series $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ and D bonds will mature sept. 19 and certificates of indebtedness will be callable at par and accrued interest on any interest date, and subject to retirement by tender in accordance with Aet No. 13 or Public Acts of Michigan; First Extra Dession of 1932 , of Mr. Claude H . stevens of Berry \& Stevens, Detroit, which will be paid for by the district
Holders of the bonds are requested, when notified, to present them to the exchange agent, which will be a bank or trust company located in Detroit.
GRASS LAKE, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-Helen McCall, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 D . m . (Eastern itandar Sept. 1 for the purchase or ${ }^{\text {Dated }}$ Oct 1,197 . Due as follows: $\$ 1,000,1940$ to 1946 incl.;
$\$ 1,500,1947$ to 1951 incl.; $\$ 2,000$. 1952 to 1954 incl.; $\$ 2,500$ from 1955 to

1962 incl. and $\$ 3,000$ from 1963 to 1967 incl. Interest payable semi-ann,
The bonds are general obligations of the village. A certified check for $\$ 2,000$ must accompany each proposal. (A preliminary notice of this offering has already appeared in these
HIGHLAND PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-TENDERS announces that the Board wil Finley, Secretary of the Board of Education Standard Time) on Sept. 14 of offers for sale to the District of up to ap-
proximately $\$ 50,000$ bonds presently outstanding. Tenders should fully proximately $\$ 50,000$ bonds presently outstanding. Tenders should fully to date of delivery for which the obligations will brice sold; also accrued dollar valuest and yield. Delivery of bonds accepted for purchase to be made to Treasurer at Manufacturers National Bank, Detroi
notice has been made of acceptance of tenders.
IRONWOOD, Mich.-PROPOSED BOND ISSUE-Leo Adriansen, City Clerk, informs us that application was forwarded to the State Public Debt Apmmission on Aug. 31 for authority to issue $\$ 395,000$ refunding bonds.
Approval of the Commission had not been received up to recent date. The
bonds proposed for sale are: bonds proposed for sale are.
$\$ 222,000$ series A of 1937 water refunding bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1937
Denom. $\$ 1,000$ To mature Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000,1938$ and
$1939 ; \$ 12000,1940 ; \$ 15,000$ from 1941 to 1946, incl., and $\$ 20,000$
from 1947 to 1951, incl.
173,000 series 8 of 1937 general ref. bonds. Dated Aug. 1,1937 . Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. To mature Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 8,000,1938$ and $1939 ;$ $\$ 1,000$ To mature Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 8,000,1938$ and 1939 ;
$\$ 10,000,1940 ; \$ 12,000$ from 1941 to 1946 , incl., and $\$ 15,000$ from 1947 to 1951, incl.
The bonds will be issued to bear interest at a rate of not more than $31 / \%$. Principal and interest (F. \& A.) payable at the City Treasurer's office.
They will not be callable prior to maturity. The bonds to be refunded are dated Aug. 1, 1936, and mature Aug. 1, 1951, although callable.
MACOMB COUNTY (P. O. Mount Clemens), Mich.-TENDERS heretofore adopted by the Board of County Road Commissioners, the Board will, up to Sept. 17 , at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of said
Board in the County Building, in the City of Mount Clemens receive Board in the County Building, in the City of Mount Clemens, receive
sealed tenders for the sale to them for the proper redemption funds of
Macomb County Highway Refunding bonds as hereinafter set forth Mist.
No.

| Dist. Portion- | ount | : Dist. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 71 County | \$1,000 | No. Portion- | mount |
| 73 County | 2,000 | 94 County | 1,000 |
| 74 Township | 500 | 96 District | 3,000 |
| 75 County- | 500 | 99 District | 3,000 |
| 76 District | 500 500 | 101 County | 1,000 |
| 78 County- | 2,000 | 103 District | 500 3,000 |
| 79 County | 1,000 | 104 County | 1,000 |
| 82 Township | 7,000 2,000 | 105 District | 8,000 |
| 83 District. | 1,000 | 108 County | 3,000 2,000 |
| 85 District | 14,000 | 111 County | 2,500 |
| 86 Distri | 4,000 | 122 County | 1,000 |
| 89 Distric | 5,006 | 124 Distr | 1,000 | Envelopes containing tenders should be plainly marked on the outside

"Tender of Bonds," together with the number of the road assessment
district and class of bonds offerd district and class of bonds offered.
MICHIGAN (State of)-TENDERS WANTED-Murray D. Van assessment district highway refunding bonds will be received up to 20 -clock p. m., Sept, 20, at the office of the Director of Finance, State Highway time and place they will be publicly opened and read, for the following described issues:


MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Monroe), Mich.-NOTE OFFERINGJoseph A. Doty Jr., County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$,
(Eastern Standard Time) on Sept, 16 for the purchase of $\$ 80,000$ tax anticipation notes. Dated Aug, 25,1937 . Dhe purchase of $\$ 80,000$ tax
before Nov. 1, 1939. Notes will be secured by $\$ 1,000$. Due on or
Neneral faith and credit of he county and specifically by delinquent county taxes for years 1928 to MUSKECON Mi MUSKEGON, Mich.-TO REFUND $\$ 100,000$ BONDS-A resolution \$200, 000 maturing next year is reported to have been approved by the
City Commission. The refinancing will constitute a continuance of the plan to, equalize the city's debt burden over a period of years. The resolu-
tion in question calls for refunding of $\$ 10,000$ street and sewer improvement
bonds of 1919 , bearing $43 / 4 \%$; storm water sewer bonds of 1923 to the bonds of 1919, bearing 43/4; storm water sewer bonds of 1923 to the $5 \% ; \$ 20,000$ funding bonds of 1920, , bearing $6 \%$; ; $\$ 5,000$ general improve-
ment bonds of 1928 , bearing $414 \%$ general imppovement bonds of 1929 ment bonds of 1928, bearing $41 / \% ;$ general improvement bonds of 1929 ,
in the amount of $\$ 5,000$, bearing $43 \% ; \$ 5,000$ general improvement bonds of 1930 , bearing $41 / \%$ \%; $\$ 5,000$ general improvement bonds of 1931 , bearing
$4 \% ; \$ 5,000$ general improvement bonds of 1932 , bearing $5 \% ; \$ 5,000$ gen-
eral improvement bonds of 1933 , bearing $5 \%$, and $\$ 15.000$ storm water eral improvement bonds of 1933 , bearing $5 \%$, and $\$ 15.000$ storm water Payment of the refunding bonds would be made at the rate of $\$ 3,000$
annually from 1940 through 1942; $\$ 6,000$ a year from 1943 through 1949, and $\$ 7,000$ yearly from 1950 through 1956 .
OAKLAND COUNTY (P. O. Pontiac), Mich-_NOTICE TO DRAIN-
AGE DISTRICT BONDHOLDERS-The Bondholders' Committee for Storm Sewer Drain Districts in Michigan announced under date of Sept 3 that, pursuant to terms of deposit agreement dated Nov. 1, 1932, it has amended the agreement to permit the disposal of past due interest coupons and interest claims on past due bonds of Drain Districts in the above county
at less than face value. A copy of the amendment has been filed with each at less than face value. A copy of the amendment has been filed with ea
depositary and mailed to each depositor of county drain district bonds.
OWENDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-BONDS VOTED-At an
election held recently the proposal to issue $\$ 20,000$ gymnasium construction election held recently the proposal to issue $\$ 20.000$ gymnasium construction
bonds carried by a vote of 67 to 23 . The bonds will mature $\$ 1,000$ annually. PORT SANILAC, Mich.-BOND ELECTION-At an election on
Sept. 25 the voters will be asked to approve an issue of $\$ 10,000$ water works bonds
RIVER ROUGE, Mich.-BIDS REJECTED-The two bids submitted at the Sept. 9 offering of $\$ 368,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest non-callable City Clerk, reports that the First of Michigan Corp. bid on a a cost baters,
$3.87 \%$, while Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc., Toledo, bid $4 \%$ basis. The $3.87 \%$, while Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc., Toledo, bid 4\% basis. The
bonds are dated Oct. 1, 1937 and mature Oct. 1 , as follows: $\$ 21,000,1938$ bonds are dated Oct. 1,1937 and mature Oct. 1 , as follows: $\$ 21,000,1938$
to 1940 , incl; $\$ 22,000$, 1941 to 1943 , incl.; $\$ 23,000,1944 ; \$ 24,000$ from 1945
to 1953 , inclusive.
SOUTH HAVEN, Mich.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 17,000$ special assessment paving bonds offered Sept. 7 were awarded to the Channer Securitios Co.
of Chicago, at par plus a premium of $\$ 328$, equal to 101.92 . Rate of interest
 second high bidder, offered a premium of $\$ 112$
SUMMIT TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Vanderannounces that the Board of Education will receive until 4 pss . m . on Oct. 5 , sealed tenders of offers to sell to the Board outstanding bonds, dated
indebtedness, dated Aug. 1935 ,, and series A refunding bor Aug. 1, 1935.
WARREN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7, Mich.-BONDS by a vote of 76 to 53 . The loan supplements that of $\$ 25,000$ authorized some time ago.

## Offerings Wanted: <br> LOUISIANA \& MISSISSIPPI MUNICIPALS

## WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK

Bell Teletype N. O. 182
Raymond 5409

## MISSISSIPPI

 MISSISSIPPI, State of-NOTES NOT SOLD-We are advised thatGovernor Hugh L. White rejected the one bid submitted for the \$4,00, 0 .
bighway notes, first series, sub-series
D, that were offered on Sept. 10 , as noted in these columns, recently-V. . 145 , p. 1457 . It is said that the was headed by John Nuveen \&x Co, the other headed by A. C. Allyn \&\% Co.,
both of Chicago, they having joined forces at the time of sale. Dated Oct. 1 , both of Chicago, they having joined forces at the time or sale . Dated Oct. 1 ,
1937.
Due from Oct. 1938 to 1955 , and redeemable before maturity
 Balance in "Highway Note Sinking Fund" on this date is $. . .--\$ 1,771,771.61$
General Fund balance on this date is State of Mississippi nighway notes outstanding (1/4c. gaso- $13,43,000.00$
line tax phedged) Total bonded indebtedness of State of Mississippi as of this date is (full faith and credit obligations) alile prior to ma:-
On April, , 1937 higway note were calied
turit in the amount of.-- 668,000 Highway notes have been called for payment as of oct. 1 , Since Jan. i, 1936, bonds have been called prior to maturity Since pan. outo of the general fund in the sunn of .-...-.-. and refunded at a lower rate of interest in the sum of... All bonds and interest maturing since Jan. . . 1934, bave been
paid as they matured without issuing refunding bonds.
 As requested, we are pleased to list below gasoline tax collections and Fund for the period beginning with January, 1936, and ending with August,
1937:


* Note Ausus $\$ 9,557,0$. $\$ 6,953,924$ \$1,954,765 $\$ 1,448,734$ to Treasurer onsust, 1937, coll 193 ctions will be distributed and payment made The above information for the period beginning Jan. 1, 1936, and ending April 30, 1936 , was taken from the records or the State Auditor, who durtion for the period beginning May 1, 1936, and ending August, 1937, was taken from the records of the Mootor Vehicie Commisisioner, who is now
chaged with the administration of the gasoline and oil excise tax law. NATCHEZ, Miss.-BOND AUTHORIZATION PENDING-We are informed by Lemuel. P. Conner, City Clerk, that application is pending for issuance of about $\$ 300,000$ in factory construction bonds. He states that it will be some time before any definite arrangements can be made for offer-
ing these bonds.
WASHINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Greenville), Miss.- BOND SALE
DETAILS-We are now informed that the $\$ 250,000$ issue of road bonds purchased on Aug. 2 by the First National Bank, Bullington, Schas \&ond and the Union Planters. National Bank \& Trust' Co., all of'Memphis, as 34, 8 , at a price of 101.00 as noted in these columns at the time- D. 145 ,
p 972 are more fully described as follows: Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated Aug 3 , 1937 Due on March 1 as follows: $\$ 15,000,1942 ; \$ 5,000,1943 ; \$ 15,000$,
$1944 ; \$ 5,000,1945 ; \$ 15,000,1946 ; \$ 10,000,1947 ; \$ 15,000,1948 ; \$ 20,000$,

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1949 and $1950 ; \$ 30,000,1951$ to 1953 , and $\$ 40,000$ in 1954. Principal and interest (M. \& S.) payable at the Chase National Bank, New York Oity. Legaiity approved by Charles \& Trauernich.

## MISSOURI BONDS <br> Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY<br>IANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## MISSOURI

MISSOURI, State of - BOND BID FINALLY ACCEPTED-The State Board of Fund Commissioners on Sept. 4 ended the controversy over the
$3.000 .0003 \%$ State Building bonds and resold the issue to a syndicate
 the bid submitted recently by that group of 105.016 . These bonds originally were sold to Baum, Bernheemer \& Co. of Kansas Citt, at a private neig.
tiation. as we have reported in detail in these colums recently. 145 , tiation, as we have reported in detail in these columns recends are being
p.1620. but that contract has been canceled and the bonds
offered by the new purchasers for public subscription at prices to yield


 In the opinion of counsel, they will constitute valid and legally binding
obligations of the State, payable from ad valorem taxes levied against all the taxable property therein without limitation as to rate or amount. They are interest exempt from all present Federal income taxes; and in the opinion
of the bankers, are legal investment for savings banks in New York, Massaof the bankerts, Connecticut and other States.
ST. LOUIS COUNTY (P. O. Clayton), Mo.-BOND SALE-The

 $\$ 200.000$, 1951; $\$ 350,000$, 1952, and $\$ 115.000$ in 1953 .
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders re-
offered the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from offered the above bonds for public sy
2.40 to $3.00 \%$, according to maturity

## UTAH-IDAHO-NEVADA-MONTANA - WYOMING MUNICIPALS

## FIRST SECURITY TRUST CO.

Phone Wasatch 3221
SALT LAKE CITY

## MONTANA

FLATHEAD AND LAKE COUNTIES SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 38 (P. O. Bigfork), Mont. ${ }^{\text {BOND }}$ OFFERING-Sealed bids will be
received until 2 D . m. on Sept. 27 by H. A. Vedder, District Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 15,000$ issue of shool bond. Interest rate is not to exceec 41.\% \%, payable A. \& O. Dated oct. Board. The bonds, whether amortization or serial in form, will be redeem-
able inf full on any interest payment cate from and atter five years from the
date of issue. A $\$ 500$ certified check must accompany the bid.
MADISON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 52 (P. O. Ennis), Mont-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 18.000$ issue of not to exceed. $6 \%$ semi-
annual building and refunding bonds offered on Sept. $-V .145$. p. 1142 annual building and refunding bonds offered on sept, 8-V. 145 . p. 1142
MONTANA (State of)-BONDS SOLD TO ${ }^{\text {º }}$ WA-R. J. Kelly, Assistant Secretary to the State Water Conser vation Board, reports that the following
$4 \%$ bonds akgregating $\$ 400.000$, have been sold to the Public Works Ad$4 \%$ bonds a
$\$ 286,000$ Ruby River Project bonds. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000$ Ruby River Project bonds. Due on Jan. as follows: $\$ 6,000$.
1941 and $1942 ; \$ 7.000,1943$ to $1946 ; 88.000 .1947$ to $1949 \$ 9.000$
1950 to $195 ; \$ 10,00,1953$ and $1954 ; \$ 11,000,1955$ to 1957 ;
 $50,000 \begin{aligned} & \text { Big Dry } \\ & \text { to } 1944, \text { Project bonds. } \\ & \text { and }\end{aligned}$ 54.000 Ackley Lake Project bonds. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$,
1940 to 1947 . $\$ 2,000$, 1948 to 1961 and $\$ 3,000,1962$ to 1967 . Prin. and int. (J. \& J.) payable at the Union Bank \& Trust Co., Helena, or at the Chase National Bank in New York. 830,000 for Beaverhead Rock
It is also stated by Mr. Kelly that a oloan of It is also stated by Mr. Kelly that a oan of 860,000 for Beaverhea
storage, approved by the PWA, will not sell bonds on this project.

## NEBRASKA

- CLARKS, Neb--BOND SALE DETAILS-We are now informed that the $\$ 59.500$, $3 \%$ referunding bonds purchased by the Board of Educational
Lands and Funds, as reported here in June-V. 144, p. 4384-were sold at par. Denom, \$1,000, one for $\$ 500$. Coupon or receistered bonds. maturing OMAFA. COUNCI BLUFFS MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE BOARD until 2 p . min (Central standard Time) on sept. 21 by Dr. M. E. O'Keefe Secretary of the above Board, at the office of Wailace E. Spear, Trust Officer, First National Bank of Omaha, 16 th and Farnam streets, Omaha, rate is not to exceed $66 \%$, stated it in multiples of of of $1 \%$. Bidders. shall also name maturity of said bonds, the bonds to be sinking fund bonds to mature in not more than 20 years and to be redeemable on any interest date at not exceeding 105. Denom, \$1,000. Prin. and semi-annual int payable in or at the First National Bank of Ohicago, at the option of the holder. The approving opinion of chapman \& cutter alivery of said bonds. purchaser without cost aunt that may be necessary to pay the cost of the proposed bridge is, at present, undetermined owing to the fact that final plans and specilications for the letting of construction bids are not yet
planilable, it will be necessary for the bidder to bid for a minimum of \$1,500,000 principal amount, plus such additional amount as may be necessary to finance the completed bridge and approaches, and cossts ingident thereto ncluding construction, interest torneys' fees, and other obligations of the Board incident thereto. Prior to delivery, however, the Board reserves the right to deduct from the total amount required a sufficient number of bonds in amount to offrset the amounc or Said bonds will be obligations of the Omaha-Council Bluffs Missouri
River Bridge Board of Trustees, payable solely from the revenues derived from tolls collocted in the operation of the bridge to be constructed with the proceeds of this bond issue and be secured by a first mortgage lien on
the property oo the Omaha-ouncil Buffs Missour Reiver Bridge Board
of Trustess as set forth under an indenture which will be filed with the

National Company of Omaha, trustee, and will provide for the issuance o additional bonds ranking on a parity with these.
The proceedings authorizing the issuance of sald bonds shall contain appropriate covenants for the benefit of holders thereof that as long as any of the bonds are outstanding the bridge will be maintained and operated and sufficient tolls will be charged to assure a sinking fund sufficient to pay interest and principal of the bonds as they mature and thenat ny person, firm, or corporation, or any state or political subdivision without first making adequate provision for continued operation and for the maintenance of the sinking fund on such conditions as
and trust a greement shall provide. and trust agreement shall provide.
AIthough it is believen these bonds wot be exempted from Federal
ncome taxes, it is anticipated that they will be ruled to be exemp from income taxes, it is anticipated that they will be ruled to be exempt rnated, taxation in the vapious states of Congress, as an instrummentaility of the Federal Government. Inasmuch as funds win bers plans and specifications and to meet othe expenses incident to securing bids for constructe Board such an amount. ap the
un to .000, as may be neecssary to pay the preliminary expenses. Such
sum will be accepted by the Board as part payment on said bonds when As a guarantee of good faith and as a protection against any possible loss resulting from non-fulfilment or a avoidable delays the Board reserves the right to require a deposit from the successful bidater in such amount and on such conditions as ints agree to accept delivery of said bonds at the First National Bank of Omaha, whenever they are tendered by the Board. It is stated in the official offering notice that these bonds are being issued pursuant to the terms of an Act of Congress approved June intronentality of the Federal Government and authorizing it to construct a briage across the Missouri River between the cities of Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Tth day of September, 1937 , and on file at the office of Crossman, Munger \& Barton, attornember, for the , Board, 1010 First National Bank Building, in
the City of Omaha, and in order to construct the aforesaid proposed bridge.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids addressed to Carl H. Foster, City Treasurer, care of First National Bank, Concord,
will oe received until noon (Daylight Saving Tire) on sept. 13 for the purchase of $\$ 35,000$ coupon public improvement bonds.
1937 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 5,000$ annually on Sept. 1 from 1938 to 1944 incl. Bidder to nare the rate of interest in a multiple of $1 / 1 /$ of $1 \%$. Prin-
cipal and interest $(M$. \& 8. . payable at the City Treasurer's office, or at
cta the option of the holder, at the National sion of and authenticated as to theire genuineness by the National shawr ut Bank of Boston. This bank will ferther cerrify that the legality of issue has been approved by storey.
Thorndike Paln er \& Dodge of Boston, a copy of whose opinion will acThorndike, Paln.er \& Dodge or Boston, a conghare to the purchaser. All company the bonds legal papers incident to this issue, together with an affidavit certifying to the proper execution of the bonds, will be filed with the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, where they niay be

Financial Statement, Aug. 15, 1937
Assessed valuation 1937, net.
\$32,195,052
Total debt (present loan included)
Water deb:, not included in total debt

|  | 744.000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $-: \quad 214,000$ |  |

Outside school debt, not inclu
Population (1930), 25,228 .

## MUNICIPAL BONDS

New Jersey and General Market Issues

## B. J. Van Ingen \& Co. Inc.

b7 william street, N . Y.
Telephone: John 4-6364
A. T. \& T.: N. Y. 1-730

Newark Tel.: Market 3-3124

## New Jersey State and Municipal Bonds Colyer, Robinson \& Company

1180 Raymond Blvd., Newark MArket 3-1718 New York Wire:

A. Ti ${ }_{\mathrm{NWRK}}^{2} \mathrm{~T} \cdot \mathrm{Teletype}$

## NEW JERSEY

AVON-BY-THE SEA, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-S. Thomas Penna, Borough Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a . m. (Daylight Saving
 Sept. 1 as follows $\$ 4,000$ from 1938 to 1945 incl. and $\$ 5,000$ from 1946 to 192 incl. Principal and interest (M. \& S.) payable at the First Nationa Bank, Bradiey Beach. Act accompany each proposal. Approving legal
 successful bidder. Delivery of bonds will be made at Borough offices on or about Sept. 28, 1937.
BOONTON, N. J. - BOND SALE-The $\$ 85,000$ coupon or registered refunding bonds offered Sept. $9-\mathrm{V}$. 145, p. 1297 - were awarded to Van-
Deventer, Spear \& Co. of Newark, as 314 s, at a price of 100.26 a basis of Deventer, spear Dated Oct. 1, 1937 and due $\$ 5,000$ annually on Oct. 1 from 1939 to 1955 incl.
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP, Morris County, N. J.-BONDS AUTHORIZEL-The Township Committee recently passed on first reading
 local. county and state, or orbigations represented thereby. Issue will be
lond dated June 30,1937 , and mature 1939 and 1940 ; $\$ 6,000$ from 1941 to 1943 , incl., and $\$ 70,19077$ to Dear Dec. 19 . 1943, and $44 \% \%$ thereafter to final maturity. Interest payable June 30 and
Gordon W Gould is Township
Clerk. Dec. 31 . Gordon W. Gould is Township clerk.
FORT LEE, N. J.-TAX COLLECTIONS-The minutes of the Aug. 19 meeting or borough containgd the following. The collections of $\$ 605,394.20$. Collections of 1936 taxes for a correThis may be due to the fact that owing to bondholders litigation, the 1937 tax bills were not mailed out until Aug. amount to $\$ 382,811.71$ or $61.85 \%$ of the levy of $\$ 618,935.82$. . of the levy of $\$ 863,443.26$ iens in 1937 to date amount to $\$ 66,881.71$ as Collections Comparections of assessment title liens amount to $\$ 12,325.54$ as compared with $\$ 4,488.02$ for a corresponding period in 1936 . as compared with $\$ 10,464.18$ collected in 1936 for a similar period.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.-BONDED DEBT AT NEW LOW-OPERATIONS ON CASH BASLS-Englewood's percentage of bonded indebted-
ness has decreased from 6,223 . where it was early this year to a new low record of 5.91 , according to the supplemental debt statement approved
by the State Auditor. by the State Auditor. IIt was also learned that in addition to the steady reduction of the bonded
debt of the city, the city officials under direction of innance Chairman
Clarence A Clough hav have been successfully maintaining it on that on on a strictly cash basis, but have been no temporary bond issues-which used to cost the city thousands or Thiliars in interest annually-for months
in tax collectiomsent for 1937 so porsible loargely because of the improvement $60 \%$ oo the tax lery of $\$ 1,573,419$
The total so far collected is more than $3 \%$ higher than the The total so far collected is more than $3 \%$ higher than the amount collected Reduction of the bonded indebtedness and placing of city fiscal affairs
on a strictly cash basis have been the major objectives of the officials since on a strictly cash basis have been the major objectives of the officials since
Councilman Clough came into office during the depression. steady reduction of the bonded indebtedness and the determined effort
to avoid new bond issues for anything put such essentia, has resulted in the new low record of indebtednessent for Eng tewood erator the city paying off more than $\$ 200,000$ a year. This year alone by year.
 made by the city, the percentage of bonded indebtedness will be down considerably more, for there
be paid week for the purpose of installing storm drains to relieve the Liberty Road west of Knickerbocker Road. The only issue last year was the $\$ 95,000$ incinerator bonds, which project the city had put off until it
was impossible to delay longer in view of the citywide complaints. RARITAN, N. J.-BOND SALE POSTPONEDTown clerk, reports that the sale scheduled for Sept. 7 or $\$ 145$. So Soriano: exceed $6 \%$ interest sewage disposal, improvement and incinerator bondsV. 145, p. 1458 -was postponed.

WALDWICK, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Charles A. Bearce, Borough Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Sept. 17 for the purcuash
of $\$ 25,0004 / 2 \%$ coupon or registered improvement bonds of 1937 Duted

 no more bonds will be issued than will produce such sum plus an a additional amount of not more than $\$ 1,000$. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds posal, payable to the order of the borough, must accompany each pro-
New York City will legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow of
 taxable property will be subject to the levy of undimited ad valorem taxes in order to provide for payment of both principal and interest.m
(This issue was originally offered Sept. 3, and the sale postponed.)

## NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.-TO ISSUE BONDS-Everette E. Allen, City Comptroller, has announced that an issue of $\$ 175,000$ school building equip.
ment bonds will be ad vertised for sale about BROOKHAVEN COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. $\overrightarrow{8}$ (P O. Br haven), N. Y.-BOND SALE -The \$46.000 coupon or registered Brocho-

 CLARENCE WATER DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Clarence), N. Y.he $\$ 10,000$ coupon or regiser water construction bonds 2.70s, at par plus a premium of $\$ 8.40$, equald to to the Bank of Clarence, as
2.69\%. Dasis of about
1.939 . Dated sept. 15, 1937 and due $\$ 1,000$ annually on Sept. 15 from $2.69 \%$ Dated Se
1939 to 1948 incl.
Other bids were as follows:
Bidher bids were as follows:
J. $\&$ W. Seligman \& Co............................ Rate Rate Bid C. E. Weinig Co--

FREEPORT, N. Y.-OTHER BIDS-Following other bids were 10.35 \& Co.. Inc., of New York, as $2{ }^{2} / \mathrm{s}$, at par D water bonds to Halsey, stuart 100.29, a basis of about $2.725 \%$, as previously reported in these columns.-
V. 145, , 162 , 16 , V. 145, p. 1621:
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Roosevelt \& Weigold and Campbell, Phelps \& Co } \\ \text { Int. Rate } \\ \text { Goldman, Sachs \& Co } \\ 2.75 \% & \text { Premium } \\ \$ 560.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Lehman, Brochs and Go-Gerge. Buibbons \& Co..Inc. } & 2.75 \% & 376.00 \\ \text { Rutter \& Oo., safford, Biddulph \& Co. and A.C. } & 2.90 \% & 700.00\end{array}$


GLEN COVE, N. Y. - FINANCIAL STATEMENT-In connection with the Sept. 16 offering of $\$ 150,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest various purposes
bonds. reported previously in these columns, we give the following Financial Statement
 The above statement of bonded debt does not include the debt of any subject to the taxing power of the city. subjectlation, 1930 Federal Census- 12,848 .
Por


HARRISON, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The \$87,000 coupon or registered District No. 2), offered sept. 8-V. 145, p. 1459-were awarded to the First National Bank of Harrison, as 3 s, at par. Dated Aug. $1,193 \mathrm{~A}$ and
due Aug. 1 as follows $\$ \$, 900,1938 ; \$ 3,000,193 ; \$ 4,000$ from 1940 to 1942
incl. 100.20 for 4 s .

HUNTINGTON, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 150,000$ coupon was awarded to the Manufacturers \& Traders by the town on Sept. 10
 p. 1 from 1938 to 1952 incl.

LIBERTY, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-John E. Cessna, Village Trease urer, will receive sealed bids until $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard, Timie) on Sept.
17 for the purchase of $\$ 9,000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ interest registered fire apparatus bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1937 . Denom $\$ 500$ Duee Oct. 1 as
follows: $\$ 1.500$ in 1938 and 1939 , and $\$ 2,000$ from 1940 to 1942 , incl. Bidthe village, payable rame of unitiniterest taxes. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the
 NEWBURGH, N Y BoN
improvement bonds offered Sopt. 8ALE-The $\$ 60,000$ land acquisition and
 at par plus a premium of $\$ 120$, equal to 100.20, a basis of about $2.73 \%$.
Dated Aug. 11.1937 , and due $\$ 4,000$ on Aug. 1 from 1939 to 1953 inclusive.

[^4]Thomas Withers, Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners, will be coupon or reeistered building bonds. Dated Oct. 1 1 1937 . Denom. $\$ 1.000$. rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $3 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Principal
 with New York exchange. A certified check for $\$ 200$, payable to the order or the district, must accompany each proposal. The bonds are general
obligations of the fire district, payable from unilimited taxes Appoving
legal opinion of Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of New York. City will be legal opinion of Clay, Disilon.
furnished the successful bidder.
ODESSA, N. Y--PROPOSED BOND ISSUE-The Village Board rethe cost of a $\$ 770,000$ water works systems The balance would be sought as a grant from the Public Works Administration.
SCCHENECTADY, N. Y.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-Bonds proposed to $\$ 400,000$ serires of 1937 debt equalization bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 25,000$ in 1943 and $1944 ; \$ 40,000,1945 ; \$ 50,000$ in 1946 and 1947 ;
$\$ 00000,1948 ; \$ 75,000$ in 1949 and 1950 .
60,000 home relief bonds. Due $\$ 6,000$ annually on Sept. 1 from 1938 Each issue will be dated Sept. 1, 1937 and bear interest at not more than New Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the Chase National Bank,
SHERBURNE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. Y.-BONDS bonds to refund that amount of the District's present debt. of $\$ 40.000$ would be dated that amount of the District's present debt. The bonds

SMITHTOWN COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Nescon-
 the purchase of 837,000 not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered d school
 to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 14 or 1-10th of 1\%. Prin. and semi-ann. interest M\& \& \& payable at the Bank of Smithproposal. The approving opinion of Hawkins, Delafiled \& Longfellow of successful bidder.
UTICA, N. Y.-ADOPTS LOCAL LAИ TOLIMIT DEBT INCURRENCE $\$ 7,900,000$ revenue bonds as previously reported here, voted to issue Co., at the same meeting adopted a local law recomn ended by the Chater Revision Conmission and designed to bring about an eventual reduction in the city's bonded debt of $n$ ore than 12 million dollars. Thes easure sent to Mayor Corrou provides the city shali in no year issue bonds which total
more than $75 \%$ of the an ount in the same year paid by the city on ts Exceptions are nade in event of emergencies or in instances where the bonds are voted by the people.
The proposal was made in the report of the committee which reported on
suggested changes in the local charter and is the only recommendation thus
 reduction rather than a continued increase in the city debt, in a communication to the council in which he predicted enactment of the law would result decrease in the tax rate.
The measure, which was adopted by unanimous vote, will be subject of a
public hearing before the mayor at a date to be announced. UTICA, N. Y.-WATER PLANT PURCHASE HEARING-The state sideration of the city's application for permission to acquis the at or conWater Co. system, as provided for in an ordinance recently passed by council which includes provision for the issuance of $\$ 7,900,000$ revenue
bonds to finance the acguvito approval is also necessary before the citv can proceed with the project whose scheduled to review the application on Wednesday, sept. 0 .
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 465,000$ coupon or regisaccount composed of E . H. Rollins $\dot{\&} \dot{s}$ Sons, Inc. 1622 - were a warded to an Rutter \& Co., and B. J. Han Ingen \& Co. Inc., All of New York, a. Al 3.10 s , at a price of 100 1089, a basis
$\$ 300,000$ series of abization bonds. Due $\$ 25.000$ in 1944 and $1945, \$ 80,000$ from 1946 to 1948 incl., and
$\$ 10000$ in 1949 . 165,000 general projects. Due Sept. 1 as follow Works Procress Administraton incl. and $\$ 20.000$ from 1942 to 1947 , incl.
Each issue is dated sept. 1, 1937.
tions at prices to yield from $1.75 \%$ to 3 . 10 g public reoffering of the obligaare due from 1939 to 1949 , incl., and according to the bankers are They investment for saving soanks and and funds in New York State. Other
bids for the bonds were as followe: Lehman Bros., Kean, Taylor \& Co. and Adams. Rate Premium

 Bancaméria--Blarir Corp. Gearre B. Gibbons \& Co.,
Inc., and Roosevelt weirold

1,255.50
1,381.05

## \$20,000.00

EDGECOMBE COUNTY, N. C. Road $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, Due July 1965 @ $4.00 \%$ basis \& int.

## F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY

Richmond, Va
Phone 3-9137
A. T. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83

## NORTH CAROLINA

CABARRUS COUNTY (P. O. Concord), N. C.-BOND OFFERING20 by John R. Boger, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 100,000$ coupo county hospital bonds.
terest rate is not
In
 principal only and are authorized by Chapter 307, Public-Local Ie as to
 qualified to vote, 2,896 voted for the bonds and 85 against. The bonds will
 of the bonds will he subject to confirmation by the Local Government
Commission. Prin and int. payable in legal tender in N. Y. City. Bids must be on form to be furnished by the above Clerk. The approving opinion of Massligh \& Mitchell of New York win be furnished. A A $\$ 2,000$ certi-
fied check, payable to the State Treasurer, must accompany the bid. It is stated that these bonds are general obligations and are also secured by a
special tax on
CRAVEN COUNTY (P. O. New Bern), N. C. - REPORT ON PROGRESS
OF REFUNDING PLAN-The creditors and holders of certificates of deposit covering boncs and notes of the above county were advised under


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amount of $\$ 3,052,054.26$ for refunding bonds. This represents an exchange refunding bonds by the Chase National Bank, depositary of the committee, ro the depositors who have surrendered their certificates of deposit will
to
be made within the next few days. Depositors are requested to forward be made Within the next few days. Depositors are requested to forward
their certificates of deposit to the depositary. When refunding bonds are their certificates of deposit to the depositary, dith hen refund a check representing interest due to Sept. 6,1933 , and the semi-annual interest on
dene the refunding bonds due Jan. 1, 1937 and July 1,1937 , less any interest
distributions which have been made by the committee and less $1 \%$ of the par value of deposited bonds for committee expenses. it take place about the first week in October. At the present time sufficient additional outand should be exchanged at that time to bring the total of outstanding bonds exchanged for refunding bonds to more than $87 \%$. To those holders of bonds and notes or exhange the committee recommends that their securities be forwarded promptly to the Chase National Bank, 11 Broad St., New
York, N. Y., in order that their obligations may be included in the next exchange.
DURHAM COUNTY (P. O. Durham), N. C.-BOND SALE-The two issues of coupon bonds aggregating $\$ 72,000$, offered for sale on Sept. 7 follows: county home bonds as 3 s, at par. Due $\$ 1,000$ from Spet. 1,1939 55 to 1955 incl.
100.146 , a basis of about $2.983 \%$ Due on Sept. 1 as follows: 100.00, 1939 and 1940 , and $\$ 3,000$ Prom 1941 to 19571 incl.
$\$ 2000$. 193 . The second best bid was by Kirchofer $3 \% 4 \%$
premium of $\$ 6$, bidding $31 / \%$ for the first $\$ 37,000$ school bonds, the balance
at $2 \%$ with a premium of $\$ 27.00$. KINSTON, N. C.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ issue of electric light
plant impt. bonds offered on Sept. 7 -V plant impt. bonds offered on Sept. 7-V. 145, p. 1459 -was awarded to a premium of $\$ 15$, equal to 100.03, a net interest cost of about $3,32 \%$, on
the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 25,000$ as $31 / 2$ s, the remaining $\$ 25,000$ as

The second highest bid was submitted by Stranahan, Harris \& Co. of the remainder at $33 / 4 \%$.
LANDIS, N. C.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ issue of coupon or registered street impt, bonds offered for sale on Sept. 7-V. 145 , p. 1622 -was awarded to kirchofer \& Arnold, inc., of Raleigh, paying a premium of
$\$ 11$, equal to 100.044 on the bonds divided as follows; $\$ 21,000$ as 5 , maremaining $\$ 4,000$ as 434 s , maturing $\$ 2,000$ on on $\$ 2.000,1953$ to 1955 ; the The second highest bidder was Lew
a premium of $\$ 70$ on $51 / 4 \%$ bonds.
TABOR CITY, N. C.-BOND SALE—The $\$ 10,000$ issue of coupon to Kirchofer \& Arnold. Inc., of Raleigh, as 68, for a premium of \$10, equal to $1(0.10$ a a basis of about $5.98 \%$. Dated July 1, 1937 . Due from 1940
to 1951 , incl. The second highest bid was submitted by the Farmers \& to 1951 , incl. The second highest bid was submitted by th
Merchants Bank of Tabor City, offering par on $6 \%$ bonds.

WILSON, N. C.-BOND ofFERING DETAILS-In connection with the offering scheduled for Sept. 14 , of the $\$ 64,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-
ann. coupon public impt. bonds, noted in our issue of Sept. 4-V. 145 , p. 1622-we are furnished with the following information: idders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, not exceeding
$6 \%$ per ann. in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Each bid may name one rate for $6 \%$ per ann. in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Each bid may name one rate for
part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must
specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be
awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the Town, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the interest will be entertained.
Bids must be on a form to be furnished with additional information by the undersigned, and must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order all bids is reserved. The approving opinion of Masslich \& Mitchell, New York City, will be furnished the purchaser. COMMISSION,

## NORTH DAKOTA

CARPENTER SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 25 (P. O. Rolla), N. Dak.CERTIFICATE SALE-The $\$ 1,000$ coupon certificates of indebtedness offered for sale on Aug. 30-1 No other bid was receeived, according to the
investor at $7 \%$, paying par.
District Clerk. Dated Aug. 30, 1937, and payable Aug. 30, 1938.
CARROLL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Amidon), N. Dak. offered on Sept 2-V. 145, p. $1406-$ were not sold, as there were no bids offered on Sept. 2 -V. 145, p. 1406 -were not sold, as the
received, according to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
FaIRVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 40 (P. O. Bottineau), N. N. 2 p. m. on Sept. 18 by A. C. Arneson, District Clerk, at the office of the County Auditor in Bottineau, for the purchase of a $\$ 6,000$ issue of cer-
tificates of indebtedness. Interest rate is not to exceed $7 \%$, payable
. tiricates or indebtedness. $\$ 500$. Dated Sept. 21,1937 . Due $\$ 2,000$ in
semitannualy. Denom.
one year, 18 months, and two years from date. No bids at less than par will be considered. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bid is required.
MARMARTH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O. Marmarth), N. p. m, on Sept. 14, by Frank F. Mellmar, District Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 5,000$ issue of certificates of indebtedness. Interest rate is not to exceed No bids at less than par will be
than $2 \%$ of the bid is required.

## OHIO MUNICIPALS

MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO.<br>700 CUVAHOOA BULIDING, ClEVELAND

CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio.-BOND OFFERING -George H. Stahler, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners. Will receive sealed bids until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 25 for the pur-
chase of $\$ 3,000,00031 / 2 \%$ coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows: $\$ 800,000$ series A general refunding bonds, payable from taxes levied inside Due as follows: $\$ 29,000$, April 1 and Oct. 1, from 1939 to 1946. incl., and $\$ 28,000$, April 1 and Oct. 1, from 1947 to 1952, incl.
 15.0 Due as follows: $\$ 8.000$, March 15 and Sept. 15 . in 1939 and
1940, and $\$ 7,000$. March 15 and Sept. 15 , from 1941 to 1952 , incl.
series B refunding bonds. Dated Oct. 1937 Interest payabl.

2,000,000 series B refunding bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1937. Interest payable
A. \& O. Due as follows: $\$ 71,000$, April 1 and Oct. 1 , from 1939
to 194, incl.. and $\$ 72,000$. April 1 and Oct. 1, from 1947 to 1952 ,

All of the bonds are in $\$ 1,000$ denoms. Principal and semi-annual ino name an interest rate other than $31 / 2 \%$, although where a fractional rate is bid such fraction must be in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Different rates may all of the bonds of each loan. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the bonds bid for, posal. Ap the order or the County Treasurer, must accompany each prowill be furnished the successful bidder. Delivery of the bonds must be accepted at Cleveland before $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Oct. 1,1937 . (These are the bonds for which all bids were rejected at the Aug. 31 offering. The terms of the offering have been revised in that the original plan to make to
prior to maturity has been eliminated.-V.
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-H. M. Kimpel, Director of Finance, will receive sealed bids ung bonds, first issue of 1937 .
purchase of $\$ 100,0004 \%$ coupon refunding
Dated 0 , Dated Oct. 1, 1937 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$.) Due $\$ 20.000$ each Oct. 1 from 1942
to 1946 , incl. Prin. and int. (A. \& $)$ payable at the office of the Director of 1946, incl. Prin. and int. (A. \& O. payable at the option of the holder, at the office of the legal depository of the City of Cleveland. These bonds will refund obligations heretofore issued in anticipation of special assessments and are payable from limited
taxes. A certified check for $3 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to the order taxes. A certified check for $3 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable must accompany each proposal.
DAYTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-TOSELL REFUNDING of the -Tthe Board of Education has adopted a resolution asking approval $\$ 200,000$ refunding bonds, to provide for payment of maturities on Oct. 1 and Dec. 3,1937 . It is expected that with such approval, bids will be asked sometime this month. The District originally planned to refund 200,000
IRONTON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Ralph F. Mittendorf, City $\$ 15,550$ ' $6 \%$ funding bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1937. One bond for $\$ 550$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,550$ in 1944 , and $\$ 2.000$ from 1945 to 1951 , incl. Principal and interest (A. \& O.) payable at the First terest rate other than $6 \%$, although where a fractional rate is bid such terest rate other than
fraction must be in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. A certified check for $\$ 155.50$,
(These payable to the order of the city. must accompany
bonds were originally offered for sale on Sept. 9.$)$

IRONTON, Ohio-BOND A WARD DEFERRED-Ralph F. Mittendorf, City Audfer. Sept. 9-V. 145, p. 1299-will not oe made until Friday evening, Sept. 10 . According to the City Auditor, high bidder was J. S. for $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. This was followed by an offer of par and a premium of
$31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, submitred by Charles A. Hinsch \& Co., Inc., of Cincinnati. JAMESTOWN, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-A. Y. Whitehead, Village
Clerk. Will receive sealed bids until noon on Sept. 24 for the purchase of
$\$ 30,0005 \%$ sewage system and disposal plant construction bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 25,000$ bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$.
$\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & 5,000 \\ & \text { bonds. } \text { Denom. } \$ 500 .\end{aligned}$
Each issue is dated July 1,1937 . Interest payable A. \& O. A certified
Eheck for $1 \%$ of the bonds must accompany each proposal. KENTON, Ohio-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 18,00041 / 2 \%$ coupon debt funding bonds offered Sept. 4-V. 145 , p. 1299 were not sold.
Dated April 1, 1937 and due serially on April 1 from 1938 to 1946 , incl. NORWOOD, Ohio BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ park and playground improverrent bonds offered Sept. $7-\mathrm{V}$. $145, \mathrm{p}$, $1300-$ were awarded to equal to 100.385 , a basis of about $2.11 \%$ Dated
$\$ 2,000$ annually on Oct. 1 Prom 1938 to 1942 , inc
The following other bids were submitted:
Seasongood \& Mayer, Cincinnati

$\qquad$ | Int. Rate | Premium |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $211 \%$ | $\$ 26.85$ |  |
| $215 \%$ | 15.00 |  |
| .- | $21 / 5 \%$ | 10.00 | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { First National Bank, Norwood--...............- } & 21 / 2 \% & 10.00 \\ \text { Saunders, Stivers \& Co., Cleveland } & 2 \frac{1}{2} \% & 7.00\end{array}$ PARMA, Ohio-NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS-It is officially an-

nounced that $\$ 3,364,422.87$ bonds of the total outstanding debt of the city representing in excess of $75 \%$ thereof, have been deposited or pledged to the refunding plan. Legisiation proceedings covering issuance of the reactual exchange should begin within the next few weeks. It is further stated that arrangen ents have been completed for the indu ediate payn ent
of all delinquent coupons and interest claims up to and including April 1 , of all delinquent coupons and interest claims up to and including Apring.
1936, on all bonds deposited for refunding. Detailed inforn ation concerning
the the refunding plan, deposit of bonds and payn ent of
be obtained from San.uel S. Nowlin, City Auditor.
REYNOLDSBURG, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 12,000$ secondary sewage disposal plant construction bonds offered Aug. $21-\mathrm{V}$. $145, \mathrm{p} .986$
-were sold to the Canal Winchester Bank of Canal Winchester, as 6 s , at -were sold to the Canal W
SEBRING, Ohio.-BOND ISSUE DETAILS-The $\$ 31,000$ refunding bonds to be purchased by the State, as previously noted in these columnsV. 145. p. $1622-$ will bear $4 \%$ interest, dated April 1 and $1941 ; \$ 3,000$.
denoms. and mature Oct as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1940 and
$1942 ; \$ 7,000,1943 ; \$ 3,000$ from 1944 to 1948 , incl., and $\$ 4,000$ in 1949.

TOLEDO CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 300,000$ tax deficiency notes offered Sept, were awarded to an accoun Co., Johnson, Kase \& Co., all of Toledo, and Assel, Goetz \& Moerlein, Inc., Cincinnati, as 2s, at par and a premium of \$482.40. Dated Sept, 15, 1937, and dually thereafter. Second high bid of par and a premium of $\$ 467$ for 2 s was subr itted by a syndicate con posed of Ryan, sutherland, and Provident Savings Bank \&
Stranahan, Harris \& Co., all of Toledo, and Stranahan, Harris \& Co.
Trust Co., Cincinnati.
F. The following is a complete list of bids submitted at the sale Sept. 7: $\begin{aligned} & \text { Int. Rate } \\ & \text { Premium }\end{aligned}$ Premium Bidder- Mitchell, Herrick \& Co., Cleveland; Otis \& Co., Cleveland; McDonald, Coolidge \& Co., Cleveland;
Assel, Goetz \& Moerlein, Inc., Cincinnati; Johnson, Kase \& OO., Cleveland
Krovident Savings Bank \& Trust Co., Cincinnati; Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Braun, Bosworth \& Co. Ryan, Sutherland \& Co., all or Toledo-ning \& Con
Meyer Smith \& O'Brien, Nelson, Browning
Seasongood \& Mayer, Pohl \& Co., Inc., all of CinSeasongood \& Mayer,
cinnati- Seni-ien Co., Columbus; Siler, Carpenter
Bancohio
 The First Cleveland Corp., Cleveland; Prudden \&
Co., Inc., Toledo. * Successful bidders. offered Sept. $7-\mathrm{V}$. 145, p. 1461 - were awarded $\$ 30,000$ refunding bonds Toledo, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 57.50$, equal to 100.19 , a basis of about $2.46 \%$. Dated Oct. 1, 1937, and due $\$$ ind 1947 . incl. $284 \%$ and $\$ 110$ premium.
WICKLIFFE, Ohio-ANNOUNCES REFUNDING PLAN-Holders
of $\$ 983,611$ general obligation and special assessment bonds, which matured of $\$ 983,611$ general obligation and special asse of plan of refinancing whereby as early as 1934, are being asked wo and an exchange wil int. date. The refundings would bear int. at $3 \%$ for $31 /$
callable on any
years 3 on $\%$ for 2 years and $4 \%$ from then on to final maturity. They will bears, approving legal opinion of Squire, Sanders \& Dempsey of Cleveland and it is proposed to effect the exchange upon consent of holders of $75 \%$
of each class of securities to the refunding program. The Ohio Muncipal Advisory Council is reportted to have approved of the project and is advising bondholders to send in their bonds to the depositary, the Cleveland Trust

# R. J. EDWARDS, Inc. <br> Municipal Bonds Since 1892 <br> Oklahoma City, Oklahoma <br> AT\&T Ok Cy 19 <br> Long Distance 158 

## OKLAHOMA

GATE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Gate), Okla.-BOND SALE-The 88,000 issue of coupon school building bonds offrered for sale on Aug. 31-v.
$145, \mathrm{p}$. 1461 was awarded to Calvert $\&$ Canfield, of Oklahoma City. as 5 s at par. Due $\$ 1,000$ from 1940 to 1947 , incl.
Wasfing ion Countr SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14 (P. O. Ramona), Okkla. BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be. received until
2 p. m. on Sept. 15 by W . Margworth, District Clerk. for the purchase Denom. $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 500$ from 1941 to 1956 , incl. A certified check for $\%$ of the bid is required.
YUKON, Okla.- BOND OFFERING—Bids will be received until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Sept. 14, by J. C. Barnhill, Town Clerk, for the purchase of three issues $\$ 2,500$ wa terworks bonds. Due $\$ 200$ from Jan. 1, 1941, to 1951, and $\$ 300$ 4,500 fire department bonds.
5,000 sewer bonds. Due $\$ 300$ from Jan. 1, 1941, to 1955 , and $\$ 500$ on an. 1, 1956.
Said bonds shall be sold to the bidder offering the lowest rate of interest accordance with say partions 5929 and 5 niterest. The oklahoma Sonds are issued in
certified check for $\% \%$ of the bid is required.

## OREGON

DOUGLAS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 33 (P. O. Roseburs), sale on Sept, . -V. . 45 , p. 1461 - Were some for a premium of $\$ 54$, equal to
101.20 a basis of about $3.70 \%$ Due from 1938 to 1996 . 101.20, a basis of about $3.70 \%$. Due from 1938 to 1946. (P. O. Mill City), Ore COUNTIES SCHOOOL DISTRICT NO. 129

 nated by the purchaser. Denont. $\$ 1,000$, one for $\$ 5000$ Dated $\$$ Sept.
Raute 6), Ore.-WARRANTSOOL DISTRICT NO. 118 (P. O. Salem,

cheary, or Yortana, accoraing to the District Clerk.
PORT OF BANDON (P. O. Bandon), Ore.-WARRANT OFFERING President of the Board op Commissioners. for the purchase of a $\$ 25.000$

OMMATILLA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 80 (P. O. Ukiah) Ore.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 8 , p. m.
on Sept. 13 by by. H . Scrogkin, Chairman of the School Board, for the
purchase of a
 Due \$1,000 from Dec 1, 1939 to 1944 , incl. Prin, and int. (JJi\& D.
payable at the County Treasurer 's orfice. The approving opinion of
Teal, Winfree, Mcoulloch, Shuler \& Kelley of Portland will be furnished.

## City of Philadelphia

$41 / 2 \%$ Bonds due Dec. 1, 1975/45
Price: 109.315 \& Interest to Net $\mathbf{3 . 2 0} \%$
Moncure Biddle \& Co.
1250 Locunt strote

## PENNSYLVANIA

AMBLER, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Charles H. Finkbeiner, Borough
Socretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Sept. 28 for the purchase


 for all of the bonds. Interest payable A. \& O. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Borough subjecter to appre aptoving legal opinion of Townsend, bonds will be issued
Philadelphia. Munson of
CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P O. Washing. ton, R. D. No. 1), Pa--BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids addressed to
Edison Weish, District Secretary, will be received until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 20 for the purchase of $\$ 120,000 \mathrm{D}$. mot to exceed
$4 \%$ interest coupon school
 A certified check for $\$ 1,000$ is required.
The $\$ 120,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest bonds will bear date of Aug. 1 ,
1937 , and issued in $\$ 1,000$ denominations. Sealed bids should be addressed to Edison Welsh, Secretary of Board of school Directors, at the First National Bank Bldg., Houston. Sale will sehood mide subjectors, at athe firo first issue by the Department of Internal Affairs and approving legal opinion
of Birgwin, Scully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh. CRANBERRY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Oi! City), Pa. Sond Seneca wiil receive sealed bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Se.t. 27 for the purchase of $\$ 9,000$, school bonds to bear interest at ont less than $21 / 2 \%$ or more than $41 \%$.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Award will be made on the basis of the Denom. \$1,000. A ward will be made on the basis of the bid figuring the

 Successful bidder will be furrished with certificcate of approval of the
Department of Internal Affairs and approving legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott \& Munson of Philadeliphia
HAZELTON, Pa.-BOND OFFERING DETAILS-As previously noted

 and $\$ 20,000$ in 1954 . a certified check for $1 \%$, is required to 1953 incl., The \$95,000 improvement bonds wiIl be dated Uct. i. 1937, mature interest date on or after Oct. 1 . 1948 . Coupon bonds, registerable as at o
principal only. They will be issued subject to legality. Bonds are being
 MOOSIC, Pa.- ${ }^{\text {BOND S SALE }}$ SALE-The issue of $\$ 35,00031 / \%$ coupon" bonds

Lebanont LEBANON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mount offered Sept. 9 -V. 145, p. 1300 -were awardea to an account composed

 due sept. 1 as follows: a basis of about $2.81 \%$. Dated Sept. 1,11937 , and
drom 1938 to 1953 incl. and $\$ 17$, 000 from
1954 to 1962 incl. 1954 to 1962 incl.
TOPTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa--BOND SALE-The issuef of
 plus a premium of $\$ 155.55$, equal to 101.01, a basis of about $2.10 \%$. Due
1,000 amnually on sept. 1 from 1938 to 1952 incl. Utner bids were as follows:
Bidder


## SOUTH CAROLINA

ROCK HILL, S. C.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15,000$ coupon water works bonds ofrered for sale on sept $3-\mathrm{V}$. 145, p. 1402 -were awarded to the
 The second nignest bid was an offer of $\$ 27.50$ premium on $3 \frac{3}{3} / \mathrm{s}$, tendered jointly by the ©. H. Orawford Co., Inc., of Columbia, S. C., and C.\&W.
Haynes \& Co., aiso of Columbia.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

BIG STONE CITY, S. Dak.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 3,0004 \%$ coupon semi-ann. improvement bonds offered for sale on Sept. $1-\mathrm{V}$. 145, p ,
were sold to local investors at par, according to the City Auditor.
BOWDLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bowdle) S. Dak.- PWA LOAN APPROVEL-It is reported by the District Clerk building additions and he says that $\$ 9$, uvu bonds have been voted for the project, which bonds may be sold about sept. 24 . Due on Nov. 1 as follows. PLATTE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Platte) will be received until ERING-it is stated that both sealed and oral bids of the Board of Education, for the purchase of a $\$ 34,000$ issue of refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4\%, payable M. \& S . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Sept. $1,1937$. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ 1940 and 1941; \$2, subject to redemption on 'sept. 19. 1947, and $\$ 4,000$ interest payment date thereafter. Prin, and int. payable at the First
National Bank, Minneapolis. The approving opinion of Junell, Fletcher, National Bank, Minneapolis. The approving opinion of June
HURLEY, S. Dak-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20.000$ issue of $4 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds offered for sale on Sept. $6-\mathrm{V}$. 145 , p. 1301-was pur
chased by the Northwest Security National Bank of sioux Falls, paying a premium of $\$ 75$. equal to 100.37, a basis or about 3.95\%. Dated, Sept. 1 ,
1937. Due $\$ 2,010$ on Sept. 1, 1939 , and $\$ 1,000$ from 1940 to 1957 incl. HURON, S. Dak.-PWA LOAN APPROVED-It is stated by Dow I Sears, City Manager, that the Public Works Administration has approved
a loan of $\$ 200$, ivu for auditorium construction and the city is now awaiting the proposal of offer from the Federal Government. The interest rate on
the bonds to be issued has not as yet been determined but will not exceed $4 \%$, payable on Jan. and July 1 , at the City Treasurer's office. Denom,
$\$ 1,000$ Due as
Dollows: $\$ 1,60,1938$ to $1944 ; \$ 15,000,1945$ to 1956 , and 14,000 in 1957
VIBORG, S. Dak.- PRICE PAID-It is now reported by the City Audi-
tor that the $\$ 8,0004 \%$ semi-ann. water works extension bonds purchased tor that the by the Security National Bank of Viborg, as noted here recently - -145 , 145 ,
p. 1624 -were purchased at par. Due $\$ 1,000$ from Jan. 1, 1938 to 1945 incl. S. WITTEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Witten),
 S23,000 issue of 4\% semi-ann. refunding bonds. Dated Sopt. 1 , 1937 on any interest payment date.

## TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 29,000$ issue of public works bonds offered for sale on Sept. $\delta-V$. to the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, as 4s, paying a premium
of $\$ 29$. equal to 100.10 a basis of about $3.99 \%$. Dated Sept. 1, 1937. Due
from Sept. 1, 1940 to 1954 incl.
COLUMBIA, Tenn.-BONDS SOLD-Of the $\$ 142,500$ general obliga tion bonds that were originally scheduled for sale on sept. 3-V. 145, p.
 at a discount of \$150, a price of 99.84 .
refund purchase warrants, because of a legal the remaining $\$ 45,000$ bonds, to be illegal without the consent of the people Bonds are dated sept.1, 193, in theo denom, of $\$ 1,000$ each, with one
bond for $\$ 500$, and mature on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 10000$, 1938 to 1942 ; bond for $\$ 500$, and mature on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000,1938$ to $1942 ;$
$\$ 5,000,1943$ to $1945 ; \$ 10,000,1952$ and 1954 , and $\$ 12,500$ in 1955 Prin and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. Legality to be approved by Chapman
ETOWAH, Tenn.- BOND ELECTTION-It is stated that an election will be held on sept. 20 in order to vote on the issuance of $\$ 400,000$ in
bonds with which to build or buy a power system for municipal distribution bonds with which to buxidd or buy a power sy
of Tennessee Valley Authority electricity.
FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn--BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 20,000$
refunding bonds were purchased on Aug. 31 by J . W. Jakes $\&$ Co. of Nash ville at a price of 100.78 .
GAINESBORO, Tenn-BOND SALE-The $\$ 17,500$ issue of $5 \%$
 awarded to a
after 10 years.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.-BOND TENDERS INVITED-It is stated by offering for sale 2 , Director of Finance, that he will receive sealed tenders
 of aill or nons may of the bonds if desired, that their tenders are for the purchase of all or none of the bonds tendered, and shall state the time and purchase for city prefers that delivery be made at the Hamilton National Bank. vilie. Tenders shall be accompanied by a certified check upon an incor-
porated bank or trust company for $1 \%$ of the face amount of the bonds
tendered for purchase.

## TEXAS

BIG SANDY, Texas-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received



 of interest to be in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ and must be the same for all of
the bonds. Prin. and int. payable in New York. The approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of New York will be furnished, A certified.
for $2 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid, payable to the city, is required.
CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas-BOND TENDERS INVITED- It is stated by the Oity Secretary th
Sept. 25 of $\$ 55,000$ city bonds.
FORT STOCKTON, Texas-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be recelved until 8 p. m. on stept. io by Ben A. Owen, Mayor, for the purchase
of a $\$ 35,000$ issue of $4 \%$ streetimprovement, series of 1937 , bonds. Denom. $\$ 11,00$. Dated Sept. 1,1937 . Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $81,000,1938$
to 1952 , and $\$ 2.000$. i953 to 1962 ; bonds numbered 10 to 35 are redeemable to 1952, and $\$ 2000,1953$ to 1962; bonds numbered 10 to 35 are redeemabie.
prior to maturity on any interest payment date on and atter Sopt. ., 1974.
These bonds were approved by the voters on Aug. 24. Prin and int. (Mese \& E.) payabe ate atheo Central Hanoters Bank \& Trust Co., New York.
The city will pay the shipping and bank charges incurred by it in delivering The city will pay the shipping and bank charges incurred by it in delivering
the bonds to the purchaser at any responsible bank in a city containing a the bonds to the purchaser at any responsibe The bonds will be awarded to the purchaser subject to the unqualified approving opinion of the State's
Attorney General and of John D. McCall of Dallas. The city will pay the Attorney General and of The city expects to make. delivery of the bonds
cost of such opinions. The
on or before Nov. 1, 1937. A certified check for $\$ 700$, payable to the

Water works refunding bonds, $41 / \%$, serial maturity. Water works refunding bonds, $41 / 2 \%$, serial maturit,
Water works
Street improvemending warrants, $6 \%$, serial matrantity, $6 \%$, serial maturity
Total bond and warrant debt to be paid from taxes-
Sewer revenue bonds, $4 \%$, serial maturity, secured by pledge
$\$ 62,500.00$
Floating debt, one warrant due Feb. $1,19 \overline{8} 8,6 \%-\ldots$
$45,000.00$
500.00
Grand total
Balance in Sinking Funds on Aug. $1,1,1937$
$\$ 108,000.00$
Cash -
\$7,746.98
Taxable Values
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Valuations as shown on tax rolls for year 1936 } \\ & \text { Valuations for } 1937\end{aligned}$ (estimated only)
 $\qquad$
 The city owns the water works system and sewer system. The water workut $\$ 17,000$ per year, with operating expenses of about $\$ 8,000$, leaving a
abour nrom $\$ 500$ to $\$ 700$ per month available as a surplus.
i-s The sewer system revenues are sufficient o care for principal and interest payments on bonds, and to maintain and operate the system. eThe city of Port Stockton has never deraulted
principal or interest on any bonds or warrants.
HARDIN COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 1 ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Kountze), Tished in connection with the offering scheduled for sept. 13 of the $\$ 225,000$ of road bonds, noted in detail in our issue of Sept. 4-V. 145, p. 1625 Taxable Values
Assessed valuations, 1936-Real property
Personal property
$\$ 1,469,940$
326,850
The assessed valuation of property in the district represents approxi-
mately $50 \%$ of the actual 1) Outstanding Bonds
(1) $\$ 2,000$ of origina ssue of $\$ 34,000$, dated Nov. 15,1909 , due Nov. 15 , (2) $\$ 65,000$ of original issue of $\$ 150,000$, dated May 20,1936 , due serially (3) $\$ 45,000$ of original issue of $\$ 100,000$, dated Feb. 20, 1917, due 1957,
$5 \%$ interest (4) $\$ 80,000$ of original issue of $\$ 125,000$, dated April $10,1934,51 / 2 \%$ int.
Said road district has cash to the credit of the above outstanding in the
 Section 52 , Article 3 , of the Constitution, and Hardin County has no outstanding bonds issued thereunder.
General

Present population about 5,000 . There are about ten miles of railroad,
about 50 miles about 50 mites of pipe line. two oil 1936 tax rate for Road District No. 1, for all purposes, was $\$ 3.28$.
PATTISON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pattison), Texas-BONDS
SOLD-It is stated by the District Secretary that the $\$ 15000$ gymnasium SOLD-It is stated by the District Secretary that the $\$ 15,000$ gymnasiumauditorium bonds approved by the voters, as noted in these columns re-
cently-V. 145, p. 1301 -have been purchased by the State Board of EduRED RIVER COUNTY (P. O. Clarksville), Texas-BONDS DE-
FEATEDIAt the election held on, Aug. 23-V. 145, p. 809-the voters
defeated the proposed issue of $\$ 175,000$ in court house and jail construction defeated the proposed issue of
bonds, according to report.
ROBSTOWN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Robsschool bonds to the State Board of Education, reported in these columns recently-V. 145, p. 1625 -it is now stated by the Superintendent of Public Schools that the bonds were sold as 4 s at par, in the amount of $\$ 110,000$,
maturing as follows: $\$ 1,000,1938$ to $1947 ; \$ 3,000,1948$ to 1967 , and $\$ 4,000$, 1968 to 1977 .
F SAN ANTONIO, Texas-REFUNDING BONDS SOLD-We are now informed that the City Commissioners on Aug. 27 accepted the proposal of
 district refunding bonds at $4 \%$, to take up $5 \%$ bonds issued in 1913 . (We
had previously reported the amount las being $\$ 79,000$ bonds.-V. 145 , p. 1625 .

IN DEBTS OF MUNICIPALITIES DISCLOSED-A study of fiscal a afairs of the political subdivisions of Texas by State Auditor Tom C. King shows a decrease in ac valorem tax collec-
tions during 1936 and an increase in indebtedness of local units. He reports the total net outstanding indebtedness of the counties, cities and $\$ 647,665,457$ in 1935 , a gain of of $\$ 7,151,368$. The total outstanding bonded indebtedness and time warrants in 1936 were $\$ 698,162,106$ and in the year preceding $\$$ opery owners paid ad valorem taxes of $\$ 125,383,465$ to the State and
Procal units last year compared with $\$ 133,429,149$ in 1935 , the report said. Ad valorem taxes collected by local units totaled $\$ 105,529,660$ and $\$ 107$, 271, 189. Collections of
last year from $\$ 26,157,960$ in 1935 , due to a reduction in the
State rate from 74 cents to 62 cents and to increased tax remissions.
Mr. King estimated that $\$ 136,214,868$ delinquent
Mr. King estimated that $\$ 136,214,868$ delinquent taxes are due the State,
counties and local units of government. In the report for 1935 the esticounties and local units of government. In the report for 1935 the esti-
mated delinquency was $\$ 143,095,807$. Both figures were described as incomplete. Cities accounted for $35.1 \%$ of the total indebtedness, the largest of any in 1935 . Counties rank next with $24.4 \%$, or $\$ 160,270,154$, compared with $\$ 160,573,223$, or $24.7 \%$. in 1935 to $\$ 110,728,266$, while that of common school districts increased by
$\$ 330,000$ to $\$ 10,550,954$, and for rural high school districts by $\$ 260,000$ to
$\$ 1,646,837$. Increases in debts were shown by water control and improve-
ment districts from $\$ 25,347,224$
to
$\$ 27,834,690 ;$ and of irrigation districts from $\$ 2,063,280$ to $\$ 2,228,849$. ment districts, $\$ 12.032,891$; fresh water supply districts, $\$ 601,509$; naviga ment districts, $\$ 12,032,891$; fresh water supply districts, $\$ 601,006,511$; conservation and reclamation districts, $\$ 2,243$, 237; levee
WASKOM, Texas-BONDS NOT SOLD-The two issues of coupon bonds aggregating $\$ 00,000$ offered on June 25, as noted in these columnsissues are divided as follows: $\$ 40,000$ water and $\$ 20,000$ sewer bonds.
WHITE OAK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Longview), TexasBONDS SOLD-We are informed by Cora Mackey, County Superintenden of the Rembert National Bank, of Longview, paying a premium of $\$ 1,105$,
equal to 101.27 . Dated June 1, 1937. Due on Dec. 1, 1939. Denom. equal to 101.227. Dated June 1 ,
WILLACY COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Raymond-
ville), Texas-DETAILS ON REFUNDING PLAN-In connection with the report given in these columns recently on the refunding program for the report given in these columns recently on the refunding program 1425 issued to bondholders on Sept. 3 by the J. R. Phillips Investment Co., are pleased to announce that on Aug. 14, Willacy County entrusted to us the responsibility of placing on a satisfactory payable basis its approxiin this situation was at the request of an owner of $\$ 197,000$ bonds, as well "As is well known, these non-State-aid bonds have been in default as to both prin. and int. for many years, due to decline in valuation and percentage of tax collections. While the details of the refunding program
are yet to be definitely decided, most likely a slight reduction of int. and a liberal extension of principal will be recommended.
as possiblemplete picture on this situation will be announced just as soon as possisle, toluctions, collections and tax rates, and the refunding plan "Your present cooperation is requested by furnishing us with a complete description of the bonds and past due coupons in which you are interested, including serial numbers

## UTAH

OGDEN, Utah-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until
 Dated not latort than Doe. 1, 1937 Due 820,000 from 1948 to 1957 , inclu-

 ing bonds at par and accrued interest. Acceptable proposals will not incur any expense to ba paid by the citis, inc luciucentlazal popinion, the printing of (This preparing and furnissfer proceece siven in these columns ro-centiy-v. 145.0 . 1626 .)
TINTIC SCHOLL DISTRICT (P. O. Eureka), Utah-BONDS



## VIRGINIA

COVINGTON, Va.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 149,000$ coupon refunding Gands offered for sale on sept. as 31 ; s , at a p price of 100.89 , a basis of about

## NORTHWESTERN MUNICIPALS

## Washington-Oregon-Idaho-Montana

## Drumhtuller, Elurlithman \& IVhite

SEATTLE
Teletypes SEAT 187, SEAT 188
TTeletype SF 296

## WASHINGTON

Wash.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m . on Sept. 18, by J. H. Auvil, County Treasurer, for the purchase of a $\$ 25,000$ issue of school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable semi-
Denominations to be not less than $\$ 100$ nor more than $\$ 500$. annually. Dent. 1 1937. Due within 20 years from date. Prin. and int.
Dated Ste
payable at the County Treasurer's office. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the bid is required. scheduled for sale on Aug. $20-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p}, 988$.)
COWLITZ COUNTY (P. O. Kelso), Wash.-PROGRESS REPORTED Minneapolis "Commercial West" of Sept. 4: 1925 to develop Longview, site of the establishment by Long-Bell Lumber 1925 to develop Longview, Co . of one of the West's largest sawmils, appear now to be in a fair way of adjustment.
"An agreement was reached Monday between the debt readjustment
committee and Longview Co., wholly owned subsidiary of Long-Bell, by committee and Longview Co, wholly owned subsidiary of Long-Bell, by
means of which lands involved will be purchased and resold. The cash received will be applied on account of the bondholders, less costs of the operation. $\$ 3,26,000$, baring $51 / \%$ \% interest, all due Jan. 1, , i943. Of the total issue
$\$ 2,125,500$ are outstanding now, largely held in the Twin Cities and immediate Northwest. "Proceeds of the bonds were employed to reclaim lands and develop the
city of Longview, laid out to accommodate a population of 50,000 , but
which which actually never exceeded 12,000 .
"Along came the depression, hard times, failure to pay interest on the end of this year.
remaining $21 / 2 \%$ will be placed in a sinking fund for amortization of the
${ }^{\text {remincipal. }}$. ${ }^{\text {Thend }}$. ment, is comprised of $N$. P. Delander, Vice-President of the First National Bank, St. Paul; T. A. Phillips, President of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurine Insurance Co. all of St. Paul. S. R. Manske, Assistant Secretary of the Northwestern Munctirnal tained from Mr. Manske, municipal division, investment department, tained from Mr. Manske,
First National Bank, st. .
acting in liaison capacity
ber
COWLITZ COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 130 (P. O. Kelso), Wash.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids wrill be received until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. $\$ 23,689.48$ issue of auditorium and gymnasium bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4, payabee semi-annual, Bonds are to mature over a period of tiple thereot, not to exceedd shat said school district reserves the right to
from 2 to 20 years; provided that
pay or redeem any or all of said bonds, in numerical order, at any time arter
two years from date of issue. Prin: and int. payable at the Countye two years from date of issue. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treas-
wrer's office or the State Treasurer's office. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the
bid is required. bid is required.
SEATTLE, Wash.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received utili noon on, Oct. 15 , by H. W. Carroll, City Coamptroller, for the purchase
of a $\$ 300,000$ issue of coupon general obligation sewer bonds Interest of a $\$ 30,0,00$ issue of coupon generai obligation sewer bonds. Interest
rate is not to exceed $6 \%$. payable semi-annually. Denom. 1, , 00 . Dated Nov. 1937 Due annually, commencing with the second year and ending total issud of $\$ 2,125,000$, authorized at an election held on March 9,1926 . Prin. and int payable at the fiscal agency of the State in New York, or at
the city Treasurer's office. The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood \& Hofman, of New York, will be eurnished. The bonds will be registerable as to principal, or as to both principal and interest. Bids to be on forms to
be furnished by the City Comptroller. The bonds will be delivered in Seattle New York. Chicago, Boston or Cincinnatio at the ontion oilvered in seattle A certified check for $5 \%$ payable to the City Oomptroller, must accomany the bid.
City Comptroller be required to submit upon blank forms furnished by the the premium, if any, above parat speciifying (a) the lowest rate of interest and or (b) the lowest trate of interest at which the bidder will purchase said bonds
at par; said bids to be without condition ien interline
SPO KANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 335 (P. O. Spokane)
 annually. Dated when issued. Bonds to run for a period of 10 years from date of issue, commencing with the second year after date of issue, with the any time after five years from date of issue. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office, the state's fiscai agency in New York, or at the
State 'Treasurer's office. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the bid is required WHATCOM COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO County Treasurer, the purchase of a $\$ 27,000$ issue of school bonds. Interest exceed 44/5\%, payable semi-annually. Dated sept. 27 . 1337 . Due in 20 years, beginnink with the second year after date of issuance. provided that
the bonds shall be redeemable on and after five years from date of issuance. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treaserere's office, the fiscal agency
of the State in N. Y. Oity, or at the State Treasurer's office. A certified check for $5 \%$ must accompany the bid

## WISCONSIN

CALUMET COUNTY (P. O. Chilton), Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ issue of $3 \%$ semi-ann. highway improverent, series F bonds offered
for sale on Sept. $7-V .145$, p. $1464-$ was awarded to the Miwaukee C

 The second highest bid was an
Bartlett, Knight \& Co. of Chicago.
CUBA CITY, Wis.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received of $\$ 25,000$. 3 . on coupon
 1952. Prin, and annual int, payable at the Cuba City State Bank. Bonds less than par with accrued interest from July 1,1937 . The city will furnish the bonds, but any expense incurred by purchaser in ascertaining the legality
of bonds ot be borne by him. A certified check for $\$ 1, v 00$, payable to the
order of the of bonds to be borne by him. A certified check for $\$ 1$,
order of the City Treasurer, must accompany the bid.


## Tax Levies and Collection

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Hear Payable- } & & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Amount levied-_- } & \$ 23,811.60 & \$ 25,908.39 & \$ 23.067 .69 & \$ 23,751.08 \\ \text { Amount collected to date } & 22,154.18 & 24,042.98 & 22,083.42 & 22,907.01\end{array}$ Date taxes become delinquent: March 15 of each year; Wisconsin Statutes
extended time in 1935 and 1936 to June and July.

Municipality has never defaulted on principal or interest.
(Fs DANE COUNTY (P. O. Madison), Wis.- NOTE SALE-The $\$ 250,000$ issue of $11 / 2 \%$ corporate purpose notes offered for sale on Sept. $10-\mathrm{V} .145$,
$\mathrm{p}_{\mathbf{i}} 1626$ - Was awarded to the Northwestern National Bank \& Trust Co. of Minneapolis, paying a premium of $\$ 630$, equal to 100.254 , a net interest
cost of about $1.225 \%$. Dated Sept. 16, 1937. Due on Aug. 1, 1938. The second highest bidder was the Securities Co. of Milwaukee, offering
a premium of $\$ 620$. a premium of $\$ 620$.
ELKHORN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Elkhorn), Wis.-BONDS defeated the proposal to issue $\$ 110,000$ in not to exceed $4 \%$ semi-annual
building bonds-V. 45, p, 1302 .
ELLSWORTH, Wis.-BONDS DEFEATED-It is stated by the Village Clerk that at the election held on Aug. 31 the voters rejected the proposed
issuance of $\$ 38,000$ in sewage disposal plant bonds. FREDERIC, Wis
FREDERIC, Wis.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
until $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Nept. 20, by Mary Peake, Village Clerk, for the purchase until $7: 30$ p. m. on Nept. 20, by Mary Peake, Vellage Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 21,500$ issue of sanitary sewer and sewage disposal plant bonds
Interest rate is not to exceed $3 / 2 \%$, payable on Oct. 1 Denoms. $\$ 250$ and
$\$ 500$ Dated Oct. 1.193 . Due on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 500,1940: \$ 1,000$. $\$ 1941$ to 1951 , and $\$ 1,250$ from 1952 to 1959 , all incl. $\$ 500,1940 ; \$ 1,000$, 19 bonds were
approved by the voters at the election held on Aug. 3 , as noted here.-V. 145 , approved
KKNOSHA, Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 61,000$ refunding bonds offered
for sale on Sept. $3-\mathrm{V}$. 145, p. 1302 -were awarded to the Illinois Co of Chicago, as $2 \frac{3}{4}$ s, paying a premium were awarded to the Illinois Co. of of about $2.72 \%$, Dated Sept. 15,1937 . Due on Sept. 15,1949 , a basis
The second highest bid was submitted by the First National Bank of The second highest bid was submitted by the
Chicago, an offer of $\$ 108$ premium on $23 \%$ bonds.

NORTH HUDSON (P. O. Hudson), Wis.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported by the Village Clerk tha
purchased by the City of Hudson.
OZAUKEE COUNTY (P. O. Port Washington), Wis.-INTEREST RATE-We are now informed by Henry J. Adam, County Clerk, that the $\$ 30,000$ coupon highway improvement bonds awarded on Sept, 3 to the these columns-V. Vus Bank, of Chicago, at a price of 105.39 , as noted in
$2.38 \%$. Due on June 1,1947 . TWO RIVERS, Wis.-BONDS AWARDED-It is now reported by the 26, the award of which was deferred until Sept. 7 , as noted in these columns original bid of 104.204 . He does not state what interest rate was specified
in the bid. Due on April 1 as follows: $\$ 27,000,1941 ; \$ 28,000,1942 ;$ and in 1943
Wlerk, will receive bids until 2 p. OFFERING-A. Sept. 9 for the purchase of $\$ 52,000$ lerk, will receive bids until 2 p. $m$. Sept. 9 for the purchase $\$ 2,000$
$3 \%$ coupon bonds, divided into three issues, as follows Division St. Bridge bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1937. Due $\$ 2,000$ yearly
on July 1 from 1938 to 1951. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.
$\$ 16,000$ Cady St. Bridge bonds, Dated Feb. 1, 1937. Due $\$ 2,000$ yearly on
Aug. 1 from 1938 to 1945 . Interest payable Feb. and Aug, 8,000 Cady. St. Bridge bonds, second series. Dated Feb. 1, Aug. 1937. Due
$\$ 1,000$ yearly on Aug. 1 from 1938 to 1945 . Interest payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 ag. 1 from 1938 to 1945. Interest payable Denom. $\$ \$ 00$. Bidders should bid separately on each issue. Certified printed by the city. Purchaser will pay for legal opinion if one is desired "Watertown, S. Dak.," in our issue of Aug the South Dakota items, as
WILSON COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{5}$ (P. O. Wilson), of Sheboygan, that the above district recently sold $\$ 14,000$ coupon sehool house construction bonds to the Citizens Bank of Sheboygan, and the O ostburg State Bank, of Oostburg, jointly, as 3s, paying a premium of $\$ 101.50$, equal to 100.767 Due in instalments over a period of 15 years, redeemable in whole or in part in the inverse order of a maturity after years, redeemable in whole 10 years from date of issue. Interest payable on Sept. 1 .

## WYOMING

CHEYENNE, Wyo.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 2.30 p. m. on Sept. 27, by J. K. Stoddard, City Clerk, for the purchase rate is not to exceed 23.4 , pay in 30 years, optional after 10 years. Prin and int. payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Legality to be ap-
proved by Myles P. Tallmadge of Denver, Colo. These bonds were proved by the voters at an election held on Aug. 30 . A certified check for value of the bonds must accompany the bid.
GOSHEN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15 (P. O. Huntley), jointiy by the American National Bank, and the Stockgrowers National Bank. both of Cheyenne, as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 101.40 , as noted in these
columns in June $V, 144$, p. $4390-$ are due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$,
1938 to $1944 ; \$ 1.501,1945$ to 1952 , and $\$ 2,000,1953$ to 1962 , giving a columns in June-V. 144, p. 4390 -are due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$,
1938 to $1944 ; \$ 1,50,1945$ to 1952 , and $\$ 2,000,1953$ to 1962 , giving a
basis of about $3.36 \%$.

SUBLETTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Big Piney), Wyo.-BOND OFFERRING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on
Sept. 27, by Cornelia Fear, District Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 35,000$ issue of coupon general obigation school nonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $4 \%$, payable semi-annually, Denom, \$1,000. Payments to be
amortized so that said bonds shall be fully paid and discharged in approxamately 26 years.

## Canadian Municipals

Information and Markets
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ELGIN 6438

## CANADA

ALBERTA (Province of)-STRONG CASH POSITION CITED-
The "Financial tost" of Toronto of Sept. 4 carried the following: Though the chief instrument of dealing with its budget problens nas been to repudiate the hall of its bond interest contracts, the Province of Alberta's
current cash standing is in good shape, according to its latest financial statement. For the first three months of the current fiscal year, that is, from April 1
to June 30 Alberta's cash receipts were $\$ 1,611,367$ anead of the same period in 1936. Cash payments were down by $\$ 717,280$. The cash year ago at June 30 . Against this, net payments on unemployment relief corresponding figure a year ago was a deficit of $\$ 661,134$
The cash position of Alberta at June 30 is reported as follows

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

| Combined surplus. | \$97,379.58 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dominion loans..- | 126,450.00 |

The quarterly statement indicates that the not endangered its services by canceling recently its sales tax, whereby some $\$ 600,000$ anticipated revenue for the remainder of the fiscal year
was surrendered The buoyancy
Chief items were $\$ 198,321$ new revenue from sales tax; $\$ 1,58,512$ incerease from corporations tax, chiefly due to increased taxation on banks; $\$ 39,754$ increase from gasoline tax; $\$ 989,184$ increase from automobile licenses,
and $\$ 72,920$ from increased collections of timber, grazing and oil dues and rentals. Liquor Board net income was up $\$ 60,075$ in the three months. reduced interest rates and suspension of sinking fund payments.
as $\$ 158,556,281$, a decrease of $\$ 174,211$. Against an increase of $\$ 126,450$ in funded debt, the increase being in respect to two Treasury billis sold
to the Federal Government, sinking funds increased by $\$ 72,365$ The to the Federal Government, sinking funds increased by $\$ 72,365$. The
unfunded debt, of which Provincial savings certificates is the chief item,
decreased by redemptions $\$ 889,069$. of which reduction $\$ 314,944$ was represented in redemptions of savings certificates.
to a total of $\$ 19,840$ were still outstanding at June 30 .
CHATHAM, Ont-TAX COLLECTIONS HIGHER-The city has
collected $\$ 272,285$ out of the 1937 tax roll of $\$ 509,101$, or $53.45 \%$ in the collected $\$ 272,285$ out of the 1937 tax roll of $\$ 509,101$, or $53.45 \%$ in the
first six months. This compares with $50.97 \%$ collected in the first half
of 1936 . Expenditures for the six months ended June 30 , 1937, have been of 1936 . Expenditures for the six months ended June 30,1937 , have
$\$ 261,177$ compared with $\$ 251,580$ in the same period a year earlier.
GUELPH, Ont--BOND SALE-Th' $\$ 55,5003 \%$ coupon, registerable As to principal, housing at a price of 101.07 , Dated Oct. 1, 1937 and due serially in five years. Interest payable A. \& O.
WINDSOR, Ont.-TWO BONDHOLDERS' REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED-William F. Parsons, London, Ont., and Henry E. Langford, of trustees in connection with the refinancing plan. The bondholders' of the panel, the senior member of which will take his place in the event that he is unable to perform his duties at any time.
WINNIPEG, Man.-TO CONTINUE POWER DEVELOPMENTThe Finance Committee of the city refused the request of the home and property owners associations protesting the installation and financing of
the third and fourth units of the Hydro's Slave Falls development. Hydro has $\$ 1,000,000$ in depreciation reserve, which will be used to finance expansion. able to sell power from third and fourth units by end of 1938 . $\$ 379,425$ of the 1936 tax levy still unpaid. An improvement in city had tax collections of approximately $5 \%$ has taken place in the last four years.
No agreement has been reached between the City Council and the schoo Bo agreement has been reached between the City Council and the school
Board. but another $\$ 335,000$ of the 1937 school levy has been paid to the


[^0]:    $p$ Preliminary, $r$ Revised. * 1913 average $=100$; not adjusted for trend.

[^1]:    ＊＂Other cash＂does not include Federal Reserve notes．＋Revised figure．

[^2]:    

[^3]:    Rye-On the 4 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. This

[^4]:    P. O. Patchogue, N. Y. - BOND DISTRICT (Town of Brookhaven)

