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| $123,710,000$ |  |

Aggregate Assets 30th Sept., 1936_ $1115,150,000$
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# Tommertial Th . Fritanide 

Vol. 145
OCTOBER 2, 1937
No. 3771.

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Published Every Saturday Morning by the William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City Herbert D. Seibert. Chalrman of the Board and Editor: William Dana Sefbert. President and Treasurer: William D. Riggs. Buasiness
 Entered as second clasp matter June 23, 1879, at the post orfice at New York. N. Y.. under the Act of March 3 . 1879 ind subseriptions

 per agate line Contract and card rates on request. NOTE On account of the fluctuation in the rates of exchange, remittances or foreign subecriptions and advertisementa muat be made in New York funds

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission,
which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities. hich does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

# \$8,500,000 <br> Ohio Edison Company 

First Mortgage Bonds 4\% Series of 1937 due 1967
Dated September 1,1937

Interest payable March 1 and September

1 in New York City
Due Septomber 1, 1967

Redemable, at the option of the Company, as a whole at any time, or in part on any interest payment date, prior to maturity, on at east 30 days' published notice, at the principal amount and accrued interest, together with the following premiums: $71 / 2 \%$ of th
principal amount thereof, if redeemed on or before September 1, 1940; $7 \%$, if redeemed thereafter and on or before September 1 , 1943; the premium thereafter decreasing $1 \%$ on September 2, 1943 and on the 2nd day of September in each successive third year thereafter to and including September 2, 1952 and in each successive fourth year thereafter to and including

September 2, 1964; and if redeemed on September 2, 1964 or thereafter, without any premium

The following is merely a brief oulline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Repistration Statement, which include important information
must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY. Ohio Edison Company, $100 \%$ of the voting stock of which is owned by The Commonwealth \& Southern Corporation (Delaware), was incorporated in Ohio on July 5, 1930, and is engaged principally in the gener ation and purchase of electric energy and its distribution and sale in 224 communities in ohio, as well as in rural areas, and in the sale of electric energy at wholesale to municipalities and other electric companies in Ohio. It also sells to Pennsylvania reduced upon the completion in 1938 of that company's generating plant now under construction. The principal places served are Akron, Youngstown and Springfield and surrounding communitieg. The population of the territory served at retail is estimated to be in excess of 800,000 . The Company owns six electric generating plants with 313,450 kilowatts total rated in talled generator capacity (effective capacity 286,00, kilowatts), together with substations, transmission and distribution ines, etc., servirg to its generating

CAPITALIZATION
Outstanding is of
July 31, 1937
First Mortgage Bonds $4 \%$ Series of 1935 due (November 1) 1965 \$43,963,000
Preferred Stock, cumulative, without par dalue (January 1) 1972 26,532,000
Common Stock, without par value (1,436,920 shares) 29,671,200
The stated value of the shares of outstanding preferred stock is sion per share. The outstanding shares are: 85.00 Sertes- 1, s67 shares;

PURPOSE The Company proposes to use the net proceeds, estimated after deducting expenses and exclusive of accrued
OF ISSUE interest at $\$ 8,307,758$, to reimburse its treasury in part for (i) $\$ 3,409,760$ of nef unfunded property additions, as OF ISSUE interest at $\$ 8,307,758$, to reimburse its treasury in part for (i) $\$ 3,409,760$ of net unfunded property additions, as made and to be made subsequent to July 31, 1937. The Company proposes to issue under the Mortgage $\$ 2,557,000$ principal amount of the Bonds on the basis of the net unfunded property additions to July 31, 1937 and \$5,943,000 of the Bonds against the deposit with Bankers Trust Company, as trustee under the Mortgage, of a like amount of cash. It proposes to withdraw such cash, from time to time, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage to the extent of $75 \%$ of net property additions made subsequent to July $31,1937$.
EARNINGS The following summary of the Income Statements has been prepared by the Company from the financial stateAuditors' Certificats certified by Arthur Andersen \& Co. in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the comments in th
$\left.\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Years Ended } & \text { Total Gross } & \text { Gross } & & \text { Interest On } & \text { Other Interest }\end{array}\right]$

- After provision for taxes (including Federaltaxes) and provision for retiremeri resette cf $\$ 1,200,000$ for $1934, \$ 1, \$ 50,000$ for 1935 and $81,600,000$ Prospectus for the Company's policy with respect to provisions for deprectation and for depreciation deductions in Federal income-tar reiurns *s even months ended July 31.
The annual interest charges on the $\$ 78,995,000$ principal amount of bonds to be outstanding upon the issuance and sale of the $\$ 8,500,000$ new Bonds will amount to $\$ 3,093,470$.
NEW 4\% SERIES The new 4\% Series Bonds, the issuance and sale of which have been authorized by The Public Utilities BONDS ${ }^{\text {Commission of Ohio, will, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, be secured, pari passu with bond }}$
and franchises of the Company. The Mortgage permits, under certain conditions, the issuance of additional bonds thereunder, of the new 4\% Series or of
other series, which would rank pari passu with bonds of all series outstanding under the Mortgage, and provides, under certain other series, which woul of and substitutions for property covered by the Mortgage without notice to bondholders.

The Mortgage provides that the Company will deposit with the trustee on or before May 1 and November 1 of each year, commencing with May 1, 1936, as an Improvement and Sinking Fund, a sum in cash equal to at least $1 / 2$ of 1 oo the maximum
amount of bonds outstanding at any one time under the Mortgage. From each such payment, s150,000 is to be applied to the purchase of bonds issued under the Mortgage at not more than the principal amount thereof and accrued interest. All moneys deposited in excess of such $\$ 150,000$ and any balance of such $\$ 150,000$ not expended for the purchase of bonds within five monthe after the date for the deposit may be used to reimburse the Company for certain types of expenditures, described in the ospectus.
UNDERWRITING Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named below have severally agreed to purchase offered to the public at $1001 / 2 \%$, or a total of $\$ 8,542,500$, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are $21 / 4 \%$ or a to be offered to the public at $1001 / 2 \%$, or a total of $\$ 8,542,500$, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are $21 / 4 \%$ or a total
of $\$ 191,250$. Payment for and delivery of the Bonds are to be made on or after October 6,1937, but not later than October 15, 1937 .

## Price 100 $1 / 2 \%$ and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Bonds when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Winthrop, Stimson, Pulnam \& Roberts, counsel for the Underwriters, and to certain further conditions. It is expected that delivery of definitive coupon Bonds will be made at the office of .P. Morgan \& Co. on or about October 6, 1937, against payment therefor in New York funds. hort account, within the limits and during the period set forth in certo in agreements referwise, of these Bonds for their several accounts, either for long or

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file
with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from the undersigned.

BROWN HARRIMAN \& CO.
Incorporated
THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION
EDWARD B. SMITH \& CO. LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION
E. W. CLARK \& CO.

## The Financial Situation

TWO EVENTS of the past week have served, or should have served, to center the attention of the business community upon banking. One of them is the action taken by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in issuing revised regulations governing discounts and advances by the Reserve banks to member banks, and the other is the resignation of Joseph A. Broderick from the Board of Governors. Mr. Broderick has given the public no indication that his resignation was in any way caused by the policies of the Board, and of course the regulations now issued by the Board amply implement the Banking Act of 1935 in a spirit fully according with the terms of that Act. The reader who scans the details of the new regulations can hardly fail, however, to be impressed with the length of the road we have traveled in recent years from sound commercial banking practices, and one must suppose, whatever is said on the subject, that an intelligent man with the practical experience of Mr. Broderick must have many misgivings about the way things have been going in Washington.
At any rate, it is high time that banking was given the careful and dispassionate consideration it deserves, We have been so engrossed in determining the meaning and the probable effect of this, that, or the other detail of legislative enactment or administrative policy that many people have no definite realization of the distance that, one after another, these steps have taken us. It is essential that we now step back from the trees and scrutinize the forest with realistic eyes. When the Federal Reserve Act was originally placed upon the statute book on the eve of the World War, the country placed itself upon record as desiring a commercial banking system in the true sense of that term. The Act envisaged a system under which the ultimate bank reserves of the country would be held in gold or strictly short-term, self-liquidating paper. It is true that the framers of the Act, probably feeling it to be politically necessary, provided that the Reserve banks might invest in obligations of the Federal Government, but at the time that the Act was framed the debt of the Federal

## The 1939 Budget

The Secretary of the Treasury on Thursday was quoted as saying to a member of the press that "anybody who says anything about the 1939 budget is speaking out of turn."

It is probable that what the Secretary intended to imply was that no information was as yet available about the plans of the Administration respecting the budget that it is now planning, and that any reporter who is now planning, and that any reporter who
undertook to predict what would or would undertook to predict what would or would
not be done would do so at his own risk. not be done would do so at his own risk.
This probably is the literal truth of the matter. From all appearances the Administration has not yet passed the stage of wishing and hoping for budgetary improvement and searching for ways and means of obtaining it.

Reducing expenditures always is much more difficult than increasing them, parmore difficult than increasing them, paris that by large public expenditures a people can find a way out of its difficulties. After a certain stage has been reached, finding and tapping new sources of revenue are about as difficult as reducing expenditures. There is nothing new in all this, of course, but it has always been impossible to convince the economic planners of it.

After all, the only way to balance the budget as it ought to be balanced is to reduce expenditures, and the way to reduce expenditures is to reduce them. Most of them can be reduced simply enough, given the will and the courage required. Of course, there are such items as interest on public debt, and some others which are an outgrowth of past commitments which cannot be disturbed for the time being. But there are plenty of other items in the budget.

Take the Works Progress Administration. It is less expensive than it was at one time but it has already cost us $\$ 325,000,000$ since June 30. Can any reasonable man in his right mind suppose for a moment that these expenditures could not be cut in half forthwith without doing real injury to any one? Loans and grants to States and municipalities hase nearly reached the $\$ 50,000,000$ mark since the beginning of this fiscal year. And for what? Certainly little that is really essential.

So it is with a large number of other items in the various categories, including general fund expenditures. All that is needed is the will to reduce, and all that is needed to create that will in the politicians is for us to demand reduction often and vigorously.

Government was of relatively insignificant proportions and was largely held by national banks against their own notes.

## Early Reserve Years

Whether the rank and file of even the financial community fully understood and approved the underlying philosophy of the original Federal Reserve Act may be questioned. Indeed it has often been questioned. But however that may be, almost from the very first a disposition appeared to violate the spirit and intent of the Act by placing in the portfolios of the Reserve banks paper which, while conforming to the technical requirements of the law, was in reality of a nature not contemplated by the framers of the Reserve Act. This tendency became pronounced during the early years of the World War when means of financing sales to the combatants were being sought, and became the rule during the later years of that conflict when we found ourselves confronted with the task of financing both our own participation in the struggle and the larger part of the efforts of the Allies. Corresponding laxity in the loan policies of member banks during the same years like wise prevailed, but it was during the first post-war decade that even more sweeping and profound changes occurred in the portfolios of member banks. During this latter period the law as it applied to Reserve bank operations and, broadly speaking, to the investment policies of the Reserve banks remained without material change. By 1929 member banks had relatively small amounts of paper eligible for rediscount. They had loaned enormous sums to speculators in securities, and corporations had capitalized themselves so liberally that in effect they had become lenders of money, particularly security speculators. The oldfashioned commercial loan had become largely outmoded since most enterprises had no need to borrow in this way from the banks. Corporate bond holdings by the banks had become enormous. We w̌ere at the crest of a "new era" in American banking.

During these years, and particularly during the years immediately following the 1929 debacle, it
became popular to condemn the Federal Reserve Act as having created a relatively liquid central banking system which, however, was not in the least in touch with the banking system outside it. Of what avail, it was asked, was it to have a Federal Reserve which had not "kept pace" with modern banking, and hence was not in a position to accept from the banking system the assets it actually owned? There was of course sound logic in such reasoning. The trouble was that from this premise it was argued by implication, if not expressly, that the proper way to coordinate the entire banking system was to bring the Reserve banks down to the level of the ill-liquid member bank. The New Deal upon its inauguration in 1933 proceeded with dispatch with the further prostitution of both the Reserve banks and the member banks, throwing the residue of centuries of banking experience callously into the discard and undertaking to convert the banks of the country as well as the United States Treasury into instruments for giving effect to vague theories of managed money and managed economy, the central conception of which was the_use_of credit to perform economic miracles.

## The Net Result

The net result of all this to date is staggering. Not because the theories introduce anything into a previously existing situation which is not fully in accord with the accepted banking doctrines of the day and which, for that matter, is not the law of the land, but because they well illustrate the low estate to which the banking notions of the day (as typified by the views of those to whom legislation and banking supervision has been entrusted) have fallen, these new regulations are worthy of careful thought. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has this to say about them:
"The regulation makes few changes in the technical rules for eligibility which have prevailed since the system was established. It does, however, make eligible for discount a large amount of paper of commission merchants and finance companies, including paper drawn to finance instalment sales of a commercial character.
"The regulation lists specifically the following classes of assets which may be accepted as collateral for advances by Federal Reserve banks: securities defined by the Comptroller of the Currency as eligible for investment by national banks, loans on stocks made in compliance with the Board's Regulation U, mortgages and loans insured under Title I or II of the National Housing Act, debentures and bonds issued by Federal Home Loan banks or under authority of the Federal Farm Loan Act, bills, notes, and revenue bonds and warrants issued by states or other political subdivisions, obligations issued or drawn for the purpose of financing real estate, and obligations issued for the purpose of financing the sale of goods on an instalment basis.
"In addition to the specified classes of assets, the regulation provides further that, when in the judgment of the Federal Reserve bank circumstances make it advisable to do so, the banks may accept as security for an advance any assets satisfactory to the Federal Reserve Bank. The regulation, therefore, bars no class of paper from use as collateral for advances, but merely indicates a preferred list of paper which covers all the principal fields of financing."

What the Board Wants
Now there is no particular point in wasting time and space with a discussion of the nature of such paper as is specifically mentioned in this statement of the Board. Every one, whose knowledge of financial history is not grossly limited, is well enough aware that experience has repeatedly proved over a long period that the creation of money or deposits against such assets as these brings disaster sooner or later in its wake. Everyone familiar with the present state of American banking knows well enough also that, apart from holdings of United State Government obligations, these assets now in large part fill the portfolios of the commercial banks of the country. Shall we now directly involve the ultimate banking reserves of the country in this type of financing? Evidently the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System so desires. It says: "The issuance of the revised regulation at this time is an appropriate sequence of the system's recent reduction of discount rates. The regulation further implements the system's policy of monetary ease by liberalizing and consolidating the rules and methods affecting the lending function of the Federal Reserve System. . . . The Board believes that the assurance of support in case of need given to member banks whose lending and investment practices comply with the minimum standards laid down by the Board will encourage the banks to give their communities the financial services that they require."

## The People Must Decide

The question is simply: Do we want such a banking system? This is a question, moreover, which, whether we like it or not, the people of the country must decide. In other circumstances it might be well simply to say that the question should be left, or largely left, to men of sound experience in the banking community. There are many reasons why such an answer is not adequate today. The politicians with the tacit consent, if not the approval, of the electorate have undertaken to answer the question in the affirmative. They have proceeded to take down one legislative and administrative bar after another designed to restrain the more venturesome among the bankers. They have, however, by no means stopped with such negative action. They have by various means reduced interest rates for the purpose of persuading all sorts of borrowers to apply at the banks for all sorts of loans. The Treasury and the Reserve authorities have various means at their disposal, which they have not hesitated to use, for bringing pressure upon individual bankers, of which we have a very large number, to make loans of all sorts most generously. Further, the Federal Government, despairing of persuading the banks to lend freely enough and with sufficiently small care, has created numerous agencies to take the place of the banks as lenders of funds it in turn has brought into being through its policies of deficit financing at the banks. All told, it has now been made extremely difficult for the careful banker to continue in business and make both ends meet. of late, the authorities have shown a clear disposition to increase their pressure upon the banks to conform their practices to the doctrines enunciated at Washington.
Obviously only the people themselves can put an end to this deliberate undermining of the banking
system of the country. The rank and file may well, and often must, defer to the judgment of the man of experience in determining the wisdom of specific provisions of banking law and supervision, but only the rank and file can bring about a situation in which such advice is accepted. Only the people themselves can effectively say to the powers that be: "Hands off the banks!" and only they can effectively demand that the general nature of the banking laws and regulations be made to accord with the judgment of those who know whereof they speak. The real banking problem of the day is to find a way to interest the average business man in banking and convince him that his representatives at Washington are courting disaster in managing our monetary and banking system as they are doing.

The Association of Reserve City Bankers has undertaken to make a thorough study of banking policies and practices. Those who conduct the study will doubtless find themselves under the necessity of giving consideration to many new and strange ideas about the nature of banking and of sound banking practice. They doubtless will have considerable missionary work to do, for what pass as modern ideas about banking (but which really come down to us from long ago for the most part) have gained a very substantial footing among some of our bankers themselves. In other words, they have their own work to do, namely, that of determining just what sort of a banking system the better informed elements in the banking community themselves want, and to persuade them (as far as persuasion is needed) to want the right kind of banking system. Along with such a study there is needed another type of effort, which should not be neglected if the study of the Reserve City bankers is to be of greatest usefulness. That is the work of persuading the people as a whole to want a much better banking system than they now have, and to demand it in no uncertain terms.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

BANKING statistics again reflected this week the spreading influence of the $\$ 300,000,000$ release of gold from the inactive fund of the Treasury. Since that change in credit policy was effected the Treasury has been able to rely entirely upon its general account with the Reserve banks for ordinary outlays. Together with a recession of currency in circulation, this factor tended to build up reserve balances of member banks and therefore the excess reserve total. In the week to Sept. 29 the excess reserves moved up $\$ 40,000,000$ and now are estimated officially at $\$ 1,060,000,000$. The aim of a better distribution of the excess reserves also has been realized, since metropolitan banks now hold a handsome percentage of the aggregate. Meanwhile, further efforts are being made to stimulate member bank borrowing from the regional institutions. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced last Monday a liberalization of the regulations covering the eligibility of the various types of paper for discount. The changes, effective yesterday, bring into the eligible classification additional paper of commission merchants, finance companies and others.
Gold continues to move toward the United States, which now holds $\$ 12,734,000,000$ in its monetary stock, an increase of $\$ 40,000,000$ for the week to

Sept. 29. The additions once again are being immolated in the Treasury's inactive fund, which exceeds $\$ 1,200,000,000$ despite the recent release of $\$ 300$, 000,000 . The gold certificate holdings of the 12 Federal Reserve banks are now reported at $\$ 9,127$, 392,000 , a decline of $\$ 2,498,000$ for the week. But gains were recorded in "other cash" and the note redemption fund, so that total reserves moved up $\$ 6,988,000$ to $\$ 9,453,957,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation dropped $\$ 6,888,000$ to $\$ 4,246$,268,000. Total deposits with the regional banks increased $\$ 9,354,000$ to $\$ 7,542,096,000$, with the account variations consisting of a gain in member bank deposits by $\$ 55,647,000$ to $\$ 7,032,833,000$; a decline of the Treasury general account balance by $\$ 53,217,000$ to $\$ 140,273,000$; an increase of foreign bank deposits by $\$ 6,046,000$ to $\$ 243,378,000$, and an advance of other deposits by $\$ 878,000$ to $\$ 125$, 612,000 . The reserve ratio remained unchanged at $80.2 \%$. Discounts by the System fell $\$ 605,000$ to $\$ 23,590,000$, and industrial advances were down $\$ 3,000$ to $\$ 20,098,000$. Open market changes were lacking, as holdings of bankers' bills again are reported at $\$ 3,026,000$, while holdings of United States Government securities remained at $\$ 2,526,190,000$.

## The New York Stock Market

SMALL recoveries in stock prices on the New York market are to be noted this week, as the obvious aftermath of the severe decline previously recorded. Buying interest was stimulated by the low levels to which quotations dropped during the greater part of September, but it was not of the sustained variety. A good deal of nervousness prevailed, causing rapid upward and downward swings in single sessions. Commodity prices crashed, which added to the unsettlement. Stock prices nevertheless were lifted gradually higher in most sessions on the New York Stock Exchange. The changes were small, and important groups, such as the base metal shares, failed to join the recovery. Trading dwindled steadily from more than $2,000,000$ shares in the initial session to less than $1,000,000$ yesterday. The market continued to ponder the significance of the sharp recession that took place in September, but satisfactory answers still are lacking. Inroads being made on corporate profits by the tax exactions of government and by the higher wages now being paid supply important reasons, of course, but many other factors apparently enter into the matter as well. The punitive attitude of Washington toward Wall Street remains unchanged. These important problems long have been recognized, however, and in many quarters the surmise is deepening that business recession is forecast by the stock decline. As yet it cannot be said that any definite conviction exists on this point, for it is realized that large crops and good prices for agricultural products will stimulate farmer buying this autumn and perhaps make for good general business.
Trading last Saturday was feverish, with most net changes on the down side. The collapse of prices last week made for a nervous and tense session, and relief was felt that relative stability finally prevailed in the brief period. Most issues showed fractional recessions, although some gains also were registered. When trading was resumed, Monday, cautious optimism was the prevailing note. Prices fell sharply on several occasions, but buying rapidly
took up the slack and closing figures reflected advances of one to three points in the market leaders. Copper metal was reduced in price to 13 c . from 14 c ., and base metal shares tended to recede. Dealings on Tuesday resulted in further advances in the general list, although some of the leading stocks failed to join the movement. There was a good deal of churning about, owing to the prevailing nervousness. The market rally quite obviously lost its momentum on Wednesday, when early losses cut levels sharply and brought a fresh flock of record lows for the year. But the tone improved on an upswing in rails, which was based on rumors that any wage increase for operating unions would be offset by advances of freight rates. Closing levels were irregular, with more small gains than losses in evidence. There was little change in the situation on Thursday. The fluctuations of the day were small and of no particular consequence. Average compilations reflected a very moderate advance. Gold mining stocks came into fair demand and moved forward. The trend in the dull market yesterday was toward modestly lower levels. Interest in the market waned rapidly and in most cases the stock issues merely dropped of their own weight. Fractional recessions were numerous, although some gains also appeared.
In the listed bond market a generally cheerful tone was the rule this week. United States Government securities and the best rated corporate bonds reflected slow buying. Quotations did not change much, but the variations were generally toward better figures. New offerings also were absorbed readily. Secondary railroad liens were decidedly better in one or two sessions, owing to the favorable impression created by the course of wage negotiations in Chicago. Other bonds with a speculative tinge fluctuated widely, in line with the equity trend, but gains outnumbered losses. Commodity markets reflected profound unsettlement at times. Copper fell from 14c. to 12c. on custom smelter sales, but recovered part of the loss when major producers declined to follow fully. Other base metals also were weak. Some of the agricultural commodities likewise fell sharply, although others were relatively stable. In the foreign exchange markets fresh concern developed regarding the French franc, but actual levels of the leading units did not vary much since the exchange controls were active.

On the New York Stock Exchange one stock touched a new high level for the year while 641 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange three stocks touched new high levels and 386 stocks touched new low levels. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at $1 \%$.

On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half-day session on Saturday last were $1,469,520$ shares; on Monday they were $2,208,580$ shares; on Tuesday, $1,307,840$ shares; on Wednesday, $1,3553,930$ shares; on Thursday, $1,046,398$ shares, and on Friday, 674,905 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 409,740 shares; on Monday, 464,930 shares; on Tuesday, 302,830 shares; on Wednesday, 300,265 shares; on Thursday, 198,695 shares, and on Friday, 153,990 shares.
Despite the uncertainty of the times and pronounced recessions in stock values during September prices on the New York stock market the present week managed to reflect modest gains. On Satur-
day last prices moved in a very erratic fashion throughout the short session, and a number of issues touched new low levels, although many managed to show some recovery and closed with losses reduced to one point or less on the day. Foreign and domestic buying on Monday stimulated the market to a large extent, and prices at the opening were up from one to four points. Weakness of a pronounced nature overtook trading after the first hour and wiped out all previous advances. After the second hour a strong upward tone developed, and stocks closed at their best levels. Strength featured Tuesday's market and after an irregular start prices forged ahead to better levels and maintained a steady tone the better part of the day. On Wednesday trading progressed in an uncertain fashion and stocks, as on other days, experienced some liquidation, although it was readily absorbed and prices at the close of the session moved irregularly higher. With the exception of a reduced trading volume, equities on Thursday acted in much the same manner as on the day previous, and at closing showed irregular changes. Yesterday a spirit of dulness pervaded trading operations and stocks suffered modest recessions in most instances, with a sprinkling of gains here and there. As compared with the close on Friday, a week ago, prices at yesterday's close were mostly higher. General Electric closed yesterday at $441 / 4$ against $411 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at 30 against $293 / 4$; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at $97 / 8$ against 9 ; Public Service of N. J. at 38 against $355 / 8$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at 130 against 129; International Harvester at $933 / 4$ against $877 / 8$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at 751⁄2 against 73; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $481 / 4$ against $451 / 2$; Woolworth at $421 / 4$ against 41, and American Tel. \& Tel. at 162 against $1563 / 4$. Western Union closed yesterday at $331 / 2$ against 30 on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at 194 bid against 184; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 144 $1 / 2$ against 140; National Cash Register at $251 / 4$ against $231 / 4$; International Nickel at $513 / 4$ against 50; National Dairy Products at $171 / 2$ against 17; National Biscuit at $227 / 8$ against $221 / 4$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $331 / 8$ against $337 / 8$; Continental Can at $531 / 2$ against 51 ; Eastman Kodak at 175 against 169; Standard Brands at $105 / 8$ against $103 / 8$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $1171 / 2$ against $1113 / 8$; Lorillard at $197 / 8$ against $191 / 8$; U. S. Industrial Alcohol at $251 / 2$ against $241 / 2$; Canada Dry at $161 / 4$ against $141 / 2$; Schenley Distillers at $371 / 4$ against 34, and National Distillers at 27 against $261 / 2$.
The steel shares moved along with the main boidy of stocks and show gains this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $811 / 2$ against $801 / 2$ on Fri day of last week; Inland Steel at $891 / 4$ against $933 / 4$; Bethlehem Steel at $693 / 4$ against $673 / 4$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $571 / 2$ against $551 / 2$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $133 / 8$ against 12 on Friday of last week; General Motors at $493 / 8$ against $471 / 2$; Chrysler at $913 / 8$ against $891 / 4$, and Hupp Motors at $31 / 8$ against $31 / 8$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $301 / 8$ against $283 / 8$ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at 40 against $365 / 8$, and B. F. Goodrich at $263 / 4$ against $241 / 4$. The railroad shares also participated in the market's recovery and reflect a higher trend. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $291 / 4$ against $281 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Atchison

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Topeka \& Santa Fe at 57 against $5 \check{5}$; New York Central at $273 / 4$ against $261 / 4$; Union Pacific at 105 against 102; Southern Pacific at $315 / 8$ against $305 / 8$; Southern Railway at 19 against $181 / 2$, and Northern Pacific at 20 against $183 / 8$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $\check{5} 61 / 8$ against $55 \overline{3} 3 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $201 / 2$ against 195/8, and Atlantic Refining at $235 / 8$ against 23. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $391 / 2$ against $373 / 4$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at $693 / 4$ against $681 / 2$, and Phelps Dodge at $327 / 8$ against $321 / 2$.

Trade and industrial reports now are somewhat uncertain in their implications. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute at $74.4 \%$ of capacity against $76.1 \%$ last week and $75.4 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric energy for the week ended Sept. 25 was reported by the Edison Electric Institute at $2,265,748,000$ kilowatt hours against $2,280,792,000$ in the preceding week and $2,170,807,000$ in the same week of last year. Car loadings of revenue freight continue to mount, and the aggregate of 840,446 for the week ended Sept. 25 is the highest reported so far this year by the Association of American Railroads. This was a gain of 13,881 cars over the previous week and of 33,203 cars over the corresponding week of last year.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the December option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $1075 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $1057 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. December corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $631 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $637 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. December oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $303 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. as against 31c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 8.5 ŏc. as against 8.53 c. the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 17.68 c . as against 18.25 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper declined on Monday to 13c. a pound, down 1c., and on Thursday to 12 c ., but was advanced successively to $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. and then to $121 / 2$ c. With the exception of one producer, all the others held the rate Thursday and Friday at 13 c ., with none available below $121 / 2$ c. Yesterday the metal closed at 13 c . as against 14 c . the close on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was $1913 / 16$ pence per ounce as against $1915 / 16$ 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 $\$ 4.951 / 2$ as against $\$ 4.951 / 16$ the lose on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $3.431 / 2$ c. as against $3.421 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

$I^{\mathrm{R}}$RREGULAR tendencies were the rule this week on stock exchanges in the principal European financial centers. Good results were reported at times on the exchanges in London, Paris and Berlin, but other sessions modified the gains, and the net changes for the week were not important. All eyes were turned toward the New York market, for the
gyrations here remain completely mystifying to European observers. The modest improvement in Wall Street provided some encouragement for traders overseas and relieved the pressure on the international sections of the foreign markets. Commodity price recessions were a disturbing influence on the London market, Wednesday, and the repercussions also ${ }^{\text {b }}$ were felt in Paris. In most other sessions the conditions were cheerful. International diplomatic affairs are not especially comforting, for the latest tendency toward a general boycott of Japanese goods means a decline in international trade. The Spanish civil war situation seemed more encouraging, however, owing to the apparent AngloFrench determination to halt Italian aid for the insurgents. In the monetary sphere fresh uncertainty was occasioned by the persistent weakness of the French franc. The business situation remains fairly go in the leading European industrial countries, however, and this served to offset some of the gloom occasioned by the political and exchange factors.

Prices were marked somewhat higher on the London Stock Exchange, Monday, on reports that no hurried action toward taxation of foreign security holdings would be taken at Washington. Gilt-edged issues were steady and small gains appeared in most industrial stocks. The foreign section was stimulated by the encouraging reports from the United States, while commodity shares remained uncertain. Advances again were numerous on Tuesday, largely in response to the favorable reports from New York. British funds were firm and small gains were registered in most home industrial stocks. Anglo-American issues attracted keen interest on a sharp rise that followed the New York trend. The commodity section was firm, with copper shares in good demand. The trend on Wednesday was uncertain, as base metal prices receded and caused unsettlement in important departments of the securities market. Gilt-edged issues were firm, but most industrial stocks receded. Commodity issues fell drastically on the lower levels for copper, lead, zinc, $t$ in and other metals. Anglo-American stocks were marked lower. The London market recovered its equilibrium on Thursday, for the trend was upward in that session. Gilt-edged securities were well supported, while fresh interest was manifested in industrial stocks and Anglo-American issues. Commodity shares likewise joined in the upswing. In a quiet session yesterday, gilt-edged issues were firm, while small gains also were recorded in industrial shares.

Dealings on the Paris Bourse were slow and indecisive, Monday, with losses a little more prominent than gains. Rentes were soft and almost all French bank, industrial and utility stocks also lost ground. The apprehensions engendered by the persistent decline of the franc were reflected in a general inquiry for foreign securities, which advanced rapidly. The tone was more cheerful on Tuesday, despite a fall in rentes which reflected the prevailing uncertainty as to the budgetary outlook. French equities were well maintained, while international issues remained in good demand. Trading was more active on Wednesday, but levels were marked lower in that session. Rumors that a limited control of foreign exchange dealings might eventuate unsettled the Bourse, and prices of rentes and French equities
were marked sharply lower Gold mining issues were in good demand, however, and other foreign securities also reflected inquiry. A sharp stimulus was afforded, Thursday, by ipdications that the government really is attempting to balance the budget, and by an easy month-end carryover at $41 / 4 \%$, against $37 / 8 \%$ previously. Rentes showed sensational advances of $11 / 2$ to $21 / 2$ francs, while French equities and international securities likewise were buoyant. Further sharp gains were recorded yesterday, with rentes, equities and international issues all in demand.

Little business was reported on the Berlin Boersé, Monday, as a spirit of cautiousness prevailed pending the declarations by the two fascist dictators in the course of their Berlin conversations. Machine stocks were better, but heavy industrial, chemical and other favorites held close to former figures. Fixed-interest issues were steady. The German market was closed Tuesday, in observance of the national holiday declared by the Nazi leaders to commemorate the visit to Berlin by the Italian dictator. A good impression was conveyed by the professions of peaceful intentions by Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler, and the Boerse responded with moderate gains in most equities, Wednesday. Advances were chiefly fractional, but a few issues moved up one or more points. Movements on Thursday were uncertain, with gains a little more numerous than losses. The changes were modest and trading also was on a small scale. The Boerse was more active yesterday, and small gains were recorded.

## Monetary Cooperation

THERE were indications over last week-end that monetary discussions in Washington between British and American Treasury experts took in a wide range. The conversations between Secretary Morgenthau and the British Under-Secretary of the Treasury, Sir Frederick Phillips, continued all of last week, and Mr. Morgenthau announced on Monday that no formal statement as to the conclusions would be made. It appears, however, that the immediate problem under survey was that of reciprocal taxation of alien funds, with the intention of mitigating the transfers of "hot money" from one market to another for safekeeping or temporary investment. The tripartite currency accord also was discussed, and in view of the steady decline of the French franc this question must be considered a delicate one. Many other international financial problems are similarly of joint Anglo-American interest, but in the Washington reports of the exchanges between the Treasury experts of the two countries such matters received little attention. Interest was focused principally on the possibility of a tax agreement, which plainly would be a onesided affair at this time. The mere discussion raised an outcry in London, where it was pointed out that such tax penalties would be entirely contrary to British principles and traditions, and much perturbation also was caused in this country by the suggestion. In all likelihood the Washington talks were largely preliminary, with definite conclusions still to be reached. The only certainty so far indicated is an exchange of tax information deemed likely to be-helpful both ways.

Rome-Berlin Axis
monstrations on a scale seldom Italian dictator, Premier Benito Mussolini, but the practical results of the long conversations between Il Duce and his host, Chancellor Adolf Hitler, remain a matter of conjecture. Signor Mussolini repaid, in his visit from last Saturday to Wednesday, the courtesy paid him several years ago by the German dictator. On the current occasion every attempt was made to impress upon the world the strength and solidity of the tie that binds the two fascist countries. The cheers of German millions greeted the Italian leader in Munich and Berlin. The German capital was decorated impressively for the occasion, and army maneuvers on a tremendous scale were held to demonstrate the might of the German military establishment. The twin idols of fascism discussed from the same platforms their mutual ideals, but the speeches were couched in highly generalized terms and such statements are usually disregarded by ears accustomed to the nuances of diplomacy. It is significant that Paris and London were not greatly impressed by the "parade of the dictators," despite the gains that fascist boldness won during recent years.
German preparations for the visit of the distinguished Italian were detailed and almost fantastically impressive. Munich was a mass of gay decorations as Premier Mussolini arrived there for his initial discussions with the German Fuehrer. A touch of the exotic was added by a reception to II Duce, attended by hundreds of beautiful German film stars and actresses. Quite obviously, the meeting was staged in Munich because German NationalSocialism was founded in that city, and the populace responded with tumultuous cheers as the two dictators rode through the crowded streets. Even more resplendent was the greeting accorded the Italian dictator in Berlin last Sunday. Sixty-foot flags adorned the buildings along Unter den Linden, where a million Germans lined the roadway to applaud the passing leaders. One press correspondent suggested maliciously, but perhaps truthfully, that these buntings were really designed to hide the Berlin architecture, about which Herr Hitler is known to be quite sensitive. Others suggested that the popular demonstration was largely. a matter of official orders. But all admitted the effectiveness of the displays and the cheering crowds. When these demonstrations ended Premier Mussolini was whisked to northern Germany for a review of the army games that afford an indication of German military might. On Tuesday, both dictators addressed huge crowds in a field adjoining the Olympic stadium, near Berlin, and on the following day Signor Mussolini took his departure for Rome.
The addresses delivered by the two dictators on Tuesday are characteristic and interesting, despite the general nature of the comments. Each dictator flattered the other outrageously, and each dwelt upon the peaceful intentions of his own country. Each stressed the fact that the combined populations of Germany and Italy number $115,000,000$ souls, and this vast aggregate, whether free or in concentration camps, was depicted as standing firm and united in support of fascist ideals and aims. In both speeches the only enemy mentioned by name
was Bolshevism. Chancellor Hitler, who spoke first, deplored in his accustomed vein the 15 years of German democracy that preceded the advent of Nazism. Democratic and socialistic creeds were lumped as elements of dissension, and Herr Hitler concluded with the assurance that attempts to interfere with the understanding between Italy and the Reich "will be of no avail because of the innermost desires of $115,000,000$ people, who are united at the manifestation of this very hour, and because of the determination of the two men who are standing here to address you." Premier Mussolini declared that ordinary political standards are insufficient to judge the importance of his trip to Germany. Ulterior motives and secret intentions were denied, and the sole outcome of the "unshakable" Rome-Berlin axis was proclaimed as "peace." Germany and Italy were said by Il Duce to share "the same elevated conception of life and history" and "the same policy in the economic sphere." The arguments of opponents were scorned by Signor Mussolini, who declared that neither in Germany nor in Italy is there dictatorship, but rather "organizations which really serve the good of the people." This surprising com ment was followed by the even more surprising statement that "the greatest and soundest democracies which exist in the world today are Italy and Germany." After an ominous reference to secret forces that are striving to transform a (Spanish) civil war finto a world conflagration, Il Duce echoed the comment of his host about $115,000,000$ souls standing firm and united in support of fascism.

Interpretations of the Berlin conversations and inspired commentaries on the significance of the meeting between the German and Italian dictators were not lacking. In German circles little was said of these matters, but the Italian propaganda officials were somewhat more active. On his arrival in the Reich, Premier Mussolini authorized a statement to the effect that a common policy of peace animates the two fascist regimes, and that his visit to Germany is "wholly a matter of the heart." On his departure, there were authorized interpretations which stated that a "working agreement" had been reached by the two dictators which may have farreaching effects on the future of Europe. Premier Mussolini was said to entertain the view that Europe necessarily must take a realistic view of the situation and recognize that the Rome-Berlin axis was strengthened by the visit. It was emphasized again, as on several occasions in the past, that the German-Italian accord is not an exclusive affair but is open to the inclusion of other countries. Some dispatches indicated, indeed, that revival of the idea for a four-Power pact was one of the main aims of the visit to the Reich. Comments on the visit from German sources were brief and restrained. Berlin dispatches suggested merely that some time may elapse before the inner significance of the occasion is revealed and fully understood.

## Spanish Civil War

NO GREAT changes are to be noted this week on the several fronts where the Spanish loyalists and insurgents are contending for mastery of the Iberian peninsula. The more important developments in the Spanish struggle plainly are taking place in the international sphere. The problem of Italian participation in the Nyon anti-piracy patrol
of the Mediterranean was solved on Thursday through the signing of an agreement in Raris which allocates to the Italian navy the Tyrrhenian Sea and the territorial waters, as well as a strip along the Libyan Coast. This leaves Great Britain and France with the important sea lanes to protect, but apparently the arrangement satisfies the Italian aspiration to be recognized as a great Mediterranean Power. It seems fairly obvious that the Italian and German dictators discussed their respective attitudes toward the Spanish war in the course of discussions at Berlin. Possibly in answer to the requirements thus developed, Italian spokesmen made it evident that they might possibly consider the withdrawal from Spain of all their "volunteers." As it happens, however, the British and French Governments took a joint stand for the limitation or withdrawal of Italian support to the Spanish insurgents, and the real situation thus is shrouded in mystery. The Anglo-French representations were said to be based on a threat to open the Franco-Spanish border to aid for the loyalists, unless the Italian Government tempered its aid to the insurgents. The note contained an invitation for a three-Power parley on Spain, and a "showdown" was considered possible.

Insurgent forces under General Francisco Franco continued to pound at the strip of coast-line on the Bay of Biscay, which they are obviously attempting to control entirely at the behest of Rome and Berlin. Gijon is the objective of the drive, for that port is the last important point to be conquered in order to bring the area, with its rich mineral resources, completely into insurgent control. The area is mountainous, however, and progress is slow. On the Aragon front, not far from the Franco-Spanish border, both sides reported gains at different times, and it appears that a battle of sorts is being waged in that area. The insurgents launched on Monday a new attack in the Toledo sector, southwest of Madrid, but the loyalists claimed that they were able to hold the attackers in check. Madrid itself again was subjected to intense shelling by the insurgants on Thursday, leading to the belief that another major assault on the capital may be developing. In general, however, all the armies were held to be settling down to a struggle for positions that they can expect to occupy most of the winter, unless the war ends by other than military means. There is some possibility of a truce and a negotiated settlement, according to Paris dispatches, for General Franco is held to be in communication with "qualifield" persons in Barcelona and Valencia who might be able to exert influence for an ending of the terrible conflict.

## Sino-Japanese War

ALTHOUGH the Japanese militarists continued this week their bitter and uncivilized warfare against both armed and civilian Chinese, there were indications of a new phase in the international aspects of the undeclared war. Official protests continued to pour in upon Tokio from countries that object on humanitarian grounds to the butchery of defenceless Chinese, far from military centers or objectives. Such protests were invariably answered briefly and none too courteously by the Japanese authorities, who put a decidedly broad interpretation upon the phrase "military objectives." Tokio
denied that the airplane attacks were directed against civilians, and when Foreign Office spokesmen were faced with evidence that non-combatants miles from any military objective had been killed they took refuge inyariably in a convenient lack of information. It was made clear in the Japanese communications, moreover, that the desperate airplane/bombings will continue. The matter reached such a stage this week that public opinion throughout the world began to rebel against the tactics. With the Japanese plainly not amenable to official pressure, private citizens everywhere began to organize boycotts of Japanese wares. This movement grew with especial rapidity in England, and it also found numerous adherents in the United States. The Japanese dependence on foreign trade may well make such boycotts a highly important factor in the eventual outcome of the Sino-Japanese struggle.
The official protests against the Japanese methods were numerous and from varied sources. The United States Government had made its opinion plain in a note of Sept. 22, which protested the bombings of undefended cities and towns. Two days thereafter the British Government sent a stronglyworded protest to Tokio, which emphasized the "horror" felt at the deplorable loss of life among the civilian population of China. Soviet Russia added an ominous warning, last Sunday, that Japan would be held responsible if the Soviet Embassy ${ }_{4}$ in Nanking were bombed, either intentionally or accidentally. This note apparently was in answer to a Japanese intimation that the Chinese plotted to bomb the Soviet Embassy in order to bring Russia into the war. The League of Nations Far Eastern Advisory Committee on Monday adopted a resolution condemning as inexcusable the bombardment by Japanese aircraft of open towns in China, and the League Assembly approved this declaration Tuesday. Secretary Cordell Hull on Tuesday arrayed the United States with the League nations that expressed their disapproval in this matter. A French protest was reported late last week, and other nations also took similar steps.

The numerous protests are reported to have caused considerable concern in Tokio, but the official reaction was one of stubborn adherence to the chosen course of bombing all important Chinese centers. In a note delivered on Thursday to United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, the Japanese Foreign Office maintained that bombing of Nanking was military in nature, since the Chinese capital is heavily fortified and is the central base of Chinese operations. Disregarding the evidence of scores of neutral observers, the note contended that the bombings did not exceed the requirements of military aims. Similar notes were delivered to the British and French Ambassadors. The League condemnation of the bombings irritated the Japanese greatly, and again it was denied that any but military objectives were bombed. In Tokio dispatches it was made plain that the Japanese people were mystified by the protests, since only the official Tokio versions of the airplane bombings are made known in Japan and these contain no reference to the thousands of civilians killed in the attacks.

Intentions of the Japanese were made plain not only in the notes, but also in a continuance of the mass bombings. Last Saturday a squadron of 80 Japanese aircraft descended upon Nanking and de-
stroyed the $\$ 1,000,000$ electric power plant, while killing an estimated 200 Chinese civilians. At Hankow, 600 miles up the Yangtze, another raid was carried out with heavy casualties. Canton was bombed, although it is far south of the battle zones, and many other Chinese centers also suffered. To these incidents was added on Monday a horrible report from Hongkong that the German liner Scharnhorst had arrived there with 10 survivors from a fleet of Chinese fishing junks that had been destroyed by a Japanese submarine. There were 11 junks with more than 300 men , women and children aboard, and almost all perished, according to the survivors, as the Japanese ship approached and fired without warning or provocation. The Scharnhorst found the few survivors clinging to wreckage in the sea. Japanese officials in Tokio claimed that the reports could not be accurate.
Fresh complications now loom in the struggle. Military experts and well informed press correspondents in the Far East are of the opinion that Japan is attempting by desperate tactics to gain a rapid victory in China. The land forces from Nippon are making slow progress at best, and it is hoped by the Japanese that the campaign of frightfulness may result in capitulation by the Chinese Government. Nanking is the symbol of Chinese unity, and the attacks are concentrated in good part on that city. The Japanese, it is alleged, are afraid that a long drawn war may bring them quickly to the end of their resources, and they are doubly apprehensive of Russian support of the Chinese if the war drags out. Tokio and Moscow reports alike indicated this week that relations are more strained than at any time since the Japanese conquest of Manchuria started in 1931. Huge Japanese and Russian armies were massing on both sides of the Siberian-Manchurian frontier, it was said. It was, accordingly, considered highly significant on Wednesday when the Soviet Ambassador to China, Dimitry V. Bogomoloff, suddenly departed for Moscow in a chartered airplane, obviously on a special mission. In most circles it was assumed that the trip probably would concern shipments of airplanes and war materials to China. But the Chinese are not cut off from supplies elsewhere, for the British indignation at the course of the war caused the issuance of a British Air Ministry order, Wednesday, permitting the sale of British airplanes to China.
The land warfare, meanwhile, was carried on bitterly, both on the Shanghai front and in the northern Chinese area which the invaders plainly aim to add to their puppet-State of Manchukuo. At Shanghai the Japanese were unable to make progress, despite enormous preparations. The lines to which the Chinese retired several weeks ago were held by them against the most severe artillery and infantry attacks, aided by Japanese airplane bombs and machine guns. This situation is not without its touch of humor, for the Japanese apologists finally ran out of excuses for the lack of progress by their armies. They complained this week of the Chinese lack of military knowledge, which they said left the defenders unaware that military strategy called for a retreat. In northern China, however, considerable progress was made by the invaders. The City of Paoting fell to the Japanese last Saturday, and from that point the advancing forces moved toward

Hopei and Shansi Province points. The invaders apparently are receiving aid from Mongol tribes in this camgaign, and complaints are heard from Nanking about the lack of Chinese unity in the north.

## League Activities

HUMANITARIAN and statistical endeavors occupied the League of Nations as the usual autumn gatherings of the Assembly and Council drew toward their termination. In these matters the League still retains some-effectiveness, despite the political misuse by Great Britain and France that destroyed its general power for peace. The Assembly of the League met last Tuesday for the first time in the huge new palace that was planned while hope for peace still prevailed. The session was marked by the prompt adoption of a resolution condemning as inexcusable the Japanese airplane bombings of defenceless Chinese cities and towns. This is the sole suggestion so far emanating from the revived Far Eastern Advisory Committee, which was called upon to study the Japanese aggression against China when the Assembly itself found the question too delicate. The Spanish war remains under study by the Assembly's Political Commission, where the British and French representatives strenuously opposed Spanish loyalist demands that Italian and German intervention be recognized and dealt with. A technical committee appropriated on Wednesday $1,500,000$ Swiss francs to combat epidemics arising out of the war in China. Last Saturday the Economic Committee took under consideration some Australian suggestions for inquiries into living standards, depressions, agricultural credit and tendencies likely to influence monetary systems.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

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

| Country | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Rate in } \\ E f f e c t \\ O c t .1 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Established } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pro- } \\ & \text { Wous } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | Country | Rate in Effect Oct. 1 | Date Established | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pre- } \\ & \text { vious } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentins.- | $31 / 3$ | Mar. 11936 <br> July 101935 |  | Holland...- |  | Dec. 21936 <br> Aug. 281935 | 21/3 |
| Austria.- | ${ }_{4} 1 / 1 / 2$ | Juy   <br> July 10 1935 <br> 1935   | $4{ }_{4}{ }^{4} 16$ | Hungary.-- | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | Aug. 281935 <br> Nov. 291935 <br> 180 | 41/3 |
| Batavla...-- | 4 |  | ${ }_{2}^{4} 12$ | Indiand | 3 | June 301932 | $31 / 2$ |
| Belgium... | ${ }_{6}$ | Aug 151935 | 7. | Italy ......- | $41 / 2$ | May 181936 | 5 |
| Canada... | $21 / 2$ | Mar. 111935 |  | Japan....-- | 3.29 | Apr. 61936 | 3.65 |
| Chlle.....- | 4 | Jan. 241935 | 4312 | Java--..-- | ${ }_{5}$ | ${ }^{\text {Jan, }} 141937$ | ${ }_{8}^{4}$ |
| Colombla -- | 4 | July 181933 | 5 | Jugosiavia - |  | Feb. 11935 | 6 |
| Czechoslo- |  | Jan. 11936 |  | Lithuania-:- | 61/2 |  | 1/3 |
| vakia. | 4 | Jan. <br> Jan. | ${ }_{5} 1 / 2$ | Norway | $4{ }^{4 / 2}$ | Dec. 51936 | $31 / 2$ |
| Danzig...- | 4 | Oct. 191936 | 3312 | Poland. | 5 | Oct. 251933 |  |
| England.:- | 2 | June 301932 | $21 / 2$ | Portugal..- | 4 | Aug. 111937 | 41/2 |
| Estonta...- | 5 | Sept. 251934 | $51 / 2$ | Rumanta | 435 | Dec. 71934 |  |
| Finland |  | Dec. 41934 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 12$ | South Africa |  |  |  |
| France. | $31 / 2$ |  | 4 | Spain ${ }_{\text {Sweden }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{5} 12$ | July 10 1935 <br> Dec. 1 1933 |  |
| Greece... | 6 | Jan. 41937 | 7 | Switzerland | 11/2 | Nov. 251936 | 2 |

## Foreign Money Rates

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

## Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended Sept. 29 shows an expansion of $£ 2,501,000$ in note circulation which was partly offset by a gain of $£ 36,517$ in gold holdings and so reserves decreased $£ 2,464,000$. The Bank's gold is at another peak of $£ 328,068,140$ in comparison with $£ 249,754,699$ a year ago. Public
deposits rose $£ 6,141,000$ and other deposits decreased $£ 9,543,128$. The latter consists of bankers accounts which decreased $£ 10 ; 479,062$ and other accounts which increased $£ 935,934$. The reserve proportion dropped to $25.6 \%$ from $26.7 \%$ last week; a year ago it was $39.80 \%$. Loans on Government securities fell off $£ 1,029,000$ and other securities rose $£ 109,902$. Other securities is comprised of discounts and advances which increased $£ 982,519$ and securities which decreased $£ 872,617$. No change was made in the $2 \%$ discount rate. Below are tabulated the different items with comparisons for previous years:

|  | ${ }_{1937}^{\text {Sep } .29,}$ | $\text { Sep. }{ }_{1936}$ | Oct.2, | Oct. 3, 1934 | ${ }_{1933}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circulation | $\frac{\mathcal{E}}{488.470 .000}$ |  | $\underset{403,033,339}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\stackrel{£}{\text { ¢ }}$ |  |
| Public depos | 21,804,000 | 449,714,324 | 25,452,723 | 13,703,086 | 9,520,421 |
| Other deposit | 132,301,183 | 101,667,479 | 120,009,408 | 144,172,988 | 154,934,937 |
| Bankers' accounts_ | 95,122,308 | 60,718,519 | 80.874.574 | 107,040,458 | 108,627,073 |
| Other accounts.- | 37,178,875 | 40,948,960 | 39,134,834 | 37,132,530 | 46,307,864 |
| Government securs | 105,838,0c0 | 80,323,337 | 82,519,999 | 81,684,164 | 81,127,088 |
| Other securities | 26,958,962 | 28,990,494 | 28,848,520 | 22,734,118 | 22,916,885 |
| Disct. \& advances. | 6, ${ }_{2}^{6,190,580}$ | ${ }_{20,402,067}^{8,588,427}$ | 17,251,788 | $12,673,920$ $10,060,198$ | 11,0560,379 |
| Securities-.-. | $\begin{aligned} & 20,768,412 \\ & 39,597,000 \end{aligned}$ | $20,402,067$ $60,358,730$ | 52,401,088 | 71,744,290 | 781,064,457 |
| Coin and bullion.- | 328,068,140 | 249,754,699 | 194,434,427 | 192,560,473 | 191,776,288 |
| Proportion of reserve to liabilities Bank rate | $\begin{gathered} 25.6 \% \\ 2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 39.80 \% \\ 2 \% \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36.09 \% \\ 2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45.44 \% \\ 2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47.46 \% \\ 2 \% \end{array}$ |

## Bank of France Statement

THE statement for the week of Sept. 23 showed a loss in note circulation of $194,000,000$ francs, which brought the total of notes outstanding down to $88,645,782,940$ francs. Circulation a year ago aggregated $83,749,835,620$ francs and two years ago $82,398,688,805$ francs. French commercial bills discounted rose $986,000,000$ francs and creditor current accounts $614,000,000$ francs. The reserve ratio is now at $51.61 \%$, as against $54.42 \%$ last year and $74.72 \%$ the previous year. The Bank's gold holdings showed no change, the total remaining at $55,-$ $805,022,113$ francs. Gold a year ago totaled $50,-$ $111,283,678$ francs and the year before $71,951,997,688$ francs. Credit balances abroad, advances against securities and temporary advances to State recorded decreases, namely $2,000,000$ francs, $138,000,000$ francs, and $10,000,000$ francs, respectively. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:
bank of france's comparative statement


## Bank of Germany Statement

T$\checkmark$ HE statement for the third quarter of September showed another increase in gold holdings of 81,000 marks, which brought the total up to $70,032,000$ marks. Gold holdings a year ago aggregated $64,970,000$ marks and two years ago $94,-$ 742,000 marks. A loss in note circulation of $96,-$ 000,000 marks reduced the total to $4,667,000,000$ marks, compared with $4,177,052,000$ marks last year. Decreases were also recorded in bills of exchange and checks, in advances and in other assets. The Bank's reserve ratio is now at $1.63 \%$, as against $1.69 \%$ a year ago and $2.67 \%$ the year
before. Reserves in foreign currency increased $\dot{2} 71,000$ marks, silver and other coins $20,596,000$ marks, investments 18,000 marks, other daily maturing obligations $2,313,000$ marks and other liabilities $8,687,000$ marks. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:


## New York Money Market

TTTTLE demand for accommodation was noted in the New York money market this week, and rates were unchanged in all departments. Some interest was occasioned by liberalization of the Federal Reserve regulations governing the eligibility of discountable paper, but this change was made effective yesterday and there is no reflection as yet of the matter. Bankers' bills and commercial paper held to former levels, with a fair degree of activity in the latter. The Treasury sold last Monday a further issue of $\$ 50,000,000$ discount bills due in 273 days, and awards were at $0.384 \%$ average discount, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to 1\% for all transactions, while time loans were $11 / 4 \%$ for maturities to 90 days and $11 / 2 \%$ 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 $11 / 2 \%$ up to 90 days and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has been active and strong this week. Paper has been in good supply and the demand has been brisk. Rates are unchanged at $1 \%$ for all maturities.

## Bankers' Acceptances

WHILE the demand for prime bankers' acceptance ${ }_{S}$ continues fairly brisk the supply of high class bills has been unseasonably low and the market has been comparatively quiet throughout the week. 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 $\$ 3,026,000$. 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:


Prime eligible bills. $\qquad$ SPOT DELIVERY

FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS
Eligitle member batiks


## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

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

| Federal Reserve Bank | Rute in Effret on Oct. 1 | Date Established | Preetoms Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bonton. | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 21937 |  |
| New York | 1 | Aug. 271937 | 11/2 |
| Philadelphia | $11 / 6$ | Sept. 41937 |  |
| Richmond | $13 / 2$ | Nay 111935 Aug, 271937 | 2 |
| Arlanta. | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 211937 | 2 |
| Chicago | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 211937 | 2 |
| St. Louls | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 21937 | 2 |
| M Inteapolis Kansas Cly | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 241937 | 2 |
| Dallas... | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 31937 Aug. 311937 | 2 |
| San Franelsco.............. | $11 / 2$ | Eept. 31937 | 2 |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange is relatively firm considering that the autumn pressure on the pound on commercial account is now fully effective. Sterlingdollar fluctuations are held within relatively narrow limits through the cooperation of the British and American exchange equalization funds. Tourist requirements which strengthened sterling during the summer are now virtually at an end. In terms of all other currencies sterling is firm and there is a marked movement of foreign funds to London seeking both safety and investment. The range this week has been between $\$ 4.941 / 2$ and $\$ 4.951 / 2$ for bankers' sight, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.949-16$ and $\$ 4.967$-16 last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.949-16$ and $\$ 4.959-16$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.945 / 8$ and $\$ 4.961 / 2$ a week ago.
The most important factor affecting the foreign exchanges at present is the renewed weakness in the French franc, as is seen particularly in the action of franc futures. There can be no doubt that the situation of the franc is causing anxiety in both London and Washington.
Paris dispatches on Sept. 28 stated that quotations on pound and dollar futures on the Paris Bourse were temporarily discontinued by banks and foreigh̀ exchange dealers as a result of the recent tension on future discounts. It is understood that the Government did not order the suspension, although such action was rumored. It seems that official sources suggested to foreign exchange dealers the temporary suspension, and the exchange traders and the banks acted on the suggestion.
The Finance Ministry urges banks to limit sales of foreign exchange to commercial or travel requirements as a measure to check speculation against the franc. Officials designate the action merely a renewal of a previous "request" to discourage speculators.
Financial quarters in Paris and in other European centers were inclined to consider the step as essentially political.
The new pressure on the franc makes it clear that the tripartite agreement of last fall is no longer functioning so far as the franc is concerned. French "continued adherence" to 恠he agreement must be

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considered as a diplomatic fiction. The position of the French Treasury and the gold holdings of the Bank of France no longer permit of active participation in the original agreement. All that has been gained as a result of the agreements of September and October, 1936 is close cooperation between British and American control authorities.
As a result of the renewed pressure on the franc, Continental hoarders have been active in the London gold market in the past week or more, resorting to gold as the best form of investment. Their eagerness to buy the metal has forced the London gold price up several pence, from 140s. 1d. on Sept. 18 to frequently 140s. $61 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Besides, in the afternoon trading they have on numerous occasions offered premiums of a few pence above the price set at the fixing hour, $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. London time. French nationals have been especially conspicuous in the gold market and French hoarders are also seeking, actively, investments in British and other bank notes.

The return of foreign funds to gold and currency notes is attributed to fear that the United States authorities may impose some form of onerous taxation on foreign balances and investments on this side. It is believed that the matter was recently discussed in Washìngton during the visit of Sir Frederick Phillips, Under Secretary of the British Treasury.

The question involves the issue of so-called "hot money." No official statement has been issued as to the nature of the conversations, but it is clear from London advices that the British authorities are opposed to any measure which interferes with the free inter-market movement of funds. Such interference would be contrary to the spirit of British banking and business.

One London dispatch stated: "The suggestion to tax investment income arising in the United States as a means of solving the 'hot money' problem is not approved. London financial circles think such taxation would penalize legitimate enterprise and probably fail in its object. London's world-wide reputation as a financial center is based on freedom of dealing and the absence of restrictions on the inflow of foreign capital." London regards the anxiety in Washington respecting foreign money on this side as merely another indication of the Administration's passion for control. British bankers regard any restriction on the international flow of capital as dangerous.

In the early part of this year it was estimated that foreign holdings in the United States totaled approximately $\$ 7,000,000,000$. Such holdings are now believed to amount to $\$ 8,000,000,000$. The belief is general in financial circles that undue concern has been felt with respect to the "hot money" problem. Of the total of $\$ 8,000,000,000$ bankers believe that not more than one-half constitute mobile funds.

Professor O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard declares: "The chief significance of foreign money in the United States is that it tends to weaken the position of the country from which it comes." And he finds the chief cause of foreign investment here is that "security appreciation in the United States is greater than in European countries." In view of the opinion of British and other bankers, it is not surprising to learn that Treasury officials here now declare that the question of "hot money" is not of immediate concern and that no practical measures can be taken at this time to alter the situation.

Gold continues to flow to the United States in large volume, but the daily gold reports from London show that a large part of the world production reaching London daily is finding permanent lodgment there. It would seem that the Japanese authorities are now sending gold directly to London, although the New York price is higher and shipments from Japan to Pacific ports would be the cheapest and most direct method.
British industry continues active in all fields, but some concern is felt that losses will be suffered as a result of the conflict ${ }^{3}$ between Japan and China. The Federation of British Industries convened on Sept. 29 to consider the ill effects of the war on British industry. The conference was attended by representatives of British owners of property in China valued at $£ 180,000,000$, most of which is in danger as it is located in the coastal cities.
Money continues cheap and abundant in Lombard Street. Call money against bills is in supply at $1 / 2 \%$. Two- and three-months' bills are $9-16 \%$, fourmonths' bills $19-32 \%$, and six-months' bills $23-32 \%$. Gold on offer in the London market this week is reported to have been taken almost entirely by foreign hoarders. On Saturday last there was available $£ 326.000$, on Monday $£ 401,000$, on Tuesday $£ 606,000$, on Wednesday $£ 464,000$, on Thursday $£ 637,000$, and on Friday $£ 1,062,000$.
At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Sept. 29, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:
GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, SEPT. 23 -SEPT. 29, INCL.

| Imports | Exports |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 9,274,000$ from Belgium |  |
| $6,467,000$ from England |  |
| $1,669.000$ from Canada | None |
| $1,127,000$ from India |  |

$\$ 18,537,000$ total
Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account Decrease: $\$ 5,675,000$
Not-We have been notified that approximately $\$ 5,890,000$ of gold Note-We have been notified that approximately $\$ 5,890,000$ of gold
was received at San Francisco of which $\$ 5,779,000$ came from Japan, and was received at San Fran
$\$ 111,000$ from Australia.

The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday $\$ 5,310,400$ of gold was received of which $\$ 2,668,800$ came from Canada and $\$ 2,641,600$ from Belgium. There were no exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. On Friday $\$ 4,467,000$ of gold was received, of which $\$ 2,790,400$ came from Belgium, $\$ 1,256,600$ from India and $\$ 420,000$ from England. There were no exports of the metal but gold held earmarked for foreign account decreased $\$ 1,125,200$.

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

| Date- | Amount | Datly Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September 23 | ,180,151,431 | +\$18,099,995 |
| September 24 | 1,185,713,535 | +5,562,104 |
| September 25 | 1,185,795,399 | +81,864 |
| September 27. | 1,189,459,496 | +3,664,097 |
| September 28. | 1,202,479,975 | +13,020,479 |
| September 29 | 1,202,638,667 | +158,692 |
| Increase for the Week Ended Wednesday$\$ 40,587,231$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |

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

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

MEAN LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS
Saturday, Sept. 25 ........-144.60 $\mid$ Wednesday, Sept. 29
Monday 14454 Then
 LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE
Saturday, Sept. 25_-..-140s. 6d. ${ }^{\text {Whednesday, Sept. 29_140s. 7d. }}$ Monday, Sept. 27_,.._140s. 41/2d. Thursday, Sept. 30__140s. 71/2d. Tuesday, sept. 28_...-140s. 61/2d. Friday, Oct. 1_..140s. 71/2d. PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL
 Monday, Sept. 27.........-- $35.00 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Thursday, } \\ & \text { Sept. } \\ & \text { 30 }\end{aligned}\right.$ Tuesday, Sept. 28.......... $35.00 \mid$ Friday, Oct. 1........ 35.00

Referring to day-to-day rates, sterling exchange on Saturday last was up from previous close in limited trading. Bankers' sight was \$4.95 3-16@ $\$ 4.953 / 8$; cable transfers, $\$ 4.951 / 4 @ \$ 4.957-16$. On Monday sterling was inclined to ease in a dull market. The range was $\$ 4.943 / 4 @ \$ 4.955-16$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.94$ 13-16@\$4.953/8 for cable transfers. On Tuesday sterling was inclined to ease in a very narrow market. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.941 / 2$ @ $\$ 4.943 / 4$; cable transfers, $\$ 4.949-16 @ \$ 4.947 / 8$. On Wednesday the foreign exchanges continued quiet, with sterling steady. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.941 / 2 @$, $\$ 4.953-16$; cable transfers, $\$ 4.94$ 9-16@\$4.951/4. On Thursday the pound continued steady. The range was $\$ 4.947 / 8 @ \$ 4.953-16$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.9415-16 @ \$ 4.951 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Friday sterling was steady. The range was \$4.95 1-16@ 4.951/2 for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.951 / 8 @ \$ 4.959-16$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.957-16$ for demand and $\$ 4.951 / 2$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.951 / 4$, 60 -day bills at $\$ 4.947-16,90$-day bills at $\$ 4.941 / 8$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 4.941 / 2$, and 7 -day grain bills at $\$ 4.947 / 8$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 4.951 / 4$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

FRENCH francs are under renewed pressure, as was strongly evident in the market on Tuesday and Wednesday.

On Friday the franc declined almost 8 points to $3.351 / 4$ within a few minutes upon a brief test withdrawal of official support, but returned to $3.421 / 2$. Future francs show extreme weakness.

On Sept. 27 the Bank of France authorities instituted rigid "unofficial" restrictions on forward exchange transactions. The Bank of France held a meeting with representatives of the leading Paris private banks and requested them to suspend "temporarily" all dealings in forward dollar and pound sterling exchange. However, transactions will be permitted to a certain extent to limited actual commercial business. The request of the Bank of France has the effect of law. After the meeting of the bankers no communique was issued, but it was generally believed that ways and means were discussed of checking flight of capital from France, speculation in the franc, and the growing business in foreign bank notes which the French public has again been buying. The quotations for forward francs declined sharply, but even at their extreme lows were nominal as business was virtually suspended or at most confined to the small volume of definitely known commercial needs.

The forward market on Tuesday showed clearly that fears are entertained of adverse developments in the very near future. The discount on 30-day francs increased to $111 / 2$ points on Monday, while that on 90 -day francs widened to $191 / 2$ from $161 / 2$. On Wednesday 30 -day francs were bid at a discount of 12 points under spot and 90-day francs at 23
points, against $191 / 2$ on Tuesday. These discounts constituted the lowest levels yet recorded by the floating Bonnet franc. Evidently the French control has intervened to hold the spot rate relatively steady, but finds it impracticable or impossible to support forward francs.

Belgian currency shows little change from last week. It was thought for a time on Monday that the belga looked stronger, but the rate has since fallen to 16.84, which is just under the gold point for shipment from Antwerp to New York. Between Sept. 21 and Sept. 28 30-day belgas have had a discount range of between $11 / 2$ and four points, averaging around three. In the same period 90-day belgas have had a discount range of between nine and 12 , the more severe discount prevailing only on Sept. 24. The banking position of Belgium is in every way satisfactory and the present weakness in the unit is largely attributable to political disturbances and in part to the severe crisis of the French franc. In its statement of Sept. 23 the National Bank of Belgium showed gold stocks of $3,511,900,000$ belgas, a ratio of gold to notes of $80.01 \%$ and a ratio of gold to total liabilities of $69.44 \%$. The statement of Sept. 23 showed a decrease in gold holdings from the previous week of $63,200,000$ belgas. Most of this gold is believed to have been shipped to New York to support the currency.

German marks showed no important change from conditions prevalent during past months. Recent months have witnessed a large increase in raw material imports, but German manufacturers were nonplussed by new indications of a foreign exchange shortage. For instance the trade report for August, though excellent in itself, divulged a new and substantial exportation of gold, with the result that of $146,000,000$ marks of gold imported by Germany since the beginning of the year only $6,000,000$ marks remain in the Reich. Current quotations for the so-called free or gold mark around 40.13 are practically nominal, as this exchange is strictly doled out in limited amounts to selected sources. It does not represent a free market. The Reichsbank statement for Sept. 23 showed total gold of $70,032,000$ marks, and a reserve ratio of $1.63 \%$.

The following table shows the relation of the leading European currencies to the United States dollar:
$\left.\begin{array}{lccc} & & \text { New Dollar old Dollar } & \text { Range } \\ & & \text { Parity } & \text { a Parity }\end{array}\right)$ This Week

[^1] between Sept. 25 and Oct. 3, 1936. b The franc cut from gold and allowed to "float" on June 30 .
The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 144.75 , against 144.65 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at 3.40, against $3.415 / 8$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $3.431 / 2$, against $3.421 / 8$. Antwerp belgas closed at $16.841 / 2$ for bankers' sight and at $16.841 / 2$ for cable transfers ${ }_{2}$ against $16.831 / 4$ and $16.831 / 4$. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.14 for bankers' sight bills and 40.14 for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.13 and 40.13 . Italian lire closed at 5.26 for bankers' sight bills and at $5.261 / 4$ for cable transfers, against $5.261 / 4$ and $5.261 / 4$. Austrian schillings closed at 18.83 , against 18.85 ; exchange on Czechoslovakia at $3.501 / 8$, against $3.491 / 8$; on Bucharest at 0.74 , against 0.74 ; on Poland at 18.92 ,
against 18.92; and on Finland at 2.20, against 2.20. Greek exchange closed at $0.907 / 8$, against 0.91 .

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war presents no new features of importance from those of recent weeks. These units move in harmony with sterling, though the Swiss franc and the Dutch guilder have certain independent features of strength. The strength in these units is due largely to the fact that both Holland and Switzerland are countries of refuge for uneasy money. The movement of funds into both countries largely offsets a movement of Swiss and Dutch funds into London and New York in search of investment opportunities.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 55.30, against 55.30 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 55.30 , against 55.30 ; and commercial sight bills at 55.24 , against 55.25 . Swiss francs closed at $22.973 / 4$ for checks and at $22.973 / 4$ for cable transfers, against $22.963 / 4$ and $22.963 / 4$. Copenhagen checks finished at 22.12 and cable transfers at 22.12, against $22.101 / 2$ and $22.101 / 2$. Checks on Sweden closed at 25.55 and cable transfers at 25.55 , against 25.53 and 25.53; while checks on Norway finished at 24.90 and cable transfers at 24.90 , against 24.88 and $\overline{24}$.88. Spanish pesetas are not quoted in New York.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries is generally firm. These units move in close sympathy with sterling-dollar fluctuations. All the South American countries have experienced several excellent export seasons and are now increasing their imports, which consist for the most part of luxury goods. During the period from 1932 to 1936 total Latin American imports increased by $13 \%$. The principal countries competing for these imports are the United States, Germany, Great Britain and Japan. In 1936 the share of the United States was $49.6 \%$, compared with $48 \%$ in 1933. Great Britain's share in 1936 dropped to $28.1 \%$ from $32.2 \%$ in 1933, while Germany's portion increased from $17.4 \%$ in 1933 to $23.6 \%$ in 1936. Japan's share in 1936 was $3.7 \%$, against a peak of $4.7 \%$ in 1934 . In 1936 Germany displaced the United States as the principal foreign market of Brazil and Chile, but had not made corresponding gains in Argentina.
Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday, official quotations, at 33.03 for bankers' sight bills, against 33.00 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 33.03 , against 33.00 . The unofficial or free market close was 29.85@30.05, against 29.87@29.90. Brazilian milreis, official rates, were 8.85 , against 8.84 . The unofficial or free market in milreis is $6.20 @ 6.25$, against 6.45@6.50. Chilean exchange is nominally quoted at 5.19, against 5.19. Peru is nominal at 25.25 , against 25.75 .

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries continues to move in close sympathy with dollarsterling fluctuations. Undoubtedly foreign trade has experienced more or less disturbance as a consequence of the conflict between China and Japan. British manufacturers are now taking cognizance of the loss in trade caused by the damage to British property owned chiefly in the coastal cities of China. According to Amsterdam dispatches Holland's commercial interests in the Far East, which are of considerable" magnitude, have thus far suffered only negligible adverse effects from the war. Nevertheless it is believed in foreign trade circles in Amsterdam
that if the fishting continues and widens, a decided setback must be expected. Dutch colonial exports are already refleeting the impact of hostilities. Japanese yen continue to be pegged to sterling at the rate of 1s. 2d. per yen. A few days ago approximately $\$ 3,970,000$ of gold was received in London directly from Japan. Unofficial private advices from Tokio recently were to the effect that further shipments of gold from Japan would be sent to England rather than to the United States, because shipments to this country were "misunderstood" in the United States.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 28.86, against 28.83 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 31.06@311/8, against 31.05@311/8; Shanghai is nominal at 29.70@29 27-32, against 297/8@301-16; Manila closed at 50.15 , against 50.20 ; Singapore at 58.25 , against 58.20 ; Bombay at 37.42 , against 37.40; and Calcutta at 37.42, against 37.40.

## 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 | 93 | 933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 068,140 | 249,754,699 | 194,434,427 | 192,560.473 | 191,776,288 |
| Grance | 3,710,642 | $400,890,269$ | 575,615.981 | 658.247,693 | 12 |
| Spain. |  | 88.092 .000 | 90.734,000 | ${ }_{90,617.000}$ | 00 |
| Italy | - $225,232,000$ | 42,575,000 | 49,350,000 | 68,608,000 | 76.061,00 |
| Netherlan | 105,490,000 | 59,047,000 | 43,912,000 | 72,011,000 | 70,096,000 |
| Nat. Belg | 102,145,000 | 106,196,000 | 97,530,000 | 76,157,000 | 77,311,000 |
| Switzerian | 81,401,000 | 55,147,000 | 46,614,000 | 66,351,000 | 61,583.000 |
| Sweden | 25,975,000 | 24,157,000 | 20,153,000 | 15,535,000 | 14.044.000 |
| Denmar | 8,549,000 | 6,552.000 | 6,555,000 | 7,397,000 | 7,397,000 |
| wa | 6,602,000 | 6,604,000 | 6,602,000 | 6,579,000 | 6,569,000 |
| Total week | 1,064,994,632 | 1,041,041,968 | 08 | 771,116 | $7.41$ |

 a Anount held Dec. 31, 1936, latest figure avaliable. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which is now
 of gold, 0.9 fine, equal to one franc; this was the second change in the nold's yajus 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 £1 sterling previously. On the basls of 65.5 mgs., approximately 125 francs equaied £1 sterilng at par; on basis of 49 mgs . about 165 francs equaled $\mathrm{f1}$ sterilng, and at

## President Roosevelt's Western Tour

President Roosevelt's western tour is, of course, primarily a political expedition. Mixed with rest and recreation which no one will begrudge, it is intended to give him an opportunity to feel the public pulse, take the political temperature, and find out how a region into which a very large amount of public money has been and is being poured feels about him and his policies. What is said in the speeches which punctuate such a tour will, accordingly, be directed not only at matters of local or regional interest but also at other matters in which a local or regional response may give some indication of general feeling or opinion throughout the country. It is interesting to note that, in the speeches thus far made, no mention has appeared of the subject which it was generally expected would be made one of Mr. Roosevelt's principal concerns.
When the court-packing bill was defeated in the Senate, there was a general expectation, strengthened by intimations gathered from the White House, that Democratic members who had voted against the bill would be made the subjects of some kind of political reprisal. The impression was deepened when Mr. Roosevelt, in his radio speech at Washington on Sept. 17, renewed his criticisms of the Constitution as an instrument whose interpretation by
the Federal judiciary needed to be reformed. In that speech, broadcast on the day when the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Constitution was being celebrated, Mr. Roosevelt elaborated the contention that the Constitution was "a layman's document, not a lawyer's contract," and permitted himself the strange error of declaring that Madison, one of the principal framers, was not a lawyer. "This great layman's document," he declared, "was a charter of general principlescompletely different from the 'whereases' and the 'parties of the first part' and the fine print which lawyers put into leases and insurance policies and instalment agreements." "You will find no justification in any of the language of the Constitution," he continued, "for delay in the reforms which the mass of the American people now demand. Yet nearly every attempt to meet those demands for social and economic betterment has been jeopardized or actually forbidden by those who have sought to read into the Constitution language which the framers refused to write into the Constitution." The speech concluded with an appeal to the American people, "on this solemn anniversary," to "give their fealty to the Constitution itself and not to its misinterpreters."

Here was a challenge which Mr. Roosevelt, it seemed clear, was determined to press. The determination appeared to be assured when it was learned that the presidential tour would include Wyoming, the State of Senator O'Mahoney, a New Deal supporter who had parted company with the President on the court-packing proposal and was believed to have had a large part in writing the Senate report in which the court bill had been scathing. ly condemned, and it seemed conclusive when it became known that Senator O'Mahoney had not been invited to join the presidential party on the journey through Wyoming. Yet the court proposal has as yet not been mentioned in Mr. Roosevelt's speeches, nothing has been said about reprisals, and the Senator actually appeared and had what, on the surface, was a friendly meeting with the President on Wyoming soil.
Whether the court issue has been dropped, for the purpose of the present tour, as a result of the representations of Vice-President Garner and Postmaster General Farley, the latter of whom has publicly declared that there would be no reprisals by the Administration, or whether it has been temporarily shelved to be brought out later, or whether reports of public opinion in the States which Mr. Roosevelt has traversed made it advisable to say nothing about it, is uncertain. Newspaper correspondents who are with Mr. Roosevelt have reported a marked lack of apparent interest in the subject, and have credited Wyoming with staunch loyalty to Senator O'Mahoney and a willingness to concede his right to independent judgment and action. It may very well be that Mr. Roosevelt, shrewdly "sizing up" the situation, has concluded that reprisals, if they are to be attempted at all, may not safely be applied to a Congress which will be back in Washington for another session before long and with which he will have to deal, and that he is confident that the people are with him whether the Senate is or is not. Moreover, as Senator O'Mahoney's term runs on through the next Congress and there is no election to trouble him in 1938, he is not a good subject for attack at
the present time. There is, unhappily, no reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt has abandoned his purpose to get control of the Supreme Court, but if he raises the court issue later in his tour, it will probably be at some point where the atmosphere is adjudged to be more favorable than it has appeared to be in Wyoming.

At other points Mr. Roosevelt's speeches show no intention of modifying any essential part of his program. At Marshalltown, Iowa, he told a crowd that assembled about his train that "one of the objectives of government" was "the stability of crop prices." This, he said, was "one of the big things that we have let slide this year," but it was nevertheless, in his opinion, "something that modern civilization must solve," and it was his own belief that" "the time has come when the Government can devise ways and means which will stabilize prices that farmers get for what they grow," and "that that can be done without bankrupting the Government." At what point stabilization was to be established, or by what means it was to be maintained, was not indicated, but if the position which Mr. Roosevelt took in regard to subsidizing the cotton crop is to be taken as a guide, the control of production is an essential part of the scheme. Even Secretary Wallace, who has been backing and filling of late in regard to government support for the farmers, does not appear to have abandoned the control of acreage and surpluses as necessary elements in the undertaking.
At Cheyenne and Casper, Wyoming, Mr. Roosevelt praised the public works program, especially the great reclamation projects through which people who had been forced out of drought areas would be enabled to obtain land on which they could make a living. "It is a better country," he declared, "for having spent for a few years more than we were taking in in taxes; and do not let anybody deceive you-the Government of the United States is not going broke." Federal funds, however, of which Wyoming had received $\$ 60,000,000$ in the past four years, were "not going to be spent nearly as fast as that in the next four years, because there is nothing like the unemployment today that existed" when Mr. Roosevelt took office, and the decrease in expenditure for unemployment relief is helping to balance the budget, "and we are doing it." In his judgment, Mr. Roosevelt told his Casper hearers, "the past four years marked the first occasion, certainly since the Civil War and probably during the whole of the 150 of our government, that we are not only acting but thinking in national terms." He was "pretty well convinced," he continued, "that the rank and file of the people of this country approve the objectives of their Government. . . . Constitutional democracy in this country is succeeding, despite the obstacles thrown in its way by the few people who in their hearts do not want to see democracy work."

The first formal speech of the tour, that at the Bonneville Dam, Oregon, on Tuesday, found its natural text in the power policy of the Federal Government. What was emphasized particularly was the effect which widespread electrification might have upon the geographical distribution of population. Looking at "the Nation and the region fifty years from now," Mr. Roosevelt ventured the prediction "that as time passes we will do everything in our power to encourage the building up of the smaller
communities of the United States. . . . That is why it has been proposed in the Congress that regional planning boards be set up for the purpose of coordinating the planning for the future in seven or eight natural geographical regions." The fear that this "would set up all-powerful authorities which would destroy State lines, take away local government and make what people call a totalitarian or authoritarian or some other kind of a dangerous national control" was declared to be unfounded. On the contrary, the centralization proposed would enable the President, the administrative departments and Congress "to get from each region a carefully worked out plan each year-a plan based on future needs, a plan which will seek primarily to help all the people of the region without unduly favoring any one locality or discriminating against any other." It will have the further "great advantage" of aiding the President and Congress in determining the annual budget; "a budget which, by the way," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "we expect to have definitely balanced by the next fiscal year."

Mr. Roosevelt is an adept in choosing for his speeches subjects in which his hearers are likely to be particularly interested, and in avoiding specifications which might impair the popular force of his arguments. The cordial reception which he has received thus far on his tour may well convince him that his popularity remains unshaken. Until his Administration does a good deal more than it has done, however, to cut down expenditures and demobilize the bureaucratic army, his assurances about an early balancing of the budget will be unconvincing. The findings of his own National Re sources Committee, too, make it doubtful that the Federal power projects will be able to furnish really cheap power if the actual cost of the undertakings is represented in the charges to consumers, and it will not escape notice that most of the projects are located in regions where the outlook for important industrial developments is far from clear. Something more than a personal disclaimer will also be needed to dispel the well-grounded fear that largescale regional planning is only part of a scheme of nation-wide planning intended to bring agriculture, industry and business, as well as various aspects of social life, under direct Federal control. There is hardly an informed student of the subject who will not admit that national planning leads inescapably, by the very nature of the requirements of its task, to a centralized administration which is essentially dictatorial. Mr. Roosevelt's explanations and assurances will not convince the country that a comprehensive measure of Federal centralization, of which the proposed regional planning is only a part, is not in fact his ultimate hope and aim.

## Railroad Regulation-A Balance Sheet Needed

Now comes the Tennessee Valley Authority with suggestions for revision of the Interstate Commerce law and radical reconstruction of the railroad rate structure of the Nation-this when Federal regulation under the Cullom Act of Feb. 4, 1887, with its successive amendatory and supplementary enact ments, is completing the fifty-first year of its history; when, also, there are more miles of American
railroad in receivership than ever in the past, and fewer major railroads are paying dividends to their stockholders than at any time since Washington became a principal factor in railroad administration. The Authority's recommendation impells one to retrospection and inquiry. Why is it that more than 50 years of active supervision of railroad rates has not produced a rate-structure so demonstrably and sufficiently satisfactory as not merely to obviate the need for drastic overhauling but prevent the constant renewal of disturbing suggestions that radical measures are still desirable? Can the answer be that the whole plan of interference between the vendors of railroad transportation and their patrons is artificial and therefore essentially unstable, and controlled by no fundamental principles on which permanence might rest?

Federal supervision of railroads began, rather tentatively, with the effective date of the Cullom Act, April 5, 1887. There was a modest revision and enlargement in 1889, and the continued interest of Congress has been manifested in at least three extensive revisions: that of 1906, the Hepburn Act; that of 1910, the Commerce Court Act; and that of 1920, the Esch-Cummins Act-to say nothing of almost annual changes that can scarcely be considered as minor.

The pattern has changed frequently. In 1903 it was believed that suppression of rebates and promptness in the determination of controversies carried to the courts were the chief essentials, and the Elkins Act and the Expedition Act of that year solved those problems, at least for the time. President Taft considered that a special court, with exclusive jurisdiction (subject to appeal to the Supreme Court) over cases arising under the Interstate Commerce Act was the great desideratum, and the Commerce Court was created, only to prove an almost complete disappointment and to be abolished after two years. The 1910 Act went much farther than Mr . Taft had intended, and probably its most effective, and unfortunate, feature was the provision, rejected under the leadership of President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906, permitting the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend any change in any rate or rates undertaken by any carrier. In practice this means that during a long period in which the value of standard money has declined with scarcely any interruption, every substantial effort to offset compulsory advances in wages and prices of materials and supplies that enter into railroad expenses has been restrained by the Commission, and although about one-half of all the suspended rate schedules have ultimately been declared to be just and reasonable and allowed to become effective, the deferred adjustments have not prevented, nor compensated, severe losses occasioned by the long delays incident to rate-making by lawsuit.
From his advent as a Senator of the United States, in 1906, Robert M. LaFollette, the elder, who as a member of Congress in 1886 had opposed the Cullom Act, was an indefatigable advocate of a great inventory and valuation of all railroad property in the country. Only partly convinced, President Theodore Roosevelt agreed that such a valuation should be provided for, if it could be accomplished within two years and at a cost not exceeding $\$ 2,000,000$. As these conditions could not be met, the project was postponed until 1913. By that time

Senator LaFollette had attained such prominence on the legislative stage and his particular brand of legislative cure-all had acquired such ascendancy in the popular mind that he was able to obtain the enactment of the Valuation Act, which was subsequently incorporated in the Interstate Commerce law as Section 19a. But the Federal valuation for which it provided was never completed. The effort, organized upon such an extravagant and grandiose scale that Professor Henry C. Adams, the originator of the project, peremptorily declined to have any part in it, dragged wearily on for many years until, after some $\$ 150,000,000$ had been wasted, the greater portion of the Act was repealed, along with another fad subsequently grafted upon it, the futile Recapture Clause of the Esch-Cummins Act.
The 1920 revision, which bore the names of Representative Esch and Senator Cummins, Chairmen of the House and Senate committees, had as its principal features the provision for a tribunal to determine controversies with railroad labor, which was promptly repealed and replaced by the present law under which only the demands of employees can receive consideration, and the "rule-of-rate-making" which limited returns on the aggregate railroad investment to the never-realized ratio of $6 \%$. The law also imposed upon the Commission the duty, which it never undertook to perform and probably never could have performed, to see that the statutory "fair-return" was received, and the whole impracticable edifice was supplemented by the absurd and confiscatory Recapture Clause. These expedients, too, were tried, found wanting after tedious years of experiment, and were repealed and repudiated.

And so it has gone. The regulative panacea that has been the fad and favorite of one day or period has become anathema on another day or for another period, and has always been succeeded by some other fad and favorite, equally evanescent, which in its turn has always given place to some other. It is often said that all progress is by trial and error, but here there has been too much trial and too abundant error, and clear evidence of progress is wholly absent.

Our suggestion is that it is time for a conscientious reappraisal, in the light of 50 years' experience, of the entire subject of the relation of the Federal Government to the people's railroads. A balance sheet ought to be cast, with the credits to regulation plainly entered on one side and the debits as plainly written upon the other side, all carefully evalued, and a balance stated. Of course, we mean in suitable terms, not in dollars and cents. In 50 years just what has been achieved, and what has been lost, and where actually does the balance lie? The generation that entered, with recorded misgivings, upon the vast and expanding experiment of regulation, which it knew to be an experiment, has long passed away, and most of those now active upon the scene seem to look upon this expression of paternalism as unquestionably normal and as a permanent and inescapable condition of economic existence in this country. In other words, although known to be imperfect and the subject of constant and innumerable complaints, the system of railroad regulation is regarded, subject to frequent modifications of both form and substance, as an essential feature of the American plan of government. This
is taken for granted; evidence is not considered or desired; the fact of regulation exists and has so long existed that it is supposed to be beyond challenge. By such means the human mind is trapped and deceived and progress is impeded when it is not prevented.

If the Interstate Commerce law, after over 50 years of amendment and administration, now requires radical revision, as the Tennessee Valley Authority proposes, may it not be that the whole idea of commission-control is wrong and ought to be abandoned in favor of the establishment of definite statutory standards of obligation and conduct? Those who have examined the history of the agitation which culminated in the 1887 Act know that Judge Reagan, who led the House of Representatives on this enactment and is sometimes called the "father" of regulation, did not favor the creation of a commission but, on the contrary, urged the establishment of strict statutory standards of ratemaking and the rigid prohibition of practices which he regarded as obnoxious to the public interest, leaving enforcement to the ordinary processes of the courts. Senator Cullom and those who with him insisted upon the creation of a commission endowed with administrative discretion and empowered to mitigate the rigors of the statutory restrictions were sharply criticized by Judge Reagan and his followers as too favorable to the railroads and to capital, and as inimical to the small shippers and to the farmers.

The Commission was created. It began with five members and has been enlarged to 11 members, although Judge Knapp, for 15 years its Chairman, told the Hepburn Committee that he considered seven "the maximum workable number," and declared that before it was increased even to seven he would like to try it for a while with four "ablebodied and honest colleagues." In the long period of its existence the Commission has disclosed many and varying characteristics, but those strongest in the defence of the system will not assert either that it has established definite standards adequate plainly to guide the carriers in their rate-making or by which rates can be tested as to their reasonableness so as to satisfy the public, or that it has to even the smallest extent diminished the volume of complaints in which rates are alleged to be excessive or unjustly discriminatory. Nor is any competent and fair observer likely to deny that its inevitable methods hamper railroad managements in the development of constructive experimentation, and in the continued adaptation of rates to industrial and social conditions, that might make the income accounts more satisfactory and also advance the practical utility of railroad facilities in the service of business. The Commission has to be considered also as a perennial center of propaganda which, by the inveterate law of its being, must continuously seek aggrandizement of its own powers. It is this which has made every failure of regulation, and every extravagant promise made in its behalf that has been proven to be beyond its powers of fulfillment, an argument for further and more drastic legislation of the same generic character as that which experience has shown to be ineffective. These are but a few of the considerations that lead us to the conclusion that the time for stating the balance sheet of railroad regulation has arrived and that the
need for determining on which side the balance is to be found is great and imminent.

## Light and Shadow in Europe and Asia

One or two rays of light have penetrated the European war gloom during the past week. The longawaited meeting between the Italian Premier and the German Chancellor, while accompanied by an elaborate military display, passed off without any bellicose declaration on either side. If the statements made by the two heads of States, supplemented by Premier Mussolini's pronouncement on his return to Rome on Thursday, are to be taken at their face value, both Germany and Italy desire peace and are prepared to exert themselves to maintain it. No doubt the meeting gave opportunity for canvassing the possible fields of cooperation, and there were the usual public suggestions of the leadership which the two Powers expected jointly to enjoy, but British and French opinion seems to have concluded that cooperation will be confined, for the present at least, to diplomacy and that reciprocal military aid is not planned. There have been renewed intimations, moreover, of progress in Anglo-Italian rap-. prochement, and the raising again of the question of a four-Power agreement in which France would be included should, perhaps, be set down as a hopeful sign.

These things, however, are only the brighter spots in a European picture which as a whole becomes increasingly dark and confused. The war in Spain continues, of course, to be the center around which most of the anxieties and fears of Europe revolve, and there is no real sign that that trouble center will soon be eliminated. Neither Germany nor Italy, apparently, is ready to pledge itself to withhold further aid to the Franco forces, and the strenuous efforts that are being made to revitalize the League of Nations and use it as an instrument of pressure will hardly be welcomed by either country. Even the League scheme, drastic as it is reported to be in contemplation, has the inevitable string of delay attached to it, for while it is proposed, according to Geneva reports, to abandon non-intervention, which is already dead, if German and Italian aid to the rebels is not dropped, and to approve the opening of the French border to the Spanish loyalists, the actual application of the proposal would be deferred for a month in order to learn whether it would really be necessary. The opening of the French border to the Spanish loyalists would, of course, expose France to the charge of intervening on the loyalist side, and for Italy and Germany to withdraw while France intervenes would be an arrangement hardly to be tolerated. Moreover, if the number of German and Italian volunteers, so called, is anywhere near as large as has several times been reported, their immediate withdrawal would be a virtually impossible task even if the German and Italian Governments exerted themselves to the utmost to accomplish it.
Not much has been heard of late about the great "pirate" hunt in the Mediterranean, and it is possible that the "pirates," awed by an imposing display of naval force, have abandoned their activities, but the continuance in the Mediterranean of exceptionally large numbers of British and French war vessels, impowered to sink at sight any submarine
that excites suspicion, is an anomaly which may at any moment produce a dangerous international incident. It was reported on Thursday that naval representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy had agreed upon a plan for joint participation in the naval patrol, but approval by the governments concerned has still to be given. The effort of Secretary Hull to turn the thoughts of the anxious nations toward peace appears to have fallen flat, as most informed persons expected it would, and Portugal, which since the beginning of the Spanish war has refused to submit to British or French pressure, has rejected the appeal with a frankness which has surprised Washington. There is more likelihood that the League, by threatening action that would amount to intervention, will widen the area of conflict than that counsels of peace will prevail.

There is increasing concern, also, over the financial situation in France. With the decline of the franc to new low levels, it is clear that the threePower exchange agreement in which the United States, Great Britain and France joined is no longer working very effectively in regard to the franc, and well justified anxiety is apparent in financial centers about the future course of the franc if British and American support is unable to cushion its fall. The budget situation, in spite of the claims, hopes and appeals of M. Bonnet and Premier Chautemps, seems to most foreign observers impossible of solution without far more drastic economies than any French Ministry could initiate and survive, and the subsidies which the Socialist Popular Front has extended to industry and labor could not be withdrawn without danger of internal disorder. A good deal more than the increased production for which M. Bonnet pleaded on Thursday, in presenting his budget, will be needed if expenditures are to continue on the scale that political and economic radi-. calism now demands. Politically and economically the position of France is one of very unstable equilibrium, and the uncertainties of the internal situation react to impair the influence of France in the international controversies that are vexing Europe.

Serious as the European outlook still is, its seriousness has been appreciably overshadowed by the growing tension in Asia. In the mass of news that has been coming daily from the Far East, with its reports of fighting and stubborn Chinese resistance at Shanghai, slow but steady progress of Japan in the north, bombings, sinkings and diplomatic interchanges, several things stand out. One is the rising volume of resentment and protest in this country and Europe over the apparently indiscriminate bombing of civilian areas in China by the Japanese. Another is the apparent disposition, most marked in England, to express popular opposition to Japan by boycotting Japanese goods. Still another is the possibility, and in some quarters the fear, that Russia may enter the war on the side of China. A fourth is the evident determination of Japan to brook no outside interference, notwithstanding the isolation to which a number of nations seem disposed to consign it.

It is difficult to determine, from the daily press reports, how far the attacks upon civilians in the war areas are due to a deliberate purpose on the part of Japan to terrorize Chinese populations and break down their morale, and how far they are the inevitable and far too frequent accompaniments of
war. The Japanese disclaimers and denials must also, for the present, be accepted with all due reserve. What is clear is that such acts, whether deliberate or incidental, are an important factor in stirring up hostility to Japan in other countries and depriving it of any moral sympathy which its political ambitions might otherwise receive. The strong condemnation expressed by Secretary Hull and the League of Nations undoubtedly voices what increasing numbers of people feel, and moral condemnation is something which no nation can afford to ignore.
The proposal of a boycott of Japanese goods, on the other hand, presents some difficulties in its realization. Japan has been, and still is, an important customer of the United States and Europe, and at a moment like the present, when loud and insistent complaints are heard of the obstacles to international trade and the restrictive effects of economic nationalism, a proposal to break off an important trade connection suggests temporary resentment rather than mature reflection. The world could doubtless get on fairly well, for a time at least, without some of the things that Japan exports, but it could not so easily forego the profitable market which Japan offers for cotton, leather, scrap iron and steel and war materials. Moreover, unless a boycott was on a large international scale, the trade that was lost to Japan in one country could without great difficulty be carried on with another. Germany, it should be remembered, is an ally of Japan, and Italy can hardly be seriously out of sympathy with Japan's desire for expansion.
The menace of Soviet Russia seems entitled to be set down as real but not immediate. Sooner or later, in all probability, Japan and Russia will be found at war, but Japan, which is credibly reported to have made a careful study of the Russian situation before embarking upon its present enterprise in China, appears to have concluded that Russia, while it may threaten, is not yet in a position to act. There is an internal revolt in Russia which the Stalin Government has been endeavoring to put down by means of wholesale executions, and the loyalty of the army is none too well assured. Any movement of war against Japan, moreover, would automatically bring the German-Japanese alliance into effect, and war on two fronts is something which might well give the Soviet Government pause. It seems a safe conclusion, therefore, that Russia, while it may aid China in various ways, will not for the present take up arms.
The refusal of Japan to admit any outside intervention is, of course, the position which any warlike nation, confident of its ability to attain its objectives, should be expected to take. Foreign observers are agreed that Japan has shrewdly chosen a favorable moment for its campaign. It is well aware that Great Britain, heavily involved in Europe and the Mediterranean and with its rearmament program lagging, is in no position to divide its fleet and wage a naval war on the other side of the globe, that France will do nothing without Great Britain, and that the Italian interest in China or the Pacific is negligible. The only thing it has to fear from the United States is the application of the Neutrality Act, and the enforcement of the Act would not cripple Japan. As long as Japan is willing to suffer the reprobation of other nations, it may well conclude that diplomatic protests, however strong, will not be
followed by forcible intervention. The weak spot in its armor is financial. Japan is not economically a self-sufficient nation, its gold supply is small, and its living standards are lamentably low. It cannot indefinitely, from its own resources, maintain a hard and costly war. Its success, accordingly, appears to depend upon early victories so substantial as to compel China to accept terms of peace. There is no clear prospect at the moment that such victories will soon be won.

## BOOK REVIEW

The Interpretation of Financial Statements. By Benjamin Graham and Spencer B. Meredith. 122 Pages. New York: Harper \& Brothers. \$1.
This book is a skilfully planned and admirably executed attempt to explain, for the benefit of business men, bankers, iavestors and students of financial organization and practice, the nature and significance of financial statements and the various items they contain. Successive brief chapters deal with balance sheets in general, debits and credits, total assets and liabilities, capital and surplus, property account, depreciation and depletion, non-current investments, intangible assets, prepaid expenses and deferred charges, current assets and liabilities, working capital, current ratio, inventories, receivables, cash, notes payable, reserves, book value or equity and the wass in which it is calculated, book value of bonds and stocks, other items in book value, liquidating value and net current asset value and earning power. Each of these subjects is illustrated by typical statements and in a number of cases by actual statements of leading corporations, and typical public utility, industrial and railrad income accounts are separately discussed. Further chapters deal with the calculation of earnings, the maintenance and depreciation factor, the safety of interest and preferred dividends, price trends and the relation between common stock prices and values. A special analysis of a alance sheet and income account of the Bethlehem Stee 1 Corp. by the ratio method is also included, and a comprehensive list of definitions of financial terms and phrases is given.
Throughout the book attention is called to the need of looking beyond the surface of figures if hasty or incorrect inferences are not to be drawn, as well as to the various ways in which items may be presented and the practices of accountants in dealing with them. As examples of the criticisms for which the authors occasionally find place, what is said at page 68 of the "absurd but growing tendency in recent years" to make a heavy write-down of plant account in order to give net earnings a better showing, and at page 74 of "the accepted 1dea that a common stock sbould sell at a certain ratio to its current carnings" may be cited. No one who has to do with financial statements can fail to profit from a careful reading of this sensible and useful book.

## The Course of the Bond Market

After lower-grade bonds receded to new 1937 lows on Monday, the market staged a substantial rally, closing on Friday at levels comparable to those of a week ago. All classes of bonds have participated in the rally, but chiefly the speculative rails have made notable advances. United States Governments have again undergone only minor fluctuations.
High-grade railroad bonds as a group have been generally steadier. Chicago, Burlington \& Quincy 4s, 1958, at $110 \frac{1}{4}$ were up $1 \frac{1}{2}$; Union Pacific 4s, 2008, at $1071 / 4$ gained $13 / 4$ points. Second-grade railroad bonds, enjoying a very active market, moved to higher levels. Alleghany 5s, 1944, at 83 gained 8 points; Illinois Central $4 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~s}$, 1966, at 52 were up 4. Among the defaulted railroad bonds, Missouri Pacific issues showed gains in sympathy with a favorable attitude toward the acceptance of the reorganization plan by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The 5s, 1965, moved up $18 / 8$ to $311 / 8$, while the $5 s, 1977$, at $311 / 4$ gained $31 / 4$ points.
The most interesting development in the utility bond market has been the recovery among speculative and mediumgrade issues. American \& Foreign Power 5s, 2030, advanced 6112 points to 70 ; Gary Electric \& Gas 5s, 1944, lost 3 at 92; Twin City Rapid Transit $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1952$, at 70 were up $73 / 4$; West Texas Utilities 5s, 1957, rose 1 to 88; Western Union Telegraph 5s, 1951, advanced $111 / 2$ to 79. Higher grades have been extremely firm. There was a resumption of new financing in the issuance of $\$ 8,500,000$ Ohio Edison $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1967$. Recent registrations indicate a substantial increase in volume for coming weeks.

Most industrial bonds have displayed receding tendencies, although there have been a sizable number of advances. There have been fractional gains among the non-ferrous metals. The amusements have declined, Warner Brothers 6s, 1939, moving down $11 / 2$ to 87 . The oils have improved, Empire Oil \& Refining $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1942, rallying 4 to 80 . In the retail trade section United Drug 5s, 1953, continued weak; at 85 they established a new low for the year, closing un-
changed at 87 . The steels have been generally soft, Gulf States Steel $41 / 2$ s, 1961 , closing at $957 /$, down $21 / 8$. Packing company obligations have scored some advances, Wilson \& Co. $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1955$, rising $1 / 8$ to $100 \%$.
Foreign bonds continued to reflect the uncertainties of the political situation abroad. Except for further heaviness of Japanese issues, price movements have been within norre speculative groups of South American bonds.



These prices are computed from average ylelds on the basis of one typica bond ( $4 \%$ coupon, maturing inso years, and ative levels and the re lative movement 0 vel or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merages, tha latter being the truer picture of the bond market

## BOOK REVIEW

World Finance, 1935-1937. By Paul Einzig. 342 Pages. New York: The Macmillan Co. $\$ 3$.
No English writer on finance surpasses Dr. Einzig in his bility to make the subject interesting. Part of his success in this respect is due to his possession of an unusually lively and attractive style, but more to his skill in surrounding the sory with an informing account of the political events with which, in recent years at least, financial developments have been inseparably connected. The interest of his presentation is not lessened by the fact that a good many students of the subject, especially those whose economic views are commonly rearded as orthodox, dissent sharply from some of his fundamental views and conclusions and oppose some of the policies which he advocates. It is not necessary to agree with him at all points, however, in order to appreciate the remarkable range of his knowledge of financial events. and operations and his ability, in complicated situations, to keep main lines clear.
The general theme of the present book is inflation and the need which the period $1935-37$ has shown for devaluation of over-valued currencies. The main outline deals with the failure of deflation in the gold bloc countries, the successive crises of the French franc, the Dutch and Swiss currency crises, reflation outside the gold bloc, the economic policy of sanctions and its effects, the final devaluation of the French franc, the tripartite agreement of the United States, Great Britain and France, and the financial aspects of rearmament. At the beginning of the period the gold bloc is shown holding its own, although with little effective co-
oneration among its members and no great influence upon the general currency problem. At the end of the period the cold bloc is dead, the devaluation of the franc, far too long delayed in Dr. Einzig's opinion, has been accomplished, the ripartite agreement has interposed obstacles to stabiliza tion, and rearmament dominates the European financia situation with results which only in part can be foreseen.
Space forbids more than brief mention of some of the rincipal tonics which Dr. Einzig's sweeping survey illu mines. Confident as he is that the franc should have been evalued long before it was, and insistent that no over valued currency can long be maintained without disastrous aliticarrency can ong ene Einzig makes a woritical and economic consequences, of Laval and other French leaders in stubbornly trying to bolster the franc, and describes vividly the crisis of November, 1935, and the final accomplishment of devaluation in 1936. The connection between the franc problem and the German reoccupation of the Rhinelard is pointed out, and an interesting new flash (f light is thrown upon the reasons for the refusal of the Sarraut Government to order mobilization. The skill with which Drest managed German currency operations is which Dr. Schacht manageding criticism of the consequences of thized, but with searchig comedy" of sanctions is bril the policy, and the tragi-comedy in sactive of thy presented. With these goes an instructive exposition fixche policy of Neville Chamberiain, Chancellor of the frchequer during the period, and his gradual departure rom orthodox riews. The Italian currency situation is also ally examined.
Dr. Einzig, while heartily in accord with some phases of President Roosevelt's financial course, is severe in his treatwent of the American attitude toward stabilization. "While
the French view regarding the rate of stabiligation of the franc," he writes, "was inclined to err on the orthodox side the American attitude was in favor of perpetuating the undervaluation of the dollar. No criticism of this attitude can be too severe. It discloses a degree of short-sightedness which, so long as it persists, precludes the possibility of \&enuine international cooperation." Secretary Morgenthau genuine internationallain of the piece," although his policy, bc come here the "villain of the piece," although his policy, Dr. Einzig declares, only continues the policy which the Cnited States has followed since the World War in erecting tariff barriers to international trade-an experience from which Mr. Morgenthau and his supporters "appear to have tarned absolutely nothing." The tripartite agreement, with the further agreement of Oct, 12, 1936, "cannot be regarded," In Einzig concludes, "as even a de facto stabilization," but on the contrary was "a first-rate mistake even from a purely economic point of view."
Dr. Einzig finds the present financial policies of Europe attuned to the demands of rearmament. The German method of managing currency and credit for rearmament Iurposes seems to him to be working with some success thus far, and these appears to be no immediate likelihood that credit cannot be found to support the British program, but
he seems to foresee an ultimate situation in which the inter est on mountainous national debts can no longer be met and wholesale scaling down or outright repudiation will have to be resorted to unless the pound is further devalued or a rise in world prices, joined to increased ability and willingness to pay taxes, makes the debt burden more bear able. To a very large extent, for most countries, the rearmament bill will be paid through depreciation of the monetary unit, as such bills have been paid, with few exceptions, throughout history. "The question," Dr. Einzi concludes, "is, will the process be regulated scientifically or will the empiricism of statesmen, Treasury officials and central bank governors lead to developments in which the inevitable depreciation of the monetary unit takes place in an utterly destructive way? The choice lies between well regulated and controlled reflation and spasms of reckless inflation alternating with periods of artificial and uneasy stability."

The book is most heartily to be commended for thoughtfu reading, entirely irrespective of whether the author's persistent emphasis upon inflation and devaluation is agreeable or not, for it is far and away the ablest discussion that we have of the financial history of the past two years.

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME

## Friday Night, Oct. 1, 1937.

Business activity is more than maintaining its recent high rate. Owing to a seasonal peak in car loadings and a further sharp increase in coal production, the "Journal of Commerce" index of business activity, which is not season ally adjusted, advanced last week to 103.9 as compared with a revised figure of 103.2 for the preceding week and 98.3 for the corresponding week of last year. It is stated that automotive activity was about unchanged for the week, while steel production registered a sharp decline. While waiting for the anticipated increase in orders from the automobile industry to materialize within the next fortnight or so, steel makers are continuing to adjust production to the reduced volume of new business, "Iron Age" states in its current summary. The extreme caution shown by steel customers in placing orders is deplored by the entire industry as being overdone, the periodical declares, pointing out that steel consumers are jittery because of the slump in security values, uncertainty over the Administration's policies, and labor agitation. According to "Iron Age," steel ingot production for the country as a whole is estimated at $74 \%$ against $76 \%$ last week. It is reported that steel scrap has dropped $\$ 1$ at Pittsburgh, on top of $\$ 2$ last week, and similar reductions have occurred at Chicago, Cleveland and Youngstown. Prediction that United States production of passenger cars and trucks in 1937 would pass the $5,000,000$ mark for the second time in history was made recently by Alfred Reeves, Vice-President and general manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association. While automobile production this year represents an increase of only $11 \%$ over 1936, he states, export sales are exceeding last year's by more than $30 \%$. Factory sales of automobiles manufactured in the United States for August totaled 394,322 vehicles, of which 311,456 were passenger cars and 82,866 were trucks, according to the Bureau of the Census. The July total was 439,969 , while the August, 1936, total was 271,274. Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended Sept. 25 totaled $2,265,748,000$ kilowatt hours, a gain of $4.4 \%$ over output of $2,170,807,000$ in the corresponding week a year ago, according to the Edison Electric Institute. Output for the latest week was $15,044,000$ kilowatt hours under the previous week. Bumper crops have started a farm buying boom unprecedented since the World War, Department of Agriculture economists reported recently. Farmers, it is said, are buying more, and getting more for their produce, than at any time in the past 15 years. It is stated that they will have more than $\$ 9,000$, 000,000 to spend from this year's crops. Long-standing buying records are being smashed. Cash income from farm marketings this year was estimated by the department at $\$ ?, 075,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 1,000,000,000$ over last year. Contracts awarded during January through August, for all types of construction in the New York area, were valued at more than $\$ 315,000,000$ in a summary of activities issued today by the Dodge Reports Division of F. W. Dodge Corp. The gain over the same period of last year is far ahead of that recorded for the 37 Eastern States. In a grouping of all private and public contract awards, the eight months' level stands at $\$ 315,192,000$. That includes a gain of $49 \%$ over the corresponding 1936 figure of $\$ 211,400,000$. The average gain throughout the Eastern States was $16 \%$. Net operating income of 137 Class I railroads for August amounted to $\$ 50,307,881$, a decrease of $22.2 \%$ from the corresponding 1936 figures, the Association of American Railroads announced yesterday. Rising costs of operation, increased costs of materials, supplies and fuel, and higher
wage costs were responsible for the decline in income, the Association stated. Although fall buying had not yet reached its full stride, retail sales for the country as a whole rose $3 \%$ to $8 \%$ above last week and was $7 \%$ to $20 \%$ better than the same 1936 period, Dun \& Bradstreet report today. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Sept. 25 spurted to 840,446 cars, the highest figure for any previous week in six years. Latest week's loadings represent an increase of 13,881 cars over the previous week and 33,203 cars over the like 1936 week. August exports over imports were $\$ 31,988,000$, according to the Department of Commerce. This export balance compared with a $\$ 14,098,000$ excess of imports in the corresponding month a year ago. Generally fair, cool weather prevailed in Eastern sections practically the entire week, although scattered showers occurred toward the close. Warm weather, with rather widespread showers, occurred in the Great Plains and some Rocky Mountain sections from the 23 d to the 25 th, followed by a reaction to cooler on the 25 th and 26 th, when a few government stations reported sub-freezing weather. Minimum temperatures were not unusually low for this time of the year as the line of freezing weather was confined to the northern Great Plains and northern Rocky Mountain area, with only local freezing areas elsewhere. The generally fair weather and seasonable to slightly subnormal temperatures favored rapid advance of all outside operations in most parts of the country. In the Atlantic States the weather was generally ideal for harvesting operations until near the close, and gathering crons made excellent advance. In most parts of the West the weather continued favorable for farm work, although it was somewhat too cool in parts of the Northwest. In the New York City area the weather during the week has been generally clear and pleasant. Today it was fair and warm here, with temperatures ranging from 52 to 71 degrees. The forecast was for partly cloudy tonight and Saturday. Not much change in temperature. Overnight at Boston it was 52 to 62 degrees; Baltimore, 50 to 72; Pittsburgh, 52 to 78; Portland, Me., 50 to 70 ; Chicago, 64 to 82 ; Cincinnati, 56 to 86 ; Cleveland, 60 to 76 ; Detroit, 62 to 74; Charleston, 64 to 72 ; Milwaukee, 66 to 78 ; Savannah, 66 to 68 ; Dallas, 62 to 86 ; Kansas City, 66 to 88 ; Springfield, Mo., 60 to 82 ; Oklahoma City, 60 to 86 ; Salt Lake City, 56 to 74; Seattle, 48 to 54; Montreal, 52 to 62, and Winnipeg, 42 to 46.

Moody's Commodity Index Declines Sharply
Mody's Index of Staple Commodity Pices again declined sharply, closing at 185.8 this Friday as compared with 189.2 a week ago. A new low for 1937 was made on Wednesday at 185.4.

The main factors in this week's decline were lower prices for copper and steel scrap. Silk, cocoa, hides, rubber, corn, hoggs, lead, wool, coffee and sugar also declined. Wheat and cotton advanced, and there was no change for silver

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


Increase of $0.1 \%$ in Wholesale Commodity Prices During Week Ended Sept. 25 Reported by United States Department of Labor
Wholesale commodity prices advanced $0.1 \%$ during the week ended Sept. 25, according to an announcement made Sept. 30 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States

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Department of Labor. The advance, the Bureau said, brought the all-commodity index to $87.5 \%$ of the 1926 average, representing an increase of $1.2 \%$ over a month ago and an increase of $8.0 \%$ over the corresponding week of last year. The Bureau added:
The rise of the composite index was largely due to advancing prices of farm products. Averaze prices of foods, fuel and lighting materials, farm products. Averaze prices of foods, fuel and ilghtials, and miscellaneous commodities also advanced slightily durin : the week. Textile products and housefurnishing goods declined and hides and leather products, metals and metal products, and chemicals and drugs remained unchanged at last week's level.
Wholesale prices of raw materials rose $0.5 \%$ during the week to a point $1.7 \%$ above a month ago and $4.7 \%$ above a year ago. Although semimanufactured commodity prices declined $0.2 \%$ during the week, and are $1.3 \%$ below the level of a month ago, the group index-85.4-is $12.4 \%$ above the corresponding week of last year. Finished product prices continued to advance, reaching the highest level si.uce May, 1930. The current index for this group- 89.5 -is $1.4 \%$ above a month ago and $9.1 \%$ higher than for the corresponding week of last year.
Both the index for the group of "all commodities other than farm products" and that for "all commodities other than farm products and oows remained unchanged at last week's level. The index for the firs is $0.9 \%$ hore $s$ the is $0.9 \%$ above the corresponding week of last month and $8.7 \%$ above that of last year. Industrial commodity prices, as indicated by the index for month ago and $7.8 \%$ above a year ago.
Largely as a result of increases of $2.9 \%$ in livestock and poultry prices and $1.1 \%$ in grains, the farm-products group advanced $0.9 \%$ during the week ended Sept. 25 . Higher prices were reported for oats, rye, wheat cattle, hogs, sheep, live poultry, eggs, hops, timothy seed, onions, and white potatoes in the New York and Portland (Oregon) markets. Quotations were lower for corn, cotton apples at Seattle, lemons, oranges timothy hay, peanuts, flaxseed, sweet potatoes, white potatoes at Boston, and wool. This week's farm-products index- 87.3 -is $2.7 \%$ above a month ago and $5.1 \%$ above a year ago.
Seasonal advances in prices of coal coupled with rising prices for coke and natural gasoline caused the fuel and lighting materials group to advance $0.3 \%$.
Cattle feed prices rose $5.7 \%$ during the week. Crude rubber declined $2.1 \%$. Average wholesale prices for automobile tires and tubes and paper and pulp were steady.
Advancing prices for yellow pine and spruce lumber caused the building materials group index to increase $0.2 \%$. Paint materials and other building materials such as gravel and prepared roofing averaged frac onally lower. No change
Wholesale food prices, with an advance of $0.1 \%$, reached a post-depression peak, largely due to a $1.1 \%$ increase in dair $/$ products. Individual food items for which higher prices were reported were butter, cheese, rye flour, hominy grits, canned string beans and tomatoes, fresh beef at New York, cured pork, veal, copra, lard, oleo oil, edible tallow, and cocoanut oil Fruits and vegetables declined $4.5 \%$; meats, $0.2 \%$, and cereal product $0.1 \%$. Lower prices were quoted for wheat flour, canned apples, dried sugar, and corn, cottonseed, peanut, and sork, cocoa beans, pepper, oils. The current food index- 88.7 -is $4.0 \%$ above the level of a month ago and $7.5 \%$ above a year ago.
Sharp declines in wholesale prices of cotton goods, burlap, hemp, raw ute and sisal, result 3 d in a decrease of $0.3 \%$ in the index for the textile products group. This decline brought the index for textile products to he lowest point reached this year. Raw silk prices averaged higher. Clothing, knit goods, and woolen and worsted goods remained firm.
Due to declining prices for furnishings, principally bedding, the housefurnishing goods index declined $0.1 \%$. Average wholesale prices for furniture were stationary.
The index for th 3 hides and leather products group remained unchanged at 108.3. Prices for skins and upper leather weakened and those for sole leather and sho is adv inced slightly
Declining prices for scrap steel, quicksilver, and plumbing and heating ixtures did not affect the index for the matals and metal products index for agricultural impined at $90.4 \%$ of the 1920 avorage. Wy or agricultural implements and motor vehicles were steady.
N falling prices wide variations in wholesale prices of fats and oils chemicals and drugs group remained unchanged at 812 . Average prices for drugs and pharmaceuticals, fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers ramained at last week's level.
'The index of the Bureau of Labor statistics includes 781 price series weighted according to their r lative 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 commodities for the past five weeks and for Sept. 26, 1936; Sept. 28, 1935; Sept. 29, 1934, and Sept, 30, 1933 :

| $(1926=100)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings Reach Total of 840,446

 Cars in Week Ended Sept. 25Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Sept. 25, 1937, totaled 840,446 cars. This is a rise of 13,881 cars, or $1.7 \%$, from the preceding week; an increase of 33,203
cars, or $4.1 \%$, from the total for the like week of 1936, and an increase of 210,511 cars, or $33.4 \%$, over the total loadings for the corresponding week of 1935. For the week ended Sept. 18, 1937, loadings were $4.6 \%$ above those for the like week of 1936 and $16.9 \%$ over those for the corresponding week of 1935. Loadings for the week ended Sept. 11, 1937, showed a gain of $1.7 \%$ when compared with 1936 and a rise of $1.7 \%$ when comparison is made with the same week of 1935.

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Sept. 25, 1937, loaded a total of 385,146 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 376,230 cars in the preceding week and 371,569 cars in the seven days ended Sept. 26, 1936. A comparative table follows:
revenue freight loaded and received from connections

|  | Loaded on Own Lines <br> Weeks Ended- |  |  | Received from Connections Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sept. } 25 \\ 1937 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sept. } 18 \\ 19,7 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 26 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 25 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ept. } 18 \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 26 \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |
| Atchison Topeka \& S | 26,429 | 25,185 | 21,717 | 6,962 | 6,490 | 6,278 |
| Baltimore \& Chio RR. | 36,305 | 36,182 | 35,260 | 19,408 | 18,578 | 17,983 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry-.- | 26,320 | 25,857 | ${ }_{18,457}^{26,451}$ | 12,803 | 12,406 <br> 9 <br> 8 | 11,543 9.074 |
| Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR. | 18,379 <br> 23,320 | 18,023 22,609 | ${ }_{22,602}^{18,457}$ | 10,252 9,120 | 9,238 8,758 | 9,074 8,691 |
| Chicago \& North Western Ry | 17,686 | 17,262 | 18,195 | 12,734 | 11,619 | 11,894 |
| Gulf Coast Line | 2,840 | 2,816 | 2,214 | 1,618 | 1,511 | 1,554 |
| International Great Northern RR | ${ }_{6,527}^{2,881}$ | ${ }_{6}^{2,756}$ | 2,704 <br> 5 | $\underset{3,235}{2,357}$ | 2.271 | 3, 1,964 |
| Missouri Pactic RR | 19,046 | 17,631 | 18,929 | 10,094 | 9,059 | ${ }^{9,745}$ |
| New York Central Lines | 45,160 | 44,032 | 42,574 | 46,460 | 45,770 | 43,126 |
| New York Chicago \& St. Louis Ry | 5,211 | 5,271 | 5,518 | 10,818 | 10,317 | 10,356 |
| Norfolk \& Western | 26,701 | 25,493 | ${ }_{72}^{24,982}$ | 4,928 | 4,686 46,706 | 4,814 44,438 |
| Pennsylvania RR, | $\begin{array}{r}72,876 \\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}72,784 \\ 6 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | 72,773 5,683 | 47,240 5,914 | 46,706 <br> 5,269 | -5,011 |
| ${ }_{\text {Plttsburgh \& Lake Erie }}$ | 7,717 | 7,466 | 7,829 | 7,182 | 7,158 | 6,536 |
| Southern Pacific Lines | 35,349 | 36,289 | 34,219 | x9,324 | x9,105 | x8,648 |
| Wabash Ry | 6,029 | 5,958 | 5,939 | 8,910 | 8,491 | 8,133 |
| Total | , 146 | 376,230 | 371,569 | 229,359 | 220,415 | 213,187 |

x Excludes
TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS
(Number of Cars)

|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 25, 1937 | Sept. 18, 1937 | Sept. 26, 1936 |
| Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry- | 28,387 39686 | 27,179 37,570 | 25,694 38,214 |
| St. Louis-San Francisco Ry-.----- | 38,760 16 | 16,336 | 16,663 |
|  | 84,833 | 81,085 | 80,571 |

The Association of American Railroads, in reviewing the week ended Sept. 18, reported as follows:
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended sept. 18 totaled 826,565 cars. This was an increase of 36,708 cars or $4.6 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1936, and an increase of 119,745 cars or $16.9 \%$ above the same week in 1935,
in 1930.
1930
Loading of revenue freight for the week of Sept. 18 was an increase of 15,266 cars or $16.2 \%$ above the preceding week, which included Labor Day holiday.
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 333,722 cars, an increase of 48,687 cars above th
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 172,639 cars, an increase of 25,532 cars above the preceding week, and 1,920 cars above the corresponding week in 1936.
Coal loading amounted to $145,669 \mathrm{cars}$, an increase of 27,462 cars above the preceding week, and 8,683 cars above the corresponding week in 1936. Grain and grain products loading totaled 36,180 cars, an increase of 4,197 cars above the preceding week, and 3,112 cars above the corresponding week in 1936. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Sept. 18 totaled 25,076 cars, an increase of 2,478 cars above the preceding week and 3.978 cars above the corresponding week in 1936.
Live stock loading amounted to 19,033 cars, an increase of 4,826 cars above the preceding week, and 295 cars above the corresponding week in 1936. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of Sept. 18 totaled 15,288 cars, an increase of 4,089 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 115 cars below the corresponding week in 1936. Forest products loading totaled 39,636 cars, an the corresponding week in 1936 .
in 1936 .
Ore loading amounted to 69,021 cars, a decrease of 2,568 cars below the Ore loading amounted to 69,021 cars, a decrease above the corresponding preceding week,
week in 1936.
Coke loading amounted to 10,665 cars, an increase of 1,238 cars above the preceding week, and 809 cars above the corresponding week in 1936. All districts reported increases in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight compared with the corresponding week in 1936. All districts except the Pocahontas, reported decreases compared with the corresponding week in 1930.
Loading of revenue freight in 1937 compared with 1936 and 1930 follows:


| 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3,316,886 | 2,974,553 | 4,246,552 |
| 2,778,255 | 2,512,137 | 3,506,899 |
| 3,003,498 | 2,415,147 | 3,515,733 |
| 2,955,241 | 2,543,651 | 3,618,960 |
| 3,897,704 | 3,351,564 | 4,593,449 |
| 2,976,522 | 2,786,742 | 3,718,983 |
| 3,812,088 | 3,572,849 | 4,475,391 |
| 3,115.708 | 2,954,522 | 3,752,048 |
| 804,633 | 765,131 | 856.649 |
| 711,299 | 700,147 | 965,813 |
| 826,565 | 789,857 | 952,561 |

$28,198,399-\frac{952,561}{34,203,038}$
In the following we undertake to show the loadings or separate roads and systems for the week ended Sept. 18. During this period a total of 87 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED SEPT. 18

| Rallroads | Total Revenue Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recetved from Connections |  | Railroads | Total Revenue Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Received from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1937 | 1936 |  | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1937 | 1936 |
| Eastern Dist | 566 | 33 | 18 | 1,130 | 1.168 | Southern District-(Concl.) | 1.382 |  |  |  |  |
| Bangor \& Aroostoo | 1,306 | 1,485 | 1,039 | 1,182 | ${ }_{246}$ | Ptedmont Norther | $\begin{array}{r}1,382 \\ \hline 966\end{array}$ | 1,089 408 | 1,210 394 | 1,418 | ${ }^{1.168}$ |
| Boston \& Maine | 8,236 | 8,529 | 8.145 | 9,431 | 9,962 | Richmond Fred. \& | 415 | 385 | 372 | 2,995 | 2,938 |
| Chicago Indianapolis \& Loulsv- | 1,973 | 1,766 | 1,559 | 2,381 | 2,463 | Seaboard Air Line. | 9,140 | 8,818 | 7,189 | 4,101 | 3,894 |
| Central Indiana | 18 | 488 | 20 | 112 | 94 | Southern system | 21,926 | 22,220 | 21,113 | 15,106 | 15,091 |
| Central Vermont | 1,416 | 1,378 | 1,051 | 1,805 | 2,001 | Tennessee Central | 490 | 448 | 419 | 735 | 766 |
| Delaware \& Hud | 5,189 | 6,136 | 5,559 | 7,158 | 7,351 | Winston-Salem Sout | 187 | 190 | 156 | 857 | 899 |
| Delaware Lackawanna \& West- | 9,525 422 | ${ }^{9,093}$ | ${ }^{9,573}$ | 6,196 129 | 6,125 152 | Tota | 4,142 | 110,5 | 101.85 | 67.207 | 5,554 |
| Detroit Toledo \& Iront | 2,090 | 2,154 | 2,357 | 1,229 | 1,252 |  |  |  | 101,854 |  |  |
| Detrolt \& Toledo Shore | 261 | 282 | 281 | 2,966 | 2,593 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Erie. | 13,797 | 14,069 | 13,237 | 14,930 | 15,904 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Trunk Western | 3,671, | 3,174 | 3,132 | 7,193 | 6,820 | Northwestern District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& Hudson River Lehlgh \& New England | 198 1,677 | 183 1,628 | 180 1,623 | 1,804 1,176 | 1,948 1,350 | Belt | 743 | 870 | 656 | 2,220 | 1,874 |
| Lehigh Valley | 8,849 | 9,313 | 7,600 | 8,075 | 7,397 | Chicago \& North West | 22,196 | 20,402 | 18,535 | 11,619 | 10,938 |
| Malne Centr | 3.040 | 3.060 | 2,950 | 2,218 | 2,170 | Chicago Great Western | 3,041 | 2,659 | 2,441 | 3,C41 | 3,299 |
| Monongah | 4,702 | 4,268 | 3,701 | 332 | 286 | Chicago Milw. St. P. \& Pacific | 21,965 | 22,482 | 20,986 | 8,758 | 8,298 |
| Montour | 2,468 | 2,478 | 2,254 | 51 | 56 | Chicago St. P. Minn. \& Omaha | 4,450 | 4,061 | 4,094 | 3,896 | 3,941 |
| New York Central | 44,032 | 41,500 | 39,457 | 45,770 | 44,093 | Duluth Missabe \& Northern--- | 19,219 | 17,552 | 9,480 | 391 | 231 |
| N. Y. N. H. \& Hartford | 10,928 | 10,542 | 10,658 | 11,037 | 11,373 | Duluth South shore \& Atlan | 1,590 | 1,086 | 918 | 519 | 409 |
| New York Ontario \& We | 1,196 | 1,765 | 1,836 | 1,778 | 8,125 | Elgin Jollet \& Eastern. | 8,689 | 7,689 | 6,177 | 8,120 | 5,383 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Lou | 5,271 | 5,357 | 4,866 | 10,317 | 10,771 | Ft. Dodge Des Moines \& So | 419 | 459 | 347 | 214 | 138 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie | 7,719 | 7,891 | 5,362 | 6,905 | 6,988 | Great Northern. | 28,168 | 23,830 | 24,027 | 3,285 | 3,489 |
| Pere Marquette. | 6,188 | 5,501 | 6,098 | 5,269 | 5,190 | Green Bay \& Weste | 708 | 586 | 630 | 593 | 471 |
| Pittsburgh \& Shawmu | 448 | 288 | 271 | 31 | 40 | Lake Superior \& Ish | 3,283 | 2,866 | 2,522 | 69 | 103 |
| Pittsburgh Shawmut \& N | 377 | 410 | 278 | 244 | 243 | Minneapolis \& St. Lou | 2,171 | 1,745 | 1,919 | 2,221 | 1,932 |
| Plttsburgh \& West Virg | 1,167 | 1,323 | 1,262 | 1,722 | 1,600 | Minn. St. Paul \& S. S. | 7,973 | 6,487 | 6,281 | 2,597 | 2.546 |
| Rutland | 694 | 692 | 707 | 853 | 953 | Northern Pacific | 13,225 | 11,884 | 11,728 | 4,322 | 3,705 |
| Wabash | 5,958 | 6,220 | 5,648 | 8,491 | 8,653 | Spokane International | 370 | 306 | 273 | 472 | 293 |
| Wheeling \& L | 5,036 | 4,380 | 4,096 | 3,872 | 3,576 | Spokane Portland \& Sea | 1,652 | 2,255 | 1,815 | 1,721 | 1,612 |
| Total | 158,418 | 155,870 | 145,740 | 164,887 | 164,641 | Tot | 139,862 | 127,219 | 112,829 | 54,058 | 48,662 |
| Allegheny District - |  |  |  |  |  | Central Western District |  |  |  |  |  |
| Akron Canton \& Youngstown.- | 461 | 504 | 488 | 938 | 872 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore \& Ohio. | 36,182 | 35,424 | 31,517 | 18,578 | 17,704 | Atch. Top. \& Santa Fe System. | 25,185 | 21,978 | 21,021 | 6,490 | 6,037 |
| Bessemer \& Lake Erie | 6,384 | 6,595 | 3,709 | 2,910 | 3,130 | Alton.. | 3,304 | 3,340 | 3,291 | 2,663 | 2,515 |
| Buffalo Creek \& Gauley | 1458 | - 3486 | 1245 | ${ }^{7}$ | 8 | Bingham \& Garitield ---..... | 18544 | ${ }^{351}$ | - 275 | +139 |  |
| Central RR, of New | 1,551 6,464 | 1,369 6,396 | 1,429 6,594 | 10,969 | 10,907 | Chicago Burlington \& Quincy -- | 18,023 | 17,549 1684 | 16,229 1129 | 9,238 | 8,661 892 |
| tral RR. of New | 6,464 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6,396 } \\ \hline 956\end{array}$ | 6,594 | 10,969 94 | 10,907 41 | Chicago Rock Island \& Pacil | - | $\begin{array}{r}1,684 \\ 12 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12,129 | 9,082 | 892 8,296 |
| Cumberland | 286 | 324 | 346 | 46 | 29 | Chicago \& Eastern Illin | 14,024 | 3,029 | $\begin{array}{r}1,129 \\ \hline 1865\end{array}$ | 2,696 | 2,377 |
| Ligonter Valley | 129 | 102 | 148 | 16 | 32 | Colorado \& Southern | 1,152 | 1,096 | 1,034 | 1,743 | 1,547 |
| Long Island. | 695 | 774 | 743 | 2,111 | 2,11] | Denver \& Rio Grande W | 4,306 | 4,047 | 3,439 | 3,730 | 3,673 |
| Penn-Reading Seashor | 1,729 | 1,769 | 1,193 | 1,458 | 1,542 | Denver \& Salt Lake | 1,002 | 966 | 912 | 25 | 32 |
| Pennsylvania syste | 72,784 | 72,603 | 61,451 | 46,706 | 45,254 | Fort Worth \& Denver | 1,251 | 1,093 | 1,087 | 1,300 | 1,232 |
| Reading Co | 14,128 | 14,321 | 12,606 | 16,835 | 17,669 | Illinols Terminal | 2,129 | 2,253 | 2,318 | 1,741 | 1.430 |
| Union (Pittsburgh) | 16,973 | 14,202 | 7,502 | 6,717 | 6,200 | Nevada Northern | 1,961 | 1,741 | 1,336 | 98 | 78 |
| West Virginia Nort |  |  |  |  |  | North Western Pac | 1,118 | 1,034 | 988 | 545 | 380 |
| Western Mary | 3,954 | 3,731 | 3.637 | 5,988 | 6,451 | Peoria \& Pekin Tnion | 79 | 112 | 261 | 36 |  |
| Total | 162,756 | 159,458 | 132,283 | 113,395 | 111,972 | Southern Pacific ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 27,238 285 165 | $\begin{array}{r}24,972 \\ \hline 279\end{array}$ | 20,712 267 | 5,731 1,392 | $\mathbf{5 , 1 6 2}$ 1,302 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Unlon Pacific Syst | 16.517 | 15,660 | 14,510 | 10,534 | 9,823 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Utah | 619 | 614 | 599 |  | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Wester | 2,011 | 1,989 | 1,765 | 2,765 | 2,947 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio |  |  |  | 12,406 | 11,715 | Tota | 125,869 | 116,491 | 105.97 | 60,82 | ,528 |
| Norfolk \& Western. | 25,493 | $\begin{array}{r} 24,780 \\ 20,120 \end{array}$ | 20,695 | 4,686 | 4,666 |  | 125,869 | 116,491 | 105.97 | 6,821 | ,523 |
| Norfolk \& Portsmouth Belt Line | 988 | 985 | -972 | 1,665 | 1,099 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginlan | 4,804 | 4,506 | 3,911 | . 88 | 890 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 57,142 | 55,394 | 49,256 | 19,646 | 18,370 | Alton \& Southern. | 268 | 292 | 217 | 5,565 | 4,853 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Burlington-Rock Island |  | 200 | 216 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Fort Smith \& Western | 237 | 220 | 160 | 229 | 213 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Gulf Coast Lines | 2,816 | 2,040 | 2,063 | 1,511 | 1,471 |
| Southern District- |  |  |  |  |  | International-Great Northe | 2,756 | 2,822 | 2,687 | 2,271 | 2,012 |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northern | 326 | 262 | 214 | 195 | 182 | Kansas Oklahoma \& Gu | 261 | 179 | 161 | 1,151 | 1,036 |
| Atl, \& W. P.-W. RR, of Ala- | 8897 | 898 | 836 | 1,324 | 1,499 | Kansas City Southern. | 2,243 | 2,221 | 1,799 | 2,375 | 1,987 |
| Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast.- | 736 | 734 | 749 | ${ }^{1} 767$ | 1,831 | Loulstana \& Arkansas | 1,683 | 1,647 | 1,367 | 1,237 | 1,000 |
| Atlantic Coast Line. | 10,308 | 9,600 | 8,954 | 4,778 | 4,432 | Loulsiana Arkansas \& | 345 | 334 | 160 | 468 | 426 |
| Central of Georgia...-.....- | 4,619 | 4,515 | 4,771 | 2,743 | 2,894 | Litchfield \& Madi | 382 | 340 | 271 | 970 | 974 |
| Charleston \& Western Carolina | 510 | 1448 | 390 | 1,120 | 1,023 | Midland Valley | 835 | 846 | 803 | 289 | 286 |
| Clinchitield | 1,555 | 1,341 | 1,179 | 1,866 | 1,639 | Missouri \& Arkansas | 242 | 207 | 161 | 311 | 245 |
| Columbus \& Greenvill | 442 | 499 | 399 | 273 | 401 | Missouri-Kansas-Texas | 6,428 | 5,624 | 5,493 | 2,983 | 3,319 |
| Durham \& Southern | 172 | 189 | 174 | 506 | 444 |  | 17,631 | 18,658 | 16,802 | 9.059 | 9,387 |
| Florida East Coast | 498 | 531 | 495 | 614 | 552 | Natchez \& Southern | 36 | 51 | 19 | 42 | ${ }^{1} 12$ |
| Gainesville Midla | 33 | 44 | 142 | 133 | 87 | Quanah Acme \& Pact | 102 | 98 | 118 | 120 | 122 |
| Georgia \& Florid | 525 | ,055 | 1,054 | 1,592 | 1,639 418 | St. Louis-San Fra | 10,099 3 | 10,263 3 3 | 9,174 <br> 888 | 4,462 | 4,435 |
| Gulf Mobile \& Northern | 1,983 | 2,306 | 2,046 | 1,140 | 1,219 | Texas \& New Orleans | 9,051 | 7,754 | $\begin{array}{r}2,683 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,374 | 2,799 |
| Illinois Central system. | 25,813 | 25,293 | 23,037 | 12,868 | 12,007 | Texas \& Pacific. | 5,795 | 5,145 | 4,911 | 3,785 | 3,771 |
| Loulsville \& Nashville. | 25,094 | 22,908 | 20,706 | 5,274 | 5,317 | Terminal RR. Assn. of St. Louis | 2,649 | 2,434 | 2,139 | 18,131 | 18,275 |
| Macon Dublin \& Savann | ${ }_{312}^{219}$ | 241 | 242 | 394 | 454 <br> 358 | Wichita Falls \& Socthe | 311 | 220 | ${ }_{21}^{231}$ | 58 | 70 |
| Mississippi Centra | 312 2,298 | 2183 2.199 | 216 1.966 | $\begin{array}{r}198 \\ 1,988 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 358 1.893 | Wetherford M. | 27 | 29 | 31 | 37 | 31 |
| Nashville Chattanoora ${ }^{\text {arat. }}$ St. | 2.802 | 3.055 | 2.901 | 2.318 | 1.525 |  | 68,376 | 64,912 | 58.879 | 61,233 | 59,11 |
| Note-Previous year's figures revised. * Previous figures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Down 0.8 Point During Week Ended Sept. 28 -Average for September Advanced Slightly <br> THE "ANNALIST"' MONTHLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES <br> $(1926=100)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A loss of 0.8 point carried the "Annalist" Weekly Index down to 94.0 on Sept. 28 from 94.8 (revised) on Sept. 21, it was announced by the "Annalist" on Sept. 30. It continued: <br> Lower prices for hogs and other livestock and most of their products were chiefly responsible, although losses in cocoa, eggs, textiles, rubber and the nonferrous metals also contributed. The grains were higher, but their advance was insufficient to offset the lisses elsewhere. <br> THE "ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | t., 1937 | Aug., 19 | $\frac{\text { Sept., } 1936}{89.5}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Farm products <br> Food products <br> Textile products <br> Fuels. <br> Metals <br> Building materials <br> Chemicals. <br> Miscellaneous. <br> All commodities_ |  | 99.6 <br> 88.2 <br> $p 70.4$ <br> $p 90.9$ <br> 108.9 <br> 69.9 <br> 99.0 <br> 79.4 <br> 94.4 | 100.4 <br> 85.9 <br> 74.3 <br> 90.7 <br> 109.1 <br> 70.4 <br> 789.7 <br> 79.4 <br> 94.3 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 89.5 \\ & 81.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $89.1$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 89.1 \\ & 66.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 85.9 \\ & 686 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $85.0$ |  |  |  |  |  | COMMODITY PRICES

(1926=100)

|  | Sept. 28, 1937 | Sept. 21, 1937 | Sept. 29, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products | 99.7 | 100.2 | 89.8 |
| Food products | 87.7 | $r 89.3$ | 80.6 |
| Fuels | ${ }_{p 91} \mathbf{p 6 9 . 2}$ | ${ }_{790.1}^{7}$ | 71.4 89 |
| Metals | 108.1 | 109.7 | 89.3 89.9 |
| Building materials |  | 69.9 | 66.4 |
| Chemicals. | 90.0 | 90.0 | 85.9 |
| Miscellaneous | 79.0 | 79.3 | 69.2 |
| All commodities | 94.0 | r94.8 | 85.0 |

## Prellminary. $r$ Revised

The "Annalist" also made available on'Sept. 30 its monthly ndex showing the average for September advanced slightly. In issuing its index the "Annalist" said: Reflecting the limited range in which the index has'moved sincer last 0.1 point to 94.4 from 94.3 in August.

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in the index of food prices, following the new high point for the recovery period reached in the preceding week. Further weakness in spot cotton prices combined with lower quotations for livestock caused a small downturn in the index of farm product prices; grains were higher during the week, as were also eggs and hay. The textile price average continued the downturn which began during the spring, reaching the lower scrap and recorded by the average since last october. prop in the index of metal the were lowill to the lowest this year as a result of the drop in lumber quotations.
Thirty price series included in the index declined during the week and 21 advanced: in the preceding week there were 33 declines and 30 advances; in the second preceding week there were 26 declines and 25 advances.

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

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Tota Index | Group |  | Preced'g Week $\underset{1937}{\text { Sept. }}$. | Month Ago Aug. 28 1937 | Year Ago Sept. 26, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods | 87.2 | 87.9 | 85.1 | 82.3 |
|  | Fats and oils. | 70.6 | 70.7 | 69.9 | 80.2 |
|  | Cottonseed Oil | 69.0 | 70.7 | 73.5 | ${ }_{79} 98$ |
| 23.0 | Farm products. | 85.1 | 85.5 | 84.0 53.0 | 79.7 66.9 |
|  | Cotton. | 47.0 | 48.9 | 53.0 | 66.9 |
|  | Grains. | 92.2 | 89.2 | ${ }_{90.9}$ | 104.0 75.0 |
|  | Livestock | 93.1 | 94.1 | 88.5 | 79.6 |
| 17.3 | Fuels | 86.6 | 86.6 86.0 | 85 | 77.7 |
| 10.8 | Miscellaneous commodities -- | 88.1 | 86.0 70.7 | ${ }_{73.4}$ | 69.1 |
| 8.2 | Textlles.- | 70.1 105.9 | 106.0 | 106.1 | 85.0 |
| 7.1 | Metals_.. | 105.9 | 1878 | 87.5 |  |
| 6.1 | Bullding ma |  | ${ }_{95.6}$ | ${ }_{95.6}$ | 95.1 |
| 1.3 | Chemicas and drugs |  |  | 72.9 |  |
| . 3 | Fertilizer materials | 72.6 | 72.6 80.4 | 79.9 | 67.4 74.0 |
| ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | Fertillzers. | $\begin{aligned} & 80.4 \\ & 96.4 \end{aligned}$ | 80.4 96.4 | 79.9 96.4 | 92.6 |
| 100.0 | All groups combined. | 87.1 | 87.6 | 86.7 | 80.0 |

Department Store Sales in New York Federal Reserve District During August Reported $5.3 \%$ Above August, 1936-Increase also Noted in Sales in Metropolitan Area of New York in First Half of September
"In August total sales of the reporting department stores in the Second (New York) District were $5.3 \%$ higher than last year, a somewhat larger advance than in July," according to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Bank also had the following to say in its "Monthly Review" of Oct. 1:
The New York and Brooklyn, and northern New Jersey department stores recorded moderate increases in sales over last year, and small advances in sales were reported by the Rochester, Syracuse, Bridgeport and Capital District stores. Sales of the Westchester and Stamford department stores were unchanged from August, 1936, and in stores in the remaining localities in this district sales were smaller than last year. Sales of the leading apparel stores were $2.3 \%$ lower than a year ago, a smaller recession than in the previous month.
Department store stocks of merchandise on hand at the end of August remained higher than a year ago, though by a somewhat smaller percentage than in any of the preceding six months, and the apparel stores also continued to show a moderate increase in stocks. The rate of collections averaged the same this year as in August, 1936, for the department stores, but was higher than a year ago for the apparel stores.


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

| Classification | Net Sales <br> Percentage Change August, 1937 Compared with Aupust, 1936 | Stock on Hand Percentage Change Aug. 31, 1937 Compared woth Aug. 31, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Toys and sporting goods.-. | +25.4 | +25.7 +26.1 |
| Shoes-...-.-...-.-.-. | +9.5 +9.0 | ${ }_{-0.1}^{+26.1}$ |
| Toilet articies and arugs--- | +8.6 | +27.1 |
| Linens and handkerchiets. | +8.2 | +13.6 |
| Hosiery.--------- | +8.6 | +24.8 |
| Women's ready-to-wear | $+6.9$ | $+32.4$ |
| Men's and boys' wear | +6.7 +5.5 | +7.2 |
| Home furnishings.-- | +5.4 | +13.0 |
| Books and stationery-- | +5.4 +5.0 | +16.0 |
| Silverware and jewelry Men's furnishings. | +4.8 | +30.9 |
| Furniture.- | $\pm{ }^{+3.3}$ | +39.3 +19.4 |
| Women's and misses ready-to-wear | +2.4 | + +3.1 |
| Cortongoods -ther leather goods | -1.5 | +15.3 |
| Sliks and velvets........-.....- | . 7 | $+0.7$ |
| Woolen goods.. | +5.9 | +7.5 |
| Miscellaneous.. | +5.4 | +7.5 |

The following, regarding sales in the metropolitan area of New York during the first half of September, is also from the "Review":

During the first half of September sales of the reporting department stores in the Metropolitan area of New York were 3\% larger than in the corresp in the Metropa a year ago, and at least the usual increase from the corresponding period a level was indicated.

## August Sales of Chain Stores in New York Federal Reserve District $1.6 \%$ Below Year Ago-First De-

 crease in Total Sales Since AprilThe Federal Reserre Bank of New York reported in its "Monthly Review" of Oct. 1 that "August sales of the reporting chain store systems in the Second (New York) District were $1.6 \%$ lower than last year, the first decrease to be reported in total sales since last. April." The Bank also noted:

Sales of the 10 -cent and variety chains and the shoe store systems compared less favorably with those of a year ago than in several months, and grocery and candy chains continued to report a smaller volume of sales than a year previous.
There has. however, been a decrease of $1.5 \%$ between August, 1936, and August, 1937, in the total number of stores in operation, reflecting reductions in stores operated by the grocery and candy chains which exceeded small increases in 10 -cent and varicte, and shoe chain units. Consequently oles per store of all chains combined in August were virtually the same as a year ago.

| Type of Store | I'ercentage Change August, 1937. Compated with August, 1936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numbier of Stores | Total Sales | Sales per Stote |
| Grocery--. ${ }^{\text {a }}$--- | +1.5. | - ${ }^{6} .4$ | -1.7 |
| Ten-cent and variety | +1.0 +0.6 | -3.2 | -3.8 |
| Candy... | -2.3 | -14.8 | -12.8 |
| All ty pes. --.-.-. | -1.5 | -1.6 | $-0.1$ |

## Increase of $1 \%$ in Sales of Wholesale Firms in August

 as Compared with Last Year Reported by New York Federal Reserve BankAccording to the Oct. 1 "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York total sales of the reporting wholesale firms in the Second (New York) District during August "averaged about $1 \%$ higher than last year, following the decline reported for July" The "Review" further said the decline reported for Cotton goods concerns showed the largest increase in sales since last February, the jewelry firms reported the most substantial increase in three months, and the men's clothing, shoe, stationery and paper concerns and reported more favorable year-to-year conpars reported upon by the Departdrug sales, data for which are collected and reported upon by the Depar ment of Commerce, showed an mase following a den and silk the previous year for the sales of rayon and sink goods the diamond concerns recorded the smallest time in 12 , The hardware firms, moreover, reported advance the first year-to-year decrease irst material reduction since that month.
grocery concerns showed the
Stocks of all lines reporting inventories continued to show increases over a year aro which in the case of the hardware and diamond concerns were quite large, but in most cases the inventories held at the end of August quite large, were int a reporting lines.
 *Quantity figures reported by the National Feder included in welghted average for total whorce.

## Electric Production During Week Ended Sept. 25

 Totals 2,265,748,000 Kwh.The Edison Electric Institute, in its weekly statement, disclosed that the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Sept. 25,1937 , totaled $2,265,748,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., or $4.4 \%$ ended Sept. 25, $1937,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. produced in the corresponding week of 1936 . The Institute's statement follows:
percentage increase over previous year

| Major Geographic Regions | Week Ended <br> Sept. 25, 1937 | $\mathbf{x}$ Week Ended Sept. 18, 1937 | xWeek Ended Sept. 11, 1937 | Weet Ended 1 Sept. 4, 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. | 1.8 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 6.7 |
| Mlddle Atlantic..... | 3.0 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 10.0 |
| Central Industrial .. | 7.3 | 6.5 | 8.2 5.3 | 11.5 |
| West Central..... | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| Southern States. | 13.4 | 18.5 | 14.7 | 18.3 |
| Rocky Mountain.- | 13.1 4.1 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 5.3 |
| Total United States | 4.4 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 8.6 |

x Adjusted to include hollday conditions in both years.
bata for recent weeks (thougands of kilowatt-hours)

| Week Ended | 1937 | 1936 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Per Cent } \\ \text { Change } \\ 1937 \\ \text { from } \\ 1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1935 | 1932 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July | 2,238,268 | 2,029,639 | +10.3 | 1,772,138 | 1,456,961 | 1,723,428 |
| July 10 | 2,096,266 | 1,956,230 | +7.2 | 1,655,420 | 1,341,730 | 1,592,075 |
| July 17 | 2,298,005 | ${ }_{2}^{2,0999704}$ | +13.2 | 1,766,010 | $1,415,704$ $1,433,993$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,711,625}$ |
| July 31 | 2,256,335 | 2,008,284 | +8.0 | 1,823,521 | 1,440,386 | 1,727.225 |
| Aug. | 2,261,725 | 2,079,137 | +8.8 | 1,821,398 | 1,426,986 | 1,724,728 |
| Aug. 14 | 2,300,547 | 2,079,149 | +10.6 | 1,819,371 | 1,415,122 | 1,729,667 |
| Aug. 21 | 2,304, 032 | 2,093,928 | +10.0 | 1,832,695 | 1,431,910 | 1,733.110 |
| Aug. 28 | 2,294,713 | ${ }_{2}^{2,125,502}$ | +8.0 | 1,839,815 | 1,436,440 | 1,750,056 |
| Sept. 11 | 2,154,276 | 2,098,924 | +2.6 | ${ }_{1}^{1,809,716}$ | 1,464,700 | 1,761,594 |
| Sept. 18 | 2,280,792 | 2,028,583 | +12.4 | 1,827,513 | 1,476,442 | 1,808,259 |
| Sept. 25 | 2,265,748 | 2,170,807 | +4.4 | 1,851,541 | 1,490,883 | 1,792,131 |
| Oct. |  | 2,157,278 |  | 1,857,470 | 1,499,459 | 1,777,854 |
| Oct. |  | 2,169,442 |  | 1,863,483 | 1.506,219 | 1,819,276 |

DATA FOR RECENT MONTHS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

| Month of | 1937 | 1936 | Per Cent Change 1937 from 1936 | 1935 | 1932 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 9,791,969 | 8,664,110 | +13.0 | 7,762,513 | 7,011,736 | 7,585,334 |
| February | 8,926,760 | 8,025,886 | +11.2 | 7,048,495 | 6,494,091 | 6,850,855 |
| March | 9,908,259 | 8,375,493 | +18.3 | 7,500,566 | 6,771,684 | 7,380,263 |
| May | 9,703,394 | $8,336,990$ <br> $8,532,355$ | +15.0 +13.7 | 7,382,224 | 6,294,302 6.21954 | 7,285,359 |
| June | 9,818,888 | 8,640,147 | +13.6 | 7,404,174 | 6.130.077 | 7,220,279 |
| July | 10,113,071 | 9,163,490 | +10.4 | 7,796,685 | 6,112,175 | 7,484,727 |
| August -- |  | 9,275,973 |  | 8,078,451 | 6,310,667 | 7,773,878 |
| September |  | 9,262,845 |  | 7,795,422 | 6,317,733 | 7,523,395 |
| October--- |  | 9,670,229 |  | 8,388,495 | 6,633,865 | 8,133,485 |
| November |  | $9,237,905$ $9,850,317$ |  | $8,197,215$ $8,521,021$ | $6,507,804$ $8,638,424$ | 7,681,822 |
| To |  | 107035740 |  | 93,420,266 | 77,442,112 | 0, 277,153 |

## July Sales of Electricity to and Revenue From Ultimate Consumers

The following statistics, covering $100 \%$ of the electric light and power industry, were released on Sept. 24 by the Edison Electric Institute:

SOURCE AND DISPOSAL OF ENERGY aND SALES
to ultimate consumers

|  | 1937 | 1936 | Per Cent Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kilowatt-hours Generated *(Net): |  |  |  |
| By fuel....-- | 6,704,544,000 | 6,219,551,000 | $+7.8$ |
| By water pow | 3,160,395,000 | 2,819,093,000 | +12.1 |
| Total kilowatt-hours generated. | 9,864,939,000 | 9,038,644,000 | +9.1 |
| Energy purchased from other sour | 285,518,000 | 167,875,000 |  |
| Net international imports. | 112,108,000 | 112,526,000 | -0.4 |
| Total Deductions from Supply- | 397,626,000 | 280,401,000 | +41.8 |
| Energy used in electric rallway departments | 41,577,000 | 42,036,000 |  |
| Energy used in electric and other depts...- | 107,917,000 | 113,519,000 | $-4.9$ |
| Total | 149,494,000 | 155,555,000 | 3.9 |
| Total energy for distribution | 10,113,071,000 | 9,163,490,000 | +10.4 |
| Energy lost in transmission, distribution, \&c | 1,657,303,000 | 1,644,387,000 | +0.8 |
| Kilowatt-hours sold to ultimate consumers.Sales to Ulutmate Consumers (Kwh.)- | 8,455,768,000 | 7,519,103,000 | +12.5 |
| Domestic service. | 1,370,562,000 | 1,159,479,000 | +18.2 |
| Commercial-Small light and power (retail) - | 1,497,097,000 | 1,317,098,000 | +13.7 |
| Large light and power (wholesale) | 4,944,195,000 | 4,361,677,000 | +13.4 |
| Rallroads-Street and inter | ${ }_{332,544,000}$ | $171,263,000$ $342,253,000$ | $-18.1$ |
| Electrified steam. | $332,5448,000$ 100 | $342,253,000$ $98,843,000$ | +1.7 |
| Municipal and miscellaneous | 70,620,000 | 68,490,000 | +3.1 |
| Total sales to ultimate consume | 8,455,768,000 | 7,519,103,000 | $+12.5$ |
| Total revenue from ultimate consumers | \$179,637,400 | \$167,671,900 | +7.1 |

12 Months Ended July 31

|  | 1937 | 1936 | PerCent Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kllowath-hours Generated *(Net): |  |  |  |
| By fuel. | 73,134,410,000 | 63,398,689,000 | +15.4 |
| By water p | 39,965,270,000 | 36,513,057,000 | +9.5 |
| Total kllowatt-hours generated | 113099,680000 | 99,911,746,000 | -13.2 |
| Purchased energy (net)- | 4,031,117,000 | 3,262,641,000 | +23.6 |
| Total energy for distribution........... | 2,122,676,000 | 2,179,842,000 | +13.6 |
| Energy lost in transmission, distribution, \&e | 17,918,915,000 | 16,797,410,000 | +13.9 +6.7 |
| Kilowatt-hours sold to ultimate consumers.- | 97,089,176,000 | 84,197,135,000 | +15.3 |
| Total revenue from ultimate consumers. | \$2,146,336,800 | 81,989,016,900 | +7.9 |
| Per cent of energy generated by water power |  |  |  |
| Domestic Seroice (Residenttal Use)- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 35.3\% | 36.5\% |  |
| Avge, ann. consumption per customer (kwh.) | 770 | 701 |  |
| Average revenue per kilowatt-hour (eents)--- | 4.51 | 4.84 | ${ }_{+6.8}$ |
| Average monthly bill per domestic customer | \$2.89 | \$2.83 | +2.1 |

Basic Information as of July 31

|  | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Generating capacity (kw.)-Steam. | 24,084,471 | 24,062,100 |
| Internal comer | 9,520,747 | 9,011,800 |
| Internal comb | 615,177 | +499,400 |
| Total generating capacity in kilowatts. <br> Number of Customers- | 34,220,395 | 33,563,300 |
| Farms in Eastern area (included with domestio) --.....- | (857,934) | $(632,150)$ |
| Domestic service...-....................ercial, large) - | (290,302) | ( 234,738 ) |
| Commerclal-smailinght and pow | 22,090,401 | $21,356,627$ 3,779 |
| Large light and power.- | $3,845,280$ <br> 562,803 <br>  | $\begin{array}{r}3,779,743 \\ \\ 509 \\ \hline 1.072\end{array}$ |
| Other ultimate consume | 69,726 | 61,781 |
| Total ultimate consumers. | 26,568,210 | 25,707,223 |

Monthly Business Indexes of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System
The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued as follows, on Sept. 27, its monthly indexes of industrial production, factory employment, \&c. BUSINESS INDEXES

|  | Adjusted for Seasonal Variation |  |  | Seasonal Adjustment |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { } 1930 \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}\right.$ | ${ }_{1936}^{409}$ | A A 19. 1937 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { July } \\ 1937 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {Aug. }}$ 1936 |
| General Indexes- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial production, total. | ${ }_{p}^{p 117}$ | ${ }_{114}^{114}$ | 108 | ${ }_{\text {ple }}^{p 115}$ | 111 | 106 |
| Minerals .- | $p 112$ | 112 | 99 | ${ }_{p 12}^{120}$ | 115 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 106 \\ & 104\end{aligned}$ |
| Consfruction contracts, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential: | ${ }_{p 41}$ | ${ }_{44}^{68}$ | ${ }_{46}^{62}$ | ${ }_{p 41}^{p 68}$ | 75 <br> 45 | 65 46 |
| ${ }_{\text {Aactory }}^{\text {All }}$ other---- | ${ }_{p 102}^{p 84}$ | ${ }_{103}^{87}$ | ${ }_{93}^{75}$ | ${ }_{p 10}^{p 90}$ | 100 |  |
| Factory payrolis. |  |  | 93.4 |  | ${ }^{101.4} 1$ | 83.5 |
| Freight-car loadings | 79 | 80 | ${ }^{7}$ |  |  | ${ }_{77}{ }^{8.5}$ |
| Department store sales, value | p91 | 94 | 86 | ${ }^{2} 72$. | ${ }_{65}^{82}$ | 68 |
| Textlles | 115 | 111 | ${ }_{r 120}^{120}$ | ${ }_{\text {plog }}$ | 130 | 118 |
| Meat packing | ${ }^{718}$ | 70 | ${ }_{96}$ | ${ }^{10} 70$ | ${ }_{67} 103$ | ${ }^{7113}$ |
| Automobiles | 157 | 129 | 111 | 116 | 132 | ${ }_{82}$ |
| Leather and sho |  | 115 | 115 | $p 121$ | 113 | 128 |
| Tobacco manufactur | 159 | 164 | 147 | 170 | 178 | 158 |
| Minerals-Bituminous coal | p78 | 79 | 76 | ${ }^{p 76}$ | 72 | 75 |
| Anthracite | p37 | 47 | 51 | ${ }^{p 37}$ | 38 | 51 |
| Petroleum. crude | ${ }^{p 181}$ | 174 | ${ }_{87}^{149}$ | ${ }^{p 185}$ | 177 | ${ }_{1}^{152}$ |
| Zninc.---. | 110 | 112 | 87 89 |  | 245 | 177 92 |
|  | 82 | 82 | 60 | 79 | 79 | 58 |

$p$ Preliminary. $r$ Revised.
Note-Production, carloadings, and department store sales indexes based on daily averages.
Construction contract indexes based on 3 -month moving average of F. W. Dodge Employment index, without seasonal adjustment, and payrolls index compiled by Bureau of Labor statistics.
FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS: INDEXES BY GROUPS AND INDUSTRIES (1923-1925 average $=100$ )

|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  | Payrolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Adjusted for Seasonal Varia'n |  |  | Wtthout Seasonal Adjustm't |  |  | Without Seasonal Adjustm't |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { July } \\ 1937 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1937}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|l} \text { 7 } & \begin{array}{l} \text { July } \\ 1937 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A u 9 . \\ 1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} A u g . \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 102.3 | 103.0 | 93.4 | 102.2 | 101.4 | 93 | 103.7 | 100.4 | 5 |
| Durable goods | 99.4 | 100.1 | 85.7 | 98. | 84 | 84.7 | 104.1 | 100.7 |  |
| Non-durable goo | 105.4 | 106.2 | 101.8 | 106.6 | 104.1 | 102.8 | 103.1 | 100.0 | 91.8 |
| Durable Goods Iron and steel | 108.9 | 108.3 | 95.3 | 108.9 | 1076 | 95.3 | 120.6 |  |  |
| Machinery | 131.1 | 131.5 | 105.3 | 130.0 | 129.9 | 104.4 | 137.7 | 133.6 | ${ }_{93.8}^{86.8}$ |
| Transportation equip | 121.6 | 123.5 | 100.9 | 112.0 | 119.9 | 93.0 | 113.2 | 117.5 | 81.0 |
| Automobiles. | 132.8 | 135.8 | 109.2 | 119.5 | 130.4 | 98.3 | 116.8 | 123.6 | 83.4 |
| Railroad repair sho | 62.3 | 64.4 | 58.7 | 62.0 | 63.8 | 58.4 | 66.9 | 63.5 | 57.7 |
| Nonferrous metals | 116.3 | 115.4 | 101.1 | 113.2 | 111.5 | 98. | 09. | 105.3 | 82.9 |
| Lumber and | 71.2 | 72.9 | 65.1 | 72.9 | 72.9 | 66.6 | 71.2 | 67.3 | 58.9 |
| Stone, clay and glas | 70.4 | 70.4 | 66.4 | 72.0 | 71.7 | 68.0 | 70.6 | 66.1 | 58.3 |
| Non-durable GoodsTextiles and products | 105.8 | 106.2 | 104.9 | 102.7 | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |
| A. Fabrics. | 100.8 | 102.0 | 98.1 | 97.3 | 98.0 | 101.8 | 91 | 89.6 | 83.0 |
| B. Wearing app | 114.7 | 113.1 | 77.0 | 112.6 | 102.0 | 115.8 | 91.3 | 73.8 | 92.4 |
| Leather produc | 92.8 | 95.2 | 90.9 | 96.4 | 96.3 | 94.4 | 83.2 | 84.6 | 80.3 |
| Food products. | 116.2 | 119.4 | 113.2 | 132.5 | 124.9 | 127.9 | 131.2 | 128.3 | 114.0 |
| Tobacco products | 60.8 | 61.3 | 61.9 |  | 60.6 | 63.0 | 56.8 | 55.8 | 53.5 |
| Paper and printing | 107.4 | 107.3 | 101.1 | 106.3 | 106.0 | 100.1 | 102.6 | 101.6 | 89.4 |
| Chemicals \& petroleum prod. <br> A. Chem. group, except petroleum refining.- | $\begin{aligned} & 127,3 \\ & 127.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 115.4 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 124.9 \\ 124.1 \end{array}\right\|$ | 124.3 | 113.4 112.2 | 141.1 |  | 108.1 108.8 |
| B. Petroleum refining.- | 127.1 | 126.2 | 117.1 | 128.4 | 127.5 | 118.3 |  |  | ${ }_{112.2}^{108.8}$ |
| Rubber products........ | 99.6 | 96.6 | 93.9 | 97.7 | 96.2 | 92.2 | 96.4 | 96.8 | 90.8 |
| Note-Indexes of fartory employment and payrolls without seasonal adjustment compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Index of factory employment adjusted for seasonal variation complled by F. R. Board of Governors. Underiying figures are for payroll period ending nearest middle of month and have been adjusted to the Census of Manufactures through 1933. August, 1937, figures are preliminary. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Production of Electricity for Public Use During August Reaches $10,334,024,000$ Kwh.

The Federal Power Commission in its monthly electrical report disclosed that the production of electricity for public use in the United States during the month of August, 1937, total $10,334,024,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. This compares with $9,814,000$, 000 kwh. produced in August, 1936. For the month of July, 1937, output totaled $10,084,098,000 \mathrm{kwh}$.
Of the August, 1937 , output a total of $3,227,247,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., was produced by water power and $7,106,777,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. by fuels. The Survey's statement follows:
PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY FOR PUBLIC USE IN THE UNITED states (IN KILOWATT-HOURS)

| Diolston | Total by Water Pover and Fuel |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June, 1937 | July, 1937 | August, 1937 |
| New England.- | 616,742.000 | 609,761,000 | 640,551,000 |
| Middle Atlantlo-- | 2,362,418,000 | 2,371,656,000 | 2,410,917,000 |
|  |  | 2,328,695,000 | 2,418,745,000 |
| West North Central. | 690,556.000 | 1654,291,000 | 667,892,000 |
| South Atlantle....- | 1,148.255,000 | 1,130,128,000 | 1,186,170.000 |
| East South Central | 433,717,000 | 464,203,000 | 447,507,000 |
| West South Central | 564,683,000 | 593,002,000 | 626,558,000 |
| Mountaln | 498,530,000 | 519,855,000 | 507,715,000 |
| Pacific | 1,286,166,000 | 1,412,507,000 | 1,427,969,000 |
| Total United States.- | 9,817,795,000 | 10,084,098,000 | ,334.024,000 |

The average daily production of electricity for public use in August was $333,356,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., $2.3 \%$ more than the average daily production in July. The normal change from July to August is © $2.4 \%$
of the total

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total monthly production of electricity for public use

|  | 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \times \text { Inc. } \\ 1937 \\ 0 \text { Over } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | 1936 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \% \text { Inc. } \\ \text { 1937 } \\ \text { Over } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \% \text { Inc. } \\ \text { 1936 } \\ \text { Over } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\%$ Produced by Water Power |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1937 | 1936 |
| January | Kilowatt-HTs. | 12.6 | Ktlowatt-Hrs. 9,247,000,000 |  | 11 | 39 | 36 |
| February.-. | 8,965,323,000 | y11.7 | $8,601,000, \mathrm{co0}$ | 4 | 15 | 39 | 34 |
| March..--- | 9,957.310,000 | 17.5 | $8,906,000,000$ | 11 | 11 | 39 | 43 |
| April.------ | 9,595,364,000 | 13.7 | $8,893,000,000$ | 8 | 14 | 43 | 45 43 |
| May | 9,718,607,000 | 12.6 | 9,088,000,000 | 7 | 13 | 44 | 43 |
| June.......- | 9,817,795,000 | 12.4 | 9,160,000,000 | 7 | 16 | 38 | 36 |
| July | 10,084,098,000 | 9.2 | $9,682,000,000$ | 4 | 16 | ${ }_{31}^{33}$ | 32 |
| August-...- | 10,334,024,000 | 10.0 | 9,814,000,000 | 5 | 14 | 31 | 31 31 |
| September-- |  |  | 9,722,000,000 |  |  |  | 31 33 |
| October-..-- November-. |  |  | $10,176,000.000$ $9.785,000,000$ |  | ${ }_{13}^{15}$ |  | 33 34 |
| December -- |  |  | 10,528,000,000 |  | 15 |  | 35 |
| Total..... |  |  | 113602000,000 |  | 14 |  | 36 | x Special comparison between actual comparable

y Compensated for extra Saturday in February, 1936 .
y Compensated for extra Saturday in February, 1936.
Note-The output and fuel consumption shown in above tables for the year 1937 Note-The output and fuel consumption shown in above tables for the year 1937
are not exactly comparable with similar data for corresponding months of previous are not exactly comparable with similar. data for corresponding months of previous
years due to the following changes: Beginning with the report for January, 1937 , the output and fuel consumption for street and interurban railways, electrified steam raliroads, and miscellaneous Federal, State and other plants were grouped
in separate tables. Also, all manufacturing plants, which formerly produced some in sedarate tables. Also, all manufacturing plants, which formerly produced some
electricity for pubile use but no longer oroduce any except for thelr own use, have The figures, therefore, in the table for 1937 for the entire. United
been eliminated.
States are approximately $4.7 \%$ lower than they would be on the former basis. The States are approximately $4.7 \%$ \% lower than they would be on the former basis. The
percentage changes in output from corresponding months of the previous year have percentage changes in output from corresponding months of the previous year have
been dropped as the electricity produced in any State varies with transfers of energy been dropped as the electricity produced in any state varies with transfers of energy
from one state to another, with stream flow conditlons and other factors, and is not necessarily an index of the consumption within the State.

## Coal Stocks and Consumption

The total stocks of coal held by electric utility power plants on Sept. 1 1937, amounted to $9,845,927$ net tons. This was an increase of $\mathbf{0 . 2 \%}$ over the stocks on Aug. 1, 1937, and an increase of $43.8 \%$ over Sept. 1 . 1936. Butiminous coal stocks increased $0.4 \%$ and anthracite stocks decreased $1.0 \%$ when compared with Aug. 1, 1937.

Electric utility power plants consumed $4,191,922$ net tons of coal in August, 1937. Of this amount $4,031,746$ tons were bituminous coal and 160.176 tons were anthracite. increases of $4.8 \%$ and $2.8 \%$, respectively, when compared with consumption in the preceding month.
In terms of days' supply, which is calculated at the current rate of consumption, there was enough b and enough anthracite for 249 days' requirements.

## General Business in California in August at Highest

 Levels Since 1930, According to Wells Fargo Bank \& Union Trust Co. (San Francisco)General business activity in California has gone steadily through the summer at the highest levels since early 1930, augmented by the most satisfactory agricultural results since 1929 , says the Sept. 20 "Business Outlook" of the Wells Fargo Bank \& Union Trust Co., San Francisco, which in part also said:

The bank's index shows August business activity running at $114.2 \%$ of the $1923-25$ average level, July at 112.6, June at 113 ; a year ago, in the same months, the index stood at 102.3, 102.6, and 101.3, respectively. The 1937 increase from July to August was the resultant of statistical increases in freight carloadings, bank debits, and department-store sales, offsetting a decline in industrial production.
New bulding, as measured by the value of permits issued, declined during May, June, and July, then picked up slightly in August; for Janu-ary-Augusi, permits at 56 cities ( $\$ 132,629,373$ ) still show a $20 \%$ increase over corresponding 1036 figures.

Business Improvement Reflected in Survey of Insured Commercial Banks-Chairman Crowley of FDIC Reports on June 30 Figures
Significant business improvement revealed in a survey of insured commercial banks on Sept. 23 was reported by Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Cerporation. The report supplements a statement issued on Sept. 8, and referred to in our issue of Sept. 25, page 1995. Mr. Crowley said that asset and liability statements of the 13,885 banks which reported on June 30 of this year disclose the following changes since June 30, 1936:

1. Loans on real estate, exclusive of farm land, increased $\$ 203,217,000$, indicating a widespread advance in building and land purchases and im-
provements. Loans in this classification totaled $\$ 3,080,036,000$ on June 30 , as compared with $\$ 2,876,819,000$ a year ago.
2. Loans on farm land increased from $\$ 489,244,000$ to $\$ 504,107,000$. Other agricultural loans rose from $\$ 661,606,000$ to $\$ 726,400,000$, a gain of $\$ 65,000,000$.
3. Christmas savings on deposit June 30 totaled $\$ 120,922,000$, an increase of $20 \%$ over the June 30, 1936, total of $\$ 100,291,000$.
4. Trade advances were reflected in the increase of outstanding acceptances and bills of exchange which rose from $\$ 180,299,000$ to $\$ 215,240,000$, a gain of more than $19 \%$.
5. Commercial and industrial loans listed by banks other than members of the Federal Reserve increased from $\$ 229,765,000$ to $\$ 268,971,000$, a gain of $\$ 39,000,000$. National banks and State bank members of the Federal Reserve include commercial and industrial loans in a general loan classification, which rose from $\$ 7,792,591,000$ to $\$ 9,024,538,000$.
6. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities increased from $\$ 1,371$,037,000 to $\$ 1,566,436,000$, a gain of more than $\$ 195,000,000$.

The FDIC Chairman also reported separately on the June 30 figures of insured banks in each State. Regarding the New York State banks, he had the following to say:

Resources of the 752 insured commercial banks in the State of New York totaled $\$ 16,278,895,000$ on June 30, 1937. The amount was $\$ 113$, 831,000 more than reported on June 30, 1936.

Deposits in the insured banks were listed as $\$ 13,856,313,000$, a gain of less than $1 \%$ over the deposit total of $\$ 13,787,426,000$ reported on June 30, 1936. Demand deposits on the latest call date amounted to $\$ 9,124,562,000$. Time deposits totaled $\$ 2,042,932,000$.
Loans and discounts of the reporting banks amounted to $\$ 5,267,994,000$, a gain of $\$ 756,821,000$ over the June 30, 1936, total.

On June 30, 1937, the banks reported cash on hand and due from other banks amounting to $\$ 4,470,169,000$, an increase over the June 30,1936 , total of $\$ 3,805,287,000$.
Direct and guaranteed obligations of the United States Government listed by the New York banks amounted to $\$ 4,188,060,000$ on June 30, 1937, as compared with $\$ 5,302,267,000$ on June 30 , 1936. Other securities listed for June, 1937, totaled $\$ 1,718,237,000$ as compared with $\$ 1,907,981,000$ on the previous June date.
Insured commercial banks throughout the country reported total resources of $\$ 54,891,576,000$ on June 30, 1937, an increase of $\$ 1,313,184,000$ over the June 30, 1936, total. The report covered 13,885 banks holding more than $98 \%$ of all deposits reposing in commercial institutions.
Reporting banks announced total deposits of $\$ 47,799,892,000$, a $2.5 \%$ increase over the June 30, 1936, total of $\$ 46,625,749,000$.

## Summary of Business Conditions in United States

by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System
-August Volume of Industrial Activity Advanced

## Above the Two Preceding Months

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued, on Sept. 28, its monthly summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for August and the first three weeks of September, in which it stated that "in August industrial activity advanced from the level of the two preceding months and on a vanced from the level of the two preceding months and on a
seasonally adjusted basis was close to the volume of last spring. Early reports for September indicate a decline in steel output and a seasonal decrease in the production of automobiles," says the Board, which, in its summary, added:

## Production and Employment

Volume of industrial production, as measured by the Board's seasonally adjusted index, was $117 \%$ of the $1923-25$ average in August as compared adjusted index, was $11 \%$ in June and July and $118 \%$ during the spring. with a level of $114 \%$ in June and July and $118 \%$ during the spring. vailing before strikes curtailed' output in June. Automobile production was maintained in considerably larger volume than is usual in the month was maing the shift to new model production. Lumber output declined preceding the period of increase. In the non-durable goods industries output following a period of increase. In the non-durable goods industries output increased in August, reflecting chiefly increases at cotton and woolen textile mills, following considerable dechines in the preceding month. Activity at meat packing establishments increased somewhat from an
extremely low level. Shoe production showed less than the usual seasonal rise. At mines, output of coal increased less than seasonally, while crude petroleum production continued to expand.
Value of construction contracts awarded, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corp., declined somewhat in August and the first half of September. Awards for private residential building showed little change and were in about the same volume as in the corresponding period of 1936, while publicly-financed residential building declined and was in considerably smaller volume than last year.
Factory employment, which had increased in July, showed less than a seasonal rise in August. Factory payrolls increased by about the usual seasonal amount. The number employed at steel mills increased somewhat further, while at automobile factories, railroad repair shops, and sawmills employment declined. In the textile industries employment in the produc tion of fabrice decreased somewhat, while employment in the production of wearing apparel increased. Changes in employment in most other manufacturing industries were small.

## Agriculture

Department of Agriculture crop estimates, based on Sept. 1 conditions, were about the same as the estimates a month earlier, except for an increase in cotton and a decrease in corn. Output of leading crops is substantially larger than last season. Supplies of livestock and meats are expected by the Department of Agriculture to continue smaller than last year.

## Distribution

Mail order sales and sales at department stores showed somewhat less than the usual seasonal increase from July to August. Freight car loadings continued at the level of the previous month.

Commodity Prices
Cotton prices declined considerably further from the middle of August to the third week of September, and there were smaller decreases in cotton goods, silk, hides, steel scrap, copper scrap, and lumber. Prices of livestock and livestock products, after some decline in the latter part of August and the first week of September, advanced sharply in the middle of September.

## Bank Credit

Excess reserves of member banks increased in the five-week period ending Sept. 22 from $\$ 800,000,000$ to $\$ 1,000,000,000$ as the result of a release of gold by the Treasury from its inactive account. The bulk of the increase in excess reserves went to New York City banks and on Sept. 22 these banks had excess reserves of $\$ 350,000,000$, Chicago banks had $\$ 50,000,000$, and banks elsewhere $\$ 600,000,000$.
Commercial loans at reporting member banks in 101 leading cities, reflecting in part seasonal demands, continued to increase substantially during the four weeks ending Sept. 15, both in New York City and outside. Holdings of United States Government obligations and of other securities showed a further decrease, with the result that total loans and investments declined somewhat.

Money Rates
Rates on nine-month Treasury bills declined from 0.71\% early in September to $0.44 \%$ later in the month, and average yields on long-term Treasury notes declined from about $15 / 8 \%$ to below $11 / 2 \%$.

## Employment and Payrolls in New York State Factories Increased from July to August, According to

 New York State Department of LaborEmployment in New York State factories in August was up about $1 \%$ from July. Payrolls were approximately $11 / 2 \%$ higher, according to a statement issued Sept. 13 by Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews. These changes compare favorably with the usual seasonal increases from July to August as shown by reports covering the last 22 years, said Commissioner Andrews, who added:

Following a sharp drop in employment in the women's clothing industry in July, seasonal increases were reported in August which offset July's in July, seasonal increases were reported in August which oifset July's losses and in many, cases exceeded the forces at work in June. These
increases, combined with seasonal expansions in the millinery factories and other clothing plants, resulted in a particularly bigh net increase in employment for the clothing and millinery industry. Seasonal curtailment was reported in several food product industries.
The New York State Department of Labor's index of employment for August, based on preliminary tabulations, was 89.3. Reports from 1,729 representative factories throughout New York State were included. The corresponding payroll index was 86.4. These indexes are based on the average of the years $1925-1927$ as 100 . These reports are collected and analyzed in the Division of Statistics and Information, under the direction of Dr. E. B. Patton. August's reporting factories were employing 405,299 workers on a total weekly payroll of $\$ 11,453,425$.

## Three Districts Report Increased Employment and Payrolls

Three districts reported gains in both employment and payrolls in August, namely, New York City, Hochester and Utica. Seasonal expansion in women's clothing and millinery factories in New York City was largely responsible for this district's sizable advances. In Rochester, increased employment was shown by all industries except the leather industry,
where the reporting shoe factories were laying off workers. Some of the where the reporting shoe factories were laying off workers. Some of the
larger chemical plants expanded both forces and payrolls considerably. larger chemical plants expanded both forces and payrolls considerably.
One cannery had greatly increased employment and payrolls, and likewise One cannery had greatly increased employment and payrolls, and likewise
one textile mill and one locomotive and equipment shop. In Utica, manufacturers of knit goods (except silk) who had made sharp reductions in July, were adding workers again in August and increasing payrolls, These gains offset losses among cotton goods mills. Employment and payrolls were up considerably in the steam and hot water heating plants.
Employment in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy district remained about the same, but payrolls rose somewhat. Iron and steel mills and locomotive and equipment shops were busier, whereas the machinery industry lowered both employment and payrolls. Both the woal, cotton and knit goods mills were reducing their forces but raising payrolls. However, increased payrolls were reported by the wool and knit goods plants. Most of the metal industries in Syracuse reported losses in both employment and payrolls. The iron and steel and sheet metal industries had especially sharp cuts in their payrolls. Payrolls were much higher in the furniture lactories and in one chemical plant. Shoe factories and bakeries had lowered their forces and payrolls. The men's clothing industry continued to show a net loss in employment, but increased payrolls in one concern offset reductions in others. In Binghamton manufacturers of instruments and appliances reduced their forces and payrolls in August after substantial increases in July. Shoe manufacturers reported decreases in both employment and payrolls. Payrolls were higher in the wood products plants but lower in the chemical industry. The metal industry in Buffalo showed severe losses in employment. Payrolls were lower also. These losses were distributed generally throughout the iron and steel mills, whereas single factories in the brass, copper and aluminum, automobile and railway groups were making sharp reductions. However, many foundries and machine shops were expanding. Labor troubles reduced both employment and payrolls in the meat packing industry.

| Cuty | July to August, 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment | Payrolls |
| New York City. | $\pm 7.5$ | +10.7 |
| Uochester....-. | +1.0 | +3.1 +0.9 |
| Albany-schenectady-Troy | $-0.1$ | $+0.7$ |
| Syracuse .--------.-. | -0.7 | $-1.2$ |
| Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City .-......- | -1.0 | ${ }_{-2.3}$ |

## Weekly Report of Lumber Movement, Week Ended Sept. 18, 1937

The lumber industry during the week ended Sept. 18, 1837, stood at $78 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and $66 \%$ of average 1929 shipments. The week's reported production was $26 \%$ greater than new business booked and $20 \%$ heavier than reported shipments. Recovery from the Labor Day holiday week was reflected in the increase in all items over the preceding week, reported production and new orders showing greater gains than shipments. Reported production was slightly above output of the corresponding week of 1936, shipments and orders were considerably less than in that week. National production reported for the week ended Sept. 18, 1937, by $1 \%$ fewer mills was $11 \%$ more than the output (revised figure) of the preceding week; shipments were $7 \%$ above shipments of that week; new orders were $16 \%$ above that week's orders, acecrding to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important hardwood and softwood mills. Production in the week ended Sept. 18, 1937, was shown by softwood mills reporting for both 1937 and 1936 as $2 \%$ above output in corresponding week of 1936 ; shipments were $13 \%$ below last year's shipments of the same week; new orders were $16 \%$ below orders of the 1936 week. The Association further reported:
During the week ended Sept. 18, 1937, 553 mills produced $264,507,000$ feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped 220,128,000 feet; wooked orders of $210,391,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 559 ; production, $238,097,000$ feet; shipments, 205,036,000 All regions but Northern he
the week ended Sept. 18. All but Southerted orders below production in the week ended Sept. 18. All but Southern cypress and Northern hemlock vorthern hemlock below output. All regions but Northern pine and 1936; all but Northern hemlock reported shipments below week of week, and all softwood regions but Western pine and Northern pine reported production below that of similar 1936 week.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended Sept. 18, 1937, by 474 softwood mills totaled $202,409,000$ feet, or $19 \%$ below the production of the same mills Shipments as reported for the same week were $210,385,000$ feet, or $16 \%$ below production. Production was $250,858,000$ feet.

Reports from 97 hardwood mills give new business as $7,982.000$ feet, or $42 \%$ below production. Shipments as reported for the same week were Identical Mill Reports
Last week's production of 467 identical softwood mills was $249,829,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $244.897,000$ feet; shipments were, respectively, $209,286,000$ feet and $241,207,000$ feet, and orders received, $201,418,000$ feet and $239,078,000$ feet.

## Automobile Production in August 45\% Greater Than Year Ago

The Bureau of the Census has issued the figures in the table below of factory sales of automobiles manufactured in the United States (including foreign assemblies from parts made in the United States and reported as complete units of vehicles) for August, 1937. Canadian production figures have been supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Figures of automobile production in July, 1937, 1936 and 1935 appeared in the issue of the "Chronicle" of Aug. 28, 1937, page 1335.

NUMBER OF VEHICLES (INCLUDING CHASSIS)

| Year and Month | United States (Factory Sales) |  |  | Canada (Production) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total (All Vehicles) | Passenger Cars | T'rucks. \&c. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Total }(A l l \\ \text { Vehicles) } \end{array}\right.$ | Pass'ger Cars | Trucks |
| $\begin{gathered} 1937- \\ \text { July } \end{gathered}$ | *438,968 | *360,403 | *78,565 | 17,941 | 12,513 |  |
| August | 394,322 | 311,456 | 82,866 | 10,742 | 5,814 | 4,928 |
| Total 8 mos. end. Aug | 3,622,139 | 2,958,817 | 663,322 | 157,254 | 115,150 | 42,104 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1936-\ldots \\ \text { July } \end{gathered}$ | 440,731 | 371,922 | 68,809 | 10,475 | 7,901 | 2,574 |
| August | 271,274 | 209,351 | 61,923 | 4,660 | 2,789 | 1,871 |
| Total 8 mos, end. Aug | 3,200,565 | 2,62 2,735 | 577,830 | 121,083 | 95,655 | 25,428 |
| July | 332,109 |  |  | 13,188 | 9,371 |  |
| August. | 237,400 | 181,130 | 56,270 | 7,675 | 5,003 | 2,672 |
| Total 8 mos, end. Aug | 2,787,764 | 2,302,901 | 484,863 | 132,136 | 103,775 | 29,361 |

*Revised.

## World Wheat Stocks Likely to Be Moderate Next Year

Reports Bureau of Agricultural Economics
World stocks of wheat next summer probably will still be $50,000,000$ bushels or more below the average which prevailed prior to the accumulation of large stocks in 1929-33, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, forecast on Sept. 23 in its monthly partment of Agriculture, forecast on Sept. 23 in its monthly review of the wheat situation. This assumes that total
supplies will approximate present prospects and that the disappearance of wheat in 1937-38 may be about the same as the average of the past three years. The announcement issued by the Department of Agriculture, bearing on the Bureau's review, continued:
Prospective world supplies for the current year, excluding Soviet Russia and China, are now estimated to be about $60,000,000$ bushels larger than the small supplies of 1936-37. Although carryover stocks are now estimated at $210,000,000$ bushels less than last year, this decrease is more than offset by a $270,000,000$-bushel increase in the estimated world crop.
Carry-over stocks in European importing countries have been greatly diminished and are now probably at or near the low point. Imports into Europe in 1937-38, however, are not expected to bring the stocks next July above present levels unless the political situation should become so tense as to induce buying to build up reserve stocks.
On the basis of present crop estimates, carryover stocks, and other information, it would appear that net imports by European importing countries in 1937-38 may be $40,000,000$ bushels less than in 1936-37, 1.kewise that imports by non-European countries also may be $40,000,000$ bushels less. Total imports of this size, although less than last year, would still be above those of $1935-36$. Because of the smaller quantity available fol export from the Danube Basin countries, European imports from overseas countries may not be greatly different from those of last year. The smaller figure of non-European imports is mainly the result of the shift of the United States from an impert to an export basis.

Exports from the United States in 1937-38, on the basis of present world supply estimates, may be expected to be close to $100,000,000$ bushels, the Bureau said. Exports of this size would leave the United States carryover next July near $200,000,000$ bushels, which, although above the average which existed prior to 1929, would be considerably below the average carryover of $326,000,000$ bushels during the five years, 1930-34, when stocks were large.

Exports of United States wheat and flour so far this season have been small. Importing countries have been postponing purchases, awaiting a more definite appraisal of the size of the Southern Hemisphere crops and Eussian shipments, but it is probable that they will increase their purchases before long.

In the Southern Hemisphere present indications point to a production of $205,000,000$ bushels for Argentina and $155,000,000$ bushels for Australia. This represents a net decrease of $38,000,000$ bushels for those two countries compared with the crop of last year. soviet grain exports as usual remain largely a matter of conjecture, being dependent upon government
policy. policy.
"Visible" Coffee Supply of United States Smallest in Over Four Years, According to New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange
The United States "visible" supply of coffee, which includes coffees afloat from Brazil to the United States, stands at $1,147,690$ bags, the smallest figure in over four years, or since early 1933, the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc., announced on Sept. 22. The decline in supplies since July 1 has totaled 347,842 bags, and since Sept. 1, 249,290 bags, said the Exchange, which further reported:

The sharp drop in purchases of Brazilian coffees accounts principally for the decrease, although stocks of other growths have also shown a declining tendency, the exchange explained. Stocks of Brazilian coffees in principal ports of the country stand today at 490,105 bags against 583,294 on Sept. 1, while the total afloat from Brazil is now but 192,200 bags against 253,400 bags on the first of the month. Stocks of all other growths have declined from 515,286 bags on Sept. 1 to 465,385 bags at present. Based on average consumption in the United States of about $1,000,000$ bags per month, or $12,000,000$ during the season, present "in sight" supplies are erfuivalent to but about five weeks' supply. The paradox of small supplies in the United States against huge surpluses in Brazil has resulted in premiums on the "D" or Santos contract on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange of nearly 1c. for the spot month over the March position and fully $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. premium for December, 1937, deliveries over the ruling price for March, 1938, deliveries. The fact that the typical Brazilian ecffee, Santos No. 4 grade, is offered in the cost and freight market at from 11 to $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$., a price which is on a par and in some cases above quotations for similar coffee from other producing areas, has lessened purchases of the Brazilian product, trade circles hold. But, on the other hand, it is estimated that the world will need, during the current crop year, in the reighborhood of $12,000,000$ bags of Brazilian coffee, of which this country will require at least half.

Petroleum and Its Products-Oklahoma Commission Holds Quota at 600,000 Barrels-California Lifts October Allowable-Thompson Shows Little Concern Over Dip in Bottom-Hole Pressure in East Texas-Daily Average Crude Output Drops-Far East Buys More Crude Oil
The Oklahoma Corporation Commission, for the second consecutive month, ignored the recommendations of the United States Bureau of Mines and set the daily crude oil production quota below that suggested by the Federal agency in its market forecast in its October allowable regulations.

The Commission fixed a daily average allowable of 600,000 barrels for October, the same total as ruled during the current month but 29,200 barrels under the Bureau's recommended total. In setting the September allowable, the Commission set it at 600,000 barrels, against the Bureau figure of 633,600 barrels.

The allowables for most fields in the State will remain unchanged except in the Fitts field. About 7,500 barrels daily would be transferred from Upper Simpson to Hunton Zone as a part of a program change from well-to-lease basis operation, it was indicated by Commission officials.

The Central Committee of California Oil Producers fixed the October quota at not more than 660,000 barrels daily, the same figure as recommended by the Bureau of Mines for the month. The new schedule represents an increase of 21,800 barrels over the joint Federal-State recommended total of 638,200 barrels effective during September.
Although admitting that the bottom-hole pressure of the East Texas oil field has dropped 13 pounds during the past month in contrast to a decline of only 54 pounds in over four years, E. O. Thompson, member of the Texas Railroad Commission and also Chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, evinced little concern over the rising rate pact Commission, evinced little concern over the rising rate
of decline in his address before the American Bar Association at its annual convention in Kansas City.
In his speech before the convention, Mr. Thompson pointed out that the field's bottom-hole pressure had dropped from 1,201 pounds in July, 1933 to 1,147 pounds at the present time, during which period the field produced $670,000,000$ barrels of oil. "Last month," he continued, "we produced $14,000,000$ barrels of oil, with a decline in pressure of only 13 pounds. This, I believe, is the demonstraiton of the fair effort at conserving reservoir energy.
"We have found that the proper rate of flow in that field for the whole reservoir is about 450,000 barrels per day. This gives each well about 20 barrels of oil per day only. We regulate the flow. . by the maintenance of this constant check of bottom-hole pressures with the sole aim in view of maintaining the pressure as nearly as we can to the end that the greatest ultimate yield may be had by flowing the wells under natural pressure.
"Over on the west side, which is the side of water intrussion, we have had cores made in wells that have been taken by water after having produced many thousands of barrels of oil, and we have had these cores carefully checked at the laboratories of the petroleum engineering department of the University. I know you will be surprised when I tell you that this checking revealed a saturation of only $3 \%$ of oil left in the sands.'
In commenting upon production control problems, Mr. Thompson held that interstate cooperation rather than "centralized dictation," was the sole logical answer. "There are two methods of meeting the problem of State lines," he are two methods of meeting the problem of state lines," he
continued, "it is a choice between arbitration and conciliation on the one hand and harsh degress from a dictatorship on the other.
The Railroad Commission has reduced the allowable in the Goldsmith field in Ector County 1,994 barrels from 10,000 barrels daily, effective Oct. 1 , in response to request of operators and the lack of market demand. The Commission also received word from the Atlantic Refining Co. that it could not take the allotted 8,000 barrels of allowables of the North and South Ward fields as its storage is full and there is no market for the full allotment.

Substantial declines in Oklahoma, California and Kansas offset increases in Texas and Arkansas and pared the net daily average crude oil production for the week ended Sept. 28 by 4,900 barrels to $3,666,300$ barrels, the American

Petroleum Institute reported. The total was 157,000 barrels above the Bureau of Mines' estimate for October and 636,250 above the Bureau of Mines' estimate for October and 636,250
barrels in excess of actual production in the like 1936 period.

Oklahoma production was off 8,700 barrels to 600,450 barrels, which compared with the State quota of 600,000 barrels and the Bureau's recommendation of 633,600 barrels. California dipped 6,400 barrels to 687,800 , against the joint Federal-State recommendation of 638,200 barrels. Kansas, at 193,000 , was off 2,450 barrels and compared with the State allowable of 196,250 barrels, and the Federal recommendation of 200,900 barrels.

An increase of 6,150 barrels in the daily average output for Texas lifted the total to $1,496,550$ barrels, compared with the State quota of $1,441,734$ barrels and the Federal agency's estimated 1,413,600-barrel October market demand. Louisiana rose 2,700 barrels to 264,000 barrels, in contrast to its State quota of 265,495 and the Bureau's total of 247,900 barrels.

An increase of 351,000 barrels in stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil during the week ended Sept. 18 lifted the aggregate to $309,405,000$ barrels, the Bureau of Mines reported on Sept. 29. The increase was comprised of gains of 173,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude, and 178,000 barrels in holdings of imported crude. In the previous week, stocks dropped $1,363,000$ barrels.

Bureau of Mine officials characterized the rising export demand as an "abnormal situation" arising from the sharp spurt in purchases of American crude by Japan, and forecast that it probably would go far to offset the normal fall recession in oil demand and requirements.
Although records of shipments to China and Japan over the past two months have not been compiled as yet, Japan, during the first six months of 1937 , purchased $7,007,896$ barrels of crude oil against $4,842,605$ during the comparable
1936 period. China does not import crude oil as it lacks refining facilities.
Gasoline exports to Japan during the first half of the current year rose to 593,657 barrels compared with 278,911 barrels during the initial six months last year. China, however, took less gasoline during the 1937 period than it did last year, purchasing only 71,090 barrels of motor fuel during the first six months this year, contrasted with 207,468 a year earlier.
Exports of gas oil and fuel oil to both Japan and China broadened during the six months period. Japan took 5,372,broadened during the six months period. Japan took $5,372,-$
348 barrels, compared with $4,713,740$ a year ago with China taking 360,198 barrels, against 95,447 last year.
There were no crude oil price changes posted.
Prices of Typical Crudes per Barrel at Wells

REFINED PRODUOTS-NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PETROLEUM RETAILERS BLAST FTC-GASOLINE INVENTORIES DECLINE - REFINERY OPERATIONS GAIN - KEROSENE PRICES CUT AT NASHVILLE
An attack upon the Federal Trade Commission as a "breeder of unfair competition" by Robert M. Thomas, Regional Vice-President of the National Association of Petroleum Retailers, featured the annual convention of the group held in Rochester, N. Y., this week.

In attacking the Commission for its failure to approve the marketing code for the petroleum industry submitted by a committee representing all phases of the oil business, Mr . Thomas referred to the Federal agency as "Hitleristic" in its tendencies.

Charging that the code was pigeonholed in Washington for 14 months before a decision was handed down rejecting it as "contrary to law and public interest," Mr. Thomas raised the question of whether there is a "deal between two Government branches whereby the Department of Justice is free to prosecute branches of the oil industry under a Hitleristic type of dictatorship."
Mr. Thomas' remarks concerning the "Hitleristic" tactics were later amplified and it was explained that he referred to the current indictments returned by a Special Federal Jury in Madison, Wis., against practically every major oil company charging them with alleged conspiracy to raise prices in violation of Federal anti-trust laws.
Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline dipped 437,000 barrels during the week ended Sept. 25 to $65,620,000$ barrels, the American Petroleum Institute reported. Stocks of motor fuel held at refineries gained 52,000 barrels while holdings at bulk terminals dropped 365,000 barrels. Stocks of unfinished gasoline were off 124,000 barrels.
Refinery operations were up fractionally to $85.3 \%$ of capacity with refinery operations gaining 55,000 barrels to $3,455,000$ barrels. Inventories of gas and fuel oils rose 294,000 to $116,472,000$ barrels. Daily average production of cracked gasoline gained 5,000 barrels to 780,000 barrels. of cracked gasoline gained 5,000 barrels to 28 advanced the tank wagon quotation on the regular grade of kerosene $1 / 2$ cent a gallon to a new posting of $111 / 2$ cents a gallon in Nashville, Tenn.

Representative price changes follow:
sept. 28-Standard of Louisiana advanced tank wagon kerosene prices $1 / 2$ cent to $111 / 2$ cents a gallon in Nashville, Tenn.
U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery New Yorkstand. Oil N. J.. $\left.50.71\right|^{\text {New York- }}$




Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery
New York
(Bayonne) Water
North
T

Gas Oil, F.O.B, Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Bayonne)$\left.{ }_{8.04 \%}\right|^{\text {Chicago- }}{ }_{28-30 \mathrm{D}}$ $\qquad$ $\left.\$ .053\right|^{\mathrm{T}}$ $\qquad$ Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included

2 New York. . | $\mathbf{8 . 1 9}$ | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Newark }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Boston. |  |

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

## 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 Sept. 18 is estimated at $9,067,000$ net tons. This is an increase of 628,000 tons from the output in the preceding week. The cumulative production of bituminous coal for the calendar year 1937 to date is $317,366,000$ tons. This is $8.5 \%$ 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 Sept. 18 is estimated at 743,000 tons. Compared with the preceding week this shows a jump of 154,000 tons, or $26.1 \%$. The consolidated report of both of the aforementioned organizations follows:
ESTIMATED UNITED STATEG PRODUCTION OF COAL AND BEEHIVE

a Includes for purposes of hlstorical comparison and statistical conventence the production of lignite and anthracite and
b includes washery and dredge coal and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. d Subject to revision. e Revised. f sum of 36 full weeks ended Sept. 18, 1937, and correspondlng 38 weeks of 1936 and 1929 . Note that method
of compuring the cumulation difters silghtly from that used in previous reports of compuring the cumulation differs silightly from that used in previous reports
of this serles 8 Comparable data not yet available. h sum of 37 weeks ended of this series
Sept 11. I Excludes mine tuel.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, [In Thousands of Net Tons]
(The currenty estimates are dased on rallroad carioadings and river shipments and are subject to revision on rocelpt of monthly tondage reports from district aud

|  | Week Ended | Monthly Production |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |



[^2] Including the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker countles. © Includes Arizona, California, IIdaho, Nevada, and Oregon, d Data tor Pennsylvania
anthracite from weekly anthracite and behive coal report of the Bureau of Mines. e Represents that portion of the State not included in western Pennsylvania. f Figures are comparable with records for 1935 and cover production of western Pennsylvania as defined by the NRA Sub-Divisional Code Authority. p Pre
liminary. ${ }^{*}$ Less than 1.000 tons.

Daily Average Crude Oil Production During Week Ended Sept. 25 Placed at $3,666,300$ Barrels
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Sept. 25, 1937, was $3,666,300$ barrels. This was a decline of 4,900 barrels from the output of the previous week, and the current week's figures 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 avervarious oil-producing States during September. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Sept. 25,1937 , is for the week ended Sept. 26, 1936, totaled 3,030,050 barrels. Further details, as reported by the Institute, follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended sept. 25 totaled 950,000 barrels, a daily average of 135,714 barrels, compared with a daily average of 137,857 barrels for the week ended Sept. 18 and 164,821 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Sept. 25.
Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended Sept. 25 totaled 243,000 barrels, a daily average of 34,714 barrels, compared with a daily average of 16.143 barrels for the week ended Sept. 18 and 18.929 barrels for the four weeks ended Sept. 25.
Reports received from refining companies owning $89.0 \%$ of the 4,159000 barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States, indicate 155009 barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all comp, andes had stores terminals, in transit and in pine lines of the of the weak $65,620,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline and 116,472,000 barrels of gas and fuel oil.
Cracked gasoline production by companies owning $94.8 \%$ of the potential charging capacity of all cracking units indicates that the industry as a whole, on a Bureau of Mines' basis, produced an average of 780,000 barrels daily during the weck.
daily average crude oil production

|  | B. of M., Dept. of Interior Calculations (Sept.) | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { State } \\ \text { Allowable } \\ \text { Sept. } 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Sept. } 25 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Prenous } \\ \text { Week } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Four } \\ \text { Weeks } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Sept. } 25 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Sept. } 26 \\ 1936 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oklahoma | 633,600 | 600,000 | 600,450 | $-8,700$ | 613,400 | 580,55] |
| Kansas | 200,900 | 196,250 | 193,000 | $-2,450$ | 192,350 | 170,900 |
| Panhandle Texas |  | 78,230 | 82,900 | +600 | 79,000 | 61,900 |
| North Texas |  | 64,250 | 73,500 | -100 | 74,100 | 60,150 |
| West Central Texas.-- |  | 42,863 | 33,350 | $-150$ | 33,600 | 27,300 |
| West Texas. |  | 221,866 | 224,500 | +800 | 226,000 | 171,850 |
| East Central Texas |  | 110,934 | 115,450 | -650 | 119,650 | 64,100 |
| East Texas. |  | 475,308 | 478,000 | +1,250 | 476,250 | 435,900 |
| Southwest Tex |  | 245,534 | 270,150 | +1,800 | 261,000 | 160,400 |
| Coastal Texas |  | 202,749 | 218,700 | +2,600 | 218,600 | 174,700 |
| Total Texa | 1,413,600 | 1,441,734 | 1,496,550 | +6,150 | 1,494,200 | 1,156,300 |
| North Louisiana |  |  | 88,850 | +750 | 88,000 | 80,850 |
| Coastal Louisiana |  |  | 175,150 | +1,950 | 173,600 | 157,800 |
| Total Loulsiana | 247,900 | 265,495 | 264,000 | +2,700 | 261,600 | 238,650 |
| Arkansas | 29,900 |  | 38,700 | +2,850 | 36,850 | 28,000 |
| Eastern | 124,300 |  | 137,100 | -400 | 139,100 | 112,600 |
| Michigan | 40,400 |  | 53,800 | +1,300 | 51,650 | 29,800 |
| Wyoming | 50,900 |  | 57,500 | -200 | 57,700 | 43,600 |
| Montana | 18,200 |  | 18.400 | +350 | 18,150 | 15,900 |
| Colora | 5,000 |  | 4,550 | $+50$ | 4,600 | 4,900 7950 |
| New Mexic | 101,400 | 114,000 | 114,450 | -150 | 114,450 | 79,550 |
| Total east of Calit. | 2,871,100 |  | 2,978,500 | +1,500 | 2,984,050 | 2,460,750 |
| California | 638,200 | x638,200 | 687,800 | -6,400 | 684,050 | 569,300 |

Ch $\times$ Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers Note-The figures indicated above do no
might have been surreptitiously produced

OTS AND STOCKS OF FINHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED SEPT. 25, 1937 (Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each)

| District | Daily Refining Capactiy |  |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | Stocks of Finished and Unfinished Gasoline |  |  | Stocks of Gas and Fuel Onl |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Finished | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Unfin'd } \\ \text { of of'tha } \\ \text { Distll. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Poten- } \\ \text { tial } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ | Reporting |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Daily } \\ \text { Aver- } \\ \text { age } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | P. C. |  |  | fineries |  | $\& c .$ |  |
| East Coast | 669 | 669 |  | 552 | 82.5 | 5,337 | 11,991 | 1,302 | 15,262 |
| Appalachian. | 146 | 129 | 88.4 | 112 | 86.8 98 | 5 ${ }^{907} 9$ | 1,499 | ${ }_{730}^{211}$ | 7 ${ }^{926}$ |
| Ind.,Ill., Ky . | 529 | 489 | 92.4 | 454 | 92.8 | 5,953 | 3,555 | 730 | 7,158 |
| Mo., Kan., | 452 | 383 | 84.7 | 307 | 80.2 | 3,398 | 2,224 | 451 | 3,718 |
| Inland Texas | 355 | 201 | 56.6 | 142 | \%0.6 | 1,137 | 199 | 370 | 1,730 |
| Texas Gulf- | 833 | 797 | 95.7 | 780 | 97.9 | 5,663 | 249 | 1,789 | 10,141 |
| La. Gulf | 174 | 168 | ${ }_{63}^{96.6}$ | 131 | 78.0 | 795 246 | 604 81 | 350 73 | 3,170 |
| No. La,-Ark. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Rocky Mt-- California_-- | 89 821 | 62 746 | $\begin{aligned} & 69.7 \\ & 909 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}51 \\ 582 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82.3 \\ & 78.0 \end{aligned}$ | 1,168 7,795 | 2,276 | 1,619 | 737 69,911 |
| Repor |  |  | 89. |  | 85.3 |  | . 678 | ,993 | 113,142 |
| Estd.unrepd. |  | 4 |  | 299 |  | 2,530 | 710 | 310 | 3,330 |
| Est |  |  |  | 45 |  | ,929 | 23,388 | , 303 | 16,472 |
| $\text { Sept. } 18^{\prime} 37$ | 4,119 | 4,119 |  | 3,400 |  | z34,877 | z23,753 | 7,427 | 116,178 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { U.S. B. of M. } \\ \text { xSept. } 25 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | y3,029 |  | 31,595 | 20.074 | 6,41 | 12,656 |

$\mathbf{m} \mathbf{x}$ Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis. $\mathbf{y}$. September, 1936 daily average.

## Summary of Gas Company Statistics for Month of

 July, 1937The current monthly summary of the American Gas Association showed that revenues of manufactured and natural gas utilities amounted to $\$ 54,349,000$ in July, 1937, as compared with $\$ 50,977,900$ for the corresponding month of 1936 , an increase of $6.6 \%$. Revenues from industrial and comrinercial users rose from $\$ 17,932,000$ a year ago to $\$ 20,077,500$ iu July, 1937, a gain of $12 \%$. Revenues from domestic
uses such as cooking, water heating, refrigeration, \&c., were $\$ 34,271,500$ for July, 1937, as compared with $\$ 33,045,900$ a year ago, an increase of $3.7 \%$.

The manufactured gas industry reported revenues of $\$ 27$,906,200 for the month, an increase of $2.9 \%$ over the same month of the preceding year. Revenues from industrial and commercial sales of manufactured gas gained $7.2 \%$. Revenues from domestic uses were $1.6 \%$ more than for the corresponding period of 1936 .
The natural gas utilities reported revenues of $\$ 26,442,800$ for the month, or $10.8 \%$ more than for July, 1936. Revenues from sales of natural gas for industrial purposes increased $15.8 \%$, while revenues from sales for domestic purposes increased $7.3 \%$.

## August Production and Shipments of Portland Cement

The United States Bureau of Mines in its monthly cement report states that the Portland cement industry in August, 1937, produced 11,894,000 barrels, shipped 12,291,000 barrels from the mills, and had in stock at the end of the month $22,973,000$ barrels. Production and shipments of Portland cement in August, 1937, showed decreases of 5.6 and $2.6 \%$, respectively, as compared with August, 1936. Portland cement stocks at mills were $21.4 \%$ higher than a year ago.

In the following statement of relation of production to capacity the total output of finished cement is compared with the estimated capacity of 160 plants at the close of August, 1936 and 1937.

RATIO OF PRODUCTION TO CAPACITY

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS OF FINISAED PORTLAND CEMENT, BY DISTRICTS, IN AUGUST, 1936 AND 1937 (In Thousands of Barrels)

| District | Production |  | Shipmonts |  | Stocks at End of Morth |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |
| Eastern Pa., N. J., and Md. | a2,463 | 2,094 | a2,370 | 1,984 | 3,575 | 4,934 |
| New York and Maine. | 805 | 720 | 754 | 782 | 1,544 | 1,785 |
| Ohio, western Pa, and | 1,373 1,001 | 1,219 811 | 1,349 1,090 | 1 | 2,634 | 2,966 2,161 |
| Wis., Ill., Ind., and Ky | 1,458 | 1,503 | 1,535 | 1,568 | 1,626 | 2.040 |
| Va., Tenn., Ala., Ga.; Fla., \& La_ | 1,057 | 1,015 | 987 | 1,033 | 1,637 | 1,722 |
| East. Mo., Iowa, Minn. \& S. Dak | 1,185 | 1,119 | 1,377 | 1,273 | 2,193 | 2,353 |
| W. Mo., Neb., Kan., Okla. \& Ark | 891 | 869 | 897 | 904 | 1,580 | 1,654 |
| Texas | 581 | ${ }^{662}$ | 509 | 626 | 587 | 751 |
| Colo., Mont., Utah, Wyo. \& Ida_ | 261 | 304 | 300 | 315 | 364 | 440 |
| California | 1,082 | 975 | 1,067 | ${ }_{614}^{930}$ | 1,409 | 1,402 |
| Oregon and Washington. | 442 | 603 | 389 | 614 | 595 | 765 |
| Tot | 12,599 | 11,894 | 12,624 | 12,291 | 18,920 | 22,973 |

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS, AND STOGKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND CEMENT, BY MONTHS
(In Thousands of Barrels)

| Month | Producton |  | Shipments |  | Stocks at End of Month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |
| January | 3,650 | 6,616 | 3.917 | 4.689 | 22.686 | 24.394 |
| February | 3,475 | 5,837 | 3.177 | 5.163 | 22,971 | 25,059 |
| March | 8,311 8.612 | $\begin{array}{r}8,443 \\ 10.402 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9,182 | 7,879 10,272 | ${ }_{20.571}$ | ${ }_{25,747}$ |
| May | 11,104 | 11,634 | 11,240 | 11,890 | 20,431 | 25.493 |
| June | 11,377 | 11,163 | 12,521 | 12.645 | 19.281 | 24.011 |
| July. | 11,503 | 11,597 | 11,823 | 12,237 | 18.975 | 223,270 |
| August | 12,599 | 11,894 | 12,624 | 12,291 | 18,920 | 22,973 |
| September | 12,347 |  | 12,619 |  | 18.738 |  |
| October-- | 12.470 |  | 13,089 |  | 18,079 |  |
| November | 10,977 8,971 | --...-. | 8,942 6,246 | -......- | 20,117 22,441 |  |
| Tot | 12,396 | --...-- | 12,566 | ------ | -- | -----* |

a Revised.
Note-The statistics given above are complled from reports for July recelved by the Bureau of Mines from all manufacturing plants.

## Silver Production of the World

The following accounting for silver production, which was issued by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, is theoretically on the basis of commercial bars as actually produced by the refineries. Production of American refineries which treat a great deal of foreign material is split up as to origin, although this cannot be done precisely. The figures are in thousands of fine ounces.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb.. } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { March, } \\ 1937 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{1937}^{A_{19}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May, } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | June, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { July, } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 4,965 | 5,488 | 5,431 | 5,280 | 5,487 | 6,805 | 38,865 |
| Canada | 1,539 | 1,661 | 1,346 | 1,467 | 1,228 | 2,317 | 10,810 |
| Mexico | 6,684 | 7,509 | 5,731 | 6.543 | 10,140 |  |  |
| Peru | 1,479 | 1,512 | 1,475 | 1,582 | 1,224 | 1,400 | 10,272 |
| Other America | 1,450 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,650 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 11.200 |
| Europe | 1,500 | 1,550 | 1,600 | 1,625 | 1,650 | 1,650 | ${ }^{11,075}$ |
| Australia refined | 669 | 707 | 745 | 760 | 804 | 821 | 5,114 |
| Other Australia | 400 | 375 | 400 | 400 | 350 | 50 | 2,675 |
| Japan. | 842 | 867 | 845 | 844 | b850 | b850 | 5,966 |
| Burma, refine | 530 | 525 | 520 | 520 | 510 | 520 | 3,650 |
| Other Asia. | 325 | 315 | 300 | 310 | 310 | 310 | 2,195 |
| South Africa | 86 | 93 | 87 | 95 | 88 | 90 | 630 |
| Belgian Congo | 320 | 350 | 365 | 400 | 450 | 450 | 2,655 |
| Other Africa | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 420 |
| Total | 20,849 | 22,612 | 20,505 | 21,536 | 24,851 |  |  |

[^3]Domestic Copper Sells at 12 Cents, Valley-Lead_Price Reduced-Zinc Sharply Lower
"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of Sept. 30 reported that excitement ran high last week as prices for all of the major non-ferrous metals were reduced sharply. The continued weakness in Wall Street, brighter prospects for a peaceful settlement of Europe's political troubles, and the slackening in trade, making it apparent that production has more than caught up with consumption, brought out selling pressure in several directions. Many in the industry believe that producers will quickly adjust production downward to meet the changed conditions and prices will soon ward to meet the changed conditions and prices will soon become stabilized. In the meantime, buyers have become
cautious, both abroad and here. The publication further cautious,

Copper
After holding at 14c., Connecticut Valley, since April 29, the domestic market for copper finally gave way to the bearish sentiment that has developed because of the less optimistic outlook for business. The first signs of weakness came to light on Sept. 24, when one lot, consisting of about one-half of the day's total business, was sold by a custom smeiter at $131 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., Valley. There was no further shading of the 14c. price until Sept. 27, when another seller offered copper freely at 13c. The decline was first resisted by the mine group, but before the day ended virtually the entire industry moved down to the lower level. The decline did not result in much business and the tone continued heavy. On Sept. 29 , on a sharp break in London, the same interest reduced the price to 12c. per pound. When the reduction was first announced, at noon, there was lower level inerest whe mer, but later in the day 1,500 tons sold at the to follow the second one cent reduction in the price Townd the clos o follow the secong and here were two sellers at 12c.
ovisions in the comestic in the market over the two successive one cent revisions in the domestic quotation. Producers are expected to resort structure, as it is well known that consumers have become badly frightened structure, as it is well known that consumers have become badiy frightened
and have shown little buying interest. As soon as confidence can be restored, it is believed, consumers stand ready to take on a substantia tonnage.
Domestic sales for the last week totaled 4,877 tons, against 5,257 tons week previous.
Foreign copper was unsettled throughout the week. Spot standard copper on the London Metal Exchange dropped from 551 16s. 3d. on Sept. 23 to $£ 4715$ s. at the first session sept. 29. On the second call the price lost 15 s . Export copper was quoted here on Sept. 29 at prices ranging from 11.750 c . to 12.250 c , c.i.f. European ports. The severe decline abroad was due to selling by speculators.

## Lead

Consumers took little interest in buying lead during the week in the face of a steady decline in prices both here and abroad. The volume sold amounted to a total of 1.163 tons compared with 2,057 tons in the previous week. Producers believe consumers' views are influenced by the general uncertainty over prices and are, therefore, buying only for immediate requirements as practically all of the tonnage sold was for prompt delivery. Requirements for October are estimated to be about $65 \%$ covered. Lead prices abroad dropped to a level that threatened imports of ore, and on Sept. 24 the price here declined $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., to 6.25 c ., New York, and a further decline of $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to 6.00 c ., New York, occurred on Sept. 27. These prices were also the contract settling basis of the American Smelting \& Refining Co.

## Zinc

Continued pressure in zinc abroad, which resulted in offerings here at 6.35c., duty paid, finally brought about the expected readjustment in the domestic quotation. ©n Sept. 29 one of the leading sellers offered Prime Western for prompt and forward shipment on the basis of 6.50c per pound. St. Louis, a reduction in the price of 34 c . The news was received with mixed feelings, but before the day ended most operators took the stand that the drop was inevitable. Supplies have been coming in from broad in good volume, and offerings increased to such an extent that the price structure became top-heavy.

## Tin

Declining prices for tin in London, influenced by speculative selling, sharply reduced prices here during the week. Consumers who have deferred buying for some time became attracted by the pronounced drop and sellers booked a good volume of business during the week. The decine or the seven-day period was from 59.375 c . on Sept. 23 , to 55.625 c . on Sept. 29, or 3.750 c . for the week.
Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: Sept. 23, $57.875 \mathrm{c}: 24$, 56.475 c .; 25.56 .250 c .; $27,56.125 \mathrm{c}$.; $28,56.250 \mathrm{c}$.; $29,54.125 \mathrm{c}$.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS ('E. \& M. J." QUOTATIONS)

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Stratts Tin | Lead |  | Zinc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dom.,Refy. | Exp., Refy | New York | Newo York | St. Louts | St. Louts |
| Sept. 23 | 13.775 | 12.575 | 59.375 | 6.50 | 6.35 | 7.25 |
| Sept. 24 | 13.775 | 12.525 | 57.975 | 6.25 | ${ }_{6}^{6.10}$ | 7.25 |
| Sept. 25 | 13.775 | 12.525 | 57.750 | 6.25 | 6.10 | 7.25 |
| Sept. 27. | 12.775 | 12.500 | 57.625 | 6.00 | 5.85 | 7.25 |
| Sept. 28. | 12.775 | 12.450 | 57.750 | 6.00 | 5.85 | 7.25 |
| Sept. 29... | 11.775 | 11.700 | 55.625 | 6.00 | 5.85 | 6.50 |
|  | 13.046 | 12.379 | 57.683 | 6.167 | 6.017 | 7.125 |

 refinery, 13.713 c. ; export copper, $12.588 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Straits tin, 58.854 c .; New York lead, reninery, 'St. Louls, lead, 6.267c.: St. Louis. zinc, 7.250c., and silver, 44.750 c .
6.417c.
The above quotations are "M. $\&$ M. M.'s" appraisai of the major United States The above quotations are "M. \& M. M.'s" appraisal of the major United States the basis of cash, New York or St. Louis, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound. Cipper, lead and zinc quotations are base
deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.

Daily London Prices

|  | Coppe | , std. | Copper Electro (Bid) | Tin. Std. |  | Lead |  | Zinc |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Spot |  |  | Spot | 3M | Spot | 3M | Spot | 3M |
| Sept. 23 | 511316 | $51^{1316}$ | $571 / 2$ | 2603/8 | 25914 | 207/8 | ${ }_{2} 0^{15} 5_{16}$ | ${ }^{207}{ }^{7} 16$ | 20116 |
| Sept. 24 | $51{ }^{3} 16$ | $5{ }^{13_{16}}$ | 571/2 | 257 | $2561 / 4$ | ${ }^{20}{ }^{16}$ | 20\%/8 | ${ }^{20} 0^{3} 16$ | $20^{2716}$ |
| Sept. 27.----- | 50 5/8 | 50\%/8 | $561 / 2$ | 252 | 251 |  |  | $1{ }^{1313} 16$ | $20^{16}$ |
| Sept. $28 . \ldots . .$. | $501 / 2$ 473 | . $5031 / 2$ | 56 53 | ${ }_{246}^{254 / 4}$ | $2531 / 2$ | 201/4 | 201/4 | 197/8 | ${ }_{19}^{20}$ |

Prices for lead and zinc are the official buyers' prices for the first session of the
ondon N'tal Exchange; prices for copper and tin are the officlal closing buyers' prices. All are in pounds sterling per long ton ( $2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$.).

Steel Ingot Production Drops Two Points to 74\% of Capacity
The "Iron Age," in its issue of Sent. 30, reported that the adjustment of the steel industry and allied units to a reduced volume of new business continues this week, but a point of equilibrium between production and incoming business may be reached within the next two or three weeks, during which time orders from the automobile industry are expected to increase materially as the motor p'ants swing into volume output of 1938 models. The "Age" further stated:
Steel ingot production for the country as a whole is estimated at $74 \%$ for this week, of the major producing districts, the drop at Pittsburgh is the sharpest, three percentage points, with Chicago, the Valleys and eastern Pennsylvania each off two points, the South $61 / 2$ points, and the southern Ohio district 12 points. A contra-trend advance of three points. occurred in the Cleveland-Lorain area, where operations now average $68 \%$. Further sharp price declines have marked the scrap situation as mills
refrain from buying and in some instances hold up shipments of scrap refrain from buying and in some instances hold up shipments of scrap
previously purchased. Steel scrap has dropped $\$ 1$ at Pittsburgh, on top of $\$ 2$ a week ago, and similar reductions have occurred at Chicago, Cleveland and Youngstown, with Philadelphia down 50c. The "Iron Age" scrap composite price is now $\$ 17.58$, only 50 c . a ton above the year's low of $\$ 17.08$ in late June.
The shortage of coke, which was one of the bottlenecks during the period of maximum iron and steel production this year, has been relieved to an extent that has permitted the shutting down of about 1,000 beehive coke ovens in the Connellsville region.
Steel mill labor is beginning to feel the effects of reduced operating schedules. The first adjustment was the elimination of overtime, but in some departments hours have gone below the standard of as a week. Most of the large prolucers are attemping to stagse work, as they did during the years in an effort to spread out their remaining work over as long a period as possible.
The steel trade is virtually a unit in the belief that the extreme caution now prevailing among their customers is being overdone; they attribute the lack of confidence largely to the recent stock market slump, together with the uncertainties as to Administration acts and policies and to labor agitation. For example, the slowness of some of the principal units of the
automobile industry to buy steel in conformity with their prospective fall manufacturing programs is attributed in part to fresh labor disturbances in the Detroit area and the failure of General Motors and the United Automobile Workers Union to reach a final agreement.
Labor's demands are largely instrumental also in the holding back of railroad buying. However, a compromise wage settlement between the carriers and the railroad brotherhoods is momentarily expected, which, if followed shortly by the increase in maght rates the roads are seeking, may held in abeyance. Railroad buying has not stopped entirely, the Denver Rio Grande \& Western having ordered 13,400 tons of rails from the Colorado mill, while the New York Central has divided 5,000 tons among three mills. The Virginian has ordered 7,200 tons of steel for the repair of 1,000 coal cars and is inquiring for 8,200 tons of rails.
The building construction lag is shown by the August figures of the American Institute of Steel Construction. Orders for fabricated structural steel of 117,612 tons in that month were the lowest of the year thus far, although shipments of 158,228 tons were the highest for any month. In the New York district sore speculative residential building has been abandoned because present labor and material costs are too high for the
rents that can be obtained. Structural steel lettings this week were rents that $c$ 18,000 tons.
Export inquiry in large volume from Europe, principally Great Britain, offers fresh promise, although buyers are attempting to obtain concessions from domestic prices, which American mills have been quoting for export. A sale of 25,000 tons of semi-finished steel to Great Britain was made at less than $\$ 37$, Pittsburgh, the domestic price. Recent British offers, which may indicate the amount of the concession, were at $\$ 34$, Pittsburgh. Considerable business probably will be negotiated if American mills meet the price ideas of the British, but American steel pays a $121 / 2 \%$ duty in Great Britain against $21 / 2 \%$ on steel from the Continent.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
Finished Steel
Sept. 28, 1937, 2.6050. a Lb. (Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates



 One week ago...
$\qquad$


|  | High |  | Loro |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 | 21.92 | Mar. 30 | \$17.08 | June 15 |
|  | 17.75 | Dec. 21 | 12.67 | June 9 |
| 1935 | 13.42 | Dec. 10 | 10.33 | Apr. 23 |
| 1934 | 13.00 | Mar. 13 | 9.50 | Sept. 25 |
|  | 12.25 | Aug. 8 | 6.75 | Jan. ${ }^{3}$ |
|  | 8.50 | Jan. 12 | 6.43 | July ${ }^{5}$ |
|  |  |  | 8.50 1.25 | Dec. 29 |

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Sept. 27 announced that telegranhic reports which it has received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having $98 \%$ of the steel capacity of the industry will be $74.4 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning Sept. 27 compared with $76.1 \%$ one week ago, $84.1 \%$ one month ago and $75.4 \%$ one year ago. This represents a decrease of 1.7 points, or $2.2 \%$ from the estimate for the week ended Sent. $20,1937$. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Sept. 7, 1936, follow

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets on Sept. 27 stated:
Well sustained production over many weeks during which buying has Ween at a relatively low rate has brought steelmakers sufficiently close to the end of backlogs to indicate a shortening of activity to match incoming business.
Although the rate of buying shows an increase from the low point of midsummer it has not grown sufficiently to match shipments and some curtailment of production is necessary to meet current conditions. This situation is viewed with equanimity by steel makers, as, in spite of not ably prof earlier expectations, the industry is producing at a high and of ainder of the year steelmaking will be at 70 to $80 \%$ of the rate prevailing for the pirst eight months.
It is recognized that consumers are faced by the psychological facts of the decline in the stock market, war scares in Europe and the Far East and political divagations at home, and naturally are keeping commitments close to actual needs. After the unusually high rate of production over a year past an adjustment downward is not to be wondered at.
There are not a few reassuring facts in the week's news. Los Angeles has placed 11,050 tons of plates for a water line, the Denver $\&$ Rio Grande has ordered 13.400 tons of rails from Colorado Fuel \& Iron Corp., the New York Central has divided about 10,000 tons of steel, largely plates and shapes, for car building and repair and Ford Motor Co. is inquiring for 15,000 tons of structural for a press shop. In addition it is understood Russia has placed an order fors ient to keep axie shops busy six to eight weeks
These tonnages are not enough to keep up production at the rate of earlier hons bur in booked whil the to prer prompt delivery in some cases have tonnage on books, for active production through October
As a result of lighter operations in important producing centers, due to adjustment to light buying, the national operating rate last week declined 4 points to $76 \%$ of capacity. Pittsburgh operations declined 11 points to $73 \%$. Chicago 3.5 points to 79.5 . Wheeling 7 to 82 and Birmingham, Ala., 8 to 83 . As a partial offset to these losses Cleveland advanced 1 point to 64, Buffalo 4 to 74, Detroit 5 to 100 and Cincinnati 9 to 89. There was no change in Eastern Pennsylvania at 63. Youngstown, Ohio, at 70. New England at 75 and St. Louis at 74.
Automotive production last week was a shade lower than the preceding period, with 28,030 units, compared woth 30.150 . General Motors made 14,000 cars. compared with 13,700 , Chrysler 3.075 compared with 1.750 . with the Ford plant closed. This is probably about the low mark for the model change season and increased production may be expected to start at any time as the 1938 lines are put under way more intensively.
Scrap is presenting an aspect of weakness similar to that shown in July. With a drop of $\$ 1$ at Chicago, $\$ 2$ at Pittsburgh and 50 to 75 cents in Eastern Pennsylvania the situation reflects the apathy of consumers, who are deinitely out of the market. A moderate sale to a steel mili Pittsburgh
 closing of con for
 2.5 the export market on account of exchange difficulties is giving the Furopean buyers a better opportunity to cover their needs. A factor in he increased export price is the fact that the lower freight rate to tidewater on export matelial is to terminate Oct. 1, thus increasing transportation charges.
Decided weakness in all markets has reduced "Steel's" composite of steelmaking scrap $\$ 1.25$ from the preceding week, to $\$ 17.83$. This compares with $\$ 17.75$ for the second week in July and $\$ 17$ at the end of June, and is 4.25 below the high point in April. The decline in scrap affected the iron and steel composite also, causing a decline of 21 cents to $\$ 39.98$. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $\$ 61.70$.

Steel ingot production for the week ended Sept. 27 is placed at about $77 \%$ of capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Sept. 30. This compares with $81 \%$ in the previous week and $791 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reports:
United States Steel is estimated at $76 \%$, against $85 \%$ in the week before and $781 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $771 / 2 \%$. compared with $78 \%$ in the preceding week and $80 \%$ two weeks ago. The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of produthon 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 | 77 | $-4$ |  |  |  | -1/3 |
| 1936 | $741 / 2$ | +1 |  | +1/2 | $771 / 2$ | +13/2 |
| 1935 | $511 /$ | T $11 / 2$ | ${ }_{22}^{40}$ | +1 |  | $\pm{ }_{+2}$ |
| 1933 | $371 / 2$ | ${ }_{-2}$ | 37 |  |  | -21/2 |
| 1932 | $171 / 2$ |  | 171/2 |  | $171 / 2$ |  |
| 1931 | 28 | -1 | 31 |  | 261/2 |  |
| 1930 | ${ }_{8}^{60}$ |  |  | $\square_{4}^{1}$ |  |  |
| 1929 |  | +3 $+1 / 2$ |  |  | 81 85 |  |
| 1927 | 65 | +1 | $681 / 2$ | +2 | 62 |  |

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
During the week ended Sept. 29 member bank reserve balances increased $\$ 56,000,000$. Additions to member bank reserves arose from decreases of $\$ 9,000,000$ in money in circulation, $\$ 53,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $\$ 2,000,000$ in Treasury cash other than inactive gold and an increase of $\$ 3,000,000$ in Treasury currency, offset in part by an increase of $\$ 7,000,000$ in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and a decrease of $\$ 5,000,000$ in Reserve bank credit. Excess reserves of member banks on Sept. 29 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 1,060,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 40,000,000$ for the week. Inactive gold included in the gold stock and for the week. Inactive gold included in the gold stock and
Treasury cash amounted to $\$ 1,203,000,000$ on Sept. 29, an increase of $\$ 41,000,000$ for the week.
The statement in full for the week ended Sept. 29 in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year will be found on pages 2278 and 2279 .

Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and related items during the week and the year ended Sept. 29,1937 , were as follows:


## 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 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)

|  | $\overline{\text { Sept. } 29} \text { New York City } 22 \text { Sept } 30$ |  |  | Sept. 29 Sept. 22 |  | Sept. 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- | \$ | \$ | \$ |  |  |  |
| Loans and investments-total | 8,166 | 8,165 | 8,803 | 1,995 | 1,996 | 2,101 |
| Loans-total | 3,981 | 4,000 | 3,423 | 731 | 730 | 602 |
| Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On securities. | 239 | 239 | * | 35 | 33 |  |
| Otherwise secured \& unsec'd | 1,662 | 1,644 |  | 460 | 462 |  |
| Open market paper | 176 | 169 |  | 31 | 31 |  |
| Loans to brokers and dealers. | 1,030 | 1,074 | 1,008 | 48 | 48 | 47 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities | 249 | 243 |  | 81 | 79 |  |
| Real estate loans. | 134 | 135 | 130 | 14 | 14 | 5 |
| Other loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On securitles | 234 | 233 |  | 23 | 23 |  |
| Otherwise secured \& unsec'd | 193 | 195 |  | 37 | 38 |  |
| U. S. Govt. obligatlons. | 2,780 | 2,785 | 3,784 | 909 | 910 | 1,113 |
| Obligations fully guaranteed by |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other securities... | 1,011 | 989 | 1,129 | 255 | 256 | 294 |
| Reserve with Fed. Res. banks | 2,746 | 2,644 | 2,354 | 575 | 583 | 634 |
| Cash in vault. |  | 55 | 52 | 25 | 24 | 33 |
| Balances with domestic banks.- | 66 | 64 | 76 | 132 | 134 | 255 |
| Other assets-net_.................... <br> $\begin{array}{c}\text { Lrabilities- }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted- | 6,085 | 5,965 | 6,320 | 1.493 | 1,495 | ,670 |
| Time deposits. | 737 | 730 | 598 | 453 | 453 | 446 |
| Unlted States Govt. deposits_-- 352 352 193 62 61 101 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic banks | 1,923 | 1,528 | 2,448 | , | , |  |
| Borrowings_... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other liabilities |  | 403 | 366 | 17 | 18 | 22 |
| Capital account. | 1,473 | 1,474 | 1,428 | 245 | 244 | 235 |

* Comparable figures not available


## 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 coverthe following Monday, before which time the statistics cover-
ing the entire body of reporting member banks in 101 cities ing the entire body
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. 22:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the weelt ended cultural loans; decreases of $\$ 50,000,000$ in loans to brokers and dealers in
securities and $\$ 192,000,000$ in holdings of United States Government direct obligations; and an increase of $\$ 149,000,000$ in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks.
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $\$ 7,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 6,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 20,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers declined \$44,000,000 in New York City and $\$ 50,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities declined $\$ 8,000,000$. Loans to banks declined $\$ 9,000,000$ in Nem York City.
Holdings of United States Government direct obligations declined $\$ 111,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 36,000,000$ in the Richmond district. and $\$ 192,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of securities in New York
 andities" in 817000,000 in New York City and $837,000,000$ at securities" increased $\$ 7$, Demand deposits vadiust
and $\$ 34,000,000$ elsewhere 000,000 in the Chicago district, $\$ 26.000,000$ in the San Francisco district. and $\$ 39,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Time deposits increased $\$ 8,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 11.000 .000$ at all reporting member banks. Government deposits increased $\$ 10,000,000$ in the San Francisco district, $\$ 6,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 24,000,000$ at all reporting member 'banks. Deposits credited to domestic banks declined in all districts, the aggregate of the decreases at all reporting member banks being $\$ 62,000,000$.
Borrowings of weekly reporting member banks amounted to $\$ 6,000,000$ on Sept. 22, a decrease of $\$ 2,000,000$ 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. 22, 1937, follows:


## * Comparable figures not available.

## Naval Experts of Great Britain, France and Germany

 Agree on Plan for Italy's Cooperation in AntiPiracy Patrol of MediterraneanAgreement at Paris by naval experts of Great Britain, France and Italy on a plan for participation by Italy in the Nyon (Switzerland) arrangements for the anti-piracy patrol of the Mediterranean, was reached on Sept. 29, and the signing of the agreement by the experts of the three nations was reported on Sept. 30. The plan is to be submitted to the respective governments for approval, said Associated Press accounts from Paris on Sept. 30, which further stated:
The signatures were affixed at a noon meeting in the headquarters of the French Naval Ministry, bringing to a close talks that had opened Monday (Sept. 27).

Difficulties described officially as "in the framing of the text" caused postponement of the signing from last evening, following an announcement that an agreement had been reached yesterday morning.
The plan, as explained yesterday, provided that each nation be confined to protection of waters in which it is the most interested - with Italy allotted the Tyrrhenian Sea around Sardinia as well
opficial aurters arplained the patrol
would give Britain the area near Gibraltar, while the Fry the agould police the sea lanes from France's Mediterranean coast to Morocco, Algeria and the sea.

East of the Italian path between Sicily and North Africa, French and British would divide the patrol, with British ships taking over the Aegean Sea and France the Syrian coast.

The Nyon agreement was referred to in these columns Sept. 18, page 1817; plans for the adherence of Italy to the plan were noted in our Sept. 25 issue, page 1990.
League Subcommittee Adopts Resolution Providing for End of International Non-Intervention Unless Italy Withdraws Troops from Spain-Britain, France and Italy Agree on Joint Patrol of Mediterranean
A subcommittee of the League of Nations on Sept. 30 agreed on a resolution to end the activities of the International

Non-Intervention Committee for Spain unless Premier Mussohni would agree to withdraw. Italian "volunteers" from Spain. Otherwise, it was reported, League members had decided to open the French frontier to both armaments and troops destined for the Spanish Loyalist Government. The resolution was said to hold that if the withdrawal of foreign combatants is not made effective within one month, the signatories of the Non-Intervention agreement are "irvited to envisage" a return to policy based on international law. This would probably mean complete abandonment of law. This would probably mean complete abandonment of the entire non-intervention policy. The resolution will
probably be submitted to the League Assembly for adoption probably be subay (Oct. 2).

Associated Press advices of Sept. 30 from Geneva described the resolution adopted by the League subcommittee as follows:
The draft of the resolution contained 8 paragraphs, of which the following

## was an unofficial summary: 1. Points out the "dunty of every state to. respect the territorial integrity

 2. Affirms that enere state is under obligation to refrain from intervening in the internal arfairs of another "State." Realls that special undertaking", have been entered into "for thepurpose of timiting the Spanish conflict and thereby safeguarding the purpose of limiting the spanish conflict and thereby safeguarding the 4. Regrets that the non-intervention committee "not only has failed to
secure the withdrawal of non-spanish combatants taking part in the secure the withdrawal of non-spanish combatants taking part in the
struggle in spain, but that there now must be recognized the existence of a veritable foreign, army corps which represents foreign intervention in
spanish after Spanish affairs", "hat the (league) council on May 29 termed the non-intervention agreement the "most effective remedy for a situation the gravity
of which, rrom the standdoint of general peace, it feels bound to emphasize. of which, from the standpoint of general peace, it feels bound to emphasize. drawal of non-Spanish combatants taking part in the struggle in spain.". 7. Appeals to Go Governments which must and equally desire to see paace maintained in Europe to undertake a new and earnest effort in this direction and observes that if such a result could not be obtained in the near
future the assembly invites all states concerned which are members of the non-intervention committee to envisage the end of the non-intervention
policy.".
R. .equests the councit to "follow attentively the development of the
situation in Spain. in view of provisions of Article II of the league covenant and take any opportunity which may arise to seek a basis for pacific ending
of the conflict. of the conflict.

The decision of Great Britain and France to withdraw naval patrol of the Spanish coast was reported from London on Sept. 17. Patrol was established last spring by the NonIntervention Committee to check the shipment of war materials to Spain, said the London advices from Ferdinand Kuhn Jr, to the New York "Times," which, in part, added: In a note to Lord Plymouth, Chairman of the Non-Intervention Com"ittee, the two governments announce that they have taken their decision "in view of changed circumstances." Specifically, they assert that they need the destroyers now being used on non-intervention patrol for the
"more urgent and important task" of preventing submarine piracy in the "more urgent a
Mediterranean.
Thus the last shred of control disappears from the non-intervention scheme except for the continued presence of international observers aboard the vessels bound for Spanish ports. Germany and Italy abandoned their share in the naval patrol last June after the Leipzig incident, while France and Portugal promptly withdrew their observers along their land
frontiers.

## League of Nations Fails to Re-elect Spain to League Council-Turkey and Chile Also Lose Seats

The failure of the League of Nations Assembly to reelect the Spanish Government to the League Council was made known in press advices from Geneva on Sept. 20. The vote, according to a wireless message to the New York "Times," was 24 against and 23 for Spain, with 32 votes required for the necessary two-thirds. In part, the advices to the "Times" also said:
The vote was 25 against and 25 for Turkey, with 34 required for two-thirds. Iran was elected to Turkey's seat by 48 out of 52 votes cast and Peru to Chile's seat by 46 of these votes.

The election to the Spanish seat was deferred until Wednesday. Belgium is now expected to win if she consents to run, as Great Britain and othe neutrals in the Spanish conflict request.

Spain's defeat was a surprise mainly because the British delegation's spokesman predicted last night Spain's election after other experts had predicted her defeat.
Spain's defeat is attributed to a combination of Valencia's enemies in Latin America and the Moslem States, who hoped to aid Turkey by eliminating Spain, together with some delegations that believed it wrong to elect a country while it was plunged into a civil war. Then there are always some delegations that vote on principle against reelection of any non-permanent Council member.
Thus for the first time since the League began functioning Spain has
failed to failed to be elected to the Council.
The defeat does not affect the Spanish Government's rights in the League, and it will continue to sit in the Council when its own appeal is being considered. It does, however, weaken its position as regards recognition and diplomatic maneuvering. A member of the Spanish delegation said the defeat would not affect his government's League policy.

Bombing of Hankow and Hankow-Canton Ry. by Japanese Brings Protest From Admiral Yarnell The Japanese bombing of Hankow and the HankowCanton Ry. on Sept. 25 brought from Rear Admiral Harry Yarnell, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet a statement voicing criticism of the action, as to which we quote the following from Associated Press accounts from Shanghai Oct. 1:

A Japanese spokesman had said that the Japanese Navy was informed by United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson that all Americans and other foreigners had been evacuated from Hankow and surrounding terri-
tory by noon of September 26 .

This Admiral Yarnell flatly denied, saying that Ambassador Johnson issued no such information, but instead told the Japanese that foreigners would be eva
September 26
"The statement by a Japanese naval spokesman that Japanese authoritie had been informed by Ambassador Johnson that evacuation of Americans had been informed ors from Hahkow and the eabouts would be completed by noon, September 26, was entirely in error, as no such information had been given out by the Ambassador;" Admiral Yarnell stated.
"There were negotiations with Japanese authorities to withhold the bombing of the Hankow-Canton railways until September 26 to permit three small parties of Americans to reach Canton safely. Notice was given them however, that there would be additional parties later.
"There are in the Yangtze valley several thousand foreigners, one thousand of whom are Americans. Many of these persons will wish to leave China at various times and it is imperative that a safe route to reach one of the seaports from the Yangtze valley be agreed upon.:

## Soviet Russia Warns Japan Against Bombarding Its

 Nanking EmbassyThe Government of Soviet Russia, in a note to the Japanese Government on Sept. 26, registered a "determined protest" against any bombardment of the Soviet Embassy at Nanking, and declared it would hold the Japanese Government responsible for any damage resulting from such a bombardment. Officials of the Embassy, the note declared, had been instructed to remain at their posts. The foregoing advices were contained in Associated Press accounts from Moscow Sept. 27, which in part added:
The note rejected the Japanese suggestion that Soviet officials and Soviet citizens leave Nanking as "unlawful, contrary to generally recognized principles of international law" and "unprecedented in the history of international relations."
It is known, the note added, that "impossible conditions have been created by the actions of Japanese military authorities for the normal and Shanghai and the Consulate at Kalgan."

It was likewise stated in the press accounts from which we quote that Russia's warning to Japan was believed to be in response to a Chinese appeal asking Russia to "take measures" which would help end quickly such "barbarous and inhumane activities" as Japanese bombardments.

Japanese Government Orders Extended Service for All Troops Now Mobilized-Continued Advances in North China Meet with Ren
Chinese Forces at Shanghai
Japanese troops this week continued advances in North China, but met with renewed stiff resistance from the Chinese defenders of Shanghai. On Sept. 28 the Japanese Government adopted a decree ordering all soldiers mobilized at home or abroad to remain in service until "further notification," but the edict did not provide for general mobilzation.
It was revealed on Sept. 29 that the British Air Ministry had approved the sale of British airplanes to China. Meanwhile it was reported this week that a Japanese submarine had sunk 11 of a fleet of twelve Chinese fishing junks, killing almost 300 men, women and children. This charge was categorically denied by Japanese spokesmen, but the British categorically denied by Japanese spokesmen, but the British
Government on Sept. 30 instructed its representatives in Government on sept. the alleged attack.

The Sino-Japanese conflict was referred to in our issue of a week ago, pages 1991-1992. Elsewhere in these columns today reference is made to the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on Sept. 20 condemning the bombardment of open towns in China by Japanese aircraft. China's greatest cities, except those under Japanese occupation, were subjected on Sept. 25 to devastating bombing by the Japanese air forces, ranging over nearly all the ing by the Japanese air forces, ranging over nearly all the eastern provinces of this invaded land it was indicated in As-
sociated Press advices from Shanghai on Sept. 25, which in part added:
Hundreds of Chinese non-combatants died. Property damage ran into millions of dollars. Terror and anguish ruled half a dozen great com munities with populations approaching or passing the million mark.
Nanking, the capital, was punished by five successive waves of Japanese air raiders, totaling 80 planes, who remained over the city a total of seven hours. Officials said the death toll in the bombings, part of Japan's announced campaign to destroy the center of Chinese military resistance, would approach 200 .
Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, the Wuhan cities of the middle Yangtse Valley, suffered a new series of early morning raids, within a few hours of the terrible attack the Japanese airmen made on that industrial area late yesterday. Chinese officials revised their estimates of the dead in yesteradded when enemy planes again attacked Hankow, 450 airline miles from added when enemy plan
the coast, before dawn.
the coast, before dawn.
Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province and Chinese aviation center was heavily bombed, and Canton, the metropolis of the South. was subjected was heavily bombed, and Ca
to a series of minor raids
to a series of minor raids.
With all this widespread activity, the Japanese air forces mustered other planes to inflict heavy punishment on the Chinese battle lines northwest of Shanghai.
Late tonight the Chinese air force struck back with a raid on the Japanese airfield in Yangtsepoo, at the eastern end of Shangh i's International Settlement. The attack was made in heavy darkness, before the moon rose. Many incendiary and demolition bombs were dropped, but with what effect was not disclosed. Japanese anti-aircraft g ns ashore and on the warships on the Whangpoo river near Shanghai blazed away into the darkness, apparently without effect.
Nanking's $\$ 1,000,000$ power plant, on which some $1,000.000$ persons depended for light, water and transportation facilities, was reduced to ruins in a spectacular attack by a Japanese squadron leader, who made a vertical dive to release his cargo of bombs directly on the plant.
American cameramen recorded this episode, as well as most of the Japanese forays.

Under date of Sept. 27 Shanghai Associated Press accounts stated:
Japanese warplanes unleashed a new aerial bombardment of China's crowded eastern cities today as Japanese reinforcements rushed to the Shaighal front to stem a Chinese counter-attack.
As Japan massed reinforcements in the Shanghai region, Rear Admiral Tadao Honda, Japanese naval attache, warned that Japanese bombardments of Chinese non-combatants "will be duly carried out," regardless of loss of lives."
Japanese warships and land batteries opened a heavy shelling here of the North Station area, and a series of terrific explosions, believed to have been caused by Japanese demolition bombs, rocked the city.
Several projectiles fell near the British-guarded barricades on the northern border of the International Settlement.
Advices from Shanghai Sept. 30 to the New York "Times" stated that after having subjected Chapei to the most intensive aerial bombing that any section of Shanghai has suffered during the hostilities there Japanese naval units early Sept. 29 pushed swiftly westward in an effort to take over Chapei by driving out the Chinese forces who had long been barricaded there. The effort failed said the advices, which also stated:
So determined was the resistance that at only three advance points were the Japanese able to penetrate Chapei.
The advance carried only as far as the Shanghai-Woosung railway line. The three small advance units remained in their positions all afternoon and into the evening, and since they were unable to go farther, additional sailor reinforcements and warships anchored in the Whangpoo River began an intensive bombardment. Soon pillars of smoke rose and new fires reddened the sky.
Chinese artillery replied, and Shanghai's downtown business section and other sections of the International Settlement trembled from the force of the duel.
From Shanghai on Oct. 1 Associated Press accounts reported:
A bitter battle for Chapei, Chinese section north of Shanghai's International Settlement, entered the fourth day today with no apparent change in the Sino-Japanese lines.
Japanese heavily bombarded the section and the north railway station to the northeast of it throughout the night.
The pounding by artillery later was augmented by aerial bombing.
Fierce fighting was in progress near the boundary of the International Settlement. Opposing Chinese and Japanese groups fought hand-to-hand and with machine
Terrific Japanese assaults on the Shanghai front failed to budge the entrenched Chinese armies yesterday. A Japanese spokesman admitted the invading forces had made only slight gains.

## Japanese Government Indicates in Note to United

 States That No Change Will Be Made in Bombing Operations in China-Says However, That They "Are Not Directed Indiscriminately at Non-CombatantsA note in answer to the protest by the United States to Japan against the bombing by the latter of Nanking, the Chinese capital, was handed on Sept. 30 to Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador to Japan, at Tokio. The protest of Secretary of State Hull was referred to in these columns a week ago, page 1992. Japan, in its reply, says that "since Nanking is the central base of Chinese military operations . . . it is unavoidable . . . that military organs and establishments located in and around Nanking should be bombed." It is further stated that the bombing operations "are not carried on beyond the scope mentioned," this seemingly being intended to indicate that the bombings are intended to be restricted to military establishments, the note stating "it is unnecessary to say that they are not directed indiscriminately at non-combatants." The reply of the Japanese Government follows:
Since Nanking is the central base of Chinese military operations, with unparalleled strong defenses, it is unavoidable for the 'purpose of attaining the military aim of the Japanese forces that military organs and establishments located in and around Nanking should be bombed.
The bombing operations of Japanese forces are not carried on beyond the scope mentioned above. It is unnecessary to say that they are not directed indiscriminately at non-combatants. The warning issued in advance to non-combatante serves as testimony to the above statement.
It goes without saying that there is no change in the policy frequently enunciated lately by the Japanese Government that it is earnestly solicitous of the safety and of the rights and interests as well as the lives and property of nationals of third Powers, which it is our wish to respect to the greatest extent possible.
Our request that officials and civilians and vessels of your Excellency's country take refuge is due to no other thought than our earnest desire to prevent any untoward incident or misfortune befalling nationals of third Powers, in spite of the utmost caution taken by the Japanese forces.
The Japanese, Government hopes the United States will fully understand that the Japanese forces, though greatly handicapped by giving advance notice requesting nationals of third countries to seek refuge, will be good enough to cooperate with the measures taken by the Japanese Government.

Secretary of State Hull Declares Bombing of Civilians ir China by Japan "Unwarranted and Contrary to Principles of Law"-Statement Follows Action of Advisory Committee of League of Nations Condemning Bombardments
At a press conference, on Sept. 28, Secretary of State Hull issued a statement reiterating the views of the United issued a states regarding the bombing by Japan in areas of China occupied by civilians, declaring such practices "unwarranted and contrary to principles of law and humanity." In his statement Secretary Hull referred to both the protest
made by this country to the threatened bombing of Nanking by Japan, noted in our issue of Sept. 25, page 1992, and to the resolution adopted on Sept. 27 by the Far Eastern Advisory Committee of the League of Nations which condemned "bombardment by Japanese aircraft of open towns in China." The statement, Sept. 28, of Secretary Hull follows:
The Department of State has been informed by the American Minister to Switzerland of the text of the resolution unanimously adopted on Sept. 27 by the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations on the subject of aerial bombardment by Japanese air forces of open towns in China.
The American Government, as has been set forth to the Japanese Government repeatedly and especially in this government's note of Sept. 22, holds the view that any general bombing of an extensive area wherein there resides a large populace engaged in peaceful pursuits is unwarranted and contrary to principies of law and of humanity.
The resolution adopted at Geneva on Sept. 27 by the Advisory Committee of the League was approved on Sept. 28 by the Assembly of the League. As adopted, the resolution, according to wireless Geneva dispatches to the New York "Times" from Clarence K. Streit, reads as follows:
The Advisory Committee, taking into urgent consideration the question of aerial bombardment by Japanese aircraft of open towns in China, expresses its profound distress at the loss of life caused to innocent civilians, including great numbers of women and children, as a result of such bombardments, and declares that no excuse can be made for such acts, which
have aroused horror and indignation throughout the world, and solemnly have aroused ho
Twenty-two nations voted in favor of the resolution. The United States, represented at the meeting of the committee by Leland Harrison, United States Minister to Switzerland, did not vote. In reporting the action of the Assembly, United Press advices from Geneva on Sept. 28 stated:
Delegates burst into applause as the Aga Kahn, President of the Assembly and spiritual leader of millions of Indian Moslems, announced that the Assembly had approved the resolution.
The Aga Kahn then called to the platform Wellington Koo, chief of the Chinese delegation.
"In the name of the Chinese delegates," said Mr. Koo, "I wish to express my apreciation to the Assembly of its prompt and unanimous adoption of the resolution before us.
"I am confident that this proof of League of Nations devotion to the ause of humanity and the principles of international law will be receive with satisfaction by the whole civilized world."
As the resolution was approved, it was said in reliable quarters that the United States has intimated that it does not favor a conference on nations interested in the Far East on the Chinese-Japanese war. It was said that the United States Government felt that not only countries with Far Eastern interests but peace-loving countrie
The resolution did not need approval of the Assembly, but the ChineseJapanese Advisory Committee wished to get it on record. Hence the Assembly received the resolution by letter from the Advisory Committee with the statement that the committee wished the Assembly to have the opportunity of stating its viewpoint.
There was no debate on the resolution. Besides Dr. Koo, Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Loyalist Spain, was the only speaker. He said:
"Spain has always appealed to the League Covenant not merely for herself but for the peace of the world. Spain has condemned all criminal bombardments and against whomever they might have been directed. We are loyal to the great Chinese people, who are engaged in the same hard struggle as is Spain."
Because of the reported American desire not to foolate consideration of the Chinese-Japanese problem in a meeting of Far Eastern Powers alone, it was expected that a subcommittee of the Advisory Committee would handle matters for the next few days.
It was expected that the League's first concrete step in aid of China It was expected thalthe commission, including American experts, to fight cholera and typhus in war areas.
$\$ 3,157,300$ of Kingdom of Italy External Loan $7 \%$
Gold Bonds, Due Dec. 1, 1951, Drawn for RedempGold Bonds, Due
tion Dec. 1, 1937
J. P. Morgan \& Co., as sinking fund administrator, is notifying holders of Kingdom of Italy external loan sinking fund $7 \%$ gold bonds, due Dec. 1,1951 , that $\$ 3,157,300$ principal amount of the bonds outstanding have been drawn by lot for redemption at the principalssum thereof on Dec. 1, 1937, redemption in the sinking fund, it was announced on Sept. 30. The drawn bonds will be paid on and after the sedemption date upon presentation and surrender at the redemption date upon presentation and surrender at
office of the sinking fund administrator. After Dec. 1, 1937 office of the sinking fund administrator.
interest on the drawn bonds will cease.

The announcement of Sept. 30 said that J. P. Morgan \& Co., call attention to the fact that on Sept. 28, last, $\$ 102,-$ 000 principal amount of the bonds of this issue previously drawn were still unredeemed.

Japanese Government Declines Invitation of League of Nations to Join Meeting of Far Eastern Advisory Committee on Sino-Japanese Situation-Japan Convinced That Solution Can Be Found by Two Conntries
In declining the invitation of the League of Nations that it participate in the deliberations of the Far Eastern Advisory Committee relative to the Sino-Japanese dispute, the Japanese Government on Sept. 25 advised the League that it "is firmly convinced that a just, equitable and practical solution of questions concerning Japan and China can be found by the two countries." The reply of Japan to the feague follows:

To the Secretary General:
In acknowledging receipt of your telegram of Sept. 21 inviting the Imperial Government to take part in the work of the Advisory Committee, I have the honor in reply to inform you of the following:
The maintenance of peace in Eastern Asia by harmonious cooperation between Japan and China is the aim which the Imperial Government alway has had before it and to which it has devoted every effort.
The Chinese Government, however, has made opposition to Japan and anti-Japanese agitation bases of its national policy. Acts of provocation coutinuously have been committed throughout its territory, bringing about the present unhappy affair.
The Japanese Government, therefore can only express the hope that the Chinese Government, realizing the state of affairs, soon will change its sentiments.
As regards settlement of the present affair, the Imperial Government as it has stated on so many occasions, is firmly convinced that a just equitable and practical solution of questions concerning Japan and China can be found by the two eountries.
Consequently, the Japanese Government, seeing no reason to depart from the line of conduct it has hitherto followed with regard to political activities in the League of Nations, regrets that it is unable to accept the Advisory Committee's invitation.

## HIROTA, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The acceptance by the United States of the League's invitation that it be represented at the meeting of the Advisory Committee was noted in our Sept. 25 issue, page 2004.

State Mortgage Bank of Yugoslavia Remits $15 \%$ of Oct. 1 Coupons on Secured $7 \%$ Sinking Fund
Gold Bonds Due April 1, 1957-New York Stock

## Exchange Rules on Bonds

J. \& W. Seligman \& Co., New York, fiscal agent of the State Mortgage Bank of Yugoslavia, announces that the bank has deposited funds sufficient to pay $15 \%$ of the face amount of all Oct. 1, 1937 coupons on the $\$ 3,545,500$ of secured $7 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds of the bank due April 1, 1957, which are reported to be in circulation outside of Yugoslavia. Payment will be made at the rate of $\$ 5.25$ for each $\$ 35$ coupon and $\$ 2.625$ for each $\$ 17.50$ coupon to holders of such coupons, as a part payment which will in no way impair any rights of the holders. An announcement in the matter added:
The State Mortgage Bank of Yugoslavia has likewise advised that it expects in the near future to make definitive arrangements with respect o payment of interest and sinking fund charges on the secured $7 \%$ sinking und gold bonds due April 1, 1957, upon the conclusion of negotiations now under way between the Government of Yugoslavia and representatives of holders of external bonds of the Kingdom..
The New York Stock Exchange announced on Sept. 30 the following rulings on the bonds adopted by its Committee on Securities:

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE <br> Committee on Securities

Sept. 30, 1937.
Notice having been received that payment of $15 \%$ of the interest due Oct. 1, 1937, ( $\$ 5.25$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond) will be made on presentation for stamping of coupons from state Mortgage Bank of Yugoslavia secured $7 \%$ inking fund gold bonds, due 1957:
The Committee on Securities rules that the bonds be quoted ex-interest $\$ 5.25$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond on Oct. 1, 1937;
That the bonds shall continue to be dealt in "flat" and to be a delivery in settlement of transactions made beginning Oct. 1, 1937, must carry the Oct. 1, 1937, ( $\$ 5.25$ paid), and subsequent coupons.

ROBERT L. FISHER, Secretary.
Drawing for Redemption Nov. 1 of $\$ 12,000$ Irish Free State External Loan Sinking Fund 5\% Gold Bonds, Due Nov. 1, 1960 Holders of Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) external
loan sinking fund $5 \%$ gold bonds due Nov. 1,1960 , are being loan sinking fund $5 \%$ gold bonds due Nov. 1, 1960, are being notified that $\$ 12,000$ principal amount of this issue has been selected by lot for redemption on Nov. 1, 1937, at par Bonds so drawn will be paid at the head office of the National redemption date.

## Rulings on French Gold Bonds, Due 1949, and External

 Gold Loan 71/2\% Bonds, Due 1941, Adopted by New York Stock ExchangeThe following announcement regarding rulings of the Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange bearing on the Government of the French Republic 25-year sinking fund $7 \%$ gold bonds, due 1949, "stamped" and 20-year external gold loan $71 / 2 \%$ bonds, due 1941, "stamped," was issued by the Exchange on Sept. 22:

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Committee on Securities
Sept. 22, 1937.
Notice has been received that the decree of the French Government date July 16, 1935, which provided for the exemption of the Government of the rearch Republic 25 -year sinking fund $7 \%$ gold bonds, due 1949, and 20 ficial ownership gold loan $71 / 2 \%$ bonds, due 1941 , held in non-French bene coupons imposed thereon, has been amended by a decree dated Aug. 25 1937, in accordance with which unstamped bonds of the two loans held in non-French beneficial ownership on Sept. 1, 1937, may also be exempted from the $10 \%$ deduction upon presentation thereof and all appurtenant coupons for stamping, accompanied by properly executed ownership cerfificates in approved form to J. P. Morgan \& Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City, or Morgan \& Cie., 14 Vendome, Paris, France, not later than Dec. 31, 1937
The Committee on Securities rules that transactions in Government of the French Republic 25-year sinking fund $7 \%$ gold bonds, due 1949 "stamped" and 20 -year external gold loan $71 / 2 \%$ bonds, due 1941
stamped," may be settled by delivery either of bonds stamped to indicate foreign ownership on July 17, 1935, or on Sept. 1, 1937.
Note-The following are the legends appearing on the bonds stamped as to Poreign_ownership on Sept. 1, 1937:

On Bonds
"Owner ship certificate filed showing foreign ownership of this bond Sept 1, 1937, in pursuance of Article 3 of the Decree of July 16, 1935, as amended,"

On Coupons
"Foreign ownership certificate filed in pursuance of Decree of July 16, 1935, as amended.'

ROBERT L. FISHER, Secretary.
Reference to an announcement by the French Government on the bonds, issued Sept. 20, was made in our issue of Sept. 25, page 1993.

## Foreign Bondholders Protective Council Seeking Improvement in Offer Made by Polish Government Last February with Regard to Servicing of Several Coupons on Eight Bond Issues

Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., New York, announced on Sept. 30 that it is discussing with the Polish authorities an improvement of the offer of Feb. 24, 1937, for $35 \%$ payment in cash on the then next three due coupons on Polish dollar bonds. These discussions relate to the coupons due Oct. 1, 1937, and subsequently on all Polish dollar bonds. The Council therefore said that it recommends to bondholders not to cash their next due coupons at present as they can still obtain the $35 \%$ cash payments offered on these coupons last February should the present discussions not result in a more favorable offer. Reference to the proposal made by the Government of Poland on Feb. 24 regarding the servicing of the three interest coupons on its public debt and also the announcement concerning the proposal issued by the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council was made in our issue of Feb. Bondholders Protecti
27,1937 , page 1359.

Republic of Colombia Forms Committee to Study Possibility of Resumption of Service on External National Debt
The Bondholders Committee for Republic of Colombia, New York, announced on Sept. 26, through Lawrence E. ce S. Hoover, Executive Secretary, that it has been advised of the formation of a committee by the Colombian Congress to conduct a study of possible resumption of service on the external national debt of the Republic. The two houses of the Colombian Congress, the committee announced it was informed, recently "selected certain persons who together with the Minister of Finance, the Manager of the Bank of the Republic, and a representative of the National Control Otfice will study the problem and listen to the propositions of persons who have powers from the bondholders in the exterior." The committee's announcement also said:
We are informed that the Senate nominated a committee formed of Doctors Eduardo Lopez Pumarego, Humberto Gomez Naranjo, Jorge Zawadsky, Moises Prieto y Jorge Gartner.
It will be evident from this most recent step by the present administration in Colombia that the rights of American bondholders can only be fully protected through the concerted action of the bondholders by their legally constituted representatives.
It will also be evident from this report that this authority does not include the debts of the departments and municipalities, as such negotiations by the representatives of the National Government for the various departments and municipalities could only be undertaken by the National Gcvernment by and with the approval of the respective departments and
municipalities. The committce has no knowledge of such authority having municipalities. The committce has no knowledge of such authority having been granted to the National Government by the respective departments and municipalities to date.

Bondholder Wins Suit in Argentine Courts Calling Upon City of Cordoba to Pay $7 \%$ Rate on Defaulted Feb. 1 Coupons
A suit in Argentine Federal courts was recently decided in faror of Fred $J$. Young, head of the New York investment firm of F. J. Young \& Co., Inc., as a holder of a large amount of City of Cordoba $7 \%$ bonds, due Aug. 1, 1957, and now in default. Under the ruling, it is said, the municipality is called upon to pay the Feb. 1, 1937, coupons in their full United States gold value; this is learned from a full United States gold value; this is learned from a
pamphlet issued by the Young company on Sept. 15, presenting certain general information regarding the City of Cordoba. The firm explained that the city "took an appeal from this judgment but effected a settlement, with the result that payment was received by us in New York, Sept. 7, 1937." It added:

In the light of our experience, and based upon our knowledge of affairs in Argentina, we feel confident that a remedy exists for the collection of unpaid coupons of the City of Cordoba. However, it is necessary under Argentine legal procedure that coupons be forwarded to Argentina for the purpose of bringing suit against the city, as they must be physically exhibited to the court. We recently forwarded to Argentina the Aug. 1, 1937, coupons detached from a substantial block of bonds.
Included in this pamphlet is a reprint of an article from the New York "Herald Tribune" of Sept 9, 1937, concerning the action taken by us on the Feb. 1, 1937, coupons and the settlement of same. We feel that this reprint is of trenmendous importance to all holders and prospective purchasers of these bonds.

The reprint of the article from the "Herald Tribune" follows, in part :

After hearing the arguments, the Federal court for the Cordoba district ordered the municipality to meet the contract terms of the $\$ 4,669,000$ bond
issue, which call for United States gold payments of the standard of weight and fineness of 1927, when the loan was contracted.
Rather than face further delay through appeals of the decision, Mr. Young effected a compromise whereby the City of Cordoba paid off not only the peso equivalent of the $7 \%$ contract rate, but also an additional sum. The amount of the extra payment has not been disclosed.
Mr. Young . filed a complaint in the Federal courts of the Argentine Republic last March 31 . This document emphasized the gold clause of the loan contract, and listed the many resources pledged in payment.
Cordoba authorities contested the suit, principally on the ground of lack or jurisdiction, since the contract stipulated that payment was to be or jurisdiction, since the contract stipulated that payment was to be
made in New York, while the coupons held by Mr. Young were presented in Cordoba.
This argument was shown to be ineffectual under Argentine law, and the Federal court last month handed down a decision requiring "complete payment of the principal claim, together with interest and costs."

## Recent Offer of Peru on Foreign Debt Held "Inadequate and Unacceptable'" by Foreign Bondholders Protective Council

The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, New York City, in a statement issued Sept. 24, said that "after careful consideration" it found that the recent offer of the Republic ot Peru to purchase and cancel the two oldest unpaid coupons on three Peruvian external dollar bond issues "was entirely inadequate and unacceptable." The Council explained that it had made an unsuccessful attempt to secure for American investors terms that are better and more in ine with the equities of the situation.
The offer of Peru was announced on Aug. 24, at which time the Republic deposited $\$ 500,000$ (the equivalent of $2,000,000$ soles) for the purpose of purchasing and canceling the coupons. Reference to the offer was made in our issue of Aug. 28, page 1342. In its statement of Sept. 24 the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council had the following to say:
The Council feels that the Peruvian Government has taken a step forward in recognizing the necessity after over six years' complete default for resuming some service on these bonds. That is a point in favor of the Peruvian offer. The Council feels, however, that the provision of funde in one year's budget sufficient to pay interest of approximately only $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ cannot be considered as an adequate service. The Council further eels that if $4,000,000$ soles, or approximately only $1 \%$ of the face value the bonds, is all Peru is willing to allocate for debt service in the udget of 1936, the whole amount should be paid on account of interest and that part of it should not be set aside for buying up the bond hich are selling at depreciated prices because of the failure of the government to service its obligations.

Funds Remitted for Payment of $321 / 2 \%$ of Oct. 1 Coupons on City of Rio de Janeiro $8 \%$ Bonds, Due pons-Rulings on Bonds by New York Stock Exchange
Dillon, Read \& Co., acting as agent for the Federal Dis trict of the United States of Brazil, announces that funds have been remitted for the payment of the Oct. 1, 1937, coupons on the City of Rio de Janeiro 25 -year $8 \%$ sinking fund bonds, due 1946, at the rate of $321 / 2 \%$ of the dollar face amount. Coupons accordingly will be paid at this rate upon presentation at the New York office of Dillon, Read \& Co., accompanied by a letter wherein the holder agrees to Co., accompanied by a letter wherein the holder agrees to coupons.
Rulings on the bonds by its Committee on Securities were announced as follows on Oct. 1 by the New York Stock Exchange:

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE <br> Committee on Securities

Oct. 1, 1937.
Notice having been received that payment of $\$ 13$ per $\$ 1.000$ bond is being made on surrender of the coupon due Oct. 1, 1937, from City of Rio de Janeiro 25 -year $8 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, due 1946:
The Committee on Securities rules that the bonds be quoted ex-interest $\$ 13$ per $\$ 1.000$ bond on Oct. 4. 1937.
That the bonds shall continue to be dealt in "flat" and to be a delivery in settlement of transactions made beginning Oct. 4, 1937, must carry the April 1, 1932. and subsequent coupons, with the exception of the coupons due April 1, 1934, to Oct. 1, 1937, inclusive.

ROBERT L. FISHER, Secretary.

## New York Stock Exchange Rules on Brazilian 61/2\% External Bond Issues of 1926 and 1927

In connection with the notification recently sent by the ITnited States of Brazil to holders of its $61 / 2 \%$ external sinking fund bonds of 1926 and $61 / 2 \%$ external sinking fund bonds of 1927 that funds have been remitted for payment of the Oct. 1 and Oct. 15 coupons, respectively, on the bonds at the rate of $50 \%$ of the dollar face amount, the New York Stock Exchange has adopted several rules affecting the bonds of the two issues. Reference to the remitting of the funds for the payment of the coupons was made in our issue of Sept. 25, page 1994. The rulings of the Stock Exchange were announced as follows on Sept. 23:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Committee on Securities
Sept. 23, 1937.
Notice having been received that pasment of $\$ 16.25$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond will be made on surrender of the coupon due Oct. 15, 1937, from United States of Brazil $61 / 2 \%$ external sinking fund bonds of 1926, due 1957:

The Committee on Securities rules that the bonds be quoted ex-interest $\$ 16.25$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond on Oct. 1, 1937;

That the bonds shall continue to be dealt in "flat" and to be a delivery in settlement of transactions made beginning Oct. 1, 1937, must carry the April 1, 1938, and subsequent coupons.

Sept. 23, 1937.
Notice having been received that payment of $\$ 16.25$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond will be made on surrender of the coupon due Oct. 15, 1937, from United States of Brazil $61 / 2 \%$ external sinking fund bonds of 1927, due 1957:
The Committee on Securities rules that the bonds be quoted ex-interest $\$ 16.25$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond on Oct. 15, 1937;

That the bonds shall continue to be dealt in "flat" and to be a delivery in settlement of transactions made beginning Oct. 15, 1937, must carry the April 15, 1938, and subsequent coupons.

ROBERT L. FISHER, Secretary.
Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Week Ended Sept. 4, as Reported by SEC
In the week ended Sept. 4 trading by all members of the New York Stock Exchange (except odd-lot dealers) and of the New York Curb Exchange for their own account decreased below the preceding week, ended Aug. 28, in relation to total transactions on those Exchanges, it was shown in data issued yesterday (Oct. 1) by the Securities and Exchange Commission. During the week ended Sept. 4 trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of members (in round-lot transactions) totaled $1,731,350$ shares, which amount was $20.59 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of $4,204,380$ shares. This compares with member trading during the previous week of $1,687,379$ shares, or $20.99 \%$ of total trading of $4,019,900$ shares. On the Curb Exchange member trading during the week ended Sept. 4 amounted to 309,955 shares, or $17.30 \%$ of the total volume on that Exchange of 896,005 shares; during the preceding week trading for the account of Curb members of 325,505 shares was $18.31 \%$ of total trading of 888,735 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. 28 were given in these columns of Sept. 25, page 1994. In making available the data for the week ended Sept. 4 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 Exchanges as distinguished from the volume reported by the ticker. The total round-lot volume for the week ended Sept. 4 on the New York Stock Exchange, 4, 204,380 shares, was $7.7 \%$ larger than the volume reported on the ticker. On the New York Curb Exchange total round-lot volume in the same week, 896.005 shares, exceeded by $5.7 \%$ the ticker volume (exclusive of rights and warrants).
The data published are based upon reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective

 "in stocks in which registered" are not strictly comparable with data simillarly designated for the New York stock Exchange, since specialists on the New York Curb Exchange perform the functions of the New Yo vell as those of the specialist.
The number of reports in the various classifications may total mor ban 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 FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

Week Ended Sept. 4, 1937
Total for
Week
${ }_{\text {Cent }}^{\text {Per }}$
Total volume of round-lot sales effected on the Exchange...- $4,204,380$
Round-lot transactions of members except transactions of

| speclalists and odd-lot dealers in stocks in which re <br> 1. Initiated on the floor-Bought. <br> Sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 254,330 \\ & 280,510 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 534,840 |
| 2. Infliated off the floor-Bought sold | $\begin{aligned} & 186.285 \\ & 247,155 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 433,440 |
| Round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which <br> Sold. registered-Bought | $\begin{aligned} & 378,320 \\ & 384,750 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total. | 783,070 |
| Total round-lot transactions of members, except transactions of odd-lot dealers in stocks in which registered-Bought. <br> sold | $\begin{aligned} & 818,935 \\ & 912,415 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 1,731,350 |
| Transactions for account of odd-lot dealers in stocks in which registered: <br> 1. In round lots-Bought <br> Sold. | $\begin{array}{r} 240,170 \\ 99,940 \end{array}$ |
| Total. | 340,110 |
| 2. In odd lots (including odd-lot transactions of speciallsts) <br> Bought. <br> sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 616,314 \\ & 797,997 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1,414,311 |

## Transactions tor account of odd-lot dealers in stocks in which

In round lots-Bought
240,170
99,940


1,414,311

NEW YORK GITRB EXCHANGE-TRANSACTIONS IN ALL STOCKS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS
Week Ended Sept. 4, 1937
 A summary for the week ended Sept. 25 of the daily and sped figures on odd-lot transactions of odd-lot dealers York Stock Exchange was made public on Sept. 30 by the Securities and Exchange Commission, continuing a series of current figures being published weekly by the Commission. of current figures being published weekly by the Commission.
The figures for the week ended Sept. 18 were given in these columns of Sept. 25, page 1995.
The data published are based upon reports filed daily with the Commission by odd-lot dealers and specialists. The figures for the week ended Sept. 25 follow:
odd-lot transactions of odd-lot dealers and specialicts IN STOCKAS, RIGHTS AND WARRANT DEALLERS AND SPECIALISTS
EXCHANGE, WEEK ENDED SEPT. 25,1937

| Trade Date | SALES <br> (Customers' Orders to Buy) |  |  | PURCHASES <br> (Customers' Orders to Sell) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. Ord. | Shares | Value | No. Ord. | Shares | Value |
| Sept. 20 | 12,420 | 311,985 | \$12,155,552 | 7.814 | 225,129 | \$9,941,738 |
| Sept. 21 | 6.975 | 175,759 | 7,101,408 | 5,464 | 146,551 | 6.027,107 |
| Sept. 22 | 5,839 | 146.649 | 5,761,565 | 3,989 | 113,941 | 4,732,256 |
| Sept. 24 and 25 | 7,706 28.780 | 186,465 733,352 | 7,403.897 | 5,067 | 137,719 | 6,108,053 |
| Sept. 24 and 25 | 28,780 | 733,352 | 24,114,530 | 21,435 | 630,415 | 21,188,799 |
| Total for week | 61,720 | 1,554,210 | \|\$56,536,952 | 43,769 | 1,253,755 | \$47,997,953 |

Registration of 69 New Issues Totaling $\$ 302,343,000$ Under Securities Act Effective During August
Analysis of statements registered under the Securities Act of 1933 indicates that new securities totaling $\$ 302,343,000$ became fully effective during August, which compares with $\$ 266,886,000$ in July and $\$ 286,022,000$ in August, 1936 , it was announced on Sept. 24 by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Commission said that included in the amounts for August and July this year and August 1936 are securities which have been registered but are intended for purposes other than cash sale for the account of the registrants, approximately as follows:

|  | August, 1937 | July, 1937 | August, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reserved for conversion of issues with con vertible features. | \$77,884,000 |  |  |
| Reserved for the exercise of options.-------- | 3,655,000 | 10,512,000 | 12,319,000 |
| Reserved for other subsequent issuanc | 1,328,000 |  | 11,282,000 |
| To be issued in exchange for other secur | $24,741,000$ $11,624,000$ | $32,282,000$ 10 | 18,733,000 |
| To be issued against claims, other assets,\&c | 1,480,000 | 48,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,452,000 \\ 951,000 \end{array}$ |
| Total | \$120,712,000 | \$114,376,000 | \$77, |

The following is also from the announcement issued Sept. 24 by the SEC:
A total of $\$ 77,884,000$ of common stock issues registered during August, 1937, was registered for reserve against conversion of other issues having convertible features. Excluding these securities from the totals, the estimated gross proceeds of the securities registered during the month totaled $\$ 224,459,000$ Approximately $\$ 138,214,000$ ( $61.6 \%$ ) of this $(15.6 \%)$ were registrations of thy manufacturing companies, $\$ 35,010,000$ $(15.6 \%)$ were registrations of the electric, gas and water utility companies, ment companies.
The estimated gross proceeds of common stock issues registered during August, 1937 (other than issues reserved for conversion) totaled $\$ 93,663,000$ ( $417 \%$ of the aggregate), and preferred stock issues totaled $\$ 636,194,000$ $(29.5 \%)$ tures $\$ 27,453,000$ ( $12.2 \%$ ); and certificates of participation, beneficlal interest and warrants totaled $\$ 6,696,000(3.0 \%)$.
In all, approximately $\$ 120,712,000$ or $39.9 \%$ of all the securities registered during the month were intended for purposes other than immediate cash offering for the account of registrants. Of this total, about $\$ 77,884,000$ as stated earlier, were reserved for conversion of other securities; $\$ 24,741,000$ were registered "for the account of others"; $\$ 3,655,000$ were reserved for the exercise of options; $\$ 11,624,000$ were registered for exchange for other
securities; $\$ 1,328,000$ were registered for future issuance; and $\$ 1,480,000$ were registered for issuance against claims and miscellaneous assets. After deducting the above amounts, there remained $\$ 181,631,000$ of registered securities proposed to be offered for sale for the account of the registrants. Of these securities, $\$ 171,701,000$ represented issues of already established enterprises, while $\$ 9,930,000$ were to be the initial offerings of newly organized companies In connection with the sale of the securities, the registrants estimated that expenses of $5.4 \%$ would be incurred; $4.6 \%$ for commissions and discounts to underwriters and agents (again reflecting the increased proportion of stock issues), and $0.8 \%$ for other expenses in
connection with flotation and issuance After payment of such expenses connection with flotation and issuance After payment of such expenses, the registrants estimated that they would retain, as net proceeds, $\$ 171$, 788,000 .

The issuers indicated that they proposed to apply $\$ 72,262,000(42.1 \%)$ of this amount toward repayment of indebtedness; $\$ 60,268,000(35.0 \%)$ for "new money" purposes- $\$ 21,003,000$ (12.2\%) for plant and equipmen and $\%$ ) 265 the ( $15.4 \%$ ) for the purchase of securities for investment; $\$ 10,929,000(6.4 \%)$ for the retirement of $p$.
various other purposes.
Approximately $48.0 \%$ of the $\$ 181,631,000$ of securities proposed for cash offering for the account of the registrants was underwritten, while $21.3 \%$ was to be offered by various selling agents and $30.7 \%$ was to be offered by the registrants themselves. The registration statements indicated that more than half ( $50.7 \%$ ) of the securities was to be offered to the registrant's own security holders, while $46.1 \%$ was to be offered to the public generally and $3.2 \%$ to special persons.
Among the large isses for which registration statements became effective during the month were: The Pure Oil Co. issue of 442,443 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock; the Ohio Public Service Co \$28.900,000 first mortgage bonds, $4 \%$ series, due 1962; $\$ 1,600,000$ serial notes, $3 \%$ to $4 \%$, maturing annually 1938 to 1947 , and 16,000 shares first preferred stock, $51 / 2 \%$ series; Allis-Chalmers Mfg Co $\$ 25,321,500$ 15-year $4 \%$ convertible sinking fund debentures, due 1952; and the Dividend Shares, Inc , issue of $10,000,000$ shares of capital stock.
TYPES OF NEW SECURITIES INCLUDED IN 48 REGISTRATION STATE-
MENTS THAT BECAME FULLY EFFECTIVE DURING AUGUST, 1937
Approximately $\$ 77,884,000$ of the $\$ 171,547,000$ common stock issues registered during the month were to be reserved against the conversion of other securities having convertible features. On the basis of securities registered for purposes other than reserve for conversion, preferred and comand debentures and $3.0 \%$ for certificates of participation, warrants, and debentures and $3.0 \%$ for certificates of participation, warrants, \&c.

| Type of Security | Total Securities Registered |  |  | Percent of Total Less Securtites Reserved for Conversion |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Issues | No. Untts of Stocks, \&c. Face Amt. of Bonds, \&c. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GToss } \\ & \text { Amount } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A u g . \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A u i{ }_{i}^{\prime}, \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |
| Common stock.--- | 47 | 20,540,313 | \$171,547,167 | 41.7 | 30.1 | 25.8 |
| Preferred stock.----- | 10 | 1,168,593 | 66,194,200 | 29.5 | 41.2 | 13.4 |
| Certificates of participation, beneficial interest, warrants, \&c... | 7 | 8,271,166 | 6,696,350 | 3.0 | 12.4 | 1.8 |
| Secured bonds, | 3 | 29,700,000 | 30,452,625 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 17.6 |
| Debentures | 2 | 26,921,500 | 27,452,858 | 12.2 | 1.7 | 41.4 |
| Short-term notes | -- |  |  |  | -.- | --- |
| Total_.-.-. - .-.....-- | 69 | - --...- | 8302,343,200 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Reorganization and Exchange Securities
During August, 1937, no statements, exclusively registering reorganization or exchange securities, were declared fully effective.

Sales on National Securities Exchange During August
Below Month and Year Ago, According to SEC
Announcement was made on Sept. 26 by the Securities and Exchange Commission that the dollar value of sales on all registered securities exchanges in August, 1937, amounted to $\$ 1,277,538,486$, a decrease of $9.8 \%$ from the value of sales in July, and a decrease of $22.9 \%$ from August, 1936. The Commission's announcement said:
Stock sales (including rights and warrants) had a value of \$1,119,357.535, a decrease of $9.9 \%$ from July. Bond sales were valued at $\$ 158,163,872$, a decrease of $8.9 \%$ from July.
Total sales of stock in August (including rights and warrants) were $38,563.248$ shares or $7.9 \%$ under July's total. Total principal amount of bonds sold was $\$ 187,458,075$, a decrease of $9.5 \%$ from July.
The two leading New York exchanges accounted for $95.6 \%$ of the value of all sales on registered exchanges, $95.0 \%$ of stock sales and $99.8 \%$ of bond sales.
The dollar value of sales on all exempt exchanges was $\$ 890,444$, an increase of $9.2 \%$ over July.

## Chicago Board of Trade Suspends Trading in September

 Corn-Fixes Settlement Price for Futures Con-tracts at $\$ 1.101 / 2$ Per Bushel
After an all-night meeting, the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on Sept. 25, prior to the opening of the market, suspended trading in September corn and ordered that outstanding futures contracts be settled at a price of $\$ 1.101 / 2$ a bushel. This was the closing price of September corn on Sept. 23. The Directors of the market acted it is stated to avert a threatened "squeeze" which developed when it became apparent that there was insufficient September corn available to permit traders to make deliveries in accordance with their contracts. Reference to the inquiry by the Board of Trade into dealings into September corn was made in our issue of Sept. 25, p. 2004, and Sept. 18, p. 1823.
We take the following bearing on the action of the Directors of the Board of Trade of Sept. 25 from Chicago advices, that day, to the New York "Herald-Tribune" of Sept. 26:
The action of the Board of Trade in ordering the settlement-the first such case since Sept. 20, 1918, when a $\$ 1.151 / 8$ price was fixed on September contracts-divided the membership into two schools of thought. One held to the opinion that it would help bearish interests in the future in depressing grain prices. The other maintained that it would be helpful.

Bears in the grain market, it was pointed out, can well maintain a stubborn position if their losses are to be limited either by institutional or Federal authorities. Attention was called to the fact that tight situations have been recurring in the last year under regulations.
The action was prompted by evidence presented by the business conduc Committee of the Exchange at the special meeting of directors, which indicated that the principal long held a predominant interest in the Septem ber corn contract, the percentage of which, with relation to the total open interest, had steadily increased since the time the Business Conduct Conittee first began its survey under the Commodiny Exchange A.t. Cons explicily makes it mandatory for all contract mar lation, no other course of action being possible, Kenneth S. Templeton,

This, explained.
"This crisis." he commented, "would not have risen had it not been for he near exhaustion of old domestic corn due to the drought of previous and other fore advantage of the situation.

## SEC Over-the-Counter Rules Become Effective-Interpretation of Regulations Issued by Investment

 Bankers Conference, Inc.The Investment Bankers Conference, Inc., at Washington, on Sept. 28 sent to its members throughout the country an interpretation of the over-the-counter rules issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission and which became effective yesterday (Oct. 1). The rules, which define practices that are manipulative, deceptive or fraudulent in the over-the-counter markets and thus are in violation of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, were issued by the SEC in August and were referred to in our issue of Aug. 7, page 850. They apply to practices in the over-the-counter markets affecting all types of securities, including those which are registered, unregistered or exempted from registration on a national securities exchange

The Investment Bankers Conference is a national organization which has been cooperating with the SEC, and its membership includes most of the larger investment banking houses as well as smaller ones in every section of the country: Regarding the interpretation issued by the Conference of the rules of the SEC, we take the following from Washington advices, Sept. 28, appearing in the New York "Times" of Sept. 29:
The regulations issued by the SEC were prepared after consultation With a technical committee of the conference and others interested in the over-the-counter market and are intended as the first step in a longpracticerules which more effective control. They are separate from the fairDealing first with Rule MC 1 of the SEC regulations having to do with definitions," the conference's interpretation tells its members that it is mportant to understand just what is meant by the term "at the completion of the transaction," because written disclosures required by some of the other rules must be made "at or before" the time the transaction is completed.

On Payment or Delivery
"In the normal situation, where a customer buys a security," the conference says, "the completion of the transaction, under this rule, occurs when the customer, subsequent to the time of purchase, makes payment a customer sells a security the completion of the transaction normally occurs when the customer, subsequent to the time of sale, delivers the security to the dealer or broker. Thus, the required disclosure should ordinarily be transmitted to the customer before he makes payment for the security he is buying or makes delivery of the security he is selling.

If, before the transaction, the broker-dealer already has custody of his customer's funds or securities, a different situation is presented. In such case, the completion of the transaction, under this rule, does not depend upon any act of the customer but is at the will of the broker-dealer. Hence the time of completion is defined as the moment when the broker-dealer makes a bookkeeping entry of the payment of the purchase price by the customer-purchaser or transfers the security from the account of the customer seller.
'A further contingency is provided for, namely, where a customer, after the transaction is effected, anticipates payment or delivers the security to the broker-dealer in advance of the time when he is requested to do so.
In this class of case the completion of the transaction occurs, if the customer is a buyer, when the broker-dealer delivers the security to the customer or into his account: and if the customer is a seller, when the broker dealer makes paym dealer

## Warning on Material Facts

Concerning Rule MC2 covering "Fraud and Misrepresentation," the conference said:
In view of the standards of disclosure and materiality provided in the keep in mind the provisions of Section (b) of this rule when preparing corre spondence or literature designed to induce the purchase or sale of any security othe
mercial bills.
The Conference calls attention to the fact that Rule MC4, covering "Confirmation of Transactions," will affect more brokers and dealers and more transactions than any of the other rules; that it should be examined with great care and all confirmation forms should be checked against it to see that they contain the disclosures required.
"The rule," the Conference stated, "requires a broker or dealer at or before the completion of each transaction to disclose to his customer the capacity in which he is acting. At the same time, if the broker-dealer is acting as a broker for his customer or for both such customer and some other person, he must disclose either the name of the person from whom the
security was purchased or to whom it was sold for such customer and the security was purchased or to whom date and time when such transaction the request of such customer, and the formation to be received by him in connection with the transaction.'

Uniform Reports Sugqested
The Conference stated it was impossible at this time for it to recom mend a comprehensive set of forms complying with the rule, but suggests uniform legends to be used for eight types of transactions.
Discussing Rule MC5 dealing with "Disclosure of Control" the Conference states that it applies only to brokers or dealers controlled by, con-
trolling or under common control with, an issuer of securities, and that control is a question of fact to be determined according to the circum stances of each particular case.
"Before entering into any contract involving the purchase or sale of a security of such an issuer," the interpretation adds, "the broker or dealer must, under this rule, disciose to his or extent of such controlling interest to re stad the disclosure required before ontering into the contract may be made either orally or in writing, but if made orally it must be supplemented by written disclosure to the customer at or before the time the transaction is completed"
Rule MC6 covers "disclosure of interest in distributions" and of this the Conference interpretation says:
This rule, where applicable, requires disclosure to a customer of the fact
that a broker or dealer is participating or is otherwise financially interested that a broker or dealer is participating or is otherwise financially interested in the primary or secondary distribution of the security. The rule applies to all brokerage transactions, but only to those dealer transactions with
persons from whom the dealer is receiving a fee for investment counsel.
The nature or extent of the interest or participation is not required to be
disclosed. The disclosure required by this rule disclosed. The disclosure required by this rule must be made in writing

## Discretionary Accounts

Discussing Rule MC7, which covers "discretionary accounts," the Conference says
This rule deals with the handing of discretionary accounts and pro-
ibits trading which is excessive either in size or frequency in view of the hibits trading which is excessive either in size or frequency in view of the financial resources and character of the account. In trading for discretionary
accounts the broker or dealer is also required to make a record immediately after effecting any transaction for such an account, which must include the name of the customer, the name, amount and price of the security and the must be preserved at least 12 months.
must be preserved at least 12 months.
It should also be noted that the other over-the-counter rules are equally
Rule MC8 deals with "sales at the market" and of this the Conference stated:
Under this rule, a broker or dealer participating or otherwise financially nterested in the primary or secondary distribution of securities not mitted to trading on a national securities exchange may not represent to mitted to trading on a national securities exchange may not represen price
a customer that the security is being offered 'at the market' or at a
which is related to the market price unless he knows or has reasona le which is related to the market price unless he knows or has reasona le
 market exists other than that made, created or controlled by himself or his associates as a prerequisite to making any representation that the pric
of the security is "at the market" or at a price related to the market price.

Dealing with Rule GB2, which covers the important question of soliciation of purchases on an exchange to facilitate a distribution of securities, the Conference's interpretation read:
This rule prohibits any person, participating or otherwise financially interested in the primary or secondary distribution of any security of any other security of the same issuer on a national securities exchange. It also purchases of any such security on a national securities exchange, except of the security by any participant who has paid any other person to solicit or effect purchases of such security on a national securities exchange.
However, under Section (2) (c) of this rule, a firm is not prevented from paying a salary to a person in its regular employment, if such person's usual duties include the solicitation or execution of brokerage orders on an ex-
change. If, however, any part of such salary is paid to such employee for change, If, however, any part of such salary is paid to such employee for tributing, the rule applies
RULE GB3, the Conference stated, "merely brings within the prohibition of Section (10) (b) of the Securitios Exchange Act the practices defined and prohibited as manipulative, deceptive or otherwise fraudulent under Section 15 (c) of the Act.

## Marked Increase in Purchasing Power of Farm Popu-

 lation One of Outstanding Developments During Year, According to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York-Comments on Effects of Government's Farm ProgramOne of the outstanding business developments of the year is the marked increase that has occurred in the actual and prospective purchasing power of the farm population, states the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York in the "Guaranty Survey," its monthly review of business and financial conditions in the United States and abroad, published Sept. 27. The "Survey" observes that "this increase is the result of a combination of good crops and a favorable price situationa combination that has rarely been witnessed in recent rears" and it adds: "It promises to be one of the most important influences tending to sustain the level of general business activity over the next several months." The "Survey" further notes:

The outlook for the crops has been favorable throughout the growing season; and, contrary to the usual experience, prospects in general have improved, rather than deteriorated, as the season has progressed. From the point of view of farm income, the important fact is that the favorable
crop outlook has not resulted in a sharp decline in prices, as has so often crop outlook has not resulte
been the case in the past.
The sale of a larger aggregate output at a higher average price level is expected to bring the cash income of farmers this year to the highest figure since 1929. Although the estimated total for this year is about $14 \%$ below that of $\$ 10,479,000$ reported for 1929 , the relative amount of purchasing power represented is considerably greater than this comparison would indicate because of the substantial net decline that has taken place in the general level of prices that farmers must pay.
"The fact that the condition of the crons is good implies an unusually even distribution of agricultural purchasing porver throughout the country," it is stated in the "Survey," which likewise says:

Many branches of industry and trade are in a position to benefit from Many branches of industry and trade are in a position to benefit from
the improvement in agriculture; in fact, practically all businesses are the improvement in agriculture; in fact, $p$
likely to feel its effects directly or indirectly.
likely to feel its effects directly or indirectly.
The effects of larger farm output on the branches of business that handle agricultural products apply to foreign, as well as domestic, trade. One of the most encouraging aspects of recent developments in agriculture is the opportunity that they provide for the recovery of some of the foreign markets lost by this country in the last few years. Cotton is the most conspicuous example of this trend, although a similar tendency has been scale, including wheat, hogs, and some other commodities. Unless domestic
prices of these products are artificially held at a level above world prices, the coming year may witness a pronourced gain in American agricultural exports.
Apparently the improvement in agriculture has not altered in any essential way the farm program of the Federal Government. The Department of Agriculture has submitted to farm leaders and State officials an agricultural adjustment program for 1838 calling for strict adherence to a
set of maximum crop acreages that are, in most cases, considerably lower set of maximum crop acreages
than those planted this year.
than those planted this year.
The possible effects of this program must be taken into account in any consideration of the outlook for agriculture and general business. Experience in the last few years has clearly illustrated the weakness of any system of agricultural relief based on acreage restriction, arbitrary prices, and voluntary cooperation by millions of individual farmers. The greatest single cause of year-to-year fluctuations in farm output is variation in cimatic and other natural conditions that can be neither foreseen nor egulated. Crop damaty a easily assume the proportions of a national disaster, not only by threatening he supply of thus disorranizing our foreign trade structure. foreign consumers of our farm products to the constant risk of enposing failure of supply makes it very difficult for us to hold our overseas failure of
When, in addition, we attempt to fix domestic prices of these international commodities at a level above world prices, exportation becomes virtually impossible Following policies of this kind has been instrumental in causing the loss of more than one-third of our foreign markets for in causing the loss of more than one-third of our foreign markets for cotton in the last few years, and our exports of wheat have practically those that remain, unless we can offer a reasonably dependable supply at a competitive world price. On the other hand, as long as our farm products remain in world markets, their prices will depend on world demand and world supply, and output restrictions will be largely ineffective in raising domestic prices.

## Boston Clearing House Association Orders \$1.50 Charge on all Collections Appertaining to Delivery of Securities in City

The Boston Clearing House Association on Sept. 15 instituted, effective Sept. 20, a charge by members of not less than $\$ 1.50$ for each collection made in connection with the delivery in Boston of securities received from sources outside of the city. The charge is provided in a new section added by the Association to its Regulation XIII. This new section follows:
For any collection in connection with the delivery in the City of Boston of securities (not including the collection of matured or called securities or coupons) received from any bank or banker, or from any broker or dealer in securities located outside the City of Boston, for delivery against collection, either with or without draft attached, members shall charge not less than $\$ 1.50$ for each such collection.
Charges under this Section in respect of the following types of collections shall be discretionary with the collecting bank:
(a) Collections for a broker or dealer with whom the member has a broker's cle ar-
ance agreement in any month in which the member receives compensation und ar ance agreement in any month in which the member receives compensation undar
such agreement at least equal to the total minimum charges under such agreement at least equal to the total minimum charges under this sectiou for similar services performed during such month;
(b) Collectlons in connectlon with deliveries of securities for or to a correspondent bank or banker for its own account, but not for the account of such bank or banker acting in a fiduclary capacity;
(c) Collectlons in connection with the recelpt of securities for account of a correspondent bank or banker for tts own account, but not for the account of such bank or banker acting in a fiduclary capactity;
(d) Collections in connection with allo
(d) Collections in connection wath aliotment dellveries through Federal Reserve
banks on account of subscriptions to new issues of securities of the United States.

For the purposes of this Section the word "member" shall include affiliated or subsidiary institution having its place of business in the City of Boston.

Regulations Governing Discounts and Advances for Member Banks Broadened by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System-New Types of Assets Added to Eligible List-Instalment Paper Inclusion Approved by Finance Company Officials
The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on Sept. 26 the issuance of a general revision, effective yesterday (Oct. 1), of its Regulation A, covering discounts and advances by Federal Reserve banks for member banks, and at the same time stated that the revised regulation "further implements the System's policy of monetary ease by liberalizing and consolidating the rules and methods affecting the lending function of the Federal Reserve System." It added that issuance of the altered regulations at this time "is an appropriate sequence of the System's recent reduction of discount rates,'

The new Regulation A, based upon and issued pursuant to various provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, is applicable to the following forms of borrowing from a Federal Reserve Bank:
(1) Discounts for member banks of commercial, agricultural and industrial paper and bankers' acceptances; (2) advances to member banks on their own notes secured by paper eligible for discount or purchase by Federal Reserve banks, by obligations of the United States or certain corporations owned by the United States, or by other security which is satisfactory to the Federal Reserve Bank; and (3) discounts for Federal Intermediate Oredit banks
As explained by the Board, the regulation, in its revised form, makes few changes in the technical rules which have prevailed since the System was established, concerning the eligibility of various types of paper for discount at the Federal Reserve banks, but does, however, "make eligible for discount a large amount of paper of commission merchants and finance companies, including paper drawn to finance and finance companies, incruding paper drawn to finance instalment sales of a commercial character." The regulation specifically lists several classes of assets which may be
accepted as collateral for advances by Federal Reserve banks under Section 10b of the Reserve Act, and sets forth that in addition a Reserve bank may, when circumstances warrant,
accept as security for an advance "any assets satisfactory to it." Therefore, the Board's explanatory statement says, "the regulation bars no class of paper from use as collateral for advances, but merely indicates a preferred list of paper which covers all the principal fields of financing."

The following is the text of the Board's statement:
The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has issued, effective Oct. 1, 1937, a general revision of Regulation A, governing discounts and advances for member banks by Federal Reserve banks. The revision formally incorporates into the Board's regulation various legislative provisions

Revision of Regulation A has been considered by the Board since the passage of the Banking Act of 1935 which liberalized and made permanent the emergency provisions of the law permitting advances to member banks on any sound assets. Under these provisions of the law, Federal Reserve member banks for thority to make advances upon any sound assets of requirements of commerce, ind of enabling them to meet seasonal or oistent with the maintenance of sound credit conditions.
The issuance of the revised regulation at this time is an appropriate sequence of the System's recent reduction of discount rates. The Regulation further implements the System's policy of monetary ease by liberalizing and consolidating the rules and methods affecting the lending function of the Federal Reserve System.
In a preface to the regulation, the Board states that the guiding principle underlying the discount policy of the Federal Reserve banks is the advancement of the public interest and recognizes that the lending function of the Federal Reserve banks is not automatic but is an instrumentality of the System's general credit policy.
The regulation makes few changes in the technical rules for eligibility which have prevailed since the System was established. It does, however, make eligible for discount a large amount of paper of commission merchant and finance companies, including paper drawn to finance instalment sales of a commercial character.
The regulation lists specifically the following classes of assets which may be accepted as collateral for advances by Federal Reserve banks: Securities defined by the Comptroller of the Currency as eligible for investment by national banks, loans on stocks made in compliance with the Board Regulation U, mortgages and loans insured under Titles I or If of the
National Housing Act, debentures and bonds issued by Federal Home National Housing Act, debentures and bonds issued by Federal Home Loan banks or under authority of the Federal Farm Loan Act, bills, notes, and
revenue bonds and warrants issued by States or other political subdivisions, obligations issued or drawn for the purpose of financing real estate, and obligations issued for the purpose of financing the sale of goods on an instalment basis.
In addition to the specified classes of assets, the regulation provides further that, when in the judgment of a Federal Reserve Bank circumstances make it advisable to do so, the banks may accept as security for an advance any assets satisfactory to the Federal Reserve Bank. The regulation, therefore, bars no class of paper from use as collateral for advances but merely indicates a preferred list of paper which covers all the principal fields of financing.
In order to encourage member banks to have their real estate loans and instalment paper acceptable as a basis for advances at the Reserve banks, the Board in an appendix to the regulation recommends certain minimum standards for observance in making such loans. In establishing rules which in effect make all sound assets of member banks eligible as a basis for recognized by Ceders in ther bank recognized by Congress in the Banking Act of 1935. hat under our banking system member banks carry time deposits as well as demand deposits and, since these banks are custodians of the funds reply invest a part of their funds in cong-time of funds in long-time paper. Consequently, provision should be made whereby such paper may be use
Federal Reserve banks.
The principles underlying the new regulation are the same as those under lying recent modification of the Federal Reserve Act. Experience has demonstrated that the solvency of banks' is better safeguarded by careful regard to the quality of the paper which they acquire than by strict observance of the form that this paper takes, and that greater emphasis on sound ness and less emphasis on form is a sound banking principle. The Board was also guided in its determination of eligibility requirements by the recognition of the fact that at a time of a deflationary development it is important for the Federal Reserve System to lend with the greatest freedom consistent with safety. At such times technical limitations on the character of eligible paper endanger rather than protect the safety of the banking structure.
By describing in the regulation the character of paper that will have first claim for advances the Board hopes to encourage better and safer banking practices. At the same time the Board believes that the assur ance of support in case of need given to member banks whose lending and investment practices comply with the rive their communities the fina the Board will encourage the banks to give their communities the financial services that they require.
We are giving below portions of Regulation A as revised effective Oct. 1, pertaining to discounts for and advances to member banks by Federal Reserve Banks:

Section 1. Discount of Notes, Drafts and Bills for Member Banks a
(a) Commercial, Agricultural and Industial Paper-Any Federal Reserve Bank may discount for any of its member banks, under authority of Sections 13 and 13a of the Federal Reserve Act, any note, draft, or bill of exchange which meets the following requirements:
(1) It must be a negotiable note, draft, or bill of exchange, bearing the
indorsement of a member bank, which has been issued or drawn, or the indorseeds of which have been used or are to be used, in producing p, or the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used, in producing, purchas-
ing, carrying or marketing goods in in one or more of the steps of the pro-
cess of production, manufacture, or distribution, or in meeting current operating expenses of a commercial, agricultural or industrial business, or
for the purpose of carrying or trading in direct obligations of the United
States (i.e. bonds, notes,' Treasury bills or certificates of in for the purpose of carrying or trading in direct obligations of the United
States (i.e. bonds, notes, Treasury bills or certificates of indebtedness of
the United States). (2) It must not be a note, draft, or bill of exchange the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for permanent or fixed investments of any
kind, such as land, buildings or machinery, or for any other fixed capital Kind, suc.
purpose.
a Even though paper is not eligible for discount by a Federal Reserve Bank for a member bank under the provisions of this regelation, it may Bank or as security for an advance by a Federal Reserve Bank to a mem-
ber bank under the terms and conditions of subsection (c) and subsection (d) of Section 2 of this regulation if it subsection (c) constitutes security satis-
factory to the Federal Reserve Bank. In addition to the classes of paper
mentioned in Section 1 of this regulation a Federal Reserve Bank may mentioned in Sederan Reserve 1 of this
discount bankers' acceptances.
b As used in this regulation the word "goods" shall be construed to
include goods, wares, merchandise, or agricultural products, incl. livestock.
(3) It must not be a note, draft, or bill of exchange the proceeds of tive character or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds or other investment securities except direct obligatinns of
the United States (i.e. bonds, notes, Treasury bills or certificates of
indebtedness of the United States).
(4) It must have a maturity at the time of discount of not exceeding
90 days, exclusive of days of grace, except that agricultural paper as de90 days, exclusive of days of grace, except that agricultural papier as de-
fined below in this section of this regulation may have a maturity of not
exceeding nine months, exclusive of days of grace; but this requirement is exceeding nine months, exclusive of days of grace; but this requirement is
not applicable with respect to bills of exchange payable at sight or on
demand of the kind described in subsection (b) of this section

## Section 2. Advances to Member Banks

(a) Advances on Eligible Paper-Any Federal Reserve Bank may make advances, under authority of Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, to any of its member banks for periods not exceeding 90 days on the promissory note of such member bank secured by such notes, drafts, bills of exchange, anks under toceptances as are eligible for discount by Federal ch bank under the provisions of Regulation B.
(b) Advances on Government Obligations-Any Federal Reserve Bank may make advances, under authority of Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, to any of its member banks for periods not exceeding 115 days* on the promissory note of such member bank secured (1) by the deposit or pledge of bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, or Treasury bills of the United States, or (2) by the deposit or pledge of debentures or other such obligaions of Federal Intermediate Credit banks having maturities of not exceed ing six months from the date or the advance, or (3) by the deposit or pledge of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds issued under the Federal arm Mortgage Corporation Act and guaranteed both as to principal and nterest by the United States, or (4) by the deposit or pledge of Home (c) of Section 4 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended, and guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States.
(c) Advances on Other Security Under Section $10(b)$ of the Federal Reserve Act-Subject to the provisions of subsection (d) of this section, any Federal Reserve Bank may make advances, under authority of Section 10 (b) of the ederal Reserve Act, 0 any of sory note secured to the sausfaction or such Federal Reserve Bank. The vent be less than $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ per anum higher than the highest rate applic ble to discounts for momber banks under the provisions of Sictions 13 and 3a of the Federal Reserve Act in effect at such Federal Peserve Bank. Such an advance must be evidenced by the promissory note of such member bank payable either (1) on a definite date not more than four months after the date of such advance, or (2) at the option of the holder on or before a efinite date not more than four months after the date of such advance.
(d) Kinds of Collateral Which May Be Used as Security for Advances Under Section 10(b) of the Federai Reserve Act-A Federal Reserve Bank may accept as security for an advance made under the provisions of sub hich are satisfactory to the Federal Reserve Bank, or paper secured by assets of such classes:
(1) Assets which may be used as collateral security for advances under
subsection (a) of this section, entitled "Ad vances on eligible paper," or sub section (b) of this section, entitled "Advances on Government obligations."
(2) Paper which Reserve banks except by reason of the fact that the period of its maturity is greater than that permitted for paper eligible for discount or purchase.
(3) Investment securities as defined by the Comptroller of the Currency (4) Obligations evidencing loans upon the security of stock which are made in conformity with the provisions of Regulation U. National Housing Act.
(6) Debentures, bonds, or other such obligations issued by Federal Home Loan banks or issued under auch obligations issued by Federa
(6) or of the Federal Farm Loan Act, without regard to the maturity of any such obligations.
(7) Bills, notes, revenue bonds, and warrants which constitute general
obligations of any State or of any political subdivision thereof. (8) Obligations which are issued or drawn for the purpose of financing refinancing, or carrying real estate and which comply substantially with the
standards set forth in the recommendations relating to real estate loans in the Appendix to this regulation. (9) Obligations which are issued or drawn for the purpose of financing
or refinancing the sale of goods upon an instalment basis and which comply substantially with the standards set forth in the recommendations relatin obligations of businesses principally engaged in extending credit on such basis and in substantial accordance with such standards.
In addition, when in the judgment of the Federal Reserve Bank circumstances make it advisable to do so, the Federal Reserve Bank may ccept as security for an advance under subsection (c) of this section any assets other than those set forth above which are satisfactory to the Federal Reserve Bank.
The recommendations of the Board of Governors of the Reserve System as to certain minimum standards for observance by member banks in making loans on real estate and instalment paper follow, as contained in an appendix to Regulation A:
Recommendations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System as to the Minimum Standards Which Should Be Observed by

Member Banks in Making Loans Upon Real Estate
While recognizing that requirements of individual banks in making loans for the purpose of financing or carrying real estate will vary according to the circumstances of particular transactions, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System believes that certain minimum standards should be observed. Some of these standards are specifically required by law with respect to loans of National banks. Others are advisable as a matter of sound banking practice. The examiners for the Federal Reserve banks should take such standards into consideration in reviewing loans of State member banks, and Federal Reserve banks in passing upon applications of member banks for credit accommodations supported by real estate loans should give preference to the acceptance as collateral of such loans as meet that mar bat in maling or that in in the hose insured undh equire the standards set forth below as minimum requirements:
(1) Obligations issued or drawn for the purpose of financing, refinancing, gage, trust deed, or other such instrument, upon improved real estate including improved farm land and improved business and residentia
(2) The amount of the loan or loans evidenced by such obligations should not exceed $50 \%$ of the appraised value of the real estate securing such loan
or loans and no such loan should be for a longer term than five years, except

* However, under the provisions of the last paragraph of Section 13 of
the Federal Reserve Act, any Federal Reserve Bank may make advances for periods not exceeding 90 days to individuals, partnerships, or corpora tions (incl. banks) on their promissory notes secu
of the United States at rates fixed for the purpose.
that any such loan may be in an amount not exceeding $60 \%$ of the appraised alue of the real estate securing such loan and for a term not longer than years if the loan is secured by an amortized mortgage, deed of trust, o cipal of the loan will be amortized within a period of not more than 10 years
by means of substantilly equal monthly quarcerly, semi-annual, or annual payments on principal with interest added or on principal and satisfy themselves that the payments and other requirements of the obligations will be met in accordance with their terms.
(3) There should be on file with the member bank with respect to such
obligations the following documents or properly certified or photostat coples thereof:
(a) An appraisal of the value of the real estate which has been made
within a reasonable time before the obligation was acquired by the member Within a reasonable time before the obligation was acquired by the member
bank (i) by one or more competent and experienced appraisers independent
of the member bank who have no interest, direct or indirect in the real of the member bank who have no interest, direct or indirect, in the real
estate, or (ii) if the member bank maintains a separate real estate depart ment,'by one or more officers or employees who are regularly assigned to interest, direct or indirect, in the real estate, or (iii) by a commenittee members who are qualified for the purpose and have no not less than two indirect, in the real estate, and which appraisal contains, in addition to o the purpose for which the real estate is used or is proposed to be used and the nature and amount of the income received therefrom.
(b) An adequate description of the real estate, incl. the imrpovements.
(c) Evidence of the title to the real estate in the form of a certificate of a title company, a title insurance policy, an opinion of a competent attorney (d) form satifactory to the mobank.
(d). Satisfactory evidence that no taxes or assessments thereon are
delinquent and that adequate insurance is carried. delinquent and that adequate insurance is carried.
(e) such other information and documents as the circumstances of the
case may render advisable.

Recommendations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
as to the Minimum Standards for Instalment Paper Used as Collateral Security for Advances to Member Banks
While recognizing that requirements of individual banks in making loans or the purpose of financing or refinancing the sale of goods upon an instal ment basis will vary according to the circumstances of particular transactions, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System believes that certain minimum standards should be observed as a matter of sound banking practice. The examiners for the Federal Reserve banks should take such standards into consideration in reviewing loans of State member banks, and Federal Reserve banks in passing upon applications of member banks for credit accommodations supported by obligations issued or drawn for the purpose of financing or refinancing the sale of goods upon an instal ment basis should give preference to the acceptance as collateral of such loans as meet these standards. With these considerations in mind, the Board recommends that the standards set forth below be applied by al member banks as minimum requirements in making or acquiring such loans (1) Obligations which are issued or drawn for the purpose of financing or
refinancing the sale of goods upon an instalment basis should be secured by first lien upon or retention of title to such goods through a chattel
mortgage, conditional sales contract, bailment lease, or other similar instrument, insuring at all times the continuance of an effective and lawful lien or retention of title in favor of the holder of such obligations. should be souch that in the of event of the tresale of the goods at any time
during the life of the obligations it may reasonably be expected that the during the life of the obligations it may reasonably be expected that the
sum realized will be substantially greater than that necessary to liquidate (3) Member banks should take riaid, including interest and all charges. that the payments and other requirements of the obligations will be met

In advices from Washington, Sept. 26, to the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Sept. 27, Clarence L. Linz commented as follows on the types of paper which were eligible for discount in the past:
Prior to 1932, the only paper that a member bank could discount was 90-day commercial paper and nine months' agricultural paper, longer maturities being unacceptable. It was explained tonight that a good many banks were forced to close their doors during the depression, although having a lot of good paper not included in these categories. The Bank Act of that year liberalized the practice to the extent of making available "ad-
 count rate and subject also to approval by the Board.

## Provisions of Act

The 1935 law made this emergency aid available at all times, with a penalty rate of but $1 / 2 \%$. Under provisions of that Act, Federal Reserve banks are given authority to make advances upon any sound assets of member banks for the purpose of enabing thericulture which are consistent equir
It mas fur
It was furt again to find o obtain advances on their perfectly sound assets.
Senator Carter Glass has never approved departure from the old eligi bility rules and it was felt that he only gave his aid to the enactment of the 1932 law because of the White House desire to bring relief to the banks. It is said he was largely responsibile for the high penalty rate which had a endency to deter banks from taking advantage of the liberalized provisions. He held that banks should only lend money in connection with the creation of new wealth on short term paper related to some commercial or agricultural process.
This view is not shared by Federal Reserve officials who pointed out that imes have changed since creation of the systom and longer is there a sufficient amount of what then technically was eligible paper. Modificaion of the old law in this respect was actively sought by Governor Marriner S. Eccles during consideration of the 1935 legislation.

That the new Regulation A has met the approval of finance company officials was reported in the New York "HeraldTribune", of Sept. 28, which said:
The new treatment to be accorded finance paper by the Reserve banks constituted, in the view of Edwin C. Vogel, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Commercial Investment Trust Corp., "a gratifying recognition of the fact that under modern trade and social conditions instalment
"Heretofore the Reserve authorities by definition limited eligi sility to
"Heretofore the Reserve authorities by definition limited eligi ility to paper that was credistribution. The new definition constitutes an official recognition of our function in these processes. The finance companies generally came through the depression with their capital and credit unimpaired, and in many instances their paper proved to be the surest asset in the portfolios of the banks."

To H. L. Wynegar, President of Commercial Credit Co., the board's action was "an acknowledgement of the worth of good instalment paper as a sound basis for collateral."
"It is evident and very likely," said Mr. Wynegar, "that out of this new regulation of the Federal Reserve Board will grow a stronger desire on the part of finance companies to make and keep their terms and financing equirements of a sound and sane character in order that their obligailons judgment that, considering the new regulation from this standpoint, its effect will be far-reaching and most salutary in keeping financing operations upon a sound and proper basis.'

## Stock of Money in the Country

The Treasury Department at Washington has issued the customary monthly statement showing the stock of money in the country and the amount in circulation after deducting the moneys held in the United States Treasury and by Federal Reserve banks and agents. The figures this time are for Aug. 31, 1937, and show that the money in circulation at that date (including, of course, what is held in bank vaults of member banks of the Federal Reserve System) was $\$ 6,523,901,587$, as against $\$ 6,459,804,383$ on July 31, 1937, and $\$ 6,226,735,827$ on Aug. 31, 1936, and comparing with $\$ 5,698,214,612$ on Oct. 31, 1920. Just before the outbreak of the World War, that is, on June 30, 1914, the total was only $\$ 3,459,434,174$. The following is the full statement:


- Revised figures.
a Does not include gold other than that held by the Treasury.
b These amounts are not included in the total, since the gold or silver held as
ecurity against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold standard silver dollars, and silver but Treasury notes of
c This total inard silver dollars, and silver bumion, respectively. cThis total Includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in
gold certificates in (1) the Gold Certificate Fund-Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, in the amount of $\$ 6.015,942.437$ and (2)t he redemption fund for Federal Reserve notes in the amount of $\$ 8,948,462$.
d Includes $\$ 1,800,000,000$ Exchange Stabilization Fund; $\$ 1,335,693,934$ Inactive gold, and $\$ 141,005,818$ balance of increment resulting from reduction in weight of the gold dollar
e Includes $\$ 59,300,000$ lawful money deposited as a reserve for Postal Savings
I The amount of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this amount before combining with total money held in the Treasury to arrive at the total amount of money in the United States.
\& Includes money beld by the Cuban agency of the Federal Reserve Bank of
h The money in circulation includes any paper currency held outside the con-
cinental limits of the United States. Note-There is maintitined in the Treasury-(i) as a reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890 - $\$ 156,039,431$ in gold bullion; (ii) as security for Treasury notes of 1890 -an equal dollar amount (intan and security for outstanding 3ilver certificates- silver in bullion and standard sillver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certiffcates; and (iv) as security for gold
certificates-gold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal to the face amount of such gold certificates. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured by the deposit wits and such discounted or purchased paper as is
gold certificates or of gold certificates and ellgible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, or, until June 30, 1939, of direct obligations of the United States if so authorized by a majority vo'e of the Board oin aovernors of the cedificates of at least $40 \%$, Including the redemption fund
maintain a reserve in gold cer which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation. "Gold certificates" as heren used includes
credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates. Federal credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates.
Reserve bank notes and National bank notes are in process of retirement.

New Offering of 273-Day Treasury Bills in Amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or Thereabouts-To Be Dated Oct. 6, 1937
Announcement of a new offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 273 -day Treasury bills was made on Sept. 30 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, Oct. 4, 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 Oct. 6, 1937, and will mature on July 6,1938 . On the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. An issue of $\$ 50,125,000$ of similar securities will mature on Oct. 6 . The following is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Sept. 30 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 ender 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.
Tenders will be ae used.
nd trust companies and from thout cash deposit from incorporated banks ment securities. Tenders from responsible and recognized dealers in investof $10 \%$ 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 Oct. 4, 1937, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve banks or branches thereof up o the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The secretary of the Treasury expressiy reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the mount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve banks in cash or other immediately available funds on Oct. 6, 1937.
The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and imheritance taxes. (Altention is invited to ift tax tall be allowed as a deduction, or therwise recognized for the purposes of ny tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its posny tax now
Treasur
(his notice issue.

Tenders of $\$ 120,959,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 50$,-
000,000 of 273 -Day Treasury Bills Dated Sept. 29-
$\mathbf{\$ 5 0 , 1 1 6 , 0 0 0}$ Accepted at Average Rate of $0.384 \%$
Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. announced on Sept. 27 that the tenders received to the offering last week of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 273 -day Treasury bills, totaled $\$ 120,959,000$, of which $\$ 50,116,000$ were accented. As noted in our issue of Sept. 25, page 1995, the tenders to the offering were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Sept. 27. The Treasury bills are dated Sept. 29 , 1937, and will mature on June 29, 1938.
Regarding the accepted bids to the offering, Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Sept. 27 had the following to say:
Total applied for _... $\$ 120,959,000$ Total accepted . . . . . . $\$ 50,116,000$ Range-High-99,750. Equivalent rate approximately $0.330 \%$.

Average price-99.709. Equivalent rate approximately 0.384 of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)
Treasury Plans No Large Financing Prior to Dec. 15 Secretary Morgenthau Says-Discusses Substitute Security for Treasury Bills with Executive Committee of Reserve Open Market Committee-To Meet Again Oct. 6
It was revealed by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. at his press conference Sept. 30 that there

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will be no "major financing" by the Treasury prior to the Dec. 15 financing date. The Secretary also said that he will meet with the Executive Committee of the Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System on Oct. 6 to continue discussions on future short-term Treasury financing. Secretary Morgenthau met with the Executive Committee of the Open Market Committee on Sept. 29 at which meeting consideration was given to the question of the advisability of substituting another type of security for the 273-day Treasury discount bills, now being sold weekly. It was indicated that a security probably carrying a fixed rate of interest and of longer maturity then the bills was considered. Ad-
vices from Washington, Sept. 30, to the New York "Journal vices from Washington, Sept. 30, to the New York "Journal
of Commerce". of Oct. 1, commented as follows on Secretary of Commerce"' of Oct. 1, comme
Morgenthau's press conference:
Secretary Morgenthau set at rest rumors that the Government would enter the money market with a new long term issue prior to the mid-December refinancing and in stressing this left the way open to an additional issue
of short term securities presumably with a mid-March maturity to be redeemed by cash from the quarter's income tax collections.
Treasury officials will resume their conversations with the Open Market Executive Committee of the Federal Reserve system next Wednesday with a view to determining the best form of short term issue. Representatives of the Treasury are reported also to be contacting individual bankers. traders and large investors in the interior to obtain their views as to the most satisfactory form of short term paper, the questions involved being maturity and interest rate.
The inquiries that the Treasury has conducted in the past have developed the fact that it is always assured of a favorable reception for its short term issues, regardless of what may be the rate, economic or political situation in the country, or the state of the stock market. However, it is apparently its desire to spread out the holdings as much as possible, rather than have them held too largely in money centers with the possibility of their being du
on the market whenever the holters is expressed that a switch to certificates of indebtedness with fixed Belief is expressed that a switch to certificates of indebtedness with fixed price and a rixed rate of inert en bills will be well received ReGovernment that the presur gardless of what form of securities be well received by large metropolitan banks.
The following also bearing on the press conferences is from a Washington dispatch, Sept. 30, appearing in the New York "Hearld-Tribune" of Oct. 1:
Mr. Morgenthau said that he had not begun to study whether the domestic silver purchase program should be continued after Dec. 31, the exmestic sinver purchase program should be con whether the London silver agreement, which also expires then should be renewed. He said that "surprising little pressure" had been exerted on the Treasury to continue the silver program.
The Secretary of the Treasury said that he remained uncommitted on new taxes. Again he refused to prophecy a balancing of the Federal budget. Asked if the budget was to be balanced during this fiscal year, ending June 30, 1938, he said: "I don't go much for hopes."

Secretary Morgenthau Acts to Expedite Tax Collec-tions-Assigns H. N. Graves, Treasury's Administrative Expert, to Bureau of Internal Revenue to Simplify Operations
It was made known in Washington on Sept. 19 that Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has assigned Harold N. Graves, the Treasury's administrative expert, to revise the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Mr. Graves, who for the past two years has been correlating law enforcement agencies of the Treasury, will seek to facilitate and simplify the work of the Bureau in adjusting differences with taxpayers to speed up collections, and will institute corrective methods to prevent tax evasion. 'The following is also from a Washington dispatch, Sept. 19, to the New York "Herald Tribune" of Sept. 20:
Mr. Graves is nominally being transferred at the request of Under Secretary Roswell Magill and Guy T. Heivering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. but reliable sources believe the transfer indicates that the Treasury plans a significant revamping of the bureau.

Secretary Morgenthau is said to be dissatisfied with red tape surrounding claims of the Bureau that taxpayers have paid less than their proper taxes. The Secretary was reported to desire that procedure relating to such Bureau allegations be speeded up in order that afected prolonged delays between the filing of their tax returns and notice of the Bureau's complaints on the amounts of taxes paid.

- Elmer L. Irey, Chief of the Intelligence Unit of the Bureau, will take the place of Mr. Graves as the person chiefly responsible to the Secretary for co-ordination of the law enforcement agencies of the Treasury. He will replace Mr. Graves as Chairman of the weekly co-ordination meetings of the officials of those agencies.


## Conferences with British Treasury Officials Ended, Secretary Morgenthau Announces-Outcome of Talks Not Divulged-Sir Frederick Phillips Making Brief Tour of Country

At a press conference Sept. 27 Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. said that the conferences with Sir Frederick Phillips, Under Secretary of the British Exchequer, relating to monetary and tax co-operation between the United States and England have been concluded. The Secretary made known that there will be "no announcement" on the outcome of the conversations. Sir Frederick had been conferring for a week with Secretary Morgenthau, Un-der-Secretary Roswell C. Magill, and other Treasury officials. Previous reference to the conversations was made in our issue of Sept. 25, page 2004.
Secretary Morgenthau revealed on Sept. 27 that Sir Frederick is making a brief automobile tour of the country, and will return to Washington for another brief meeting, but no business will be transacted. In reporting the press con-
ference, Washington advices, Sept. 27, to the New York "Herald Tribune" of Sept. 28, had the following to say:
The Secretary of the Treasury said that the negotiations were ended, and he would see Sir Frederick again "just to say good bye." Even hough there was no formal announcement, it is believed that the British under the tripartite currency stabilization agreement, with particular relaunden to fall in the value of the franc, and for cooperation in exchangin ax information and in taxing aliens, with partial purpose of controlling "hot money."
When Sir Frederick arrived, Mr. Morgenthau indicated that there would be no formal announcement on the fruits of the conferences. The Secretary revealed, however, that the tripartite currency stabilization agreement and the mutual problem of "hot money" would be considered. Sir Frederick was informed that this country was anxious to continue the currency stabl Great Britain's cooperation in controlling "hot money," it was reported.

## President Roosevelt in Dedicating Bonneville Dam on

 Columbia River Looks Forward to Time When Area There Will Be Wholly Electrified-Speaks in Support of Regional Planning-Expects Ultimate Development of St. Lawrence Project-Predicts Balanced BudgetWith the pressing of a button by President Roosevelt, on Sept. 28, the first production of power from auxiliary equipment of the Bonneville Dam, on the Columbia River, Ore., was started. The action of the President in thus bringing into motion the workings of the dam was preceded by an address by him in which he indicated that he has no doubt of the ultimate development of the St. Lawrence River project, and he added:
That is why in developing electricity from this Bonneville Dam, from the Grand Coulee Dam and from other dams to be built on the Columbia and its tributaries, the policy of the widest use ought to prevail. The can well visualize a date, not far distant, when every community in this great area will be wholly electrified.
Regional planning agencies which the President has previously advocated, and provision for which is made in the pending bill of Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, was discussed in the President's address, and reference was made by him to "misleading and utterly untrue statements . . . that this proposed legislation would set up all-powerful authorities which would destroy State lines, take away local government, and make what people call a totalitarian or authoritarian or some other kind of a dangerous national centralized control." "Most people," he went on to say, "realize that the exact opposite is the truth; that regional commissions will be far more closely in touch with the needs of all the localities and all the people in their respective regions than a system of plans which originates in the Capital of the Nation." In citing "a great advantage" which "will be served by this process of planning from the bottom up," the President stated that "under our laws the President submits to the Congress an annual budget-a budget which, by the way, we expect to have definitely balanced by the next fiscal year."

Venturing the prophecy that "as time passes we will do everything in our power to encourage the building up of the smaller communities of the United States," the President added that "today many people are beginning to realize that there is inherent weakness in cities which become too large and inherent strength in a wider geographical distribution of population." "There is doubtless a reasonable tribution of population." "There is doubtess a reasonable
balance in all this," he said, "and it is a balance which balance in all this," he said, "and it is a balance which
ought to be given more and more study." Observing that the watershed of the Columbia River" covers the greater part of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and a part of Montana," the President declared that "it is increasingly important that we think of that region as a unit, and especially in terms of the whole population of that area as it is today and as we expect it will be 50 and even 100 it is today and" The President noted that the dam "was built by engineers of the War Department, and when fully completed with part of its power installations will cost $\$ 51,000,000$." The fact that the President had inspected construction of the dam nearly three years ago was commented upon by him in his remarks the current week; his earlier speech was given in these columns Aug. 11, 1934, page 861 . The Bonneville project is being financed by the puge 861. Works Administration.
Stating that the President's special train halted at Seattle after an over-night run from Ontario, Ore., Seattle Seattle after an over-night ru York "Herald Tribune" from
advices, Sept. 29 , to the New advices, Sept. 29, to the New York "Herald Tribune" from
its staff correspondent, Ernest K. Lindley, in part said:

Before leaving the train the President received a host of visitors, includ ing Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, minority leader of the Senate ; Senators Homer T. Bone and Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Democrats of Washington; Governor Charles H. Martin, Democrat of Oregon, and MajorGeneral Edward Markham, Chief of Army Engineers. The two Democrate among the three Oregon Representatives-Walter Pierce and Mrs. Van Wood Honeyman-and several other prominent Oregon Democrats, including Howard Latourette, national committeeman, joined the President's party at various points yesterciay and last night.
The President's trip to the Pacific Northwest was referred to in our Sept. 25 issue, page 1996. An address at Timberline Lodge, Mt. Hood, Ore., on Sept. 28, is given elsewhere ine Lodge, Mt. Hood, Ore., oring on other addresses which in this issue, in an item bearing on other addresses which have featured his t
rille Dam follows:

Today I have a feeling of real satisfaction in witnessing the completion of another great national project, and of pleasure in the fact that in its inception, four years ago, I had some part.
My interest in the whole of the valley of the great Columbia River goes back to 1820, when I first studied its mighty possibilities. Again, in Portland to express views which have since, through the action of the Portland to express views which have since, through the act
Congress, become a recorded part of American national policy.
Almost exactly three years ago I inspected the early construction stages of this dam at Bonneville.
The more we study the water resources of the Nation, the more we accept the fact that their use is a matter of national concern, and that in our plans for their use our line of thinking must include great regions as well as narrower localities.
If, for example, we had known as much and acted as effectively 20 and 30 and 40 years ago as we do today in the development of the use of land in that great semi-arid strip in the center of the country which runs from the Canadian border to Texas, we could have prevented in great part the abandonment of thousands and thousands of farms in portions of 10 States and thus prevented the migration of thousands of destitute
familjes from those areas into the States of Washington and Oregon and families fr
We would have done this by avoiding the plowing up of vast areas which should have been kept in grazing range and by stricter regulations to prevent overgrazing. At the same time we would have checked soil erosion, stopped the denudation of our forests and controlled disastrous fires.
Some of my friends who talk glibly of the right of any individual to do anything he wants with any of his property take the point of view that it is not the concern of Federal or State or local government to interfere with what they miscall "the liberty of the individual."
With them I do not agree and never have agreed, because, unlike them, I am thinking of the future of the United States. My conception of liberty does not permit an individual citizen or group of citizens to commit acts of depredation against nature in such a way as to harm their neighbors, and especially to harm the future generations of Americans. If many years ago we had had the necessary knowledge and especially the necessary willingness on the part of the Federal Government to act on it, we would have saved a sum which, in the last few years, has cost the taxpayers of the Nation at least $\$ 2,000,000,000$.
Coming back to the watershed of the Columbia River, which covers'the greater part of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and a part of Montana, it is increasingly important that we think of that region as a unit and especially in terms of the whole population of that area as it is today and as we expect it will be 50 and even 100 years from now.
I appreciate and understand fully the desire of some who live close to some of the great sources of power in this watershed to seek the advantages which come from geographical proximity.

St. Lawrence Project
More than eight years ago, when I became Governor of the State of New York, we developed plans for the harnessing of the St. Lawrence River and the production of a vast amount of cheap power. The good people who lived within a few miles of the proposed dam were enthused by the prospect of building up a huge manufacturing center close to the
source of the power-another Pittsburgh-a vast city of whirling source of the power-another Pittsburgh-a vast city of whirling machinery.
It was a natural dream, but wiser counsels prevailed and the govern ment of the State laid down a policy based on the distribution of the proposed power to as wide an area as the science of the transmission would permit.
We felt that the Governor and the Legislature of the State owed it to the people in the smaller communities for hundreds of miles around to give them the benefit of cheap electricity in their homes and their farms and their shops. And, while the St. Lawrence project is still on paper, I have no doubt of its ultimate development, and of the application of the policy of the widest possible use when the electric current starts to flow.
That is why in developing electricity from this Bonneville Dam, from the Grand Coulee Dam and from other dams to be built on the Columbia and its tributaries, the policy of the widest use ought to prevail. The transmission of electricity is making such scientific strides today that we can well visualize a date, not far distant, when every community in his great area will be wholly electrified.

## Would Encourage Building Up of Smaller Communities

It is because I am thinking of the Nation and the region 50 years from now that I venture the further prophecy that as time passes we will do everything in our power to encourage the building up of the ing to communities of the United States. Today many people are large and inherent strength in a wider geographical distribution of population.
An over-large city inevitably meets problems caused by over-size. Real estate values and rents become too high; the time consumed in going from one's home to one's work and back again becomes excessive; congestion of streets and other transportation problems arise; truck gardens disappear because the backyard is too small ; the cost of living of the average family rises far too high.
There is doubtless a reasonable balance in all of this, and it is a balance which ought to be given more and more study. No one would suggest, for example, that the great cities of Portland and Tacoma and Seattle and Spokane should stop their growth, but it is a fact that they could grow unhealthily at the expense of all the smaller communities of which they form logical centers.
Their healthiest growth actually depends on a simultaneous healthy growth of every smaller community within a radius of hundreds of miles.
Your situation in the Northwest is in this respect no different from the situation in the other great regions of the Nation. That is why it has been proposed in the Congress that regional planning boards be set up
for the purpose of coordinating the planning for the future in seven or eight natural geographical regions.
You will have read here as elsewhere many misleading and utterly untrue statements in some papers and by some politicians that this pro posed legislation would set up all-powerful authorities which would destroy tate litas, call a centralized control some other kind of a dangerous nationa entralized control.
Most people realize that the exact opposite is the truth-that regional commissions will be far more closely in touch with the needs of all the
localities and all the people in their respective regions than a system of plans which originates in the Capital of the Nation

By decentralizing as I have proposed, the Chief Executive, the various government departments and the Congress itself will be able to get from each region a carefully worked out plan each year-a plan based on future needs, a plan which will seek primarily to help all the people of the region without unduly favoring any one locality or discriminating against any other.
In other words, the responsibility of the Federal Government for the welfare of its citizens will not come from the top in the form of unplanned, hit-or-miss appropriations of money, but will progress to the national capital from the ground up-from the communities and counties and States which lie within each of the logical geographical areas.
Another great advantage will be served by this process of planning from the bottom up. Under our laws the President submits to the Congress an annual budget-a budget which, by
nitely balanced by the next fiscal year.
In this budget we know how much can properly be expended for the development of our natural resources, the protection of our soil, the construction of our highways and buildings, the maintenance of our harbors and channels and all the other elements which fall under the general heading of public works.
By regional planning it will be vastly easier for the executive branch year shall be fitted dotermine how the appropriations for the following our national pocketbook allows us safely to spend.

## Bonneville Dam

To you who live thousands of miles away in other parts of the United States, I want to give two or three simple facts. This Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River, 42 miles east of Portland, with Oregon on the south side of the river and Washington on the north, is one of the major ower and navigation projects undertaken since 1933.
Corps of Engineers of the War Department, and when fully couilt by the Corps of Engineers of the War Department, and when fully completed, with part of its power installations, will cost $\$ 51,000,000$
Its lock will enable shipping to
inland than materway much further inland than at present, and give an outlet to the enormously valuable Its generators ultimately will produce 580,000 horsepower of and Idaho. generators ultimately will produce 880,000 horsepower of electricity. uture of the Nation Its cost will be returned to the eyes on the United States many times core in the returovement of pavigetion the United states mand limes in the power to bind of con As I look upon Bonneville Dam todas I canno
As I look upon Bonneville Dam today I cannot help the thought that piling up armaments and more armaments for purposes of income in piling up armaments and more armaments for purposes of war, we in give us more wealth, better living and greater happiness for our children.

President Roosevelt's Tour of Pacific Northwest-In Address at Boise, Idaho, Says He Is Trying to Think of "Bigge Objectives of American Life"-At Cheyenne Says Greater Part of Emergency Is OverRemarks Regarding Casper-Alcova_ Project-Visit to Yellowstone Park-Dedication ${ }^{2}$ of Timberline Lodge-"Good-Will" Visit to Columbia, B. C.
President Roosevelt delivered the first formal speech of his tour of the Pacific Northwest on Sept. 28, when he visited the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River, and we are referring to his remarks on that occasion in another item in this issue. While en route the President addressed various gatherings, for the most part from the rear end of his train, and several of his talks following his departure from Hyde Park, N. Y., on Sept. 22, were referred to in these columns Sept. 25, page 1990.

## Address at Cheyenne

While we briefly referred in our item of a week ago to the 'President's remarks at Cheyenne, Wyo., on Sept. 24, we are quoting further from his remarks at that city as follows:
As you know, the greater part of the emergency is over-not all of it, because there are still a great many difficult problems-and I want to talk to you very briefly about some of the things that the National Gov ernment has done and is doing.
For example, we during the p
For example, we during the past three or four years have spent in every part of the country a great deal of Federal money-in putting people to work. That is the primary objective. But at the same time we have tried our utmost to accomplish useful things, and there is not a State, or a very, very few en benefited by these Federal expenditures, not in a temporary way, but in a permanent way.
know whether it is thoroughly of the question of airports, and I do not know whether it is thoroughly realized, but you are one of the stations on one main transcontinental airline, and you know that the Federal Government has assisted in the actual building, not of several dozen new airports in the country, not several hundred but many, many thousands, with ine result today
ports in every State.
That is an accomplishment of the past three or four years. And in the same way not dozens or hundreds, but thousands of schools have been built or renovated with a combination of State and Federal funds.

Last of Federal Money Allocated for Public Works Projects
We have to come some day to an end of the greater part of that program, and just the other day in Washington we allocated the last of the
Federal money for public works projects. Those consisted of more schools, Federal money for public works projects. Those consisted of more schools,
more sewer systems and more water works and things of that kind more seewer systems and more water works and things of that kind, where there was a very clear need for replacement or where the States or localities had already voted bonds.
I will tell you one amusing story of the allocation for school projects. Congress told me to confine them to those schools or to those places where the schools had been burned down or where new schools had to be built to replace buildings that were about to tumble down, and there came a project from one of the Southern States for the building in that community of a new school building and a new library.
down, and we granted the project, but in the cas was about to tumble
apparently did not have a library and it was not a replacement, and with great regret we rejected the application.
The head of the school came to Washington to see me, and I told him how sorry I was, but that we could not spend Federal funds just for new buildings, no matter how much they were needed, unless they were to replace something that had been burned down.

He said: "Mr. Roosevelt, our library was burned down."
I said: "That is funny, because there is nothing said about that in the application. When was it burned down?"
in 1864 he came back and said: "Mr. President, our library was burned in 1864 by General Sherman."
And so, on looking at many, many types of projects. I am always keen when I come West to get more people out of the East to come West and see things with their own eyes.
The other day I read in a great newspaper of the Middle West an Administration projects-a dam, I think, in Kansas-a part of it had Administration projects-a dam, I think, in Kansas-a part of it had
washed out, with undoubtedly the loss oi a good deal of money, and pointed out that this was the way that the Federal Government was wasting its funds.
I believe you know that engineers are human, just like I am, and that they do not make a home-run every time they come to bat
But the editorial went on, taking that as a text, and pointed out from their point of view, which I do not believe is the point of view of the Nation, that in the construction of these great dams by the Federal Government we are creating millions of kilowatts of power which will never be used by the people. I think that you and I and most people realize at when you do create power the public finds some useful way to use it. In the same way they went on to tell the people that these reclamation projects are a pure waste of money-that by building projects like CasperAlcova or Grand Coulee we put in use unnecessary farm lands, that there was enough good farm land in the United States to take care of all the people who needed it for 50 years to come.

You and I know that is not so. You hear on this great central high way and know of a number of people, families, who have had to leave their homes and farms in the drought area, some of them from the eastern part of the State, from the Dakotas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas-people who could not make a go of it on poor land, forced to leave their homes to avoid starvation-and those people have headed farther West, looking for a chance to earn their livelihood, looking for good land and not being able to find it.

So, in the same way, there are thousands of families in the East who are unable to make good on the land they are tilling now for very obvious reasons. It is land that ought not to be put under the plow. And so, for these families, I believe it is the duty of the Federal Government and the State governments to provide them with land, where it is possible to do it, where they can make a living.
And so I could go on talking about WPA and PWA and soil erosion and the CCO camps. As a matter of fact, it has all served a pretty useful purpose. It is a better country for having spent for a few years more than we were taking in in taxes; and do not let anybody deceive you-the Government of the United States is not going broke.
So here I am, trying on this short trip-for it must be short-trying to get a cross-section point of view, the point of view especially of the rank and file of the American people of this Western country.

Yes, it is a part of the duty of the Presidency to represent, in so far as possible, all the people, not just Democrats, but Republicans as well not just rich people, but poor people as well.
And I have been trying very simply to do the most good for the greatest number. Out here, in the cattle country and the sugar beet
country, of course $I$ am interested in the country, of course I am interested in the prosperity of the raisers of cattle and the growers of beets. Perhaps somewhere down in my heart I am a little bit more interested in the 10 men who have 100 head of cattle apiece than I am in the one man who has 1,000 head of cattle, and perof beets apiece than I am in the one who has 1,000 acres of beets.
It seems to me that that is one of the necessary things that go with the Presidency, and we, in the past four years, have tried, I think honestly and I think fairly successfully, to do the greatest good for the greatest number. And so, in these next few years, four years, eight years, 12 years, 20 years, I am very firmly convinced that the people of the Nation have more and more a national point of view.

You people out here realize, far better than you did four years ago, that your prosperity is tied up very intimately with the prosperity of the cotton growers of the South, and with the industrial workers of the East and in the same way, those people in the great factories of the East and Middle West and on the cotton farms of the South, and in the corn belt, and in the wheat belt, they know that their prosperity is affected by your prosperity out here. That, I believe, will be written in history as a great accomplishment of these years we are living in now-the welding together of the people of the United States.

And so, my friends, I am glad to have been able to come out here on this annual trip, and I hope and expect to come out during the next three years again.

## Casper-Alcova Project

At Casper, Wyo., on Sept. 24, the President alluded to the Casper-Alcova project, as to which he said:
I am very glad that this great project is being constructed. People all over the country ought to know about it: the fact that the diversion dam is going to irrigate 33,000 to 34,000 acres of land, the fact that the power you have them to furnish electric power, and at reasonable rates not only many communities in this State but even across the Nebraska line.
In part, the President, in his remarks at Casper, went on to say:

That is just one illustration of what the government has been doing this past four years, and in this delightful drive that I have just taken I have had other evidences of what the government has been doing in the way of useful work-your high school stadium and old Fort Casper, about which I read so much in my younger days.

One hates to talk figures to the people of any State, but the fact remains, and it worth noting-and other States have shared in proportion-that in the past four and a half years-four years-the State of Wyoming has had spent in it $\$ 60,000,000$ of Federal funds.
It is not going to be spent nearly as fast as that in the next four years, because there is nothing like the unemployment today that existed when I came into office. As a matter of fact, just in the past year, the number of people on relief in that, of course, is helping me to balance the budget, and we are doing it.

The country is beginning to understand all of these problems in national terms. I am glad the people are traveling more and more. As a matter of fact, there were so many people in Yellowstone Park this summer that I had
I yas, the coutionally, there is no question about that. I said the other day, about a week ago, that in my judgment the past four years proby acting but thinking in national terms.
That is a statement which only those who are intellectually dishonest, or blind partisans, will seriously disagree with. And it is worth repeating also in other parts of the Nation that democratic processes of government can meet the problems of an emergency if the leadership in public life recognizes and has the courage to tackle the problems of the day.
Unless those problems are met, uncertainty and fear on the part of the people are likely to result, as they resulted in 1932 and early 1933-a result leading to a dictatorial form of government, and the destruction of our personal liberties.
Yes, I am pretty well convinced that the rank and file of the people of this country approve the objectives of their government. They approve and support those who work for objectives-by present methods to attain the objectives-even though those methods be changed by consultation and conference; but they do not become very enthusiastic about those who give only lip service to the objectives, and do nothing toward attaining them.

They are like a man I knew once in up-State New York, in a prosperous community. He was a leading citizen who gave away a lot of money. He made speeches about improving the lot of the working man and the working woman, and he was an advocate of civic righteousness, but all the time he was one of the heaviest contributors to one of the State associations.

Whenever that association needed money to block a bill in the Legislature that would have stopped child labor or compelled the shortening of over-long hours of work in the factories of the State, he gave lip service in public and fought civic betterment in private.
I am glad to see that in this country that type of person has less influence in government today than ever before in our history. We can get along in local and State and Federal Government without the services of those who are good citizens only so long as it does not cost their pocketbooks anything to be good citizens.
Yes, taking it by and large, the conduct of public affairs in this country has, I think, shown consistent improvement during our generation. Government servants are more concerned with the public good and more part to the fact that the public as a American sitizenship men and women are taking more interest in the government than ever before
Constitutional democracy in this country is succeeding, despite the obstacles thrown in its way by the few people who in their hearts do obstacles thrown in its way by the fow want to see democracy work not and my friends, are making it not want to see democracy work. You and I, my
work, and we are going to keep on making it work.

I am glad to see this fine part of the Nation. I am glad to see the progress that is being made here, the interest that is being taken here and I hope during the next three years to be able to come back and say "Howdy" to you once more.

Speaking on Sept. 24 at Wendover, a small town in Wyoming, where 300 wheat ranchers and khaki-clad CCC workers met his train, the President spoke on foreign affairs for the first time on his trip to the Northwest, said United Press advices, which, in part, also stated:
"The reason I'm making this trip to Seattle in such a hurry," Mr. Roosevelt said, "is that I can't be away from Washington too long during this bad international situation."

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, one of the Democratic leader3 of the fight against the President's Supreme Court bill, boarded the special train at Cheyenne this morning.

On Saturday, Sept. 25, the President reached Yellowstone Park, Wyo., where he spent two days, his time there being given over largely to sightseeing at the Park and vicinity. During the week-end he was joined by his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger, and the latter's two children. In a talk from the rear end of his train at West Yellowstone Park, Mont, he had the following to say, in part, according to the Associated Press:

We have had two wonderful days, . . . and I also have had a very good chance to talk to Superintendent Rogers about the future of the park. Apparently our chief problem is not animals or trees or fish, but human beings.
I was very much interested today in seeing the figures which the Superintendent showed me. In 1929, which some of us think of as a boom year there were 260,000 people who went through the park. This year, which nobody claims is a boom year, there were 500,000 .

So our chief problem in the future will be taking care of people, because people are going to come whether we like it or not, and it is up to us to look after them.

All of you good people who live near the park are doing splendid work in your hospitality and the spirit of welcome that you are showing to people who come here from all over the United States.

Senator Murray and Representative $O^{\prime}$ Connell of Montana were among those who met the President at Yellowstone. It was stated in Associated Press advices from the Park on Sept. 26 that because of bad roads near Owyhee Dam in Oregon an inspection of that project on Sept. 27 would be omitted. In its place was substituted a motor tour through Nampa, Caldwell, Wilder and Parma, Idaho, and Nyssa and Ontario, Ore. It was noted that there are Federal projects at all six places.

Remarks at Boise
At Boise, Idaho, where the President spoke briefly on Sept. 27, he stated that "it isn't by any means one of the tasks of the President-the sole task-to think about the present." "One of the first obligations of the Presidency," he went on to say, "is to think about the future." In part, he continued:

We have been through 150 years of constitutional existence. In the past we have been a wasteful people. We have wasted natural resources past we have been a wasteful people. We have wasted natural resources
and very often we have wasted human resources. And one of the reasons

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why the President of the United States ought to travel throughout the country and become familiar with every State is that he has a great obligaion on him to think about the duties when he is no longer President. To think about the next generation and the generation after that. That is ne reason why I am particularly glad on this trip to see a part of the he of Idaho that I have never seen before. I have traveled through and now I am seeing something that makes me very proud of this part of the country.
And in these travels I am not just thinking of the more or less petty problems of the day--the trials and disputes of the moment.
I am trying to think of the bigger objectives of American life-to think about planning. Planning isn't much of a word, but there isn't a better one. Trying to think about how we are to make a better America for those children I passed this morning; to think about the conservation of the natural resources of the country, to think about the greater prosperity of agriculture; to think about the saving of the timber; to think about a better coordination of our industrial activities and greater distribution of our resources. That sounds like Senator Borah. And to think constantly behalf of peace. And that sounds like Senator Pope and Senator Borah, too

I wish I could physically take time to spend more days and more weeks going about the country. There was an old mythologist who was supposed, every time his feet touched the ground, to redouble his strength. When I go about the country-after long weeks and months tied up in Washing that I regain my strength by just meeting the American people.

The President was introduced to the gathering at Boise by Senator James W. Pope of Idaho.

## Dedication of Timberline Lodge at Mt. Hood

Besides his address at Bonneville Dam, on Sept. 28, the President on the same day spoke at Mt. Hood, Ore., and in dedicating there Timberlaine Lodge, a WPA project, stated that the Lodge "marks a venture made possible by emergency relief work, in order that we may test the workability of recreational facilities installed by the government itself, and operated under its complete control." At Mt. Hood the President spoke as follows:
In the past few days I have inspected many great governmental activi-ties-parks and soil protection sponsored by the WPA: our oldest and best known national park under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service; great irrigation areas fathered by the Reclamation Service; and a few hours ago a huge navigation and power dam built by the army engineers. Now I find myself in one of our many national forests, here on the slopes of Mt. Hood.
The people of the United States are singularly fortunate in having such great areas of the outdoors in the permanent possession of the people them-selves-permanently available for many different forms of use.
In the total of this acreage the national forests already play an important part in our economy, and as the years go by their usefulness is bound to expand.
We think of them, perhaps, as having the primary function of saving our timber resources, but they do far more than that; much of the timber in them is cut and sold under scientific methods, and replaced on the system of rotation by new stands of many types of useful trees. Our national forests, in addition, provide forage for livestock and game, they husband our water at its source; they mitigate floods and prevent the erosion of our soil.
Last, but not least, our national forests will provide constantly increasing opportunity for recreational use. This Timberline Lodge marks a venture made possible by emergency relief work, in order that we may test the workability of recreational facilities installed by the government itself and operated under its compiete control.
Here, to Mt. Hood, will come thousands of visitors in the coming years. Looking toward eastern Oregon, with its great livestock raising areas, they will visualize the relation between the cattie ranches and the summer ranges in our forests. Looking westward and northward toward Portland industries they will Rer, with their great lumber and other wood-using play in the support of therstand the part which national forest timber will play in the support of this important element of Northwestern prosperity. vacations will represent the to lim holdays and vacations will represent the enjoyment of new opportunities for play in
every season of the year. Among them will be many from the utermost parts of our Nation, travelers from the Middle West and the Eat and the South-Americans who are fulfilling a very desirable objective of citizen-ship-getting to know their country better.
On Sept. 29 the President and Mrs. Roosevelt spent the day at the home in Seattle of Mr. and Mrs. Boettiger; on the previous day the President passed through Portland, Ore., en route from Bonneville Dam and Timber Lodge, to Vancouver, Wash., where he reboarded his train in the evening of Sept. 28.

## Visit to Victoria

A "good-will" visit was paid by the President to Victoria, British Columbia, on Sept. 30; he sailed for that point on the destroyer Phelps at $9.40 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Pacific time, in a heavy rainstorm; regarding his visit to Victoria, Associated Press advices from Seattle Sept. 30 said:
On today's trip Mr. Roosevelt left American territory for the first time since his inter-American peace conference visit to Buenos Aires last Novemit also was.
year ago was his second good-will trip to Canada in 14 months. In July a year ago he went to Quebec after a sailing cruise around Nova Scotia and advertised his Western Hemisphere "good neighbor" policy.
1936 visit early this year. Steps taken under the Roosned the President's to improve Canadian relations included a reciprocal trade agreement and amendments to customs and tax laws.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt exchanged messages of good-will on the occasion of the President's visit according to Canadian Press accounts from Ottawa, from which we also quote:
Mr. King in his message to the President extended "a most cordial wel-
come to the Dominion"" and declared that "the pleasure which vour visit affords to the people of Victoria is shared by Canada as a whole," adding
that "it will, I know, serve to emphasize the many close and friendly ties between our two countries.'
Mr. Roosevelt replied that he and his party had had "a most delightful
visit." "I hope to see you before long," he concluded
. "I hope to see you before long," he concluded.
From its correspondent at Victoria, Robert B. Post, reported advices Sept. 30 which said in part:
Full honors were accorded to the President from the time of his arrival aboard the United States destroyer Phelps at $12.33 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. until his departure on the destroyer at $4.12 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. for return to American soil at Port Angeles,
Wash., a trip of an hour and a half from here.
Mr . Roosevelt congratulated the United States and Canada on their friendly relations.
"We have come to the point, especially in the past three or four years, where the heads of our Governments cross the border just as though passing from one province or from one State to another," he declared in an informal speech at a luncheon given for him at Government House by Lieutenant Governor Eric W. Hamber.

During the rest of his informal remarks, Mr. Roosevelt confined himself to expressing his friendliness with Canada and the rest of the British Empire.
President Roosevelt Creates National Foundation to Coordinate All Phases of Fight on Infantile Paralysis-Activities Will Include Warm Springs, Ga., Foundation
President Roosevelt announced at Hyde Park, N. Y., on Sept. 22, the formation of a new national foundation to "lead, direct and unify" the fight on every phase of infantile paralysis. The foundation, said the President, "will make every effort to insure that every responsible research agency in this country is adequately financed to carry on investigations into the cause of infantile paralysis and the methods by which it may be prevented." The President also stated that "the activities of the foundation will include, among others, those of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation." Mr. Roosevelt will continue as President of the latter, according to his statement regarding the new foundation, issued as follows at Hyde Park:
I have been very much concerned over the epidemics of infantile paralysis
which have been prevalent in many cities in different which have been prevalent in many cities in different parts of the country. I have had reports from many areas in which this disease is again spreading its destruction. And once again there is brought forcibly to my mind the constantly increasing accumulation of ruined lives-which must continue unless this dise
properly treated.

My own personal experience in the work that we have been doing at the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation for over 10 years leads me to the very definite conclusion that the best results in attempting to eradicate this disease cannot be secured by approaching the problem through any single one of its aspects, whether that be preventive studies in the laboratory, emergency work during epidemics, or after treatment.
For over 10 years, at the foundation at Warm Springs, Ga., we have devoted our effort almost entirely to the study of improved treatment of the after effects of the illness. During these years other agencies, which we of the fight
I firmly believe that the time has now arrived when the whole attack on this plague should be led and directed, though not controlled, by one national body. And it is for this purpose that a new national foundation for infantile paralysis is being created.
As I have said, the general purpose of the new foundation will be to lead, direct and unify the fight on every phase of this sickness. It will make every effort to insure that every responsible research agency in this infantile padequately financed to carry on investigations into the cause endeavor to eliminate much of the needless aftereffects of this diseasewreckage caused by the failure to make early and accurate diagnosis of ite presence.
We all know that improper care during the acute stage of the disease, and the use of antiquated treatment, or downright neglect of any treatment, are the cause of thousands of crippled, twisted, powerless bodies now. Much can be done along these lines right now.
The new foundation will carry on a broad-gauged educational campaign, prepared under expert medical supervision, and this will be placed within the reach of the doctors and the hospitals of the country. The practicing physician is in reality the front line fighter of the sickness, and there is much existing valuable knowledge that should be disseminated to him.
And then there is also the tremendous problem as to what is to be done with those hundreds of thousands already ruined by the after-effects of
this affliction. To investigate, to study, to develop every medical possithis affliction. To investigate, to study, to develop every medical possibility of enabling those so afflicted to become economically independent in their local communities will be one of the chief aims of the new foundation.
Those who today are fortunate in being in full possession of their muscular power naturally do not understand what it means to a human being paralyzed by this disease to have that powerlessness lifted even to a mald n others and an individual who can be wholly independent.
The public has little conception of the patience and time and expense recessary to accomplish such
importance to the individual.
The work of the new organization must start immediately. It cannot be delayed. Its activities will include among many others those of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, of which I have been President since its inception. I shall continue as President of that foundation. But in fairness to my official responsibilities, I cannot at this time take a very
active part in the much broader work that will be carried out by the new foundation, and I therefore do not feel that I should now hold any official position in it.
However, because I am whole-heartedly in this cause, I have enlisted the sincere interest of several representatives and outstanding individuals who are willing to initiate and carry on the work of the new foundation. Its personnel will be announced as soon as it is completed.

## President Roosevelt Ends WPA Financing of Heavy Construction Work

Announcement was made at Hyde Park, N. Y., on Sept. 21,
by President Roosevelt, of the discontinuance of loans and
grants by the Public Works Administration for heavy work relief construction projects. The President explained that the step was necessitated by. "the need to curtail the Federal budget." As indicated in our issue of a week ago, page 1998, on Sept. 20 the President issued an Executive Order abolishing the National Emergency Council as of Dec. 31 this year, and transferring any remaining funds and equipment of the Council to the Bureau of the Budget on that date. The following bearing on the termination of PWA financing of heary construction work is from Washington United Press adrices of Sept. 21:

The agency, which has spent almost $\$ 3,000,000,000$ since 1933 , will conThe agency, which onas spent in skeleton form, with most of its work limited to inspection of tinue only in skeleton form, with most of its work limited to the next two years.

The President said that PWA spending had been discontinued because of "the passing of the economic extremity." The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, he explained, would continue a a making agency. The government's policy in regard to reities might be
explained to the country some time this fall in a radio "fireside chat." Mr. Roosevelt said
Too much Federal money was being spent for durable goods, such as concrete and steel for construction projects, instead of consumers' products such as food and clothing, the President pointed out.
The Administration will continue spending about $\$ 500,000,000$ a year for Federal public works, consisting of flood control, navigation, soil erosion, reforestation and river and harbor improvements.
Mr. Roosevelt's action came as he approved final allotments under the PWA Extension Act of 1937. The allocations were for $\$ 113,034,735$ in grants and $\$ 58,005,700$ in loans on 1,253 municipà projects.
A White House statement revealed that Secretary of interior Ickes withheld approval of "a large number of projects" because cities and towns akking for Federal aid were found to be able to finance the work themselves.
"Considering the need to curtail the Federal budget and the improved financial status of so many communities throughout the United States,", the White House said, "the President believes this to be sound public policy"

## Report by Chief Justice Hughes Denies Undue Congestion in Most Federal Courts-Says There is no

 Just Basis" for Criticism-Attorney General Cummings Says Report Constitutes "Capitulation" to Administration's ViewsA report made public on Sept. 28 by Chief Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court declared that assertions that justice is delayed in the lower Federal courts are unjustified. Such charges have been made in the past by President Roosevelt. The report summarized the conclusions of the recent conference of senior Circuit Court judges. Although the report was generally construed as refuting certain Administration charges, Attorney General Cummings on Sept. 29 said that it actually constituted a "complete capitulation and a welcome one" on the part of those who opposed President Roosevelt's court reorganization plan. The report admitted that there was congestion in certain circuits of the Court of Appeals and certain Federal Court districts and Court of Appeals and certain rederal Court of four Circuit Court Judges and 12 District Judges, but disapproved the Court Judges and 12 District Judges, but disapproved the President's proposal to appoint a new Judge for every Judge
more than 70 years of age and to create the office of proctor more than 70 years of age and to create the office of proctor
vested with right to assign a "flying squadron" of new Judges to courts with congested calendars.
A Washington dispatch of Sept. 28 to the New York "Times" discussed the report as follows:
Referring to a report made to the conference by Attorney General CumReferrs the condition of the dockets in the district courts, Mr. Hughes mings
"The survey indicates clearly that the question of delays in the trial of cases after joinder of issue is one that should be considered with respect to particular districts,
and affords no just grounds for general criticism of the work of the Dlstrict Courts." and affords no just grounds for general criticism of the work of the District Courts. He added that in the "few districts
This finding by the senior Judges of the 10 Circuit Courts, sitting last eek with Mr. Hughes, contrasted sharply with the declaration made by Attorney General Cummings Feb. 5, the day on which President Roosevel ffered his suprise program to reorganize the judiciary.
"Statistical data indicate that in many districts a disheartening and unavoidable interval must elapse between the date that issue is joined in pending case and the time when it can be reached for trial in due course, Mr. Cummings had stated in a letter to the President urging the cour change plan.
In his report, Mr. Hughes quoted Mr. Cummings to show that the number of cases pending in the district courts in the fiscal year ended June 30 had actually dropped 12,000 below a year ago. He also said the Attorney General's tabulations showed that "important progress" had been made in peeding up the in

Comment on the report by Attorney General Cummings was noted in the following Washington dispatch of Sept. 29 to the New York "Herald Tribune."
The Attorney General conceded that the Judges, who meet with the Chief Justice once a year for a conference and wh
"I wenied there was congestion in the courts. columnists and writers who ridiculed the contention I made in my letter to the President on court reorganization that the work of the courts was lagging and that additional judges were needed," said Mr. Cummings.
Triumphantly, the Attorney General told newspaper men at a press conerence that the conference report "represents concurrence on the part of he conference with nearly all the suggestions I made to the conference,
He added, however, that in fairness, he should point out that the conference had not approved the President's proposal for alloting the new Judges o districts where a Judge of 70 years or more persisted in remaining active Nor had the conference approved the "flexibility" feature of the President's plan, the spotting of roving Judges in districts of greatest congestion under
the supervision of a proctor. The recommendation of the conference, he admitted, was that additional Judges should be appointed in certain dis tricts where congestion now exists.

## Railroad Retirement Pensions Ruled Exempt from

 Federal Income Tax by Internal Revenue BureauThe Internal Revenue Bureau ruled on Sept. 22 that pensions paid by the Railroad Retirement Board are exempt from the Federal income tax. The Bureau cited a provision of the Rail Retirement Act that pensions are not subject, "to any tax, garnishment, attachment or other legal process," said the Associated Press advices from Washington, Sept. 22 which reported the ruling as follows:
Pension payments eventually will amount to millions of dollars annually. In another ruling the Bureau held that rainroads which chacucions for funds set aside under provisions of the law.

## Secretary of Agriculture Wallace Reveals "Income

 Parity", Instead of "Price Parity" Will Be Objective of New Farm Program-Intimates at Permanent Subsidy for Cotton GrowersThe Administration's new farm program will be formulated with "income parity" instead of "price parity" as the objective, it was made known on Sept. 22 by Henry $A$. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary also hinted at a permanent system of cotton adjustment payments as forming part of the new program. Secretary Wallace expressed these views in a radio speech from Washington the evening of Sept. 22, and also at a press conferington earlier in the day.

In his radio address Mr. Wallace admitted that the attempt at crop control under the original Agricultural Adjustment Act was "an experiment," but pointed out that it "succeeded very well" even though "many people objected to it." As reported in Washington advices, Sept. 22, to the New York "Herald Tribune" of Sept. 23, the Secretary said:
In my opinion, the principle of cooperative crop adjustment is sound and will eventually have to be applied
$i$ harmonizes with the general wensare. all the market there is, and the tctal sphere of both is narrower today than it was before the war, when the nations practiced relatively free international trade. Into the kind of world in which we live today, with practically all urban industry under centralized control of one kind or another, an utterly unguided, ruthlessly competitive agriculture will not fit. What we need is adjusted, balanced production in both town and country. We need an ever-normal granary.
Looking toward the future, I believe there will emerge an agricultural program behind which all farmers and all city people truly interested in program
the general welfare can stand, and that it will include these seven points: First, farmers should have a fair share in the national income; that is, a share which will give the average farmer as much purchasing power relative to the average non-farmer as was the case during the 50 years before the World War.
Second, the welfare of all farmers, and of city people as well, demands that the wide fluctuations in supply and price of the major crops be evened out as much as possible by the use of the ever-normal granary and crop insurance.
Third, the people who live on the land must have security of tenure, for their own sake, for the sake of the land, and for the sake of our civilization.

Fourth, the soil must be used properly, to meet the needs of the present generation, and at the same time be conserved for the sake of future farmers and future city people. We must produce conservationally, not exploitatively.

Fifth, farmers, through sound cooperatives, must come into control of these marketing, processing, purchasing, and service functions for which they are capable of displaying superior business efficiency

Sixth, family-sized farms should be favored by the Federal rules of the game having to do with benefit payments a income.

Seventh, Federal and State funds must continue to be spent to promote agricultural research and farm efficiency, for only by applying the result of scientific research can agriculture meet the demands of a large city populion and the same time hushand our natural resources.

In summarizing Secretary Wallace's remarks at his press conference, Sept. 22 , the advices quoted above, appearing in the Sept. 23 issue of the "Herald Tribune," had the following to say:
It was his press conference which made it clear that he believes the objective of the principles' application should be shifted. The announced cbjective of the AAA was to give the farmers price parity, which was defined as the same return for their crops in purchasing power as they received in a five-year period before the World War. Today Secretary Wall jettion this ene describing it as basically meaningless and in any case impossible of fulfillment.
"I don't think that in the next 10 years it will be possible for the "I don't think that in the next
farmers to get parity prices for export crops," he said. "There just isn't enough money in the Treasury to give the farmers parity on wheat and cr.ton and corn and hogs. The farmers might get it for a year, but after that the consumers and taxpayers wouldn't stand for it. To my mind, parity income is far more reasonable and far more important. capita share parity income chan income as they got in the five-year period before the of the total
World War.

Cotton Subsidy Planned
Even with this readjustment of aim, however, he admitted that it would be necessary to give the farmers producing the greatest export crop of allbe necessary to give the farmers prodacing to bring their price up. The cotton-a definite governmentia subsida a discussion of foreign trade and
matter came up in connection with a matter came up in connection with a export crops. Mr. Walace was discossing prices for their product if they
the cotton farmers could ever get adequate prict the contton to depend on a price determined by the foreign market.
Taking the three statements together, the farm program which the Secretary will push when Congress convenes seems likely to be one modeled
on the old AAA, possibly with strengthened enforcement provisions, with the new objective of "parity income" and a feature of straight adjustment payments to cotton farmers and perhaps one or two other groups. He was asked how he would raise the adjustment payments, and he answered that he was not sure, that it was a very controversial matter. He admitted that they must be ralsed bomorn people considered the processing tax, condemned by the Supreme Court in the AAA decision, as the best method.

## Conference Between Senators of Cotton States and President Roosevelt Urged-Four-Point Program to Aid Farmers Outlined at Meeting of Alabama's Congressional Group and Agricultural Officials

A conference of Senators from cotton-growing States with President Roosevelt was urged at a meeting held in Birmingham, Ala., on Sept. 29 and attended by agricultural officials of Alabama and Senators John H. Bankhead and Dixio Bibb Graves and Speaker of the House William B. Bankhead, Bibb Graves and Speaker of the House William B. Bankhead,
all of Alabama. The meeting, called by Senator Bankhead, autlined a four-point program for aid to cotton farmers. In outlined a four-point program for aid to cotton farmers. In
reporting on the meeting, United Press advices from Birmingham, Sopt. 29, appearing in the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Sept. 30, had the following to say:
The group proposed that Senator Bankhead arrange a conference with the President soon after Mr. Roosevelt returns to Washington from the West Coast. Other action taken by the group was:

1. Adoption of a resolution "requesting that the cotton loan plan provide chat any loan may be considered. at the election of the borrower prior to June 30, 1938, a sale to the Commodity Credit Corporation at the loan price plus the carrying charge.
2. Adoption of a resolution urging that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and other Governmental agencies purchase cottonseed oil to the extent of $500,000.000$ pounds "If necessary" to increase to a "fair and easonable level the price of cottonseed."
3. Extending of an invitation to Governors and agriculture officials of all cottoa States to co-operate with the Alabama delegation in securing ald for the cotton farmers.
4. Adoption of a resolution urging that cotton of 13-16-inch staple be considered as complying with the Government requirement of $7 / 8$-inch staple.
The meeting approved a resolution offered by Senator Bankhead commending President Roosevelt "for his insistence upon the passage by mending President Roosevelt "for his insist

Federal Tax Law Changes Urged by Comptroller Tremaine of New York State-Regards Capital Gains Tax Responsible for Stock Market CollapseHis Views and Those of Representative Celler Presented to Treasury
Viewing the present state of the stock market as due to the capital gains and undistributed profits taxation, Morris S. Tremaine, Comptroller of the State of New York, and Representative Celler of New York urged changes in the Federal tax laws in a conference in Washington with Under Secretary of the Treasury Roswell C. Magill on Sept. 30. According to Washington accounts to the New York "Journal of Commerce" on Sept. 30 Mr . Tremaine told the Treasury officials that if the capital gains tax was repealed it would mean a gain in revenue both to the Treasury and to New York State by reason of the increased volume in business which would result. He contended that New York State would gain $\$ 10,000,000$ of new revenue annually from the Stock Exchange alone through the transfer tax and as much as $\$ 50,000,000$ in revenue from increased volume of general business.
The advices to the paper indicated went on to say:
The Federal Treasury, he said, stood to gain as much as $\$ 250,000,000$ annually by repeal or moderation of the capital gains tax. The alternative to stralght repeal presented by Mr. Tremaine to Treasury officials was restoration of the 1921 rate of $121 / 2 \%$

## Rates at Saturation Point

Congressman Celler pointed out that rates in many of our present levies have not only reached the saturation point but have actually gone beyond the point of diminishing returns. He contended that reducing the tax rates in the higher brackets would actually produce more revenue for the Federal Government. In his opinion there is no necessity for increasing adopted will yield "I have introduced than sufficient funds to balance the budget.
capital gains and losses tax and the other to modify the to amend the earnings tax. Adoption of these bills would go modry ing our present deplorable tax pese bills would go a long way toward remedy"1. Going beyond the point of diminishing returns; "2. Being punitive or revengeful, and thereby thaw
and frozen avenues of distribution in business; and thaw out the choked up " 3 . Precent the avoidance of tax and evasion
incentive to invest in tax-exemption securities."
In advices Sept. 30 from Washington to the New York
"Times" a Treasury spokesman was reported as saying. "Times" a Treasury spokesman was reported as saying:
Under Secretary Magill has received and is giving consideration to suggestions from many sources as to changes in the tax laws. He is not at this time undertaking to state either his own opinion or the Treasury's attitude toward those suggestions.

American Bar Association Considers Attacks on Constitution and Proposals to Change Supreme Court Constitution"-Representative Summers Urges Fight to "Save Constitution'"-Comments By Senator Burke on Constitution Day Address of President Roosevelt Administration attempts to reorganize the United States Supreme Court, and plans for defending the Constitution against outside attacks, formed the principal subjects of discussion at the annual convention of the American Bar

Association, held this week in Kansas City, Mo. The Resolutions Committee of the Association on Sept. 30 rejected a proposal calling for an investigation of the appointment of Justice Hugo L. Black to the Supreme Court. Members of the Committee said that they considered it too late to do anything about this matter. On the same day Representative Hatton W. Summers of Texas, Chairman of Representative Hatton Couse Summers of Texas, Chairman of Association to join him in a "battalion of death to save the Constitution and the Government." He declared that the Government had passed into the hands of a million people in its Executive Department, which the citizens of the Nation could not control.

The convention on Sept. 29 unanimously approved the appointment of a special committee which will oppose any further attempts to change the organization of the Supreme Court. The committee, consisting of seven members, will be appointed by the Association's President, with instructions to report any moves toward changes in the Supreme Court. Other proceedings of the convention on Sept. 29 were reported as follows in a Kansas City dispatch of that date from Lloyd Acuff to the New York "Times":
Another action of the day, regarded as of prime importance by lawyers. although the subject matter is less familiar to the public, was the a acceptance by the House of Delegates of a plan calling upon government boards and
bureaus to publish rules and regulations showing their interpretation of the statutes they administer.
Part of the same plan calls for the establishment of boards of review in the various government departments, with the procedure such that citizens appealing for the adjustment of grievances shall have the power of subpoena and the right to appeal to the courts from the decisions of the boards.
Fights on the proposal were precipitated in both the House of Delegates and the Assembly by this proposal. Supporters of the plan contended, however, that it was necessary for the protection of citizens who might know in advance the attitude which regulating bodies would take, or who believed that the law had not been properly administered in their cases.

United Press advices of Sept. 30 from Kansas City described the address before the convention by Representative Summers as follows:
Mr. Summers was a surprise speaker. He had been expected to discuss the Supreme Court proposal of President Roosevelt which he was instrumental in killing. At midnight he mounted the speakers' dais at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, and declared that the Government had passed into the hands of a million people in its executive department, only one having been elected, which the people could not control.
"What are we going to do about it?" he demanded. Are you willing to join a battalion of death to save the Constitution and the Government?" Representative Summer's speech was one of the strongest of a number of
anti-New Deal addresses delivered at the bar meeting. During the clesing anti-New Deal addresses delivered at the bar meeting. During the clesing days of the last session of Congress he announced that his committee would not report President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization bill to the House if it was passed by the Senate. His statement was credited with
hastening the collapse of the administration's fight for it in the Senate and hastening the collapse of the administration's fight for it in the Senate and
the bill's defeat. the bill's defeat.
Representative
Representative Summers generally had supported the President's New
Deal program, and his flat refusal to have anything to Deal program, and his flat refusal to have anything to do with the court plan came as a surprise and shock to the White House. His position in the House was similar to that of Senators Burton K . Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, and Joseph O. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, in the Senate. They had been considered as pro-Roosevelt legislators until the
start of the judiciary battle.
In his address Representative Summers said in part:
"The Government of this country has passed into the hands of a million "The results of the rule by the million is that we have rapidly changed our form of government while preserving its exterior appearance. We have changed from a representative, popular control, to a government by executive department which the people cannot control.
"When we look about we see free government disappearing. In our own country we see the same causes that broke up other free governments. The States and the people are losing their power to govern because they are not exercising their powers.
"The time has come when we ought to recognize that the operation of a great system of government is a practical matter. It is time to gather
round the table and give practical counsel and develop practical action. The time is past when oratory applies to the situation."

On Sept. 30 Senator Burke of Nebraska, in speaking at the annual banquet of the Association stated that the Bar Association's important part in defeating the Supreme Court reorganization plan will make it a subject of criticism from the Administration. In part he added:
"If you persist in your 'evil way' you would better fortify yoursolf
gainst the shafts of ridicule, of contumely, and of every other weapon against the shafts of ridicule, of contumely, and of every other weapon
that may be though useful in breaking down your resistance. There was that may be though useful in breaking down your resistance. There was
a time when the banker was the favorite 'whipping boy.' Now the lawyer a time when the banker was the favorite 'wh;
takes his place with bared back at the post?'
From United Press advices from Kansas City Sept. 30 we also quote:
Senator Burke asserted that efforts to "despoil the Federal judiciary, to lower its prestige, to besmirch its membership and to strip it of its constiheaviest fire in the campaign, he said, because of their strength in the of the Court.
Senator Burke took up various points made in President Roosevelt's recent Constitution Day speech and defended the lawyer's role in government. The Nebraska Democrat then contended that although the Constithe constitutionality of laws, the document does imply that power so clearly here should be no room for dispute.
Frederick H. Stinchfield, President of the American Bar Association, on Sept. 26, appealed for nation-wide public support of the legal profession "in opposing the present Administration and particularly, its apparent determination to destroy the Supreme Court." His appeal was contained
in a radio broadcast, on the eve of the opening of the Aissociation's Convention. In part he was quoted as saying: 1 "If lawyers were seeking selfish ends they could not but wnsh a continuance of the radical tendencies of the present Administration in order that cere ployment for lawyers.
KF"You may ask any accountant or any business man for information as to how much he must employ lawyers nowadays as compared with what used to be necessary before the development of the innumerable forms of taxes and the passage of other strange laws now appearing on the statute books. You will find that the return to lawyers has been beyond all measure over what any other laws ever made possible. Yet all that the lawyers do indicates their opposition to the continuance of those taxes and the continuance of those New Deal enactments."

## Proceedings of Ninth Congress of International Cham"ber of Commerce Contained in Chamber's Journal, "World Trade"

The July-August issue of "World Trade," journal of the International Chamber of Commerce, contains the official report of the proceedings of the ninth Congress of the International Chamber held in Berlin, Germany, June 28 to July 3. Over 1,600 business men from 40 countries attended this Congress, said to be one of the most important ever held by the Chamber. Accompanying the July-August issue of the Chamber's publication is a separate supplement contain ing the resolutions voted at the Berlin Congress. In announcing the issuance of the publication, the International Chamber of Commerce said that the broad lines of future economic policy are summed up ky Thomas J. Watson, its new President, as follows:
The revival of world trade to restore prosperity and to maintain peace calls for a method of settling disputes in international trade promptly and fairly; an adjustment of trade barriers and a stabilization of currencies on a basis that is fair to all countries; a settlement of international debts that can be agreed upon as being fair to both debtor and creditor countries a fair understanding as to armaments, and a bette
materials, food and clothing throughout the world.

Tax on Undistributed Profits Retards Employment, According to Report of United States Chamber of Commerce-Also Finds Tax Works Hardships and Inequities on Corporations
In a report submitted to the Treasury Department, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States presents a survey of the effect on employment and business expansion of the surtax on undistributed corporate earnings. George H. the surtax on undistributed corporate earnings. George H.
Davis, President of the Chamber, in making public, on Davis, President of the Chamber, in m
Sept. 25 , the results of the survey, said:
Our study shows that the surtax in actual operation is one of the mos important factors now retarding an increase in employment, because it restricts normal business development at the same time it produces great nevenness in taxation.
If the tax is to be retained, the next Congress should give attention to alleviating the outstanding hardships and inequities which have been shown to exist. The Chamber has already proposed corrective changes and will be prepared to present further recommendations for consideration of the next session of Congress.
The study was submitted to the Treasury Department incident to its inquiry into the subject of tax revision which is now under way. The effect of the tax, as indicated in views of representative business concerns, is reported as follows by the Chamber:

1. The surtax works exceptional hardships and inequities on corporations which, because of impaired capital, are prohibited by State laws from disributing earnings.
2. Relief provisions of the statute are inadequate and are illiberally interpreted, with the result that most corporations having contracts which, in fact, restrict dividend payments cannot qualify for relief; debt retirement becomes impossible or can be accomplished only with great difficulty and excessive cost.
3. As business increases, working capital must also be increased; on earning retained to build up necessary working capital, the surtax must be paid; this increases the cost of such capital and may make unprofitable the use of current earnings for such purpose
4. The surtax places a high, and at times excessive, cost on the normal methods of corporate expansion which is the plowing back of earnings into the business; the result is a tendency to "freeze" existing conditions and hamper normal business expansion, particularly of small or weak concerns.
5. The usual difficulties encountered by amall or inadequately financed corporations in obtaining additional capital from outside cources increase the necessity of such corporato pay the surtax, they are ared whe lan abin capital at to avoid the surtax by distributing capital at going rates.
6. Usually
7. Usually some, or all, of current earnings are tied up in inventories, accounts receivable, physical equipment, or in other forms not available for cash dividends, and, in many thousands of cases, cannot otherwise be distributed : earnings undistributable because not in suitable form are subject to the surtax.
8. Since any amounts set aside from current earnings and designed to tide over a recession of business are subject to the surtax, accumulation of such reserves is discouraged. The surtax
9. As a result of deterring depressions. accumulation of reserves, employment is adversely affected at the present time and will continue to be retarded in the future.
10. Because of the pressure of the surtax, corporations are encouraged to declare excessive dividends, thus weakening financial structures.
11. Requirement that if credit is to be obtained taxable dividends must be paid and must be received by shareholders prior to the close of the taxable year imposes an unreasonable and usually impossible condition.
12. The complexities of the law added by the surtax require more time on the part of the permanent staff and the employment of additional
expert assistance in preparing tax returns; from a taxpayer's standpoint this additional cost is equivalent to an increase in rates.
13. Various items, such, for example, as capital losses, which, according to accepted accounting principles, must be deducted before determining ir come, are not fully allowed for income-tax purposes. The re
14. The impossibility in most cases of corporations replenishing capital funds if earnings are distributed to minimize the surtax penalty; they cannot satisfactorily make public offerings of stocks, bonds, or other evicannot satisfactorily make public offerings of stocks, from present shareholders, or borrow the needed funds from credit agencies.
15. There may be a lapse of years before final settlement of tax liability. There is no protection afforded against this high graduated penalty tax in the event of redetermination of net income after the close of a taxable year. 15. Available information indicates that strong, nationally-known corporations are able to avail themselves of the option of reducing the surtax by distributing dividends, and that the most severe impacts of the surtax must be borne by those least able to pay.
Earlier reference to the Chamber's study of the tax was made in our July 17 issue, page 371.

## Bankers Associations of Three States Recommend W. C. Potter and T. J. Watson for Nomination as Directors of New Yo Would Succeed Himself

The special committee appointed by the Bankers Associations of New York State, New Jersey and Connecticut on Sept. 24 recommended William C. Potter, Chairman of the Board of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York City, and Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corp., New York City, be nominated as directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. In the past, of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. recommendation by this special committee has been tanta-
mount to election. Mr. Potter was suggested for a Class A mount to election. Mr. Potter was suggested for a Class A
directorship to succeed George W. Davison, Chairman of the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., New York, whose term will expire on Dec. 31 next, while Mr. Watson was recommended to succeed himself as a Class B director. Nomination and election of the directors will be confined to member banks in Group 1 of the New York Reserve District, that is, banks having a combined capital and surplus of more than banks hav
The following summaries of the careers of Messrs. Potte The following summaries of the careers of Messrs. Potter
and Watson are from an announcement issued by the New Iork State Bankers Association:

William C. Potter
William C. Potter was born in Chicago, Ill., on Oct. 16, 1974, and resides at Old Westbury, N. Y. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering From that time he followed his engineering profession in New Mexico, Colorado and Montana, until he became general manager of the Guggenheim Exploration Co. in Mexico, and later general manager of the American Smelting \& Refining Co. for Mexico and the Southwest. In 1911 he became President of the Intercontinental Rubber Co., and on July 8, 1912, was elected a Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co., con tiruing there until March 15, 1916, when he resigned to become a member of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers.
In 1918 Mr. Potter was called to Washington and was appointed Chief of the Equipment Division of the Signal Corps of the United States Army, serving in that capacity until January, 1919.
Mr. Potter became Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Guaranty rrust Co. on Jan. 5, 1921. He was elected President of the company on Oct. 15, 1921, and held that office until Jan. 17, 1934, when he was again elected Chairman of the Board. He has been a director and membe of the Executive Committee of the Guaranty Trust Co. since 1912.
At various times Mr. Potter has served in official capacities in the New York Clearing House Association. He is a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Co . of New York, a director of the Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Railway, the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., and other corporations. He is a life member of the corporation and member or the rnance co Notre of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a lay trustee of Notre Dame University.

Thomas E. Watson
Mr. Watson was born in Campbell, N. Y, and was educated at Addison Academy and the Elmira (N. Y.) School of Commerce.
He began his business career with the National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, Ohio, as a salesman at Buffalo, N. Y., successively becoming branch manager at Rochester, N. Y.; special representative of the President of the National Cash Register Coo, and general sales manager of the organization.
In 1914 Mr. Watson became President of the International Business Machine Corp., general offices in New York, which company he has successfully organized, financed and developed until its line of products is now being used in 79 countries throughout the worla
He is a director of the Niagara Fire Insurance $\mathbf{C o}$
In addition to business affiliations, Mr. Watson has had a broad interest. in international, civic and educational matters for many years, and is now President of the International Chamber of Commerce, a director and Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Foreign Participation of the New York World's Fair of 1939, Chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Business and Advisory Council of the United States Department or Commerce, Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris anternational Exposition, Vice-Presiden of the Pan-American Society, and a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Col University, Lafayette College, Roosevelt Hospitas $\mathbf{B}$ director of the Federal
At the present time Mr. Watson is a Class At the present time Mr. Watson is a Class B airector of then he was Reserve Bank of New York, having served since May the resignation of the late William H. Woodin, President of the American Car \& Foundry Co.

## Speakers at Annual Convention of American Bankers

 Association to Present Broad Survey of American in Boston Oct. 11-14A comprehensive survey of future prospects for America's institutions and various phases of its business, financial and
banking conditions will be presented by nationally known speakers in the three general sessions of the American Bankers Association convention to be held in Boston, Oct. 11-14, it is shown in the program made public in New York on Sept. 30 by Tom K. Smith, President of the Association. Mr. Smith, in opening the convention as presiding officer, will review the activities and policies of the organization. The speakers at the general sessions of the convention will be Frank P. Bennett Jr., Boston, on the topic of savings; Dr. Glenn Frank, Chicago, on the outlook for American institutions; Eliot Wadsworth, Boston, on foreign trade; Henning W. Prentis Jr., Lancaster, Pa., on "The Road Ahead"; Dr. Virgil Jordan, New York City, on economic and business research, and Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland, on the prospects for profits in banking. The detailed program for the general sessions, which will be held in the Majestic Theatre, in Boston, is as follows:

First General Session, Oct. 12, $10: 00$ a. m.
Call to order, President Tom K. Smith, President Boatmen's National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

Invocation.
Address of the President.
Report, official acts and proceedings of Executive Council. Appointment of Resolutions Committee.
Address, "The Outlook for Savings," Frank P. Bennett Jr., editor "United States Investor," Boston, Mass.
Address, "The Outlook for American Institutions," Dr. Glenn Frank, President Rural Progress, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

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\text { Second General Session, Oct. 13, } 10: 00 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} .
$$

Call to orde
Invocation.
Address, "The Outlook for Foreign Trade," Eliot Wadsworth, Chairman ader Commerce, Boston, Mass. Adaress, The Road Ahead," Henning W. Prentis Jr., President ArmReport of Nominating Comm
Report of Nominating Committee and election of officers.
Third General Session, Oct. 14, 10:00 a. m.
Call to order, President Smith
Invocation.
Address, "Outlook for Research in Economics and Business," Dr. Virgil Jordan, President National Industrial Conference Board, New York City.
Address, "Prospects for Profits in the Banking Business," Leonard P yres, Vice-President Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Report of Resolutions Committee
Unfinished business, communications, new business.
Installation of officers.
In various division, section and specialized meetings, which will begin Oct. 11, more detailed discussions of banking and allied subjects will be presented during the convention period in sessions at the Statler Hotel, which is the headquarters of the convention. The detailed programs of these meetings are as follows:

National Bank Division, Oct. 11, $9: 30$ a. m.
Call to order, President W. F. Augustine, Vice-President National hawmut Bank, Boston.
Address of the President.
Appointment of committees
Address, "Sound Profits from Sound Banking," Elbert S. Woosley, VicePresident First National Bank, Louisville, Ky.
Address, "The Gold Problem and Some Banking Effects," J. Franklin Ebersole, Professor of Finance, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston.
Unfinished business, new business, reports of committees, election and installation of officers.

State Secretaries Section, Oct. 11, 2:00 p. m.
Call to order, President Theodore P. Cramer Jr., Associate Secretary regon Bankers Association, Portland, Ore

Annual report of the President.
Appointment of special committees.
Reports of standing committees: State Bankers Association Management, A. Coate, Secretary New Jersey Bankers Association, Moorestown, N. J., Chairman; State Legislation, C. C. Wattam, Secretary North Dakota Bank8 Association, Fargo, N. D., Chairman.
Review of Legislative Program, Robert M. Hanes, Chairman Committee
Federal Legislation, American Bankers Association.
Banking Educational Conferences and Graduate School of Banking, dis tion, Raleigh, N. C.

Unfinished business, new business, election and installation of officers Trust Division, Oct. 11, 2:20 p. m.
Meeting for elections only.
Constructive Customer Relations Clinic, Oct. 11, 7:45 p. m.
Call to order, Rudolf S. Hecht, Chairman of Board Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans, La., Chairman Public Education Commission, American Bankers Association.
Address, "The Wisconsin State Program," Henry J. Steeps, President the Bank of Baraboo, Baraboo, Wis.
Address, "Customer Relations-the Individual Banker's Responsibility," Jesse F. Wood, Vice-President State-Planters Bank \& Trust Co., Richmond, Va.
Address, "Meeting Our Problem in Public Relations," Ray A. Ilg, VicePresident National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.
"The Telephone," a skit to be enacted by members of Boston Chapter, American Institute of Banking Section: Parker 0. Bullard, Home Savings Bank; Ansel E. Bucklin, National Shawmut Bank; Horace A. Danforth, National Shawmut Bank; Eleanor Fagan, Federal Reserve Bank; Dora C. Halberg, the First National Bank of Boston; Sarah A. Hines, National Shawmut Bank; David T. Scott, the First National Bank of Boston, and Norman P. Scott, Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.

Clearing House Round Table Conference, Oct. 12, 2:00 p. m.
Under auspices of Bank Management Commission, H. H. Griswold, President First National Bank \& Trust Co., Elmira, N Y., Chairman.

Introducing general theme of conference, "Investment Policies of Banks," Griswold.
Background: "World Economic' and Business Outlook," Dr. Walter Lichtenstein, Vice-President First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Principles: "Relationship of Bond Account to Capital Funds, Deposits, Loans and Discounts, and Real Estate," Russell G. Smith, Vice-President and Cashier Bank of America N. I. \& S. A., San Francisco, Calif.; "Corre spondent Bank Relationship; Spaced Maturities, and Sources of Investment Bank, Richond, Va.

Securities Analysis: "Aspects of Government Bond Market," Robert L. Gardner, Vice-President and Treasurer Guaranty Trust Co., New York City; "Municipal Securities," John S. Linen, Second Vice-President the Chase Forum discussion York City.
Forum discussion and questions following presentation of each topic
Savings Division, Oct. 12, 2:00 p. m.
Call to order, President Noble R. Jones, Savings Executive First National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

Greetings, A. George Gilman, President Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, Malden, Mass.

Address of the President, "An Eventful Year in Savings."
Address, "Modern Trends in Mortgage Financing," Alfred H. Hastings, Treasurer Springfield Institution for Savings, Springfield, Mass.
Address, "The Trusteeship of Men," Fred I. Kent, Chairman Commerce and Marine Commission, American Bankers Association,
Forum discussion.
Unfinished business, new business, reports of committees, election and
installation of officers.
State Bank Division, Oct. 13, $2: 00$ p. m.
Call to order, President H. M. Chamberlain, Vice-President Walker Bank \& Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Address of the President.
Address, "Banking Facilities and the Chartering of New Banks," D. W. Bates, Superintendent of Banks, Des Moines, Iowa.
Address, "Main Street-America's Banking Center," Robert H. Myers, Vice-President Merchants National Bank, Muncie, Ind.
Forum discussion.
Unfinished business, new business, reports of committees, election and installation of officers.

## Bulletin on Legislation AffectingTBanks Introduced During Last Session of Congress, Sent to Members of American Bankers Association

A bulletin was recently sent to the members of the American Bankers Association by Robert M. Hanes, President Wachovia Bank \& Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., Chairman of the Committee on Federal Legislation of the A. B. A., acquainting them with legislation of particular interest to banks introduced during the 1937 session of Congress, covering in brief digest the more important' laws enacted and bills pending at the close of the session. The announcement bearing on the bulletin added:
Under measures enacted are included: Revenue Act of 1937; Extension of Emergency Laws; Bank Larceny Made a Federal Crime; and Compositions of Municipal Debtors.
Pending legislation includes bills relating to: Extension of National Bank Branches; Elimination of Chain Bank Sybtems; Trust Indenture Act of 1937; Revision of National Bankruptcy Act; Regulation of Bondholders' Protective Committee; Conservator in Bankruptcy Bill; Interest on Publica Demand Deposits; Government Ownership of Federal Reserve Banks; Escheat of National Bank Deposits; Reserve Requirements of Federal Reserve Member Banks; Marginal Requirement Regulations; Waiver of Stockholders' Liability ; Exclusion of Deposits from Assessment Base; Moneary Control Bills; Federal Mortgage Bank; Agricultural Reserve Note Act; Fair Labor Standards Act; and Postal Savings.

National Association of Supervisors of State Banks to
Hold Annual Convention in New York, Oct. 7-9
To Defend Dual Banking System
A campaign to protect the Nation's dual banking system against forces working toward its destruction will be mapped by the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks at its annual convention in New York next month, it was indicated on Sept. 23 by Luther Harr, Secretary of Banking for Pennsylvania and Chairman of the Program Committee. Announcement of the convention, which will meet in the Waldorf-Astoria, Oct. 7, 8 and 9, was made by Dr. Harr through the offices of William $R$. White, Superintendent of Banks for New York and host to the convention. Mr. Harr also had the following to say on Sept. 23:
On the night of Friday, Oct. 8, the association will hold its annual banquet, at which five of the speakers will outline the Federal Government's future policy toward State banks. These speakers will be:

Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency.

Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Joseph A. Broderick and John K. McKee, members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
Governor Elmer Benson of Minnesota, former Commissioner of Banks in that State, will reply for the Supervisors.

In announcing the program, Dr. Harr said:
Past events, particularly during the past 12 months, have proven beyond any possible question or doubt that the association cannot remain passive. Recent years and the trend of legislation enacted by Congress and, What is have changed the complexion of banking. Powerful groups are at work seeking to impose their ideas upon the entire banking structure. Present indications are such that continued encroachments, if they are permitted o become law, will shake to the very foundations or even wipe out the dual banking system.
The association must prepare to take an active and aggressive part in all matters affecting our banking structure, not only within the respective States, but above all in problems of national scope. The association must now exert its full force in all matters affecting banking. It must assume militant leadership.

Bank Supervision Defended by Chairman Crowley of FDIC in Addressing Kentucky Bankers-Holds Lack of Control Disastrous
Discussing present-day banking supervision, Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, at the closing session, Sept. 23, of the annual convention of the Kentucky Bankers Association, in Louisville, said that unregulated and individualized pursuit of the banking business ends disastrously. He also told the gathering that complete eradication of bank failures is impossible due to "a few factors which cannot be legislated a way." Mr. Crowley's remarks were reported as follows in Louisville advices, Sept. 23, appearing in the New York "Times" of Sept. 24:
It is my belief that bank supervisors have erred in failing to keep bankers informed of supervisory policies and procedures, and that bankers, in their turn, have shown a curious lack of interest in the why and the how of bank supervision.
Certainly bankers should be interested in the agencies which regulate their business. Likewise, attempts at supervision are fruitless unless supervisors enjoy the confidence and respect of bankers and unless banke know and sympathize with the ends supervisors are trying to achieve.
To understand the growth of our system of supervision we must also recognize the quasi-public nature of the banking function. If a bank is chartered to render financial service to the people of a community, the chartering authority has the right and duty of assuring the faithful pervision . . . has always been to protect the creditors of banks from vision
pecuniary loss.
I doubt that most bank officers and directors realize what a good thing they are passing up when they give only a cursory reading to the official reports of examination of their banks.
The extent to which supervision has protected depositors from the loss of their funds is debatable. Complete eradication of bank failures in this country will probably always be prevented by a few factors which cannot country will probab
be legislated away.

In retrospect, the failure of bank supervision better to accomplish its purpose seems to have resulted from the interplay and cumulative effect of many complex economic and political factors. First in importance I would list the failure to correlate bank supervisory policies and broad eco-
nomic policies. Inadequate control over banking practices is a second nomic
It is likely that the failure to recognize the essential similarity between circulating notes and bank deposit currency contributed to the loss record of the last 70 years. Another intangible but undoubtedly important factor contributing to the unsatisfactory record of bank supervision has been the primacy of political and personal considerations in supervisory decisions. Finally, I attach particular importance to the fact that banking reforms have always waited until periods of financial and economic crisis made further delay impossible. These, then, are some of the major problems which have confronted bank supervisors. As continuing problems, for the most part, they still occupy
urobably, short of Utopia.

Association of Reserve City Bankers to Initiate Study Into Banking and Other Financial Problems of Country-Board of Trustees Appointed to Operate Plan
The completion of plans "to initiate an impartial and scientific study of American banking, credit and other financial problems" was announced on Sept. 23 by Robert Strickland, President of the Association of Reserve City Bankers, Chicago, who said that "the emphasis at all times will be upon factual research." Mr. Strickland, who is also President of the Trust Co. of Georgia, Atlanta, pointed out that a board of trustees, composed of nine bankers from all sections of the country, has been appointed to put the pian into operation. His announcement indicated that the board of trustees is made up as follows:
Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman Board of Directors Chase National Bank, New York.
Carl W. Allendoerfer, Vice-President First National Bank, Kansas
Nork. City, Mo.
Eity, Mo.
Edward E. Brown, President First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, III.
S. Sloan Colt, President Bankers Trust Co., New York.

Edward Elliott, Vice-President Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif.
James R. Leavell, President Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago.
Co., Chicago.
Charles E. Spencer, Vice-President First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass.
Robert Strickland, President Trust Co. of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.
Lyman E. Wakefield, President First National Bank \& Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Among the problems which have been suggested for research study are, it is announced:

1. Changes in the capital requirements of business, the future of commercial loans, and the demand for short-term capital loans.
2. The investment problem of banks and other financial institutions.
3. The significance of time deposits in commercial banks.
4. Consumer credit and instalment financing-how may they be best related to our industrial and financial life?
5. Real estate mortgage financing-its place in the banking structure.
"During the past 20 years, since the establishment of the Federal Reserve System, a great volume of valuable banking research has been carried on in Washington by governmental agencies, and by banking associations, both State and national," said Mr. Strickland, whose announcement continued, in part:
It is believed, however, that the present undertaking is the first effort t) establish a comprehensive program of research into banking and other financial problems to be undertaken in this country since the National Monetary Commission completed its work about 25 years ago. It is the first time that commercial bankers have interested themselves so specifically
in supporting an independent, permanent study of banking problems, along lines somewhat analogous to the research work which has been carried forward so successfully by industrial groups.
This step is the culmination of more than three years of study by committees of the Association of Reserve City Bankers, in consultation with leading economists, publicists, government officials, business men and others. It follows the adoption of a resolution, by the membership of April April 26, of this year, endorsing the princip research into banking problems.

Letters were mailed on Sept. 23 to the Association membership requesting the banks they represent to support the undertaking financially, a large number of banks having alread inder in the investment and savings bank fields, bank ioundions, industrial and commercial organizations will be given an foundations, industrial and commercial organizations will be given an opportunity later to share in this work.

Funds now being soliciated are for support of the first year's program, but it is the hope of those close to the movement that this program may lead to the development of a permanent laboratory devoted to further to the public interest and to changing conditions.

New Post Office in New York City to Be Dedicated Oct. 4-Postmaster General to Be Principal Speaker at Ceremonies Opening Church Street Annex
The Church Street Annex of the New York Post Office, at Church and Vesey Streets, in New York City, will be dedicated on Monday, Oct. 4, it was announced on Sept. 28 by Postmaster Albert Goldman. Postmaster General James A. Farley will be the principal speaker at the dedication ceremonies which will start at 11.30 a . m . With the opening of the Church Street Annex, two others will be closed-the City Hall Annex in the old Post Office Building on the south side of City Hall Park and the Hudson Terminal Annex in the Hudson Terminal Building. It is expected that the the Hudson Terminal Building. housing the City Hall Annex will be torn down. building housing the City Hall Annex will be torn down. The following regarding the new building in which the Church
Street Annex of the New York Post Office will be located, is Street Annex of the New York Post Offic
from the New York "Sun" of Sept. 29:.
The post office will be the first Federal department to occupy the new building. Other departments for which space has been provied will move in at later dates. These include bureaus of the Departments of Commerce, Federal Housing Administration, the Treasury and Internal Revenue Service.
Since the original specifications were made it has been decided to add six additional stories to the structure. These are to be finished by March 30, 1938, according to Edward F. O'Brien Jr., general representative of the Millimet Construction Co., the contractors for the additional portions.
"But the building of these extra stories," said Mr. O'Brien today, "will in no way interfere with the operation of the post office or the convenience of patrons. There will be no storage of material or work of any kind carried on in the completed portion of the building."
The addition of the extra stories will add more than $\$ 2,000,000$ to the cost of the building
The original nine stories cost approximately $\$ 5,50^{n}, 000$. This contract was awarded to James Stewart \& Co. The site cost the Government another $\$ 5,00$. Elevators for the whole building, when completed, will cost more than $\$ 600,000$.

## London "The Morning Post", Merged With "Daily Telegraph

The amalgation of "The Morning Post", London's oldest existing daily newspaper, and the "Daily Telegraph" was announced on Sept. 29, according to Canadian Press advices on that date from London, published in the Montreal "Gazette" which in part added:
To-morrow "The Morning Post" will publish its last edition as a separate newspaper. Effective October 1 the combined paper will be published under the name of "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.
It will be under the control of Lord Camrose, editor-in-chief and principal proprietor of the "Telegraph" for the past 10 years.
Directors of "The Morning Post" announced July 27 that shareholders had accepted Lord Camrose's offer for their holdings. At that time it was not announced what were Lord Camrose's intentions in regard to his new purchase.
Tomorrow's "Morning Post" will carry a leading article by its editor, H. A. Gwynne, explaining that an increasing annual deficit made it im-
possible to carry on the newspaper.,

Captioned "Farewell and Hair the editorial wo recall that "The Morning Post recorded the American Deccara French Revolution, and guillotining of the King and Queen during the French Revolaio,
Admiral Nelson's victory over the French in 1772. Both it and the "Daily
 Telegsan the newspaper in Fleet street to "cover" the American Revolution. Orignally four pages, it was the only paper then to carry advertising. tion. Originaly a penny.
Mr. Gwynne's editorial will say that the newspaper fought a losing battle for survival for a long time. The high cost of production, with the prospect of higher costs in the future, combined with "the ever-increasing service which is demanded from a modern newspaper, militates heavily against an organ the appeal of which necessarily is a limited one," Mr. Gwynne wrote.
The sale of controlling interest in "The Morning Post" to Lord Camrose was noted in these columns Aug. 7, page 874.
"Omaha Bee-News" Ceases Publication-Circulation Lists and Plant Purchased By Omaha "World Herald'
With its issues on Sept. 28 "The Omaha Bee-News," which has been circulated morning, evening and Sunday, cease
said:
The circulation lists and the publishing plant have been purchased by the "Omaha World-Herald."

The news service reports and many of the features that have been appear-
ng in' 'The Bee-News" will hereafter be published in the "World-Herald." ing in' 'The Bee-News" will hereafter be published in the "World-Herald."
The announcement of "Omaha World-Herald" stated:
H. E. Newbranch, editor of "The World-Herald" since 1911, continues as editor in chief, with Messrs. Roland M. Jones, George Grimes and
Robert Lasch as associate editors. Colonel T. W. McCullough, who has Robert Lasch as associate editors. Colonel T. W. McCullough, who has
been on the editorial staff of the "Bee-News" for many years, will also be on the editorial staff of "The World-Herald." All other executives of "The World-Herald" remain unchanged, as does the ownership of the newspaper.
In reporting the intended suspension the next day of the "Bee-News" Associated Press dispatches Sept. 27 from Omaha stated in part:
"The Bee-News" is owned by William Randolph Hearst and "The World-Herald" by the World Publishing Company, of which Henry Doorby is president. Ownership of "The World-Herald" remains unchanged.
The late Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock founded "The Omaha World" in 1885 and in 1889 purchased "The Omaifa Herald," established in 1865, and published the consolidated papers until his death in 1933. Mr, Doorly, his son-in-law, then became President of the company.
Edward Rosewater, a telegrapher, established "The Omaha Bee" in 1871 as a Republican newspaper. He died in 1906, and a son, Victor, pub-
lished the paper until 1920 when Nels Updike, chased it. Mr. Updike bought the afternoon "Omaha grain man, pur1927 and the same year built a new afternoon "Omaha Daily News" in sold the property to Mr. Hearst on August 1, 1928.

## Will of Late Andrew W. Mellon Filed at Pittsburgh- <br> Entire Estate Left for Charitable and Educational

 PurposesThe will of the late Andrew W. Mellon was filed at Pittsburgh on Sept. 20, and with the exception of a bequest of $\$ 180,000$ to be divided among his personal employees and the distribution of his household furnishings to his son, Paul, and his daughter, Alisa-Mrs. Darid K. E. Bruce-the entire estate was left to the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, created in December, 1930. No estimate of the value of Mr. Mellon's estate was made by the executors, Paul Mellon, his son; David K. E. Bruce, his son-inlaw, and David D. Shepard, his attorney. However, it is believed to be between $\$ 100,000,000$ and $\$ 200,000,000$. Mr. Mellon gave full powers to his executors to control his estate, to sell, mortgage or lease any property as they deemed advisable, and otherwise direct it as if it were their own. Briefly in his will, dated July 2, 1936, Mr. Mellon explained why he had left no funds to his children:
I have from time to time made gifts to my children and their families, and therefore I deem they have been adequately provided for. It is on this and therefore I deem they have been adequately provided for. It is on this
account that I make in this will no bequest to my children and their
families.

In transferring properties and business interests to my children I followed a precedent set by my father, who desired to impose responsibility on his children as fast as he thought they were prepared to assume it.
It has been a satisfaction to me that during my lifetime I could see how well my children could manage such affairs and at the same time be relieved in my later years of some of the responsibilities of business and give more attention to the other matters in which I have been particularly
interested.
In dispatches from Harrisburg, the State capital, on Sept. 20, State tax experts said that Pennsylvania would collect $10 \%$ of the fortune through the State's transfer inheritance tax, which does not exempt charitable bequests. Treasury officials indicated on Sept. 20 (in Associated Press advices from Washington) that they would examine the activities of the Andrew W. Mellow Educational and Claritable Trust to determine whether Mr. Mellon's bequest to the organization is taxable. If it is determined the trust is engaged solely in charitable activities, authorities said no Federal estate levy will be imposed.
The death, on Aug. 26, of Mr. Mellon, who was formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and also formerly Ambassador to Great Britain, was noted in these columns of Aug. 28 , page 1355. Reference to the announcement made by Donald D. Shepard, attorney for Mr. Mellon, concerning the disposition of the estate was given in our issue of Sept. 4, page 1521.

## Death of Edward A. Filene, Boston Merchant and Financier-Dies in Paris Following Tour of Europe

Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and financier, died on Sept. 26 of pneumonia at the American Hospital in Paris, France. He was 77 years old. Mr. Filene had suffered an attack of pneumonia on Sept. 18 while en route to London following a tour of Europe. He was taken to the American Hospital in Paris, where his condition gradually grew weaker due to complications. The body has been cremated and the ashes will be brought to the United States for disposition.

A member of various business, social and scientific organizations, Mr. Filene was a planner and organizer of the Eoston, United States and International Chambers of Commorce. The Boston "Herald" of Sept. 26 said that he deyoted his life to make realities of his conceptions of social justice. The paper quoted added:
Edward A. Filene was born in Salem, Sept. 13, 1860, the son of William and Clara Ballin Filene. His father was an immigrant from Poland. His education ended in high school, when family reverses forced him to abandon plans to enter Harvard College. In 1931 he received an LL.D. degree from Lehigh University, and also degrees from Rollins College and Tulane University.
With his younger brother, Lincoln Filene, he joined his father in the
opening of a store in Boston in 1881. He later became President of the
company, and much of the store's growth was during his leadership. The international financier who started life as a store clerk preached the gospel of low-cost production, higher wages, shorter hours, community service and scientific approach to business problems.
His latest interest was
His latest interest was organization of the Consumer Distribution Corp., which he endowed with $\$ 1,000,000$ to serve as the central buying and service unit for a large chain of cooperative department stores and other ypes of retail business.
He was an internationally known business economist and was often called the apostle of mass production and distribution. He presented his ideas first world Social En and its effects upon the standard of living to the He preached the gospel of maintaining wages and wordam, in August, 1931. He preached the gospel of maintaining wages and
He was founder and President of the Twentieth Century Fund, dedicated to the improvement of the structure and workings of the world's economic machinery; founder Credit Union National Extension Bureau, directing organization of cooperative credit associations throughout the United States; President, Credit Union National Association; founder and President, Consumer Distribution Corp., the central organization for a chain of cooperative department stores; member General Advisory Council American Association for Labor Legislation; ex-Chairman Metropolitan Planning Commission of Boston; co-organizer and ex-President, Public Franchise
League of Boston; Chairman, Massachusetts State Recovery Board, 1933-34; was Chairman War shipping Committee and member United States Chamber of Commerce Committee for Financing War.

Death of Grenville T. Emmet, United States Minister to Austria-Had Been In Active Charge of Ministry Only Ten Days
Grenville T. Emmet, newly-appointed United States Minister to Austria, died on Sept. 26 at his hotel in Vienna, Austria, of double pneumonia after a short illness. Mr. Emmet became ill on Sent. 23, but continued to attend to his regular appointments that day; double pneumonia rapidly developed, howerer, and his wife was summoned from Paris. They had expected to return this week for a visit to the United States to be present at their son's wedding in Virginia. Mr. Emmet, who was 60 years of age, was appointed Ambassador to Austria last June; he had presented his credentials to President Wilhelm Maklas on Sept. 14, and hence had been in active charge of the American Ministry in Vienna for only 10 days.
The following biography of Mr. Emmet is from the New York "Times" of Sept. 27:
Grenville Taylor Emmet, a former law partner of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was a great-grandnephew of Robert Emmet, the famous Irish patriot. His famly was long prominent in New York. His great-grandfather, Thomas Addis Emmet, a brother of Robert Emmet, held the post of State Attorney General.
Mr. Emmet was senior partner of the New York law firm of Emmet, Marvin \& Martin, the firm in which Mr. Roosevelt was a junior partner after his defeat for the Vice-Presidency in 1920. At that time the firm's name was Emmet, Marvin \& Roosevelt. The President retired from the firm in 1923.
Mr. Emmet was born at New Rochelle, N. Y., on Aug. 2, 1877. He was
the son of Richard Stockton Emmet and the former Katherine the son of Richard Stockton Emmet and the former Katherine Temple. After leaving Harvard he enlisted in the old Sixty-ninth Regiment and
saw duty in Cuba during the Spanish-American conflict. Upon his saw duty in Cuba during the Spanish-American conflict. Upon his
return to this country he studied law at the New York Law School during 1900 and 1901.
He entered his father's law firm of Emmet \& Robinson, where he became ${ }^{\text {a partner in 1903. For a brief time he was in the brokerage business. }}$ Mr. Emmet declined the Hugarian Mr. Emmet declined the Hungarian Ministership, and on Dec. 30, 1933, he was selected as Minister to the Netherlands, a post he held until his
transfer to the Vienna Embassy transfer to the Vienna Embassy
A statement, as follows, was made public on Sept. 27 by Secretary of State Hull voicing regret at the death of Mr. Emmet:

I have learned with deep distress of the sudden death of Mr. Grenville 7. Emmet. Having previously served his country with marked distinction 1. Emmet. Having previously served his country with marked distinction
and ability as American Minister to the Netherlands, he had recently and ability as American Minister to the Neth
I personally mourn the untimely passing of a loyal and faithful representative of the United States.
An exchange of messages between President Wilhelm Miklas of Austria and President Roosevelt on the death of Grenville T. Emmet, United States Minister to Austria, was made public on Sept. 28 by the State Department. The message from President Miklas read:
Deeply impressed by the news of Mr. Grenville Temple Emmet's death, 1 ask Your Excellency accept the expression of my heartfelt sympathy in the heavy loss the United States Government has sustained in the person representative of your country in Austria.

President Roosevelt replied:
I am deeply appreciative of Your Excellency's sympathetic telegram with reference to the death of Mr. Emmet, our Minister to Austria who
had so recently commenced his official mission there. In Mr had so recently commenced his official mission there. In Mr. Emmet's
death the United States Government has sustained the loss of a highly death the United States Government has sustained the loss of a highly
valued diplomatic representative devoted to the service of his country.

## M. J. Meehan Sells Membership on New York Stock Exchange in Compliance with SEC Order

Michael J. Meehan, of M. J. Meehan \& Co., New York, on Sept. 30 relinquished his seat on the New York Stock Exchange for a nominal sum to Thomas E. Doherty, an employee of the Meehan firm who will become a general partner on approval of the membership transfer by the Exchange. The sale was made in compliance with an order of the Securities and Exchange Commission which found Mr. Meehan guilty of alleged violation of anti-manipulative sections of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and which

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expelled him, effective Oct. 19, from membership on the Stock Exchange, the New York Curb Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. The memberships on the Curb Exchange or the Board of Trade have not yet been transferred. It is explained that sale of the Stock Exchange mem bership does not prevent Mr. Meehan from appealing the expulsion order of the SEC in court.

The firm of M. J. Meehan \& Co., which was not in any way affected by the order of the SEC, has four other seats on the Stock Exchange. Reference to the expulsion of Mr. Meehan from the three exchanges was made in our issues of Aug. 28, page 1355, and Aug. 2, page 867.

Secretary of State Hull Accepts Invitation of Gov.
Gen. of Canada to Visit Canada, Oct. 20-22
Announcement was made on Sept. 30 by Secretary of State Hull of the acceptance of an invitation from Governor General of Canada, and Lady Tweedsmuir, to visit them the present month. He also made known that he will address present month. He also made known that he will address
the University of Toronto on Oct. 22. Mr. Hull's announcement was made as follows at his press conference in Washington:

I have been anxious to pay a visit to Canada. Mrs. Hull and I have recently accepted an invitation from the Governor General and Lady Tweedsmuir to visit them at Ottawa Oct. 20 and 21, and to proceed to Toronto, where we shall spend the day of Oct. 22 and $I$ shall speak at the University of Toronto.
This will enable me to renew my acquaintanceship with Lord Tweedsmuir and to return the visit made to Washington by the Canadian Prime Minister. Mackenzie King.

## New York Cotton Exchange Elects Successors to Late

 Alpheus C. BeaneAt a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange held September 28, Frank J. Knell was elected Vice-President of the Exchange and J. Lawrence
Watkins Jr. was elected a member of the Board to fill vacancies in the vice-presidency and on the Board occasioned by the death of Alpheus C. Beane. Mr. Beane died on September 18, as noted in our issue of September 25, page 2009. Mr. Knell has been a member of the Cotton Exchange since 1924. He has been a member of the Board of Managers for eight years, and Secretary of the Exchange for four years. He has served during the last four years as Chairman of the Committee oncommissions and has been Chairman of the Committee on Commissions and
member of other standing and special committees.
Mr. Watkins has been a member of the Cotton Exchange since 1909. He served as a member of the board from 1925 to 1929 and in various years has been a member of the Executive Committee, Membership Committee and other important committees of the Exchange.

Joseph A. Broderick Resigns from Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System-Elected President of East River Savings Bank of New York City
Joseph A. Broderick, who resigned this week as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, was on Sept. 30 elected President and trustee of the East was on Sept. 30 elected President and trustee of the East
River Savings Bank of New York City to succeed the late Darwin R. James, according to an announcement made by Edward F. Barrett, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the bank, following a meeting of the Board of trustees that day. Mr. Barrett's election as Vice-President of the bank was also announced following the meeting.
Mr. Barrett's association with the East River Savings Bank goes back to 1920 when he was elected a trustee of that institution. He has served on various of the bank's committees and will continue as Chairman of the Executive committees and will continue as Chairman of the Executive
Committee and member of the Board of trustees, in adCommittee and member of the Board of trustees, in ad-
dition to discharging his new duties as Vice-President. He was recently elected President of the Long Island Lighting Co.
In his announcement regarding the election of Mr . Broderick, Mr. Barrett said:
The trustees of the East River Savings Bank are happy to announce the acceptance by Mr. Broderick of the post left vacant by the untimely death of Darwin R. James. Their decision to tender to Mr. Broderick the Presidency of the bank followed a careful survey of the field and was based on the unanimous conviction that to an unusual degree he possesses
qualifications to enable him to carry forward the work of Mr. James.
As Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York during the most critical period of American banking history, Mr. Broderick won the respect and admiration of both the banking profession and the public. His work during this period brought him in intimate contact with the problems of savings bank administration. His devotion to the advancement of sound banking principles and practice was earlier evidenced in his contribution to the organization of the Federal Reserve System and more recently by his representation of the New York District on the Board of Governors of the Federal $\mathbf{R}$ sserve System.
In accepting the Presidency of the bank, Mr. Broderick stated that he regarded it as affording an exceptional opportunity for continued service in the public interest.
Mr. Broderick will be the ninth President of the East River Savings Bank since its establishment in 1848 . Whereas the bank at that time carried on primarily a neighborhood business, handled at a private house on Cherry Street, its service today extends to five principal business and residential sections of Manhattan through as many offices, ranging north from Cortlandt Street to 96th Street on the West Side. Its latest quarterly report as of July 1, 1937,
shows $\$ 158,729,953$ due to 183,207 depositors and total resources of $\$ 181,927,143$. An outline of Mr. Broderick's career was furnished the current week as follows:
Born in New York City in December, 1881. Mr. Broderick started his banking career in 1896 as a junior clerk with the old State Trust Co., later merged with the Morton Trust Co. He was graduated from the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University in 1906 and two years later from the American Institute of Banking. In 1910, he resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Morton Trust Oo. to accept appoint ment as a New York State bank examiner.
He continued as an examiner for the State until 1914, organizing the credit bureau of the Banking Department and developing a system of examination for foreign exchange departments of banks. Named by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1914 a member of the committee to work out proposals for the technical organization of the Federal Reserve Banks, hecontinued with the Federal Reard 1019 when he resigned to become sequentil as secretary National Bank of Commerce here
Mr. Broderick's association with the National Bank of Commerce extended for nine years following which on April 22, 1929 he accepted appoint ment by Goveror Posevelt as State Superintendent of Banks in which capacity 1934. In February, 1936, he was appointed by President Roosevelt as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a 14-year term.

The death of Mr. James, late President of the East River Savings Bank, was noted in these columns Aug. 14, page 1039.

## .Security Traders Association of New York Elects Officers for Coming Year

Harold B. Smith of Hiltz \& Co. was this week elected President for the coming year of the Security Traders Asso ciation of New York. William A. Titus Jr., of John Melady \& Co. was elected First Vice-President; Chester E. deWillers of Charles King \& Co Second Vice-President; Walter F of Charies King \& Co., Necuritio Corp. Secretary and Saunders of Dominion. Securities Corp., Secretary, and Wilbur R. Wittich of Bond \& Goodwin, Treasurer. For
Governor, for a four-year term, Willis M. Summers of Governor, for a four-year term,
Hoit, Rose \& Troster was elected.
Hoit, Rose \& Troster was elected.
National committeemen to serve to Sept. 30, 1938, will consist of Harold B. Smith, Willis M. Summers, E. J. Hunt of White, Weld \& Co., John F. Sammon of J. F. Sammon \& Co., and F. A. Henry of Carr, Henry \& Doyle. Alternates elected were Mr. Kadell, Irving A. Greene of Greene \& Co. Robert F. Ricksen Jr. of Fitzgerald \& Co., and John J. Robert F. Ricksen Jr. of Fitzgerald \& Co., and Jonn J Laver of R. F
Petronio \& Co

## Officers Elected for Southeastern Group of Investment Bankers' Association

Robert S. Belknap of Alexander Brown \& Sons on Oct. 1 was elected Chairman of the Southeastern Group of Investwent Bankers' Association of America. C. Prevost Boyce mentein Bros. \& Boyce and Rush S. Dickson of R. S. Dick on \& Co. were elected Vice-Chairmen, and William J. Price 3d of Marburg, Price \& Co., Secretary and Treasurer. J. Elliott Irvine of Mead, Irvine \& Co. was named a member of the executive committee. Yelverton E. Booker of Y. E Booker \& Co., a member of the National Board of Governors of the I. B. A., was named to serve as an ex-officio member of the executive committee.

## George C. Johnson, of Brooklyn, Elected Chairman of Group V New York Savings Banks AssociationOther Officers

At the annual meeting of Group V of the New York Savings Banks Association, which includes the Savings Banks of Brooklyn, Queens, Long Island and Staten Island, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:
George C. Johnson, Treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn. George C. Johnson, Troup.
as Chairman of the Group.
Daniel T. Rowe, Vice-President of the Kings Highway Savings Bank, as Secretary and Treasurer.
Richard $\mathbf{J}$. Wulff, President of the Fulton Savings Bank, as Chairman of the Executive Committee: and as other members of this Committee. Charles H. Place, Vice-President of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank and Jarvis S. Hicks, President of the Long Island City Savings Bank.

## Chamber of Commerce of State of New York Nominates <br> 21 to Membership-To Be Voted Upon Oct. 7

Twenty-one business men, representing the railroad, public utility, insurance, investment, chemical, publishing and other fields, have been approved for election to the Chamber Commerce of the State of New York, it was Chamber of Comme William J. Graham, Charman of announced Sept. 29 by William J. Graham, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The nominees, who will be voted upon formally by the membership of the Chamber at the first fall meeting on Oct. 7, are:
Duncan J. Kerr, President, Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.
C. E. Groesbeck, Chairman of the Board, Electric Bond \& Share Co. Carleton H. Palmer, President, E. R Squibb \& Sons
Robert McBratney, of Robert McBratney \& Co.
Truman S. Morgan, President, F. W. Dodge Corp.
Barton P. Turnbull. Treasurer, Rockefeller Centre, Inc.
G. Munro Hubbard, President, Doremus \& Co.

Hugh J. Chisholm, of Oxford Paper Co.
Henry Eggers Jr., of New York Life Insurance Co.
Affred H. Schoelko $f$, President. Niagara Hudson Power Corp.
Charles Scribner, of Charles Scribner's Sons.
H Donn Keresey, President, Anaconda wire \& Cable Co
william H. s. Sheffield, President, Innis, Speiden \& Co.
J. J. Kelleher, Vice-President in charge of traffic and domestic divisions, United Fruit Co
Percival G. Buerk, of Murray Oil Products Co., Inc.
Arthur L. J. Smith, of The Spectator.
John C. Thorne, of Hotel Ambassador
Bruce Angus, of W. E. Hutton \& Co.
George A. Jacoby, of Irving Trust Co.
G. Kussell Clark, of New York Clearing House.
W. R. Morpeth, of Krebs Pigment \& Color Corp., Wilmington, Del.

Annual Meeting in Nashville, Sept. 25, of Southern Group of Investment Bankers Association of America-James D. Robinson Jr. Elected Chair-man-Meeting Addressed by Edward B. Hall and Alden H. Little
The annual meeting of the Southern Group of the Investment Bankers Association of America was held on Sept. 25 , in Nashville, Tenn., with about 40 members from the States of Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana in attendance. The business meeting was held at the Hermitage Hotel with J. Fleming Settle, President, J. H. Hilsman \& Co., Inc., of Atlanta, Chairman of the Group, presiding. Edward'B. Hall, President, and Alden H. Little, Executive Vice-President of the Association, made short addresses. After luncheon at the hotel, the members attended the VanderbiltKentucky football game. The Nashville members entertained the Group at a dinner dance at the Belle Meade tained the Group at ardinner dance
Country Club on Saturday evening.
The election of officers resulted in the following being chosen:
James D. Robinson Jr., Vice-President of the Trust Co. of Georgia, Atlanta, Chairman of the Group succeeding J. F. Settle.
Charles W. Warterfield, Vice-President of the Cumberland Securities Corp., Nashville, Vice-Chairman.
Treasurer.
The following were elected to serve on the Executive Board for the year 1937-1938:
J. D. Robinson Jr., Vice-President of the Trust Co. of Georgia, Atlanta. Charles W. Warterfield, Vice-President of the Cumberland Securities Corp., Nashville.
W. F. Broadwell, Member of the firm of Courts \& Co., Atlanta. Georgetle, President. J. H. Hilsman \& Co., Inc., Atlanta. Orleans.
Claude G. Rives, Vice-President of the Whitney National Bank, New Orleans.
Hagood Clarke, Vice-President, Johnson, Lane, Space \& Co., Inc., Atlanta.
Francis B. Childress, Partner of Childress \& Co., Jacksonville.
Shapey J. Mohr Jr., Vice-President, King, Mohr \& Co., Inc., Montgomery
Chapman H. Hyams, 3rd, Partner of Moore \& Hyams, New Orleans. Geddings H. Crawford, President, G. H. Crawford Co., Inc., Columbia. Brownlee O. Currey, President, Equitable Securities Corp., Nashville.

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

The Board of Managers of the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange ruled on Sept. 24 that trading in sugar on the Exchange on Saturdays during October will be suspended.

Percy H. Johnston, Chairman of the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. New York, this week returned from a seven weeks' trip to Europe.

Joseph Andrews, a Vice-President and Trustee of the Bank of New York \& Trust Company of New York City, died on Sept. 29 at his home in Englewood, N. J. in his 76th year. Mr. Andrews had an unusually wide circle of friends and acquaintances and was regarded as one of the deans of New York banking. He had celebrated his 50th anniversray with the Bank of New York \& Trust Company on June 1, 1934. Mr. Andrews was born at Salem, Mass., in 1862. He attended the Boston Latin School and was member of the Class of 1884 of Harvard University. After a brief period of employment with Kidder, Peabody \& Co., he joined the Bank of New York in 1884, starting as Co., he and becoming successively Assistant Cashier, Cashier and Vice-President. In addition to his connection with the Bank of New York and Trust Company he was a director of Columbia Insurance Company, General Reinsurance Corporation, Phoenix Indemnity Corporation, Eagle Fire Company of New York and a number of other insurance companies. Mr. Andrews has been a resident of Englewood since 1894, where he served as President of the Board of Education for eight years. He was also a trustee of the Englewood Public Library, and Vice-Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of Englewood.

Arrangements were made Sept. 24 for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $\$ 72,000$. The previous transaction was at $\$ 75,000$, on September 11th.

The New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange second membership of C. H. Stoffregen was sold Sept. 22 to J. J. Kutch at $\$ 4,800$, a drop of $\$ 400$ from the last sale. Later Robert Lang sold his second membership to E. B. Wilson, for an-
other, at $\$ 4,900$.

Arrangements were completed Sept. 29 for the sale of a membership in the Chicago Stock Exchange at $\$ 2,000$, unchanged from the last previous sales of Sept. 27 and 23 .

A special meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Greenwich, Conn., will be held on Oct. 13 to vote on a recommendation of the directors to increase the capital stock of the institution from $\$ 150,000$ to $\$ 200,000$, it is learned from the "Wall Street Journal" of Sept. 13, which learned from
This is an addition of 2,000 shares parred at $\$ 25$, to be offered at $\$ 40$ a share, thereby raising $\$ 80,000$. The present annual dividend rate of $\$ 1.50$ is hoped to be maintained after the capital increase.

The Princeton Bank \& Trust Co., Princeton, N. J., announced on Sept. 23 that Oliver Spaulding, formerly a VicePresident of the Equitable Trust Co. of Detroit, had been elected a Vice-President of the institution. Mr. Spaulding wiil be in charge of the trust department. In noting his appointment, Princeton adrices to the New York "Herald Tribune" on Sept. 24 added:
Following graduation from the University of Michigan, Mr. Spaulding was from 1913 to 1917 chief of the Corporation Bureau of Michigan. Admitted to the bar in 1920, he was Prosecuting Attorney of Clinton County, Mich., and Secretary and General Counsel of a Detroit creamery before becoming a Vice-President of Equitable Trust.

Roy T. H. Barnes of the firm of Roy T. H. Barnes \& Co. of Hartford, Conn., and former Chairman of the Board of the West Hartford Trust Co., West Hartford, died on Sept. 28. Mr . Barnes, who was a leader in the investment banking field in Hartford, was 66 years old. Born in Moline, Ill., before going to Hartford in 1897 as the representative of Harvey Fisk \& Gons, he was Boston representative of the house of Dietz, Dennison \& Prior for five years. He established the firm of Roy T. H. Barnes \& Co. in 1903. With the establishment of the West Hartford Trust Co. in December, 1926, which he helped organize, Mr. Barnes became its President and later Chairman of the Board. He was also one of the organizers of the Hartford Stock Exchange, which he served as President and a member of the governing board for many years.

Depositors of the defunct Washington Trust Co. of Washington, Pa., will receive a $5 \%$ dividend, totaling $\$ 218,919$, on Nov. 8, it was announced on Sept. 26 by Luther Harr, State Secretary of Banking for Pennsylvania. This payment will be the eighth dividend and bring the total distribution to $80 \%$, or $\$ 3,502,194$, of the deposit liability. The bank closed its doors on Oct. 5, 1931, owing $\$ 4,382,551$ to its 20,693 depositors. There is a possibility that depositors may be paid in full, according to Dr. Harr.

The statement of condition of the Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., shows total assets of $\$ 425,586,399$, which compares with $\$ 494,951,138$ on June 30 last. Cash and due from banks on Sept. 30 aggregated $\$ 124,932,084$, down from $\$ 186,074,643$ at the earlier date; holdings of United States Government securities have dropped to $\$ 133,606,034$ from $\$ 140,802,284$, but loans and discounts rose to $\$ 96,753,760$ from $\$ 88,401,978$ on June 30. Capital stock remains unchanged at $\$ 14,000,000$, but surplus and net profits have risen to $\$ 23,912,506$ from $\$ 23,417,418$. Deposits at the later date are shown at $\$ 373,932,079$ as compared with $\$ 440,799,006$ on June 30. The bank was organized in 1903. Joseph Wayne, Jr. is President.

Robert Wardrop, Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank at Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. died of pneumonia at his home in Sewickley, Pa., on Sept. 28 in his 88th year. ' In spite of his advanced age, he had continued active in business and banking circles until his last illness. Mr. Wardrop was born in Allegheny, Pa., and was educated at Travelli's Academy in Sewickley, Sewickley Academy and Western University (now the University of Pittsburgh). He entered the banking business in 1869 with the firm of Ira B. McVay \& Co. In addition to holding his post with the First National Bank, Mr. Wardrop had been a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland since 1914. He was also a former member of the Currency Commission of was also a former member of the C
the American Bankers Association.

Announcement was made on Sept. 25 by Charles T. Fisher, Jr., Commissioner of Banking for Michigan, that the River Rouge Depositors Corp., River Rouge, Mich., had been authorized to pay a $10 \%$ dividend to holders of certificates of indebtedness of the River Rouge Savings Bank. The "Michiindebtedness of the River Rouge Savings Bank. The "M
gan Investor" of Sept. 25, from which we quote added:
The River Rouge Savings Bank, which was reorganized under the 54 Bank Plan, released $40 \%$ of deposits at the time of reopening. With the release of this dividend, depositors will have received $85 \%$ of the original amount of their deposits in the River Rouge Savings Bank.

The State Banking Department of Michigan has authorized payment of a $10 \%$ dividend to holders of certificates of participation in the segregated assets of the Traverse City State Bank, Traverse City, Mich. In noting this, the "Michi-

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gan Investor" of Sept. 25 stated that the bank, at time of reopening, made a a ailable $50 \%$ of deposits to its depositors, and with the release of the latest dividend, depositors will have received $\mathbf{7} \% \%$ of the original amount of their deposits.

From the Kansas City "Star" of Sept. 14, it is learned that W. L. Yost, special Deputy Finance Commissioner for Missouri, in charge of the liquidation of the closed Pioneer Trust Co. of Kansas City, Mo., was mailing on that day 5,000 checks, aggregating' $\$ 104,000$, as a $5 \%$ liquidation dividend on the gross amount of deposits. This is the second payment, the paper said, in the liquidation of the bank, a $30 \%$ dividend having been paid in June, 1934, made possible by a Reconstruction Finance Corp. loan of $\$ 643,000$, which has since been paid off.

In regard to a proposed $10 \%$ dividend, amounting to $\$ 534,993$, to be paid on Oct. 1 to depositors of the defunct Fidelity National Bank \& Trust Co. of Kansas City, Mo., we quote the following from the Kansas City "Star" of Sept. 14:
The liquidating trustees of the Fidelity National Bank \& Trust Co were setting in moticn today (Sept. 14) the procedure under which they pay on Oct. 1 a second $10 \%$ dividend on outstanding certificates. A sum of $\$ 534,998.70$ will be paid to 10,000 former depositors in that National bank.
The Fidelity National liquidating trustees are Herbert V. Jones, Howard McCutcheon and Harry E. Minty:
In the period from July 22, 1933, the Fidelity trustees in the liquidation of the National bank assets have paid in full $\$ 5,652,087$ originally owed on he assets and with this second dividend also will have paid more than $\$ 1,000,000$ to former depositors, who hold trustees' certificates with an riginal face amount of $\$ 5,346,625$.
Fidelity National depositors originally received $62 \%$ and took certifi-1 cates to represent the unpaid $38 \%$. With $20 \%$ dividends paid on the certificates, the recovery on the original deposits will be approximately $0 \%$ after the Oct. 1 dividend is received
The Fidelity trustees will not be able to take up a dividend for the crtificate holders in the former Fidelity Savings Trust Co. (former affilite of the National bank) until they have handled the present payment the depositors in the former National bank.
The Fidelity National depositors received their first dividend last November.
February.

Liquidation of the defunct United Bank \& Trust Co. of Greensboro, N. C., was completed on Sept. 24 when checks representing a final dividend of $5 \%$ were mailed to the depositors, it is learned from the Raleigh "News and Observer" of Sept. 25, from which the following is taken:
The $\$ 52,315.42$ in 5,393 checks mailed last night brought to $\$ 613,583.49$ the amount paid back to depositors, or $55 \%$ of their original claims when the bank closed Feb. 8, 1933. A total of $\$ 235,823.89$ in deposits was canceled in offsets. of the $\$ 3,181,7$
$\$ 2,694,706.41$, or $84.69 \%$, was paid.
When the United closed assets
When the United closed assets were listed at $\$ 6,193,690.86$, of which $\$ 3,096,375.51$, or $50 \%$, was collected. Liquidation cost $\$ 159,564.36$, expense, leaving a net income of $\$ 90,531.89$.
Payments included $\$ 124,510.22$ on preferred claims, $\$ 1,720,748.81$ on recured claims, $\$ 118,085.52$ advances for protection of assets, $\$ 124,059.22$ interest paid and $\$ 159,564.36$ expenses.
Depositors received four dividends: $10 \%$ Feb. 1, 1934 ; a $25 \%$ payment on May 5, 1936; a $15 \%$ payment April 30, 1937; and the $5 \%$ released last night.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Birmingham Trust \& Savings Co., Birmingham, Ala., W. E. Henley, President of the bank for the past 12 years, was elected Chairman of the Board, and John Shields Coleman, a partner in the law firm of Bradley, Baldwin All \& White, who has for many years represented the bank in legal matters, was elected President. Both assumed their new duties on Oct. 1. Briefly outlining the careers of Mr. Henley and Mr. Coleman, the bank's announcement said:
Mr. Henley, the new Board Chairman, has been affiliated with the Birmingham Trust \& Savings Co. as a director and President during 30 of its 50 -year history. During Mr. Henley's term of service as President the bank has played a leading rol
opment of this State and section.
Mr. Coleman was born in Jasper, Ala., Nov. 13, 1894. He received his collegiate and legal education at the University of Alabama, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1915. During
the World War he served as lieutenant in the 64th Infantry. American the World War he served as lieutenant in the 64th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces, in France, and after the armistice, with the First Division in the Army of Occupation near Coblenz, Germany. Upon his return from Europe he became associated in the practice of law with the firm of Tillman, Bradley \& Baldwin in Birmingham, and in 1826 White. For many years he has represented banks in their legal work, for which he further qualified himself with a special course at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, specializing in banking and trusts.

In addition to Mr. Henley and Mr. Coleman, the officers of the Birmingham Trust \& Savings Bank are: William H. Manly, Malcolm A. Smith, Maclin F. Smith (and Trust Officer) and J. B. Haslam, Vice-Presidents; E. W. Finch, Cashier; C. D. Cotten, George A. Brewer (and Assistant Trust Officer) and A. Key Foster (and Assistant Trust Trficer A D D B Taliaferro, J. P Glass, A. H. Johnson, J. Marbury Rainer and Robert M. Glass, A. H. Johnson, J. Marbury Rainer and Robert M.
Stiles, Assistant Cashiers, and Clifford M. Spencer, Assis tant Trust Officer.

William Henry Crocker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco, Calif., died at his home in Hillsborough, Calif., on Sept. 25. He was 76 years old. A son of the late Charles Crocker He was 76 years old. A son of the late Charles Crocker
(one of the builders of the Southern Pacific RR.), Mr. Crocker, following his graduation from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, entered his father's private bank, Crocker-Woolworth \& Co. (nucleus of the present Crocker bank) as a clerk on the day of its opening in 1883. Ten years later he assumed the Presidency of the institution, an office he held continuously for 43 years, when, in January, 1936, he became Chairman of the Board. Among Jany other varied interests, Mr. Crocker was Vice-President many other caried interests, Mr. Crocker was the Panama Pacific International Exposition and served for two decades on the Board of Regents of the University of California. He was a director of the Pacific Telegraph \& Telephone Co., the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and the Pacific Gas \& Electric Co.

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Price movements on the New York Curb Exchange were somewhat erratic during the fore part of the week though the general tendency was toward higher levels. On Tuesday the trend turned upward, and while the advances were not particularly noteworthy, except in a few selected issues, the gains were fairly steady. Specialties attracted considerable peculative attention and there has been a modest demand for mining and metal stocks. Oil shares have been weak and there has been little improvement apparent in the public utility group.
Many new lows were registered during the early trading on Saturday, and while there was some hardening of prices just before the session ended, the final quotations were below the close of the preceding day. The declines were not confined to any one group but were in evidence throughout the entire list. Cooper Bessemer which has been under continuous pressure for some time, broke into new low ground at $91 / 4$. American Manufacturing Co. dropped 5 points to 32; Jones \& Laughlin, 3 points to 48; Newmont Mining, 5 points to 74, Sherwin Williams, 3 points to 104; Singer Manupointring Co., 5 points to 265; Tubize Chatillon A, 6 points actur, United Gas pref 8 points to 96 . Columbia Gas \& to 45; United Gas pref., 8 points to 96 ; Columbia Gas \& to 74 .

Specialties and mining and metal issues were in moderate demand during the early trading on Monday but the strength of the market declined around the noon hour and much of the early gains were canceled. Oil stocks rallied during the first part of the session but sagged later in the day. Public utilities showed moderate improvement as the market opened but failed to hold all of their gains. In the early afternoon but failed to hold and stronger and there were a number of prices were sime of the trading favorites that registered small gains at the close. These included among others Aluminum Co. of America, $61 / 2$ points to $1061 / 2$; Brown Co. pref., 3 points to 49 ; Jones \& Laughlin, $51 / 2$ points to $531 / 2$; United Gas pref., 6 points to 102 ; and American Cyanamid B, $23 / 8$ points to $271 / 2$
Stocks were firm and generally higher on Tuesday and while the gains in individual issues were less pronounced than on the preceding day, the advances were fairly well scattered throughout the list. Specialties were in demand, mining and metal stocks attracted considerable attention and the oil issues showed moderate improvement. The volume of transfers was considerably smaller than on Monday, the total sales dropping to 303,000 shares against 465,000 on the preceding day. Outstanding among the gains were Aluminium Ltd., $51 / 2$ points to 87 ; Babcock \& Wilcox, $41 / 2$ points to 92 ; Brown Co. pref., $31 / 2$ points to $521 / 2$; Carrier Corp., 3 points to 43 ; Jones \& Laughlin, $31 / 2$ points to 57 ; Lynch Corp., 3 points to 40 ; and National Power \& Light pref., $51 / 2$ points to $621 / 2$.

Lower prices prevailed during the morning dealings on Wednesday but the trend turned upward during the late afternoon, and as the market improved, several prominent issues moved to the side of the advance and closed with substantial gains. Among the strong stocks were Aluminum Co. of America, $51 / 2$ points to $1101 / 2$; Childs pref., 5 points to 65; St. Regis Paper pref., 47/8 points to 95 ; Columbia Gas \& Electric pref., 4 points to 61; American Manufacturing Co.. $23 /$ points to $34 \frac{3}{4}$; and Niles-Bement-Pond, $21 / 4$ points to 443 The volume of sales was approximately 300,495 shares aginst 302,480 on the preceding day.
Except for a brief period of irregularity during the opening hour, curb stocks were fairly steady on Thursday and a number of the trading favorites registered moderate advances as the day progressed. The gains ranged from 1 to 2 or more points, and while there were some weak spots scattered through the list, they were largely among the slower moving issues. Toward the end of the session prices eased to some extent, but the changes were comparatively small. Prominent among the shares closing on the plus side were Detroit Steel Products, 2 points to 33 ; Pittsburgh Plate Glass, $21 / 4$ Steel Pr 110 Shewin-Williams 1 point to 106. United 'Shoe points to 110; sherwin-w $741 / 2$, and Utah Power \& Light Machinery, $23 / 4$ points to
pref., $21 / 2$ points to $521 / 2$.

Irregular price movements were again apparent during most of the trading on Friday, and while there were a number
of the more active of the market leaders that ended the session on the side of the advance, the declines were in excess of the gains as the market came to a close. Aluminum Co. of America was in demand and moved up $27 / 8$ points to $1147 / 8$; Pepperell Manufacturing Co. climbed upward 10 points to 95, and United Shoe Machinery, 1 point to $75 \frac{1}{2}$. As compared with the closing quotations on Friday of last week, prices were generally higher, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at $1147 / 8$, against $10^{2} 1 / 2$ on Friday a week ago; American Cyanamid B at 281/4, against 251/2; American ago; American Cyanamid B at 281/4, against $251 / 2$; American Gas \& Electric at $273 / 4$, against $251 / 4$; American Light \&
Traction at $151 / 2$, against $143 / 8$; Carrier Corp. at $423 / 4$, Traction at $151 / 2$, against $143 / 8$; Carrier Corp. at $423 / 4$,
against $371 / 4$; Commonwealth Edison (new) at $283 / 4$, against $265 / 8$; Creole Petroleum at 27, against 24; Electric Bond \& Share at $121 / 2$, against $113 / 4$; Fisk Rubber Corp. at $83 / 4$, against 8 , Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines at $121 / 2$ against 103 4 , Hudson Bay Mining \& Smelting at 231/2 against 22, International Petroleum at $313 / 4$ against 31 , Lake Shore Mines at $507 / 8$ against 47 and New Jersey Zinc at 74 against 72 .
DA!LY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

| Week Ended Oct. 1, 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Slocks } \\ \text { (Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Shares) } \end{gathered}$ | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic ${ }_{\text {Oover }}$ | Foretgn ooernment | Foreton Corporate | Total |
| Saturday | 409,740 | \$989,000 | \$63,000 | \$19,000 | \$1,071,000 |
| Tuenday | - ${ }_{302,830}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,541,000}$ | 27,000 31 | 24.000 | 1,592,000 |
| Wednesday | 300,265 | 1,385,000 | 31,000 39,000 | 21,000 30,000 | 1,383,000 |
| Thursday | 198,695 | 1,141,000 | 33,000 | 35,000 | 1,209,000 |
| Friday | 153,990 | 1,056,000 | 10.000 | 8,000 | 1,074,000 |
| Total. | 1,830,450 | 7,443,000 | \$203,000 | \$137,000 | 87,783,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sates at } \\ & \text { Nevo York Curb } \\ & \text { Exchange } \end{aligned}$ | Week Ended Oct. 1 |  | Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 |  |  |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |  | 1936 |
| Stocks-No. of shares. Bonds <br> Domestic | 1,830,450 | 1,948,180 | 83,078,557 |  | 97,120,308 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 37,443,000 \\ 203.000 \\ 127.000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 10 & \$ 12,554,000 \\ 10 & 783,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $326,195,000$  <br>  $9.738,000$ |  |  |
| Foreign corporate.... |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 137,000 | 198,000 | 7 7,915,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 14.146 .000 \\ 9.700 .000 \end{array}$ |
| Total... | 37.783,000 | \$13,535,000 | 1 \$343,8 | 48,000 \$6 | 647,289,000 |

## THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

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


## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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

|  | $\begin{array}{llllll} \text { Sept. } & \text { Sept. } & \text { Sept. } & \text { Sept. } & \text { Sep } & \\ 25 & 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 & 1 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allgemelne |  | 127 |  |  |
| Berlluer Handels-iesellischatt (6\%)....... ${ }_{13}$ | 134 | ${ }_{134}^{127}$ | ${ }_{134}^{128}$ | ${ }_{135}^{129}$ |
|  |  | 168 | 168 | 168 |
|  | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| Deutsrhe Hauk und Disconto-Gesell. ( $5 \%$ ). 123 | 123 | 123 |  | ${ }_{123}$ |
|  | 151 | 150 | 151 | 151 |
|  | ${ }_{114}^{128}$ | Holi- 114 | 128 | 114 |
| Farbentodustrie i. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 163 | 114 | 1165 |
| Gesturel ( $6 \%$ ), | 154 | 154 | 154 | 155 |
| Hapag ……. ....... | ${ }^{159}$ | 159 | 159 |  |
| anesmann | 12 |  | 85 |  |
| Norddeutscher Lloyd........................ 82 | ${ }^{122}$ | 87 | 188 |  |
| Relchabaank (80\%) | 206 | 205 | 205 | 206 |
| ${ }_{\text {Salzindeturt }}(60)$ | 229 | 229 | 226 | 230 |
| Slemens \& Halske (8\%) --..................... 213 | ${ }_{212}^{164}$ | 213 | 214 | 217 |

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 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. Following we give a record for the week just passed:

Our booklet "Foreign Exchange Regulations Affecting Exports" contains valuable information for manufacturers and merchants who sell abroad.

## MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

St OFFICE AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENT:
BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
Member Newer Federal Reserve System
Member New York Clearing House Association
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FUREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESEKVE
BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930
SEPT. 25, 1937, TO OCT. 1, 1937, INCLUSIVE

| Country and MonetaryUnst | Noon Buysng Rate for Cable Transent. in New York Value in Uniten, valks Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 25 | Sept. 27 | Sept. 28 | Sept. 29 | Sept. 30 | Oct. |
|  |  |  | 188200* | 188133* |  |  |
| Austria, schilling | . 1882686 | .188185* | .188200* | . $1888133 *$ | .188200* | 188050* |
| Belifium, belga | . ${ }^{16828285}$ * | ${ }^{\text {. } 18883850}$ | . 18128850 * | ${ }^{168384}$ |  | ${ }^{168367}$ |
| Czechosio'kia, koruna | . 034967 | . 034989 | . 034971 | . 034988 | . 034981 | . 034987 |
| Denmark, krone | . 221092 | - 4.221007 | . 2208555 | . 220808 | . 2200989 | . 221085 |
| Flniand, mark | . 021870 | . 021875 | . 021872 | 021850 | 021882 | 021870 |
| France | . 034288 | . 034255 | . 034204 | . 034200 | . 034235 | . 034242 |
| Germany, relchs | . 401189 | . 401178 | . 401189 | . 401178 | . 401180 | . 401226 |
| Greece, drachma | .009078* | .009087* | .009068* | .0093064* | .009082* | 009062* |
| Holland, gu | . 552871 | . 552771 | . 552239 | . 552428 | . 552814 | . 552825 |
| Hungary | 197475* | .197475 | 197475* | 197450* | .197450* | 197375* |
| Italy. Itr | . 052604 | . 052599 | . 052600 | . 052604 | . 052604 | . 052604 |
| Norway | . 248830 | . 248761 | . 248565 | . 248533 | . 248892 | 248831 |
| Poland, zot | . 189000 | . 188933 | . 188933 | . 188933 | 188825 | . 189000 |
| Portugal, es | ${ }^{.044806 *}$ | .044739** | .044866* | .044862* | .044870** | 044854** |
| Bpain, peseta | .063416* | .064100* | . $064416 *$ | . $064062 *$ | . 062928 | .063125* |
| Sweden, kr | . 255319 | . 255261 | . 255048 | . 254983 | . 255196 | . 255329 |
| Switzeriand, | . 229823 | . 229628 | . 229617 | . 229628 | . 229650 | . 229692 |
| Yuroslavia, dina | .023020* | .023050* | .023060* | .023020* | .023020* | . 023020 |
| China- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chefoo (yuan) | . 296562 | . 297395 | . 296479 | . 296145 | . 295937 | . 295729 |
| Hankow(yuan) d | . 296562 | . 297395 | . 296479 | . 296145 | . 295937 | . 295729 |
| Shanghal (yuan) | 296562 | . 297395 | . 296479 | . 206145 | . 295937 | . 2957729 |
| TYentsin(yuan) dol | . 296562 | . 297395 | . 296479 | . 296145 | . 295937 | . 295729 |
| Hongkong. | . 309662 | . 309687 | . 309737 | . 303612 | . 309375 | . 309531 |
| India, rup | . 373877 | . 373891 | . 373575 | . 373436 | ${ }^{373683}$ | . 373852 |
| Japan, yen----.-- | . 288464 | . 288375 | . 288085 | . 288257 | . 288162 | . 2888214 |
| Singapore (S. S.) dol'r | . 580750 | . 580625 | . 580312 | . 580312 | . 58 | . 58 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Zealand, pound. Africa- | 3.974062*3.973303*3.970714*3.970892*3.974010*3.974330* |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Africa | 4.905267*4,9 |  | 4.901339*4.900803* |  | 4.904642* | 4.905791* |
| North |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuba, peso. | .999000 | .999000 | .999000 | . 9999000 |  | . 999000 |
| Mexico | . 277500 | . 277500 | . 277500 | . 277500 | . 277500 | . 277500 |
| Newtoundland, dollar South America- | 2 | . 297410 | - 2973 | . 297382 | . | . 997382 |
| Argentina, peso | .330000* | .330016* | .329883* | .329833* | .330000* | $\begin{aligned} & .330058^{*} \\ & .087205^{*} \end{aligned}$ |
| Brazil (officlal) mil | . 064255 | .087222* | . 0682944 | . 062533 |  |  |
| (Free) milreis |  | . 0838333 |  |  | . 062388 | $\begin{aligned} & .061977 \\ & .051725 * \end{aligned}$ |
| Chlle. peso. | $.569881$ | .051725* | $\mathbf{5 6 9 9 0 5 *}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .051700^{*} \\ & .569905 * \\ & .789250 * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .051725 * \\ & .569905 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Uruguay peso |  | . 7900000 * |  |  |  | .570905* |
| *Nominal rates; firm rates not avaliable |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 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, Oct. 2) bank clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be $15.8 \%$ below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 6,090,546,074$, against $\$ 7,230,977,911$ for the same week in 1936. At this center there is loss for the week ended Friday of $24.3 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending Oct. 2 | 1937 | 1936 | ${ }_{\text {Per }} \mathrm{Cert}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | \$2,855,625,636 | \$3,772,975,142 | -24.3 |
| Chicago | 291,031,045 | 307,908,380 | -5.5 |
| Philadelphia | 307,000,000 | 368,000,000 | -16.6 |
| Boston. | 173,200,855 | 200,899,000 | $-13.8$ |
| Kansas City | 80,326,596 | 74,729,831 | +7.5 |
| St. Louls | 82,900,000 | 78,100,000 | +6.1 |
| San Francisco | 129,212,000 | 127,417,000 | +1.4 |
| Pittsburgh | 125,861,929 | 118,058,766 | +6.6 |
| Detroit | 91,294,398 | 93,771,811 | $-2.6$ |
| Cleveland | 86,015,529 | $81,513,041$ | +5.5 |
| Baltimore | 65,306,189 | 67,027,694 | -2.6 |
| New Orlea |  |  |  |
| Eleven cities, five day Other citles, five days. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4,287,774,177 \\ 787,680,885 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5,290,400,665 \\ 799,716,055 \end{array}$ | -19.0 -1.5 |
| Total all citles, flve days | \$5,075,455,062 | \$6,090,116,720 | $-16.7$ |
| All cities, one da | 1,015,091,012 | 1,140,861,191 | -11.0 |
| Total all cities for week. | \$6,090,546,074 | \$7,230,977,911 | $-15.8$ |

## * Flve-day figures not avallable.

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 statememtit, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and completo results for the week' previous-the week ended Sept. 25 . For that week there was an increase of $9.6 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 5,871,574,035$, against $\$ 5,357,667,248$ in the same week
in 1936. Outside of this city there was an increase of $11.7 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a gain of $7.9 \%$ 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 register a gain of $8.2 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District of $4.8 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve an improvement of $22.0 \%$, the Richmond Reserve District of $9.0 \%$ and the Atlanta Reserve District of $11.0 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals are larger by $6.7 \%$, in the St. Louis Reserve District by $0.5 \%$ and in the Minneapolis Reserve District by $20.0 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District the increase is $4.6 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District $12.8 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District $15.8 \%$.

In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:


| Clearings at- | ek |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | Dec. | 1935 | 1934 |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 8 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | $\frac{\text { istrict-Ghic }}{\text { s.C. }}$ | $\%$ | $\$$ |  |
| Seventh Feder |  |  |  |  |  |
| Detront |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 305,885 \\ 84,601,182 \end{array}$ | 68,867,036 |
| Grand Rap | 1,760.400 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,875,068 \\ & 1,50,950 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,832,280 \\ 1,142,200 \end{array}$ | $68,867,436$ $1,2729,674$ 1,129 |
| nnd.-Ft. Wayn |  |  | +17.2 +5.6 +5. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,142,200 \\ & 699.956 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,129.674 \\ & 531.786 \\ & \hline, 22.70 \end{aligned}$ |
| Indlanapoliss | 16.843.000 | - $\begin{gathered}14.644 .000 \\ 1 \\ 1\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{+34.4}^{+15}$ | 12,136,534 | $11,333,000$616.330 |
| South Bend | cen | 4.435 .48 <br> 18 <br> 18 | $\begin{gathered} +3.4 .5 \\ +6.5 \\ +6.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,850,111 \\ 14,791,880 \end{array}$ |  |
| Wis.-M Mllwaukee | 19,600.693 |  |  |  | 13,426.362 <br> 625,934 |
| Iowa-Cid. Raps. | ${ }^{1,063,659}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} +6.8 \\ +9.5 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Des Moines | - |  | +34.3 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,60,923 \\ 2,544.006 \\ 523,369 \end{array}$ |
| III.-Bloomingt' $n$ |  |  | +16.4 | 250,9899,763 |  |
| Chicago. | 312,972.743 | 294,839.102 |  |  | 223,897925 |
| Peoria | 3,545,312 | 811,330 <br> 4,205392 | -15.7 | $2,603,989$ <br> 930898 | $2,183.355$548.533752,998 |
| ockford | 1,238,042 |  |  |  |  |
| Springtield | 1.479,239 | 1,047,336 | +41.2 | 967,402 |  |
| Total (18 citles) | 481,137 | 450,803,079 | +6.7 | 386,810,125 | 298,447,593 |
| ghth | 1 Reserve Dis | Het-St. Lo |  | 71.800.000 | 60.600.000$20.733,176$ |
| 0.-st. Lou | . 700 | ${ }_{35,326,060}^{29.113 .393}$ |  |  |  |
|  | - $25.632,492$ |  | $\pm{ }_{-27.3}^{13.5}$ | ${ }_{20,843,227}^{24,984,830}$ | 20,557,070 |
| III-- Jacksonville | ${ }_{569,0}$ | ${ }_{463,000}$ | +22.9 | ${ }_{400}$ | ${ }_{314.000}$ |
| Total (4 cities). | 150,993,387 | ,202,4 | $+0.5$ | 118,028,7 | 8,204,246 |
| Ninth Federal |  | trict-Minne apolis- <br> 25626.044  <br> +44.8  |  | $\underset{\substack{3.335,087 \\ 73.503 ; 236}}{ }$ | $2.516,426$61.203 .129 |
| Minneapolis | 82,802,663 |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Paul | 27,289,6 | ${ }^{23.119,215}$ | +26.6 +18.0 | $\begin{array}{r}73,503,236 \\ 25,512,026 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{21,698.336}$ |
| ak. | 2.499 |  | $\begin{array}{r} +20.6 \\ +13.1 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{1,867.016}$ | 1,511.737 |
| -Abe |  |  |  | 546,793 |  |
| Ont.-Billiag | 871,0 $3,854,2$ | 2,821,041 | $\begin{aligned} & +17.5 \\ & +36.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 662,170 \\ 2,918,678 \end{array}$ | 2,104,968 |
| Total (7 cities) - | 121,973,336 | 97,524,829 | +20.0 | 108,345,011 | 90,021,408 |
| Tenth Federal | Reserve Dis trict-Kans as City |  |  | 65,954 |  |
| -b.-Fremon | ${ }_{138}^{100.891}$ |  | $\underline{+67.6}$ | 65,954 | 82,57458.1258.812 |
| Hasting | ${ }_{\text {, } 454}^{18.515}$ |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } 351,483\end{array}$ |  |
| Omaha- | 32,558, |  | +11.0 | $\begin{array}{r}30,574,555 \\ 1,541,406 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | [ 5 1.1888.870 |
| Kan-Tope | + $1,744,010$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{1,4444,947}$ |
| Wichita-- | - ${ }^{29,673,98588}$ | 94,664.392 | +8.2+4.9$+\quad .9$ | ${ }_{77} 7.966 .173$ |  |
| st. Joseph | 2,787,755 | $2,964,986$ <br> 54,210 <br> 1,056729 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,068,607 \\ 48,608 \\ 448,102 \end{array}$ |  |
| Colo - Col. Spgs. | 549,161 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 493,000 \\ & 379,432 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total (10 clties) | 142,840,634 | 136,581,015 +4 |  | 119,507 | 104,991,552 |
| even | ral Re | District-Da) 11 las - |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,004,240 \\ 38,461,752 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{772,028}$ |
| xas-A | cin$61.082,172$ <br> $8.692,191$ | 54,922,979 | + +11.2+50.1 |  |  |
| Fort Wor |  |  |  | 5,991,285 <br> 1,606,000 | 1,966,000 |
| Galveston |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +18.2 \\ +13.3 \\ +1.6 \\ +1.6 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| chita |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{6 9 4 , 4 5 4} \\ 2,554,940 \end{array}$ | 2,460,913 |
| Total (6 citiles). |  | 70,210,277 | +12.8 | 50,312,671 | 49,312,307 |
| Tweifth Feder |  | strict-San | Francl | ${ }_{30,688,288}$ | 22,928.015 |
| ash. | $\begin{array}{r} 45,738,000 \\ 11.409 .000 \\ 1.326 .107 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Spokane-- |  | 边 $\begin{gathered}31,08060,000 \\ 1,2651,546 \\ 1\end{gathered}$ | +0.9 +6.0 | - | ${ }^{7288} 80.063$ |
| Ore.-Yortia | 4, 4.4030 .287 |  | +38.5+10.0 | 26,950,660 | 20,675,670$12,300.000$ |
| ah-s. |  |  |  | 13.50 |  |
| L' | 17,0057,887 |  | +12.1 |  |  |
| Pasadena. | 158,918,000 3 | $143,027.866$ <br> $3,118.728$ | ${ }_{+}^{+21.1}$ | ${ }_{126,322,740}^{2,367407}$ |  |
| San Jose. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Santa B | $\begin{array}{r} 1,442,079 \\ 2,536,841 \end{array}$ | $1,177.447$ <br> 2,209585 | +23.0 <br> +14.8 | $\begin{gathered} 8,87,026 \\ 1,557,175 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rand | 1,5 | 5,357,667,24 | +9.6 | 5,719,555,6 | 4,377,541,763 |
| Outside New York |  | , 38 | +11.7 | 2,167,621,966 | 7.745,941 |
|  |  | Weel | Ended Se | pt. 23 |  |
|  | 37 | 1936 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. or } \\ & \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | 1935 | 1934 |
| Canada- |  |  | \% | ${ }_{101.269,148}^{\text {\$ }}$ | \% ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ 20,418 |
|  | 106,281,957 | ${ }^{120} 12,244,569$ | ${ }_{-3.6}^{-16.1}$ | 101,269,148 | - ${ }_{\text {98,020,418 }}^{81,196,682}$ |
| Winnipeg.- | 50,788,8900 | 76,990.920 | -34.1 | ${ }^{61,551,922}$ | 48,0<6 $2 \times 278$ |
| Vancouver | (18,251,695 | - $19,406,4981$ | ${ }_{-0.1}^{8.0}$ | + ${ }_{20,3488,072}$ | $\begin{array}{r}14,685,196 \\ 4,458,283 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Ottawa | 15,888,749 | 15,563,304 | $+53.9$ | 3,743,883 | 3,610,242 |
| Quebec. | ${ }_{2}^{5,563} \mathbf{5} 7896$ | ${ }_{2}, 147,571$ | +19.4 | 2,044,231 | 2,027,231 |
| Hamilton | 6,333,456 | 4,225,983 | +49.9 | 4.218.991 | 3,553.498 |
| Calgary | 7.071 .883 | 7,280,400 | $-2^{-2.9}$ | 6.426,511 | 5,746.225 |
| St. John | 1,788,372 | - | +3.3 | 1,568,468 | 1,309,287 |
| Victoria. | ${ }_{2}, 520,809$ | 2,175,423 | -7.2 | 2,189,225 | 2,345,390 |
| London | ${ }_{4,516.81}$ | 3,906,891 | +15.6 | 3,310,430 | 2,958,860 |
| Regina | 3,881 | 8,614,935 | -54 | 5.038 | 5,047.980 |
| Brandon. | ${ }^{423,147}$ | 396 | ${ }_{+6}^{+6}$ | 282,5 | ${ }^{303,042}$ |
| Lethbridige | , 704,4 | 2,156,509 | ${ }_{-30.0}^{35}$ | 1,777, | 1,613,694 |
| Saskatoon | ${ }_{6} 680$ | ,935,797 | -29. | 58 |  |
| Moose Jaw | 936 | 993 |  |  |  |
| brantord | 835.227 | 828 |  |  |  |
| Fort Westminst | 641,078 | 621.119 | +3.2 |  |  |
| Medicline H | 279 | 264 | +5 | 365.459 | 218,408 |
| Peterboro | ${ }^{587262}$ | 654 |  |  |  |
| erbr | ${ }^{743} \mathbf{3}$.032 | 684,73 |  |  |  |
| Kltchener | 1,335,6 | 1,067, | +14 | 4932,892 | 932,798 |
| Windsor | 2,771 | , 433,031 | +9.0 | 318,333 | 286,517 |
| Prince Alb | 470,8 | 771 | +4.7 | 807,43 | 765,667 |
| Moncton |  | 638 | -10.7 | 587,544 | 567,061 |
| Kingston. | ${ }_{575} 5$ | ${ }_{430,254}$ | +33. | 392,778 | 505,345 |
| Chatham |  | 445,794 | +20.1 | 444,737 |  |
| Sudbury-..- | 925,948 | 949,29 | $-2.5$ | 796,779 | 712,933 |
| Total (32 citles) | 343,930,060 | 395,65 | -13.1 | 325,657,997 | 286,288,386 |
| Totar (32 ciles) | 54,00,00 | 305,04,40 |  |  |  |

[^4]
## TREASURY STATEMENT SHOWING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR RECOVERY AND RELIEF AS OF AUGUST 31, 1937

The various agencies of the Federal Government, it is shown in a tabulation given in the Treasury's "Daily Statement" of Aug. 31, appropriated $\$ 21,173,100,147$ for recovery and relief up to the end of August, which compares with $\$ 21,169,-$ 593,575 appropriated as of July 31, 1937. The figure for Aug. 31 does not include amounts advanced under the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act, the Bankhead Cotton Control Act and the Potato Control Act of 1935, which laws were repealed by Congress in February, 1936, after the United States Supreme Court had held the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional. The Treasury's tabulation for Aug. 31 follows:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED AND ALLOCATED FOR RECOVERY AND RELIEF, EXPENDITURES THEREFRO . 4 ND UNEXPENDED BALANCES AS OF AUGUST 31, 1937

b The emergency expenditures included in this statement for the period prior to the fiscal year 1934 include only expenditures on account of the Reconstruction
Finance Corporation and subscritions to capltal stock of Finance Corporation and subscriptions to capital stock of Federal Land banks under authority of the Act of Jan, 23, 1932 . Expenditures by the several departments
and establishments for public works under the Emergency Rellef and Construction Act of 1932 were made from general disbursing accounts, and, therefore, are not susceptible to segregation from the general expenditures of such departments and
establishments on the basis of the dally Treasury statements. estabilshments on the basls of the dally Treasury statements.
c The sum of $\$ 160,731,233.35$ represents the balance under appropriations
provided by the Acts of May 12.1933 , May 25,1934 and Aug. 24,1935 .
d Includes expenditures made by Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation from funds provided for the Federal Emergency Rellef Administration.
e Expenditures are stated on a net basis, i. e., gross expenditures less repay-
ments and collections, the detalls of which are set forth in the supplementary statements and collections, the detalls of which are set forth in the supplementary state-

1 Net, after deducting repayments to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
g Excess of credits (deduct).
h The appropriation of $\$ 950,000,000$ provided in the Act of Feb. 15. 1934, was allocated by the President as follows: Federal Emergency Rellet Administration $\$ 605,000,000$, of which $\$ 131,542.23$ has been trasnferred to the Emergency Rellef
appropriation, and Civil Works Admintistratlon, $\$ 345,000,000$ of which appropriation, and Civil Works Administration, $\$ 345,000,000$, of which amount $\$ 250$ transferred to the Employees' Compensation Commission.
I Under the provislons of the Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935,
$\mathbf{a}^{\text {nd }}$ the Emergency Rellef Appripriation Act of 1937, the Reconstruction Finance

Corporation Is authorized to purchase marketable securities acquired by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. The purchase of such securitites by
the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is reflected as expenditures of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and as credits against expenditures of the Federal
Emergency Administration of Public Works. Emergency Administration of Public Works.
J Includes $\$ 700,000$ allocated for savings and loan promotion as authorized by
Sec. 11 of the Act of April 27, 1934.
k Includes allocatlons and expenditures on account of subsistence homesteads.
$m$ Exclusive of the \$84,633,709.18 transter referred to in note $\mathbf{o}$. n Exclusive of the $\$ 39,124,759.65$ and $\$ 47,704,412.27$ transfers reterred to in
note oc; and $\$ 5,500,000$ transferred to salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Admin-
tration; and $\$ 25,358,189$ carried to to surplus fund of the Treasury

O Includes $\$ 4,000,000,000$ specific appropriation under the Act of April 8, 1935,
$\$ 1,425,000,000$ $\$ 1,425,000,000$ specific appropriation under the Act of June 22, 1936, $8789,000,000$
specific approprlation under Act of Feb. $9,1937, \$ 1,500,000,000$ specific approspecinc appropriation under Act of Feb. 9, 1937, $\$ 1,500,000,000$ specific appro-
priation under the Act of June 29, 1937, and transfers of unexpended balances as appropriation of $\$ 3,300,000,000$ for National Industrial Recovery $\$ 84,633,709.18$; from the appropriation of $\$ 525,000,000$ for rellef in stricken agricultural areas provided in the Emergency Appropriation Act of 1935, approved June 19, 1934, \$39,works provided in the Emergency Appropriation Act of 1935, approved June 19, 1934, $\$ 47,704,412.27$; from the appropriation of $\$ 950.000,000$ for emergency rellef
and clvil works provided in the Act of Feb. 15, 1934, $\$ 7431,542,23$, from gated moneys referred to in Sec. 4 of Act of March $31,1933, \$ 21,527,113,76$, and moneys transferred pursuant to Sec. 15 ( $f$ ) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. $\$ 12,921,502.64$, less transfer of $\$ 7,500,000$ to War Department under Act of July 19,

DETAILS OF REVOLVING FUNDS INCLUDED IN GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND FXPENDITURES

| Organtzations | This Month |  |  | Fiscal Yeat 1938 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Payments | Repayments and Collections | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { Expenditures } \end{gathered}$ | Payments | Repayments and Collections | Net Expenditures |
| Commodity Credit Corporation Farm Credit Administration.. | \$1,152,138.31 | \$1,078,577.64 | \$73,560.67 | \$1,730,735.64 | \$2,860,039.71 | a\$1,129,304.07 |
| Farm Credit adnn inistration..---.-.-.--- | b3,168,207.47 | ${ }_{1}^{1,491,127.23}$ | 24,659,334.70 | b3,305,505.06 | 2,569,078.39 | a5,874,583.45 |
| Loans to railmadis. .-.-...-.-. | 19,585,720.55 | 1,602,941.97 | 17,982,778.58 | $41,376,855.77$ $10,590.00$ | $4,209,262.17$ 87 | $37,167,593.60$ $976,579.88$ |
| Export-Impoit Bink of Washington. | 9.529 .20 | 55,916.81 | a $46,387.61$ | 20,217.27 | 115,336.75 | a76,579.88 a $95,119.48$ |
| Reconstruction Flaance Corporation-direct loans \& expenditures | 18,224,343.73 | 21,352,995.49 | a3,128,651.76 | 145,340,572.94 | 167,240,748.26 | a21,900,175.32 |

a Excess of repayments and collectlons (deduct). b Counter entry (deduct).

## THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of Sept. 15, 1937:

## GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to $£ 326$.406,625 on Sept. 8 showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.
In the open market about $£ 1,900,000$ of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing during the week. The amounts available were mostly taken or shipment to New York, prices continuing to rule at about dollar parity:


The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from mid-day on the 6th inst. to mid-day on the 13 th inst.:

|  |  | Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British South | £1,845,806 | United States of An erica- $£ 2,099,618$ |
| Kenya |  | Central \& South America - 1,999,097 |
| British India | 235,184 |  |
| New Zealand. | -23,273 |  |
| Soviet Union. | $1,138,744$ 824,310 | Other countries-...-.-.---- |
| Netherlands | 5.000 |  |
| Belgium.. | 8.457 |  |
| France | 7,772 |  |
| Switzerland | 75,538 |  |
| Venezuela. | 22,588 |  |
|  | £4,196,766 | ¢4,335,661 |

The SS. Viceroy of India which sailed from Bombay on Sept. 11 carries gold to the value of about $£ 216,000$.
*The Transvaal gold output for August, 1937, amounted to 987,433 fine ounces as compared with 996,545 fine ounces for July, 1937, and 964,517 fine ounces for August, 1936.
With American buyers continuing to give support, the market has been very steady and prices have shown very little movement during the past week; the demand has been mainly for spot and, ercept for one day, the cash Fales on China account have not been much in evidence, offerings being
 have been inclined to hesitate.
have been inclined to hesitate.
No wide movement from the present level is anticipated in the near future.
The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver, registered from mid-day on the 6th inst. to mid-day on the 13 th inst.:


Imports
Gapan-
Granee.
Frane.
elgium_-


$\begin{array}{r}£ 418,980 \\ -\quad 1,515 \\ -\quad 11,450 \\ -\quad \times 1,040 \\ \hline\end{array}$
£68,147
£427,846
$x$ Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.
£427,846
$x$ Coin not of legal tender in
Quotations during the week:

## IN LONDON <br> -Bar Silver pe <br> 



The bighest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period rom the 9 th to the 15 th Septe nber was $\$ 4.95^{3 / 4}$ and the lowest $\$ 4.941 / 8$.

## 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:
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Sat., } & \text { Mon., } & \text { Tues., } & \text { Wed., } & \text { Thurs., } & \text { Frt., } \\ \text { Sept. } 25 & \text { Sept. } 27 & \text { Sept. } 28 & \text { Sept. } 29 & \text { Sept. } 30 & \text { Oct. } 1\end{array}$ Silver, per oz_- $1915-16 \mathrm{~d} .1915-16 \mathrm{~d} .197 / 8 \mathrm{~d} . \quad 197 / 8 \mathrm{~d} . \quad 1913-16 \mathrm{~d} .1913-16 \mathrm{~d}$. Gold, p. fine oz. 140s.6d. $140 \mathrm{~s} .41 / 2 \mathrm{~d} .140 \mathrm{~s} .61 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. 140 s .7 d . $\quad 140 \mathrm{~s} .71 / 2 \mathrm{~d} .140 \mathrm{~s} .71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Consols, } 21 / 2 \% \text { - Holiday } & 73 & 15-16 & 737 / 8 & 737 / 8 & 737 / 8 & 74 \\ \text { British } 31 / 2 \% & & & & & \end{array}$ War Loan. Holiday $1003 / 4 \quad 1003 / 4$

4141007 British 4\%

1960-90_.... Hollday $1111 / 4 \quad 1095 / 8 \quad 1093 / 4 \quad 1097 / 8 \quad 110$
The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been:

| Bar N. Y.(for'n) $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U. S. Treasury. 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 |

U.S. Treasury- 50.00
(newly mined) 77.57
$\begin{array}{lll}77.57 & 77.57 & 77.57\end{array}$

## NATIONAL BANKS

The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

BRANCH AUTHORIZED
Sept. 16-National Bank of Washington, Tacorr a, Wash, Tacoma, Wash. Kitsap County, Wash. Certificate No. 1369A.

> VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

Sept. 20-The First National Bank of Collinsville, Ala: Common
Amount stock, $\$ 25,000 ;$ preferred stock, $\$ 25,000$; total.
Effective Aug. 25,1937 . Liquidating Agent, ffective Aug. 25, 1937. Liquidating Agent, C. V. Porter-
Collinsville, Ala. Absorbed by Tennessee Valley Bank, De-

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED
$\$ 50,000$ catur, Ala.

Sept. 23 -The First National Bank of Farmington, Farmington, $\$ 25,000$

## WATLING, LERCHEN \& HAYES

Now York Stock Exchange

Buhl Building
Now York Curb Associate DETROIT
5530
Detroit Stock Exchange
Sept. 25 to Oct. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Par | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { How High } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | Range Since Jan. 1, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Auto C |  | $3 / 4$ |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |
| Baldwin Rubber |  | 1 | 10 | 5,472 |  | t | $151 / 3$ |  |
| Bowe |  | 32 | 321 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Casc |  | 165/8 | 165/8 | 100 | 165/8 | Sept |  |  |
| Chrysler Corp common- 5 |  | 87 | 93 | 3,155 |  | Sept | 1321/2 |  |
| Consolidated Paper com. 10 |  | 1712 | $17^{3}$ | 405 | 1713 | Sept |  | Jan |
| Det \& Clev Nav com..-10 |  | $11 / 2$ |  | 1,405 | $102^{13}$ | Sept |  | Man |
| Detroit Edison com_-.-100 | 05 | 1031/2 |  | 500 | 1023/4 |  | 1451/8 ${ }^{1 / 8}$ | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Det Gray Iron common.- 5 |  | $11 / 2$ | ${ }_{3}^{17 / 8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 489 \end{aligned}$ |  | Sept | $11^{31 / 8}$ | Mab |
| Det-Mich Stove com.....- 1 <br> Det Paper Prod com ....- |  |  | 41 | 489 1,240 | 4 | Sept | 110 | Fan |
| Det Steel Corp commo | $181 / 2$ | 181/2 | 18 | 425 | 181/8 |  | 28 | Feb |
| Federal Mogul |  |  |  | 280 | $121 / 2$ | Sept | 23 | Jan |
| Fed Motor Truck con |  | $43 / 4$ | 47/8 | 351 |  | Sept | 113/8 | Feb |
| Frankenmuth Brew co |  | 11/4 | 11/4 | 170 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Fruehauf. Gar Wood Ind com |  | 15. |  | $\begin{array}{r}170 \\ 3,848 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $151 / 2$ | Sept | 2191/4 | July Feb |
| Gar Wood Ind com.....- General Motors com | $81 / 4$ | $7{ }^{71 / 2}$ |  | 3,848 2,997 | 48 | Sept | 70. | Feb Feb |
| Goebel Brewing com. |  | 37/8. |  | $\stackrel{2,025}{ }$ | $31 / 3$ |  |  |  |
| Graham-Paige commo | 2 | $21 / 8$ | 25/8 | 2,807 | 218 | Sept |  | eb |
| Grand Valley Brew com. |  | 31 | 34 | 500 |  | Sept |  |  |
| General Finance common |  |  | 45/8 | 570 |  |  |  |  |
| Hall Lamp common. |  | , |  | 730 |  |  |  |  |
| Hoover Ball \& Bear com. 10 |  | 143/8 | $151 / 4$ | 692 248 |  |  |  |  |
| Hoskins Mfg common |  | $191 / 2$ | $191 / 2$ | 238 |  | Sept | $27 / 1 / 4$ |  |
| Hudson Motor Car | 107/8 | 10 | 114 | 2,332 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Kingston Products c | 11 | 35/8 | $41 / 4$ | 3,425 |  | Sept |  | Fe |
| Kresge (S S) common... 10 |  | 207 | 21 | 1,004 | $201 / 8$ |  | 2914 |  |
| Kinsel Drug com | ${ }^{9} 16$ |  | 16 | 1,100 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Mahon Co (R C) A p |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2^{3}$ |  |
| Masco Screw Prod | 2 | $11 / 2$ | 18 | , 833 |  | Sept | 41 | Fe |
| McClanahan Oil comr | ${ }^{16}$ |  |  | 1,869 |  |  |  |  |
| Mich Sugar common |  |  |  | 287 |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred_---.-.-- 10 |  | $3^{3 / 8}$ |  | 102 |  |  |  |  |
| Micromatic Hone con | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 2 | 1,320 |  |  | 4 |  |
| Motor Products com |  | 33 | 33 | 212 |  | June |  |  |
| Murray Cord common. 10 |  | $77 / 8$ | 85/8 | 2,480 | 77/8 | Sept | 20 |  |
| Muskegon Piston R com 50 c |  | 14 |  |  |  | July |  |  |
| Packard Motor Car con | 31/8 | 34 | 7414 | 3,687 3,483 | $327 / 8$ |  | $444 / 4$ |  |
| Parke-Davis comm Parker Wolverine | 22/8 | 34 | 34. | 185 185 | 135 |  | 1912 |  |
| Penin Metal Prod com |  |  | $41 / 4$ | 1,595 | 318 |  | $51 / 4$ |  |
| Pfeiffer Brewing com |  | $61 / 2$ 3 | ${ }^{61}$ |  | $61 / 2$ $3^{3}$ 3 | Sept Sept |  |  |
| Prudential Investing |  |  | $3{ }^{3 / 4}$ | 221 |  |  |  |  |
| Reo Moter (H) W) common | 4 | $3{ }^{3}$ |  | 1,225 |  | Sept |  |  |
| River Raisin Paper com |  | 41/4 | 45/8 | 475 |  |  | 63/4 |  |
| Scotten-Dillon com-..- 10 |  | 27 |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Standard Tube B com Stearns \& Co (Fred'k) | $1{ }^{1}$ |  |  | 5,705 |  | Aug |  |  |
| Stearns \& Co (Fred'k) pf 100 <br> Timken-Det Axle com.. 10 |  | 193/8 | 197/8 | 270 |  |  | 281/4 |  |
| Tivoli Brewing common... 1 | 45\% | $41 / 2$ | 437 | 2,365 |  |  | 10 |  |
| Tom Moore Dist com. | 25/8 | ${ }_{8}^{21 / 2}$ | ${ }_{9}^{26 / 8}$ | 1,160 |  |  |  |  |
| Union Investment con |  | ${ }_{63 / 8}^{8}$ | 9 | 250 |  |  |  |  |
| S Graphite commo |  | 30 | 30 | 100 |  |  | 381/2 |  |
| Univ Cooler A... |  |  | $51 / 2$ | 750 |  |  | $91 / 2$ |  |
| B | 3 | $23 / 4$ | 3 | 1,745 |  |  | $81 / 2$ |  |
| Walker \& |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |
| Warner Aircra |  |  | $31 / 2$ | 1,550 |  |  | 13 |  |
| Wayne Screw Prod |  | 5 |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |
| Wolverine Brew |  | 516 | 81 | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $18^{15_{16}}$ | $6$ |

## DIVIDENDS

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

| Name of Company | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payable } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Holders } \\ \text { of Record } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Administered Fund Second, | 10c |  | Sept. 30 |
| Ahlberg Bearing Co. class A' (qua | $83 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| Alaska Juneau Gold Mining (quar |  |  | Oct. <br> Oct. |
| Extra Albemarle Paper Mpg. Co. 7 \% prep. (quar.) | \$134 |  | Sept. 25 |
| Allied Chemical \& Dye Corp. common (quar.) | \$11/2 |  | $10 \mathrm{ct}$. |
| All-Penn Oil \& Gas (quar | 10 c | Oct. 15 |  |
| American Can Co. common | \$134 |  | Sept. 15 |
| Amer American Light \& Traction Co. (qu | 30c | Nov | Oct. 15 |
| Preferred (quar.) --.-- | $371 / \mathrm{c}$ | Nov. | Oct. 15 |
| American Mrg. Co. |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) |  | Oct |  |
| Participating preferred (quar | 371/c | Oct. | Sept. 24 |
| American States Utilities Corp. $51 / 2 \%$ pr | †68 81 |  | Oct. 13 |
| American Thermos American Zinc, Lead \& Smelting, prior | \$11/4 | Nov. | Oct. 20 |
| Apollo Steel (quar.) | 121 | Oct. 1 |  |
|  | 3114c |  | Oct. 15 |
| Assoc. Telep. Co., Lerage (quar.) ${ }^{\text {atlantic City Sewer }}$ | 25 c | Oct. | Oct. 1 |
| Atlas Acceptance $5 \%$ pref. (qua | \$1/4 | Oct. | Sept. 20 |
| Autoline Oil Co. preferred (qu | 20c |  | Sept. 27 |
| Baxter Laundries Corp. prefe | 15 c | Oct. 2 | Oct. 15 |
| Birdsboro Steel Foundry |  | Oct. 15 | Oct. 5 |
| Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co. $6 \%$ pref | \$1 | Sept. 30 | Sept. 25 |
| Boston Storage Warehouse |  |  |  |
| Brush-Moore Newspapers $7 \%$ ist | + 8114 | Sept. 30 | ept. 28 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar. | \$13/4 | 1 Sept. 3 | Sept. 28 |



| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payable | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States Cold Storage Corp | +\$3 | Sept. 30 | Sept. 27 |
| United States Plywood Corp. (initial) | 25 c | Nov. | Oct. 15 |
| Waterbury Farrel Foundry \& Machine | $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Oct. 1 | Sept. 28 |
|  | 50 c 30 c | Sept. 30 | Sept. 20 |
| Westvaco Chlorine Products, prep (quar.) | $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Nov. 1 | Oct. 11 |
| Wisconsin Gas \& Electric Co., $6 \%$ pref. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ (quar.) | \$111/2 | Oct. 15 | Sept. 30 |
| Wisconsin Telephone Co., $7 \%$ pref. (quar.) --- | \$11/4 | Oct. 30 | Oct. 20 |
| Wilson \& ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ (quar.), | 1282\% | Nov. | Oct. 15 |
| Wood Preserving Corp., 6\% | †\$11/2 | Oct. | Sept. 26 |
| Wrigley (Wm.) Jr. Co. (mon | 25 c | Nov. | Oct. 20 |
| Special | 50 c | Nov. | Oct. 20 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{MO} \\ & \mathbf{M O} \end{aligned}$ | 25 c | Jan. | Dec. 20 |
| Wrisley ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ ) | \$18 | Oct. | Sept. 25 |
| Yellow \& Checker Cab. | \$ | Oct. 25 | Oct. 15 |
| Zenith Radio Corp. (qu | 50 c | Oct. 30 | Oct. 15 |

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

| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When Payable | Holders <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Afriliated Fund, I | 15 | Oct. | , |
| Air Reduc |  | Oct. | Sep |
| Extra | 75 c |  |  |
| Alabama Power | \$1 |  | Oct. 15 |
| uminum Indust | 10 c | Oct. 15 | ept. 30 |
| Aluminum Manufacturing, luc. (uu | 5 |  | Dec. 15 |
|  |  | Dec | Dec. |
| American Cities Power \& Light $\$ 3$ cl. A (quar.) -Opt. div.. 1-32d sh. cl. B stk. or cash. | 75 | Nov | Oct. |
| American District Telep. of N. J, pref ( |  |  |  |
| American travelope | 814 |  |  |
| American Fork \& H | \$11/2 | Oct. 15 | Oct. 5 |
| American Gas \& Electric Co., pref. (qua | $11 / 3$ 20 c |  |  |
| American Home ${ }^{\text {American }}$ | 75 c |  |  |
| American Paper Goods, $7 \%$ pref | \$1\% |  |  |
| American Rolling Mill Co. (quar | 50 c |  |  |
| 41/2\% preferred (initial qua | \$1. |  |  |
| American Smelting | \$11 |  |  |
| Preferred |  |  |  |
| American Sugar Ref | 5130 | Oct. | Sept. 7 |
| Preferred (quarte | \$2 | Oct. 15 | Se |
| American Thermos B |  |  | Oct. 20 |
|  | 75 |  | Oct. 20 |
| American Toll Bridge C | 20 |  |  |
| Aro Equipment Corp. (increase | 50 c |  |  |
| Asbestos Mfg. Co. $\$ 1.40$ pret. | 35 c |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Oct. } & 20 \\ \text { Oct. } & 5\end{array}$ |
| tlas Corp common (se | 40 | Oct. 15 | Oct. |
| Axelson Mfg. (initia | 15 | Oct. 15 |  |
| Barnsdall Oil Co. (quarterly |  |  |  |
| B.th Lron Works |  | Dec | Dec. 15 |
| Bayuk Sigars, Inc., pref | \$1 |  | Sept. |
| ell T | $\pm$ | Oct. 29 |  |
| Bellows\& Co class | 25 |  |  |
| Bell Telephone (Pa.) | \$1 | Oct. | Sep |
| Belmont Radio Cor | 50 c |  |  |
| On Ami Co. class | $62{ }^{\$ 1}$ | Oct. 30 |  |
| Class B (qua | 62 |  |  |
|  | 2 |  |  |
| alorne Mines. Ltd. ( | 10 c | Oct | Sept. 30 |
| Brewer (C.) \& Co. (mon | \$1 |  | Oct. 20 |
| Brewers \& Distillers of Va | t\$1 | Nov | Oct. 15 |
| Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. (quar.) ---------- | 40 c |  |  |
| B'itish American Tovacco Co. itd. Amer. dep. rec ord. bearer (interim) <br> Amer. dep. rec. ord. registered (interim) <br> Amer. dep. rec. $5 \%$ pref. bearer (s.-a.) Amer. dep. rec. $5 \%$ pref. register (s.-a.) |  |  |  |
|  | 10d |  |  |
|  | $21 / 2$ | Oct. |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ritish-Columbia power Corp. |  |  | ep |
| roonlyn Borough Gia |  |  |  |
| Brookl yn-Mantattan T |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | 11 |  | Apr |
| Brown Fence \& Wire |  | Feb. 28 |  |
| Brunswick-Balke-Collende | 50 c | Oct. | Sept |
| uckeye Steel Castin |  |  | Oct. 20 |
| $6 \%$ preferred (qua | \$1 | Nov | Oct. 20 |
| $61 / 2 \%$ preferred (q |  |  |  |
| ucrusus-Erie Co. common (inte |  | Oct. 16 |  |
| Buffalo Niagara \& Eastern Power 1st pref. (qu. | \$1 |  |  |
| Burdines, inc. $\$ 2.80$ prer ( $q u a r$ <br> $51 / 2 \%$ preferred (semi-annual) $\qquad$ <br> California Packing Corp. (quar.) <br> Preferred (quar.) $\qquad$ | 70c | Oct. 11 | $\mathrm{pt} .$ |
|  | $238 \%$ |  |  |
|  | 371 |  | ck. 30 |
|  | 62 |  |  |
| California Packing Corp. (quar.) Preferred (quar.) <br> Canada \& Dominion Sugar, Ltd. (quar.) | $\ddagger 37$ |  | Nov. 15 |
| Canada Northern Power Corp., Lid., common- <br> $7 \%$ cumul. preferred (quarterly) <br> Canadian Breweries, preferred | $\ddagger 1 \pm 3$ | Oct. | Sept. 30 |
|  | + |  |  |
| Canadian Farbanks Morse Ltd. pref. (quar.)--- | \$\$11/2 | Oct. | Sept. 30 |
|  | I 1 |  |  |
| Canadian ${ }^{7 \%}$ | + 1 1\% | Oct. 15 | Sept. 30 |
|  |  |  | Oct. 4 |
| Carolina Clinchfield \& Ohio Ry, (quar.)Stamped certificates (quar.) |  | Oct. 20 | ct. 9 |
|  | \$1 |  |  |
| Celanese Corp. of Am. $7 \%$ cum. 1 ist pf. (s.-a.) | 10 | Dec. | Dec. |
|  | 10 c | Oct. |  |
| Oentral Franklin Process, $7 \%$ 1st \& 2 d pref Central Kansas Power Co., $7 \%$ pref. (quar.) - --$6 \%$ preferred (quar.) | 81 | Oct. 2 | Sept. 16 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Central Kansas Power Co., 7\% pref. (quar.)---$6 \%$ preferred (quar.) <br> Central Power Co., $7 \%$ preferred |  |  | Sept. 30 |
|  | \$1 |  |  |
| 6\% preferred-, |  | Nov. 15 | Nov. 6 |
|  |  | Oct. 11 |  |
|  | \$1 | No | Nov. 10 |
| City of Paris Dry Goods Co. $7 \%$ 1st pref. (qu.)- <br> Cleve. Cinc. Chicago \& St. Louis Ry. pref. <br> Cleveland Cliffs Iron, preferred | +11 | Oct. 30 |  |
|  | + $\$ 11 / 4$ |  | Sept. 29 |
| Cleveland Cliffs Iron, preferred <br> Cleveland \& Pittsburgh KR. Co. gtd. (quar.) -- <br> Special guaranteed (quar.) |  |  | Nov. 10 |
|  | 50 c |  |  |
| Clinton Water W orks Co. $7 \%$ pref. (quar.)------ | 18 |  | Oct. 10 |
|  | +11/2 | Oct. 15 | Sept. 30 |
| Colon Development Co., Ltd., $6 \%$ pref $5 \%$ redeemable income stock series A | \$1 |  | Oct. Oct. |
| Commercial Alcohols. Ltd., $8 \%$ pref. (quar.) -Commercial Bookbinding (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 17 | Oct. |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Commonwealth Ut lities $61 / 2 \%$ prep. C (quar.) -- | 314 |  | Nov1 15 |
| Compressed Industrial Gases, Inc- $\qquad$ Confederation Life Assoc (Ont.) (quarterlv). | 5 c |  | Sept. 25 |
|  |  | ec. | Dec. 24 |


| Name of Company |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payable of } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Concol. Chemical Industries cl. A and B (qu.)-- |  | Oct. 15 |
|  |  |  |
| Consolidated Laundries preferred (quar.) |  |  |
| Consolidated Oil Corp. (Yuar.)--.-- |  |  |
| Coon (W. B.) Co |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Crum \& Forscer (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Distribution of one additional share for each share held. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dayton \& Mi |  |  |
| Deere \& |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quarterly) <br> Detroit Edison Co. (quar.) |  |  |
| Detroit Gasket \& Mfg. (quar.) |  |  |
| Detroit Hillsdale \& Southwestern RR. (s.-a.) <br> Diamond Match ( 0 <br> Preferred (semi-ann.) |  |  |
| Diamond Portland Cement |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dicior Papper On (rimarteriy) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dominion Textile Co. preferred (quär.) <br> Dow Chemical Co |  |  |
| Preferred (0) |  |  |
| Dubilier Condenser Corp. common--........---- |  |  |
| du Pont de Nemours (E. I.) $6 \%$ debentures $\$ 41 / 2$ preferred (initial | \$1.35 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Eastern Utilitites A |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Electrographic Corp }}^{\text {Preferred (cuarteriy }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Electric Bond \& Share Co., |  |  |
| El Paso Electric Co. ('Texas) $\$ 6$ pref. (qu.) $7 \%$ preferred A (quarterly) | \$13\% |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $\$ 5$ preferred (quarterly) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Filene's (Wm.) Sons Co., p |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| First National Bank of N. Y (quar.)-\%.). |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| First National Corp. (Portla | \$134 |  |
| 5\% preferred (quarterly) -r-a- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Freeport sulphur Co., preferred (quar |  |  |
| Fuller Mtg. Co., Kalam Guller Mewell Co preferred |  |  |
| General Capital Corp. (quar,) |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preterred (quar.) <br> $7 \%$ preterred (quar. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| General Electri |  |  |
| General Motors Corp |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| General Public Service, $\$ 6$ pref. (quar $\$ 51 / 2$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| General Shoe Cor |  |  |
| Gimbel Bros. preferred (quar |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gotham Silk Hosiery Co., Inc., 7\% prep.....-- <br> $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |
| Great Lakes Engineering Works (qu |  |  |
|  | \$1\% |  |
| Great Western Sugar |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Guarantee Co. of N. Amer. (Mont., Que.) <br> Extra | 18 | Oct. |
| Hearbison-Waiker Rerractories pref. (quar).--- |  | Oct. 20 |
|  |  | Oct. |
| Hawailan Agricultural Co. (monthly) ..........-Hawaiian Sugar |  |  |
|  |  | Oc |
| Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett \& Co. (monthly)..Monthly | 20 c |  |
| Hires (Chas. E.) Co.-. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Holeproof Hosiery preferred.-...................-. |  |  |
| Hollinger Consol. Gold Mines (monthly).-.---------Extra |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Holly Development (quar |  | Oct. 15 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Household Finance Corp. common (quar.) -...$5 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |
|  | 1 |  |
|  |  | Dec. 30 De |
| Idaho-Maryland Mines (extra) |  | Oct. 12 Oc |
| Imperial Chemical Industries (interim) Imperial Life Assurance of Canada (quar.) mational Business Machines Corp_ |  |  |
|  | 81 |  |
| International Harvester (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Iowa Electric Light \& Power, $7 \%$ pref. A $61 / 2 \%$ preferred B |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Jones \& Laughin steel preferred - ${ }^{\text {J }}$ - |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Kaufmann Department Sitores <br> Kellogg Switchboard \& Supply <br> Preferred (quar.) <br> Kentucky Uilities Co., $6 \%$ pref. (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |




## Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House is given in full below:
STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, BEPT. 25,1937

| Clearing House | - Captal | - Surplus and Undsorded Proflts | Net Demand Deposts, Avetage | TVme Deposits, A perade |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 30 |  |
|  | 6,000,000 | 13,102,300 | 136,306,000 | $9,759,000$ |
| Bank of Manhattan | 20,000,000 | 25,769,700 | 476,326.000 | 45,322,000 |
| National City Bank | 77.500,000 | 57,496.600 | a1,489,124,000 | 208,003,000 |
| Chem Bank \& Trust | 20,000,000 | 54,132,100 | 415,769,00 | 23,916,000 |
| guaranty Trust Co | 90.000,000 | 179,891,500 | b1,360,977.00 | 69,959,000 |
| Manufacturers Trust | 42,777,000 | 43,503,300 | 444,397.00 | 107,212.000 |
| Cent Hanover Bk\& Tr | 21,000,000 | 68,112,400 | 690,123,00 | 55,786,000 |
| Corn Exch Bank Tr | 15,000,000 | 17,508,900 | 248,359,00 | 24.075.000 |
| 1 rst National B | 10,00 | 107,641 |  | 3,800.000 |
| Irving Trust Co | $50,000,000$ | 60,956,200 | 473,376.00 | 7,214,000 |
| Continental Bk \& T | 4;000,000 | 4,054,900 | 44,140.000 | 4,230.000 |
| Chase National Bank | 100,270,000 | 128,220,000 | c1,869.422,000 | 51,119.000 |
| Futh A venue Bank | 500,000 | 3,553.200 | 46,063.00 | 4,291,000 |
| Bankers Trust Co | 25,000,000 | 75,366,200 | d760,973,00 | 4,469,000 |
| Title Guar | 10,000,00 | 1,295,900 | 15,066.0 | 1,092,000 |
| Marine Mid | 5,000,000 | 9,012,200 | 87,628, | 3,239,000 |
| New | 12,500,000 | 28.136.700 | 285.2 | 31,046.000 |
| Comm' Na | 7,000,000 | 8,092,800 | 72,866,00 | 2,138,000 |
|  | 7,000,00 | 8,616.700 | 78,481,00 | 51,42 |
|  | 523,547,000 | 894,463,20 | 9,432,789,00 | 748,091,0 |

* As per officlal reports: National, June 30, 1937; State, June 30, 1937; trust ompanies, June 30, 1937 (c) $\$ 128,434,000$; (d) $\$ 42,470,000$.

The New York "Times" publishes regularly each week returns of a number of banks and trust companies which are not members of the New York Clearing House. The following are the figures for the week ended Sept. 24:
INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, SEPT. 24,1937
NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS-AVERAGE FIGURES

|  | Loans. Disc. and Investmenta | Other Cash. Including Bank Notes | Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhert | DeD. Other <br> Banka and <br> Tтust Cos. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Depossts } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ManhattanGrsoe Nations | 22,101,000 | $\stackrel{5}{54,700}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 7.195,200 }}{ }$ | 2,614,300 | 28,213,800 |
| Sterling Nationai | 25,547,000 | 499,000 | 8,323.000 | 699,000 | 27.773.000 |
| Trade Bank of N. Y. Brootlun- | 6,603,630 | 270,590 | 1,940,868 | 83,780 | 6,204,282 |
| Lafayette Nationa | 6.304,900 | 358,100 | 1,642,600 | 284,700 | 7,720,800 |
| People's Nationat. | 4,910,000 | 107,000 | 776,000 | 324,000 | 5,489,000 |


|  | Loans Disc. and Investments | Cash | Res. Dep. N. Y, and Elsewhere | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos. | Gross Deposits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhattan- | 58.32 | S | 7 | 8 | \$ |
| Empire-..- | 56,321,500 | *5,964,600 | 7,807.600 | 4,408,100 | 64,113,400 |
| Federation. | 9.682.505 | 187.357 | 1,882,731 | 705,728 | 10,476,899 |
| Fiductary | 11,058,482 | *1,030,594 | 475,172 | 15.597) | 10,116,199 |
| Fulton | 20,385,300 | *6,989,000 | 942,400 | 503,700 | 24,102.600 |
| Lawyers | 28,740,500 | *9,845,800 | 568.600 |  | 36,822,000 |
| United States | 67,370,969 | 23,878,184 | 15,206,048 |  | 76,230,975 |
| Brooklyn- Brooklyn. | 84,252,000 | 3,281,000 | 33,852,000 | 52,000 | 113,618,000 |
| Kings County | 31,642,919 | 2,727,063 | 5,610,359 | --.--- | 34,180,407 |

## 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. 29, 1937, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:


## 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 tems 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.
Commenoing with the statement of May 19, 1937, varlous obanges were made in the breakiown of loans as reported in this statement, whioh were desoribed in an
nouncement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of April 20 , 1937, as follows:


 made also to tnciude ".acoeotancose of own bank purcohased or discounted" with "acoeptances and commercolal paper bought in open market" under the revised caption open market paper," instead of in "all other loans" as at present.
Subseauent to the above announcement it was made known that the new items "commerolal, Industrial, and agrioultural loans" and "other loans" would eash be
A more detalled explanation of the revislons was published in the May 29, 1937, tseue of the "Chronicle," page 3590 .
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES, BY DISTRICTS, ON SEPT. 22.1937 (IA MIHone of Doliara)


## 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. 30, 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 resources and liabilities of the federal reserve banks at the close or business sept. 29, 1937

| Three ciphers (000) omutted | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 29 . \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\operatorname{Sept.}_{1037}^{22,}$ | $\text { Sept. } 15 \text {, }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 8, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Sept. } 1, \\ 1937 \end{array}$ | $\underset{1937}{A}$ | $\underset{1937}{A}{ }_{c}^{18,}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Aug. } \\ 1937 \end{array}$ | Sept. 23, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold ctis, on hand and due from U. S. Treas.x | $127,392$ | $29,890 \mid$ | $29,890$ | 30,890 | $31,389$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold ctis. on hand and due from U. S. Treas.x | 107,392 10,422 | 8,663 | $9.192$ | $\begin{array}{r} 830,890 \\ 8,964 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 831,389 \\ 8.949 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,948 \\ 9,423 \end{array}$ | +10,122 | $\begin{aligned} & 832,398 \\ & 10,784 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 333,399 \\ 9,784 \end{array}$ | 12,428 |
|  | 316,143 | 308,416 | 296,320 | 271,248 | 294,237 | 308,865 | 303,051 | 306,903 | 312,308 | 261,445 |
| Total reserv | 9,453,957 | 9,446,969 | 9,435,402 | 9,111,102 | 9,134,575 | 9,150,236 | 9,145,119 | 9,150,085 | 9,155,491 | 8,658,556 |
| Bills discounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Government obligations, <br> direct or fully guaranteed. <br> Other bills discounted.-....-......................... | $\begin{aligned} & 11,951 \\ & 11,639 \end{aligned}$ | 13,356 10,839 | 13,151 <br> 10,047 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,187 \\ & 11,372 \end{aligned}$ | 12,915 10,811 | 11,312 7,391 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,755 \\ 4,533 \end{array}$ | 11,674 5,023 | $\begin{array}{r} 10.026 \\ 5,377 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.893 \\ & 6.558 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 23,590 | 24,195 | 23,19 | 23,559 | 23, | 18,703 | 18,288 | 16.697 | 15,403 | 9,451 |
| Bllls bought in | 3,026 | 3,026 | 3,067 | 3,076 | 3,076 | 3,077 | 3,073 | 3,072 | 3,078 | 098 |
| Industrial adva | 20,598 | 20,601 | 20,603 | 20,709 | 20,785 | 20,929 | 21,007 | 21,043 | 21,082 | 2,145 |
| United States Government securites-Bonds | 738,073 | 738.073 | 738.073 | 738,073 | 738,073 | 737.073 | 732,508 | 732,508 | 732,508 |  |
| Trea | 1,157,713 | 1,157.713 | 1,157,713 | 1,157,713 | 1,157,713 | 1,157,713 | 1,157,713 | 1,157,713 | 1,157,713 | 1,443.363 |
| Treasu | 630,404 | 630,404 | 630,404 | 630,404 | 630,404 | 631,404 | 635,969 | 635,969 | 635,969 | 608.787 |
| Total U. S. | 2,526,190 | 2,526,190 | 2,526,190 | 2,526,190 | 2,526,190 | 2,526,190 | 2,526,190 | 2,526,190 | 2,526,190 | 2,438,227 |
| Otb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bills and se | 2,573,404 | 2,574,012 | 2,573,058 | 2,573,534 | 2,573,777 | 2,568,899 | 2,568,558 | 2,567,002 | ,565,753 | ,470,921 |
| Gold held abroad. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due from forelgn b | 190 | 90 | 231 | 221 | 221 | 220 | 227 | 227 | 222 | 217 |
| Federal Reserve not | 27,370 | 27,419 | 29,143 | 23,057 | 27,785 | 24.200 | 25,444 | 25,686 | 28,198 | 22.640 |
| Uncollected Items | 637,059 | 693,3:8 | 859,544 | 569,257 | 625.356 | 580.791 | 643,160 | 582,630 | 601,649 | 622.578 |
| Bank premtses | 45,514 | 45,417 | 45.428 | 45,425 | 45.423 | 45.479 | 45,501 | 45,502 | 45,500 42 | 48,060 39,232 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total assets | 12,775,446 | 12,824,627 | 12,979,510 | 12,369,527 | 12,452,652 | 12,414,551 | 12,471,975 | 12,414,652 | 12,439,505 | 11,862,204 |
| LIABILI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve notes in actual cider | 4,246,268 | 4,253,156 | 4,271,313 | 4,295,483 | 4,260,604 | 4,234,680 | 4,238,391 | 4,228,043 | 4,222,016 | 4,049,143 |
| Deposits-Member banks | 7,032,833 | 6,977,186 | 6,864,732 | 6,709,993 | .731,214 | 6,729,546 | 6,743,874 | 6,681,124 | 6,635,764 | 6,356,952 |
| United States | 140,273 | 193.490 | 347,686 | 130,390 | 156,264 | 160,885 | 155,689 | 252,690 | 308.778 | 252.737 |
| Forelgn banks | 243,378 | 237,332 | 199,837 | 200,427 | 189,657 | 200,205 | 199;602 | 193,493 | 195,093 | 51,950 |
| Other deposits | 125,612 | 124,734 | 112,978 | 113,616 | 146,887 | 156,059 | 140,513 | 133,626 | 124,926 | 181,873 |
| Total deposit | 7,542,096 | 7,532,742 | 7,525,233 | 7,154,426 | 7,224,022 | 7,246,695 | 7,239,678 | 7,260,9,3 | 7,264,561 | 6,843,512 |
| Deferred availabl | 637,764 | 690.025 | 834,534 | 570,618 | 620,482 | 584.978 | 646,593 | 578,259 | 606,265 | 620,360 |
| Capital padd in | 132,604 | 132,605 | 132,590 | 132,588 | 132,594 | 132,531 | 132,533 | 132.530 | 132.442 | 130,162 |
| Surplus (Section 7 | 145,854 | 145,854 | 145,854 | 145,854 | 145,854 | 145,854 | 145.854 | 145,854 | 145.854 | 145,501 |
| Surplus (Section 13-B) | 27,490 | 27,490 | 27.490 | 27,490 | 27,490 | 27,490 | 27,490 | 27,490 | 27,490 | 27,088 |
| Reserve for continge | 35,803 | 35,803 | 35,803 | 35,838 | 35,839 | 35,838 | 35,838 | 35,871 | 35,873 | 34.241 |
| All other liabilities. | 7,567 | 6,952 | 6,693 | 7,230 | 5,767 | 6,485 | 5,598 | 5,672 | 5,004 | 12,197 |
| Total | 12,775,446 | 12,824,627 | 12,979,510 | 12,369,527 | 12,452,652 | 12,414,551 | 12,471,975 | 12,414,652 | 12,439,505 | 11,862,204 |
| Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilitles comblned. | 0.2\% | 80.2\% | .0\% | 9.6\% | 79.5\% | .7\% | 79.7\% | .6\% | 79.7\% | .5\% |
| Contingent liability on bills purchased for forelgn correspondents. |  |  | 1,579 | 1,727 | 1,873 | 1,932 | 2,478 | 2,78 | 2,917 |  |
| Commitments to make indus | 14,880 | 14,970 | 15,021 | 15,236 | 15,404 | 15,179 | 15,249 | 15,304 | 15,366 | 23,307 |
| Maturlty Distribution of Bills and Short-term Securties- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-15 days bills discounted | 21,534 | 21,219 | 21,223 | 21,422 | 20,537 | 16,546 | 16,083 | 14,237 | 12,554 | 7,628 |
| $16-30$ days bills discounted | ${ }^{434}$ | 1,429 | 445 | 706 | 802 | 362 | 397 | 426 | 44 | 114 |
| $31-60$ days blils discounte | 1,012 | 850 | 854 | 1,024 | 1,101 | 914 | 920 | 829 | 915 |  |
| 61-90 days bills discounted |  | 556 | 603 | 333 | 1,092 | 742 | 666 | 945 | 66 | 865 |
| Over 90 days bills discount | 174 | 141 | 73 | 74 | 194 | 139 | 222 | 260 | 82 | 243 |
| Total bllls discounted | 23,590 | 24,195 | 23,198 | 23,559 | 23,726 | 18,703 | 18,288 | 16,697 | 15,403 | 9,451 |
| 1-15 days bllls bought in open mark | 391 | 1,200 | 1,271 |  | 132 | 569 | 1,286 | 238 | $2 ¢ 2$ | 481 |
| $16-30$ days bllls bought in open market | 1,016 | 391 | 391 | 1,555 | 1,200 | 1,333 |  | 178 | 177 | 716 |
| ${ }^{31-60}$ days bills bought in open market | 302 | 1,235 | 723 | 168 | 416 | 391 | 1,555 |  | 90 | 198 |
| $61-90$ days bills bought in open market | 1,317 | 200 | 682 | 1,284 | 1,328 | 784 | 142 | 2,567 | 2,549 | 1,703 |
| Over 90 days bllls bought in open mark |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| al bills bought in 0 | 3,026 | 3,02 | 3,067 | 3,076 | 3,07 | 3,072 | 3,073 | 3,072 | 3,078 | 3,098 |
| f-1/days industrial advan | 1,179 | 1,133 |  |  |  | 936 |  |  |  |  |
| $16-30$ days industrial advance | 190 | 209 | 422 | 445 | 334 | 224 | 426 | 534 | 251 | 312 |
| ${ }^{31-60}$ days industrial advance | 572 | 561 | 423 | 462 | 526 | 649 | 691 | 672 | 861 | 551 |
| 81-90 days industrial advan |  | 723 | 729 | 667 | 498 | 564 | 445 | 446 | 524 | 812 |
| Over 90 days Industrial adva | 17,961 | 17,975 | 18,143 | 18,227 | 18,457 | 18,556 | 18,662 | 18,755 | 18,788 | 24,855 |
| tal Industrial advance | 20,598 | 20,60 | 20,603 | 20,709 | 20,785 | 20,9 | 21,007 | 21,04 | 21,082 | 28,145 |
| 1-15 days U. S. Government securities | 27,472 | 26,006 | 28,366 | 103,105 | 101,670 | 28,546 | 20,246 | 29,447 | 43,375 | 39,009 31 |
| ${ }_{31-60}^{16-30}$ days U. S. Gi Government securities | 27,549 | 25,282 | 27,472 | 26,006 | 32,189 | 106,880 | 104,170 | 30,546 | 18,246 | 31,795 |
| ${ }_{61-60}$ days U. S. Government securitles | 61,055 | 59,729 | 57,034 | 55,472 | 54,821 | 54,736 | 65,661 | 138,834 | 140,359 | 76,383 |
| $61-90$ days U. S. Government securities | 60,168 | 63,358 |  | 60,794 | 61,055 | 59,729 | 58,034 | 56,472 | 57,821 | 184,628 |
| Over 90 days U. S. Government securities-..-- | 2,350,146 | 2,351,815 | 2,353,663 | 2,280,813 | 2,276,455 | 2,276,299 | 2,278,079 | 2,270,891 | 2,266,389 | 2,098,412 |
| Total U. ®. Government securit | 2,526,190 | 2,526,190 | 2,526,190 | 2,526,190 | 2,526,190 | 2,526,190 | 2,526,190 | 2,526,190 | 2,526,190 | 2,430,227 |
| 1-15 days other securitles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{16-30}$ days other securitles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31-60 days other securiti |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ( ${ }^{\text {6/-90 days other securitles }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ver 90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total other securitles. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Notes- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Igsued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent | 4,602,269 |  |  |  |  | 4,560,971 | 4,554,501 | 4,544,445 | 4,532,357 |  |
| Held by Federal Reserve Bank..............- | 356,001 | 360,349 | 349,002 | 329,291 | 302,570 | 326,291 | 316,110 | 316,402 | 310,341 | 297,800 |
| In actual circulation | 4,246,268 | 4,253,156 | 4,271,313 | 4,295,483 | 4,260,604 | 4,234,680 | 4,238,391 | 4,228,043 | 4,222,01 | 4,049,143 |
| Collateral Held by Agent as Securty for Noles Issusd to Bank- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold ctis. on hand and due from U. S. Treas.- | 4,633,132 | 4,633,132 | 4,632,132 | 4,619,132 | 4,600,632 | 4,594,632 | 4,593,632 | 4,593,632 | 4,582,132 | 4,337,838 |
| By elligible paiker........- | 22,183 | 22,755 | 22,807 | 23,166 | 23,339 | 18,277 | 17,907 | 16,117 | 14,579 | 5,306 |
| Onited States Government securitles | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 88,000 |
| Total collateral.... | 4,687,315 | 4,687,887 | 4,686,939 | 4,674,298 | 4,643,971 | 4,632,909 | 4,631.539 | 4,629,749 | 4,616,711 | 4,431,144 |

[^5]XThese are certlifeates glven by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as prollt by the Treasury under

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded) WREKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 291937

| Three CSphers (000) Omitted Feaeral Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chscajo | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Pran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESOURCES | 5 | \$ | S | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury | 9,127,392 | 449,2683 | 3.611,702 | 488,542 | 698,337 | 302,905 | 232,841 ${ }^{1,464} 1$ | 1,706,680 | 276,485 976 | 199,187 | 281,868 203 | 191,362 334 | $\begin{array}{r} 688,215 \\ 1,565 \end{array}$ |
| Redemption fund-Fed. Res. notes.- | 10,422 316,143 | 28,983 | 1,894 80,682 | 1,187 25,027 |  | 16,681 16 | 15,464 | r 451 45,552 | 1676 <br> 1657 | 7,422 | 20,555 | 14,357 | 1,15 <br> 30,081 |
|  | 316,143 | 28,983 | 80,682 | 25,027 | 15,069 | 16,74 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total reserve | 9,453,957 | 478,512 | 3,694,278 | 514,756 | 714,276 | 320,360 | 249,589 | 1,752,683 | 293,818 | 207,145 | 302,626 | 206,053 | 719,861 |
| Bills discounted: Sect |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations. direct and(or) fully guaranteed.. | 11,951 | 505 | 6,638 | 737 <br> 171 | 382 147 | $\begin{array}{r}462 \\ 281 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 441 679 | 1,010 137 | 165 62 | 845 103 | 116 318 | 130 226 | 520 <br> 545 |
| Other bllis discounted.-.....------ | 11,639 | 949 | 8,021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total dilis | 23,590 | 1,454 | 14,659 | 908 | 529 | 743 | 1,120 | 1,147 | 27 | - 948 | - 434 | 356 | 1,065 |
| Bills bought in op | 3,026 | 0 | 1,07 | 313 | 288 | 117 | 106 | 378 | 85 | 59 | 85 579 | 85 <br> 59 | ,084 |
| Industrial advances. | 20,598 | 2,990 | -5,377 | $\begin{array}{r}3,721 \\ 62,330 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 71,850 | 1,920 38,868 | - 32,428 | 81,340 | -250 25 | 24,009 | 36,266 | 28,818 | 63,999 |
| U S. Government securities Treasury notes | $\begin{array}{r} 738,073 \\ 1,157,713 \end{array}$ | 53,791 84,374 | - ${ }_{332,269}$ | -97,768 | 112,703 | 60,968 | 50,866 | 127,584 | 51,046 | 37,661 | 56,885 | 45,202 | 100,387 54,663 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Treasury notes.- } \\ & \text { Treasury blls.- } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,157,713 \\ 630,404 \end{array}$ | + 84,944 | 180,929 | 53,238 | 61,369 | 33,198 | 27,697\| | 69,474 | 27,796 | 20,506 | 30,976 |  | 54,663 |
| Total U. S. Govt. see | 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 bilis and | 2,573,404 | 188,773 | 4,140 | 218,278 | 247,559 | 135,814 | 112,391 | 80,730 | 111,947 | 83,900 | 125,225 | 00,234 | 222,413 |
| Due from forelgn banks- |  |  |  |  |  | 1,589 | 1,949 |  | 1,811 | 820 | 1,653 | 565 | 2.657 |
| Fed. Res. notes of other | 27,370 637,059 | + 510 | 8,403 155,348 | r $\begin{array}{r}1,099 \\ 52,889\end{array}$ | 62,419 | 58,714 | 21,815 | 85,523 | 28,122 | 19,955 | 31,883 | 25,448 | 30,924 |
| Uncollected Items. | 637,059 45.514 | 64,019 3 3,015 | 155,348 10,023 | 52,889 <br> 4,856 | 62,419 <br> 6,267 | - ${ }_{\mathbf{2}, 728}$ | 21,205 1,25 | $\begin{array}{r}4,633 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}28,354 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,514 | 3,177 1 | 1,370 | 3,372 2,794 |
| Bank premises. . . <br> Allother resources | + 47,952 | 2,274 | 10,823 10,826 | 4,557 | $\stackrel{6}{4,195}$ | 2,479 | 1,453 | 3,498 | 1,439 | 1,375 | 1,726 | 1,336 | 2,794 |
|  | ,775,446 | 737,117 | ,625,090 | 796,454 | 036,048 | 521,692 | 389,409 | 2,132,089 | 439,494 | 314,711 | 466,296 | 335,012 | 982,034 |
| LIABILITIES <br> F. R. notes in actual circula | 4,246,268 | 285,421 | 949.857 | 314,563 | 434,857 | 204,642 | 166,802 | 969,096 | 180,550 | 139,891 | 166,465 | 92,319 | 341,805 |
| Deposits: ${ }^{\text {Member bank }}$ r | 7,032,833 | 331,401 | 3,223,275 | 357,601 | 452,028 | 216,359 | 170,651 | 975,077 | 194,180 | 132,817 | 244,772 | 183,268 | 551,404 3,973 |
| U. S. Treasurer-General | 7,032,838 | 11,886 | - 28,502 | 9,169 | 13,370 | 13,352 | 5,674 8,522 | $\begin{array}{r}24,896 \\ 28,244 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 10,253 7,305 | 4,365 5,600 | 4,936 <br> 7,061 | $\mathbf{9 , 8 9 7}$ 7,061 | $\begin{array}{r}3,973 \\ 17,287 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Foreign bank- | 243,378 | 17,774 | 87,793 <br> 61,177 | 23,861 6,473 | 22,400 20,218 | 10,470 4,497 | 8,522 3,698 | 28,244 1,658 | 7,305 <br> 188 | 5,600 3,186 |  | 3,486 | 10,990 |
| Other deposits. | 125,612 | 2,794 | 61,177 | 6,473 |  |  | 3,698 | 1,658 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total depo | 7,542,096 | 363,855 | 3,400,747 | 397,104 | 508,016 | 244,678 | 188,545 | 1,029,875 | 217,876 | 145,968 | 258,06 | 203,7 | 583,654 |
|  | 637,76 |  | 153,276 | 51,254 | 61,126 | 57,413 | 21,294 | 88,107 | 30,44 | 19,429 | 31,727 | 7,849 | 32,129 |
| Capital paid in. | 132,604 | 9,384 | 51,057 | 12,257 | 12,936 | 4,877 | 4,390 | 12,866 | 3,851 | 2,892 | 4,053 | 1 | 45 |
| Burplus (Section 7) | 145,854 | 9,826 | 51,474 | 13,362 | 14,323 | 4,869 | 5,616 | 21,504 | ,65 |  | ,613 | ,262 | 1,996 |
| Surplus (Section 13-B) | 27,490 | 2,874 | 7.744 | 4,325 | ${ }_{3,121}^{1,007}$ | 3,422 1,497 | 1,690 | $\begin{array}{r}1,416 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,200 | - $\quad 1,034$ | 4 941 | 1,847 | 2,037 |
| Reserve for continge | 35,803 7,567 | 1,570 474 | 9,117 1,818 | 3,000 589 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,121 \\ 662 \end{array}$ | 1,497 | 1,690 318 | 7,749 1,476 |  | 2,034 <br> 178 | 1889 | 297 | 602 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,132,089 | 39,494 | 314,711 | 466,296 | 335,012 | 982,034 |
| Total llablities | 12,775,446 | 737,117 | 4,625,090 | 796,454 | 1,036,048 | 1,692 | 389,409 | 2,132,089 | 39,494 |  |  |  |  |
| ContIngent liabillty on bllls purchased for toreign correspondents. | 1,338 |  |  | 131 140 | 123 <br> 903 | 1.746 | $\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ 311 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 39 301 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3, } \\ \mathbf{9 7} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Commitments to make indus.advances | 14,880 | 1,930 | 5,059 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

| Three Crphers ( 000 ) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of - | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Pran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: <br> Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent | $\stackrel{8}{8,602,269}$ | 3 ${ }^{88}$ 8,655 | 1,054,593 ${ }^{8}$ | 333,197 |  | 214,203 | 185,985 | 1,005,915 | 195,623 | 144,061 | 178,893 | 103.470 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 8,968 \\ 48.163 \end{gathered}$ |
| lssued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank...- | $4,602,269$ 356,001 | 328,655 43,234 | 1, 104,736 | 18,634 | 43,849 | - ${ }^{14,561}$ | 19,183 | +36,819 | 15,073 | 4,170 | 11,428 | 11,151 |  |
| In actual circulation. | 4,246,268 | 285,421 | 949,857 | 314,563 | 434,857 | 204,642 | 166,802 | 969,096 | 180,550 | 139,891 | 166,465 | 92,319 | 341,805 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to banks: | 1,246,268 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury..- |  | 336,000 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 1,060,000 \\ 14138 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 337,000 810 | 473,000 437 | 215,000 630 |  | $1,020,000$ 1,031 | $\begin{array}{r} 190,632 \\ 177 \end{array}$ | 146,000 925 | 180,000 405 | 105,500 326 | 399,000 993 |
| Eligible paper. $\qquad$ <br> U. S. Government securities | $\begin{array}{r} 22,183 \\ 22,000 \\ 32,00 \end{array}$ | 1,381 | 14,138 | 810 | - 437 | 630 | $\begin{array}{r} 930 \\ 20,000 \end{array}$ | 1,031 | $12,000$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total collateral | 4,687,315 | 337,381 | 1,074,138 | 337,810 | 473,437 | 215,630 | 191,930 | 1,021,031 | 202,809 | 146,925 | 180,405 | 105,826 | 399,993 |

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange - See following page.

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, Oct. 1
Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.


Quotations for United States Treasury Notes-Friday, Oct. 1
Figures after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

| Mauray | ${ }_{\text {Rate }}^{\text {Rnt }}$ | B6d | 48ted | Maturtit | Int. Rate | Bid | ed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 151938 | 11\%\% | 100.22 | 100.24 | Mar. 151940 | 15\%\% | 1012 | 101.4 |
| Dec. 15 1941.- | 11\%\% | ${ }_{100}^{992}$ | 19922 10025 | Mar. 151942. <br> Sept 151942 <br> 15 |  | 100.20 101.5 | ${ }_{100.7}^{100.22}$ |
| Depe. 151539. | 1\%\% | 10023 | 10025 | June 15 1939--: | 23\% \% | ${ }_{102}^{102.1}$ | ${ }^{1023}$ |
| June 151941 | 13\%\% | ${ }_{101}^{100}$ | 100.2 101.2 | Sept. 15191938.0 Feb. 11938.0 | 2\%\%\% | ${ }_{100.27}^{102}$ | ${ }_{100.29}^{102}$ |
| Mar. 151941 . | 13\% | 100.15 | 10017 | June 1519388 | 27\%\% | ${ }^{101.26}$ | 101.28 |
| June 151949. | 13\% | 10023 100.20 | 10022 | Mar. 15 1938..- |  | 101.11 | 101.13 |

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly - See page 2195.

Stock and Bond Averages-See page 2195.

## THE PARIS BOURSE

Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Sept } 25 & \text { Sept. } 27 & \text { Sept. } 28 \text { Sept. } 29 \cdot \text { Sept. } 30 & \text { Oct. } 1 \\ \text { Francs } & \text { Francs } & \text { Francs } & \text { Francs } & \text { Francs } & \text { Francs }\end{array}$

| Francs | Francs | rancs | rancs | rancs |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of France.-----....-.-- | 6,100 | 6,100 | 6,000 | 6,300 1,169 | 6.500 |
| Banque de Paris et Des Pays Bas | 1,106 | 1,121 | 1,080 453 | 1,169 465 |  |
| Banque de l'Union Parisienne-- | 288 | 290 | 280 | 295 | 292 |
| Canadian Paciric... | 26,500 | 26,700 | 26,400 | 27,200 | 27,400 |
| Cle Distr d'Electricle | 560 | $5^{567}$ | 560 | 4 |  |
| Cle Generale d'Electricite..... | 1,200 | 1,220 | 1,190 | , 200 | ,270 |
| Cle Generale Transatlantique-- | 50 | 49 | 402 | 516 |  |
| 硡 | ${ }^{587}$ | 693 | 690 | 694 |  |
| Comptoir Nationale d Escompto | 210 | 220 | 200 | 200 | 210 |
| oty | 229 | 225 | 220 | 206 |  |
| Credit Commercial de France. | 458 | 460 | 445 | 478 |  |
| Credit Lyonnalse............... | 1,360 | 1,370 | 1,310 | 1,370 | 1.4270 |
| Eaux Lyonnalse cap | 1,170 | 1,190 | 1,183 | , 283 |  |
| Energle Electrique du Nord | 475 | 481 | 466 | 485 |  |
| Energle Electrique du | 605 | 614 | 595 | 635 |  |
| K'Alr Liquid | 1,030 | 1,050 | 1,030 | 1,110 | 1,120 |
| Lyon (P L M) | 710 | ${ }_{742}$ |  |  |  |
| Nord Ry | 748 | 382 | ${ }_{378}$ | 375 | 376 |
| Orieans Caplt | 22 | 22 | 21 | 22 |  |
| Pechiney | 1,835 | 1,835 | 1,765 | 1,920 |  |
| Rentes, Perpetual | 71.75 | ${ }_{69} 51.30$ | 68.40 | 70.60 |  |
| Rentes 4\%. 1917 | 70.25 69.60 | 69.20 | 68.75 | 70.25 | 70.25 |
| Rentes $415 \%$, 1932 | 78.30 | 76.70 | 74.30 | 76.10 | 76.50 |
| Rentes 41\%\%, 1932 B | 77.40 | 77.80 | 75.50 | 76.80 | 77.80 |
| Rentes 5\%, 1920. | 95.10 | 94.80 6,390 | 94.00 6.270 | 94.60 6.380 | 96.25 6,560 |
| Royal Dutc | 6,330 1,855 | 1,894 | 1,815 | 1,960 |  |
| Schnelder \& Cl | 1,110 | 1,015 | 1,095 | 1,140 |  |
| Soclete Francalse Ford. | 70 | 70 | 70 | ${ }^{67}$ | 69 |
| Soclete Generale Fonclere | 118 | 123 | 123 | 126 |  |
| Soclete Lyonnaise. | 1,167 472 | 1,474 | ${ }^{1} 174$ | 473 |  |
| Societe Marseilialse | 181 | 184 | 180 | 181 |  |
| Union d'Electricte. | 356 | 361 | 353 | 375 |  |
| Wagon-Lits .-. | 103 | 103 | 102 | 106 |  |

# Stock and Bond Sales-New York Stock Exchange daily, weekly and yearly 

## Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One

very sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. Ne account is taken of such aales in computing the range for the year.

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. Quotations after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

| Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices | Sept. 25 | Sept 27 | Sept. 28 | Sept. 29 | Sept. 30 | oct. 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury in $\quad$ High |  | 115.24 | 115.23 | 115.17 | 116.26 | 115.20 |
| 4K8, 1947-52........-- |  | 115.24 | 115.23 | 115.17 | 115.20 | 115.18 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units... |  | 115.24 | 115.23 | 115.17 | 115.26 21 | 115.20 2 |
| High | 106.3 | 106.8 | 106.9 | 106.10 | 106.13 | 106.10 |
| 3K8, 1943-45............ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low. }\end{array}\right.$ | 106.3 | 106.5 | 106.9 | 106.7 | 106.10 | 106.10 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units - . | 106.3 | 106.8 <br> 24 | 106.92 | 106.10 13 | 106.13 | 106.10 3 |
| High | 111.6 | 111.9 | 111.8 | 111.11 | 111.14 | 111.10 |
| 48, 1944-54............. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low }\end{aligned}$ | 111.6 | 111.6 | 111.8 | 111.11 | 111.14 | 111.10 |
| Total ales in $\$ 1,000$ units... | 111.6 <br> 25 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.11 | 111.14 10 | 111.10 19 |
| (High |  | 109.19 | 109.20 |  |  | 109.19 |
| 88, 1946-56..........- Low- |  | 109.12 | 109.20 |  |  | 109.18 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units .-. |  | 109.19 | 109.20 |  |  | 109.19 |
| [ High | 106.18 |  | 106.19 |  | 106.26 | 106.25 |
| 88, 1943-47...-....-. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ | 106.18 |  | 106.19 |  | 106.25 | 106.25 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units | 106.18 |  | 106.19 |  | 106.26 | 108.25 1 |
| (High | 102.19 |  | 102.17 | 102.21 | 102.22 | 102.19 |
| 1951-55........-.-- Low- $_{\text {Low }}$ | 102.15 |  | 102.14 | 102.15 | 102.19 | 102.17 |
| Total sales in 81.000 units. | 102.15 |  | 102.17 27 | 102.21 29 | 102.20 12 | 102.17 5 |
| High | 103.24 | 103.27 | 103.30 |  |  |  |
| 1946-48............- Low- | 103.24 | 103.26 | 103.30 |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unus... | 103.24 | 103.27 <br> 15 | 103.30 |  |  |  |
| (High | 105.18 | 105.18 | 105.20 | 105.23 | 105.24 | 105.22 |
| 68, 1940-43..........- L $_{\text {Low- }}^{\text {Cow }}$ | 105.18 | 105.18 | 105.20 | 105.20 | 105.24 | 105.22 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ uncts ${ }^{\text {C-- }}$ | 105.18 | 105.18 <br> 2 | 105.20\| | $105.21$ | 105.24 10 | $105.22$ |
| (High |  | 106.9 | 106.14 | 106.15 | 108.13 | 106.14 |
| 5s, 1941-43 ..........- LLow. $^{\text {L }}$ |  | 106.9 | 106.9 | 106.15 | 106.13 | 106.12 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units. |  | 106.9 | 106.14 | 106.15 | 106.13 | 106.14 4 |
| ${ }^{\mathrm{High}}$ | 104.13 | 104.13 | 104.14 | 104.22 | 104.25 |  |
| 1946-49..........- Low- | 104.13 | 104.13 | 104.13 | 104.16 | 104.22 | -..- |
| cliciales in $\$ 1,000$ units | 104.13 | 104.13 | 104.14 | $\begin{array}{r} 104.22 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | 104.25 |  |
| High | 104.11 |  | 104.12 | 104.13 |  | 104.10 |
|  | 104.11 |  | 104.12 | 104.13 |  | 104.10 |
| Total sates in \$1,000 unifs.- | 104.11 3 |  | 104.12 | 104,13 |  | 104.10 |
| High | 106.7 | 106.11 | 106.12 | 106.11 | 106.16 | 106.15 |
| -- Low | 108.7 | 106.7 | 106.12 | 106.11 | 108.16 | 106.14 |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units | 106.75 | 106.11 151 | 106.12 | 106.11 15 |  <br> 106.16 | 106.15 61 |
| f High | 106.2 | 106.5 | 106.5 | 106.5 | 106.11 | 106.10 |
| L Low | 106 | 108.1 | 106 | 106.4 | 106.6 | 106.5 |
| Tota sales in \$1,000 undrs.-- | 106.2 | 106.1 <br> 22 | ${ }_{108.5}^{37}$ | 106.5 <br> 57 | 106.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 106.10 \\ 14 \end{array}$ |
| High | 100.14 | 100.15 | 100.14 | 100.13 | 100.15 | 100.14 |
| Close | 100.12 | 100.10 | 100.10 | 100.9 | 100.13 | 100.10 |
| Total sales in \$1,000 uncts | 100.13 ${ }_{72}$ | 100.14 24 | 100.14 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 100.13 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | $100.13$ | $100.11$ |
| High | 102.9 | 102.8 | 102.11 | 102.12 | 102.14 | 102.15 |
|  | 102.9 | 102.7 | 102.6 | 102.11 | 102.11 | 102.11 |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units..- | ${ }^{102.9} 3$ | 102.7 | 102 <br> 10 | 102.11 12 | 102.14 31 | 102.15 22 |


| Dally Record of U. S. Bond Prices | Sept 25 | Sept. 27 | Sept. 28 | Sept. 29 | Sopt. 30 | Oct. 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury ${ }_{\text {H/gh }}$ | 100.16 | 100.13 | 100.14 | 100.14 | 100.16 | 100.16 |
| \%8, 1948-51..........- Low- $^{\text {Low }}$ | 100.16 | 100.9 | 100.10 | 100.14 | 100.16 | 10012 |
| Total sates in $\$ 1,000$ units ${ }^{\text {Close }}$ | 100.16 | 100.10 139 | 100.14 | 100.14 19 | 100.16 <br> 50 | 100.12 17 |
| High | 99,17 | 99.20 | 99,18 | 99,21 | 99.23 | 99.20 |
| Lo | 99,15 | 99,12 | 99,15 | 99.17 | 99.19 | 99.18 |
| Clo | 99.17 | ${ }^{99.15}$ | ${ }^{99.18} 16$ | 99.21 | 99.19 137 | 99.20 55 |
| H | 99.14 | 99.17 | 99.15 | 99.15 | 99.16 | 99.15 |
| 6, 1956-59 ............ | 99.11 | 97.12 | 99.13 | 99.10 | 99.14 | 99.13 |
| Total sales ${ }^{\text {s }} \mathrm{n} \$ 1,000$ untts. | 99.13 50 | ${ }^{97.14} 101$ | 99.15 | 99.13 27 | 99.14 | 99.15 82 |
| Hig | 97.30 | 97.29 | 97.30 | 97.29 |  | 97.27 |
| \%8, 1949-53.........- - Low | 97.26 | 97.27 | 97.29 | 97.27 |  | 97.27 |
| Total sales in 51,000 units | 97.30 13 | 97.28 56 | 97.29 | 97.29 15 |  | 97.27 5 |
| deral Farm Mortgage (High | 102.22 | 102.24 | 102.26 |  |  |  |
| 31/8, 1944-64...........- Low | 102.20 | 102.21 | 102.26 |  |  |  |
| Total sates in $\$ 1,000$ units. | 102.20 <br> 3 | 102.21 30 | 102.26 5 |  |  |  |
| Pederal Farm Mortgage (High | 102 | 102.7 | 102.8 | 102.10 | 102.13 |  |
| 38, 1944-49............- $\frac{1}{}$ Lom | 102 | 102.4 | 102.8 | 102.7 | 102.11 |  |
| Total sales $\$ n \$ 1,000$ unsts... | 102 | 102.4 | 102.8 | 102.10 | 102.13 |  |
| Federal Farm Mortgage (HIgh | 102.28 |  | 103 |  |  |  |
| 38, 1942-47...........- Low- $^{\text {L }}$ | 102.28 |  | 103 |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units | 102.28 |  | 103 |  |  |  |
| Pederal Parm Mortsake (High | 101.17 | 101.17 |  |  |  | 101 |
| 2\%/8, 1942-47 .........- Low | 101.17 | 101.17 |  |  |  | 101.15 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untls .-. | 101.17 1 | 101.17 |  |  |  | 101.15 |
| Home Owners' Loan (High | 102 | 102.4 | 102.4 | 102.4 | 102.5 | 102.5 |
| 38, series A, 1944-52 ...- Low- $^{\text {com }}$ | 101.28 | 101.30 | 101.29 | 102. | 102.4 |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unsts.. | 10241 | 10243 | 102.45 | 102.4 | 102.4 | 102.5 |
| Home Owners' Loan (Hig | 100.10 | 100.12 | 100.12 | 100.16 | 100.17 | 100.15 |
| 23/8, series B, 1939-49 - \{ Low | 100.10 | 100.8 | 100.10 | 100.10 | 100.13 | 100.14 |
| Clo | 100.10 | 100.10 | 100.11 | 100.16 | 100.17 | 100.15 |
| แ |  | 2 | 16 |  | 72 | 2 |
| Home Owners' Loan (Hig | 100.6 | 100.8 | 100.10 | 100.14 | 100.13 | 100.12 |
| 21/8, 1942-44........... | 100.4 | 100.4 |  | 100.9 | 100.13 | 100.12 |
| Totat sales in $\$ 1.000$ uncts | 100.6 | 100.4 | 100.10 | 100.14 | 100.13 | 100.12 |
| Totat sales in \$1.000 untts. | 55 | 05 | 7 |  | 30 | 10 |
| Note-The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were: <br> 1 Treasury $33 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ 1943-1947. <br> 1 Treasury $31 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ 1944-1946. <br> -106.14 to 106.14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States Treasury Bills-See previous page. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States Treasury Notes, \&c.-See previous page. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## New York Stock Record

| Saturday <br> Sept. 25 | Monday <br> Sept. 27 | Tuesday Sept 28 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { Sept. } 29 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Thursday <br> Sept. 30 | Friday <br> Oct. 1 | Sales <br> for <br> Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STOCKS } \\ & \text { NEW YORK STOCK } \\ & \text { EXCHANGE } \end{aligned}$ | Ranos Since Jan. 1 On Basts of 100-Shars Lots |  | Range for Preshous Year 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lowest | Hiphest |  |  |
| \$ per share | \$ per share |  |  | per shars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{* * 48}{ }^{* 40} 85$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 40 \\ \\ * 50 & 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 158 $421_{2}$ | $43 \quad 43$ | $21_{2}{ }^{425} 3_{4}$ | 00 | 0 | 40 Sept 27 | 8 | Der Bhare |  |
| $\times 60 \quad 60$ |  | 631  <br> 14 631 |  | $\overline{6} \overline{3} \overline{7}_{8} 65$ <br> 65 | 75- 65 <br> 65 |  |  | 56 Sept 8 | 69 Mar ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{-2}^{13}{ }^{13} 1312$ | ${ }_{1214}^{11_{4}} 1{ }^{1378}$ | ${ }_{131} 14{ }^{14}$ | 1278 <br> 1278 <br> $133_{4}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}638_{8} & 65 \\ 123 \\ 123\end{array}$ | [1212 | 9,500 |  | ${ }_{1214}{ }^{120}$ Sept 25 | ${ }_{22} 8_{8}$ Mug 13 | ${ }^{59}{ }_{98} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
|  | *21 22 | 21.21 | ${ }^{*} 2158$ |  |  | 9,500 | Adams Express.-......No par | ${ }_{21}^{1214}{ }^{14}$ Sept ${ }^{\text {Sept }} 28$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}24 & 2478\end{array}$ | 2412 |  | 25142514 | *25 27 | 2,000 | Address Multigr Corp...... 10 | 23 Sept 25 | 38. |  | ${ }^{3514}$ |
| ${ }^{17} 81788$ | ${ }^{13_{4}} \quad 1{ }^{178}$ | $13_{4}{ }^{18_{4}}$ | $13_{4}{ }^{1} 13_{4}$ | $1{ }^{184} 4$ | ${ }^{* 15} 82$ | 2,100 | Advance Rumely ......No par | ${ }^{13} 48 \mathrm{Sept} 27$ | ${ }^{23}{ }_{8}$ Jan 26 | ${ }_{\text {2118 }}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}11_{2} & 184\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}11_{2} & 13_{4} \\ 11^{2}\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}x 6112 & 6314 \\ 158 \\ 158\end{array}$ | 65 6712 <br> $* 158$  <br> $18_{4}$  | 63126 | 4,100 3,500 | Air Reduction Ino.....- No par | ${ }^{60}{ }_{13}$ Sept 24 | $8014{ }^{4} \mathrm{Jan} 7$ | 58 Apr | ${ }_{8618}^{218}$ NOV |
| -93 90 | - 90 | 90 | 90 | ${ }^{-88} 90{ }^{184}$ | $1{ }^{1} 9$ |  | Air Way Eididiliance--No par | 97 Ms | 100 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~J}$ Jan |  |
|  |  | $1_{8} \quad 111_{8}$ | 10 | $10^{3} 4$ | $127_{8}$ | 36,400 | Alaska Juneau Gold Mlı.-10 | ${ }_{912}$ Sept 24 | $15^{2} 4{ }^{\text {Feb }} 25$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{1614}^{13_{4}}{ }^{17}{ }^{178}$ | $13_{4} \quad 2$ | 178178 |  |  | 23,300 | Allegheny Coro.......Ne par | $15_{8}$ Sept 13 | $5^{58} 8$ Feb 18 | $21_{2} \mathrm{ADr}$ | 172 512 512 Novt |
|  | ${ }_{+15}^{1612} 178$ | 1714 $18{ }^{184}$ <br>   <br> 1618 19 | $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 22 \\ 17 & 17\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}21 & 221 \\ 20 & 201_{2}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}20 & 20 \\ 20\end{array}$ | 4,100 | $51 / \%$ Pret A with $830 \mathrm{Wrr100}$ | 15 Sept 24 | 6984 Feb 11 | $123_{8} \mathrm{Jan}$ | $611_{2}$ Nor |
| W1312 1312 | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 15\end{array}$ | 178 <br> 17 <br> 17 <br> 17 |  | ${ }_{18}^{20} 3_{4} 2^{201} 18{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{*}^{20} 191820$ | $\begin{aligned} & 800 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ | $51 / 5 \%$ Pret A with 840 W8r 100 | $14{ }^{1} 8$ Sept 24 | ${ }_{581}{ }^{59}$ Feb 11 | ${ }_{121}^{121}$ Ja | ${ }_{6018}^{601} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| 173418 | $17{ }^{174} 4{ }^{173_{4}}$ | $17{ }^{174} 4$ | ${ }_{1812}{ }^{17}$ |  |  | 800 |  | ${ }_{173}^{13}{ }^{13}$ Sept 25 |  | ${ }_{27} 12$ |  |
|  | 25. ${ }_{11}{ }^{263}{ }^{13_{4}}$ | 1226 | ${ }_{253}{ }^{2} 26$ | $25 \quad 26$ | ${ }_{2514}{ }^{15} 4{ }^{2512}$ | 4,000 | Allegheay Steel Cor...No par | $247_{8}$ Sept 24 |  |  |  |
| $¢_{1185}{ }^{188}$ | 18419 | ${ }^{3} 12$ |  | $1212{ }^{121}$ | 1313 | 2,400 | Allen Ind ustrles Inc......-. | 11. Sedt 27 | 2378 Apr 12 |  |  |
| ${ }^{*}{ }^{1414} 41_{4} 141_{2}$ | 14. | 1414 | ${ }^{*} 141412$ |  | ${ }_{* 14}{ }_{* 1}^{194}{ }^{197}$ | 4,900 700 | Alltet Chemical \& Dyeno po par | 183 Sept 20 | 25812 Ma |  | 5 Aug |
| + $165_{8} \quad 17$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1612 & 173_{4} \\ 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1783_{4} & 184 \\ 1812\end{array}$ |  | 1812 18 18 | ${ }^{17} 177_{8} 141_{2}$ | 4,000 | Alled Kld ${ }^{\text {Co }}$ | ${ }_{1612}{ }_{16}$ Sept ${ }^{\text {Sept }} 27$ |  |  |  |
| $11{ }^{112}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1138 & 121_{2}\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1212} \quad 1318$ | 121818 |  |  | 39,000 | Allued Stores Cor | ${ }_{11}^{11}{ }^{12}$ Sept 24 |  | $6_{34}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 20 \mathrm{~g} \\ & \mathrm{Nov} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} 641_{4} & 641_{2} \\ 53 & 551_{2} \end{array}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{65}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}* 62 & 651 \\ 533_{4} & 5612\end{array}$ |  | *62 | 00 | 5\% proterre | 64 Sept 25 | 85 Mar | 69 Ja |  |
| ${ }^{-17} 7^{-}-{ }_{2}$ | 1712 171 | -173 |  |  |  |  | Rig | 164 Sept 20 | ${ }_{27}{ }_{32} 3_{2} \mathrm{Sep}$ |  | 81 Deo |
|  |  | $173_{4}$ $173_{4}$ <br> $33_{4}$ $33_{4}$ <br> 3  | $\begin{array}{ccc}19 & 19 \\ 35_{8} & 33_{4}\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 1918 & 221_{2} \\ 33_{4} & 37_{8} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 3,400 \end{array}$ | Alpha Portiand Cem...No par Amalgam Leather Cos Inc | 17 Sept 24 | $398_{4}$ Jan 28 87 Mar 18 | $19 z_{4}$ May |  |
| $* 33^{-2} \quad 37$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 3312}{ }^{3} 8612$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 33_{2}^{4}}$37 <br> 70 |  |  |  | 3,400 |  | ${ }^{34}{ }^{31}$ Sept Sept 24 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 4 \\ 314 & \mathrm{Oct} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 524 \text { Deo } \\ 391_{4} \text { Deo } \end{array}$ |
| 1272 | 78 |  | $721_{4}$ 73 75 76 | $\begin{array}{ll}7411_{4} & 745_{8} \\ 77 & 77\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}7418 & 75 \\ 7714\end{array}$ | 3.300 800 | Amerada Corp.-.....No par | ${ }^{6712} 12 \mathrm{sept} 25$ | $1147^{7}$ Mar 11 | 75 Jan | 12512 MaF |
| $18 \quad 18$ | ${ }_{173} 174$ | 73 <br> $177_{8}$ <br> 18 |  |  |  |  | Am Agrio Chem (Del) ..No oar | 72 Sept 24 | $\begin{aligned} & 10112 \text { Jan } 22 \\ & 4120 \end{aligned}$ |  | $89 \text { Nov }$ |
| 56 60 | $\begin{array}{ll}104 & 180\end{array}$ | 178 <br> 60 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 1938 & 20 \\ 60 & 60 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 191_{4} & 191{ }_{4}^{4} \\ * 56 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,200 \\ 70 \end{array}$ | American Bank Note <br> $6 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & 177_{4}^{3} \text { Sept } \\ & 59 \\ & 59 \\ & \text { Apr } \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 x_{8} \mathbf{J a n}^{2} 16 \\ 7518 \mathrm{Feb} \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}38 \\ 85 & \text { Dee }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{72}^{5512} \mathbf{A p r}$ |





|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { Sore } \\ & \text { week } \end{aligned}$ |  | - Ranne Snco Jan. 1 |  | noof |  |
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# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly 

 occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range tor the year.



Bennett Bros. EJ Johnson


## RAILROAD BONDS

Kew York, N. $\boldsymbol{T}_{r}$<br>Oue Wall Street<br>One by DI 5200<br>Private Wire Connections<br>\(35 \begin{gathered}Chicago, Ill.<br>So. La Salle St.\end{gathered}\)


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For footnotes see page 2195.



In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (Sept. 25, 1937) and ending the present Friday (Oct. 1, 1937). It is compiled entirely
from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond in from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond, in
which any dealings occurred during the week covered: which any dealings occurred during the week covered:







## Other Stock Exchanges



Baltimore Stock Exchange
Sept. 25 to Oct. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | rirday Last Sale | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low High | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 11937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Arundel C |  | 17/1/8 | 2,22 |  |  | 233/8 |  |
| Balt Transit Co comvtc-* |  |  | 419 |  | Aug |  |  |
| $18 t$ pref v t c. | 314 |  | 220 |  |  |  |  |
| Black \& Decker | 217/8 | 171/4 225/8 | 1,252 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Consol Gas EL \& Pow. | $691 / 2$ |  | 566 |  |  | 891/2 |  |
| 5\% preterred -....- 100 | $1131 / 2$ | $1131 / 4131 / 2$ | 41 | 112 | Apr | 115 |  |
| Eastern Sugar Assoc- Common |  | 121/8. 13 | 943 |  |  |  |  |
| Preferrea | 27 | $27 \quad 28$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fidelity \& Deposit |  | 109 1121/2 | 138 | 109 |  | 136 |  |
| Fidelity \& Guar Fi |  | $38.381 / 4$ | 125 |  | Sept |  | n |
| Houston Oil pref...... 100 | 195 | 177/8 201/2 | 1,293 |  |  | 23 |  |
| Mar Tex Oll .....-.-.-.- 1 |  |  | 500 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Common class | 31/8 | 21/8 $31 / 8$ | 1,535 |  | Sept | $41 / 2$ |  |
| Merch \& Miners Trans | 19 | 19.20 | 232 |  |  |  |  |
| Monon W Penn P S7\% pi25 | 25 | $25 \quad 251 / 4$ |  |  | Sept | 275/8 | Jan |
| Mt Ver-Wdb Mills pret. 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Amsterdam Casualty 5 | $121 / 2$ | $111 / 2123 / 4$ | 1,636 |  | Sept | 187/8 |  |
| North Amer Oll Co com..- | 17/8 | 13/617/8 | 1,575 |  |  |  |  |
| Northern Central Ry ... 50 | $971 / 2$ | $971 / 299$ |  | $971 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Seaboard Comm'l com A 10 |  | $14 \quad 14$ |  |  |  | 181/2 |  |
| U S Fidellity \& Guar...--2 | 181/2 | 171/4 191/6 | 5,753 | 171/4 | Sept | 2978 |  |
| Bonds- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balt Transit Co 4s (flat) '75 | 25 | $25 \quad 251 / 2$ | \$12,500 |  |  | 413/8 |  |
| A 58 flat_.-.-. -- - 1975 |  | $28 \quad 291 / 2$ | 3,500 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Finance Coof Amer 4\% 1942 |  | $100 \quad 1001 / 8$ | 6,000 | $993 / 4$ |  | $1001 / 8$ |  |
| TOWNSEND, ANTHONY AND TYSON <br> Established 1887 <br> Members <br> New York Stock Exchange <br> Boston Stock Exchange New York Curb Exchange (Asso.) UNLISTED TRADING DEPARTMENT Private Wire System <br> N. Y. Tel, CAnal 6-1541 <br> Bangor <br> Portland <br> Lewiston |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Bostor Stock Exchange
Sept. 25 to Oct. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low High |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Ranoe Since Jan. 11937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Loro | High |  |
| Mergenthaler Linotype.** |  | 30 | 34 |  | 147 | 321/4 | Sept | 56 | Feb |
| Narragansett Racing Ass'n |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nat'1 Tunnel \& Mines-..-- |  | $2_{2}^{4 / 8}$ |  | 1,140 265 | $4_{2}^{41 / 2}$ | Sept | $111 / 2$ | Apr |
| New England Tel \& Tel 100 | 1123 | $1101 /$ | $11231 / 2$ | 627 | $1121 / 2$ | June | 142 | Ma |
| N Y N H \& H RR (The) 100 |  |  | $31 \frac{1}{4}$ | 239 | 27/8 | Sept | $95 / 8$ | Mar |
| North Butte-.-.----2.50 | 70 | 55 | 73 c | 5,870 | 40 C |  | 214 | Mar |
| Old Colony RR_---... 100 |  |  | $101 / 2$ | 57 | 11 | Sept | 291/ | Jan |
| Old Dominion Co...... 25 |  | ${ }^{50 \mathrm{c}}$ | ${ }^{51 \mathrm{c}}$ | 250 | 52 c | July | 1.75 | Jan |
| Pacitic Mills Co |  | $167 / 8$ | 19 | 435 | 183/8 | Sept | 447/8 | Jan |
| Pennsylvania RR |  | 277/8 | 301/4 | 807 | 301/8 | Sept |  | Mar |
| Quincy Mining Co_--. 25 | $51 / 2$ |  | 53/4 | 1,510 |  |  | 113/ |  |
| Reece Button Hole Mach10 |  | $231 / 8$ | $23 \%$ | 190 | 225 |  |  | Jan |
| Shawmut Assn tr ctfs | 12 | $115 / 8$ | 121/4 | 577 |  | Sept | 1658 | Feb |
| Stone \& Webster | 147/8 |  | 163/8 | 1,212 | 147/8 | Sept | 3334 | Jan |
| Suburban Elec Sec com_-* |  |  | 1. | 50 |  | Sept |  | Feb |
| Torrington Co (new) | 32 | ${ }_{25}^{31}$ | $331 / 2$ | 417 |  |  |  | May |
| Unfon Copper Ld \& Min_25 |  | 25 | ${ }_{29}^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | 200 |  |  |  |  |
| United Shoe Mach Corp- 25 | 75 | $711 / 2$ | $763 / 4$ | 1,502 |  | Sept |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Preferred.-...-.---.-. 25 | 39 | $371 / 2$ |  | 40 | 371/4 | sept | 421/4 | Aug |
| Utah Metal \& Tunnel...- 1 | 13/8 |  | 13/8 | 5,950 | $11 / 1$ | Jan | 25 | June |
| Waldort System In |  | 9\% | 934 | 290 |  | Sept | $191 / 2$ | Feb |
| Warren Bros Co Warren (S D) Co | $36^{45 / 8}$ | 36 | $36^{45 / 3}$ | 684 25 | $31 / 2$ | Sept | $121 / 8$ |  |
| Warren (S D) | 36 | 36 | 36 | 25 |  | Jan |  |  |

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

New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb (Assoclate)

## Chicago Stock Exchange

Sept. 25 to Oct. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists



## Wm．Cavalier \＆Co

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

| Stocks（Concluded）Par | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Patce } \end{gathered}$ | Week＇s Rangeof PrtcesLown High | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Ranue Since Jan．1， 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lo |  | High |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{c} \\ & 6 \mathrm{c} \\ & 8 \mathrm{c} \\ & 7 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & 4,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{c} \\ & \text { Sept } \\ & \text { 4e } \\ & \text { 8ept } \\ & 8 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned} \text { Aug }$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 14e } & \text { Feb } \\ \text { 13c }\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 1，000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3，000 |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred v t e－．．．－10 Central Investment | $26^{7 c}$ | 26.26 |  |  | Sep |  |  |
| Claude Neon Elec Prods．．．－－Consolidated Oil Corp．．．．－ | $12^{81 / 8}$ | $81 / 281 / 2$ | 100 | $111 /$ | Sept | 1214 |  |
|  |  | $111 / 4121 / 2$ | 700 | $111 / 4$ | Sept | 177／8 |  |
| Consolidated Steel pres | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 14 & 14 \\ 11 & 11 \end{array}$ |  | 14 | Sept | 247／8 |  |
| Emsco Derrick \＆Equi | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ 921 / 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1，200 | ${ }^{11} 6$ | Sept Jan | 191／8 | Mar |
| General Motors com．－．．． 10 | 49\％ |  | ， | 468 | Sep |  | Feb |
| General Pailit Cor | 1212 | 12.12 | 20 | 113／4 | Sep | 181 | Feb |
| Gladding－McBean |  | $123121 / 4$ | 100 | 11 | Sept |  | Mar |
| Globe Grain \＆Mulling＿． 25 | $\begin{array}{r} 12314 \\ 63 / 4 \end{array}$ | 63／4 71／4 | ，500 |  |  | 11 |  |
| Hanco |  | 2131818 | $\begin{array}{r} 800 \\ 2,500 \end{array}$ | $21 \quad$ Jan |  | 27311.50Aug |  |
| Holly Developm |  | $\begin{array}{rl}80 \mathrm{c} & 1.05\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kinner A irplane \＆Mo |  | $\begin{array}{ll}18 \mathrm{c} & 18 \mathrm{C}\end{array}$ | 630 | 16 | June | $721 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | n |
| İincoln Petroleum． |  |  | 4.00 | 18 |  | B0c |  |
| Lockheed Alrcraft | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \mathrm{c} \\ & 91 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}18 \mathrm{c} & 18 \mathrm{c} \\ 87 / 8 & 101 / 8\end{array}$ | 1，80 |  | Sept | 161／8 | Feb |
| Los Ang Industries | $\begin{aligned} & 317 \\ & 31 / 8 \\ & 556 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2，20 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Los Ang Investment |  |  | 300 |  | Jun |  |  |
| Mascot Oll Co | 75 c | $75 \mathrm{c} 771 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 80 | 75 | June | 1.45 | Mar |
| Menasco Mig ${ }^{\text {C }}$ |  |  | 1，00 | 17 | Sept |  |  |
| Mid－Western Oil Co．．．10c | 12 c60 c | $\begin{array}{ll}118 & 12 \mathrm{c}\end{array}$ | 7.00 |  | Jan |  | June |
| Mt Diablo Oll M \＆Dev－ 1 |  | 60 c17 c 82 cc | 100 | $521 / 2$ |  | 971／2c |  |
| Nordon Cor | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \mathrm{c} \\ & 22 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ |  | 13，500 | 13 c | July | 45 c | Feb |
| Occidental |  | $\begin{array}{ll}17 \mathrm{c} & 22 \mathrm{c} \\ 30 \mathrm{c} & 33 \mathrm{c}\end{array}$ | 2，300 | 30 | Sept |  |  |
| Oceante Oll C | $\begin{array}{r} 1.30 \\ 28 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ | 1.20  <br> 180 1.30 | 7，100 | 70 c | an | 2.00 | Mar |
| Olinda Land |  | 18030 c | 9，100 |  | Sept | 40c | Mar |
|  | ${ }^{8} 8$ | 80 c 8 <br> 80  | 100800 | 8 Sept |  | 18 Feb |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pacific Distillers Inc．．．．． 10 Pacific Fit ance com＿．．．． 10 | $175 / 8$ | 17 175 <br> 18  |  | $1711 / 2$ |  | 32 Jan |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prefered A.-...-10 } \\ & \text { acific Indemnity } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1233／4 | $\begin{array}{ll} 12 & 12 \\ 233 / 4 & 237 \end{array}$ | 100 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 300 | 23 | Sept |  |  |
| Pacific Indemnity Co＿．＿10 Pacitic Lighting $8 \%$ pref＿．＊ | 10434 | $\begin{array}{r} 233 / 4 \\ 10438 / 41058 / 4 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 17 | 104 | May |  |  |
| Pacific Western Oil |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 1618 \\ 51 / 4 & 16 \% \\ 57 \end{array}$ |  | 161／2 | Sept | 281／4 |  |
| Republic Petroleum com． 1 <br> $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ pref． $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 165 \% \\ & 576 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2，500 | 53 | Se | 13 |  |
|  | ${ }^{39} 6$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 51 / 47 \\ 37 & 59 \\ 3,1, \end{array}$ | 200 |  | Sep |  | July |
| $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ pref |  | ${ }_{631 / 2} \quad 71 / 4$ | 8.300 | 61 | Sep |  |  |
|  |  | 53 | 100 |  | Sep | 3\％ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 51 | Sen |  |  |
| Roberts Public Markets ．－ 2 <br> Ryan Aeronautical $\mathrm{Co}_{\ldots} . \mathrm{I}_{1}$ <br> Security Co units ben int． |  | $11 / 2$ |  | 1／1 | Se |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 37 & 37 \\ 70 & 7 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | Feb |
| Security Co units ben int． <br> Slerra Trading Corp．．．25c <br> Signal Oll \＆Gas A | $\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 7 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}4,000 \\ \\ \hline 500\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{c}$ |  |  | Aug |
|  | 281／2 | $27^{7 \mathrm{c}} 281 / 2$ |  |  | Se | 141／2 Jan |  |
| Signal Oil \＆Gias A．．．．．．．－＊＊ Sontag Drug Stores．．．．． |  | 101／8 101 | 100 | 101／8： Se |  |  |  |
|  | $101 / 8$ 2258 | 35\％ | 2，100 | 20\％ | Sep | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 321／4 } & \text { Jan } \\ 41 & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 371 / 6 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ |  | ， 100 | $34 \% \mathrm{Au}$ |  |  |  |
| 6\％pref B |  | $\begin{array}{ll}271 / 2 \\ 25 & 27\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 700 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ | $22^{26 / 8}$ |  | 291／4 Jan |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 271 / 2 \\ & 25 \% / 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| So Callf Gas 6\％pref A．＿ 25 Southern Pacifle Co．．．．． 100 |  | 293／8 295 | 00 | 2991／4 $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 291 / 4 \\ & \text { Sept }\end{aligned}$ |  | $31 \text { Aug }$ |  |
|  |  | $30 \quad 321$ | 1，00 |  |  |  |  |
| Standard Oil of Call | 361 | $361 / 2373$ |  | $361 / 2$ | ot | 497\％ | Feb |
| Sunray Oll Cor | 33／8 | $31 / 4$ | 1，50 | 31／4 |  |  | Feb |
| Superior Oll | $331 / 2$ | $32 \quad 34$ | 500 | 32 | Sep |  | Mar |
| Taylor Milling | 18 | 1818 | ， | 18 | Sep | $251 / 2$ |  |
| Transamerica C | 135／8 | 131／8 133／4 | 5，200 | 13 | Sep | 16 | Aug |
| Union Oil of Calif | $213 /$ | 201／4 22 | 3，300 | 20\％ | Sep | 281／1 | Feb |
| Universal Consol |  |  | 10 |  |  | 18 |  |
| Van de Kamp＇s Baker | 714 | $714.71 / 4$ | 100 | 714 |  |  | Aug |
| WeberShowcse\＆Flx |  |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |
| Wellington Oll $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {．}}$ | $91 /$ | $93 / 4$ | 5，100 |  | Sept | 131／8 | Apr |
| Yosemite Ptid Cement．．．． | $33 / 4$ | $33 / 438$ | 100 |  |  |  | June |
| Mining－${ }_{\text {Cl }}^{\text {Mammoth Cons M．10c }}$ | 19c |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 18c 19 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,000 \\ 500 \end{array}$ | 180 Sept |  | 39c June |  |
| Cardinal Gold ．－．．．．－ 1 | 26c | $\begin{array}{rrr}250 \\ 20 & 21\end{array}$ |  | 20  <br> $11 / 2$ Sept <br> 1  |  | $8211 / \mathrm{c}$ Feb |  |
| Imperial Development．25c |  |  | 2，0 00 |  |  | c Feb |  |
| Tom Reed Gold． <br> Unlisted－ Cities Service Co $\square$ | 33 c | 33 c 3 |  |  | Sept |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{375}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  | 51／2 Jan |  |
|  |  | $2{ }^{2} \quad 2$ | 600 | $2{ }^{2}$ Sept |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 37\％se |  | 81／\％Mar |  |
| Curtiss－Wright Corp．．．．－1Goodrich（B F）${ }^{\text {con }}$－ | ${ }^{36} 178$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 26.26 | 200 |  | Sep | 49 | Mar |
|  | ${ }_{49}^{26}$ | 461／6 4931／8 | 200 | 463／8 | Sed | 68 | Mar |
| New York Central RR | 26\％ | 26\％ 28 | 30 | 251／8 | Sed | 54 |  |
| Nor American Aviatio |  | 7148 | 60 |  | Sept | 17 | Jan |
| Packard Motor Car |  | $67 \%$ | 300 |  | Sep | 1214 |  |
| Radio Corp of Ameri | $97 / 8$ | 10 | 700 |  | Jun | $12 ⿳ 518$ |  |
| RadIo－Kelth－Orpheun | 63／8 | $83 / 8 \quad 63 / 8$ | 100 |  | Se |  |  |
| U S Steel | 81 | 7814 81 | 200 | 781 | Sept | 1173 |  |
| Warner Bros P | 11 | 10.11 | 500 | 10 | Sep | 17\％ | Fe |

## DeHaven \＆Townsend

York Stock Exchange
Philadelphia Stock Exchange

## PHILADELPHIA

1518 Walnut Street
0 Broad Street
Philadelphia Stock Exchange
Sept． 25 to Oct．1，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

Stocks－



H．S．EDWARDS \＆CO．
Membera $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pittsburgh Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New York Curb }\end{array}\right.$
UNION BANK BLDG．，PITTSBURGH，P
Tel．Oourt－6800 A，T，\＆T．Tel．Pitb－391 20 BROADWAY，NEW YORK
Specialists in Pittsburgh Listed and Unisted Stocks and Bonds
Pittsburgh Stock Exchange
Sept． 25 to Oct．1，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks－ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Week＇s Range of Prices <br> Low High |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wheek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Stnce Jan．1， 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hig |  |
| Allegheny |  |  |  |  | 95 |  | Se |  |  |
| Armstrong Corl |  | 457\％ | 49 |  | 457／8 |  |  |  |
| Blaw－Knox Co |  | 1312 | 165 | 905 |  | Sept | 295 |  |
| Byers（A M） |  | 1178 | 135\％ | 330 | 1178 | Sept |  | July |
| Carnegle Metals | 2 | 15／8 | 2 | 2，945 | 15／8 | June |  | Feb |
| Columbia Gas \＆Ele |  |  |  | 827 | 83 | Sept | 201／2 | Jan |
| Consolidated Ice Co pr |  |  |  | 45 | 13 | Feb |  | Apr |
| Devonian Oil Co．．．．．．－ 10 |  | 213／4 | 217／8 | 306 | $183 / 4$ | Jan |  | Feb |
| Duquesne Brewing com－． 5 |  |  |  | 144 |  | Sept | 241／2 | Feb |
| ollansbee Bro | 20 |  |  | 220 |  | Sept |  | July |
| Fort Pitt Brewing |  | 0 c | 80 c | 100 | 75 c | Sept | 1.25 | Jan |
| Harb－Walker Refrac |  |  |  | 172 | 307／8 | Sept | 581／2 | Mar |
| Jeannette Glass pref．．． 100 |  |  | 35 | 13 | 35 | Sept |  | Jan |
| Jones \＆Laughlin Stl pf． 100 |  | 105 | 107 | 100 | 105 | Sept | 107 | Sept |
| Koppers Gas \＆Coke pf 100 | 105 $1 / 2$ | 105 | 1063／3 | 251 | 104 | Apr | 110 | Sept |
| Lone Star Gas Co．．．．．．．－＊ | $83 / 4$ | $85 / 8$ |  | 3，677 | $85 / 8$ | Sept | $141 / 8$ | Jan |
| McKinney Mfg |  |  | 13／2 | 170 | 11／2 | Sept | 45／8 | Feb |
| Mesta Machine Co |  | 455\％ | 511／8 | 322 | 45\％ | Sept | $723 / 8$ | Mar |
| Mountain Fuel |  | 68 | 71／4 | 4，205 |  |  | 127／8 |  |
| at Fireproofing | 31／8 |  |  | 2，400 | $21 / 2$ | Sept |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Brewing |  |  | $33^{3}$ | 310 | 31 | Sept |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Plate Glass＿＿25 |  | 1051／ | 1081 | 167 | 1051／ | Sept | 14714 | Feb |
| Pittsburgh Screw \＆Bol |  |  | 107／8 | 845 | $93 /$ | Sept | 191／2 | Mar |
| Pittsburgh Steel Found |  |  | 10 | 170 | 崖 | Sept |  |  |
| Plymouth O |  | 177／8 |  | 185 | 161／8 | Feb | 291／2 | Apr |
| Renner Co |  | 11188 | 11 | 700 | 11／8 | Sept |  | Mar |
| Shamrock |  |  | 41 | 4，977 |  | Sep |  | Jan |
| 6\％preferred． |  | 10 | 10 | 200 | 8 | Sept | 151／2 | Feb |
| 硡 |  | 10 | 101／ |  |  | Sep |  | Jan |
| United Engine \＆ |  | 365／8 | 391／8 | 200 |  |  |  |  |
| Vanadium Alloy |  | 50 |  | 20 |  | Jan |  | Sept |
| Victor Brewing Co |  |  | 80 | 425 |  | Sept | 1.25 | Feb |
| Westinghouse Air Bra |  |  | 303／8 | 1，186 | 2638 | Sept | 563\％ |  |
| Westinghouse El \＆Mig＿50 |  | 110 | 1211／8 | 249 | 1101／8 | Sept | 1631／3 | Jan |
| Unlisted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lone Star Gas 61／2\％pf． 100 |  | 112 | 113 | 36 | 111 | Apr |  |  |
| Pennroad Corp v t c＿ |  | 3 | 3 | 47 | 3 | ept |  | Mar |

ST．LOUIS MARKETS I．M．SIMON \＆CO．

Enquiries Invited on all
stern and Southern Securities Mid－Western and Southern Securities New York Stock Exchange MEMBERS New York Curb（Associate） St．Louts Stock Exchange $\qquad$ Telephone Central 3350

St．Louls Stock Exchange
Sept． 25 to Oct．1，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks－ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Pice } \end{aligned}$ | Week＇s Rangeof PricesLown High |  | Sales for Weel Shates | Range Since Jan．1， 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lo |  | Hig |  |
| American | 211／2 |  | 211／2 |  | 155 |  | July |  | Aug |
| Brown Shoe | 401／2 | $391 / 2$ | 4015 | 525 | 3912 | Sept | 493／8 | Feb |
| Bruce（E L）pt 31／2\％pf 100 |  | 471／8 | 4718 | 522 | 471／8 | Sept | 49 | Sept |
| Burkart Mig com．．－．－． 1 | 31 | 3018 | 3012 | 140 |  | Sept |  | Jan |
| Preferred． |  | 321 | 3214 | 166 | $311 / 2$ | Feb | 323／4 | Mar |
| Century Electric Co．－． 100 |  | 71／2 | 73／2 | 25 |  |  |  | Aug |
| Coca－Cola Bottling com．． 1 | 30 | 28 | 30 | 157 |  |  | 393／4 | May |
| Columbia Brew com | 3 |  | ${ }^{3}$ | 100 | ${ }^{3}$ | Oct |  | Mar |
| Dr Pepper com．． | 28 |  | 28 | 480 |  |  |  | Feb |
| Ely \＆Walker D Gds com25 |  | 25 |  | 20 |  |  |  | Feb |
| Falstaft Brew com ．．．．－－ | $81 / 2$ |  |  | 620 |  |  | 111／2 | Mar |
| Griesedileck－West Br com |  | 271／2 |  | 495 |  |  | 401／6 | Apr |
| Hamilton－Brown Sh co |  |  |  | 130 |  | Sept |  | Feb |


| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Fidday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Weet's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { owo High } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right\|$ | Range Since Jun. 1, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Htoh |  |
| Hussmann-L | 16 | 16 | 17 |  | 170 | 16 | Oct | 23 | 崖y |
| Pref ser '36-.-.-.--- 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 75 | 50 | Sept |  | July |
| Huttig S \& D | 12 | 11 | 12 | 305 | 11 | Sept | 2034 | Feb |
| Hydraulic Pr Brick comiou |  | 13/4 | $11 / 2$ | 58 | 1 | Sept | 33/8 | Jan |
| International shoe com --* |  | 40 | 41 | 153 | 40 | Sept | 491/2 | Jan |
| Johnson-S-S Shoe | 13 | 12 | 13 | 84 | 12 | Oct | $171 / 2$ | Jan |
| Knapp Monar |  | 15 | 151/2 | 150 | 14 | July |  | Aug |
| Preferred |  | 30 | 301 | 30 | 30 | Sept | 36 | Apr |
| Laclede-Christy ${ }^{\text {Clipram}}$ |  | 141/2 | 143 | 300 | 14 | Sept | 22 | Mar |
| Laclede Steel com...-- 20 |  |  | 215/8 | 55 |  | Sept | 321/2 | Mar |
| McQuay-Nor | 40 | 37 |  | 35 |  | Sept |  |  |
| M0 Port Cement com.... 25 |  | 14 | 141/4 | 307 | 14 | Sept | 261/2 | Mar |
| Midwest Pip'g \& Sup com- | 93/4 | 91 | 9384 | 225 | 91/2 | Sept |  | Aug |
| Natl Bearing Metals com.* |  | 30 | 35 | 185 | 30 | Sept | 70 | Mar |
| Pref no par........- 100 |  | 115 | 115 | 191 | 11214 | Jan | 116 | May |
| Natl Candy c | 71/4 | 71/4 | 71/4 | 120 | 7 | June | 133/4 | Mar |
| National Oats ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 16 | 16 | 104 |  | Sept |  | Feb |
| Rice-Stix Dr |  |  | 8 | 170 |  | Sept | $131 / 8$ | Mar |
| 1 st pref | 115 | 115 | 115 | 30 | 1141/4 | July | 1171/2 | Sept |
| 2nd pref -----100 |  | 1011 | $1011 / 2$ | 45 | 100 | June |  |  |
| St Louis B Bld Equip com * |  |  |  | 445 |  | Sept |  | Feb |
| St Louis Car com....-. 10 | $101 / 2$ | 10 | 1012 | 185 | 10 | Sept |  | Jan |
| Scullin Steel pref - ...--** | 16 | 155/8 | 18 | 200 |  | Sept | 291/2 | Mar |
| Securities Inv pref.-.--100 | 102 | 102 | 102 |  |  | July | 102 | Oct |
| Southw'ern Bell Tell pf. 100 |  | 119 | 120 | 106 |  | June | 128 | Mar |
| Sterling Alum com | 71/2 | $71 / 2$ | 71/2 | 15 |  | Sept |  | Mar |
| Wagner Elec |  |  | 367/8 | 325 |  | Sept |  | Feb |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bonds-M P S } 5 \text { _ } 1934 \\ & \text { tCity \& Sub } \end{aligned}$ |  | 25 | 25 | 6,000 | 25 | Sept |  |  |
| $5 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{c}-\mathrm{d}$ 's. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 4,000 | 30 | Sept | 331/2 | Jan |
| $\dagger$ tcullin St 6s unassen. 1941 |  | 75 | 75 | 1,000 | 75 | Sept |  | May |
| +United Railways 4s._1934 | 303/4 | 25 | 31 | 10,000 | 25 | Sept | 361/2 | Jan |
| ${ }^{+}$United Ry 48 c | $30{ }^{3}$ | 30 | $303 / 4$ | 10,000 | 24 | Sept | 341 | Jan |
| Scullin unassented |  | 73 | 73 | 1,000 | 73 | Sept |  |  |

## Dean Witter \& Co.

MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS
Private Leased Wires
Members: Nen York Stock Exchange, San Francisco Stock Excliange, Chicago Boardof Trade
Nen York Curb Exchange (Asso), San Francisco Curb Exchange, Honolulu Stock Exchange San Francisco Seattle Tacoma Portland New York Honolulu Los Angeles Oaklond Sacramento Stockton Frasno Beverly Hills Ppsodena Long Beach

San Francisco Stock Exchange
Sept. 25 to Oct. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists



#### Abstract

| ocks (Concluded) |
| :---: |
| Rainier Pulp \& Pap Cap_10 Republic Petroleum <br>  <br> Richfield oil Corp com- <br> S J L \& Pwr 7\% pr pref_ 100 Schlesinger Co (B F) pref 25 <br> Shell Union Oil common.-* <br>  <br> Signal Soundiew Pulp Co com--5 <br> Southern Pacific Co. <br> So Pac Golden Gate B.-- <br> Super Mold Corp of Calif 10 <br> Telephone Inv Corp. <br> Thomas-Allec Corp A- <br> Tide Water Ass'dOilcom. 10 <br> $\$ 41 / 2$ preterred <br> Union Oil Co of Calif <br> Universal Consol oil.-.-. 10 <br> Victor Equipment com- 1 <br> Walalua Agricultural Co. 20 <br> Western Pipe \& steel-..-10 <br> Yel Checker Cab Co A. 50 Series II... |
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## STRASSBURGER \& CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 25 BROAD STREET
Members: NewYork Stock Exhangei San Francisco Stock Exchange; San Fran-
cisco Curb
Exchange; Chicaza Direct Private Wire

Teletype S. F. 138

## San Francisco Curb Exchange

Sept. 25 to Oct. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks - | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Fidday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLown High |  | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lowo | High |  |
| Alaska Trea | 1.50 |  | . 5 |  | 60 |  |  |  |  |
| American Tel \& Tel....- 100 | 1621/2 | 1563/4 | 1631/2 | 125 | 1563/4 | Sept | 1863/4 | Jan |
| American Toll Bridge --- 1 | 65 c | 65 c | 70 c | 2,350 |  |  |  |  |
| Anglo American Mines. | 40 c | 40 c | 40 c | 875 |  | Sept | 950 | Aug |
| Anglo Nat'l Corp |  | 173/3 |  | 105 |  |  |  |  |
| Argonaut Min |  | 4.50 | 5.50 | 200 |  | Sept | 11.50 |  |
| Atlas CorD |  | 1238 | 121/2 | 52 |  | Sept | 181/2 | Mar |
| Aviatio |  | 37/8 | 43/8 | 450 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Bancamerica-Blair...... 1 | 712 | 67/8 | 77/8 | 7,160 |  |  | 1314 | Jan |
| Bunker Hill-Sulli |  |  | 21 | 555 |  | Sept |  | Aug |
| $z$ Calif Art Tile A |  | 131 | 1314 | 15 |  | Sept |  | Feb |
| Calif-Ore Pow 6\% '27.. 100 |  | 751/2 | 751/2 |  |  | Sept | 953/4 | Mar |
| $z$ Cardinal Gold |  | 200 | 28 c | 3,525 |  |  |  | Feb |
| Carson Hill Go |  | 29 c | 1 | 200 |  | Aug |  | July |
| $z^{\text {Central Eur }}$ | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 3,500 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Cities Service |  |  |  | 2,232 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Claude Neon Ligh |  | 11/2 | 415 | 400 30 | 700 3.00 |  |  |  |
| Columbia River |  | 4.15 | 4.15 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consolidated Oil | 4214 | 12. | $123 / 8$ |  |  | Sept |  |  |
| Curtiss-Wrigh $z$ Cypress Abb | 41/2 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 / 8 \\ & 900 \end{aligned}$ | 4188 | 1,283 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | 1.00 | Mar Apr |
| Doming |  | 45 | 45 | 10 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Electric Bond |  | 12 | 12 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Farallone Pack |  | $51 / 2$ | 61/4 | 370 |  | Sept |  |  |
| $z$ General Meta | 93/4 | 1 | 10 | 460 |  | Sept |  | Sept |
| Goodrich com |  | 255/8 | $263 / 4$ | 100 |  | Sept |  | May |
| Gt West El Chem | 21 | 21 | 213 | 340 |  | sept |  |  |
| $z$ Holly Developme | 90 | 70 c | 1.05 | 8,250 |  |  |  | Mar |
| Honokaa Sugar |  |  | $81 / 4$ | 265 |  | sept |  |  |
| Idaho-Maryland Mining-1 |  | 4.90 | 5.75 | 1,620 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 Internat' Cinema | 75 c | 75 c |  | 1,720 143 |  | Sept |  | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| Internat' |  | 501 | 81/8 | 1,826 |  | Sept |  | Mar |
| Preterre | 3.60 | 3.30 | 3.75 | 4,398 | 3.00 | Sept |  | Mar |
| $z$ Kinner Alr \& Motor...- 1 | 20 c | $20 c^{*}$ | 22 c | 4,167 |  | June |  | Feb |
| Kleiber Motors . .-...... 10 |  | 10 | 180 |  |  | Aug |  | Mar |
| McKesson \& R |  | 1/4 | 91/4 | 70 |  |  |  | Mar |
| $z$ Menasco Mfg |  | 2.00 | 2.00 |  | 1.85 | Sept |  | Jan |
| M J \& M \& M C | 36 | 32 c | 37 c | 10,300 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Monolith Portla |  | 3.10 | 3.50 | 117 | 2.00 |  | 3.50 | Sept |
| Mountain Clty Corp...-5c | 1/2 |  | $81 / 8$ | 3,725 |  |  |  |  |
| Nat'l D |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Seb }}$ |
| Neva |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oahu Sugar Co.........- 20 |  | 31/2 | $361 / 2$ |  |  | Sept |  |  |
| $z$ Occidental Petroleum-1 |  | 28 c | 32 | 1,900 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Olaa Sugar Co -..-----20 |  | $61 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ | 365 |  |  |  |  |
| $z$ Pac Coast Aggregates. 10 | 2.05 | 1.50 | 2.15 | 5,190 |  | Sept |  | Jan |
| Pacific Dist | 90c |  | 1.10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pae Portland Cem |  | 491 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Packard Mo | 7/4 |  | $311 / 8$ | 500 |  | Sep |  | Feb |
| Ploneer M1II Co _- .-- -- 20 | 21 |  | 21 | 145 |  |  | $371 / 2$ |  |
| Radio Cord of A | 10 | 858 |  | 1,677 |  | June | 125/8 |  |
| Radio-Kelth Or |  | 5\% | 5\% | - 35 |  | Sep |  |  |
| Schumacher Wal |  | 2.15 | 3.00 | 220 |  | Sept |  | Feb |
| Silver King Coal |  | 978 | $97 / 8$ |  |  | Sept |  | Feb |
| Sou California-Edison.-. 25 |  | $203 / 8$ | $223 / 8$ | 620 |  |  |  |  |
| $51 / 2 \%$ preferred ..... 25 |  |  |  | 445 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 281 / 8 \\ & 291 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | Mar Jan |
| Standard Brands |  | 10/8 |  | 110 | 101/8 |  |  |  |
| $z$ Stearman-Hammond 1.25 | 1.05 | 1.00 | 1.15 | 2,625 |  | Sept | 2.70 | Mar |

## Schwabacher \& Co.

Members New York Slock Exchanoe
111 Broadway, New York
Cortlandt 7-4150
Private wire to own offlces in San Franclsco- Los Angeles -
Santa Barbara - Del Monte - Hollywood - Beverly Hill


52 William St., N. Y. Tel. HAnover 2-5422

## Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds





药

Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section Sept. 25 to Oct. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks-} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { FTidat } \\
\text { Sast } \\
\text { Brice }
\end{array}\right|
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { Sales } \\
\text { foo } \\
\text { Sheek } \\
\text { Shares }
\end{array}
$$} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Range Since Jan. 1, 1937} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& Low \& High \& <br>
\hline Beath A.-..........-- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& \& 15 \& 50 \& $15 / 4$ Sept \& \& <br>
\hline Bissell pret--.-.-.-.- 100
Brett
Trethewey \& --74 \& ${ }^{45}{ }_{5 \mathrm{c}}^{50} 50$ \& \& ${ }_{31}{ }^{4}$ ac June \& ${ }_{210}^{70}$ \& ${ }_{\text {July }}^{\text {Jub }}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {bruck silk }}$ \& \& ${ }^{5} 5$ \& 9,800 \& ${ }^{5}$ \& 12 \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{33}^{73 / 2}{ }^{71 / 2}$ \& \& ${ }_{34}^{71 / 4}$ Sept \& 101/3 \& <br>
\hline Canada \& \& 18 181/2 \& ${ }^{3} 7$ \& 17 \& ${ }_{21}^{38}$ \& <br>
\hline Canadian $M$ \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}1.55 & 1.70\end{array}$ \& 75 \& 1.50 June \& $31 / 4$ \& Jan <br>
\hline Canadian W \& \& ${ }_{40}^{223 / 2}{ }^{22 / 1 / 2}$ \& 37,400 \& ${ }_{40}^{23 / 2}$ June \& ${ }_{31 \mathrm{c}}^{25}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& $2.50 \quad 2.80$ \& 1,860 \& 2.50 Sept \& 10.00 \& ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ <br>
\hline Cobalt \& \& 1.001 .25 \& 9,000 \& 10 Aug \& 3/1/2 \& <br>
\hline Consolld \& \& ${ }^{18} 1818$ \& \& $121 / \mathrm{Feb}$ \& ${ }_{129}^{22}$ \& June <br>
\hline Consollated Paper- 100 \& ${ }_{93}^{107 / 8}$ \& ${ }_{93}{ }^{91 / 2} 12{ }^{12}$ \& 11,729 \& ${ }_{89}{ }^{91 / 2}$ Sept ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Crown Dominion Oill....* \& \& $21 / 2{ }^{21 / 2}$ \& \& ${ }^{134}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& $2{ }^{2} / 2$ \& Sept <br>
\hline Dalhouste Oil \& 0c \& 500 \& 5,340 \& ${ }^{500}$ Sept \& 3.60 \& <br>
\hline DeHavilland \& 3 \& 9188 ${ }^{918}$ \& 416 \& ${ }^{91 / 8}{ }^{9 / 8}$ Sept \& 221/2 \& <br>
\hline Dom Found \& \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}34 & 34 \\ & 34 / 2\end{array}$ \& \& ${ }^{29}$ M May \& 43 \& <br>
\hline Freetills \& \& ${ }_{100}{ }_{450} \quad 100510$ \& 3,500 \& ${ }^{9752}$ 450 Sept \& ${ }_{3,35}^{99}$ \& ${ }_{\text {Sept }}^{\substack{\text { Sept } \\ \text { Feb }}}$ <br>
\hline Fr \& \& 233/8 24 \& 255 \& $22^{1 / 2}$ Sept \& 4734 \& June <br>
\hline $\underset{\text { Hremilton Bred }}{ }$ \& \& $7^{7}{ }^{7} 8095$ \& 10 \&  \& 181/ \& <br>
\hline Hudson Bay \& 23\% \& \& 8,637 \& 21 sept \& 413 \& <br>
\hline \& \& $28.281 / 2$ \& 100 \& 28. Sept \& ${ }^{323}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 10 \& $81 / 10$
$89 / 5105$ \& 740 \& $85^{83 / 2}$ Sept \& 10818 \& <br>
\hline Kirkland To \& \& 190200 \& 2,000 \& 18 c sept \& 550 \& <br>
\hline Malrobie \& 13/2 \& 11/20 1360 \& 3,500 \& $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ July \& $47 \%$ \& <br>
\hline Montreal L \& \& ${ }_{26}^{28} \quad 301316$ \& \& ${ }_{23}^{283 / 2}$ Sept \& \& <br>
\hline National St \& \& ${ }^{26}{ }_{40}{ }^{3} 81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ \& 2,500 \& ${ }_{3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{c}$ c Sept \& ${ }^{5120}$ \& <br>
\hline Pend Oreille \& 2.85 \& 2.60
3
3 \& ${ }^{31,380}$ \& ${ }_{2} 2.55$ Sept \& ${ }^{6} \mathbf{6} 36$ \& <br>
\hline Prairle
Ritchie \& c \& $23 / \mathrm{c} 31 \mathrm{cc}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{4,100}$ \&  \& ${ }_{160}{ }^{16}$ \& ${ }_{\text {cheb }}^{\substack{\text { Jan }}}$ <br>
\hline Robb Mo
Robt Simp \& \& ${ }_{113}^{23 / 3^{\text {c }}} 113{ }^{3 \mathrm{C}}$ \& 30,000 \& ${ }_{109}{ }^{21 / 20} \mathrm{Seppt}$ \& ${ }_{122}^{121 / 20}$ \& <br>
\hline Rogers Maj \& \& \& 290 \& 21/8 June \& 85/8 \& <br>
\hline Shawint \& \& ${ }_{3}^{221 / 2} \quad 24$ \& \& 22 \% Sept \& 34.18 \& <br>
\hline Supertes \& 33/4 \& 331/4 33/4 \& \& 33/4 Oct \& 39.3 \& June <br>
\hline Temiskaming \& ${ }_{2}^{31 / 2}$ \& 23 c
$23 / 2$

$23 / 20$ \& \& ${ }_{13}^{200}{ }^{200}$ Jan \& ${ }^{581 / 2} \mathrm{M}$ \& <br>
\hline 1 1st preterred \& \& ${ }^{19} 1{ }^{19}$ \& \& 17.1 June \& 25 \& <br>
\hline United Fuel pret.....iot \& 40/2 \&  \& \& 171/ Sept \& ${ }^{621 / 2}$ \& <br>
\hline Waterloo Mig A........-* \& 1.20] \& $1.20 \quad 1.50$ \& 350 \& 1.20 Sent \& 5 \& ${ }_{\text {Fe }}$ <br>
\hline * No dar value. \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Investing Companies



## 

TELEPHONE HANOVER 2.0980 BELL SYSTEM TELETYPE NY $1-395$

ALDRED BUILDING MONTREAL

52 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK

ROYAL BANK BUILDING TORONTO

PQIVATE WIRES CONNECT OFFICES



## Montreal Stock Exchange

| Fr |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { sefes } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { wer } \end{array}$ | Rañe Strce Jan. 11937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocko- Par Price |  |  | Low | H1\%h |
| e Glove Works Ltd- |  | 75 Mar |  | ${ }^{93}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 231 \\ \left.\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 15 \\ 25 \\ 60 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & { }_{1023}^{423} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ( ${ }_{\substack{203 \\ 175 \\ 10}}^{10}$ |  | ${ }^{110}{ }^{16} /{ }^{\text {Mapr }}$ |
| Aspolated $_{\text {Pretered-- }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Satiurt Pow d Pa |  |  |  | 23.2 |
|  |  | ${ }_{20}{ }^{5754}$ | ${ }^{157}{ }^{181}$ |  |
| Brazllan Tr Lt |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{350}$ | 50 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Canada }}$ Cement--...- ${ }^{*}{ }^{*} 11$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {conan }}^{\substack{\text { Canasa Cement } \\ \text { Canada } \\ \text { Corth } \\ \text { Po }}}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Canad Ateambip |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 3 ${ }^{3 / 2} \mathrm{~J}$ |  |
| Canadian ${ }^{\text {bro }}$ |  | 旡 |  |  |
| ${ }_{n} \mathrm{nCarar}$ Cor |  | ${ }^{5,572}$ |  | ${ }^{611 / 2}$ |
| derred | (r) | $\begin{aligned} & 1,350 \\ & 1,35050 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Preferred 7 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,000 | ${ }_{21}^{21}$ |  |
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| A |  | ${ }^{6.350} 5$ |  |  |
| dian Ino |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{5 \\ 1,320}}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{500}$ |  |  |
|  | 161/4 ${ }^{1763}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {chay }}^{\text {29, }}$ |
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| Dominoon class |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{13}$ |  |
| new |  |  | ${ }_{86}^{63}$ |  |
| non | ${ }_{9}^{8 / 4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,3630 \\ & 2,680 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {73/3 }}{ }^{73}$ Sept | ${ }_{\text {20 }}^{85}$ |
| en F |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 75 <br> 005 <br> 405 |  |  |
| elax |  |  |  |  |
| sh |  | 1,2150 | ${ }_{\text {l }} 10 \%$ Junet |  |
|  |  | - |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{67}{ }_{8}^{67}$ Sept Sap | (14 Aus |
|  |  | - 210 |  |  |
| Gypsum Limed dabas---8 |  |  |  |  |


| Montreal Stock Exchange |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (cks (concluted) Par |  | $\left\{\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Soer } \\ \text { Searese } \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ | Range Strce Jan. 11937 |  |
|  |  |  | Lowo |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,630 \\ & 5,788 \\ & 5,1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{204}^{781}{ }_{48}^{12 / 2}$ |  |  |  |
| Mill ${ }^{\text {H }}$ ¢ P Con | 29 湤 28 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 4,250 \\ 0.30 \\ 250 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |
| nt Loan 4 Mo |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {real }}^{\text {real }}$ Tramma | ${ }_{36}^{881 / 29}$ | 3,056 |  |  |
| deanted Stei |  |  |  |  |
| dond | $\begin{array}{ll}25 & 33\end{array}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}4.100 \\ \\ 501\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ( $\begin{gathered}300 \\ 158 \\ \text { 30 } \\ 23\end{gathered}$ |
| wa ${ }^{\text {ani }}$ | ${ }_{23}{ }_{20}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Bros\& ${ }_{\text {Bro }}$ | 3120 ${ }^{56 / 4} 180$ |  |  |  |
| moor Powt |  |  | ${ }_{\text {crer }}{ }^{8}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Sa }}^{\text {Pretereded }}$ - | 102 |  |  |  |
| St Lamrence |  | ${ }_{\substack{13,200 \\ 7,125}}^{\text {25 }}$ | ${ }^{5 / 7 / 6}$ |  |
| preterred |  |  |  |  |
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| Unitad Steal |  |  |  |  |
| Wabaseo Cototo |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{21}$ Mays |  |
| or |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 50 Sepet <br> 10 Sept  |  |  |
| Banks- |  |  |  |  |
| mers |  |  |  |  |  |
| merco-...-.-.-.---100 | 199\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| 320 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HANSON BROS canalian Guvermmen <br> INCORPORATED <br> ESTABLISHED 1883 <br> Public Utility and <br> 255 St. James St., Montreal Industrial Bonds |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montreal Curb Market <br> Sept. 25 to Oct. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Soper } \\ \text { Shareses } \end{array}$ | Range Stroe Jan. 11937 |  |
| Stocko- $\quad$ Par |  |  | Low | $\xrightarrow{\text { High }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| hers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer oulco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada Matling ${ }^{\text {coo }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nor P 7\%orum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - No par value. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



## Canadian Markets -Listed and Unlisted

## F. O'HEARN \& CO. <br> STOCKS BONDS

 11 KING ST. WWAverley 7881 GRAIN
TORONTO


Toronto Stock Exchange


Toronto Stock Exchange


Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section

## CANADIAN SECUITITIES <br> Government - Mumicipal. Corporation

RoyalSecurities Corporation


## Industrial and Public Utility Bonds

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Oct. 1

| New York City Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York State Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


| New York Bank Stocks |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| New York Trust Companies |  |
|  |  |

Chicago \& San Francisco Banks

## Port of New York Authority Bonds

| Port of New York- | $\left.{ }^{B 1 d}\right\|^{\text {Ask }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 106/41071/4 | 1938-1941........M\&S | 75 | . 75 |
|  | ${ }_{99}^{1033} 100^{3-1 / 3}$ | Inland Terminal 4 4 4 sser D | 111/2 |  |
| Gen \& ret 4 th ser 3s 1976 | ${ }_{93}{ }^{\text {/2/ }} 1{ }_{94}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1938-1941........M48 | 11.00 |  |
| Gen \& ret 3/8s-a- 1977 | 951/2 $961 / 2$ | 1942 1960.......--M\&S | 1071/2 |  |
| $41 / 2 \mathrm{~B}$ ser B $\quad 1940-53 . \mathrm{M}$ N | 110/3/112 |  |  |  |

## Federal Land Bank Bonds

| 3s 1955 odt 1945......J J d J | ${ }^{\text {Bld }}$ (1001 | ${ }^{\text {A }} 8{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ | 4s 1957 opt 1 g37 $\ldots \mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{~N}$ | ${ }^{\text {Bld }}$ | $10^{7}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3 ¢ 1956$ opt 1946.......JdJ | 1001 | 10088 | 4s 1958 opt 1938--MM M N | 1001/4 | $100^{716}$ |
| 3 s 1956 opt 1946.....M\&N | 1001/8 | 10038 | 431881957 opt Nov 1937. | 1011316 10014 18 | ${ }^{1021^{1 / 6}} 1$ |
| 31/99 1955 opt 1945 . M\&N | $101 \%$ | 102 | 41/8 1958 opt 1938 . M\&N | $1031 / 2$ | 1037/8 |
| 481946 odt 1944......-J\& ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1085/8 |  |  |  |  |

## Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds



Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks

| Atlanta ............... 100 | Btd 50 | ${ }_{60}^{\text {Ask }}$ | New York.-.---.-.-.. 100 | ${ }_{12}^{\text {Bid }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atantic.............- 100 | ${ }_{75}^{38}$ | $\stackrel{42}{78}$ | North Carolila -----100 | 43 | -468 |
| Denver --..-....... 100 | 15 | 20 | Potomac........-.--100 | 65 | ${ }_{70}$ |
|  | 55 | ${ }^{60}$ | Sa Antonio.-..-.-.-.-100 | ${ }_{41}^{65}$ | ${ }^{44}$ |
| Fremont....-.-.-.-. 100 | 5 | ${ }_{3}^{8}$ | virgina-Caroina.-.... | 50 | 55 ${ }^{1 / 4}$ |

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

|  | ${ }^{\text {b } d ~}$ | Ask |  | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | FIC11/s...Feb 151938 |  |  |
| FIO 1 138...-Dee 151937 |  |  |  |  |  |
| FIC 1 1 \% 8 --.Jan 151938 | 0.60\% |  |  |  |  |

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Oct. 1-Continued


Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
(Guarantor in Parenthesia)

| Par | Diordend in Dollars | B6d | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama \& Vleksburg (illinots Central) ............. 100 | 6.00 | 84 | 88 |
| Albany \& Susquehanna (Delaware \& Hudson) ....... 100 | 1050 | 150 | 160 |
| Allegheny \& Weatern (Ruft Roch \& Pitts) ........... 100 | 600 | 90 | 95 |
| Beech Creek (New York Central) .................... 50 | 200 | 35 | 39 |
| Boston \& Albany (New York Central) .............. 100 | 875 | 110 | 115 |
| Boston \& Providence (New Haven)................... 100 | 8.50 | 125 | 131 |
| Canada Southern (New York Central).........-100 | 285 | 54 | 58 |
| Carolina Cilinchifield \& Ohlo (L \& N-A C L) 4\% .-- 100 | 400 |  |  |
| Common 5\% stamped ...-.....-.-.-.-.-.- 10 | 500 | 88 | 92 |
| Cleve ( lm ( Chiteago \& St Lnuts pref ( N Y Central) _ 100 | 500 | 95 | 100 |
| Cleveland \& Pittaburgh (Peunsylva | 350 | 84 | 87 |
| Betterman stock | 200 | 48 | 51 |
| Delaware (Pentsylvan | 200 | 42 | 45 |
| Fort Whyne d Jacksou pref (N Y Central) .-........ 100 | 550 |  |  |
| Georgla RR \& Ranking (L \& N A C L) .-......... 100 | 1000 | 175 | 185 |
| Lackawanit RR of N J (Deel Lack \& Western) ...-. 100 | 400 8000 |  | 65 1050 |
|  | ${ }_{3} 875$ | 48 | 52 |
| New York I.ackawanna \& Western (D L \& W) .... 100 | 500 | 75 | 80 |
| Northern Central (Pennsylvan | 400 | 95 | 99 |
|  | 400 400 | 52 | 59 56 |
| Oswego \& Syracuse (Del Lack \& Western) ....-.-.-.60 | 4.50 | 55 | 56 |
| Pittsburgh Bessemer \& Lake Erie (U \& Steel) ....... 50 | 1.50 | 38 | 42 |
|  | 300 | 77 | 2 |
| Pittsburgh Fort Wayne \& Chicago (Pennsylvania) . . 100 | 710 | 165 | 170 |
|  | 700 | 174 | 179 |
| Reusselapr \& Saratoga (Delaware \& Hudson) ....-. 100 | 682 | \% 0 | 85 |
| St Louls liridze 1st Dret (Terminal RR)...--...... 100 | 600 300 300 | 138 70 | 143 |
|  | 300 |  |  |
| Tuone RR St latuls (Terminal RR) ....-........ 100 | 600 | 138 |  |
| United New Jersey RR \& Canal (Pennsylvania) .... 100 | 1000 | 240 | 246 |
|  | 600 |  |  |
| Valley (I)elaware Lackawanna \& Western) ......... 100 Vicknburk Shreveport \& Pacific (IIIInots Central) ... 100 | 500 500 | 87 | 95 70 |
| Preferret | 500 | 75 | 80 |
| Warren RR of N J (Del Lack \& W | 350 | 40 | 45 |
| Weat Jersey \& Sea Shore (Pennsylvania) | 3.00 | 59 | 62 |

## EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES

Quotations-Appraisals Upon Request

## Stroud \& Company Inc.

Private Wires to New York
Philadelphia, Pa.

Railroad Equipment Bonds

|  | Btd | A8\% |  | Bıd | Ast |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlantic Coast Line 41/28. | b1 90 | 120 | Missour | $b 400$ | 3.00 |
| Baltimore \& Ohio 41/28.... | ${ }^{62} 90$ | 225 |  | $b 3.50$ | 2.50 |
|  | b2 75 | 225 | 51/2s | b3 50 | 2.50 |
| Boston \& Maine 41/2 | b290 | 230 | New Orl Tex \& Mex 41/28.- | b3. 50 | 2.75 |
| $56 . . .1{ }^{5}$ | b2.90 | 2.30 | New York Central 41/38..- | 62.75 | 225 |
| 31/3s Dee 1 1930-1944.- | $b 2.90$ | 2.30 | N Y ${ }^{58}$ | ${ }^{\text {b2 } 2.00}$ | 1.25 2.25 |
| Canadian National 41/28.- | b3.10 | 2.40 | N $58 . \ldots$. | b2.50 | 200 |
| Cos. | b3.10 | 240 | N Y N H \& Hartf 41/2s | b3.75 | 2.75 |
| Canadian Pacific 41/98 ${ }^{\text {Co- }}$ | ${ }^{53} 100$ | 2.25 | 58 | ${ }^{\text {b3 }} 3.75$ | 2.75 |
| Cent Rr New Jersey 41/28- | 62.75 | 1.75 | Northern Pacifle 41/28. | b1.75 | 1.20 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohito |  |  | Pennsylvanla RR 43/28. | b2.00 | 1.25 |
| 41/28... | 62.60 | 1.75 | 58._.-..........- | 61.50 | 1.00 |
|  | b1.75 | 1.00 | 4s serles $E$ due <br> Jan \& July 193749 | b2.85 | 2.00 |
| Chicago \& Nor West 41/28- | b4.00 | 325 | 23/4s series $G$ non rall |  | 2.00 |
|  | ${ }^{64.00}$ | 3.25 | Dec 1193750 | 6275 | 2.00 |
| Chic Milw \& St Paul 41/28. | b4.85 | 4.50 | Pere Marquette 41/28....- | 6285 | 225 |
|  | ${ }^{6} 5.25$ | 4.75 | Reading Co 41/38 | b2.75 | 2.20 |
| Chicago R I \& Pac 41/28--- | 90 90 | 93 93 |  | ${ }_{98}{ }^{22} 0$ | ${ }_{100}^{1.10}$ |
|  |  |  | $41 / 28$ | $981 / 5$ | $10031 / 2$ |
| Denver \& R G West 41/28.- | ${ }^{6} 3.75$ | 2.60 | St Louls Southwestern 5s.- | b3.50 | 2.50 |
|  | b3.90 | 2.60 | 51/29 | b3. 00 | 2.00 |
|  | b3.00 | 2.00 | Southern Pacific | ${ }^{\text {b2 } 2.75}$ | 2.00 |
| Erie RR | b2.35 | 1.50 | Souther | ${ }^{62} 520$ | 2.0 2.30 |
|  | b2. 50 | 1.75 | 58. | 62.75 | 2.00 |
| $41 / 2$ | b2 85 | 2.10 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{58}$ | ${ }^{22} 2.25$ | 1.75 | Texas Pa | 62.80 $b 2.80$ | 2.25 2.25 |
| Great 58. | ${ }_{\text {b }}{ }_{\text {b }} 1.75$ | 1.20 |  | ${ }^{02} 22$ | 150 |
| Hocking Valley 58.-.-.....- | 61.75 | 1.00 | Union | b1.50 | 1.00 |
| Illinols Central | b3.00 | 2.40 | ${ }_{5}^{58}$ | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{\text {b1 }} 1.70$ | 100 1.00 |
|  | b2.40 | 1.50 |  | 6170 | 1.00 |
| Internat Great Nor 41/2s-- | b3.75 | 2.25 | Wabssh Ry | 97 | 100 |
| Long Island 4 | b2.75 $b 2$ b | 200 |  | 97 97 | 100 100 |
| Loulsv \% Nash | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{\text {b2 }}$ 2 75 | 1.50 |  |  |  |
| Lousv a Nash | ${ }^{61.75}$ | 1.10 | West | b2.75 | 2.25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 51/28 | ${ }_{63} 63.00$ | 2.25 | Western Pacific 5s......... | ${ }_{63.75}^{63 .}$ | 2.75 |
|  | b3.75 | 3.00 |  |  |  |
| For footnotes see page 2212. |  |  |  |  |  |

## RAILROAD BONDS. BOUGHT . SOLD . QUOTED <br> Earnings and Sperial Studies on Request $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Monthly } \\ & \text { Bulletin }\end{aligned}$

JOHN E. SLOANE \& CO.
Members New York Securty Denlers Assochintin
41 Broad St., N. Y. - HAnover 2-2455-Bell Syst Telit ype NY 1-624

Railroad Bonds

|  | Bd ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Askea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Akron Canton \& Youngstown 51/8. | f1 | 63 |
|  | 61 93 | 63 97 |
|  | 88 | 90 |
|  | ${ }^{95}$ | 100 103 |
|  |  |  |
| Prior IIen 48. ${ }^{\text {s }}$ - | 72 | 88 |
|  | 888 | ${ }_{92}^{81}$ |
|  | 97 | 105 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 50 |
|  | 89 <br> 88 |  |
|  |  | 57 |
| Gowhen \& Derkertown lat | 91 |  |
|  | 74 | 78 |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{97}{ }_{97}$ | ${ }_{99}^{18}$ |
|  |  |  |
| Maryland ofemusyl | ${ }^{65}$ | 70 |
|  | $\stackrel{93}{95}$ |  |
|  | 35 92 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Pletimont on Northern Ry 18 mt mige $36 / 8$. | $01 / 1 / 2$ | 93 |
|  | ${ }^{61}$ | 64 |
|  | ${ }_{84}^{86}$ | 88 |
|  |  |  |
| Shireveport Bridge \& Terminal Ist 5s............................. 1955 | 888 8 |  |
| Sternernet Ry Ist ret 4, | 84 80 | 83 |
|  |  | 111 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \\ & 55 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 60 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ |

## SCRANTON ELECTRIC COMPANY $\$ 6$ Preferred <br> Berdell Brothers

EST. 1908
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE ONE WALL ST., N. Y. TELETYPE N. Y. 1-1146

Public Utility Stocks

| Par | Bid |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 74 | ${ }_{7816}^{69}$ |  |  | 2/2 |
|  |  |  | Alvsourl Kan Plpe Line. 5 |  | ${ }_{1}{ }^{12}$ |
| Oricinal preter | 11 | 13 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{8} 850$ itreerre | 12 | 14 |  | 24/3 | ${ }_{4}^{26}$ |
| Atante | 108 |  | 0 | 27 | 30 |
| Bangor Hydro-E17\% pf 100 | ${ }_{63}^{128}$ | ${ }_{644}^{134}$ | Nemau \& Nut | ${ }^{26}$ | ${ }_{109}^{29}$ |
| Buffilo Niagar |  |  | Newars Con |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{78}^{22}$ | ${ }_{80}^{227 / 8}$ |  | ${ }_{67}^{291 / 5}$ | $301$ |
| \% preterred. | 74 | 78 |  |  |  |
| itral Ma |  |  | New Oril Pub Ser | 45 50 | $3 / 3 / 3$ |
| \$0, Pr \% Li $7 \%$ pret..110 |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | $71 / 2$ |  | 7\% cum ipreterral....ino | 9915 |  |
| Consol Tract |  |  | Northern States |  |  |
| Conaumers Power ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ |  |  |  | 87/21/2 |  |
| Demer ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  | 87 |  |  |
| Dallas Pr \& Lit 7 |  | 47 | Ohlo Power $8 \%$ pret |  |  |
| Emoex Huduon Gas. | 180 |  | Ohlo Pub Serv 6\% pf.: |  |  |
| deral Water Serv |  |  | Okla ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| ( ${ }^{86}$ cum preferred. | ${ }_{26}^{254}$ | 274 | Paeltie Pow \& Lt $7 \%$ pil 100 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {S }} 87$ cum preferred....iön | 27 |  | Pent |  |  |
| A ${ }^{\text {de }}$ Eler or | $11 \times 0$ |  | Pub | 105 | 108 |
| ho Power- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 111 | Repuhil Natural | 资 | 1/2 |
| Interstaie Naturai Co...-* | 21 | ${ }_{2}^{24}$ | Rocheer |  |  |
| (intertate Power |  |  |  | , |  |
| $7 \%$ preterreet ...... 100 | 43 | 47 |  | 271/4 |  |
| Jamalca Mater Supply- |  |  | J | ${ }_{479}$ |  |
| 7\%\% preierrea - .-. 50 |  | $90^{-}$ |  |  |  |
| K | 1081 |  | T |  |  |
| Kings Co Lig 7\% pref.. 100 |  |  | To |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 57 45 45 55 | $60$ | Virginla Ry ----.----100 |  | 160 |

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Oct. 1-Continued

|  |
| :---: |



# Specialists in - <br> Water Works Securities Swart.Brent\&Co. 

Tel. HAnover 2-0510
Teletype: Now York 1-1073
Water Bonds

| ba | $\begin{array}{\|c} { }^{B 1 d} \\ 94 \\ 104 \\ 102 \\ 102 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A g k \\ 98 \\ 105 / 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | Monongahela Valley Water |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1021 / 3 \\ & 100 / 2 \\ & 103 / 2 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | 104 | Ver Rochelle Water-1951 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butier Water Co $\mathrm{SB}_{\mathrm{B}} . .1957$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chenter wat Serv 44, 8 ' 58 Clizens Wat Co (Wash) |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | 18t consol 48-----1948 |  |  |
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|  | $104 / 2$ 100 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6368108 | 6770 |  | - 102 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Rlchmond W W Co 5s-1957Roanoke W W 58 Roanoke W W W8-A-1950Roch \& L Ont Wat 5 s 1938 3t Joseph Wat 48 ser 19A 6 scranton Gas de Water Co | $1041 / 2$8587 |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 100 \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{85}^{85}$ |  |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1021 / 2 \\ 1020 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 67 |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 95 \\ 95 \\ \hline 95 \end{gathered}$ | $97{ }_{97} 9$ | south Pittaburgh Water1st mtge 58.........-1955 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{106}^{104}$ |  |  | ${ }^{103} 10{ }^{102}$ | $9{ }^{-7}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 101 \\ 103 \\ 103 \end{array}$ |  |  | $1 \begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 103 \\ & 102\end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & 1011 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $103^{-3}$ |  |  | ${ }^{102}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 959498101 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 98 <br> 97 <br> 101 <br> 103 |  |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 105-5 / 2 \\ 10-\overline{i 2} / 2 \\ 94^{-1} \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 104 \\ 9913 / 2 \\ 1021 / 2 \\ 104 \\ 93 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Sugar Stocks


## Miscellaneous Bonds



Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Oct. 1-Continued


## Tennessee Products Common

> H. S. EDWARDS \& CO.
> Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Plttsburgh Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New York Curb Exchange (Assoclate) }\end{array}\right.$ 120 Broadway, New York
> Tel. REctor 2-7890 Bank Building, Pittshurgh N. Y. 1-869
> Union Bank Building. Pittshurkh

Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
COMMON STOCK
Bought-Sold-Quoted

## QUAW \& FOLEY

30 Broad St., N. Y.
Hanover 2-9030

## CLIMAX MOLYBDENUMCOMPANY

C. E. UNTERBERG \& CO.<br>Members \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}New York Securtit Dealers Associalion<br>Commodity\end{array}\right.\)<br>61 Broadway, New York<br>

## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:
By Adrian H. Muller \& Son, New York:
$\$ 1,33088$ Clity Bank Farmers Trust Co. certiflcates of participating interest

By Adrian H. Muller \& Son, Jersey City, N. J.:

## Shares Stocks

 8500 Mount Royal Cemetery certificates of indebtedneas 8
50 Assoclated Security Investors. Inc common: 50 Cremay Products. Inc.
${ }^{50}$ Assoclated Seeurity Investors, Inc.e common; 50 Cremay Products, Inc.;
Copper MInes Co. 33 studebaker Mail Order Co. common; 15 Studebaker
200 Aritex ©il Co.i 1,000 Aenna Consolidated Mines Co.temp. ctrs.; 10 Furnace
Creek Copper Co $; 8$ Island Oill \& Transportatlon Corp. temp etts.; 600

Divide Mining Co.: 1100 Ctifs of Indeetedness Werthester Co. Wheelmen

By Crockett \& Co., Boston:
Shares Stocks ${ }^{10}$ Connecticut $\&$ Passumpste Rivers RR., preterred, par $\$ 100$
S Der Share
......... $9_{94}^{96}$

50 Republic Service. common --arre.-.
By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
Shares Stocks
5 Harvard Trust Co., Cambriage, par $\$ 20$.
20
Farr Alpacc Co.
.. $\$$ per Share

10 Greentield Tap \& Die Corp., 81.50 preterred.
22 Mnited Founders Corp., common-1
4 Metropoltan Playhouses, Inc., class B
Bonds-
$\qquad$

8500 Metropolitan Playhouses, Inc., deb. 58. Feb., 1945, coupon_
er


Houston Oil Field Material Company, Inc.
Preferred and Common Stock
Prospectus on request

## ROBINSON, MILLER \& CO.

Teiephone
Hanover 2-1282
52

## AUCTION SALES (Concluded)

By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:
Shares Stocks
100 Delaware-New Jersey Ferry Co., common, no par. $\qquad$ 20 Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Co., par $\$ 10$ 5 Commonwealth Bond Corp., common-...-.-.-. 5 Commonwealth Bond Corp., convertible preferred.
100 Cables \& W ireless, Ltd., B..........................

 $\$ 70.05$ Kensington Security Bank \& Trust Co., depositor's partictpation ctt. . $\$ 5$ lot $\$ 40,000$ Chester Shipping Co. (Chester, Pa.), 10-yr. 6s, due Nov. 1, 1929.... $\$ 100$ lot $\underline{\Longrightarrow}$

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Philip W. Russell succeeds the late Alpheus C. Beane as senior New York partner of the Stock Exchange firm of Fenner \& Beane, it was announced by Charles E. Fenner
Mr Fenner continues as the senfor partner of the firm with headquarters in New Orleans, where a main office has been long maintained for the southern division of the firm's large system of branches. Mr. Fenner also announced that the Beane Interesis in the business would remain intact and will be represented by Mr. Beane's two sons, Alpheus C. Beane Jr. and Frank E. Beane, III, both general partners in the firm
Mr. Russell, the new senfor partner in New York, has been a partner of Fenner \& Beane since 1934, and has been active in the executive manage-
 his capacity as a partner of the law firm of Wing \& Russell.
-John W. Clarke. Inc., specialists in local munjcipals, announces their removal to larger quarters in suite 2363 in the Field I ldg., 135 South La salle st., Chicago, riom thetr to State 6684 and their Bell System teletype number remains the same CGO 1284.

## General Corporation and Investment News

## RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-MISCELLANEOUS

## RIGHTS-SCRIP

Specialists since 1917

## MCDONNELL \& CO.

New York Stock Exchange Members New York Curb Exchange 120 Broadway, New York Telephone REctor 2-7815. 30 Bell Teletype NY 1.1640

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT
The following additional registration statements (Nos. 3424 to 3450, inclusive and two refilings, Nos. 2-1954 and 2-1639), have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The total involved is approximately $\$ 116,887,217$.
Universal Coolor Corp. (2-3424, Form A-2) of Detroit. Mich., has
 value slostr. All above shares are to be sold to the Nash-Kpl vinator Corp,

 used for working capitai. to carry increased accounts receivabie, and
additional inventory. No under writers ane named in reysitation. Frank
S. McNeal is President of the company. Filed Sept. 23 , 9337 . Siled anode Stoel Strapping Co. (2-3.325. Form A-2) of Chicago. Ill., has filed a resistration statement covering 10.000 shares of no par common
stock to be offered to the pubtic at 840 a share in order to increase the stock to be orferst to the public at $\$ 40$ a share in order to increase the
company's working capital
Underwriters are to bo named by amendment. J. W. Leslie is President Underwriters are to bo named by am
of the company. Filed Sept. 23, 1937.
 has piled a res istration statemement covering 50, 5on shares of common stock, market and the remining 4, f2 shares are not th bo presentily offered.
 OorD. Will be un lerwriter. James Jackson is President of the company
Filed sept. 25, 1937 . Weinberger Drug
has filed a res istration statement covering 20,000 A-2) of Cleveland, Ohio, has faried arozistration statement covering 20,000 shares of capital stock,
no proeeds will bo used to repay bank loan, to acquire additional
retil sin
 Sept. 25 , 1933 .
Gibbs \& Co. ( $2-3429$, Form A-2) of Chicago, til., has filed a registration statenent coverin 3112,500 shares of $\$ 5$ par common stock to be offered to the public at silo a share throuzh A. H. Harrison \& Co. and Harry \&
Frank Gibbs. Of the total, 75,000 shares are held by Harry \& Frank Gibb3, waile the other $37,50 j$ jhares are authorized, but unissued. [ssuers part of pro eoe 13 owner bo wsed for working authorized, but unissued. Issuers
of the company. Filed Sept. 27, Harry Gibbs is President the company. Filed Sept. 27, 1937.
registration Electric Co. (23429, Form A-2) of Dayton, Ohio, has filed $\bar{a}$ resistration statement covering 40,030 shares of common stock, \$1 par.
owned by E. P. Larsin, President. Price and under writers to be named by amendment. Filied Sept. 27, 1937.
has filed Britain Machine Co. (2-3430, Form A-2) of New Britain, Conn., common sto res which will be offered to prese sto shates no par value rants ai $\$ 25$ per share. Proceeds will be used for mackhinery and evuip pent
 Trico Oil \& C of the company. Filed Sept. 27, 1937.
Trico Oil \& Gas Co. (2-3431, Form A-1) op San Francisco, Calif., has stock, of which 21.146 shares will be offered to the puhlic at $\$ 3.75$ a share and the balance of' 223 , 515 shares will be offered to holders of a like amount of 83 par com mon stock now outstanding. Proseeds will be used for additional oil and gas leases, and for develop ment of properties No under-
writier is named.
H. H. Magee is President of the company. Filed Sept. 27 . 1937.

American Coating Mills, Inc. (2-3432, Form A-2) of Elkhart, Ind., has filed a reasistration statement covering 70,000 shares no-par value com. stock, of which 50,030 shares will be offered firist to stocckolders at $\$ 17$ per
share, and any unsubscribed for shares will be offered to the public at the $\$ 8$ per share The remaining 20,000 shares will be offered to employees at $\$ 8$ per sare. Proceeds will be used for plant additions, machinery and equipment, and working capital. No underwriter has been named. Charles
Snap On Tools Corp. (2-3433, Form A-2) of Kenosha, Wis., has filed
a rezistration statement covering 90.000 shares $\$ 1$ par common stock. Proceeds will be used to retire $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock now out out-
standing standing, for payment of debt, and for working capertal. Ht. H. WN. Wiliams
$\&$ Co. and Neely $\&$ Co. will be underwriters. E. W. Myers is President of the company. Filed Sept. 27, 1937.
Pa American Insulator Corp. of Del. (2-3434, Form A-2) of New Freedom, Pa, has filed a rezistration statement under a plan of recapitalizzation covering 23,220 shares of $\$ 25$ par $6 \%$ cumulative codvertible preferred
stock and
stock stock being registered 46,440 shares will be offered with the preferred stock in exchange for 850 par $8 \%$ suares witive second preferred stock now out-
standing, 81.270 shate standing, 81,270 shares will he reserved for conversion of the $6 \%$ preferred,
and 5,000 shares will be offered to the underwriter for services. $\mathbf{G}$. H . Walker \&\& shares will be offered to the underwriter for ser vices. ${ }^{\text {G. }} \mathrm{H}$.
company. Filed be underwriter. P. F. Huldekoper is President of the company. Filed Sept. 27, 1937.
Mass., has Boston Lighting Properties (2-3435, Form A-2) of Boston. Mass, has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 13,000,000$ princinai
amount
(For further details secured serial notes due 1947. Filed sept. 27, 1937. (For Purther details seee subsequaent page.)
H has filed all rexectric Motors Co. (2-3436, Form A-2) of Howell, Mich. at $\$ 5$ per share 9600 shares are to be offererd at this time at a price estimated company, 15.000 shares sharef to be officered 75,000 are to be offered by the
 Inc. New York, will underwrite the public offering. Issuers part of proceeds equipe used to retire bonds, for pay ment of debt, to acquire machinery and
compant and for working canital. WWilliam M. Spencer is President of the
Ompany. Filed Sept. 28.1937. 1, Form A-2) of St. Louis, Mo. has filed a
Knapp Monarch Co. (2-343, F registration statement covering 48,702 shares of no par common stock and share of the additional stock will be issued to present stockholders entitling
them to buy one additional share at $\$ 15$ for each two shares now held. The warrants will expire 16 days after the effective date of the registration statement. Proceeds will be used for debt retirement, purchase by capital
stock of subsidiary, machinery, equipment and working capital Understock of subsidiary, machinery, equipment and working capital. Under-
writers to be named by amendment. A. S. Knapp is President of the writers to be named by a mend
company. Filed Sept. 28, 1937.
has filed a registration Call Corp. (2-3438, Form A-1) of New York, N. Y.: value common stcck of which 10.000 shares are optioned of one cent par ${ }_{227}$ at $\$ 1$ a share, 12,500 shares optioned to J. B. Charles at $\$ 1$ a share and wouid be used for production, sales promotion, development and working
capital. No underwriter was named. L. Stewart Gatter is President of the capital. No underwriter was nam
company. Filed Sept. 28. 1937 .
 arepistration statement covering 1.500 shares on $\$ 100$ par $6 \%$ cunulative be used for machinery, plant and working capital. No under writer named in
revistration A.C. Lineberger, is President of the company. Filed Sept. 28 , Cameron Fuel Oil Motors Corp. (2-3440, Form A-1) of New York, 100.00n shares of $\$ 10$ prat common stock to be offered to the public at $\$ 10$ a share through an underwricer to be named by amendment Proceeds of
the issue will be used for machinery dies, paten's and working capitat the issle will be used for machinery dies, paten's and working capital.
Frederick L. Cameron is President of the company. Filed Sept. 28, 1937. Square D Co. (2.3441, Form A-2) of Detroit, Mirh., has filed regis-
tration statement covering a proposed offering of $\$ 1$ par common stoek to raise an amount not to exceed $\$ 1.500,000$. Number of shares, offering price
and underwriter are to be filed by amendmel $t$. Proceeds of the offering
 retire other debt and to provide for plant additions and working capital.
 preferred stock, no par to be offered at $\$ 100$ per share. These shares may
be offered to holders of the company's $8 \%$ debentures due 1942 and proceds be offered to holders of the company's $8 \%$ debentures due 1942 and proreeds
of he issue will pe isised to redeem these debentures and to increase working capital. Underwriter is to be na med by amendment. Harry P. Gatuer is
cresident of the company. Filed Sepi 28, 1937.
Black. Mammoth Consolidated Mining Co. (2-3443, Form A-2) of
Tonopah, Nev., has filed a registration statement covering, or 10 -cent par common stock. Of this total 100.000 shares are optioned to
E . L . Cord at 50 cents a share and $1.750,000$ shares are optioned to E . L . Cord at 25 cents a share. $W$ M. Collins holds a $30 \%$ interest in this option. Mr. Yord intends to parchase the stock for investment and Mr. Collins may in exchange for propitional 150,000 shares will be iss.ed to R . J. . Carnail
in
ments and adit ments and additions to property, R. J. Carnall was nameed underwriterKahuku Plantation Co. (2-3444, Form A-2) of Honolulu, Ha wail.
has filed a registration statement covering 50,000 shares of 10 par common stock and warrar.fs representing this stock. The warran. $s$ will be offered
 public through Alexander \& Rald win, Litd., under writer at $\$ 10$ per stare. proceeds will be used for additional buildings and equipment. J. Waterhouse
is President of $t$ ie company. Filed Aug. 28, 1937. Marsman Investments, Ltd. (2-3 45, Form A-1) of Manila, P. I. as
filed a registration statement covering 225,000 shares of 10 shiling par ordinary stock.
American shares representing 75,000 shares of the underlying stock are
optioned to Favey Wadell Inc. Which together with Holiybush Truss.
Ltd london, and Ltd, london, and Kapel Cure \& Terry, London, will underwrite the issue. The stock being sond is for the a
company. Filed Sept. 28, 1937 .
Marsman Investments, Ltd.: Marsman American Corp, snd Jan covering $1,000,000$ American strares res) have filed a registration statement Ordinary shares of Marsman Investments. Lidi.. under deposit asteement drawals of underlying sear shares being to provide for deposits and withabove shares. Fiued sept. 28.1937 .
Pilot Rack Lumer Millins Man Form A1) of Pendleton, Orezon, has Piled a racturing Co., Inc. (2-3447, Pro shares of class A co nmon stock, $\$ 5$ par, to be offered at $\$ 6.50$ each Proceeds to be used for purchase of timber, construction, equipr entanand
working capital. R. S. Mott Co. will be underwriter. Jerone R. Ervin is President of the
Consolidated Ejison Co. of New York, Inc. (2-3448, Form A2) has Piled a re ristration state nent covering two, issues of debentures of \$ $\$ 0.0$.-
O00, 000 e ech.
Further details will be found on subsequent page. Filed Sept. 30, 1937.
Allen B. Dumont Laboratories (2-3449, Form A1) of Montclair. N. J..
has filed a rezistration state nent corering 20 ,000 shares of con $\$ 1$ par, to be offered at $\$ 12$ each covering 20,000 stares or common scock Proceeds to be used for plant, improvements, machinery and equipment,
and working capital. Underwriter will be Schatzkin, Loewi \& Co. Company is a manufacturer of cathoder ray tubes. Allen B. Dumont is President pany is a manufacturer of Ciathode ray tubes. Allen B. Dumont is President
of the company. Filed Sept. 29, 1937. St. Joseph Ry, Li wht, Heat \& Power Co. (2-3450, Form A2) of
St. Joseph Mo., has filed a rezistration statement covering $\$ 6,000,000$
st mite 1st mtge. 4\% bonds due 1947 and $\$ 2.000,000$ of $3 \%$ to $4 \%$ serial notes maturing from Oct. 15,1938 to Oct. 15 . 1947 . Further details will be
found on subsequent page. Filed Sept. 30, 1937. (S. F.) Bowser \& Co., Inc. (2-1954, Form E-1, a refiling) of Fort
 and read justed to $5 \% 10$-year bonds due in $1944: \$ 104.20005 \% 1$ st mtge.
bonds, due in 1944, the latter to be offered at $100 ; 66,800$ warrants for $\$ 1$ par common stock to be attached to the bonds, and 273,750 shares of $\$ 1$-par
common. of the stock, 201.950 shares are to be offered to the puble at the estimated at $\$ 5$ a share through the underwriter, Industrial Assoof common, stock purchase warrants and 5,000 shares will be issued to the underwriter for services. R. H. Damon is President of the company. Redi. 23, 1937
Form Readiustment Committee for S. F. Bowser \& Co., Inc. (2-1639, Form D-1, a refiling) has filed a rexistration statement covering the issuance
of ecrificates of deposit for $\$ 895,800$ of $7 \%$ 10-year 1st morigage bonds which are to be extended and readjusted under plan of reorganization.
The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of Sept. 25, page 2060.

## Abbott Laboratories-Acquisition-

 suburb of London. Stanley Boberg is to be resident director of the sub
sidiary

Abitibi Power \& Paper Co., Ltd.-Bondholders' De fensive Committee Formed-Against Ripley Plan-
A committee known as the bondholders' defensive, committee for the
$5 \% 1$ st mtge. bonds has been formed, the members of which are: Hon. Sir

 K. C.P Po. C. (Director traser Cos., Ltd.) iP. R. Walters, (Director. Crown In a notice to the holders of the bonds the committee states: amounts of bonds of the company, to act as a commilttee to repressent suial holders as are not satisfied with the patan ao roommittee to represent such Ripley plan. Tnis plan will be dealt with at the bondholders meeting in
The the Toronto on Oct. 15 next.
Whatever merit the Ripley plan may have had at the time it was con-
ceived the spectacular in mpovement in the earnings of the company in the past few months has so completely changed the position of the company that there now appears to be no reason why the bondholders should make the sacrifice involved in the plan.
The chief criticism of the Kipley
the bondholders their first mortgage position. giving them takes away from the bondholders their first mortgage position. kiving them $38.03 \%$ of their
claim in second mortgage bonds., $3.24 \%$ of their claim in unsecured income
debentures. debentures, non-cumulative for 10.2 years, and $8.73 \%$ in commmon stock.
The earnings of the Abitibi
 $\$ 500,000$. as against 8217,010 in August, 19.36 .
During the past two months the company has been earning at the rate of over hos been an pounced by the leading Canadian newsprint manufacturers
that that the price of newsprint during the tirst hall or newt nex year wanufacturers
ton, on tho per
ton on the basis of which the rate of earnings next year should be increased toy, on thie basis of which the rate of earnings next year should be increased
by over $\$ 4.000 .000 ;$ to that it it in ot unreasonabie to expect earnings of the company next year to ex eed $\$ 10.000,000$.
accrued interest, and interest on interest) is is tess than $\$ 3,300$, ond.
the co so that than three times. provided for in the prospects, the issue of $814,000,000$ prior lien bonds provided for in the kipley plan would appear to be quite unnecessary:
(1) Because any needed money can be provided through bonds ranking alongside the presently outstanding first mortage bends;
(2) Because no such amount an 814.000 .00 is
neded or can be justified Four months' earnings to Dec. 31, 1937, estimated on basis op Estimated aug ast -
 From this amount should be deducted bond interest at the rate of $\$ 3,250$,-
393 per annum and roorganization expenses, the balance being available
for workiny capital and expenditures on proper for werking capital and expenditures on propert ites.
The commitiee urges those bondholders who are
The committiee urges those bondholders who are prepared to support the
committee formed to protect the interests of the first mortgage bond-
holders regarding the sider are not satisfactory from the bondholders' point of view, to suppor the committee by voting against the kipley plan either in person or by
proxy. Holders of certificates of deposit who agree with the views expressed
may vote against the plan by withdrawing their bonds from the depositary.

Statement by Liquidator on Reorganization Plan
Rtated: McPherson, F. C. A., liquidator, in a statement issued Sept. 22 , In view of information circulated by the bondholders' and preferred stockhonders committes and articles appearing in the press. Which in my
opinion have not presented all the facts reationg to the present position of Ablders in ordar that they may be ara, to to propery judtention of anl security
ho merits of any
plan of reorganization plan of reorganization presented for their consideration
Bondhulders $P$ Plan- It is the considered opinion of the majority of the inspectors and myself that the plan of reorganization proposed by the bondhoiders committee is not a rair pan for either bond
holders preferred or common, primariuy because it is based on ortimared
annuai earnings substantially below those indicased by factors now apparent in the company's position. Gyernment Agreement: In the Government agreement, the time for
fulfilment is not necessarily limited to one year from June 24, 1937 as reported, since the agreement provides that the time, may be extended for The Ontario Goovernment and Hydro Electrice Power Commission have already released all their claims against the company in consideration of
the transfer of the Crystal Falls Power piant to the $\# y d r o$
Electric Power Commission. The receiver and manager is already proceeding with some the agreement. All the company's mills iocated in the Province of Ontario are oporating at full capacity with maximum employment, with the exception or those located at Espanola and Sturgeon Falls. Engineering
reports are being obtained on these two properties with a view to again utilizing these plants and providing employment in these areas.
Legal Pusilion-My legal counsel has advised that. in order to avold delay and litigation, reorganizantion should be proceeded with under The that the determination of the rights of shareholders cannot be made under the Judicature Act as contemplated in the bondholders' plan.
News print in the World Mirkel-An authoritative sur vey Newsprint Association of Canada, June 1937, indicates that the outloot for consumption of pulp and paper products is for continued growth that
the margin between world demand and supp,y is sma.l: that expansion is more than a matter of mill construction but rather dependent on a vailable by over four million tons a year since 1929, three million tons of this increase is due to new commodities-building matrerials, containers, artificicial textiles and piastics; and that the wood resources of the North European
countries have been tapped to such an extent that the end of expansion there is indicated.
demand for newsprint and factors point to a continued growth in the demand for newsprint and pulp products at profitable prices, substantial
benefits from which will accrue to the Canadian Pulp \& Paper industry in general and the Abitibi company, in particular.
VIlualions-It is my opinion that any valuation of the company's properties today must be largely determined on the ability of the company
to produce earnings from which depreciation, bond interest and sinking fund requirements as well as dividends, can be provided. Also the company is gradually building up ut production to a full capacity hasis, and the
maximum production will probably not be reached untii 1939, so that the
 assets of the company which doos not include all its assets nor take ithto
account the favorable location of the company's properties timber conaccount the favorable location of the company s properties, timber con-
cessions, water power rights, power contracts and the goodwil value of the cessions, water power rights, power contracts and the gooduili value of the
business. cannot be a fair valuation on which to determine a distribution of securities to either bondholders or shareholders.
Company's Earnings-During the last quarter of 1937 , with all the company's mills (e ceept Espanola and sturgeon Falls) operating at present rate in eccess of $\$ 7.500,000$ per year (before bond interest, depreciation and income taxes) and these earnings result from a present contract price for lished at \$50 and current information indicates a higher figgure for the second ial or 1938. Present indications are that production costs will not
increase in 1938 nore than $\$ 1.50$ per ton over 1937 costs.
Enginers res ren Engineers' reports on the properties of the company indicate that. With
reasonable capital expenditures, the newsprint capacity of the company can be increased to at least t 50.0000 tons per annum. Company is therearore
in a relatively favorable position to benefit from the continued increase in world de nand
by me after allowing for paymen Requirments- From estimates prepared reorganization, bond interest for 1938 on the entire claim of bondholders and inco te taxes, the co npany's earnings will provide by Dec, 31,1933 , a of the company and the receiver and manager have stated that "the com-
pany should be able to operate comfortable in the future with $\$ 9,000,000$ of
Working capital. Therefore. if reorganization of the company becomes effective towards
the end of this year, only sufficient new money will be required to provide

funds for 1937 and 1938 canital improvementa, which should not exceed
$\$ 5.000 .00$ The expenditures for the contemplated im prover ent procram or $\$ 8,300,000$ can only be made over a period op years and during which econo nies in oped increased will earninge resulting trom gratance of the funds canacity and amount reserve for denreciation Hence. it is onvions that, there is no justification for placing prior lien
 the pubisished plan of the bondholders' co nmittee. This would be unfair to
the present bondholders by forcing them to take a secondary position and
to all classes of shareholders by reducing the
Ripley Replies to Bondholder,
Ripley Replies to Bondholders' Defensive Committee
Joseph P. RiDley, chairman of the bondholders' reoresentative comJisesh P. Ripiey, chairman of the bondholders' reoresentative com-
mittee, stated sept. 30 that the newly formed bondholders defensive com-
mittee eapparently want mittee apparently wants a reorganization of the company, based on the projection of an uninterrupted increase in earnings. Prom similar over-optimistic views of rising prices and earnings. Abitibl
bondholders who have not five years, do not want this mistake reveated, but want a soundly fina oved company with the expectation that another slump in the demand for, or
price of. newsmint wilt not throw the company back in receivershlp,
oThe arguments advanced by the new committee. "Mr. Rilot point The arguments advanced by the new committee, "Mr. Ripley points
out "are much the same as those ad vanced heretofore by persons identified
with 'iunir with junior interests
sentative committee the criticism that the plan of the bondholders renre
 distinctly in the best interest of the present bondholders. It is essential physical properties and make improvements to reduce the cost of manufactire and to increase production cavacity It is also esse etial that it have funds with which to meet its contractual obligations with the Ontario and Thunder Bay.
In its announcement, the new committee overlooks the point that the new money can be obtained more cheaply, all other things such as maturities
being equal, by placing it in a senior position rather than issuin new moned bonds pari passu with the securities to be issued to the present bondholders. The new committee also fails to mention the conversion privileges attaching to both issues of bonds which the old bnndholders are to receive .'The new committee apparently is counting on the use of accumulated future earnings to provide vitally necessary improvements and take care of deferred maintenance. The bondholders representative committee believes through the medium of new capital, thus leaving future earnings available for payment or a return on the securities of the new company which are to be taken by the present bondholders.
representative committee (which a belief that the plan of the bondholders representative committee (which it calls the 'Ripley Plan') had merit when it
was conceived. Inasmuch as the plan was completed less than three month ago, it seems unreasonable to believe that conditions have so changed in -"The new committee a anparently merit. deduction of denreciation from earnings figures and overlooks the point that interest has been ancruing
since July 1 of this year on since July 1 of this year on the new bonds to be issued to the old bond holders under the plan of the bondholders representative committee which
is being voted on Oct. 15 . In estimating earnings of $\$ 10,000$, 000 for next year the new committee is presumably either figgring on realizing prices of Over $\$ 50$ a ton for newsprint or a completion of the improvement program
(for which the bondholders reoresentative committee is planning to provide the greater part of the necessary moneys by the new issue of first mortgage bonds which the new committee at the same time criticizes), or perhaps on bot'As of Aug. 31; 1937, the recelver's figures indicate Abitibil's net current $\$ 815.000$ for general creditors and $\$ 4 叉, 2670$ reoresenting two months accrued interest on the new general mortgage 5\% convertible bonds and
the convertible income debentures. This lea ves a balance of $\$ 3.402 .807$ the convertible income debentures. This leaves a balance of $\$ 3,402,807$
of working capital. With the added canacity to be provided by the improve ment program, and at the rate of $\$ 12.50$ per ton of annual newsprint and excess puilp capacity, Abitibi should have a total 89.178 .875 of working of bonds provided for by the plan submitted by the bond holders renresentative committee is $\$ 14,000,000$ in par amount. Deducting the aforemen-
tioned shortage in working capital from the $\$ 14,000.000$ flgure leaves tioned shortage in working canptear from the $\$ 14,000.000$ figure lea ves
$\$ 8.223,932$ avallable to take care of: (1) The improvement procram. the cost of which was estimated by the Abitibl management at $\$ 8.314,271$. (2) Increases in cost of labor and materials since the estimates of the improvement program were made by the Abitibl management. estimated but which will be subject to approval by the Court.
4) Discount underwriting expenses of the issue of new bonds.

The Contingencies and unforeseen items. There bondholders representative committee continues to urge bondof assets and reorganization propounded by it and in respect of which the
Suareme Court of Ontario has called a meeting of bondholders to be held
Oct

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.-Meeting Adjourned Indefinitely-
The special stockholders' meeting scheduled for Sent. 29 was adjourned posin) providing for an issue of cumulative convertible preferred stock. Business of the company has improved materially so it is not nec
to act on the proposal until market improves.-V. $145, \mathrm{p}$. 1732 .


Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Co.-Larger Extra Div.The directors have declared an extra dividend of 30 cents per share in
addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the commorstbeck par $\$ 10$, both payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 9 . Extra dividends, Of 15 cents per share, were paid in each of the sixteen preceding quarters.-

Alabama Great Southern RR.-Earnings-
$\underset{\text { Gross }}{\text { Anst }}$
Glosp
Grot
Net from rail

Net from railway
Net after rents
$l-\mathrm{V}, 145, \mathrm{p}, 140 \overline{\mathrm{~B}}$.

## Alabama Power Co.-Earnings-





-Balance .-.......... $\$ 30,637{ }^{2} \frac{110,948}{\$ 1,697,073} \$ 944.156$ - No provision was made in 1936 for Federal surtax on undistributed pas bean made for such tax in 1937 , He 145, p. 1406.

Alleghany Corp.-Meeting Adjourned-
The stockholders special meeting to consider proposed plan and agreement of consolidation of Alleghany Corp. and the Chesapeake Corp into Min Nor. 15.-V. 145. D. 201.

## Alton RR


 Net after rents

## Aluminum Co. of America-Asks High Court to Expedite

 Case-The company has asked the U. S. Supreme Court to expedite arguments on its effort to prevent the Government from proceeding in New York
with an ant -trust dissolution suit against the concern. The Court prohably will announce late next month whether it will review a ruling by a threejudge Circuit Court at Philadelphia permitting the Department of Justice
to prosecute litigation filed in the New York Federal Court. The company ontended that the suit was similar to one filed against it in Pittsburgh contended that the suit was similar to one filed against it in Pittsburgh
in 1912 and that any further action should be brought in the Federai Court at 1 If the the Suph.
If the Supreme Court decides to pass on the controversy, the company the date of disposition of this motion," to allow for preparation of brieps. In the Now York suit the Government charges the company and 62 other
defendants with monopoly and conspiracy to monopolize trade.-V. 145 . derendan 1890 .
American Carrier Call Corp.-Registers with SEC-
p. 2356 .

- Ämerican Coating Mills, Inc.- Registers with SEC-
_ See list given on first page of this department.-V. 113, p. 537.
American Colortype Co.-Plan Withdrawn-
The company has withdrawn its offer to holders of its securlites involving refunding of $\$ 811.000$ of $6 \%$ deebentures of 2.398 shares of a sunsidiaryg
$6 \%$ preterred $s t o c k$ and obtalning additional working capital through sale $6 \%$ preferred stock and obtaining ad
of new debentures.-V. 145, p. 427 .

American Cyanamid Co.-May Issue Preferred Stock-
 convertible into class B common stock, and an increase in the num her of In connection with this, W. B. Bell. President, in a letcer to stockholders stated: "While the authorization of this preferred stock is being recomem nded for the general purposes of the cor pany, there is also a special
purpose. In the judgment of your directors the con pany requires the use of a substantial part of its earnings for increased working capital and the expansion of its business. If this amiendn ent be adopted, the cor pany will ment stock if deen ed advisaole.
"An increase in the distribution of earnings by such dividends in preferred stock would operate to reduce the con pay ys tax liability which night
otherwise arise on account of undistributed net incon e, while at the same time cash accun.ulations would be retained for necessary corporate purposes.
comn on convertible rate for the new preferred stock will be one share of share of corn on for each 41/2 shares of preferred during 1939, and 1940, and one share of common for each five shares of preferred thereafter." V. 145, p. 930.

American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. (\& Subs.)-Earns.
 Operating expenses..... $\frac{1,445.292}{\$ 111,896} \frac{1,138,330}{\$ 131,148} \frac{9.301 .172}{\$ 414.219} \frac{9.005 .739}{\$ 1,066.951}$ Other prontit from oper.-.
Total profit before deprec. \& Fed.inc.tax_
Provision for deprec'n.-
Non-recurring items.-.
Total incone
Expenses inclident
maritime
Net profit before Fed'
$-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .140 \overline{7}$.
American Insulator Corp. (Del.)-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 1087.

- American-La France-Foamite Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns. 8 Months Ended Aup. $31-$
Net income after all chares


## Earnings per share $=$ V. 145, p. 2061.

American Zinc, Lead \& Smelting Co.-Delisting Hearing the application of the New York Stock Exchange to strike from listing and resistration the 86 cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 25$ par). The application asks the delisting because of the exchange of the stock for $\$ 5$ convertible prior preferred stock and common stock; which left outstanding an insuffi-

American Smelting \& Refining Co. (\& Subs.)-Carns. Simon Guggenheim, President, says in part: bonds amounting to $\$ 133.423$ deposited with Federal and stat including sions) totaled $\$ 17,057,60$

Excess of current assets over current liabilities was ........ $\mathbf{8 6 7 , 7 5 6 , 1 9 3}$
Excess of current assets over current habities was
Alt he bonds of the company. were retred on April 1 . 1037 .
The 1936 report described an offering to stockholders of the
The 1936 report described an offering to stockholders of the
ight to purchase, on or betore March 3 , 1937 one share of an

 In accordance with the offering plan, the entire issue of 2 d
preterred stock was retired June 1, 1937, at 105 , calling for-2d
$19,320,000$
The balance left in the treasury was.........................- $\mathbf{\$ 6 , 0 0 1 , 0 3 0}$
Consolidated Income Account Six Months Ended June 30

| Total net earnings- .- |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10,936,068 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | s9,77 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| commissions, \&c... | 581.152 | 443.411 | 272.106 | 359.778 |
| Gen' 1 |  | 940 | 5 |  |
| Gen \& admin | 564,667 | 940,745 170,275 |  | 171 |
| Corporate taxes (incl. est. U. S. and foreign |  |  |  |  |
| Int. on 1st mtge. | 17,56 | 090 | 909,582 |  |
| Int. on 1 s |  |  |  |  |
| Prem on ist mtg |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} 4 \%$ bonds. | 312,950 |  |  |  |
| Unamort. bond discount |  |  |  |  |
| \& expens |  |  | 313.323 |  |
| and ore deplet | 2,678.17 | 2,890,09 | 44 | 675 |
|  | 89.62 <br> 1.75 | $\$ 7.807 .529$ | 2.6 |  |
| 2 d pref. di | 1.760 .00 | $1,750.000$ 552.000 | c2,484,000 |  |
| Common dividends. | 3,287.504 | 1,646.946 |  |  |
| Bal., sur., for 6 |  |  | defs |  |
| Shares common stock |  | 20. | , |  |
| par). | 2,191.669 | 0 | 1,829,940 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

b Being accumulations amo

 For release of property pledged under mitge, secur-

```ing the 1st mitge. \& 1 st lien bonds...-.........-
```

$\qquad$ 43. 45.789

$\qquad$Liabilities-
Accounts \& drafts payable-Trade.

 $\overline { 1 7 0 , 9 8 7 , 4 2 1 } \longdiv { 1 6 7 , 2 2 7 , 5 3 1 }$| $9,876,049$ | $\$ 6,446.534$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2,600160 | 545.615 |
| 685,368 | 560,571 |

Wages payabo. asos. not incl. in consolidation,
Due to asoc.
whether or not controll whether or not controlled...................... ..... $473.427 \quad 352,068$
interest on bonds-UnclaimedAccrued, not due.-.Dividends-Unclaimed--
Payable on $7 \%$ preferred stock
Payable on $6 \%$ 2d preferred stock.${ }^{34.099}$
torned basis)
teat
tiabilities-1.657.281
Reserves
Bonds outstanding50,000,000 $\overline{0}$$7 \%$ cumulative prefered stock$43.62 \overline{20}, 4300$
$24,006,536$
Common stock
Proitit and loss
$167,227,531$with the trustee under the mortgage securing the first mortgage and firstlien $4 \%$ bonds (valuation based on June 30,1936 , quotations, $\$ 9,381,723$ ).b Valued at the lower of cost or market, except that refined metals sold
under firm contracts for delivery after June 30 are valued at sales contractunder
prices.c Segregated and valued as of Dec. 31, 1934, in accordance with author-ity and direction of the stockholders at a s special meeting held on May 21 ,
1935: Plants, mines and other tangible properties at Dec. 31 . 1934, 552 ,1935: Plants, mines and other tangible properties at Dec. 31 . 1934, $\$ 52$,-
$087.099 ;$ less amounts included therein for properties which have been ro-$\$ 11,962,852$ 2 less depreciation since Dec. 31, , 1934, on property retired and
(or) sold atter that date. $\$ 167,784$ net tanibie property, $\$ 49.600,659$.segregated and valued as of Dec. 13 , 1933 , in accordance with authority,total
d Bank loans, due after 1937 , $\$ 5,000,000$ notes payable for property purchased, American Smelting \& Refining Co., trustee under employees pension plan, \$2.0.02,288; minority interest in subsidiary companies in
cluded in consolidation, \$184,118; and other miscellaneous liabilities, cluded in
$\$ 775.265$.
e Meta stock, $\$ 13,415,090$; extraordinary obsolescence, contingencies, reserves, $\$ 1,041.199$.
smelters, and concentrates on hand at company mines and in transit to smelters, at cost of production or conserv
contracts for their sale.-V. 145, p. 2061 .

American Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Aug. 31- 1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-12 Mos.-1936
 Oper. exps..incl. taxese:
Prop. retire. dep reserve appropriations Other incer. revenues... $2,090,2$
$\$ 9,083,5$
60

Gro s income
Interest to pabilic and Int. charged to constrin-
 Portionce $\qquad$
minority apilicabale-- to
Net equity of Am. P.
\& L. Co. in income
of subsidiaries.-...
$\$ 3,409,915 \quad \$ 2,967,626$
$\$ 14,847,983$
$\$ 13,110,765$ Amer Puty of $L$. Co. $\overline{\&} \mathrm{~L}$.
 Total incomeExpenses, incl. taxes.-.

Balance carried to con-
solidated earned sur. $\$ 2,592,428$
$\$ 2,080,354$
$\$ 11,559.193$
$\$ 9,833.104$ Note-All interco.npany transactions have jeen eliminated from the
above statement. Invirest and preferred dividead delictious or subsidi-
 or not paid) on securities held by the pablic. Tae parvioa applicable to
 includes interest and preeicreded dividends puid or earaed o.1 securities held, Dmerican Power it Light Co. less losses waere inco nu acco ints of individual subsidiaries have res ilted in deticits for the respective periots.
 Co. and subsidiaries for Federal surtax on uadistribited protits Tine totaling 6 t. 930 , saow no surcax on undistributed profits for that year.V. 145, p. 1408.

American States Utilities Corp--Accumulated Dividend The directors have declared a dividend of 6833 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $51 / 2 \%$, cumulative preferred , prayable Oct. 25 to
holders of record Oct. 13 , leaving arrears of $43 /$ cents per share. V .144 p. 2816 . . .

MAnglo-Norwegian Holdings, Ltd.-Accumulated Div. The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par \$100, payable
Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 28 . Similar amount was paid on June 30 last. Arrearages after the current payment will amount to $\$ 26.25$ pet

Ann Arbor RR.-Earnings-
Arossust
Gross from railway.
Net after rents.

| 1937, |
| :--- |
| $\$ 333.4$ |

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. 1- } & \text { Gro-- } & 19,098 & 41,658 & 39,224 & 31,509\end{array}$

-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1575$.
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears End. June 30

Balance
Other oper $\qquad$

 ${ }^{2} \quad \$ 71$ | 1936 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 7.164 .484$ |
| $65,596.282$ |
| 615.005 |

Sell., gen
Operating profit $\begin{array}{r}86,544.574 \\ -\quad 634,568 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 4,805.197 \\ \hline 522,390 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Not avallable

Interesting profit.....
Miscell. charges.
Balance e..........
Fedrif \& State income tax
Net profit
Preferred dividends....
Common dividends.--
 an mol vision has been made for possible surtax one the undistributed income fro the first six months of the calendar year 1937. The companies' tax years, undeterminable until the net income and dividends for the entire year 1937 have been ascertained.
the amounts released to the com year is $\$ 932,562$ representing a portion of the amounts released to the company by the invalic andin orem corried as a reserve for all undetermined liabilitites arising from such invalidation
c Includes Commander-Larabee Corp. from Sept. 30, 1933

| Consolidated Balan |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1937 |
| $\times$ Oill mills, $\operatorname{tank}$ |  |
| cars (lesss depr.) |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Cash-------3, 3,722,932 3,29 |  |
|  |  |
| deterrad einigges-: | 174,681 |

Total _-........40,267,850 $\overline{34,925,881}$ Total $40.267,850 ~ 34,925,831$ X After deducting $\$ 7,206,475$ in 1937 and $\$ 6,655,019$ in 1936 for reserve for depreciation. y Represented by 549,546 shares or no par value. z Rep-
resented by 1.250 in 1937 and 968 in 1036 no par shares.
andeserve for undotermined .

Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co.-EarningsGross sales Earnings for 12 Months Ended Aug. 31, 1937 Gross sales and oper. rev. for the period, less discounts, returnsi Net income arter deprec., depl. retire.. int., amort., Federal and
income taxes
anc
and
 Arnold Print Works, North Adams-Outlook, \&c.organizanion meeting, the first since the company filed its petition for re1934, was held sept. 28 at which time the company resumed ite corporate activities discharged from the supervision of the Courr. The plan
organzzaton has been confirmed by the Coart and is now in effect.
The deosositary for the co co nany ts ready to exchange the new preferred
stock and new commen to
 their stock for exchange. The old certificateess should be sent to National
Rockland Bank, Boston. for exchange. and holders are urged to do so promptly. Jones, President, in reporting the satisfactory completion of the reorganization states that the results of the operations during the last fisceal year have been very gratifying, the net profit being approcinately $\$ 650,000$.
He further states that operations are continuing on a satisfactory basis.
 Mr. Jones further states: Conpany's working capital has been restored throuzh its operations during the past two years and has been increased by virtue of the plan of reorganization, to the point that it now seems to

Asbestos Manufacturing Co.-To Vote on LoanThis company has called special meeting of preferred shareholders for five year loan of $\$ 250.000$ wherewith co noany will replenish working capital plant equip.nent this year and repay $\$ 100.000$ of short-terin loans. Already at Huatington and Wabash plants company has increased investment
$\$ 134,810$. $-V .145$, p. 1891 .

Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Counsel for Company Draws Public Rebuke from FPC for Statement-Retraction Given -The Federal Power Commission on Sept. 30 publicly reprimanded tric system, for a statement which he issued on Sept. 18 to the press and which, the Commission contended, impugned its motives
Mr. Paxson had been cited to appear sept. 30 to show cause why he she statement. After he had retracted the statement in its entirety, the Comimission dropped the citation. 1 Mr. Pa rson told the Commission: "I wish to assure the Commission with-
out reser vation that I never had any intention of reflecting upon the motives of the Commission or any member of it. I am sure that all members of the staff and meirbers of the Commission who anow me will accept that.
Under the circumstances I feel it is my duty to retract the statement in its Under the circumstances I feel it is my duty to rett,
entirety and to offer my apology wholeheartedly."

Weekly Output-
For the week ended Sept. 24 , Assoclated Gas \& Electric system reports ${ }^{\text {net etectric output of } 90,551,413 \text { units (kwh.). This is an increase of }} 3,310,096$ units, or $3.8 \%$, higher than production for the comparable week a year ago. including sales to other utilities, amounted to $104,923,166$
Gross output, units, -V. 145, D. 20…
Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry, System-Earnings--IIncludes Gul Colorâdo \& santa Fe ky., Panhande \& Santa Fe Ry.


 Average miles operated 193,540 respectively $\$ 363,756$ and $\$ 293,620$ accruals of Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance taxes.
$\mathbf{y}$ Includes for 1937 and 1936 respectively $\$ 2,612,633$ and $\$ 1,809,785$ accruals of Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance taxes, with
a creditin 1937 o $\$ 2,234,363$ reversing charges in 1936 account Railroad
Retirement taxes New Official
R. M. Hozin, Comptroller and in charge of the New York office has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the road to succeed Walter Elv, resisneed. as yet appointed.- $V .145$, p. 1410
Mtlanta Birmingham \& Coast RR. - Earnings- 烸

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway_...- } & 2,553,106 & 2,228,209 & 2,008,071 & 1,944,828\end{array}$
 Net after rents.


Atlantic Coast Line RR.-Earnings-
Period End.Aug. 31-1937-Month-1936 1937 - Mos.-1936



 Atlas Tack Corp.-Acquisition-
This company has purchased the nail production-equipment of the Beardsley \& Wolcott Co. at Waterbury and has taken a lease on the plant
Production is now in progress and eventually it is expected two shifts will Production is now in progress and eventually it is expected two sirts wil
be employed.-V. 145, p. 1249. $4, ~$
Automatic Washer Co.-Reorganization Voted- 1 Shareholders have approved company's plan of reorganization which will
not become operative until so directed by board of directors. Seventy-five per cent of convertible preferred and $79 \%$ of common were represented at
the meeting held sept 23 . the plan of rearganization
convertible preference with accumulated dividends on basis of of standing for three new common shares and exchange of 10 old common shares par common. In ardition purp compon holders will have ripes of new $\mathbf{\$ 3}$ par common. In addition new common holders will have rilght to purchase
\$4 per share while officers and directors may purchase up to total of 4.000
Bhares at $\$ 4$ a share during same priod.
Under plan 127.690 shares of new shares at $\$ 4$ a share during same period. Under pl
common will be initially issued.-V. 144 , p. 1429 .

Backbone Gold Mining Co.-Stock Fraud-
The Department of Justice and the Securities and Exchange Commission announced Sept. 23 that six defendants were indicted Sept. 22 in the U. S. of the stock of Back brne Gold Mining Co. The defendants, Moe Platt, Bernard Frankel, Bernard MCNey, Charies Lulz, John Boyd Waddell', on nine counts, two under the fraud sections of the securities Act, six under the Mail Fraud Statute, and one for conspiracy. Bench warrants were
 criminal prosecution ever brought for maninulation of a security in the
over-the-counter market. It is estimated that the loss to victims of the manipulation totaled $\$ 500,000$.
Baldwin Locomotive Works-Allowed to Increase Borrowing Capacity-
Federal Judge Oliver B. Dickinson has granted permission to the company to increase its borrowing capacity from $83,000,000$ to $85,00,000$ at any one
time. The company, through William Clarke Mason, its attorney guested that the additional spread of $\$ 2.000 .000$ be ailowed because procompany in Deamber, 1933 . Arrangements have already been made tions to advance as ruch as $\$ 5,000,000$ to the company to meet its operating conts. As collateral. the banks will be given 122.900 shares of Midvale Co. stock owned by Baldwin and a maximum of $\$ 6,000,000$ of Baldwin
Slockholders Fail in Appeal Against Plan-
A supersedeas order in a surprise appeal a against the reorganization plan Thompson at Philadelphia following a plea for dismissal by William Clarke Mason, company counsel The writ had heen issued earlier the same the plan. Although the supersedeas action was withdrawn, a hearing will be held on the appeal on oct. 4 .
was against this copirmation the apon confirmed the plan Sept. 1, and it 145, p. 1892.
Baldwin Rubber Co.-Earnings-

| Gross sales Deductions from gross sales-....................- |  |  | 31.93 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Profit from operations Other income |  |  | $\$ 560.314$ 9.819 |
| Gross income. <br> Income charges <br> Provision for Federal income tax |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Gross surplus |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  undistributed profits tax. <br> Balance Sheet July 31, 1937 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Asscts- |  |  |  |
| Inventories (at cost) |  | un | 176,334 |
|  | 83 | Acerued ac | 288,108 |
| Molds, \&e., chargeable to customers. Depusits |  | erre | 320.000 |
|  | 4.951 | llan | ${ }^{11278.942}$ |
| Pedusits --- |  | on stock |  |
| (eter |  |  | 1,181,07 |
| Other assets ............--- $\quad 4,099$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

1939 to July payable-bank due $\$ 40,000$ each Jan. and July 1, from Jan. 1,
Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Earnings

 | Net rev. from ry. oper. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rallway tax accruals |  |  |
| $\$ 3,675,745$ | $\$ 4,412,443$ | $\$ 28,823,387$ | Kquipment rents (net)--

Net ry. oper. income. $\$ 2,358,0 3 4 \longdiv { \$ 3 , 1 1 5 , 6 9 6 } \overline { \$ 1 8 , 0 5 5 , 3 3 2 } \xlongequal { \$ 1 7 , 7 4 3 , 5 7 6 }$

- V. 145, p. 1575.
Baltimore Transit Co.-Earnings -
Period End. Aug. 31 (Inter-company items eliminated)
Period End. Aug. 31- $1937-$ Monlh -1936
Operating revenues Operating revenues
Operating expenses.
Net oper. revenues
Taxes
Operating income
Non-operating income-.


 cumulative Inerest deductions for series A 4 and $5 \%$ debentures. in the


Bath Iron Works Corp.-Earnings-
Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1937
Net income after charges, x After losses ar ounting to 8194,527 on construction of five fishing United States Navy ar. Punted to on $\$ 884,151$ for the dix six $n$ nonths ended June 30. 1937. The voune of work represented by expenditures for in the history of the con pany. The total portion of uncon pleted contracts as of June 30, last, is esti${ }^{2}$ a contract for the construction of two destroyers to cost around $\$ 9,350,000$. excluding a loss estin ated around $\$ 34,800$ ork already have been taken, Excepting this probable loss, the ensuing period will reflect operations resulting from continuance of work for the United States Navy on con-
struction of destroyers.-V. 145, p. 270 .

Baton Rouge Electric Co.-EarningsOperating revenues Aug. 31-
$\times$ Balance after operat ion, maintenance and -- $\$$ ${ }_{y}$ Balance for dividends and surplus


Beatrice Creamery Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Aug. $31-1937-3$ Mos $-1936 \quad 1937-12$ Mos. 1933.
Net sales. Net sales $x$.-.
Costs.
inter
end

Profit.

ome-... Federal income \& \& surtax \begin{tabular}{l}
Net profit. $-\ldots-1$ <br>
Earns. per share on com- <br>
$\$ 792.524$ <br>
$\$ 828,189$ <br>
$\$ 1.706,073$ <br>
\hline

 

Lar mor stock <br>
-V .145 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



## Berkey \& Gay Furniture Co.-Earnings-

Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1937
Net inc. after charges, provision for Fed. inc. tax \& related surtaxes $\$ 15,699$
Bessemer \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings-

## August-

Gross from railway
Net after rents.
From
Not
Grom from railwa
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway..... } & 12,986,722 & 9,090,769 & 6,308,961 & 5,804,196 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 7,147,298 & 4 & 085,233 & 2,003,557 & 1,169\end{array}$

Birdsboro Steel Foundry \& Machine Co.-25-Cent Div Directors on Sept. 27 declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the new no par value common st ock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 5 . 15 last.
The company has outstanding 200,000 shares of the no par value common stock out of 250,000 shares authorized. In May of this year 74.600 shares were sold publicly by a banking group and 125,400 shares were issued same time all outstanding preferred stock was retired. The company has no funded debt.-V. 145, p. 1250.
Boston \& Maine RR.-Earnings-


## British Columbia Power Corp., Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earns.


 Legal fees \& executive Direc ors fees
Prov for income taxes-:Prov for income taxes-
Int, on bonded debt and divs on pref. stocks of

$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { subsidiary companies. } & 2.757,173 & 2,672.993 & 2.505 .504 & 2.571 .771\end{array}$ Net income. | $\$ 1.766 .229$ | $\$ 1.641 .942$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1.700 .000 |  |



Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

| Assets- | 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash.-- | \$467.525 | \$1.102.784 | \$1.195.785 | \$1.426.077 |
| y Inve | 2.766 .491 | 3,402,395 | 2,972,269 | 2,527,132 |
| Bond discount |  | 293,79\% | $306.2 \overline{0} \overline{6}$ | 20 |
| Accounts receiva | 1,769,065 | 1,686,358 | 1,466,321 | ,363,203 |
| prepaid items. | 195,031 | 142,270 |  |  |
| Emp . housing loans, zc. | 200.491 | 273.826 | 354.244 |  |
| Stores, mat'ls \& suppli | 1,663.183 | 1.567.399 | 1.560.108 | . 644 |
| lants \& equip | 4.319.442 |  | 1.735.868 | .571.232 | lants \& equipm't, \&c

Total.

- 8

Liabilities-
Accts. payable, incl. res.
Accts payable incl. res. for income taxes.----
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Deben. \& bond int accr- } & 2,675,597 & 2,380,058 & 2,050,439 & 1,916,411 \\ \text { Dividends declared } & 434,614 & 2,40,852 & 497,824 & 500\end{array}$
 B. C. El. Rublic:

| 5\% Lerpetual pref. | $6,984,000$ | $6,984,000$ | $6,984,000$ | $\mathbf{6 , 9 8 4 , 0 0 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| B. C. El. Pr. \& Gas |  |  |  |  |
| Min. Ltd., 6\% pref | $5,000,000$ | $5,000,000$ | $5,000,000$ | $5,000.000$ |

$\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { of subs shareholders } & 3,0,446 & 3,446 & 3,446 & 3,446 \\ \text { Gen. \& accident reserves } & 1,3077110 & 1,376,628 & 1,304,791 & 1.2300,982\end{array}$
 part of an authorized issue of $1.500,000$ class A shares and $1.500,000$ class B $=$

Black Mammoth Consolidated Mining Co.-Registers with SEC-

## See list given on first page of this department.

Boston Storage Warehouse Co.-Pays \$1 Dividend-
Directors at a meeting held sept 22 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share
on the companys common stock. to holders of record Sept. 23.-V, 144, p. 3323 .
(S. F.) Bowser \& Co., Inc.- Registers with SEC-

See list given on first page of this department.-V. 144, p. 1775.
Burdines, Inc.-Stock Split-Up Voted-
Stockholders at a sperifil meeting held Aug. 19 approved a plan to split
company's stock on a three-for-one basis. See also V. 145, p. 1092 .
Burlingame Reserve Plan, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Burlington-Rock Island RR.-Earnings-



Burma Corp., Ltd.-Final Dividend-
The directors have declared a final dividend of $241 / 2$ cents per share on the American depositdory receipts for ordinary shares payable Oct. 5 to
holders of record Aug in An interim dividend of $161-5$ cents was paid on March 3 trord tast, und a final dividend of $129-10$ cents was paid on Oct. 6 , 1936.-V. 144. p. 2119 .

- California Ink Co., Inc.-62 $1 / 2$-Cent Dinidend-

The directors on Aug. 16 declared a dividend of $621 / 2$ cents per share on company's common stock, no par value, payable sept. 20 to holders of record sept 10 .
Heretorore it has been the practice of the corporation in the payment of its quarterly dividends to make the same payable on the frirst days of ence it is contemplated that herearter the quarterly dividends when and if March and June of each year.
A A cividend of $621 / 2$ cents was also paid on April 1 . last, and previously egular quarteriy dividends of 50 cents per share were distr buted. 1269 ,
For detailed record of previous dividend payments see V. 144, p. 129 .

California-Oregon Power Co.- 4 rrumplater DividendsThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$
umulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$ a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the umuative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$ a dividend or $\$ 1.50$ per share on the
$6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$. and a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share \%\% cumulative preferred stock. par sk. series at of 1927 par $\$ 100$ all payahle on account of accumulations) on oct. 15 to hoiders of record segt.
and
arracas Arrearages after these payments will total
share on the $6 \%$ stocks.-V. 145 , p. 1735 .
California Water Service Co.-Earnings-
12 Mimths Ended Aug. 31-
Gross.--
Net before depre-ia
-V. 145, p. 1578 .
$\begin{array}{ll}1937 & \\ \$ 2.452 .736 & \$ 2.2367 \\ 1,247.187 & 1.268 \\ & 149.665\end{array}$
Calmont Oils, Ltd.-Earnings-
Yenrs Ended May 31-
Income from investments.
Tool rental vin
Income from royaities:-

House rent.-.
Non-rectaneous revenue
Total revenue
Administravive and general expenses.

Loss for the year.

| Assets- <br> Cash on hand and in bank $\qquad$ Royalite div. rec. Royalties receiv'le $x$ Acct. int. on inv. Ane Investments. y Fixed as ets $\qquad$ Leases (at cost). Deferred charges.. Deferred expenses. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

upon completion of the reorganization will then be $1,621,960$.-V. 145 p. 2066 .

Canadian National Lines in New England-Earnings$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { August- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Gross from railway..... } & \$ 127,135 & \$ 123,532 & \$ 119,962 & \$ 108,062 \\ \text { Net from railway } & \text { def32,884 } & \$ 15 & 8,753 & \text { def17.492 }\end{array}$
 From Jan. $1-$
Gross from railway
Net from railway.
Net after rents
Net after rents-
996,261
def43,415
der 403,257 877,449
def171,439
def502,018 747,172
def 182.223
def502

727,521
def 161,538
540,247
Canadian National Rys.-Earnings -
[All-inclusive system]
Period End. Aug. 31- 1937-Month-1936
Operating ren 1937-8 Mns.-1936
 Net revenue.......- $\frac{\$ 558,530}{\$ 680,581} \frac{\$ 8,185,377}{\$ 3,242,824}$ Week Ended Sept. 21 -

- 1937 $\xrightarrow{\text { Gross revenues }}-\mathbf{V} .145$, p. 1735

Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-
 Net earnings......-- $\quad \$ 576,613 \quad \$ 634,484 ~ \$ 9,932,228 \quad \$ 8,404,584$ Week Ended Sept. 21 -
Traffic earnings Traffic earnings-

- V. $145, ~ p .1735$.


## Canadian Pacific Lines in Maine-Earninqs-

 AugustGross from
Cannad
Gross from railway..Net from railway... From Jan. $1=-$
Gross from railway Gross from railway
Net from railway...
Net after rents.
-V. 145, p. 1579.
Canadian Pacific Lines in Vermont-Earnings -
 Gross from railway Net from railway.-

- def91.76 . 145, p. 1579.
663.752
$\quad 627.648$

1934
$\$ 113.183$
3.096
0.016 def16.537 ${ }_{1}^{1.453,577} 2.87$ rents. 1579.
Canadian Power \& Paper Investments, Ltd.-Bond Interest -
The payment on Oct. 1 of the semi-annual interest coupon due Aug. 1, $_{\text {, }}$, 1933. on the 5\% debentures, marks the first return to holders since Feb. 1933. In 1934 an arringement was made postponing to Aug. 1, 1938, aii
fixed interest maturing from Aug. 1. 1933 to 1938 , Incl. Provision was fixed interest maturing from Aug. 1. 1933 to 1938 , inci. earnings accumulated or the purpose. This will ve the first coupon paid on this basis. interest requiremded July 31. 1986, income was equal to 0.78 times full interest requirements on the debentures, but this was before deducting has been registered in the fiscal period ended last July, it may be assumed,
in view particularly of the resumption of dividends on the trust's substantial holdings of Power Corporation common.
Asset position of the trust also improved during the past year, due chiefly
to the ad vance in Power Corporation and Bathurst Power \& Paper shares, to the advance in Power Corporation and Bathurst Power \& Paper shares,
through the reaction in security prices has pulled down the appreciation as comnared with the standing at the close of the fiscal year on July 31 . The policy of purchasing debentures for the redemption at a discount was continued on a substantial scale, this also strengthening the 10 sition of the remaining debentures and junior securities.-V. 138, p. 4292 .
Capital City Products Co.-Earnings-

| Years End. June 30- <br> Mfg. profit after deduct- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


Cambria \& Indiana RR.-Equipment Trusts Sold-Salomon Brothers \& Hutzler, Dick \& Merle-Smith and Stroud \& Co., Inc., on Sept. 30 submitted the highest bid for an issue of $\$ 1,300,000$ of $23 / 4 \%$ equipment trust certificates of the company. They bid 101.033 for the certificates, which will mature in 1 to 10 years. The certificates were reoffered immediately at prices to yield from 1 to $2.75 \%$, according to maturity, and are reported to be all sold.
Other bids included one of 100.777 offered by Evans, Stilman \& Co.; Harris Hall \& Co., and Kidder Peabody \& Co. Brown Harriman \& Co,
Inc., bid 100.21 Lawrence Marks \& Co. and assoclates bid 100.398, and Inc., bid 100.21 Lawrence Marks \& Co. and associates
Paine, Webber Co. and Estabrook \& Co. bid 99.6029.
Earnings for August and Year to Date

August-
Gross from railway....
Net from railway
Net from railway.
From Jan. 1-.
Net from railway.....-
Cameron Fuel Oil Motors Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp., Ltd.-Exchange Offer Revised-
The corporation has advised the Montreal Stock Exchange of a revision
m the disirribution or the new shares of Gatineau Power Co., to the holders In the distribution of the new shares of Gatineau Power Co., to the holders CCanadian Hydro-Electric Corp. second preferred and common stocks.
For each share of $6 \%$ non-cumulative second preferrod stock there will be issued 5.27608 fully paid new common shares of Gatineau Power Co. and for each share of common stock of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp.
there will be issued 12 100ths of a common share of Gatineau Power Co.

$$
\begin{gathered}
8 \\
8 \\
8 \\
8
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
8
$$

 x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 911,021$ in 1937 and $\$ 774$,
1936. y Represented by 100.000 no par shares.- 144,144 p. 3999 .

Central Foundry Co.-To Pay Preferred Arrearages in Common Stock-
Directors have declared a dividend in common stock equivalent to $\$ 5$ per sesnect to accuimulations, due Dec. 1, 1936, and March 1 . June 1 and Sept. 1 , 1937. The dividend is payable out of earned surplus on Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 1 in common stock or in scrip representing fractions of com-
mon stock, at the rate of one full share of common stock for each $\$ 10$ of mon stocks, at the rate of one
dividends.-V. 145, p. 2066.

Central Arizona Light \& Power Co.-Earnings-
 investments
Prop. retire. res. approps Net oper. revenues...
Other income (net)
Gross income. Int. on mortgage bonds-
Other int. \& deductions. Other int. \& deductions:-
$\times$ Net income_- $\quad \$ 80.559$ - $\$ 49,943$ $\times \begin{aligned} & \text { Dividends applicable- to preferred stocks for the } \\ & \text { period, whether paid or unpaid. }\end{aligned}$

Balance
$\$ 654,714 \quad \$ 465,521$ 1937 . After the payment of these dividends there were paid on Aug. 2,
unpaid dividends at that date unpaid dividends at that date.
for 1936, inasmuch as the company Federal surtax on undistributed profits income for that year. No such provision has been made to date for 1937.

## Central of Georgia Ry.-Earnings-


 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net rom raiway } \ldots \ldots- & 1,816,468 & 1,477,178 & 1,184,215 & 1,270,206 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 856,734 & 509,389 & 345,110 & 366,798\end{array}$

Central Illinois Securities Corp.-Pref. Div. Passedper share ordinarily due at this time on the $\$ 1.50$ cumulative preferred atock no par value. A regular quarterly dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share was

Central New York Power Corp.-Underwritersin Underwirters of the bond issue, which is expected to reach the market Hutton \& Pomeroy, Inc.; Bonbright \& Co. Mellon Securities Corp. $\ddagger$ Brown Bros.; Blyth \& Co., inc.; Cofrin \& Burr; Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Lehman Freres \& Co.. Inc.; Lee Higginson Corp.; E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc.. and
Listing Approved-
The New York Curb Exchange has approved for listing 259,000 out-
standing shares of preferred stock, $5 \%$ series, $\$ 100$ par. Earnings for 12 Months Ended Aus 31,1037
Net inc. after int., deprec., taxes, retire. \& other charges_..- $\$ 3,890,020$
Earnings per share on common stock -V. 145, p. 2066.
Central Power \& Light Co.-Accumulated DividendsThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ cum,
pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, and $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, both payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 15 . Similar payon both issues. For detailed record of previous payments see V. 144 ,

Central RR. of New Jersey-Earnings-

 | From Jan. 1- | Rross from railway | ..... | $21,986,432$ | $20,594,133$ | $19,557,602$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net from railway | $19,527,281$ |  |  |  |  |



## Cessna Aircraft Co.-Sales-

Gross sales for the eight months ended Aug. 31, last, amounted to $\$ 204$,-
411, as compared with $\$ 75,687$ for the same 411, as compared with $\$ 75,687$ for the same period a year earlier, repre-
senting an increase of $170 \%$, it was reported on Sept. 22 by Dwane Wallace, President. 21 during the first eight months of 1936 . Backlog of orders on hand as of
Sept. 1 , was approximately $\$ 45,000$, representing nine planes.-V. 145, p. 1413 .

Charleston \& Western Carolina Ry.-Earnings-


> Chesapeake Corp.-Meeting Adjourned-

Stockholders special meeting to consider proposed merger plan has been
adjourned until Nov. 15.-V.
Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry. Co.-Exchange Time Extendedresenting fractional interests in series A preference stock to Oct. 1, 1939 , resenting fractional interests in series A preference stock to Oct. 1,1939 ,
from Oct. 1,1937 . scrip holders who wish to purchase additional frac-
tional certificates are advised to check with their banks to get market price of the certifificateses.
Robert R. Young was elected a director at a directors meeting held
Sept. 22. Mr. Young succeeds Wilbur M. Baldwin, resigned.-V. 145,
p. 2067 .
Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR.-Earnings$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { August- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Gross from railway.... } & \$ 9,012,749 & \$ 8,659,037 & \$ 7,838,721 & \$ 7,435,226\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccrr}\text { Net from railway.......- } & 2,566,058 & 2,554,775 & 2,371,525 & 2,274,603 \\ \text { Net after rents......- } & 1,014,088 & 1,378,009 & 1,413,640 & 1,546,545\end{array}$
 Net after rents

## Chicago \& Eastern Illinois Ry.-Earnings-

| Aug | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rail | \$1,320.034 | \$1,308.526 | \$1,121,245 | \$1,136,327 |
| Net from railwa | 296,867 | 331,379 | 270,515 |  |
| Not after rents |  | 110,126 | 83,587 | 110,036 |
| Gross from railwa | 10,866,487 | 10,195,637 | 8. | 8.419,624 |
| Net from rail | 2,500,896 | 2,372,391 | 1,549,606 | 1,757,818 |
| Net after | 740,975 | 632,425 | 148,220 | 263,101 |

Chicago Great Western RR.-Reorganization HearingSept. 30, 1937, has been canceled and reassigned for Oct. 13, 1937, at

10 a.m., Standard Time, at the office of the Interstate Commerce Oommission, Washington, before

| Earnings for August and Year to Date |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| August- | 1937 | 193 |  |  |
| Gross from railway | \$1,628,032 | \$1,765,856 | \$1,402,283 | \$1,582.61 |
| Net after rents | 364,308 48,632 | 646.195 349,641 | 396,080 156,032 | 547.93 289.26 |
| Grom Jan. ${ }_{\text {Gross from }}$ 1-1way | 12,209.392 | 11,743,837 | 156.032 $9,780.162$ |  |
| Net from railway | 2,604,957 | 1,029,578 | 1,877,484 | 9,997,268 |
| Net after rents | 302,524 | 918,656 | 89,512 | 649,432 |

Chicago \& Illinois Midland Ry.-Earnings$\begin{array}{lcrrr}\text { August- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Gross from railway...-- } & \$ 343.358 & \$ 289.268 & \$ 301,413 & \$ 267.014 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 106.559 & 111,125 & 97.870 & 72.454 \\ \text { Net after rents.-.- } & 66,658 & 86,198 & 89,387 & 77.873\end{array}$ \begin{tabular}{lrrrr}
From Jan. 1- \& Gross from railway_...- \& $2,597,648$ \& $2,295,451$ \& $2,196,038$ <br>
Net from railway \& 866,413 \& $1,868,656$ <br>
Net after rents \& 691,513 \& 666,130 \& 496,831 <br>
\hline

 

Net from rater \& 866,413 \& 791,513 \& 660,130 \& 496,831 <br>
Net after rents \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Chicago Indianapolis \& Louisville Ry.-Earnings-August-
Gross from rail
Gross from railway.-...
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Gross from railway....-
Net from railway
Net after rents

| 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 827,166$ | $\$ 868,245$ | $\$ 682,900$ | $\$ 647,562$ |
| 68,280 | 166,032 | 116,746 | 106,353 |
| def68,043 | 32,567 | def1,182 | def 35,960 |
| $6,810,017$ | $6,652,897$ | $5,143,966$ | $4,883,465$ |
| $1,071,913$ | $1,288,945$ | 826,432 | 795.011 |
| 84,828 | 150,522 | der 125,812 | def 334,505 |

Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul \& Pacific RR.-Reorganization Hearings to Be Reopened-Institutional Investors Asked ICC to Reopen Hearings to Submit Own Program-
of the road was filed with the proceedings in connection with reorganization by a group of investors in the company's securities. The Commission on sept. 25 ordered reopening of the hearings and set Feb. 1 . 1938 for the
first hearing to be held before Commissioner Porter and Oliver E. Sweet. Claiming to hold
the group of institutional Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., stated that they have decided Hearings on the reorganization own. Porter on Sept. 20 because he was not given definite assurance that any new plans would be filed. This action was taken over vigorous protests of the would take an appeal from the action to the full Commission. declared they At that time Commissioner Porter announced the ICC would formulate
a plan of its own on the record made in the proceedings. a plan of its own on the record made in the proceedings. Would formate that if the Commission would set a hearing in the proceedings on or after Jan, 18 they would prepare and file a reorganization proceedings on or "'There is no plan of reorganization before the Commission which any ing to the petition of the investors. The group held that submission of a plan of their own was necessary to protcet their rights and interests. Before he adjourned the recent hearings, Commissioner Porter denied a request of the road's management for a an indefinite delay in the proEarnings for August and Year to Date
August
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net from railway

 $\begin{array}{r}193 \\ -\quad \$ 9,83 \\ -\quad 2,13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $9,833,303$ | $\$ 10,165,182$ | $\$ 8,642,480$ |
| $2,133,416$ | $2,367,951$ | 835,690 |

 Gross from railway
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway..... } & 70,899,827 & 70,181,302 & 57,377,250 & 57,318,557 \\ \text { Net from railway...... } & 13,032,539 & 1,1661,294 & 7,524,077 & 11,893,001 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 1,782,780 & 4,076,098 & \text { def64,993 } & 3,907,616\end{array}$

## Chicago \& North Western Ry.-Earnings-


 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net arter rents_-.....- def } 129,791 & 1,126,615 & 462,994 & 1,205,389\end{array}$


## Chicago Rock Island \& Gulf Ry.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Auqust- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Gross from railway_...- } & \$ 394,716 & \$ 391,256 & \$ 373,599 & \$ 323.080 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 124,566 & 121,696 & 132,352 & 87,534 \\ \text { Net after rents_-....-. } & 26,993 & 36,446 & 37,789 & 15,859\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway....- } & 3,279,811 & 2,873,260 & 2,571,645 & 2,442,104 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 1,056,581 & 794,526 & 698,567 & 620,606\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net Prom railway........ } & 1,056,581 & 2,894,526 & 2,698,567 & 2,442,104 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 373,998 & 190,588 & \text { def1,463 } & \text { def7,606 } \\ \text {-V. } & \end{array}$

## Chicago Rock IsIand \& Pacific Ry.-Court Urges Speed

 in Rail Case-Indicating that he was dissatisfied with the lack of progress in reor-
ganization of the road, Federal Judge James F. Wilkerson has urged that ganization of the road, Federal Judge James F. Wilkerson has urged that out of the courts.
Told that two plans for reorganization of the road had to the Interstate Commerceorganization of the road had been presented body, Judge Wilkerson indicated that it was obvious been rejected by that dented action", cases before it. He also indicated he might take "unprecedented action" with respect to the case, but failed to amplify his remarks.

> Earnings for August and Year to Date
$p_{\text {erion }}$ [Including Chicago Rock Island \& Gulp Ry.]
Period End. Aug. 31- 1937-Month-1936 1937-8 Mos.-1936
Total oper

Net rev. from op Ry. tax accruals.
Joint facility rents.....- $\qquad$


Net oper. income.... $\quad \$ 394,839 \quad \$ 183,725 \quad \$ 2,877,246$ def $\$ 902,460$ x Includes credit account of cancellation of 1936 accruals for Railroad


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Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis \& Omaha Ry.-Earnings


$\qquad$ w Orlea
Cincinn $\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from }]{\text { Auilway }}$ \$1,4197 \& Texas exas $\mathbf{P}$
 Net from railway
Neta atter rents
From 1531.514
361,347 413.855 $8,802,081$
2,987
$2.201,735$
2, $8,542,274$
$3,346,005$
$2,415,95$ Gross from railway Net from railway...
Net after rents
-V. 145, p. 1414.

## Clinchfield RR.-Earnings-

 Coast Breweries, Ltd.-Larger Common DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock payable Nov. 1 to holders of record oct.
cents. were paid in each or the four preceding quarters and previously.
quarterly dividends of 23 conts Der share were distributed.- V. 143, p. 2518 .
Colon Development Co., Ltd.-Transfer Book DatesThe New York Curb Exchange has been notified that the transfer books Por the $5 \%$ redeomable income stock. series A. of this company will be closed
from the close of business on Sept. 14 untill the close of business on Sept. 29 of the redemption on and after Oct. 30 , 1937, of the entire issue of said
 stock plus interest at $5 \%$ per annum a accrued from Oct. 1 to Oct . 29.193 ,
inclusive; that the transfer books for sald issue will ro-open on So
 cose quarter ending Oct. 1, 1937; that Oct.1, 1937, winl also be the record to receive payment of interest for the quarter ending Oct. 1 , 1937, that the transfer books for both of the above issues wict cose from the close or busi-
ness on Oct. 1 to the close of business on Oct. 5,1937 , for the purpose of naking the aformentioned interep payments; and that the transfor books To Redeem Stock Oct.
The Redeem Stock- Colon Development Co., Limited on Sept. 29 announced that it The Colon Development Co., Li mited on Sept. 29 announced that
will redeem on Oct.30, 1937, at a price of \$5 for each is sterling principal
amount, plus $5 \%$ interest accrued and unpaid from Oct. 1 to Oct. and of its redeemable income stock, series, A, then outstanding or required
o be issued under the Colon Oil Corp. plan of reorganization dated Feb. 28 , to be
1936
Cert
Certificates representing the stock, with signatures guaranteed by a
New York $\$$ Stock Exchange firm or a member of the Exchange, or by a New York City bank or trust company or a bank or trust company whith a
New York correspondent. should be presented for payment of the reNemption pricie at the one ofice of The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140
Broadway, New York. Broadway, New if tork. made to anyone other than the registered holder
If Federal, New York State, Canadian and Quebec tax stamps.
After' the close of business Oct. 29,1 137., no redeemabse. income stock, series A, will be issuad under the reorganization plan in connection with the
surrender of 10- year convertible $6 \%$ gold debentures due July 1,1938 of,
sur orndering such claims will receive the redemption price of the stock. After Oct. 30 , 1937 , all interest on the redeemable stock will cease to V. 145 , p. 1414.

Colon Oil Corp.-American Depositary-
The Manufacturers Trust Co. is American depositary and purchase fund agent
p. 3143 .
Colorado \& Southern Ry.-Earnings-


Commonwealth Edison Co.-Offers and Bases of Exchange Pursuant to a plan of reorganization dated Aug. 6, 1937 between Com-
monwealth Edison Co. and Publict Service Co. of Northern
Hllinois, not to eexeed 2.665 .049 shares (par 525 ) of the company are offered in exchange
for tne following shares of Yublic Service Co. of Northern Hilinois: Cmmon for the (par *60,: common stock (no per) having a stated value of $\$ 60$ per
share: $6 \%$ cumulative pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ), and $7 \%$ cumulative pref. stock ( par $\$ 100$ ).
These offers are on the following basesse by the company in exchange for each or 131,004 issued shares of common stock (par sin), and for each of
of 60 per ser share, of Public Service Co. of Northern
of business Aug. 2,1937 , there Service Oo. of Northern Illinois common stock (no par) upon payment o
subscriptions therefor now outstanding, and all such shares issued prio
 with this plan. This offer terminates Nov. 15, 1937, unless extended. Four shares of the company are offered by the company in exchange for
each of the isued 100.000 shares of 6 \% cumulative pref. stock (apar $\$ 1000$
of Public Service Co. of Northern IIIINois. This offer terminates Nov. 15 , each Public Service Co. of
of ent unless extended.
Four shares of the company are offered by the company in exchange for
each of the issued 63,576 shares of $7 \%$ cumulative pref. stock (par $\$ 100)$ each of the issued 63,576 shares of $7 \%$ cumulative pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ )
of Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois. This offer terminates Nov. 15 ,
1937, unless extended. 1937, unless extended.
milinois, Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp. (all of the capital stock of which is owned by the company) owns 48,330 siares of comanon stock (par $\$ 66$ ),
20743 shares of common stock (no par), 7,678 shares or $6 \%$ cumulative
prest preferred stock, and 18,242 shares of 7 , cumu mhares of another plan, Commonwealth soubsidiary Corp. is offering 3.5 shares of the company in exchange for each of the "preferred shares of
Western United Gas \& Electric Co., plus dividend adjustment in cash on exchanges consummated after Oct. 115 , 1937, prospective record date for payment of anticipated Nov. 1,1937 , 1 dividend on shares of the company;
and 3.7 shares of the company in exchange for each of the pref shares of and 3.7 shares of the company in "exchange for each of the pref. shares of
Illinois Northern Utilities Co. (No dividend adjustment is. necessary in the case of the pref. shares of 11 inois Northern Utilities Co. as their divithe case orment date is the same as that for the shares of the company.)
dend payme
These offers terminate Nov. 15, 1937, unless extended. Under such plan not to exceed 665,800 shares of the company (including scrip for fractional
shares) are being so offered by Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp. out of
the shares to be acquired in exchange for shares of Public_-_Service Co, of
Northern llinois now held by it
Further Financial Plans
The company contemplates the issuance, subject to the approval of the
minnis Commerce Commission, of not less than $\$ 85,729,000$ of its conver ible debentures for pro rata subscription at par and accrued interest by of such convertible debentures are issued, the holders thereor will have the option, upon the conditions to be stated therein, to convert the same into
shares of the company at the rate of four shares for each $\$ 100$ principal shares or of debentures. The proceeds from the sale of such debentures, if issued, will be used to purchase securities proposed to be issued by Com-
 These companies will use funds so obtained from the company. together
with other available funds, as required, for the retirement or refunding of funded debt as follows.
(1) $51 / 2 \%$ debentures of Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp Principal Amt. (3) First mortgage bonds of We-stern Ūited Gas Eiloc. Co-. $325,790,000$

 * Represents all of the respective issuer's outstanding funded debt. purposes was authorized by the holders of more than $75 \%$ of the shares
 The board
In addition to the proposed issue of convertible debentures above men
tioned, all or any part of $\$ 44,271.000$ of convertible debentures of the tioned, all or any part of $\$ 44$, . 271.000 of oconvertible debentures of the
Edison company may be issued either simultaneously with the debentures referred to above, or thereafter. The proceeds of such proposed additional amount, or any part thereof, may be used: (1) To purchase from Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois, Western
United Gas \& Electric Co. and Ilinois Northern Utilities Co, shares which United Gas \& Electric Co. and nllinois Northern Utilities Co , shares whict their rospective preferred shares not exchanged under the exchange offers. (2) For the retirement or refunding of a portion of the mortgage debt of 3) For other

It is lexpected purposes. exchange orffers, a sufficient number of sarare of the common stock of
Public Service Co. of Northern llinois to justify the use of the Ediso company's credit or cıpital for the purpose, the Edisnn company will furnish to Public Service Co. of Northern 1llinois sufficicent funds to enable the latter company to redeem for cash that portion of its preferred stocks pany now owns indirectly through Commonwealth subsidiary Corp all of the common stocks of Western United Gas \& E Electric Co. and Lilinois Northern Utilities Co., it is believed that the use of the Edison As an directors of the Edison company have been authorized in their discretion to offer to stockknolders of the Edison company at par for pro rata subscripition company for the purpose of accomplishing the redemption of pref. stocks as set forth above. Instead of offering original shares of the Edison company for the purpose of providing the reguired funds, a portion of the share
of the Edison company acquired by Commonwealth subsidiary Corp. the edison company acquires by Commonwealth subsidiary Corp. as Northern Illino is may be used for such purpose.
The issuance of the large additional number
company's stock which maye be issued under the exchange offers etdison above and for the purposes referred to in this section entitted "Further Financial Plans," as well as differences in present earning power, will cause each share or the companys stock to ave a smatiler pre rata share or-
future earnings than if the number of shares were not so increased. Nevertheless, the Edison company belleves that this will be more than compensated for by greater earning power and greater financial stability of the consolidated group of companies.
Pro Forma Consolidated Income Account of Commonwealth Edison Co. and The companies included in the pro forma consolidated statements are as Tollowe companies included in tomenonwealth Edison Coo. Commonwealth Subssidiary Corp.:
Public: Service Co. of No. III. and subsidiary companies, Super-Power Public Service Co. of No. Ill. and subsidiary companies, super-Power
Co. op Illinois, Chicago District Electric Generating Corp., W Western

 Midland Ry., Ilimois Maintenance Co. Utilities Stock Transfer Co., of Dec. pro forma consolidated statements are based on the following assumptions:
and pref Proposed acquisition by the Edison company of all of the common and pref. shares of Public Service Co. of No. II1. issued and outstanding. change for shares ( $\$ 25$ par) of capital stock of the Edisison company, out not Including acquisition of 3,316 shares of Public service Co. of No. III.
common stock subscribed for at June 30 , 1937 and not fully paid. on the bases of exchange as stated above.
(b) Proposed acquisition by Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp of shares of the Edison company in exchange for shares of Public service Co. of
No lininso No. the proposed acquisition by Commonwealth subsidiary Corp. of ail of the outstanding preferred shares of all classes of Western United
Gas \& Flectric Co. and Mllinois Northern Utilities Co., on the bases of
Exch (c) Capitalization by the company of estimated indirect construction costs to refle it the effect of such capitalization for the period from July 1 , 19 (d Prop.ted Write-down of $\$ 10,606,855$ in the investment in Public
Service Co. of No. 111 innois common and preferred stocks, or to $\$ 75$ per share for the common stocks and $\$ 100$ per share for the preferred stocks. No. Illinois acquired on various dates during the year ended June 30 . 1937 were owned throughout the year ended that date.
 Gas revenue
Transportation rene
Building and vault rentals
Other








 | 201,795 |
| :--- |
| 200,328 |


 Note-The above proporma consertidate debentures of the company.
the issuance of the proposed conver

Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet, June 30, 1937 Property, plant and equipment (including intangibles) ........a\$656,392,189
 other security investments and investments...............................169.455 Deposit for retirement of bonds, incl. interest to maturiī,
represented by U. S. Government securities at cost and cash Fire insurance fund securities, at cost, less reserve, $\$ 139,097$ an ther funds and special deposits.
Unarice annuity Punds of subsidiary companies, not trusteed.:
 Miscell. deferred and unadjusted items, less reserve of $\$ 3 \overline{3} \overline{6}, 150$
 funds)
Marketable secur., at cost--aggregate quoted value $\$ 22,162,17$
not readily obtainablets, at cost-aggregate quoted value Accounts receivable-customers.-.
Stock subscriptions and other receivables, \& Due from officers and employees, less reserve of $\$ 82,133-7$
Materials and suppies-priced substantialy at cost, less


Total. Liabilitie

Capital stock ( $\$ 25$ par) -anmon incks and surplus of subs.:
Minority interest in commen
Chicago District Electric Generating Corp.
Capital surplus.
Public Service ('o. of No. Illino
Common stock subscribed but unissued
Preferred stock of (Shicago District Electric Generating Corp-Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp.
Public Service Co. of No. Illinois
Western United Gas \& Eiectric Co
Illinois Northern Utilities Co
Chicago District Electric Generating Corp
Chicago \& Ilinois Midland Ry
Consumers security and line extension deposits
Purchase money obligations pay $\$ 10,000$ annually-
Current maturity of funded debt of Chicago District Electric Accounts payable (incl. accrued payroli) Accounts payable (incl. accrued payroll)
Accrued interest.
Acrued taxes-
Accrued taxes-ent. (incli.state and local taxes in ititgation and
Federal income taxos subject to Treas. Dept. review) Dividends payable
Accrued dividends on preperred stock
Miscellaneous current
Miscellaneous current tiabilities.
Insurance reserve...-.-...-
Contributions for extensions.
Capital surplus.
Earned surplus. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\$ 803.027,14$ of datcess of accuuisition over cost (after write-downs) of parent company's of dates of acquisition over cost (after write-downs) of parent company's
investment, $\$ 1,23 \overline{5}, 112$. b Apter reserve of $\$ 34,398,261$. e After reserve for uncollectible accounts of $\$ 1,628,617$. d After reserve for stock subscriptions ( $\$ 132,640$ ) and other receivables ( $\$ 123,700$ ), $\$ 256,340$. e Not Note-The above pro forma consolidated balance sheet doe the issuance of the proposed convertible debantures of the company.

$$
\text { Earnings for Month and Eight Months Ended Aug. } 31
$$


 x As adjusted. y The equivalent in new $\$ 25.07$ par value shares of $1,611,599$
shares of $\$ 100$ par value outstanding at that time. Note- The amount accrued for Federal surtax upon estimated undiscalculated on the basis of the present rate of dividend disbursement. If an extra dividend is declared toward the year-end, as was done last year, the
Federal surtax upon undistributed profits for 1937 will be decreased and the earnings per share will be correspondingly increased. The above figures are subject to such adjustments as may be found necessary on the fasis of
later information and the figures for 1937 are also subject to later information and the figures for 1937 are also subject to final audit.-
V. 145, p, 2068.

## Columbus \& Greenville Ry.-Earnings-

| August- | 1937 | 1936 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rail | \$101,586 | \$107,479 | \$78,657 |
| Net after rent | def10.994 | 24.434 16785 | 8,346 |
| From Jan. 1 | def10.994 | 16,785 | 5,798 |
| Gross from railwa | $844.064$ | 715,819 | 6 |

Gross from railway
Net from railway.
Net after rents
-V,
844,064
106,139
7,680
$\begin{array}{rr}715,819 & 562,916 \\ 69,515 & \text { def16,999 } \\ 31,188 & \text { def } 24,160\end{array}$

Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns. Period End. Aug. 31- 1937 -Month-1936
Gross revenue
1937-12 Mos.-1
193



 No provision has been made for such tax in 1937. y Reflects deduction for full preferred stock dividend requirements at the rate of $\$ 6$ per share per $\$ 3$ per share per annum since that date.-V. 145,1935 , and at the rate of

Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp.-Makes Exch. Offer Western United Gas \& Electric Co.-V. Illinois Northern Utilities Co. and
Community Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-


 net income for the year 1937, since any liability for such tax can not be
determined until the end of the year.-V.145, p. 1736 .

Concord Gas Co.-Accumulated Dividend-




Consolidated Car Heating Co.-Extra Dividendadhe directors have declared an extra dilididend of \$1.50 per share in mon stock both payathe Oct. 15 to holders of recora ser spare. 30 . A A special diviend of \$5s was paid on May 26 . last, and an extradididen of $\$ 2$ per
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.-New York Steam Corp. Exchange Plan Effective-See latter company low.
Registers $\$ 80,000,000$ of Debentures with SEC-
mission a registration statement (No. 3448. Form A-2) under the Securitios Act of 1933 . covering $\$ 40,000,000$. 15-year debentures, series duee 1952 Oct. 1, 1962), The interest rate is to be furnished by amendment to the According to the registration statement, $\$ 60,000,000$ of the net proceeds rom the sale of the debentures will be applied to the payment of a like tures bonds due June 1. 1951, which the company intends to redeem on Dec. 1,1937 at $105 \%$ and accrued interest. The premium and accrued
nterest on the bonds to be redeemed will be obtained from the cash resources, it is stated. The balance of the proceeds are to company's reimburse the companys ireasury in part for capital expenditures made and to be made. The company and its subsidiaries expect to make capital expenditures during the period beginning Nov. 1, 1937, anu ending June 30,
938, it is stated, the a mount of which is to be furnished by amendment o the registration statement.
The registration statement indicates that Morgan, Stanley \& Co.. Inc.
will head the underwriting group. The price at which the debentures will be offered to the public, the names of the underwriters, the underwriting discounts and commissions,
and the redemption provisions are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement. The company was formerly known as Consolidated Gas Co. of New
York. F. L. Carlisle is chairman of the board, and R. H. Tapscott is Earnings for 12 Months Period Aug. 1,1936 to July 31,1937
Opcrating revenues-From sales of electric energy From sales of gas
 Total operaring revenues Operating expenses $\$ 92.030,098$ Rexirement expense
$\qquad$ Operating income
Non-operating revenues-- ${ }^{\text {Nr }}$
Non-operating revenue deductions
Non-operating revenue deductions,

29
exp. \& miscell. deducts
$\$ 41.837,620$

## -V. 145, p. 2068. <br> Consolidated Gas Electric Light \& Power Co. of Baltimore (\& Subs.) - Earnings-


Rev. from steam sales.
Misc. oper. revenue. $\square$


 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Oper. exp. } \\ \text { and taxes._- retir. exp. }\end{array}$ | $17,082,728$ | $15,980,032$ | $25,456,851$ | $23,635,761$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Operating income Gixed chincome........ Fixed charges and other

Net income
Preferred dividends.-.-
Common dividend
 Earnings per share of
common stock

 Consolidated Tex
extile Corp.-Hearing AdjournedA scheduled reorganization hearing in New York under Section 77-B,has
been adjourned by Referee Peter B. Oiney to Oct. 8.-V. 145, p. 1253.
Consumers Power Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Aug. 31- $1937-$ Month- 1936 1937-12 Mos. 1936
Gross revenue GOopser expen and taxes
Prov. for retire't reserve Gross income-
Int. \& other fixed charges

 profits, as all taxabale income for that yoar was distributed. No provision

Continental Can Co., Inc.-Offering Next Weekissue of $\$ 4.55$,umulative preferred stock, Goldman Sachs $\&$ co issue of $\$ 4.5$ cumulative preferred stock, Goldman Sachs \& Co. announced
Sept. 30, that it is it expected that the public offering of the issue will be
made early next week.
Increase in Stock Authorized-
Stockholders on Sept. 28 authorized an amendment to the company's
certificate of incorporation, providing for the issuance of 350,000 shares
preferred stoct preferred stock without par, value, such stock to be issued from time to time in one or more series, with the annual dividend rate and other privileges and restrictions applying to each series to be determined by directore
Out
or $2,853.971$ common shares outstanding. $2,119,083$ shares, or $74 \%$,

Continental Shares, Inc.-Committee Seeks ProxiesThe preferred stockholders committee for reorganization (Frank A. Scott.
Ohairman) has issued a letter to preferred stockholders urging then to send their proxies to the committee preserred soort of its plan soekging an orderly move to wind up the company, distribute to the preferred stockholdersery charter and turr over such assous to the control of the common stockholders The letter refers to the action of another committee which recently asked

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and to take action "looking toward the revival of the charter of the company and its reorganization." of reorganization, that committee, in its letter to shareholders. suggests a plan of reorganization which is quilte similar to the one proposed by this
committee more than a year ago and for which adequate support could not be secured.
el'referred stockholders, even if they shonld all now finally unite on a
po program, cannot accomplish any such reorganization, proximately 2.500 .000 shares outstanding, In the year of negotiations for this plan, the only committee which purport ed to represent common
stockholders has been flatly opposed to any surch program. stockholders has been flatly opposed to any such prograrter can be taken
"Furthermore no vote for the amendment of the charter
unless and until the corporation is revived. Any proxy for revival and for unless and until the corporation is revived. Any nroxy for reorganization.
reorganization could be revoked after revival and before
This might result in the delivery of the assets to the contrs of the common This might result in the delivery of the assets to the contri of the common
stock which has no possible equity in them and under a capital structure stock which has no possibment of any dividends on the preferred stocks. "The cost of winding up the receiverships and distributing the assets
should not be as great as the cost of winding up the receiverships, reviving should not be as great as the cost of winding up the
the corporation and bringing about its reorganization.
"It has been suggested that the program for winding up the affairs of the company will require the forced sape on marge to pay the receivers' debts
weak narkets at ruinous prices, to pay the receivers' debts. before the Maryland Court on Oct. 4, 1937 , simply asks that assets be
turned over for distribution to preferred stockholders only as not needed for winding up the receuvers' affairs. holders to any forced sals of the receivers' assets on the currently existing thin markets. The program contemplated by this commitiee and firs Palmer Securities Corp. 's petition is for an ordery winding-up of the afrairs
of the receivers, in a business like manner, subject to the orders of the courts and without sacrifice of values.
"It is, however, timely and of kreat importance to the preferred stockholders that the courts should now determine these matiers so position to carry it out as market and other conditions make it ad visable to do so. carry it is also of vital importance to preferred stockholders that they present as strong and united a front as possible tompany unless the arcomplishment of a fair reorganization of the company can first be absolutely assured. This rommittee, Rince its recent letter, has received proxies from more than 1.000 stockholders and is aiready assured
than 130.000 shares."-V. 145, p. 1737 .

Contract Purchase Corp. (Mich.)-Registration A mended The corporation has filed an an endn ent to its registration staten ent cun ulative convertible preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) from 7,560 shares to 5.000 shares and its proposed issue of 228,000 shares ( $\$ 2.50$ par) con n on
stock to 67.440 shares. Of the con n on stock. 60.000 shares are to be stock to 67,440 shares. Of the con non stotk. halance of 7.440 shares are to be reserved for conversion of the con pany's 10 -year $51 / 2 \%$ sinking fund convertible debenturesic of the preferred will be $\$ 100$ per share.Offering price
V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1095$.

Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp.-Diridend Agent-
The Ohase National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed dividend disburs

Crown Central Petroleum Corp. (Del.)-Earnings6 Months Ended June 30-
Cot saf sales (excl. deprec., depletion \& amortiz.)
Selling and general and admunistration expenses.
Operating profit
Depreciation
Depletion -
Amortization of patent rights.
Net profit $\qquad$ $\$ 183.357 \quad \$ 378.294$ Note-The Poregoing state
on undistributed net income

| Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Llabulties- | $1937$ | ${ }^{1936}$ |
| Cash on hand and |  |  | Notes payable |  |  |
| on deposit | \$918.187 | \$230.201 | Accounts payable- | 509,371 | 311,077 |
| $\times$ Accts. rec., cust. | 311.586 | 269.255 | Accr.taxes, payron, |  |  |
| Inventories. | 1,115,095 | 1, | Fed. inc. tax | 233.175 | 148. |
| Other assets | 150.549 | 168.892 | Fes for conting-- | 37,678 | 122,871 |
| y Pat'ted mig'proc | 36 |  | $5 \%$ non-cum. vot. |  |  |
| $z$ Prop., plant equipment. | 5,012,815 | 4,791,302 | pref. stk. (par |  |  |
| Prepd. exps., \&c. | 26.656 |  |  | 4.128 .600 | 4.128,600 |
| Materials \& suppl. | 60 | 24,247 | Com. stk. (par | 2,853,653 | 2,542,826 |

Total.......... $\overline{\$ 7,913,577} \overline{\$ 7.479,667}$ Total.......... ${ }^{\$ 7,913,577}$ \$7,479,667 x After allowance for doubtful accounts of $\$ 25,000$ in 1937 and $\$ 21,315$ in 1936 . y After amortization of $\$ 230,769$ in 1937 and $\$ 193,846$ in 1936 . $z$ After allowance for
$\$ 3,834,204$ in 1936 .

Consolidation- Curb Exchange has received notice that the agreement of consolidation, consolidating Crown Central Petroleum Corp. (Del.) and its whaily-owned subsidiary. Crown Central Petroleum Corp. Md. As
for the purpose of forming Crown CCentral Petroleum Corp. Md.). as for the purpose of forming crown esfer of the Secretaries of the States of
successor has been filed in the offices
Delaware and Maryland. Holders of the common stock (par \$1) of Crown Central Petroleum Corp.
(Del are entitled to receive one share of common ptock (par \$5) of the new (Del.) are entitied to receive oach five shares of common stock of the presen consolidated corporation corporation held.-V. 145, p. 2068.

Crown Central Petroleum Corp. (Md.)-Listing and Registration-

The New York Curb Exchange has admitted the common stock, $\$ 5$ par, (Delaware).

Cudahy Packing Co.-Recent Dividend Action Explained E. A. Cudahy, President of the corp pany, on Sept. 27 , sent a letter to preferrer in omitting the commion and preferred stock dividends.
The letter follows: number of our preferred stockholders and other in"Inquiries from a number of our preferred stockhold reference to our
terested parties indicate some misapprehension with recent dividend action. I feel that an understanding of the provisions of
our by-laws with reference to dividends on the preferred stock will clarify our by-laws with reference to dividend
the situation. the situation. In the main, the agreement is that dividends upon all of the preferred stock, both the $6 \%$ and the $7 \%$, are fixed and absolutey payable werein the yearly instalments on May 1 and Nov. 1, for and in each year wherein the net earnings of the company arele in the balf-yearly instaln ents aforesail for and in each year wherein the net earnings are as much as $\$ 0$ pay any If the earnings are less than $\$ 700,000$, then there is no obngation to sometime in the future.
"When directors deci
ults for dhe year decided to pay the dividends due May 1, 1937, the results for the year up to that time indirated that such action however, have not justified. Conditions during the last couple of months, wow be early in the month of December, just what our earnings for this fiscal year have is with
respect to the above figures. If the results show that the Nov. 1 instalrespect to the above figures.
ment should be paid out of the current year's profits, you $n$ ay rest assured
that it will be declared and paid pron ptiy." See also V. $145, \mathrm{p}, 2069$,
Curtis Mfg. Co. (Mo.)-Transfer Agent-
Effective Ort. 1, 193/. the First National Bank of Chicago, Inl.; will cease to act as transier agent for the capital stock, par value s5, of this Trust Co., 721 Locust St, St. Louis, Mo., will act as transfer agent and Custrar for said stock.-V. 144, p. 931.
Curtis Publishing Co.-Vice-President to Retire-
Phillip.S. Collins, Vice-President \& Treasurer, plans to retire on Oct. 1 , it was learned on Sept. 23 Mr. Collins, who for years has been connected with the company, made known his desire to retire a rew moned that Cary W. Bok, Secretary of the company, will succeed Mr. Collins, as Treasurer. 145, p. 1254. .
Dallas Ry. \& Terminal Co._Earnings-
-Perind End. Aug. 31 - 1937-Month Operating revenues $-1-1$
Oper. exps. (incl taxes)-

Rent for lease of plant.-
Operating income...
Other income.
Gross income
Int. on mortgage bonds-
Other int. \& deductions
Net income $\$ 1,899$ $\begin{array}{r}\begin{array}{r}23,852 \\ 2,066\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l}\$ 14,873\end{array} \\ \hline \text { forth }\end{array}$
x Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the
period, whether paid or unpaid.
 $\$ 398,287$. Latest dividend amounting to $\$ 1.75$ a share on $7 \%$ preferred stock was paid on Nov. 1.1933 .140 made during the 12 months ended Aug. 31,1937 and $\$ \& 5,91$ made during the 12 months ended Aug. 31,1936 Aug. Federal surtax on undistributed profits. No such provision has been
made for 1937 .-V. 145, p. 1416 .

Deere \& Co.-Listing of Additional Stock-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 2,002.908 additional shares of con n on stock (no par) upon on stock dividend on the 1.001.454 shares of presently outstanding con n on stock (not including on $n$ on stas held in its treasury) at the rate of two shares of additiona dividend was declared by the board of directors, Sept. 15, and is payable Oct. 30 , to con in on shareholders of record Uct. 2 .
Concurrently with the declaration of its con $n$ on
dividend, and or the purpose of providing the capital required therefor, there was trans ferred from the earned surp.
$\$ 9.979,080$.-V. 145, p. 1899 .
Delaware \& Hudson RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { From Jan. } \\ \text { Gross from railway._--- } & 17,204.037 & 16.260 .601 & 15.232 .037 & 15.812 .955\end{array}$
 Net rrom rarter rents.
Net.
V. $145, ~ p .1416$.

Delaware Lackawanna \& Western RR.-Earnings-August-

 \begin{tabular}{llllll}
From Jan. 1- \& \& \& <br>
Gross from railway \& 34.004 .143 \& $32.455,474$ \& $29.378,734$ \& $30,267,673$ <br>
\hline

 

Net from railway $\ldots . . .-$ \& $7,71, .878$ \& $6.09 .3,347$ \& $4,244.399$ \& $6,232.687$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Net after rents....

Dennison Mfg. Co.-Meeting Again Adjourned-
Special meeting of stockholders has again been adjourned until Nov, 18. Meeting was originally called for une by the board of directors and the Investors Advisory council, representing interests of debenture, preferred
and class A stockholders. That meeting was adjourned to Aug. 5, which was again adjourned to sept. 23.-V. 145, p. 1096 .
Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR.-AbandonmentThe Interstate Comirnerce Commission on sept. 16 issued a certificate permitending from Texas creek to Westcliffe, approxin ately 25.49 miles, all in Fren ont and Custer Counties, Colo. This branch was constructed in 1901 to serve the precinus metal mining andustry in the vicinity of West Mountain Valley. It was acquired by the Denver \& Rio Grande Western on Dec. 24, 1924, as part of the properties of its predecessor The estinated total expenditure for rehabilitation of the line is $\$ 366,000$ and the trustees are of the opinion that this expenditure s not warranted in view of the present and prospective traffic obtainable


August-
Gross from railway....-
Net from railway.....
Gross from railway.
Net after rents.
1937
$\$ 176.23$
def.
dis

$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway....- } & 1,567.716 & 1,584.718 & 1.142,901 & 768.004 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 289.959 & 292.704 & 410.415 & 227.685 \\ \text { Net after rents. } & 413,514 & 449,686 & 637,094 & 241,891\end{array}$
-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1582 \overline{2}^{-}$.
Detroit Caro \& Sandusky Ry.-Abandonment-cerificate permitting aband Comment by the company of part of its line of rallirad. permitting abandonment by the
extending from Peck to Roseburg,


| 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 82,666$ | $\$ 81,702$ | $\$ 63.70$ |
| 22.222 | 27.486 | 15.194 |
| 13.694 | 21,687 | 12.11 |
| 583.711 | 465.649 | 388.668 |
| 121,906 | 74.426 | 24,313 |
| 57.846 | 38,212 |  |

Detroit Toledo \& Ironton RR.-Earnings$\underset{\substack{\text { Augus- } \\ \text { Gross from } \\ \text { ren }}}{ }$ Auss from ra 19371936 Net from railway.....: From Jan. .
Grooss from raillway....:-
Not from railway_. Net from railway
Net after rents
-V. 145. . 1416.
Dictaphone Corp Chlendar Years-
profit for year-.--



Balance, surplus
previous surplus

Surplus Dec. 31
Shs. com. Btk
ing (no par,

| (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | 1935 |  |
| \$41,839 | + 57.957 | 856.436 |
| 134,270 | 92,735 | 61,846 |
| 4.106 | ------ |  |


| Consolidated Balance She |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 11336 | 1935 |  |  |  |
| U.s. Treas. notes. | ${ }_{201,514}$ | - ${ }_{201,514}$ | ${ }_{\text {Accounts }}$ Accruals | 848,100 152630 | 211 |
| a Accounts rec'ble | 691,150 | 529,7 | Prov, for ${ }^{\text {Fed }}$ |  |  |
| Inventories | 725,564. | 756,820 |  | 140,357 | 102,905 |
| Net assets it |  |  |  |  |  |
| b countries | 7,697 | 9,826 | c Commars-** | 787,400 | 787,400 |
|  | 311,999 |  |  | 921,235 |  |
| Deterr | 21,944 | 15,436 |  |  |  |
| Pat'ts \& tr.-marks. |  |  |  | 315,603 | 285,850 |
| Total-....---- \$2,365,326 \$2,130,992 Total .-......-82,365,326 \$2,130,992 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Dierks Lumber \& Coal Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings6 Months Ended June 30Earnings per share. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cc}1937 \\ \$ 541506 & \$ 2936 \\ \$ 5.17 & \$ 207.7\end{array}$

Dodge Mfg. Corp.-Abandons Financing PlansThe corporation has decided to abandon its proposed ooffering to stock-
holders in view of the unsettled condition prevailing in the securities market holders in view of the unsettled condition prevailing in the securities market.
The special stockholders' meeting postponed from a week berore was called The special stockholders meeting postponed from a week before was called
The stockholders' meeting had originally been called for the purpse aproving an increase in the authorized commen stock to 125.000 shares shareholders rights to subscribe to additional stock in the ratio of one share for each four shares held at a price to be determined at the time of the offering.
Proceed
Proceeds from the sale of the stock were to be used to a great extent for
the payment of a larger arcount in dividends than would the payment of a larger adrount in dividends than would otherwise be
practical, eliminating or reducing surtax on undistributed profits. V.
p. 1499 , p. 1899.

Dome Mines, Ltd.-Regular Dividend DoubledThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common
stock, no par value, payable Oct. 20 to holders of record Oct. 4. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed.
而 In addition, an extra dividend of $\$ 2$ was paid on July 20, 1937, July 20, 1936,
and July 2,1935 , The company
dividend payment: per share quarterly pant, dividends have been paid at the rate of 50 cents $\$$ per share in July of each year. Here
after dividends will be pid after dividends will be paid quarterly at such rate as profits will permit with no bonus. WiThe parectors expect to ."be abbe to profits will permit,
wider aint

Duluth Missabe \& Iron Range Ry, - Earning



## Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic Ry.-Earnings-



From Jan. $1 .{ }^{\text {F }}$
Gross Prom railway...
Net from railway...
Net after rents
-V. 145, p. $1582 .:-$
$\begin{array}{llll}385,778 & 456,944 & 250,680 & 124,240\end{array}$
Duluth Winnipeg \& Pacific Ry.-Earnings-Aupust-
Gross from
ray
Net from railway....
From Jan. 1 --
Not from railway
Net after rents $-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .1583$.

Duplan Silk Corp.-New President -
Ernest C. Geier has been elected \& resident to succeed Haul C. Debry, Who becomes Chairman of the Board, a new office. Lyman D. Frieze and
Waiter Heale has been reelected Vico President and Secretary-Treasurer.

Durham Hosiery Mills (\& Subs.) - Earnings D Months End June 30-
Net Mncome arter all charges.


Eagle Lock Co.-New Directors-
E. R. Griser and 8. B. Condit have boen elected to board of directors of this company succeeding Paul Curtis and Robert Lie L. Redrield, who were
elected when the old management was replaced.-V. 145, p. 1583 .

Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates-Earnings-

| 12 Months End. Aug. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal income taxes ${ }^{-1}$ | 11,105.190 | . 341.031 |
| Depreciation \& depletio | 3,988.673 | 3.505.332 |
| Interest | 3,010,051 | 3,178.302 |
| Minority interest. | $\begin{array}{r} 566.784 \\ 1,627 \end{array}$ | 399.732 91,838 |
| Net income. |  |  |
| Dive. requirements on 44/ \% | 33 | 8 |
| Otat stock owned by East Ga |  |  |
| State taxes on | 105,631 | 101,206 |
| Per shar | \$440,688 80.222 | $\$ 585.628$ $\$ 0.295$ |



Eastern Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
 ductions, incl. taxes, deprec. $\&$ aliowance
for int., which was not

Eastern Utilities Associates-Earnings-
12 Months Ended Aug. 31-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net earns. of sub. cos. applicablese to Eastern } & \$ 8,683,585 & 88,455,118\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Utilities Associates } & 1,705,383 & 1,700,662\end{array}$
 Note-No provision has boen made for the Ferderal surtax on undistributed net income for the year 1937 , since any liability for such tax can not be
determined until the end of the year.- 145, p. 1417.

## Ebasco Services, Inc.-Weekly Input-

the operacing companies which are subsidiaries of American Power \& Light the operacting companies which are subsidiaries of American Power \& Light
Co., Electric Power \& IIght Corp. and National Power \& Light Co., as
compred with

 -V. 145, p. 2072.
Edmonton Street Ry.-Earnings-


## Electric Power \& Light Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Period End. July 31- 1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-12 Mos.-1936
 Oper. exps., incl. taxes_a $14,043,029 \mathrm{~b}$
Property retire. \& deple-
 Net oper. revenues-..-
Rent for lease of plants (net)------- $\qquad$ Operating income....
Other income $\overline{\$ 8,192,563} \overline{\$ 7,696.073} \overline{\$ 36,206,432} \overline{\$ 31,639,863}$

 Other interest (notes,
loans, \&c.) $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { loans, \&c.) } \\ \text { Other deduction }\end{array} & 533,750 & 786,496 & 2,099,223 & 3,166,426\end{array}$ Int. charged to constr-:

| Balance |
| :---: |
| Pref. divs. to public.-... |
| $1,983,626$ |
|  |
| $1,170,053$ |




## Net equity of El. Pow. $\&$ Lt. Corp. in inc.




 Exps, incheding tates-

Bal. carried to consol
earned surplus
a Includes provision $\quad \$ 1,718,033 \quad \$ 1,346,760 \quad \$ 9,458,267 \quad \$ 6,131,525$ profits in 1937 bition of $\$ 161,190$ for Federal surtax on undistributed
 surtax on undistri,uted profits in 1936 , and $\$ 501191$ in 1937 . d Includess
provision of $\$ 329,752$ for Federal surtax on undistributed profits in 1936 , Fut includes no provision for 1937 . Includes provision of $\$ 129$ for
Federal surtax on
provision for 1937 provision for inter-company transactions have been eliminated from above statement Inter-company and transactions have been eliminated from a above
represent full requirements for tred represent full requirements for the respective periods ( (hether paid or not
paid on securities held by the public and give no effect to preferred stock dividend arrearages for prior periods. The "portion applicable to minority minority holdings by the public or common stocke of subsidiarias. Mincable to
Minterests have not been charged with deficits where income accounts of subinterests have not been charged , with deficits where income accounts of sub-
sidiaries have so resulted.
in income of
 earned on securities held, plus the proportion of earnings which accrued to
common stocks held by, Electric Power \& Light Corp., less losses where common stocks held by Electric Power \& Light Corp. liess losses where
income acouts of indiviual subsidiaries haveriesulted tin deficits for the
respective periods. The statement for each period is intirely independent of the statement for any other period.- $\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p}$. 1097.
Elk Horn Coal Corp.-Plan Consummated-
The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange has been
advised that the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of obio (Western division) confirmed the plan of reor ganization by order dated Jan. 11, 1937, and that the plan has subsequently been consummated. titied tor one share of comare of stock nof thumulative preferred stock is en-
presently listed common stock is presently listed common stock is entitled to onequarter of and shareco of common stock of the new company. As yet no application to list the securities

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The Committee on stock List bas been granted authority to suspend and apply to the Securrities and ( 850 par) and the common stock (no par) at such time as the Committee deen. advisable.-V. 144, p. 4005.

Elgin Joliet \& Eastern Ry.-Earnings-
 Net arter rents.

## El Paso Electric Co.-Earnings-

12 Months Ended Aug. 31-
 Balance for dividends and surplus.-....-.-.-- Ifer appropriations for rex Includes non-operating income
tirement reserve.-V. 145, p. 1738

Emerson Electric Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
Earnings for 2 Months Ended July 31, 1937

| Gross sales, less discounts, returns and allowances_-...-.-.-.-. |
| :--- |
| Net profit after all charges, incl. prov. for Fed. income taxes.- |
|  |
| 143,969 |

New Director-
At a recent meeting of the board of directors of this company, David
Engineers Public Service Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Combined Income Statement of Subsidiary Companies
Combined Income Statement of Sliminated)
 Operating r

Net oper. revenues
Non-oper. income (net) $\mathbf{\$ 2} \mathbf{D r 1 9 9 , 0 4 6 , 0 2 9}$
Balance
\& amort
 Balance $-\overline{\$ 1,189,152}$
$\$ 1,189,390$
$\$ 13,372,198$
$\$ 12,584,685$
$\$ 12,494,878$
$5,219,165$



 a In view of the default of the City of Seattle on the semi-annual payment
of interest due on Sept. 1, 1937, on its street railway bonds owned by a of interest due on Sept. 1, 1937, on its street railway bonds owned by a
subsidiary con pany, the interest accruals of $\$ 173,666$ for five months ended subsiary
July 31, 1937, previously included herein, were reversed in the month of
August 1937. b Includes Federal income taxes of $\$ 819,234$, of which the August 1937. 'b Includes Federal income taxes of $\$ 819,234$, of which the
Federal surtax on undistributed profits for four subsidiary companies Federal surtax on undistributed profits for rour su the other subsidiary
amounts to $\$ 4,294$. No provision has been made by the companies for Federal surtax on undistributed profits, since any liability for such tax cannot be determined until the end of the year. c Appicative
to Engineers Public Service Co. before allowing for unearned cumulation to Engineers Pubic Power Commission system of accounts, bence previous year's figures are not exactly comparative. On March 31, 1937, the physical property income statement includes results of operation of that company for peris $p$ date.-V. 145, p. 1738.

Erie RR.-Earnings-

| [Including Chicago \& Erie RR.] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| August- | 1937 | -1936 | ${ }_{\text {S }}{ }^{1935} 718$ | \$6.020,309 |
| Gross from railwa | \$7,158,019 | \$7,204,872 | \$6,167,718 | 1,351,733 |
| Net from railway | 1,823,493 | 1,366.457 | 755,241 | 651,929 |
| Net after rents |  | 54,420,737 | 48,305.432 | 50,975,432 |
| Gross from railway | 17,056,191 | 15,834,396 | 11,885,586 | 14,412,287 |
| Net from rails Net | 10,750,013 | 10,061.103 | 7,200,473 | 9,085,333 |

Ex-Cell-O Aircraft \& Tool Corp.-Earnings[Name changed to Ex-Cell-O Corp.]

| - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ang |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | $1936$ |  | $\$ 741.852$ | $\$ 437,798$ |
| Gross profit-n-7--airs | 105,709 | -1,04,923 | 60.405 | 26,367 |
| Deprec. on bldgs., mach. |  | 12 |  | 168,634 |
| and equipment....-. | 433 | 369,851 | 279,737 | 186.088 |
| Selling expenses | 119,778 | 123,284 | 111,472 | 105,587 |
| Net operating profit.- | $\$ 441,531$ 25,683 | $\$ 355,235$ 15,230 | $\mathbf{\$ 1 4 2 , 9 5 4}$ 10,671 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { los8\$48,880 } \\ \operatorname{Dr} 14,238 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 70 | \$153.625 | loss\$63,118 |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. tax.- | 52,650 | 41,300 | 13,325 |  |
| Surtax on undist. profits | 1,350 |  |  |  |
| Net income. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 413.214 \\ \$ 1.08 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 329.165 \\ \$ 0.87 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 140,300 \\ \$ 0.37 \end{array}$ | loss $\$ 63,118$ Nil |

Net income-_-....
Earns. per sh. on com Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 y After reseserve for dopreciation of $\$ 908,752$ in 1936 and $\$ 820,825$ in 1935 .
z To be sarisfied by capital stock, 4,231 shares for 1936, 3,889 shares for
1935.-V. 144, p. 3499 .
Famise Corp.-Earnings-
6 Months Ended May 31-
$\begin{array}{cc}1937 \\ \$ 18,340 & \\ \$ 1936 \\ \$ 1663\end{array}$
6 Months Ended M
Net income after all
-V .144, p. 3837.
$\qquad$
Fenton United Cleaning \& Dyeing Co.-Accum. Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of bolders of record Oct. 10. Similar an ount was paid on July.
dividend of $\$ .50$ was paid on June 16 last.-V. $145, \mathrm{p}$. 278 .
Florida East Coast Ry.-Earnings-
August-
Gross from railway... Net after rents..-
 Gross from railway.. Net from railway.
Net after rents
-V, 145 , 1418.

Food Machinery Corp.-Forms New SubsidiaryThis corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange that it has recently formed a subsidiary known as the Cutler Equipment Co.
Wenatchee, Wash. The charter for the company was granted July 8 , 1937 , with an authorized

Fort Worth \& Denver City Ry.-Earnings-

| Fort |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aus | 1937 | 1936,530 | \$484,279 | \$432,084 |
| Gross | 144,720 | 179,068 | 148,096 | 111.536 |
| Net after rent | 60,837 | 107,746 | 81,898 | 093 |
| From Jan. | 5,035,543 | 3,768,229 | 3,266.842 | 3,895,379 |
| Net from railwa | 1,998,063 | 1,105,161 | 652.058 | 1.526.267 |
| Net after rents. | 1,445,745 | 586,275 | 195,847 | 1,036,732 | Net from railway. $\begin{array}{ll}5,035,543 & 3,768,22 \\ 1,998,063 & 1,105,16 \\ 1,445,745 & 586,27\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{rr}3,266,842 & 3,895,379 \\ 652,058 & 1,526,267 \\ 195,847 & 1,036,732\end{array}$ Net after rents-
$-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .1585$. $\qquad$
Frost Steel \& Wire Co., Ltd.-Co.'s Stock SoughtThe Royal Trust Co. of Montreal on Sept 23 offered to buy outstanding shares of this company on the basis of $\$ 12$ a common share and $\$ 110$ a class A preferred share, ${ }^{\text {and }} 30,000$ common shares outstanding.-V. 145, p. 112.
Fulton Industrial Securities Corp.-Bonds Called-
All of the outstanding $8 \%$ series A profit-sharinggold bonds due Feb. 1, 1948, hall be made at the Citizens \& Southern National Bank, Atlanta, Ga., or at the Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York.-V. 145, p. 1257.
Fyr Fyter Co.-Initial Common Dividend-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of 40 cents per share on the V. 145, p. 435 .

Galveston Electric Co.-Earnings-

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

Pera
Opera
Main
Ret
Tax
No
In

pu
in
ne
de


Net oper. revenues. -
Balance---


| $\underset{\$ 281,656}{1937-12 M}$ | $-1936$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 281,000 \\ & 176,152 \end{aligned}$ | 161 |
| 27,391 | 31,99 |
| 7,254 |  |
|  |  |
| 4,434 |  |
| \$49,246 | \$27,575 |
| 1,535 |  |
| \$47,711 | \$27 |

Net income-------purposes on buses ow increased substantially in May, 1937. net No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed net income for the year 1937, since any liability for su
determined until the end of the year.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1585$.

| Galveston-Houston Electric Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. Aug. 31- | 1937-Mo | $-1936$ | 1937-12 ${ }_{\$ 59,995}$ | - 213.370 |
| Operating revenues | \$2,313 | \$22,783 | 34,705 | 129,497 |
| Operation. |  | 13,207 | 9,421 | 41.541 |
| Maxintenanc | a ¢ $_{675}^{5}$ | 1,338 | a11,348 | 16,019 |
|  | \$1,182 | \$6,010 | \$4.521 | \$26,312 |
| Non-oper. inc. (net) | Dr2,825 |  | 11,841 | 1,620 |
|  | def\$1,642 | \$6,010 | \$16,363 | \$27,932 |
| Int. on 1st mtge. bonds. | 5.108 | 5,108 | 61,300 | 61,300 |
| Net deficit.........-- | \$6,751 | prop\$902 | \$44,937 | \$33,368 | a No provision has been made for the Federat surtax

net income for the year 1937, since any liability for suct
determined until the end of the year.-V. 145, p. 1585.

Gardner-Denver Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share and quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on Oct. 20 to holders of record. common stock 8 Simiar amounts were paid on July 20 last.
Oct. 8 . Slit-up of company's common shares. An extra dividend of 25 cents ander amount of common stock previously outstanding on April 20 last.-V. 145, p. 1900

Gardner Electric Light Co.-SEC Approves Loan-
The sale by the company, a subsidiary of New England Power Association, of a $\$ 150,000$ unsecured promissory note of Chase Nission. The note will run for six montbs carrying prepaid interest at the rate of $21 / 2 \%$ per annum. A similar note wil from the two notes will be used to repay maturing notes and ovenents.-V. 145 , p. 1900 .

General Motors Acceptance Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 12 Months Ended Aug. 31-
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Interest and debt discount and ex es and surtaxes on } & 2,816,030 & 2,492,525\end{array}$
 Note-The above earnings statement for the 12 months ended Aug. 31,
Ned the calendar year 1936 but no provision is included in the earnings for the eight
1418.

General Motors Corp.-Buick Prices Raised-
First of the anticipated price advances on 1938 model General Motors chowed maximum advances of $4.1 \%$ over prevailing prices for 1937 models. In dollars, the price advances range from tion of one $\$ 121$ and one $\$ 143$ advance in thigher price range.

Current advances are considerably less than the Aug. 6 advanres on 1937
models which amounted to $\$ 45$ a car for series 40 and 60 models and $\$ 100$ a car for series 8, and 9, models. They are also somewhat less than generally antic
range for most models. The series 40 sport sed hen with bultin 87 to $\$ 32$
 moder is vances range rrom 21 to $\$ 35$, except for Series 6 , arvances range from 87 to $\$ 45$ with the exception of the con-
vertible phaeton, which is up $\$ 143$. Series 80 advances are $\$ 83$. $\$ 92$ and Hararlow. H. Curtice, lressiden of the Buick division, stated that price increases "have been held to a minimum in the face of higher manufacturing
and material costs."
He said that the new cars have more major improve and material costs." He said that the new cars have more major improve
ments than any in the past five years. The wo ed vances of more than
$\$ 100$ were on modets underpiced in 1937, he declared. Oldsmobile Retail Sales Up-
Retail sales of Oldismobile divlision of General Motors Corp. the first 20
ays of September totaled 6,295 sunts, a substantial increase of last year, For first 20 days or August deliveries were 11.913 units. time record for that period and nearly 5,000 units ahead of like period
of 1936 .
Cadillac and La Salle Prices Increased-
860 to $\$ 260$ over comparable 1937 modele Chill represent an advance of
 Maximum advance in percentage on comparable models is $12 \%$ with the


General Public Utilities, Inc. (\& Subs.) - EarningsPeriod End. Aup. 31-
Gros oper. revenut.
Oprating expenses.
MaintenanceOperating expenses.....
Mantenance (oher iban Fed-
Taxes
eral income
eralincomer ihan Fed-
$\begin{array}{lllll} & 40,223 & 36.576 & 459.266 & 42.176 \\ & 44,216 & 45,195 & 533,349 & 476 ., i 53\end{array}$

 Feneral incone) of
General Publice Util-
ities Inc
ities, Inc. (excl. oper.
divisions............

Chargses of subsids

$\$ 175,813 \quad \$ 146,770 \quad \$ 1,394,378 \quad \$ 1,345,052$
Int on Pundell debt-.-
Fegieral incol
Fed undist.profits $\begin{gathered}\text { tax } \\ \text { Fed }\end{gathered}$


| 71,353 2,140 | 71,570 | 856.245 | 869.236 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | --1-2. | 12,350 | - |
| \$102,320 | \$75,199 | 85,5,363 | \$475,816 |

$\$ 5$ preferred stock. .-
Balance a a vailable for
com. stock \& surplus $\qquad$ 38,910
38,910
$\begin{array}{clllll}\text { com. stock \& surplus } & \$ 99.077 & \$ 71,957 & \$ 466,453 & \$ 136,906\end{array}$ Nole-No provision has heen made in the above statement for Federal
undisiributed profits taxes other than refle dar year 1936 in the figures for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1937.-V. 145.
p. 1418 .

General Steel Wares, Ltd.-Dividend PlanThis company proposes to settle preferred dividend a arrears by offering
prefered holders $21 /$ shares of common stock of the company at
 Sept. 23 Early this year outstanding bonds were refunded at a lower put forward because of substantially preferred dividend accumulations is in put rorward because of substantially improved sales and earnings, Mr.
Newnan said. Dividends will accumulate at the old $7 \%$ rate froin May 1;
1938 . 1938. Newman reported that sales for the eight months ended Ang. 13
Mncreased $18 \%$ over the corresponding period of

General Telephone Allied Corp.-Dividend Arrears Cleared Up-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share on the $\$ 6$
 payment of dividends on arrears, applicable to the n. 1937 , and the of final
fuly of $\$ 1$ per share. For detailed record and July of $\$ 1$ per share. For detailed record of previous dividend payments
see

Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-
Period End. Aug. 31-
Railway oper. revenue..
Net rev. from ry, oper.
Railway tax accrualse...
Railway oper. income,
Jouipment rents (Net),
Joint facility rents (net)
Net ry. oper. income_
Non-oper. income.
Gross income-........
Surplus applic. to int
Period-
V. 145 , p. 1739.

Georgia Power Co.-Earnings-

 $1937-M 0$
$\$ 176.669$
110,246



| $\$ 137.310$ |
| ---: |
| 61,849 |
| $\$ .5 .461$ | | $\$ 64,078$ |
| ---: |
| 53,597 |
| 10,481 |

## 

 $\begin{array}{r}1,429 \\ \hline \$ 54,581 \\ \hline 951\end{array} \begin{array}{r}\begin{array}{r}52,755 \\ 854,113 \\ 9 \times 3\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$Gross incomo--
Int. \& other fixed charges



Gibbs \& Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department


## Georgia Southern \& Florida Ry.-Earnings-

 Augusl-Gross from
Net from railway
Net ffter rents.-

Gross from railway.
Net from railway-
Net after rents - V. 145 , p. 1419 .
$\square$ 1936
185.87
28.21 1935
157.598
15.276
4.736 ${ }^{\text {Hidet }}$

Glidden Co.-Listing of Additionol Stock-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 78,400
additional shares of common stock (no par) upon official notice of issuance making the total a mount authorized to be listed $1.078,400$ shares. The directors on May 17 . 1937 , determined that tit would be advisable to to effect an amendment of the company's amended articles of incorporation In order to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock from
1,0000000 shares to $1,200.000$ shares. At a special meeting of the holders of comnion stock on June 2.2 1937, the increase was authorized.
for subscription and meeting held on July 27, 1937, authorized the offering shares of common stock on the basis of one uew share for each of additional held. and the sale by the company to others at substantially the prevailing market price of such of said shares as were offered to the holders of the company's common stock and not purchased by them, all subject to a coming effective. of the directors held on Sed At a meeting of the directors held on Sept. 17, 1937, the price at which stauding common stock was fixed at $\$ 30$, and the record holders of outmining the holders of common stock entitled to receive subscription warrentwas fixed as of the close of business Oct. 4, 1937. Subscription warrants
shall becone null and void if nots excrised Eastern Standard Time on Oct 25,1937 , by subscribing for 3 o' clock $\mathbf{p}$. m. for thereby and by paying the subscription price therefor at the orfice of New York Trust (o., Nif. city. stock has not heen underwritten. in proceds which the company will receive, after deducting estimated the net in the amount or $\$ 33,400$, will be beetve, $\$ 1.886 .720$.
it is the pre
It is the present intention of the company to apply the net proceeds to
the payment of notes and acceptances holdd by banks and brokers. which
as at the close of business May 31. 1937, amounted to $\$ 3$. 320,719 . Condensed Consolidated Operating Slatement of Income

x Represented by 80.000 (no par) shares in 1936 and 800,060 (no par)
shares $n 1937 .-$ V. 145, p. 1740 .
Giddings \& Lewis Machine Tool Co.-Earnings-




| Assets- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$58.702 | Accounts payable. | \$19.546 |
| Accounts recelvable......... | ${ }^{74.203}$ | Acrrued liabilit les - | 25.343 |
| Cash value ifte tusurance-....- | ${ }_{58,303}$ | - Funded dett. | 7.462 |
|  | 45.979 | 8 Common stock ${ }^{\text {c }} 10$ D | ${ }_{14+240}^{264.500}$ |
| Prepald \& deferred charges..- | $\begin{array}{r}7593679 \\ 47,375 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Sur | 679,454 |


Gilmore Oil Co.-Pays Larger Dividend-
no par valuany paid a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock,

 p. 2654

Grays Harbor Pulp \& Paper Co.-Mertier Plan-
Grand Trunk Western RR.- $O$ Rerin
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Sept. 22 issued a certificate railroad and the toint use of certaine rights, by the company over a line of
New York Central RR., lessee, in Saginaw, Miche Michigan Central RR.,

Earnings for August and Year to Date
 ${ }^{\text {Net arter rents }}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Gross from railway----- } & 16.757 .499 & 15.833 .101 & 13.436 .122 & 12.262 .529\end{array}$
 Great Northern Ry.-Earnings-
 Net from railway.... Groms from railway Net from rallway. Net after rents
Great Southern Lumber Co.-Pays $\$ 1.50$ DividendThe co npany paid a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on its conmon stock on last. An ertra dividend of 50 cents in addition to a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share
Green Bay \& Western RR. - Earnings-

August
Gross
Net rom rom rail way
Net friter rents.
From Jan. 1 .
Gross from railway


## Guilford Realty Co.-Accumulated Dividend-

 lations company paid a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock on Sept. 30 to holders of recordGulf Mobile \& Northern RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { From Jan. } 1 \\ \text { Gross from railway_---- } & 5.085 .652 & 4,683,913 & 3,859,161 & 3,496,010\end{array}$

-V.145, p. 1420.

## Gulf \& Ship Island RR.-Earnings-

 Net arter rents. Gross from railwa Net rrom raiway
Net ater rens.
V. 145, p. $15 \overline{6}$.

## Gulf States Utilities Co.-Earnings-

12 Mos. End. Aug. 31-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Operating revenues-1 } \\ \times \\ \times & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$
 $x$ Includes non-operating income, net. y After appropriations for retire-
ment reserve.-

> (Charles) Gurd \& Co.-TendersThis company has decided to invite tenders

This company has decided to invite tenders from holders of its preferred Montreal Trust Co transfer agent, is anthorized to receive einders froin shareholders of record "1p to Oct. 1 II directors to take action on such tenders at a special meeting to be called subsequenly por that purpose.
Redemption of his $\$ 10.000$ par value of shares will bring the total
 $\$ 260,000 . \$ 200,000$ having been redeemed Juy $1928 . \$ 30,000$ in July 1930,
$\$ 10,000$ in September 1931 and $\$ 10,000$ late last year -V. 145 , p. I100.
Hackensack Water Co.-Refinting Abandoned-
Jersey Board of l'ublic Utility Commissioners covering proposed refinancing Jorsey Board of l'ublic Utility Commissioners covering perpoped refinancing
this fall. The favorable bond market prevailing at the first of the yer prompted the company to file a registration statement providing for the refunding of all outstanding bonds by a new first intge issue and an additional 61. 500 shares of common stock. In June the registration statement was further consideration until fall. 29 that because of the unfavorable conThe direstors announced sept. 29 that because of the unfavorable ron-
dition of the bond market at present the refinancing plan has been dition of the bond market a

## Hamilton Mfg. Co.-Earnings-

Net income arter all charges
Sarni common st
(M. A.) Hanna Co.-Subsidiary DissnnerThis company, an Ohio corporation, has notified the New York Stock
Exchange that on sept. 8 , 1337 its wholy owned subsidiary. The M. A.
Hanna Co., a Dela ware corporation, was dissolved.-V. 145, p. 437 . Hanna Co., a Dela ware corporation, was dis
Hayes Body Corp.-Earnings-
Month of July -
Profit after charges, deprec., \&c., but before $1937 \quad 1936$
Federal taxes, $\quad \$ 16,058$ loss $\$ 25,799$

## Hedley Mascot Gold Mines, Ltd.-Initial and Extra

 Dividends-The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of three cents
per share and an extra dividend of one cent per share on co npany's capital
Honolulu Ravid Transit Co., Ltd.-Eurninqs-
Period End. Anf. 31-
Gross rev. from transp.
Gross rev. Prom transp.-
Net rev. from transp


| Interest |
| :--- |
| Depreation-:-.......:-:-:- |
| Profititand loss |

Profit and loss.

Hartford Electric Light Co.-To Pay Larger Common Div. The directors have declared a dividend of 73 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 15 . This compares

With dividends of $683 / 1$ cents per share previously distributed each three
months.-V. 144, p. 1960 .
Hookless Fastener Co.-Transfer AgentThe Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed transfer
agent of the outstanding capital stock of this company.-V. 145. p. 1260 .

Horder's, Inc.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have de elared an extra dividend of 30 cent~ per share in
addition to the rezular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per sharo on the co nmon stock, both payable Nov 1 to holders of record Oct. 20 . A special dividend of 20 cents was paid on Jan. 28,$1937 ;$ at the same time thare An quarterly dividend was raised from 15 cents to 25 cents per
shatend of 30 cents per share was paid on Nov. 1,1936 .
$-V .145$. p. 1903 .
Hotel Madison (Madison Corp.), N.Y. City.-Trusteesrecently Judge John Clark Knox of the Southern District of New York, recently appointed A. Bruce $B i=1$
Oscar Wintrab as voting trustees.

Houston Electric Co.-Earnings-
Net oper. revenues.--
Interest on bonds_--Other interest, \&c- $\begin{aligned} & \text { \& } \\ & \text { Amort. of dt. disc. }\end{aligned}$ exp. $\qquad$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net incore_-......- } & \$ 6,981 & \$ 752 & \$ 179.909 & \$ 58.236\end{array}$ a No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undis ributed net income for the ye.r 1937 since any iability for such tax cannot be de-
ternined until the end of the year.-V. $145, \mathrm{p}$. 1587 .

Howell Electric Motors Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 1904.
(Harvey) Hubbell, Inc.-Listing and Registration-
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted the common stock, $\$ 5$ par,
laano rower co.- 14, irthuq:
 $x$ Regular difidends on $7 \%$ and $\$$ preferred stocks were paid on Aug. 2 ,
1937 After the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated 193paid dividends at that date
Note-Includes provision of $\$ 35.900$ made during the last 12 months Note-Includes provision of $\$ 35.900$ made during the last 12 months
( $\$ 17.600$ in 1936 and $\$ 18,300$ in 1937 ) for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits.
Underwriters $N$ rimed-
The company has filed an amendment to its registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission stating that underwriters or its
$\$ 18,000000$ issue of $33 \%$ serial bonds due 1907 will be as follows: First
 ties Oorp.. Harris Hall \& Oo., Bonbright \& Co.. Brown Harriman \& (oo. Edward B Smith \& Yo, Halsey, Stuart \& Oo. and J. \& W. Seligman \&
Co., 1,000000 each; Blyth \& Co. Goldman, Sachs \& Co., Lee HiginEon Corp. Lehman Bros, $F$ H Rollins \& Sons and White, Weld \& Co.,
$\$ 500,000$ earh; Jackeon \& Curtis, Kidder, Peabody \& Co.. W. U. Langley $\&$ Co., Lazard Freres \& Co., F. S. Moseley \& Co. Stone \& Webster and
Blodget, Tucker, Anthony \& Co. and Whiting Weeks \& Knowles, each
$\$ 300.000 ;$ and Hale, Waters \& Co., $\$ 50,000$. V. 145. p. 1742, 2076.
Illinois Central System-Earnings-



Illinois Northern Utilities Co.-Bases of ExchangeNot to exceed 202.190 shares (par $\$ 25$ ) of Comr onwealth Edison Co. which is owned by the Edison company) in exchange for the following shares of Illinois Northern Utilities Co.:
$6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ) ; and
$\$ 7$ junior cumulative preferred stock (no par).
This offer is on the following basis: 3.7 shares of the Edison company ared by Oommonwealth Subsidiary Corp. in exchange for each of 46,82 issued shares of $6 \%$ cull ulative preferred stock (par \$100) of Illinois Northern Utilities (\%. To facilitate wealth Subsidiary Corp., issue scrip for its fractional shares in denon inations of tenths (This scrip will be non-voting and non-dividend-bearing unless ertended. 3.7 sheres of the Edison company are offered by Commonwealth sub 3.7 shares of the Edison company are offered by Comm onwealth Sub-
sidiary Corp. in exchange for each of 7,817 shares issued of $\$ 7$ junior cuniusidiary Corp. in exchange no par) but having a stated value of $\$ 100$ each of conpany will, upon request of Conmonwealth Subsidiary Corp., issue scrip for its fractional shares in denominations of tenths. (This scrip will 193 non-voting and non-dividend-bearing and will be void after Dec. 31, The shares of the Edison co npany being offered will be acquired. by Commonwealth Subsidiary (Sorp. pursuant to the plan set forth in a prospectus to stockholders of Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois (which see).
Under such other plan the Edison company is offering not to exceed 2.655 . 049 shares on the baxis of 3 shares in exchange for each of the common shares
of both classes of Public Service Co. of No. III. and 4 shares in exchange for each of the preferred shares of both classes of Public Service Co. of ary Corp. owns 48,330 shares of co nmon stock, (par $\$ 60$ ), 207.443 shares of common stock (no par) and having a stated value of $\$ 60$ each, 7,678
shares of $6 \%$ cu $n$, pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ), and 18,242 shares of $7 \%$ cumn. prof. stock (par $\$ 100$ ), all of which shares it will exchange under such other
plan. The offers under such other plan terminate Nov. 15, 1937, unless
estended.

Commonwealth Subsidiary Corg. is also offering not to exceed 463,610 shares of the Edison com pany (incl. scrip irr fractional shares) on the basis
of 3.5 shares in exchange for each of the preferred shares of both classes of Western United Gas \& Electric Co. (Which see) plus dividend adjustr.ent in cash on exchanges consummated after Oct. 15 , 1937, prospective record

lllinois Terminal Co.-Earnings-
 Net rom railway.
Net after rents.

International Great Northern RR.-Earnings-
Aupust-
Gross from railway....
Grosg
Net from rallway
Ne...
Net arter rents
Gross from railway Net from railway--.
Net after rents Net rrom railway
Net arter rents
-V. 145, p. $158 \overline{8}$.
Internationa
International Rys. of Central America-Earnings$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Period End. Aug. 31- 1937-Month-1936 } & \text { 1937-8Mos.-1936 }\end{array}$
 Income before fixed charges or wdithout. - profits tax $\begin{array}{lllll} \\ \text { ta }\end{array}$

Investment Foundation, Ltd.-Corrected Div. RecordA dividend of 50 cents per share (being at the rate of $4 \%$ per annum) and arrther crued. (or a total of 75 cents per share) have been declared on the $6 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock, par $\$ 55$, for the quarter
ending sept. 30 . 1937, both payable $\mathbf{0}$ ct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30 . ending Sept. 30.1937 . both payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30 .
Accumulations as of Sept. 30,1937 amount to
5.75 per share.



Investors Fund Co., Inc.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 12 cents per sharo and
extra dividend of 5 cents per share on company's shares, payable oct. 15 an holrers of record sept. 30 similar amounts were paid on July 15 last. paid on April 15 last and a special dividend of 90 cents and a quarterly paid on Arid
five dentailed records of preverious dividend payments.-V. 145, p. 2078.
(John) Irving Shoe Corp.-Earnings-
6 Mos. End.
July 31 Mos. End.
5
Net profitit after expenses and charges but before $\begin{array}{llll}\text { provision for surtax on undistributed earnings--- } & \$ 156.239 & \text { I } \$ 123.419 \\ \text { shares common stock }\end{array}$

Ivanhoe Foods, Inc.- \$1 Preferred Dividend - . The company paid a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of accumulations
on the $\$ 3.50$ cumulative preferred stock, no par value on Sept. 25 to holders of record sept. 18 . Dividends of 25 cents were paid on Dec. 15 and on Oct. 5, 1936.- V . 144, p. 282.

- Jeannette Glass Co.-Preferred Dividend Deferred Directors at a meeting held Sept. 25 deferred action on the payment of time. A regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share was paid on July 1 . last.-V. 143, p. 4004.
Jewel Tea Co., Inc.-Sales -
Period End. Sept. $11-193-4$ Weeks-1936
$\$ 1,705,383$
$\$ 1,518,283$
$\$ 15,775,307$
$\$ 13,761,768$ Sales. $145 \overline{5}, \mathrm{p} .15 \overline{15} 9$.

Kahuku Plantation Co.-Registers with SEC-
ee hist given on first page of this department.
Kansas City Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 Gross earnings.
enance, general and
Net earnings........ Interest charges.
Amort. of disc. C prems. Depreciation--.-...... Amort. of limited term
investments Federal \& State inc.tax
Net income -
Earnings per share com.
Earnings per share- com.
after income tax $\begin{array}{llll} & \$ 0.68 & \$ 0.70 & \$ 8.28\end{array} \quad \$ 7.94$

Period End. Aug. 31- 1937-Month-1936 1937 -12 Mos.- 1936
 Amort. of limited-term
 Net oper. revenues Other income (net)

Int. Oss income- mortage bondsInt. on debenture bondsOther int. \& deductions-
Int. charged to constr'n-
Net income-- $\quad \$ 115,166 \quad \$ 129,243 \quad \$ 1,310,138 \quad \$ 1,140,777$ $x$ period, whether paid or unpaid

## Balance

| 737,933 | 679,859 | 8,510,615 | 7,866,5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 762,703 \\ 114,336 \\ 8.539 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 720,405 \\ 132.888 \\ 9,115 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 3,848 \\ 7,000 \end{array}$ | 6,6̄3̄ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,449 \\ 592,532 \end{array}$ | 243,30 |
| \$375,839 | \$386,573 | \$4,598 724 | ,408,2 |
| $\$ 0.68$ | $\$ 0.70$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { egoing } 8 t \\ & -\mathbf{V} .145 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.-Meeting AdjournedNew Directors Proposed
Although shareholders of the company had not had the pri irlege of holditself on Sept. 22 the combined vote of both proxy representation and those present was not enough to consitute a quorum and the meeting, of necessity was adjourned until oct 22 . the required total of at least 175,001 vottion, headed by Ernest A. Bigelow, offered a resolution calling for the resignation of certain directors and named nine men to supersede those now serving. since the Bigelow committee controlled 101,000 voting shares of although not without protest from a minority group , although nine of those named are already members. The nine new M. R. Bruckenfield, G. Winthrop Sands, George A. Ellis, Julius Bradenburg. Mr. Bigelow and Emil N. Baar. Those named and already sitting are: Frederick
Rayburn, Ecker, Grank Hedley, W. A. W. Whalen, Theodore
Hown, Jules S. Bache, George Keegan Messrs. Ecker, Rayburn, Barry. Whalen, Watson and Hedley were named for a term of three years; Messrs. Downs, Bacter The resolution set forth that "since, in the absence of Mr. Hedley from the meeting, a quorum was not present, a special meeting of the board of directors be held to take such action as will result in the resienations of suecerey created by thosen mamed in the resolution.".
the
Mr confer with the directors to carry out the terms of the resolution. He was directors "in his sole and uncontrolled discretion at any time prior to the special meeting of the board." It is understood the conference will be held in the next few days.
tinue his drive for proxies adjourned, Mr. Bigelow sald that he would conat which tume he will call for ratification of the new board. "It is the committee's desire," he said, "to take steps to effect a reorganization of the company and this can be done only by having share-
holders represented on the board by infividuals who have the interests of the company at heart.
Tenders for Bonds-
The Trust Department of Guaranty Trust Co. of New York received until 3 p. m. Oct. 1,1937 , writen offers for the sale to it, as trustee. of the
firstand refunding mortgage $5 \%$ gold bond due Jan. 1, 1966.-V..
p. 2075 ,

Volume 145
Kerr Lakes Mines, Ltd.-EarningsMears Ended Aug. 31Administrative and general ived....Taxes
Miscellaneous interest written oxp Sundry mine examinations.-..-. Net profit

Deficit
Assets-Assets-
Cash
U. STreas. note Advs to subsidy Funds it in hands of
 Co.,Ltd.(wholly
owned sub.), 400 shares
nuvest. -
in nevest. in outside
propertes...-.
Prepaid expenses._

Balance Sheet Aug. 31

| 1937 | 1936 . | Laabilttes- | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$46,850 | \$36,246 | Unclaimed divs..- | \$4,069 | 84,069 |
|  |  | Reserve for taxes \& |  |  |
| 30.128 | 30,127 | other tablities- | 9.242 | 1,420 |
| 11,500 | 11,500 | Capital stock (par |  |  |
|  | 400 | surplus...-.......-. | 600.000 78.656 | 600,000 |
| 150,000 | 150,000 |  |  |  |
| 453,231 | 453,457 |  |  |  |
| 256 | 126 |  |  |  |
| \$691,967 | \$681,857 | Total | 8691,967 | 8681,857 |

Total $-\mathrm{V} .144 . \mathrm{p} .3339$.
Keystone Steel \& Wire Co.-Larger Dividend
The directors on Sept. 24 declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the no par common stock now outstanding, payable Nov. 1 to holders of Feb. 1, last, and with 50 cents paid on the new stock on Nov. 1 and on
Aug. 1,1936 .-V. 145, p. 1905 .

## Key West Electric Co

2 Months
Operating reved Aug. 31-
$\begin{array}{llll}\mathrm{x} \text { Balance after operation, maintenance and taxes } & \$ 148,919 & \$ 139,009\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll} & 19,129 & 12,942\end{array}$ tirement reserve.-V. 145, p. 1744 .
King Seeley Corp. (Ann Arbor, Mich.)-Larger Div.The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the compares with 40 rents paid on June 15 , last, and on Dec. 22 and on oct. 12, 8 Months Ended Aug. 31 -
 -V. 144, p. 3841.

> (G. R.) Kinney Co., Inc.-Exchange Time Extended- The company has notified the Now York Stock Exchange that the time Within which $\$ 8$ preferred stock may be exchanged for new $\$ 5$ preferred stock
and common stock under the company's plan of recapitalization has been and common stock under the company's plan

Kirsch Co., Sturgis, Mich.-Earnings-
Years End. June 30-
Net sales.-_---.-.
Cost of goods sold
Sell., gen. \& admin. exp-
Net profit from oper.-


$\qquad$ | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | ---: |
| $\$ 964,337$ | $\$ 733,189$ |
| 548,033 | 519,309 |
| 412.403 | 358,095 |

Total income Non-operating expenses Fed. undist. profits tax.

Net profit.
$\$ 185,686$
\$9,440 loss 55,820 los $\$ 189,566$
Cash Comparative Balance Sheet June 30
Cash..--...........
Accts. \& notes rec-
Interest receivable Inventories -......Improv. real est.-Mtge. notes, sec.
by imp. real est by imp. real est.-
Land.bldgs., naach. \& equip., \&c..-Goodwili-........Deferred charges:-:-
Organization exp
 $\stackrel{1936}{\$ 81,867}$

Total__....... $\$ 1,608,0 7 1 \longdiv { \$ 1 , 3 7 7 , 0 3 9 } \mid$ Total_......... $\$ 1,608,0 7 1 \longdiv { \$ 1 , 3 7 7 , 0 3 9 }$ , 144. p.
Knapp Monarch Co.-Registers with SEC-
ee list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 117.
Knit Products Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Kroger Grocery \& Baking Co.-Earnings-
24 Weeks Ended July 7-
 1937
$\$ 1,397,810$
$\$ 0.77$

Laidlaw Bale-Tie Co., Ltd.-Bonds to Receive Initial $60 \%-$
Holders of the $7 \%$ first mortgage bonds were notified recently that a on Sept. 27, 1930 of the principal amount of the bonds would be paid mounts to $\$ 600$ for each $\$ 1.000$ bond. The company's assets have been mortgage bonds. The exact amount of thel ina. distribution to bondholders mortgage bonds. The exact amoun.
Lake Superior \& Ishpeming RR.-Earnings-

| August- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$525,186 | \$421.345 | \$361,371 |  |
| Net from railway | 391,123 | 304,203 | 251,691 | 149,109 |
| Net after rent | 314,139 | 241,504 | 205,023 | 118,015 |
| From Jan. | 2,306,068 | 1,783,674 | 1,263,330 | 999,106 |
| Net from railwa | 1,420,150 | 1,997,578 | 577,468 | 382,146 |
| Net after rents | 1,049,096 | 697,262 | 392,113 | 225,654 |

## Lee Rubber \& Tire Corp.-60-Cent Dividend-

The directors on Sept. 30 declared a dividend of 60 cents per share on the compares with 75 cents paid on Aug. 2 , last 25 cents paid on Feb. 1 , last, per share paid on Aug. 1,1923 , when a quarterly dividend of 50 cents first made since
share was paid.

In announcing the current dividend, J. J. Watson, President of the corporation, said that the volume of business has held up remarkably well a strong inventory on contract and finished goods. He said that while the company's fiscal year will not end until Oct. 31, the present dividend

| Lehigh \& Hudson River Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| August- 1937 | 1937 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Gross from railway-.--- $\quad \$ 132,876$ | \$132,876 \$120,430 | \$106,384 | \$110.170 |
| Net from railway --.--- $\quad 38,884$ | -38,884 $\quad 38,316$ | 36.512 | 27,509 |
|  | 20,740 13,980 | 15.431 | 5,158 |
| Gross from railway-.-.- 1, 110,284 | 1,110,284 1,019,705 | 990.272 | 978,733 |
| Net from railway-.-.-- $\quad 338.495$ | 338,495 280,808 | 317,951 |  |
| Net after rents - $-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .1590 .-\cdots-142,214$ | 142,214 83,472 | 127,132 | 101.534 |
| Lehigh \& New England RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| August- 1937 | 1937 1936 | 1935 | 193 |
| Gross from railway ---- \$248,367 | \$248,367 \$310,388 | \$254,319 | \$287,222 |
| Net from railway-.-.-- 37,774 | 37,774 82,196 | 34,653 | 67,224 |
| Net after rents-.-.--- From Jan. | 32,032 64,938 | 35,750 | 66,832 |
| Gross from railway-.--- $2,472.623$ | 2,472.623 2,606,390 | 2,302,099 | 2,373,183 |
| Net from railway-.---- 598,822 | 598,822 671,987 | 595,999 | 617,275 |
| Net after rents.------ 530.945 | 530.945 | 605,885 | 548,495 |
| Lehigh Valley RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| August- 1937 | 1937 193 | 193 | 193 |
| Gross from railway----. \$3,546,107 | 3,546,107 \$3,850,141 | \$2,954,928 | \$2,881.777 |
| Net from railway....-- 711.287 | 711.287 1,153,336 | 230,191 | 212,269 |
| Net after rents | 251,657 777,919 | def115,588 | def63,446 |
| Gross from railway....-- 33,138,749 | 3,138,749 31,417,083 | 26,702,659 | 26,990,407 |
| Net from railway....--- $7,764,540$ | 7,764,540 8,271,478 | 5,375,509 | 5,960,113 |
| Net after rents | 3,834,944 5,250,491 | 2,767,720 | .3,255,935 |

## (R. G.) Le Tourneau, Inc.-Earnings-

8 Months Ended Aug. 31- $\qquad$ 1937
$\$ 1,086,645$
450,000
$\$ 2.41$ $\begin{array}{r}1936 \\ \$ 1,030.274 \\ 225,000 \\ \$ 4.58 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}1935 . \\ \$ 367.607 \\ 225.000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Shares common sto
Earnings per share
-V. 145, p. 1590.

Lewis Foundry \& Machine Co.-New President-
V. W. Cordes Snyder Jr. has been elected President of this company,

Libby, McNeill \& Libby-Listing of Additional StockThe New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 280,713 making the total amount applied for $2,526,422$ shares. This is the maximum number of shares to be issued to common stockhoiders of record Oct. 1 , 1937, in connection with options given to common shareholders to take The directors at a meeting held Sept. 16 declared a dividend of $\$ 1.40$
a share on common stock payable Oct. 23 to common shareholders of record a share on common stock payable Oct. 23 to common shareholders of record common stock instead of cash for this dividend at the rate of one share of sractional shares, all shareholders owning less than eight shares of the com. stk. Will receive their dividend in cash. Those shareholders owning eight or more shares of common stock and who elect to take common stock Shares owned and cash for any odd number of shares less than eight.V. 145, p. 1907.

Liberty Loan Corp.-30-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the class A similar amount was paid on Jayable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20. dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed
Earnings for 8 Months Ended Aug. 31-
1937
$-\$ 2.442 .95$
 Earnings per share on

Link-Belt Co.-New Vice-President -
William C, Carter and Edward J. Burnell have been elected Vice-Presi-dents.-V. 145, p. 945.
(Thomas J.) Lipton, Inc.-Listing ApprovedThe New York Curb Exchange has approved for listing 52,000 out-
tanding shares of $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, $\$ 25$ par, and 200,000 outstanding shares of class A stock, \$1 par.
Income Statement for 7 Months Ended July 31, 1937
Gross sales, less returns and allowances_............................... $50,907,032$
Deductions from sales.

| Proceeds from sales. | \$5,477,441 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cost of sales. | 3,244,026 |
| Free deals and price | ,097 |


$\begin{array}{llr}\text { Oper ting expenses: Seling, } \$ 555,061 ; \text { distributing, } \$ 43,605 ; & 1,574,715 \\ \text { Administrative, } \$ 145,062 ; \text { advertising, } \$ 830,987 \text {, } \\ \text { Provision for salesmen's bonus, Fed. taxes and miscell, items.- } & 119,942\end{array}$
Net profit.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. $\$ 477,660$
applicable to consolidated companies_-..............................119


| Consolidated Balance Sheet July 31, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  |  |  |
|  | Trade creditors |  | 42.758 |
| 373,075 | Miscellaneous liab |  | 27,95381,375 |
| ccounts recelvable (net).... 628,984 |  |  |  |
| Inventories (at cost) .......... 1,569,448 |  |  | 6,95 |
| Miscellaneous current assets-- $\quad 951$ | Dividend tax withheldReserve for Federal tax |  | 9,621 |
| Real est., mach. \& equip. (net) 285,616 | Reserve for Federal ta |  |  |
| Deferred charges...-.......- 116,900 | Lipton, Ltd. |  | 26,641 |
| Goodwill, trade-marks, copy- | Reserve for con |  |  |
| hts .-.-.-..........-.-.-. $2.814,000$ | 6\% cumulative preteri |  | k 1,300,000 |
|  | Class A stoc |  | 200,000 |
|  | Class B stockEarned surpl |  | 200,00 |
|  |  |  | ,846,8 |
|  | $\underset{\text { Carned }}{\text { Caplal }}$ |  | 1,804,236 |
|  | Total......................... $\$ 5,788,975$ |  |  |
| x Subject to dividends on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock and class A |  |  |  |
| stock from April 1, 1937, to June 30, 1937, amounting to $\$ 69,500$, which were paid Aug. 3, 1937.-V. 145, p. 1907. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long Island RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| August- 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Gross from railway --.-- \$2,404,997 | \$2,533,912 | \$2,236,999 | \$2,266.178 |
| Net from railway...--- 694,86 |  |  |  |
| Net after | 980,180 | 156,5 | 285,230 |
|  | 17,048,168 | 16,066,843 |  |
| Net from railway | 4,442,670 | 3,754,156 |  |
| et after rents | 1,071,669 | 517,308 | 1,439,33 |

(P.) Lorillard Co.-New President-

David $\mathbf{H}$. Ball ahs heen elected President of this company, of which he has been senior VIce-President since 1911 , to succeed the late Benjamin $L$.
Belt. Todd Wol, Geretary was elected to the board to fill the, vacancy ert Mr. Belt's death.-V. 145, p. 2081.

## Louisiana \& Arkansas Ry.-Earnings-

 Net after rents $-\mathrm{V} .145 . \mathrm{p} .1590$.
Louisiana Arkansas \& Texas Ry.-Earnings-

Grom Jan. li-
Gross rom railway....-
Net from rents
Net arter
N. 145, p. 1590 .


Louisiana Oil Refining Corp.-Reorganization Plan to Face Third Appeal-
The twice-confirmed reorganization plan has again been challenged with the riiling of an a apeal iy the same group of preferreed stockhonders Court of Appeass of the original confirmation of the p.an. Counsel for the group maintain that the basis for the bankruptcy petitiontier Arkansas Fuel Cil Co., has never been allowed by the U. 8 . Disirict Oourt for Western Louisiana. Moreover the counsel, Millibank, Tweet never subject to hearing. never subeckholders group wants to have the recent second apfirmation
The sol the plan, decreed on Aug. 31, again overruled and the property returned to the trusteess. which ows approximately $60 \%$ of the common slock of Louisiana Oii Refining Corp. and is a subsidiary of Cities Service Co.
Under the first confirmation of the plan in December, 1936, property kansas Fuel oil co. and merged by it with itso other holdings
Counsel for the preferreed stocknolders point out that slould the appeal Prom the decision handed down by Judge Ben Clim bawkins on Aug. 31 be
won in the Fifh Circuit Court. and this claim be disallowed, eventually the Arkansas fuel ciil Co. Would be hard pressed to rearn these assets to
the preferred holders, since they are now undistinguishably comingled with the preferred holders, since they are now undistinguishably comingled with
those of that company. those of that company.
As originally deverope, the plan had called for the exchange of two
shares $(\mathbb{1 0} 10$ par) preferred stock of Arkansas Fuel Oil Co. for each $\$ 100$ par hare of Louisiana ©il Kefining. After assents to this plan had been given. the dissenting group of prererred hoiders, which. includes J. S. Bache of their assents after the discovery of oil on the company's properties in the Rodessa
in reild.
reversing
In reversing the original confirmation, the Circuit Court stated that Judge Dawking had refused to inquire into the reason for the withdrawal Under the second coupirmation. decreed on Aus. 31 revision of the initial
plan, which increased the offer to preferred holders to $21 /$ shares of Arkansas plan, which increased the offer to preferred hodiers torys. shares or Arkansas of common stock not held by Arkansas Natural Gas and Cilies Service, 25 conts in cash is to be paid.
In refusing to pernit the withdrawal of these approvals to the plan. the District Court had ruled that the dissident group had not shown that preferred more than $\$ 5$ a siare. The preferred stockholders differ strongly At present the preferred group does not constitute a majority of the 35.000 gnares of preferred outstanding, representing about 8.600 shares.
When the first appeal was taken this group had been joined by certain nurnce companies with large holdings. These have withdrawn from the logal action but have not given their assent to the plan,
Counsel for the group contends that without these
two blocks of stock he necessary approval under the Bankruptcy Law could not be obtained. plan and the same action by the lower court, which had been reversed in April. was again coufirmed. contrary to the opinion of the circuit Court. It is expected that hearings will commence before the Fifth Circuit Court

## Louisiana Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Aug. 31 Operating revenues | $\begin{aligned} & 1937-M 0 \\ & \$ 689.410 \end{aligned}$ | $n=1936$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1933 \\ & \$ 7,6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oper. exps. (incl. taxes)- |  | $\$ 410,943$ |  |  |
| Prop. ret, res, approps |  |  | 0 | 17,500 |
| Net oper revenues. <br> Rent from lease of plant (net) | \$178,4 | \$167,357 | \$1,930,22 | \$2,062,4 |
|  |  | 254 | 2.45 |  |
| Operating income Other income (net) | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 178.427 \\ & 1.460 \end{aligned}$ | \$167,611 | $\begin{aligned} & .932,68 \\ & \hline 20.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,062,578 \\ & 33,376 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gross income. <br> Int, on mtge, bonds Other int. \& deductions. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 179.887 \\ 72.963 \\ 4.399 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{\$ 170,788}$ | 8 | 4 |
|  |  | 4.59 | 52.834 | + 478.000 |
| Net income <br> $x$ Divs, applic to preferr <br> whether paid or unpaid | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 102.525 \\ & \text { ed stock for the period. } \end{aligned}$ |  | \$1,024.412 | ,17 |
|  |  |  | 356.532 | 356,532 |
|  |  |  |  |  |


 Arter the payment dividends at that date.
Note-Includes provision made during December 1936, of $\$ 31,860$ for Federal surtax on undisuributed profits for 1936. No such provision has

Louisiana Steam Generating Corp.-Earnings-

-V. 145, p. 1590.
Louisville \& Nashville RR.-Earnings-

 Net from railway-
Neta ater rents
V. 145, p. $142 \overline{6}$.

Ludlum Steel Co.-Stock Increase Voted-
Shareholders st a special meeting held Sept. 23 voted to authorize an increase in the capital stock from 510,000 shares to $1,000,000$ shares of common of $\$ 1$ par value. Hilland G. Batcheller, head of the company
When market conditions are favorable, rights to subscribe to not more than 125.000 additional common shares will be orfered to stockhholders. The
proceeds are to be used for plant expansion and improvements and to
reimburse the treasury for expenditures out of earnings and working capital. ,
Lunkenheimer Co.-Interim Dividend-
The directors have declared an interim dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share oct. 5. A quarterly dividend of like amount was paid to holders of record
 and Feb. 15 last. and compares with $62 / 1 /$ cents paid on Dec. $15.1936 ;$
25 cents paid on Nov. 4 Aus. 5 , and May 15 , 1936, and $121 / 2$ cents per share distributed each itree months previously, In addition an extra
dividend of 10 cents per share was pald on Dec. 26,1935 .--V. 145, p.441._-

## McCaskey Register Co.-Accumulated Dividend-

The company paid a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account of accumu-

 36. 1933 . Regular dividends of $\$ 7$ per share were paid each year from 1903
through 1931. p. 4159 .

McCord Radiator \& Mfg. Co.-New Stock ExplainedDetails of company's proposal to issue special stock in payment of accrued dividends on the class A stock are explained in a letter to stock-
holders mailed Sept. 23 . The new stock will be called funding stock ${ }^{\text {and }}$ and will be issued to the
It will be redeemabe on 30 days' notice at $\$ 19.50$ per share on or before
Dec. 311.193 . and after that date at $\$ 19.50$ plus $\$ 1$ a share for each full Dec. 31, 1938. and after that date at $\$ 19.50$ plus $\$ 1$ a share for each rull calendar year from Dec. 31. 1937 . A sinking fund is to be created for re
deeming the new stock from $20 \%$ of net earnings for 1938 and each year thereafter. At any time prior to redemption, holders of the new stock will be entiticd
to convert it into class B stock on a share for share hisis. It is propnsed to iscue the new stock as a dividend on the class $A$ at the rate of one share of lunding stowk for erech share of class A.s.tock , wech divividend to be rull
payment of dividend accruals on the class A which will amount to $\$ 19.50$ payment of dividend acce
a hare on Dec. $31.19: 37$
It is intended to issue the funding stock partly in December and partly
n the early months of 1938 . It is stated in the letter that such payments will en months or 938. It is stated in the letter that such payments ander the undistributed profits surtax.-V. 145, p. 21081.
McKeesport Tin Plate Corp.-Correct Meeting Date-
The special stockholders meeting called for the purpose of voting on the
uthorization of $1,10,000$ shares of new preferred stock will be held Oct. 18 (not Oct. 1 as erroneously stated in last wect s s "Chronicle," page Oct. 18 (not Oct. 1 as err
2081 ).-V. $145, p$ p. 2081.
M-A-C Plan, Inc., of Rhode Island-Div. IncreasedThe directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the Sept. 16. This compares with, 35 cents paid on April 1 last: 5 ) cents on Jan. 2 last; 35 cents on Oct. 1 . 1936 , and previousiy dividends of 25 cents
per share were distributed each three months.-V. 144, p. 284 .
Maine Central RR.-Earnings-

## 


Taxes oper. revenues.-.


| 29.394 | \$281,7 | \$2,4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18,910 | 65,725 |  |  |
| 25,321 | 17,531 | 188,814 | 236,129 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 134.113 \\ 45,135 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 170,092 \\ & \mathbf{4 6 , 6 2 7} \end{aligned}$ | 297,107 |  |
| \$179,248 | \$216,719 | \$1,771.258 | 1.004,76 |
| 172,539 | 169,27 | 1.385.548 | . 358.483 |
|  |  |  |  |


Net income.-------
Manila Gas Co.-Bonds Called-
The Safety Engineering and Management Co. is notifying holders of Manila Gas Go. Sirst lien collateran trust 10 year $51 / 5 \%$ gold honds. due Oct. 1. 1937, that it has made arrangements to purchase these bonds at Department of The Chase National llank of the City 0 New York, or to the Bali imore National Biank. during banking hours Sept. 29 or Sept. 30.

Maritime Telegraph \& Telephone Co., Ltd.-Dividend Reduced-
The directors have declared a dividend of $171 / 2$ cents per share on the
ommon stock, par $\$ 10$. payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15 . This compares with, 20 cents paid on July 2 last ar prif dividends of 15 cents per share were distributed. In addition, special
dividend of 10 cents was paid on Jan. 2,1937 .- $\mathrm{V} .144, \mathrm{p} .4350$.
Marlin-Rockwell Corp.-Hearing Postponed-
The hearing before the Securities and Exchange Commission in the stock (par \$1) should be suspended or withdrawn from listing and registra tion on the New York stock Exchange has been postponed until Oct. 13 .
Marsman Investments, Ltd.-Registers with SEC -
ee list given on first page of this department.
Master Electric Co.-Registers with SEC-
ee list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 1591
Mead Corp.-Bonds Called-
A total or $\$ 222,000$ first mortgage 6\% gold bonds series A, due May 1 1945, have been called for reden ption on Nov. 1 at 102 and int. Payment
will be made at the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., trustee.-V. 145 , p. 2082
Meadville Conneaut Lake \& Linesville RR.-Larger Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock, par $\$ 50$, payabie Oct. 1 tio holders. of record Sept. 16 . This com-
pares with 75 certs. paid on Arril 1 , 1936, and on Oct. 1 , 1935, and dividend 1
Memphis Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

| Per | 1037-Mon | -1936 | 1937-12 | Mos. 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| per. revenues---1-- | \$63 |  | \$8.406.016 | 4 |
| Oper. exps. (inci. ${ }^{\text {Prepeses)- }}$ | 58.035 | 55.887 | 703.810 | 682.91 |
| Net oper. revenues.. Otber income (net) | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 185.759 \\ D r 3 \end{array}$ | $\$ 160.128$ | $\frac{272,944}{30,804}$ | $26,8$ |
| Gross income Int. on mortgage bonds. Other int. \& deductions. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 185.756 \\ 61.448 \\ 3,086 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 160,469 \\ 61,448 \\ 3,990 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,303.748 \\ 737.375 \\ 41,660 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,37.30 \\ 39,649 \\ 39,649 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\times \begin{aligned} & \text { Net income } \\ & \text { Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the } \\ & \text { period, whether paid or unpaid }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | \$1,524.713 | \$1,286,416 |
|  |  |  | 394.876 | 394,8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

X Regular diviend on the 7 and $\$ 6$ preferred stocks were paid on July 1.
1937. After the payment of these didends there were no accumulated
unpaid dividends at that date. Regular dividends on hese stocks were Note- Include provision of $\$ 146.199$ made during the last 19 months
( $\$ 46.199$ in 1936 and $\$ 100.000$ in 1937) for Federal surtax on undistributed

Merchants Refrigerating Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.25$ per share on account
of accumulations on the $\$ 7 \mathrm{cum}$. pref stock, no par value, payable Nov. of accumulations on the $\$ 7$ cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable Nov.
to holders of record Oct
May 1 and Feb. 1 last; $\$ 2.25$. This compares with $\$ 1.75$ paid on Aug. 2 . and dividends of $\$ 1$ per share paid on Aug. 1, May i and Feb. 1 . 1936 ,
and Nov. 1 and Aug. 1 , 1935 , prior to which regular quarterly dividends of
$\$ 1.75$ per share were distributed. The current payment clears up all accruals.-V. 145, p. 120.
Merrimack Manufacturing Co.-Earnings-

| Calendar Yerrs- | 1936 | -1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating profit. | \$54,697 | loss \$20.540 | \$150.174 | \$278. 170 |
| Interest ${ }^{\text {Depreciation }}$ | 45088 | 471.950 | 10,395 | 15,034 |
| Flood e<p., Lowell, Mass | 53,441 |  |  |  |
| Bad accounts .--.---- |  |  | $\overline{2}, \overline{3} \overline{3}$ | 14,527 |
| Added to disct. reserve- |  | 8211 | 342 |  |
| Loss on sale of securities |  |  |  | 25.569 |

Net loss.

## Assets-

 Cash Anventories....... Securities...........Plants (Lowell and Plants (Loweil and
Huntsville) Hrem. dep. with Mutual ins. Co
rem

## Balance Sh

## Balance Sheet Dec. 3

Total_........ $\$ 7,094,619 ~ \$ 7,552,448$ Total_......... $\$ 7,094,619$ \$7,552,448

## - V. 143, p. 4160.

Merritt-Chapman \& Scott Corp.-To Recapitalize-
The company has sent stockholders a proposed plan for recapitalization under which the present series A $61 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stork will be
redesignated as $5 \%$ preferrel stork. The preferred stock will receive as dividends to be declared five shares of new preferential common stock and approximately 15 cents in cash and additional cash at the rate of $6 \frac{1}{2} \%$ per of filing of the amendment to the certificate of incorporation.
Holders of the common stock will retain their present shares which after consummation of the plan will be exchangeable for new certificates. The
preferential common stock will be convertible into common stock share for share. Which unpaid dividends now amount to more than $\$ 1,000,000$. Under the would replace the existing a similar number of shares of new $5 \%$ preferred erential common stick, of which which would also receive the new preThere would be no change in the number of common shares now amounting
to 202.005 shares. After all dividends have been paid on the preferred stock, it is provided that holders of preferential common stock shall be entitled to receive
dividends share and share alike with the holders of the common stock. vidends share and share alike with the holders of the common stock.
The company in letter to stockholders states, in part: The company in letter to stockholders states, in part:
"In recent months the corporation has been successul in securing a
umber of large industrial construction contracts bringing its volume of construction work on hand to a high leve. the results for the first six months give every indication that operations for 1937 will resu $t$ in profits for the
first time since 1931 . According to the books of the corporation and its subsidiaries, consol dated net profits for the six months ended June 30, 1937, amounted to $\$ 262,213$ before provision for 1937 Federal income,

Michigan Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-

 | Operating revenues_..- | $\$ 3.421 .530$ | $\$ 3$ | 041.969 | $\$ 26.700 .458$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 23.936,898 \\ \text { Operating expenses...- } & 2.154 .020 & 1,857.709 & 16.583 .972\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |




Michigan Gas \& Electric Co.-Accumulated Dividendsprior lien stock and $\$ 1.80$ per share on the $\$ 6$ prior lien stock as payments Oct. 15 . Dividends of $\$ 1.40$ will be paid on Oct. 25 to holders of record respective issued on Dec. 15,1936 . These latter were tistributed on the made since May 1,1935 , when dividends at one-quarter the regular rate

Midland Valley RR.-Earnings-August-
Gross from rail
Gross from railway
Net after rents.-
From Jan. 1--
Gross from railway.
Net after rents.

## Middlesex Products Corp.-Extra Dividend-

 to the directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in addition both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 21. and previously regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1$ per share were distributed and previously regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1$ per share were distributed of $\$ 2$ was paid on Oct. 1,1936 , and extra dividends of $\$ 1$ per share were paid on Jan. 2, 1936, and on Jan. 2, 1935.-V. 144, p. 2488 .
## Minneapolis \& St. Louis RR.-Earnings-

## August- Gross from

Net from railway....
Net after rents_
From Jan.
Gross from railway Net from railway...
Net after rents

## Mississ

Arosust- $\begin{gathered}\text { Arom railway.... }\end{gathered}$
Net after rents_
From Jan.
From Jan. 1
Gross from railway
Gross from railway.....
Net after rents $-\mathbf{V} .145$, p. 1592.

$\begin{array}{r}1935 \\ \$ 129.20 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$
1939.207
70.562
53.901

1934
$\$ 123,38$ 59.836
44.473 814.535 17.110
212.412

Minneapolis St. Paul \&"Sault Ste. Marie Ry.-Earns.[Excluding Wisconsin Central Ry.]

| Period End. Aug. 31 | 1937-M | -19 | 1937-8 | - 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight revenue. | \$1,279.845 | \$1,158.259 | \$7,963,206 | \$7.681.031 |
| Passenger r | 110.376 | 128.318 | 660,037 | 611.342 |
| All other reve | 136.0s9 | 128.730 | $9 \mathrm{C2.879}$ | 832.888 |
| Total revenu | \$1,526,311 | \$1,415,307 | \$9,526,123 | \$9.125.262 |
| Maintenance of way and |  |  |  |  |
| Maintenance of equip | 243.481 | 221.938 | 1,98.3,531 | ,811,019 |
| Traffic expenses. | 31.900 | 32,943 | 283.054 | 283,631 |
| Transportation expens | 603.142 | 508.988 | 4,2.j3,882 | 3,990.229 |
| Gencral expenses | 64,854 | 70,958 | 467.913 | 606.867 |
| Net railway r | \$335.254 | \$396.181 | \$952.154 | 7 |
|  | 111.339 | 116.406 | 442,500 | 741.897 |
| N | \$223.915 | \$279.775 | \$509.654 | \$331.752 |
| Hire of equip. ( $\mathrm{Dr}_{\text {r }}$ ) | 50.483 | 37.78 | 169,946 | 157.787 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rent | \$156.118 | \$219,429 | \$176.948 | 16.841 |
| Other income (net) $\mathrm{Dr}_{r}$ | 37.033 | 28.671 | 313.357 | 279.100 |
| Int. on funded debt | 492,602 | 475.812 | 3,859.818 | 3.711,687 |
| Net deficit. | \$373.517 | \$285,053 | \$3.996.228 | \$3.943.946 |
| Note-As there is no |  |  |  |  | Note-As there is no taxable income to date, no provis

for the surtax on undistributed profits.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1746$.

## Missouri \& Arkansas Ry.-Earnings-

| Augusl- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$109,211 | \$83.891 | \$87,375 | \$73.637 |
| Net from railwa | 28,717 | 6,977 | 24,827 | 16,552 |
| Net after rents | 15,466 | def5,073 | 15,316 | 6,792 |
| Gross from railwa | 750,908 | 670.389 | 346,113 | 644.670 |
| Net from railway | 113,975 | 131,766 | 93,153 | 130,247 |
| Net after rents | 10.553 | 42,589 | 52,823 | 40,865 |

## Missouri Illinois RR.-Earnings-

| August- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$155.055 | \$81.979 | \$86.527 | \$82.008 |
| Net from railway | 52,325 | 9.699 | 13,640 | 9.772 |
| Net after rents | 24.789 | def5,896 | def2.102 | der5.556 |
| Gross from railwa | 1,014.697 | 710,934 | 682,563 | 629,917 |
| Net from railway | 328.514 | 159,729 | 135,077 | 138.181 |
| Net after rents | 169,363 | 34,495 | 32,436 | 38,728 |

Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co.-Receivership Near End The next to the last step in winding up the receivership o. the company, Josiah 0 . Wolcott signed an order authorizing the newly elected directors to borrow about $\$ 1.100 .000$ to pay off costs or the litigation and all obligations. The order also allthorized the receivers to turn bark to the company the new loan. The company s assets consist principally of stock in the Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co.. amounting to more than $\$ 25.000,000$ Chancellor wolcott said the only step that remained to wind up the they would be discharged. been submitted Sept 29 by the receivers and directors jointly. No hear-

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines-Earnings-
Period End. Aug. 31-
Operating revenues...
O

Income avall. for fixed
charges.
Fixed charges.
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Def. after fixed charges } & \$ 17,069 & \text { sur } \$ 72,723 & \$ 270,923 & \$ 915,254 \\ -V .145, ~ p .1908 . ~\end{array}$

Missouri Pacific RR.- $R F^{\prime} C$ Chairman Accepts Debtor's Amended Reorganization Plan-Questions Control of Reorganized Company by Alleghany Corp.-Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, on Sept. 29 made public the following letter addressed to B, H. Meyer Chairman of the Finance Division of the Interstate Commerce Commission:
From a hurried study of the Missouri Pacific reorganization plans upon which you are now holding hearings, it appears that treatment accorded the various classes of creditors is probably as equitable as can be arri ed at.
We think, however, that the bonds allocated to the principal of our debt should bear $4 \%$, which is our standard rate on rallroad loans, instead of should bear
$33 / 4 \%$ as prided in the plans, and that the interest should be paid in
bonds instead of stock even though the interest on these bonds be conbonds instead of stock
tingent upon earnings. such special consideration as to the interest is that
One justification for surn
a substantial part of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan was used a substantial part of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan was used to pay interes, if the Government is expected to come to the received. railroads when their bankers for any reason are unaple to, this fact should probably be taken into consideration Any other view could not possibly redound to the benefit of the roads in the long run, days prior to their
We were furnished copies of the plans only a few dater filing, hence the necessity of a h hurried study
We understood from Mr. Stedman, representing the bondholders, and William W yer, representing the debtor, that the bondholders would arcept
the debtor plan if approved by the Commission, but that the devtor would the debtor plan if approved by the Commission, but that the de,tor would
not accept the bondholders plan. I assume, therefore, that if the road is
to be reorganized under 77, consideration must be directed to the debtor to be reorganized under 77, consideration must be directed to the debtor
plan. plan
This plan allows the Allegheny Corp to remain in control of the property
and seriously question the desirability of this. I doubt that it would be and I seriously quest in the desirability of
to the best interest of the Missouri Pacific.
As a matter of public policy no important railroad system should be subject to the convenience of its bankers and certainly not of a holding
company that controls other large systems where the systems have not been grouped together by your honorable body.
Particular attention is drawn to the provision
Particular attention is drawn to the provision which gives the Finance
Committee the right to use any of the $3 \%$ of the gross income not expended for betterments, et cetera. in payment of income bonds, and the right of for betterments, et cetera. in payment of income bonds, and the right of
the Finance Committee and directors to use the proceds of the sale of
stock as they may determine. This provision is entirely too general for stock as they may derermine. This provision is entirely too general for
the best interests of the road. A substantial new capital contribution by stockholders instead of long
time optiou warrants to purchase stock would remove some of the objectime option Allegh ny control
During the depression years 1 felt very strongly that equity owners
should not be squeezed out by a first mortgage holder, but now that the should not be squeezed out by a first mortgage holder, but now that the
depression is past, equity owners who insist apon being left in charge of
properties which are unable to meet their obligations should furnish some properties which are unable to meet their obligations should furnish something more than management.
When in 1935 . P. Van sweringen discussed reorganizing the Missouri
Pacific with me, i took the porition, and to which position he readily Pacific with me, i took the pooition, and to which position he readily
agreed. that if the Allegheny Corp. Was to remain in charge of the pre perty agreed, that if the Allegheny Corp. Was to remain in charge of the prr perty
after reorganization, it should in effect be permitted to do so on probation, after reorganization, it should in efrect
by allowing it to name only one-hird of the directors, the senior security
holders naming the other two-thirds, each class of senior eecurities to have holders naming the other two-thirds, each class of senior eecurilies to have
representation on the board. This would have lett Allegheny in charge of the property only so long as, in the opinion of the majority of the board,
its management was good, and to this Mr. Van Sweringen did not demur.

No provision is made for RFG representation in the councils of those who direct the road's policies, notwithstanding that we are its larges of cash, but we make no particular point of this. This road has been in trusteeship long enough for everything to be Pound out about it that should be necessary will cooperate to that end in any proper manner, but raises the question will cooperate to that end in any proper manner, but raises the question advantages of a sounder one.
These observations are of course made without questioning the motives M any who may compose the new board or che fina Corp., past, presen Missouri Pacific, or those in controo of the Allege fact that it was abandoned during the depression by its sponsor bankers, J. P. Morgan \& Co., had has since been more or less on the auction incth, seemars of Missouri Pacific.
Stedman Committee Outlines Plans The committee for the 1 st \& ref. mtge. $5 \%$ gold bonds (John W, Ste nection with the reorganization plan which have taken place since its eport of June 5, 1936.

Summary of the Plans
The following table sets forth the new securities proposed for the new ompany, and compares the capitalization of the new company under the and as compared with the present system:

Committee Debtors' Present


 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Collateral trust notes } \\ \text { Unpaid int. on final interest debt...- } & \text {.....- } & 14,433,500 & 99,633,844\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Gen. mtge. series A cum. income } & 4 \% \\ \text { Gen. mtge. series } B \text { conv. income } 5 \% 149,791,000 & 149,789,375\end{array}$
 rior preferred stock 5

 Number of warrants for purchase

 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Preferential divs. on participating } \$ 5 & \text {, 133,500 }\end{array}$
a Does not include $\$ 15,876,850$ pledged to secure collateral trust notes Principal of present ixed interest $6 s$ (interest contingent but cumula ive). d For comparative purposes no par value common stock is shown a lan. plan in the above figures reforring to the new debt are due to small varia tions in methods of calculation, and not to substantive differences. See so V. 145, p. 2082 and 1908.
Hearings on Plan Ended-Assent to Plan Reported Virtually Unanimous-
The Interstate Commerce Commission closed hearings in the reor-
ganization plan on Sept. 30, and made ready to prepare final details of the ganization plan on Sept. 30, and made ready to prepare final details of the According to press reports, the end of the hearings came with all principal
security holders and creditors in virtual agreement on terms of the mpany's modified plan of reorganization.
The final session ommittee for MOP mingrorous attack on the proposal mittee represents a small percentage of the total outstanding and that which is not owned by Alleghany Corp. Robert E . Smith, appearing on behalf of
the common stockholders protective committee, said the plan ought to perpetuate control of the system by the old owners. He asserted that with a nominal expenditure of $\$ 2,000,000$ these interests could perpetuate V. 145, p. 2082.

| Augus | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | \$8,061,092 | \$7,854,240 | \$6,541,711 | \$6,589,508 |
| Net from railway | 1,957,574 | 2,050.427 | 1,229,254 | 1,276,976 |
| Net after rents | 1,003,620 | 1,078,799 | 508,506 | 497,894 |
| Gross from railway | 61,961,536 | 57,742,804 | 47,415,658 | 49,195,858 |
| Net from railway | 14,750,271 | 13,624,121 | 7,834,258 | 11,066,188 |
| Net after rents | 8,236,595 | 6,236,169 | 2,332,764 | 5,038,799 |

Missouri Southern RR.-Reconstruction Loan ExtendedThe Interstate Commerce Commission on Sept. 22 found the company ot to be in need or financial reorganization in the public interest a the ime, of payment of a to the company by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, maturing Oct. $7,-1937$, in the amount of $\$ 33,000 .-\mathrm{V} .143$ p. 2379

Mobile \& Ohio RR.-Earnings-


Monongahela Ry.-Earnings-

## ,

yithomity...

From Jan. 1$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Nos from railway_.... } & 3,009,595 & 1,749,160 & 1,997,877 & 2,599,070 & 2,615,776 \\ & 1,78,453 & 869,535 & 1,576.171 & 1,564,609\end{array}$ Net after rents-.
-V .145, p. 1592.

## Monroe Auto Equipment Co.-Earnings-

## Net income after Earnings for 8 Months Ended Aug. 31, 1937


$\$ 55,982$
$\mathbf{\$ 0 . 4 3}$
Montgomery Ward \& Co., Inc.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Cost of goods sold, sell. } \\ \text { \& other than inc.taxes } 181,760,910 & 141,735,532 & 121,294,198 & 99,839,409 \\ \text { Deprec. of fixed props.- } & 1,667,008 & 1,558,909 & 1,497,433 & 1,531,442\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { provements_........- } & 124,014 \\ & 138,296 \\ \$ 9.844,430 & 152,973 \\ \$ 5.193,349 & 149.868 \\ \$ 4,463,087\end{array}$ Net operating profit
Other income (net)
Net profit before prov.
for inc taxes_- $\$ 12,349,644$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Prov. for Fed. \& State } \\ \text { income taxes. }\end{array} & 2,300,000 & 1,800,000 & 926,500 & 560,000\end{array}$ Prov, for Fed. surtax on
undistributed profits
 Divs, on class A stock.
Djvs. on com, stock. arns, per sh. on com $\qquad$
$\mathbf{x}$ Includes third quarter dividend.

 On common stock............................................11,218 $\quad 2,739,002$ Balance, July 31..........-...................--- $\$ 28,190,942 \$ 30,789,349$ Summary of Reserve for Self-Insurance for the 6 Months Ended July 3

|  |  | 1937 | 1936 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Balance, Jan. 31. |  |  |  |
| Prov. made by charges to income account |  |  |  |

 Balance, July 31, 1936 ......................... $\$ 1,062,080$ \$917,542 Consolidated Balance Sheet July 31




 Reserves
Earned surplus. $10,492,795$

917,543 | arned surplus.- | $28,190,942$ | $30,9789,543$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Treasury stock | DT 252,677 | Dr252,677 | $\overline { 2 5 , 2 8 4 , 7 2 7 } \longdiv { 1 8 0 , 8 6 4 , 8 4 6 }$ Total $-\longdiv { 2 2 5 , 2 8 4 , 7 2 7 } \frac { 1 8 0 , 8 6 4 , 8 4 6 } { 1 , 5 1 0 }$

Total......2225,284,727 180,864,848 x After depreciation of $\$ 21,098,946$ in 1937 and $\$ 18,842,007$ in 1936 .
y Represented by 205,000 no par shares of $\$ 7$ class A and $5,217,147$ ( $4,565,-$ 004 in 1936) no par shares of common st
class A stock no par.-V. 145, p. 1746 .

Moody's Investors Service-To Pay Common Dividend The directors on Sept. 29 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 8 to holders of record Oct. 6 . This will be the
first dividend to be paid on the common stock since 1931. V. 145, p. 443 .
Morrison Bond Co., Ltd.-Initial Preferred DividendThe directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of $371 /$ cents per share on the $6 \%$ cumulative prefe
of record Sept. 25 .-V. 145, p. 443 .

Muskegon Piston Ring Co.-Listing Approved-
The New York Curb Exchange has approved for listing 207,712 out-
(F. E.) Myers \& Bro. Co.-Extra Dividend-Bonus to Employees-
The directers on Sept. 27 declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share
on the common stock, no par value, payable Oct. 25 to holders of record on the common stock, no par value, payable oct. 27 last 151 per share paid Oct. 15.
on June 26 and on March 20 last; 75 cents on Dec. 26, 1936, and previously on June 26 and on March 20 last; 75 cents distributed each three menths. In addition, an extra dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on Sept. 30 and
June 30,1936 Directors also voted to pay a bonus equal to $71 / 2 \%$ of wages between
Oct. 1,1936 , and Oct. 1,1937 , to the company's 700 employees on Oct. 20 provided they have been employed more than eight months.-V. 145 p. 1593.
(A. I.) Namm \& Son-Certificates Called-

The Manufacturers Trust Co. certificates of participation in A. I. Namm \& Son first mortgage 20-year, $6 \%$ sinking fund gold loan, due June 1
1943 , have been called for redemption on Dec. 1,1937 at $103 \%$ of par and accrued interest.-V. 145, p. 1428.

Nashua Mfg. Co.-Initial Preferred Dividendper share on the second preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record per share on the second pre
Sepe. 27.-V. 145, p. 947.

\section*{Nashville Chattanooga \& St. Louis Ry.-Earnings- <br> | August- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rail | \$1,118,061 | \$1,215,559 | \$931,111 | \$1,036,342 |
| Net from railwa | 111,844 | 218,995 | def2,181 | 109,672 |
| Net after rents | 64,529 | 167,329 | def62,357 | 41,068 |
|  | 9,840,699 | 9,072,229 | 8,140,288 | 8,658,474 |
| Net from railway | 1,575,604 | 1,124,862 | 667,599 | 1,310,942 |
| Net after rents | 929,650 | 688,687 | 191,113 | 788,818 |

National Brush Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $71 / 2$ cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend or $121 / 2$ cents per share on the
common stock, both payable Oct. 4 to holders of record Sept. 24 .- . $145, \mathrm{p}, 1428$.
National Bronze \& Aluminum Foundry Co.-Initial Dividend -
The directors have declared an initial dividend of 50 cents per share on
he common stock. payable Oct. 25 to holders of record Oct. 11.

National Dairy Products Corp.-Bonds CalledThe company is notifying holders of its 33 3\% debent res due 1951 that. pursuant to the purchase fund provisions of the indenture securing the de-
bentures, it has elected to redeem on Nov. 1,1937 at $100 \% / \%$ and acerued nterest $\$ 338,000$ principal amount of these debentures which have been Holders of the drawn debentures are advised that they should present their debentures for payment with stock purchase warrants attached, unless these have theretofore been exercised. The warrants will be detached,
countersigned by the fiscal agents and returned.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1593$
National Electric Power Co.-Estate Practically Liqui-dated-
The Irving Trust Co... trustee in bankruptcy under date of Sept. 27 writes: for closing, but the referee has advised that the final meeting of creditors cannot be held until after Oct. 1 , next. of the assets will have but a nominal value. The trustee in banrkuptcy at subject. of course, to administration expenses. © General claims that we estimate will be allowed against the bankrupt eestate will approximate \$19,000,000, on which no dividends have been paid as yet.
The Chase National Bank, 18 Pine St., New York, as ind has filed a blanket claim in behalf of aii debenture holders, which claim is included in the foregoing amount.
claim, a tax claim in the amount of 86,300 present, there is but one priority "Before any distrikution can be made to stockholders, creditors must be
paid in full. It is apparent, therefore, that there will be nothing for tockholders.
or transferring any and have resigned and there are no facilities avallable Jan. 16, 1936 that for income tax Revenue advised us under date of 1933 and losses resulting from tax purposes. the stock became valueless in
National Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Auj. 31- 1937-Month-1936 1937 12 Mos.-1936 Gross inc. after deprec-4
Notome-----------------------------1111 143,357 Note- No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undis-
tributed net income for the year 1937, since any liability for such tax canetermined until the end
National Public Service Corp.-Estate Practically Liqui-dated-Stock Worthless
The Irving Trust Co., trustee in bankruptcy under date of Sept. 27 writes: referee has advised that the final meeting of creditors cannot he held until after Oct. 1 . next. ne bankrupt is now practically liquidated. The remainder of the assets will have but a nominal value. The trustee in bankruptcy at present has on hand from the realization of assets approximately $\$ 110$, co0,
subject, of course, to administration expenses. General claims that we estimate will be allowed against the bankrupt estate will approximate
$\$ 20,000,000$, on which no dividends have been paid as yet.㲘 ings will be small.
True indenture trustee under this issue of debentures is the New York Trust cont as collateral security nider the issues all bere deposited by the after receiving dividends out of the bankruptcy proceeding, will be entitled to present the bonds to the indenture trustee for their share of the said securities, or the proceeds thereof. Inquiries with respect to this distribu-
tion shouid be made direct to the New York Trust Co., Corporate Trust Department, 100 groadway. New York City. paid in full. it is apparent, therefore, that there will be nothing for "All transfor agents have resigned and there are no faclities available for transferring any class of stock.
Jan. 16, 1936 that for income tax purposes the advised us under date of 1933, and losses resulting from its ownership may be taken as of, and only
of, the year 1933."-V. 145, p. 1267.
National Radiator Corp.-Earnings-
for 6 Monhs Ended June 30, 1937

Operating loss
Other income
$\$ 81,806$
8,613
 Allowance for depreciation of operating properties...........Loss incl. prov. for int. on income debs. issued or to be issued_ $\$ 358,293$
National Steel Car Corp.-To Pay 50-Cent Common Div. The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the previous distribution on this issue was the 20 cent dividend paid on Jan. 3 , 1933.-V. 145, p. 2084 .

| Nevada <br> Auoust- | Ry.-Earnings- |  | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{8567}^{1937}$ | ${ }_{\$ 45163}^{1936}$ |  |  |
| Net from railway | ${ }_{2} \mathbf{2 9 , 7 4 3}$ | \$45,076 | \$35,564 |  |
| Net after rents-- | 23,818 | 12,523 | 10.269 | 7,871 |
| Gross from railwa | 449,477 | 357,445 | 239,456 |  |
| Net from railway | 163,752 | 109,297 | ${ }_{27,645}$ | 29,936 |

New Britain Machine Co.--Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department
Earnings for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1936
Net profit after deducting allowance for depreciation, and Federal
income tax and surtax, and including company's proportion of income tax and surtax, and including company's proportion of
net income of subsidiary to Aug. 8,1936 (the date of liquidation
 Applicable to Year 1936-
Common stock dividends.

| Common stock dividends. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 90.000 \\ & \$ 4.54 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earnings per share on 90, |  |  |  |
| Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1936 |  |  |  |
| Assets- Ltablities |  |  |  |
| Cash and certificate of deposit. | \$378,977 | Accounts payab | 083 |
| Trade acceptances \& accounts Accrued accts., incl. F |  |  |  |
| receivable-customers (less |  |  | 64,801 |
| allowance) | 464,936 | Div. pay. Jan. 1, 1937 on pref. |  |
| Inventories (less allowance) | 843.721 |  | 2,292 |
| Investment (less allowance) -- <br> O, 10,704 |  |  |  |
| Other accounts receivable (less |  | 7\% class A cumulative pre- |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| equipment |  | $b$ Common stoc |  |
|  | 864,875 | General surplus | ,214,796 |
| Deferred charges.............-- 22,270 Paid-in surplus ................... 260,100 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

New Brunswick Telephone Co., Ltd.-Larger Dividend The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share on
the common stock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30 . Previously regular quarterly dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share were distributed.

New Jersey \& New York RR.-Earnings$\begin{array}{lccccc}\text { August- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Gross from railway....- } & \$ 58,137 & \$ 61,318 & \$ 59,279 & \$ 62,362 \\ \text { Net from railway.... } & \text { def1,197 } & \text { def8 } & \text { de954 } & \text { def19,836 } & \text { def18,525 } \\ \text { Net after rents_....- } & \text { def32,135 } & \text { def30,914 } & \text { def37,233 } & \text { def39,108 }\end{array}$ From Jan. 1-
 Net after rents - .......

New Jersey Zinc Co.-50-Cent Dividend-
stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Nov. 10 to holders of record oct. 20 the capital payments were made on Sept. 10 and on Aug. 10 last. on March quarterly dividends of 50 cents were paid on June 10 last and dates were changed from Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. to March, June Seps and Dec. Besides indicating a change in regular payment dates, the March 10 dividend was designated as an extra dividend.

10 cents per share was paid on May 10 last, July 10. 1936, and on Dec. 10, 1935 .
The Nov. 10 dividend wili be the seventh distribution of 50 cents per
share to have been made during 1937 . -V. 145, p. 1107 .
New Orleans \& Northeastern RR.-Earnings-

| Augus- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | \$282,145 | \$239,006 | \$199,986 | \$179.775 |
| Net from railwa | 101,860 | 84.007 | 56,403 | 39.790 |
| Net after rent | 35,565 | 37,689 | 23,068 | 1,870 |
| Gross from railw | 2,196,46 | 1,739 | 1,495,3 | 1,464 |
| Net from railwa | 876,532 | 549,196 | 354,963 | 348,895 |
| Net after rents | 424,422 | 188,689 | 83,670 | 43,627 |

New Orleans Public Service Inc.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Operating revenues_---- } & \$ 1,394,696 & \$ 1,327,891 & \$ 17,877,383 & \$ 16,445,079 \\ \text { Oper. exps (incl. taxes) } & 975,823 & 942,083 & 12,046,473 & 11,142,052 \\ \text { Prop. retir. res. approp- } & \mathbf{1 7 7 , 0 0 0} & \mathbf{1 7 7 , 0 0 0} & \mathbf{2 , 1 2 4 , 0 0 0} & \mathbf{2 , 1 2 4 , 0 0 0}\end{array}$
 Operating income.... Other income (net)..... Gross income--:-1.Other int, and deduct'ns
 $\times$ Nividends applic. to pref. stock for the period, whether paid or unpaid. Balance. $\qquad$ 544,586 544,586 $\times$ Dividends accumulated and $\$ 471,458$ def $\$ 141,988$ $\$ 2.473 .328$. Latest dividend, amounting to Aug. cents a share on $\$ 7$ prer. Note-Includes provision of $\$ 425,800$ made during the 12 months ended

New Orleans Texas \& Mexico Ry.-Earnings-


Newport Industries, Inc.-DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 1$, payable Oct. 26 to holders of record Oct. 15 . This
 paid for all amounts less than 425 and for fractional parts of $\$ 25$. A similar dividend was paid on July 26 last. The companyy paid a divi-
dend of 50 cents per share on A pril 5 last and an initial dividend of 60 cents dend of 50 cents per share on A pril 5
on Dec. $15,1936 .-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .772$.
New York Auction Co., Inc-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- | 1936 | 1935 | 193 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ Total inc. from oper-- | \$281,322 | \$256,183 | \$216,858 | \$241,950 |
| Selling expenses..$--{ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 212,282 | 190,339 | 199,287 | 42,196 |
| Admin. \& general exp--1 | 17,600 | 20,240 | 21,120 | 136,117 |
| Other charges.........- | 2,169 | 4,129 | 6,155 | 31,292 |
| Loss on merchandise | 1,749 | 582 | 23,624 |  |
| Deprec. on bldgs. \& eqp- | 19,968 | 20,526 | ------ | 20,263 | Deprec. on bldgs. \& eqpddition to reserve for losses on advances, ac-

counts receiv., \&c. counts receiv. $\begin{gathered}\text { \&c... } \\ \text { Federal income tax }\end{gathered}$ | Profit for period....- | $\$ 24,328$ | $\$ 17,485$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dividends paid_ $\$ 108,327$ | def $\$ 9,038$ |  | $x$ Includes other income of $\$ 2,957$ in $1936, \$ 3,662$ in $1935, \$ 3,356$ in 1934

and $\$ 1,196$ in 1933, $y$ Including $\$ 44$ Federal undistributed profits tax.

Cashets-
Adv.to shipeers
accts. recevv-
Misc. accts. rec.-.
Mdse. inventocy--
$\times$ Land, bldgs, and
Land, bldgs, and
equipment
Moquipment--...
Mortgage recelv.
Prepayments
sun

$\mathbf{x}$ After reserve for depal Total........... $\$ 1,549,436$ \$1,453,939 Represented by 2,150 shares ( 3,875 in 1935) of class A stock; 40 shares of class B stock and 93,697 shares ( 91,972 in 1935) of common stock, all

New York Central RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Gross from railway } & \text { Fran... } 247,801,482 & 230,970,941 & 199,219,626 & 199,359,580\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross from railway ....... } & 60,854,463 & 56,634,985 & 45,575,884 & 50,633,590 \\ \text { Net from railway...... } & 28,989,421 & 28,323,905 & 19,567,160 & 21,317,615\end{array}$

New York Chicago \& St. Louis RR.-Earnings-
Augusl-
Gros from Net from railway Net from railway
Net after rents
From Jon. From Jon. 1
Gross from railway Net from railway
Net after rents.
$-V .145$, p. 2085.

New York City Omnibus Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Consolidating Madison Ave, Coach Co., Inc., and Eight Ave. Coach Corp.] Eurnings for month of August, 1937.
Net income after deprec, normal Federal income taxes, interest on equip. obligations, interest on bonds assumed from $N$. Y.
Kailways Corp, amortization and other charges but before any provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits or excess
$\times$ Before deduction of $\$ 19.3 \overline{5} 3$ charged to income in respect of $\$ 100.142$ for amortization of "amount to be amortized on basis of recapture contract in monthly instalments."
x Net income of August -
Madison Ave.
Eighth Ave.
Coach Corp.
 profits tax.-V.145, p. 1910 .
New York Connecting RR.-Earnings-August-m
Grass from ray Net from railway.
Net after rents.--
 1937
$\$ 133.278$
10 From Jan. 1-Net from railway
$1,838.496$
$1,421,264$
1

New York Dock Co.-Transfer Agent
The Manufacturers Trust Co. is transfer agent for 187.720 shares of
New York Merchandise Co., Inc.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Profit from operations
Res. for Fed. inc. tax.-
Net profit.-.-.-a-E-
Div. on $7 \%$ prep. stock. Div. on $7 \%$ pref. stock-
Shares of comm on stock

| 1936 | ${ }^{1935} \mathrm{No}$ | $1934$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1933 \\ & \$ 420.376 \\ & 61.441 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| x\$476,570 | \$435.502 | \$370.510 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 358.936 \\ 17.292 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 97.560 \\ \$ 4.88 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72,909 \\ \$ 5.97 \end{array}$ | 72.909 $\$ 5.08$ | 72,909 $\$ 4.69$ | (no par) outstanding

$\mathbf{x}$ After surtax on undis
x After surtax on undistributed profits of $\$ 28.390$.

Assets-
$\qquad$ Accts. receivable-. $\$ 6938.040$ Loans receivable. cash sur. value. Due from empl's.Stock of affil. cos.-. Furn and tixtures. Mach -deprec,val repaid Ins, \& exp.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Total......... $\overline{\$ 3.834,645} \overline{\$ 3,233,646}$ Total......... $\overline{\$ 3,834,645} \overline{\$ 3,233,664}$ x Represented by $97.560 \cdot(72,909$ in 1935) shares no par stock. y 20

New York
Period Period End. Aug. 31-
Total oper. revenue.--
$\$ 6.736 .910$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { a Net ry oper. income-- } & 2.092 & 722.439 & 3.920 .228 & 3.226 .597 \\ \text { c Net deficit after chgs. b1.042.499 } & \text { b143.989 } & \text { b3.913.782 } & \text { b4.937.161 }\end{array}$ a The leases of the following companies were rejected on dates stated of these properties: Old Colony RR. June 2, 1933: Hartford \& Connecticut 1937. b Effective as of those dates, no charges for the stated leased rentals are included covering the Old Colony RR. Hartford \& Connecticut Western RR. and Providence Warren \& Bristol RR. leases. e Beforeguaranties
Seeks Issuanceof $\$ 1,660,000$ Equipment Trusts-
F/The company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for equipment certificates, series 1937, to be issued by the First National Bank, Boston, as trustee, to be sold at 98.517 and accrued dividend.
Court Authorizes Interest Instalments by CompanyHincks to pay three items of interest amounting to $\$ 309$ Judge Carrol $\mathbf{O}$. H259.340, is for interest on Central New England Ry. $\mathbf{4 \%} \% 50$-year 1st mtge. bonds, which was due on July 1 . The other two items, both due Oct. 1 ,
were $\$ 20.000$ on New mtge. gold bonds and $\$ 30,000$ on New York \& New England RR. Boston Terminal $4 \%$ so-year 1 st mtge. gold bonds.
Judge Hincks further authorized the tru
laneous securities whose total value was said to approximate of miscelThe list included several blocks of securities which were pledged as collateral for Federal loans and whose selling proceeds will be applied against these

New York Ontario \& Western Ry.-Earnings -
$\begin{array}{lcccc}\text { August- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Gross from railway_-..- } & \$ 525,416 & \$ 763,218 & \$ 668,470 & \$ 857,555 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 26,787 & 201,933 & 121,964 & 189.857 \\ \text { Net after rents_-...-. } & \text { def } 44,053 & 103,344 & 50,553 & 94,540\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Gross from railway } & 4,529.595 & 6.052 .581 & 5,756,031 & 6,579,206\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lcccc}\text { Net from railway_..... } & 639.520 & 1,518,5,13 & 1,419,110 & 1,681,801 \\ \text { Net after rents } & \text { defs,524 } & 851,154 & 820,015 & 925,320\end{array}$

## -New York \& Richmond Gas Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Period End. Aug. } 31- & \text { 1937-Month-1936, } & \text { 1937-12 Mos.-1936 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross inc. after deprec-- } & 22.114 & 24.133 & 269.816 & \$ 1.200 .655\end{array}$ Net income-...-$N . t-$ No provision has been made for the Prederal surtax on undistributed net income for the year 1937, since any liability for such tax cannot
be determined until the end of the year.-V. 145 . p. 1594 .
New York Steam Corp.-Plan Effective-
that Consolddated Edison Co. of New York. Inc., announced Sept. 25 stock of New York Steam Corp. have evidenced their acceptance of the became effective on Sept. 25 , of their stock thereunder and that the plan On and after Sept. $29,19.37$, certificates for $\$ 5$ cumul. pref. stock of
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc, and (or) scrip certificates representing rights to Practional shares thereof, as the case may be, together with
delivery to registered holders of certificates of deposit upon surrender of The transfer books for rezistering transfers of the aforsesaid certificate of deposit will be closed at $3: 00 \mathrm{p}$. m. Eastern Standard T'ime. on Oct. 1 , In accordance with the plan, the amount of the cash adjustment to be recei ved by holders of certificates of deposit will be as follows.
For each share of pref stock, series A. of New York Steam Cor
 Steam orp. represented by the certificates of deposit..........
New York Susquehanna \& Western RR.-Earnings-

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 361.177 \\ & \text { def11.586 } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {59,626 }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{267}^{757.324}$ | 279:205 | ${ }_{247.180}^{624}$ |  |

## Net afier rents.

New York Woman, Inc.-Officers Stay as Trustees-
Peter A. Olney Jr. Federal referee in bankruptcy approved on Sept. 28 he election of former officers as permanent trustees of the corporation. A. Wells Pormer Secretaty and Lusincss Manager, and Syd J. Hughes, 4, p 4016.
Niagara Hudson Power Corp.-New Official-
Directors on Sept 23 elected John A. Williams as an Assistant Control-

## Nipissing Mines Co., Ltd.-Smaller Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of 12 cents per share on the
common stock. par $\$ 5$, payable Oct. 20 to holders of record wet. 5 . This compares with 25 cents paid on Feb. 20 . last, and on Aug. 20 and lan 20,
1933 . Dividends of $121 / 2$ cents per share were paid on May 15 . 1935 , and
on Aug. 15,1934 , his latter being the first distribution made since April 20 , on Aug. 15,1934 , this latter being the first distribution made since April 20 ,
19:31, when a regular quarterly dividend of $71 / 2$ cents was paid.-V. $144, \mathbf{p}$.

Noma Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 Nole-Depreciation included in the cost of sales and general and admin
istrative expense amounted to $\$ 15,894$ in 1937 and $\$ 16,984$ in 1936 . Consolidated Batance Sheel

| Cash on hand and | Feb. 28. 37 Feb. 29,'36 |  | Accounts payable. | $\text { Feb. } 28 .{ }^{84.010}$ | b. $29,{ }^{\prime} 36$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$12,204 |
|  | \$366.194 | \$569,762 | Accts rec., credit |  |  |
| Invest. (at cost. | 61.267 | 30.652 | balance. | 2,222 | 1.225 |
| a Notes \& acts.rec | 43.187 | 47,190 | Accrued expenses_ | 30.302 | 15,696 |
| Mlsc accts receiv. | 4.173 | 2.738 | Res for inc taxes- | 31.718 | 32.530 |
| Mdse Inventory .- | 46.347 | 253,988 | Cap stock (par \$1) | 221.532 | 221.532 |
| Due from employ's | 562 | 350 | Surplus | 697,361 | 688,619 |
| b Machry, furn |  |  |  |  |  | b Machry furn \& fixtures..... Deferred charges-: Patents and good- $\qquad$

Total........- $\$ 987.147 \overline{\$ 971.806}$ Total......... $\overline{\$ 987.147} \overline{\$ 971.806}$ a APter reserve for doubtful accounts and discounts of $\$ 7,945$ in 1937
and $\$ 9,731$ in 1936 . b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 115,908$ in 1937 946
Norfolk \& Southern RR.-Earnings-

## Augusl- Gross from railway

Net from railway.
From Jan. 1 -
Gross from railway ...
Net from railway
Net after rents.

 Net after rents-

Norfolk \& Western Ry.-Earnings-

Period End. Aug. 31- 1937-Month-1936 1937-8 Mos.-1936 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Railway oper. revenues. } & \$ 8,331.422 & \$ 8.258 .867 & \$ 64.229 .213 & \$ 58.798 .137 \\ \text { Railway oper. expenses. } & 4.739 .072 & 4.323 .327 & 35.615 .600 & 31,877.830\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} \text { Net rall way oper. revs. } & \$ 3.592,349 \\ \text { Railway tax accruals..- } & 1,166,195\end{aligned}$ | Railway oper. income $\quad \$ 2.426 .154$ |
| :--- |
| Equip. rents (net) Cr | Equip. rents (net)-Cr

Joint facil. rents (net)

$\bar{r}$ | $\$ 3.935 .539$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $1,336.212$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 26.920 .306 \\ 8.465 .942 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Jont racilrents (net) Dr 14,158 Net railway oper. Inc-

Other inc. items (bal.) $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,761.321 \\ \mathbf{9 0 . 0 4 5} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Gross income |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| Interest on funded debt. | $\$ 2.851 .367$ |



North American Rayon Corp.-Earnings-
Periol-
Net profit after charges
and prov. for normal
Fed. inc. taxes, but
before prov. for any
possible Frov. for ta an on
undistribu

North American Light \& Power Co.-Stockholder Asks Loans Be Canceled-
John H Murphy, a preferred stockholder of the company has brought
suit in Federal Court to set aside a financial deal whirh he charges the suit in Federal Court to set aside a Pinancial deal whirh he charges the
North American Co, headed by Harrison Williams comptlled the light North American Co, headed by Harrison Williams compelled the 1, ight
\& Power Co., through an interlocking directorate. to accept $\$ 4.000 .000$ in loans instead of permitting stock issues to retire notes.
He names the two companies as defendants and asks He names the two companies as defendants and asks that the loans be
canceled through payment by the I.ight \& Power Co of $\$ 4000$ ono worth canceled through payment by the light \& Power Co. of $\$ 4.000 .000$ worth
of its common stock to the North American Co., which controls Light \& Power. He further asks the Court to dirert that the parent company return $\$ 300,00$ paid a, intere o the protested los piby th subjidiary

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The use of stock to ret.re the note, he said, dates back to an agreement of Apri. 1. .1931. which was fo owed in 1932 and 1933 but in 1934 the and 1936 prevented the issuing of stock. Ioaning the
$\$ 2,000.000$ each year at $5 \%$ intrest.-V. 145 . p. 1268 .

| North Am |  | ement | orp.- | nings- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }^{1936}$ | 19 |  |  |
|  |  | \$2,627.259 | \$2.250.898 | 1,3.30. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.524 .586 \\ 819.311 \end{array}$ |
| selling \& other expense.- |  | 564.462 | 81 | 500.1 |  |
| Operating profit Other income. |  | \$785.9 | \$406.03 | \$796.70 | \$221,1 |
|  |  | 11.90 | 13.75 | 10.15 | 6.6 |
| Total income <br> Int, \& a mort of hondsDepreciation \& depletion Prov. for loss on cash in closed bank <br> Prov for Fed inc. tax-: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 340.735 722.934 | 699 | 754.91 | 777 |
|  |  |  |  | 10,0 | 20.000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net loss...-.-.---. |  | $\$ 269.038$Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  | \$138,840 | 8742,340 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AsselsCash in banks and on hand. onlal dep-oー- |  | $1935$ | Llabtutties- |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & \cdot \\ & \hline 13,919 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 930.922 \\ 2,587 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 663.131 \\ \mathbf{2 , 8 8 7} \end{array}$ | Accrued interest, |  | 124,649 |
| a Notes, accounts | $\begin{array}{r} 86310 \\ 552,804 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| de |  | $\begin{gathered} 655,069 \\ 672,355 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 1,342,350 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| b Real eatate. hidgs deponsits stone deposits | 9,526,348 10,049,025 |  |  |  | 3,833,125 |
| U. S. Treas bonds, $23 / 4 \%$ dep. WithState of N.$\mathbf{Y}$. ander Workmen's |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ued in |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comperisat 'u Act |  |  | Income inmis. | - 808.079 | -669,100 |
| Miscelilst or vests., |  | 12,724 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Re | 92.662 | 1,077 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| h |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1938}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24.313 \\ & 22.800 \end{aligned}$ |  | 80.834 | 4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 20.919 \\ & 15,996 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Ser } \\ \text { Ser } \\ \text { pr } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Class A. com. stock } \\ & \text { (\$1 par). } \\ & \text { Common stock.... } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $1 \quad{ }_{\text {See e }}^{1891}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 18.-.-. $6,150.229$ | 9 6.150 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 3-.. 1,00.zs3 |  |
| tal...-.-.-.11.168,955 11,512,308 Totul |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

North American Investment Corp.-Accumulated Divs. The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on the $6 \%$ cum.
preferred stock, par $\$ 100$. and a dividend of $\$ 2.75$ per share on the $5 \% \%$, cum. - preferred stork, par \$100. both on account of accumulations and pay April 2. 1ast. See also V. 143, p. 3642 for detailed dividend record.-V
144. p. 1970 . 144. p. 1970.

| Northam W | Corp | ubs. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Net incon incone |  |  |  |  |
| Previo |  | 1.970,756 |  |  |
| Tota |  |  | $.470$ |  |
| Preferr | 450.0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103 . \\ & 0.000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Surplus | Cr416.262 | Cr22.174 | Dr96,718 |  |
| Extraordinary |  |  |  |  |
| evens |  | 150,000 |  |  |
| Prov. for additio |  | 5,000 |  |  |
| Transfer to stated value |  |  |  |  |
| of pref stock ..-- | 1,029.399 |  |  |  |
| Surplus Dec. 31 .-g-̈- Comnion shares outstdg | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,525,789 \\ 200.000 \\ \$ 3.36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.915 \\ 200 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,970,756 \\ 200.000 \\ \$ 1.67 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,034.5 \\ 200 . \\ \$ 1 \end{array}$ |

## Assets-

## Acc'ts recel Inventories

Cond Securities........ surrender valces, Acerreed int. rec. sundry for assets. Sundry for assets-
Foreign affil. co Treasury stock...W. 17th st. prop-: Leaseh'ld \& tmpts_ Good will, trade-
marks \& names, Deferred charges \& other assets...-
$\qquad$ Total_........-\$4.728,305 $\overline{\$ 5,168,820}$ Total........... $\$ 4,728,305 \$ 5,168.820$ x After depreciation y Represented by 34.896 no par shares in 1936 $z$ Represented by 200,000 no par shares at a stated value of $\$ 1$ per share Z-V.144, p. 460.

North Boston Lighting Properties-Registers with SEC The company, a subsidiary of New England Power Association, a regis tered holding company, has filed a declaration (43-76) under the Holding Company Act covering the issuance of $\$ 13,000,000$ of secured The declarant proposes to use the proceeds for the repayment of bank credits of $\$ 11,615,000$, the payment of demand notes held by Massachusetts
Power \& Light Associates in the amount of $\$ 275,000$ : to advance $\$ 674,375$ Power \& Light Associates in the amount of $\$ 275,700$ : to ad vance $\$ 674,375$
to Haverhill Electric Co., a subsidiary, and the balance for other corporate purposes. Haverhill Electric Co. also filed a declaration (43-77) covering the mption on Dec. 1, 1937 of the proposing to use the proceeds for the redemption on 1942 . issued by Newburyport Gas \& Electric Co. which corporation and Haverhill Electric Co. have since consolidated, this obligation.
Opportunity for hearing in the above matter will be given Oct. 18. North Boston Lighting Properties also filed a registration statemen (File No. 2 -3435, form A-2) on Sept. 27, 1937, under the Securities Act

The price at which the notes are to be offered to the public, the names furnished by amendment to the registration statement. Carl S. Herrmann. of Boston, is president of the company.-V. $144, \mathrm{p} .2665$.

## Northern Alabama Ry.-Earnings-

| Auoust- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$68.739 | \$54.651 | \$42.206 | \$39,911 |
| Net from railway | 29.813 | 29.371 | 13,752 | 14.418 |
| Net after rents | 7.789 | 12.569 | 979 | 1,767 |
| Gross from railway | 533.433 | 453.221 | 363.349 | 358.186 |
| Net from railway | 232.978 | 198,384 | 123.867 | 122.650 |
| Net after rents. | 84,169 | 71,387 | def298 | 17.496 |

## Net after rents

Northern Oklahoma Gas Co.-Offering PostponedUome company has filed an amendment with the Securities and Exchange Vommission doeayin

Northern Pacific Ry.-Earnings-

 | Gross from railway_.... | $42,406,596$ | $37,844,219$ | 32 | 170,197 | $33,044.301$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net from railway | $6,922,668$ | $5.577,581$ | $2,552,885$ | 5.773 .740 |  |
| Net after rents |  |  |  |  |  | Net after rents

$-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .1594$.

Northern Pacific Ry.-Abandonment-
The Interstate Commerce Commiss on on Sept. 11 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company o its so-cal.ed Orocker branch. extending Prom Crorker to the end ot the branch at Wingate, approximately
5.433 miles, al: in Pierce County, Wash.-V, 145, p. 1594 .
Northern Paper Mills (\& Subs.)
 Northern Pap
Calendar Years-
Net sales.

Cost of sales.......-. Sell., shipping, warehousing \& andin. Miscellaneous charges (net) Depreciation of plant and equipment Amort. of bond \& deb: disc. \& expense Income taxes | 1936 | 1935 |
| :--- | :--- |
| .26868 |  |

Net income....................-- $\times \$ 201,324 \quad \times \$ 61,383 \quad \$ 149,645$ $\$$ Before deducting special charges amounting to $\$ 180,824$ in 1935 and Assets



.


P
b
c

## D

##  <br>  <br> \section*{}

Total … $\left.\frac{10.600}{88} \frac{10,599}{88.918 .389} \right\rvert\,$ Total ......... $\overline{88.893 .318} \overline{88.918 .389}$ - a After reserve of $\$ 30,938$ in 1936 and $\$ 15,886$ in 193F. b Cash surrende
 employment compensation. f Less reserve for depreriation of $\$ 4.159 .072$ in 1936 and $\$ 3,861,492$ in 1935 . g Current. h For Wisconsin unemplus of Tutte Press Co. k Represented by 73,337 shares, no par, after deducting 5.321 shares in treaury. 1 Represented by shares of $\$ 100$ par. m Of Tuttie Press Co.-V. 143, p. 2529
$\underset{\text { Northern States Power Co. (Del.) System Output-C }}{\text { Notput of }}$ ended ended Sept. 25,1937 , iotaled $20,66,414 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $9.8 \%$
pared with the corresponding week last year.-V. 145, p. 1911.

Northern States Power Co. (Minn.)-Large Expansion Program Planned-Company Contemplates Spending \$43, 585,033 in Next Five Years-
The company plans to sell $\$ 21,815,000$ of stocks and bonds in 1938-42 to finance a construction progran and already has arranged for a $\$ 4,000,000$ bank loan to finance a portion of the work, Robert F. Pack, President Mr , Pack appeared at a hearing on the com pany's request to make its
275,000 shares of outstanding $\$ 5$ preferred stock convertible into the An expansion prozram costing \$43,585,033 between 1937 and 1942 has been budgeted for the company, according to Mr, Pack's testin ony. Of this sum, $\$ 38,848,313$ is to be spent in 1938-42, and of this ar ount $\$ 21$, 815,000 will be raised by security sales. About $30 \%$ of the borrowings, or
$\$ 6.544,500$, will be done by sales of comm on stock and the ren aining $\$ 8.544,500$, will be done sy sales of bonds and preferred stock. The companys plans $\$ 15.270 .500$ by sales of bonds
as outlined by Mr. Pack are:


These estimates are based on selling common stock for $\$ 25$ per share Mr. Pack explained. The difference between the an ount to bee spent on the program each year and the an ount to be borrowed will come from the company's depreciation and an ortization reserves, he added.
Sums not raised on common stock sales will be raised by bonds and preferred
Arranges $\$ 4,000,000$ Bank Loan-Terporar.ly to finance a part of this
program the company has fust arranged for a $\$ 4,000.000$ stand-by loan program the company has just arranged for a $\$ 4,000.000$ stand-by loan agreement with a group of banks headed by Chase Naional Bank, New
York, and Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicago. The loan, which will be unsecured. will bear interest at $3 \%$ from the tire the n oney is taken
down plus a service charge of $1 / 4 \%$ per quarter on the balance not taken down plus a service charge of 1939 .
The company plans to take the money down in the following manner,
according to Mr. Pack: $\$ 500,000$ on Oct. 15, $\$ 500,000$ on Jan. 15,1938 , according to Mr. Pack: $\$ 500,000$ on Oct. 1E, $\$ 500,000$ on Jan. 15, 1938
$\$ 1,000,000$ on Feb. 15, 1938, and $\$ 2.000,000$ on July 15, 1938. The net cost will be about $\$ 205.000$, or $2.5 \%$, and represents the cheapest type 0 . inancing now available, Mr. Pack said.-V. 145, p. 2086.

Northwestern Bell Telephone ${ }^{*}$ Co.-Earnings-

 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Operating revenues... } \\ \text { Operating expenses.... } \\ \text { \$2,884, } \\ 1,968,491\end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


 come taxes for year 1936 . 19 due to adjustment of depreciation expense for
-Northwestern Electric Co.-Earnings-

 $\times$ Deriod, whether paid or unpaid...-.......Balance ------- $\quad \$ 292,340 \quad \begin{aligned} & \$ 159,199\end{aligned}$ \$1.106.338
paid
Luly
Latcost dividend on $7 \%$ preferred stock was $\$ 1.75$ a share
 share paid Occ. 1. 1932. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.
Nole-No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits or 1933 , inasmuch as the company reported surtax und on undistribtributed profits
ond ated nett imcome tor that year
-V. 145, p. 1911.

| Northwestern Pacific RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Augush- | 1937 | ${ }_{8407649}^{1936}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1935}$ |  |
| Whet from railwa | ${ }_{3} 3,2611$ | ${ }_{118.366}$ | \$116.639 | 53 |
| Net af | der2,380 | 101.337 | 90,515 | 26,735 |
| Groses from railway | 2.576 | 2,436.498 | 2,167.135 | ,205.169 |
| tr | 206,402 | 170.371 | 1 112.564 | 260.95 |
| ${ }^{\text {ts }}$ |  | 170,371 | def58.99 |  |

# Novadel-Agene Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- 


 In 1935 net income of subsidiary prior to acquisition of such minority
interest. ${ }^{\text {I }}$ Includes provision for contingencies. $z$ Including $\mathbf{U}$. S. surtax on undistributed income.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {A Asets- }}$ | ${ }_{8663}^{1936}$ | ${ }_{1040}^{1935}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Labilutites- }}$ | 1936 | 1935 |
| Notes receivabie-- | ${ }_{5}^{5142}$ | (109 | Acts. Day. (incl. | 8441,121 | 8228,644 |
| Acets. recelvable | 310,984 | 206,949 | Prov, for U. s .and | 8441,121 |  |
| Inventor | 120 | 113,040 |  |  |  |
| tes |  |  |  |  | 275.996 |
| ${ }^{\text {current) }}$ Mach, |  | 3,255 | e Def |  |  |
| ment, Ian |  |  | Ear | 1,603,758 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {d }}$ furnit. \& cixt. | 1,386,512 | 228,956 |  |  | 1,30,027 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c Patents | $\begin{gathered} 10.571 \\ 819,170 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,650 \\ 1,039,673 \end{gathered}$ |  | Dr94,852 | Dr94,852 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


 for amortization on $\$ 1,943,98$ in 1936 and $\$ 1708,479$ in 1935 . d Rere-
sented by 478.518 no
for equipment leased to sustomers. E Representing advance rental charges
Ohio Edison Co.- $\$ 8,500,000$ Bonds Offered-A banking group headed by Morgan Stanley \& Co., Inc., and Bonbright \& Co., Inc., offered on Sept. 29 a new issue of $\$ 8,-$ 500,000 1st mtge. $4 \%$ bonds due on Sept. 1, 1967. The bonds were priced at $1001 / 2$, to yield $3.97 \%$. The issue is one of the few sttrictly "new money" financing operations of the year and is considered in investment circles as sort of a test of the market. Other members of the underwriting group are: Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc.; Edward B. Smith \& Co.; The First Boston Corp.; Lee Higginson Corp.; E. W. Clark \& Co., and Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.

Dated Sept. 1, 1937; due Sept. 1, 1967 . Interest payable M. \& S . 1 in
N. Y. Oity
Roupon boodd in denom. of S1.000. registerable as to prin-
 Red at option or ocompany, as a whole at any time, or in interchan ang int. payment date, prior to maturity, on at least 30 days p pablished notice, at

 she 2d day of sept. in each successive third year thereafter to and incl.
sept. 2, 1952 and in each succesive fourth year thereater to and incl.
Bep. 2, 1964; and if red. on Sept. 2, 1964, or thereafter, without any preIssiance and sale authorized by P. U. Commission of Ohio.
Company-Gompany, $100 \%$ of the voting stock of which is owned by
Commonveatt \& 8outhern Oorp. (Del.), was incorp. in Ohio on July 5 , 1930, and is engaged princ pally in the generation and purchase of electric
energy and tits distribution and sale in 224 communities in onio, as well as energral areas, and in the sale of electrric energy at wholesale to municipali-

Pow and other electric companies in Ohio. It also sells to Pennsylvania that company antated company, the entire e ectric energy requirements of in 1938 of that company's generating plant, now under construction The principal places served are Akron, Youngstown and Springfield and surrounding communities. The population of the territory served at retal
is estimated to be in excess of 800,000 . Company owns six electric ating plants with 313,450 kilowatts total rated installed generator capacity (effective capacity 286,000 kilowatts) together with substation, transmission and distribution lines, sc, servino 191.106 electric customers as of and improvements to its generating equipment which will increase its effective capccity by 64,000 kilowatts.

$$
\text { Capitalization Outstanding us of July 31, } 1937
$$

 Preferred stock, cumulat ve (no par) (various series) $x_{2}$......... $29,671.200$
Common stock (no par) ( $1.436,920$ shares) $x$ The stated value of the shares of outstanding preferred stock is $\$ 100$ per share. The outstanding shares are: $\$ 5$ series, 1,367 shares; $\$ 6$ series 198,747 shares; $\$ 6.60$ series, 23.498 shares; $\$ 7$ series, 69,004 shares; and
$\$ 7.20$ series, 4,096 shares. \$7.20 serias. 4,096 shares.
Purpose of Issue-Company proposes to use the nec proceeds, estimated. to reimburse the treasury in part for (1) $\$ 3,409760$ of net unfunded prop erty additions, as defined in the mortgage securing the bonds, which it has subsequent to July 31. Company roposes to issue under the mortgage $\$ 2,557,000$ of the bonds on the basis of the net unfunded property additions to July 31.1937 . and
$\$ 5,943,000$ of the bonds against the deposit with Bankers Trust Co., as trustee under the mortgage, of a like amount of cash. It proposes to with-
draw such cash, from time to time, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage, to the extent of $75 \%$ of net property additions made subsequent
Sears End Dec 31- Inmary of Income Statements

 x After provision for taxes (incl. Federal taxes) and provision for retire-
ment reserve of $\$ 1.200,000$ for $1934, \$ 1.350,000$ for 1935 and $\$ 1,500.000$ for 1936 and provision for depreciation of $\$ 1,275.000$ for the seven months ended July 31, 1937. y Seven months ended July 31 .
The annual interest charges on the $\$ 78,995,000$ of bonds to be outstanding upon the issuance and sale of the $\$ 8,500,000$ new bonds will amount New $4 \%$ Series Bonds-The new $4 \%$ series bonds will, in the opinion of counsel for the company, be secured, pari passu with bonds of all series outstanding under the mortgage, by a pirst fien on substand all of the The mortgage permits, under certain conditions, the issuance of additional bonds thereunder, of the new $4 \%$ series or of other series, which would and provides, under certain conditions, for releases of and substitutions for The mortgage provides that the company will deposit With the trustee on or before May 1 and Nov. 1 of each year, commencing with May 1. $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ of the maximum amount of bonds outstanding at any one time under the mortgage. From each such payment $\$ 150,000$ is to be applied principal amount thereof and accrued interest all moneys deposited in excess of such $\$ 150.000$ and any balance of such $\$ 150.000$ not expended for the purchase of bonds within five months after the date for the deposit may be used and the several principal amounts underwritten by them, respectively. are as follows.
Name-
Morgan stanley \& Co., Inc., New York
Bonbright \& Co., Inc., New York
Principal Amount Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc., New Yor ----- $\quad \$ 2,200.000$ Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc., New
Edward B. Smith \& Co., New York
The First Boston Corp $\qquad$
$\qquad$ Lee Higginson Oorp., New York.
E. W. Clark \& Co.. Philadelphia.
Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.



|  | LJabitutes | \$29,671,200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tility plant, including in- | Preferred sto |  |
| tanglbles .-...--------.-8117,336,138 | Common stock (1,436,920 |  |
| Inv. in stcurities of various | shares) | 14.499,200 |
| companies, \&c.-...-...-- 3,341,673 | Funded debt | 70,495,000 |
| Speclal deposits .-.-....-.- 54,583 | Deferred liabilitle | 836.717 |
| Debt disc., prem. \& exp.--- 5 ,694,139 | Accounts payable | 359,964 |
| Def. charges \& prepald accts. 594,806 | Payrolls payable | 135.882 |
| Cash in banks | Accts. pay. (subs. | 6.482 |
| Working funds .---------- 24,875 | Accrued taxes. | ,221,389 |
| U. S. Govt. securities _-..-- $1,697,508$ | Accrued interest | 523.202 |
| Accts., notes \& int. recelv-- 1,027,085 | Pref. stock divs. accrued--- | 157.727 |
| Due trom officers \& empl's -- $\quad 2,201$ | Miscell. current liabilitle |  |
| Due from affillated cos....- 212,154 | Reserves | 9,157,429 |
| Materials and supplies...-- $1,430,170$ | Contrib. in ald of | 5,829 |
|  | Capital surplus. | 2,309,189 |
|  | Earned surplus | 1,721.821 |
|  |  |  |

## Tota

$\qquad$
Oklahoma City-Ada-Atoka Ry.-Earnings-

| Augus- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$44.283 | \$40.483 | \$37.472 | \$24.501 |
| Net from railway | 13,321 | 13.954 | 14.821 | 4.438 |
| Net after rents | 1,819 | 3,055 | 4,992 | def5.277 |
| Gross from railwa | 347.084 | 362.676 | 295.793 | 225.031 |
| Net from railway | 120,250 | 179.523 | 112,828 | 73.408 |
| Net after rents. | 46,465 | 111,598 | 40,410 | der4,930 |

Ohio Seamless Tube Co.-Earnings-
Period End. June 30-193-3 Mos.-1936 1937-6 Mos.-1936


| Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Operation | 2,979,483 | 2,834,671 |
| Maintenan | 206.436 | 181,976 |
| Taxes | a756,271 | 655,074 |
| Net operating revenues | \$4.140.318 | \$3,797.053 |
| Non-operating income | 28.039 | 80,279 |
| Balance | \$4,163,358 | \$3,877.332 |
| etirement | 1,183,755 | 1,338.032 |
| Gross income | \$2.984,602 | \$2.539.300 |
| Interest and amorti | 1,544,791 | 1,672,745 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| a No provision bas been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed net income for the fiscal year bexinning Dec. 1, 1936, since any liability |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| for such tas cannot be determined until the end of the fiscal year. Under |  |  |
| the law the tax is not applicable | arnings pr | to Dec. 1, |

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1936. b Includes dividends paid and declared for the period Sept. 1, 1936.
to Sept. 30,1937 . V . 145, p. 1749 . Oilstocks, Ltd.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Divs. $\&$ int. from securs. Int. on funds borrowed-
General expenses Operating income....


1933
$\$ 57.950$
8.945
8.805
$\$ 45.199$
19,800 x Including $\$ 341,178$ special dividend declared from net profit on sale
of socurities for year 1936. 1ssects-
Cassets-
Dash in banks....-
Divs. reeelvable.
a seeurtites
Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Divs, recelvable-
a seeurities at cost 1936
826,5
5.4
$1,220,8$ 1935 Liabilites-
 a Market value, $\$ 1,545,037$ in 1936 and $\$ 1,727,225$ in 1935 .-V. 144 ,
p. 4017 .

## Oklahoma-Texas Trust-Stop Order-

The Securities and Exchange Commission has issued an order, pursuant to Section 8 (d) of the Securities Act of 1933 , as amended, suspending the
effectiveness of the registration statement (No. 2-1808) filed by OklahomaTexas Trust, of Tulsa, Okla.
Old Colony RR.-Files Reorganization PlanThe company's plan committee, through its counsel, Ropes, Gray,
Boyden P Perkins. are filing with the U SDistrict Court at New Haven and with the interstate Commerce Commission a plan of reorganizat.on. provides that it remain a part of the New Haven. It objects. however. prove treatment accorded the Old Colony in the New Haven plan clowimini
that
that the latter does nnt firly that the latter does not fairly reffect the value of the properties of the Old
Colony and practically ignores its position as a creditor of the New Haven.

Would Amend New Haven Plan
It accordingly calls for changes in the allotment of reorganization securities
of the New Haven, as proposed in that road's plan. in order to afford more favorable treatenent to holders or old Colony bonds and stork. Itt rroposes
that a.l he assets of the Old Colony (excent the $\$ 3.600$.no 1 st and refunding that a. the assets of the old Colony except the s3, 600.0 in connection with
mtge bonds of the New Haven owned by Old Colony in its former steamship properties and old Colony's unsecured claim against the New Ha ven for breach of leasel be transferred to the New Haven, in-
clud ng the teasehold interest of old Colony in the properties of Boston \& clud ng the easehold interest of old Colony in the properties of Boston \& Providence. which will be assigned to, and the obligations under that iease
and all other liabilities not dealt with in this plan will be assumed by, the New Haven.
Rince the lease of the Providence Warren \& Bristol to Old Colony has been rejected so that
of hat road. These properties are excluded in in this plan trom the ortold
Ond Colony System, and this plan deals with the Providence Warren \& Bristol only as an unsecured ceeditor of Old Coiony. It is pointed out that the old Colony has its reorganization a dual capacity which distinguishes it from almost all other large creditors of capacily which istinguishes is a seller of of tis sassets to the New Haven. and
the New Haven, namely. It it is
it is a creditor of the New Haven, secured to the extent of its $\$ 3,600.000$ it is a creditor or the New Haven, secured to the extent of its $\$ 3,600,000$
1 st and refunding mtge. bonds and unsecured to the extent of the damages 1st and refunding mitge. bon of and lease of ts properties to the New Haven. The plan proposesthat in its capacity as a soller. the Old Colony receive
reorganization securities based on the fair value of its properties to the New reorganization securities based on the fair value or its properties to the sem
Haven: in its capacity as a secured creditor that it be treated in the same Haven; in its capacity as a secured creditor that it are to be treated under the New Haven plan, and that in its capacity as an unsecured creditor it receive the same type of reorganization securities as other unsecured
creditors are to recelve under the New Haven plan, after amending the creditors are to recelve under the $N$
terms of the second preferred stock.

In Proposed Distribution"of Securities
In tieu of the distribution of securities of the reorganized New Haven
to creditors and stockholders of Old Colony contained in the New Haven plan the Old Colony plan proposes the following:
That the $141,348,000$ of Oid Colony mortgage bonds outstanding in the hands of the public and comprising 4 s , $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 58 and 6 s , on which accrued
and unpaid interest amounts to $81.12,421$ as of Oct 1,1937 , receive the same treatment as New Haven's own 1 st and refunding mitge. bonds, fie.
$50 \%$ in new fixed interest bonds, $25 \%$ in income bonds, and $25 \%$ in first preererred stock. Old Colony would receive the following securities as seller of its properties to the New Haven: $\$ 7,174,000$ of fixed interest bonds,
$\$ 3,587$, 0000 of income bonds, and $\$ 3.57,000$ of first pref stock, plus in proportion of the accrued interest on the Old Colony bonds. The New Haven plan proposed that Old Colony bonds receive $40 \%$ in It is proposed that the New Haven pay the $\$ 3.600,0001 \mathrm{st} \&$ ref. bonds, according these the same, in treatment as other 1st \& ref. mitge, bonds. The plan provides that the claim of Old Colony against the New Haven for damages on account of rejection of the lease be compromised, and that which would give one share of this stock for each share of old Colony, It is further proposed the New Haven plan be a mended by modifying the
terms of the second pref. stock so that holders of such stock shall be entitled to receive, in preference and priority over the common stock, non-cumulative dividends at the rate of $5 \%$ per annum. It is claimed that considera-
tions of equity and fairness require this amendment in view of the fact tions of equity and farness is roure bistributed to unsececured creditors who have a clear preference and priority over stockholderse of the New Haven,
who are to receive common stock of the reorganized company. who are to recelve common stock of the reorganized company. The second pref. stock, as provided in the New Haven plan, was to be any dividends-were declared on the common, but would be entitled to additional dividends corresponding to those declared on the common up
to s3 The New Haven plan proposed that old Colony stockholders get
two shares of Net Hayen common for each share held.

Claims Injustice in Segregation Studies]

- The Old Colony plan stresses the terminal character of that roads operations, claims that New Haven segregation studies do not give due
weight to this, and finds other faults with the conclusions. The average weight to this, and finds other faults with the conclusions. The average
haut of the bulk of Old Colon's traffic, it states, is only about 40 miles,
but the value of its terminal y poterties proper (incl. the asset value of its but the value of its terminal properties proper (incl. the asset value of its
two-fifths ownership in the Boston Terminal Co. and its $10 \%$ ownership its total property value. It is stated that the New Haven acquired the Old Colony to provide terminal racilities and Newe segregation studies indicate that this purpose is being fully realizzed today."
of terminal service at Boston of $82 \%$ of the Boston freight of the New Haven System. Similarly they allocate to Old Colony the expense of
terminal serive at Boston for all Boston passengers of the New Haven System except
England $\mathbf{R R}$.
Applying certain principles, which the Old Colony plan drafters claim
ould be "both sound and fair," and assuming reasonably efficient manage ment, it is claimed that the combined loss of the old Colony and the Boston Providence of $\$ 2,97$, , do9. shown in the New Haven plan, would be
siminated, leaving no earnings available for rental and interest.
Doubt New Haven Capital Sufficiently Cut
(irectors of Old Colony exress doubt whether the New Haven plan
has gone far enough in reducing New Haven's capital structure. How-
ever. "they did not consider that their duty extended to rewriting of the
whoie New Haven plan, but rather that their duty was to propose a plan which fits into the New Haven plan that is, to propose a plan which sets forth a treatment of the security holders of oid Colony which is for
comparison with the treatment set forth in the New Haven plan for other security holders.
Decision Reserved on Admissability of Evidence Against New Haven-Hearing Resumption on Oct. 14-
Hearings on the road's $\$ 18,000,000$ claing against the New Haven, adjourned Sept. 29 to Oct. 14. The adjournment was made at the close of two days of presentation of evidence by the Old Colony in the . S. District Court at New Haven and the presentation or a counts due for improve
Haven for $\$ 1,017,623$, allegedy representing amount ments to old, Colony leased property and for accounting adjustments, is Judge Carrol C. Hinks reserved decision as to the admissibility of various,
items of evidence based on what Robert Dodge, counsel for the Old Colony, termed his "alternative theory" of damages. Mr. Dodge explained bis alternative theorr as being based upon wording in the Old Colony lease which he construed as requiring that the New Haven, upon terminating the
lease, should be liablle not merely for the inventory value of the equipment ease, should be liable not merely for the beginning of the lease but for the
turned over to the New Haven at the larger value of the modern equipment which has since replaced the old
Olympic Forest Products Co.- Merger Plan-
See Rainier Pulp \& Paper Co. below.-V. 145, p. 2086.
Oneida, Ltd.-Earnings-
Fears Ended Jan. 31- $\qquad$ 1937
$\times \$ 69.447$
173,788
194,414
 Net profit after dep
Preferred dividends
undistributed profits.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## :

Inventories
b Accts. rece-fvile.
c Acts., notes and
caccts.,
trade accept.re
Cash 1937
$-\$ 3,436$

Total .......... Accrue litabilities_
Accounts payable. ${ }^{1} 1937$ Total …-....-\$7,794,385 $\overline{\$ 7,532,536}$ Total .......... $87,794,385$ \$7.532,536 a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 4,038,989$ in 1937 and $\$ 3,896,628 \mathrm{in}$
1936 b Other than trade. c After reserves of $\$ 160,700$ in 19.37 and $\$ 140$, 186 in 1936 . d Represented by shares of $\$ 12.50$ par. e Represented by
shares of $\$ 25$ par.-V. 145 . p. 1269 . shares or 25 par.-V. 145. p. 1269
Orange \& Rockland Electric Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Aug. 31
Operating revenues
Open Oper. exps., incl. taxes
a Depreciation.
Operating income.-

Other income Oross income. $\underset{\text { Interest on funded debt }}{\text { Gros }}$ Other interest $-\ldots . . . . . . .-~$ |  | 86 | 78 | 1,495 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 109 | 53 | $C r 159$ |


 equipment and depreciation of non-operating property, such depreciation being distributed among the various operating property, operating expense or other accounts applicable.
Nole-Federal income taxe

## p. 1431 .

Oswego Falls Corp. (\& Sub.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1936 Gross profit on sales of manufactured products, after deducting

 Net operating income - -
Salles of scrap and miscellaneous materials, interest earned.
rentals (less expenses), \&c-and $\$ 567,619$ 23.783 Total income $\$ 591,403$
137,700 Bond interest
Other interest


$\qquad$

Provision for estimated Federal surtax on undistribured profits
$\begin{array}{r}53.000 \\ 27.000 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Note-Depreciation in the amount of $\$ 190,177$ has been charged to costs and expenses. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1936

| Assets- |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Liabuluties-cts, pay, accr. payrolls, \&c. }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$154,023 | Accts. pay., acer. payrolls, \&c. |  |
| a Notes, acceptances \& accts. | 341.889 | Accr. int., ins., taxes, \&c...-. Payments due in 1937 on long- |  |
| Invento | 466,516 | term debt. | ,800 |
| Investments \& other assets. | 202,640 | Est. Fed. income \& undistrib. |  |
| b Manufacturing properties... | 2,280.021 | profits taxes |  |
| b Hydro-electric properties- | 1,368,526 | 1st mitge. $6 \%$ s.f. fold bonds.. | 2,256,000 |
| Cost to date of cappling mach's under construction for lease |  | Other long-term debt $8 \%$ cum. 1st pret. stock $\$ 100$ |  |
| to dairies. | 35,251 | par | 110.000 |
| Intanglble assets | 20,931 | Common stock ( $\$ 5$ par) |  |
| Deferred charge | 74,771 | Capital surplus. | $\begin{aligned} & 989,940 \\ & 162,273 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |

 a Arter reserve for
tion.-V. $144, \mathrm{p} .1911$.
Oshkosh Overall Co.-Earnings Calendar Years-


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Oct. 2, 1937

|  |  | Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  | 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \$ 124,899 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1935 \\ \$ 91,467 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Liabulutes- } \\ \text { Accounts payable. }\end{gathered}\right.$ |  | 1935 |
| Cash ln bank |  |  |  | \$1,312 | \$546 |
| Customers' accts. |  |  | Accrued expenses. | 5,067 | 8,269 |
| receivable. | 213.726 | 190,351 | Provtsion for state |  |  |
| Inventories. | 154,068 | 132,478 | and Fed'l taxes_ | 52.729 | 23.181 |
| Accrued interest-- | 139 |  | x Capltal stock... | 562.092 | 562.092 |
| Accts. pay. debit |  |  | Earned surplus... | 154,531 | 196.622 |
| Prepald exps., \&c. | 5,382 | 4,394 |  |  |  |
| Investa. (at cost): | 4.350 | 10.335 |  |  |  |
| Pref stock (cost)..- | 159.772 | 146.148 |  |  |  |
| 5 Land, bldgs., \&o. | 114,295 | 115,210 |  |  |  |
| Goodwill, patents, \&c. | 1 | 100.000 |  |  |  |
|  | 776,632 | 3790,711 |  |  |  |

x Represented by conv, pref. stock, authorized and issued 25,000 shares ury: common stock, authorized 100,000 shares (no par). of which $77,(60$
shares are issued and outstanding and $25,01()$ shares are reserved for conversion of the preferred stork. YAfter reserve for depreciation of $\$ 154,587$

Packard Motor Car Co.-Prires Increased-
Thls company has advanced prices $\$ 75$ to $\$ 215$ per car for 1938, an prices for the 35 body types included in the company's four lines of cars.
Detroit delivered prices, including standard e.suipment. Federal taxe and all other charges except State sales tax. show the following advances above present prices for a typical model, the four-door touring sedan: the Year), $\$ 1.325$, up $\$ 75$, the super-eights, $\$ 2.790$, up $\$ 160$ and the twelves,
$\$ 4.155$, up $\$ 215$.
An advance of $\$ 65$ to $\$ 200$ a car, effective Aug. 16, last, increased
prices betweeu $5.3 \%$ and $6.5 \%$ so that with the current advance the 1938 prices between $5.3 \%$ and $6.5 \%$ so that with the current advance the 1938
prices are up between $\$ 140$ and $\$ 415$ or $10 \%$ to $15 \%$ above intial 1937
prices. prices
Packard has completely redesigned its entire line for 1938. being one the 1937 models. Changes are particularly noticeable on the sixes and eights, for which wheelthases have been increased to 127 inches from 120 . A new system of rear spring suspension has been adopted bodies are completely
made of steel with one piece steel tops. Hoods have been lengthened, fenders are more streamlined. Louvre treatment is new, and lights are mounted in the front fender skirts.
New mechanical features
pressure lubrication, and an improved engine ventilating and cooling
systern. Wheelbase lengths on the Packard super-elghts and twelves run as high
as 148 inches. The senior lines while including most of the chankes made as 148 inches. The senior lines while including most of the chances made
on the smaller cars, retain the composite body. This, however, has been on the smaler cars, retain the composite body, This, however, has been
further refined. All the 1938 models carry the tradilional Packard radiator
and hood lines. and hood lines.
equipment and in development it was spending about $\$ 13,000,000$ in new model year, which it expects to better the new high record established in the current model year. The 1937 season marked the introduction of the six,
and output for the year totaled 120.143 units as cornpared with $62,6 \times 9$ Packard line. In 1934. output was 7.536 cars, comprised entirely of the senior models.-V. 145. p. 1749.

## Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.-Earnings-

 The resignations of H. T. Bush and F. Jonnston from the board have been accepted. Vacancies have been Pilled by W. G. Maguire and A. F.
Dixon, recently elected President and Vice-President, respectively, of
Missouri Kansas Pipe Line Co.-V. 145, p. 1431 .

Pantex Pressing Machine Inc., (\& Subs.)-Earns.
Calendar Years-
Cost of goods solda-.
1936
$\$ 1.821 .859$
$1,111,296$
Gross profit on sales.
Selling, shipping, advertising and ad-
ministrative expenses.-.
Net profit on operations.................
Other fincome less other expense.
Recovered for Federal taxes
Net profit carried to surplus........
Cash dvidends:
On $7 \%$ pref. stock $(\$ 3.75$ per sh.).
On $\$ 6$ pref. stock $(\$ 1.50$ per sh.).-.


37,687
21,063
$\$ 42,602-\frac{-\cdots}{\$ 4,380}$

Assets-


$\begin{array}{r}\$ 46,756 \\ 568.453 \\ 458.524 \\ 198.448 \\ 62,272 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total. \$1,334,454 Total
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\mathbf{8 6 2 , 6 7}$
39,283 and other taxes. c Represented by shares of no par value.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1270$.
Patchogue Plymouth Mills Corp.-To Pay $\$ 1$ Dividendstock. payable Oct. 7 to holders of record Oct. 4 per share on the common on june 23, tast, and compares with a cash dividend of $\$ 2$ and a stock
 dividend paid
144, p. 4018.


Penn Mex Fuel Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsCalendar Yearr-
Grose proften (after providing for cost of
production, plate Iune expenses and royaly oil
purchased). plo


| Gross inco | \$237.776 | \$409.201 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other income. | Cr18.754 | Cr 13.265 |
| Other charges | 14.690 | 3.768 14.000 |



## Assets- Cash in b

 on hand. Accts. receivable--Adv. to emplover Adv. to employees
Inventories Oil lands, oil welis, pipe lines \& eq-: Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
$1936 \quad 1935$


Pennsylvania Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 Oper. exps.. (incl. taxes)
Prop. retire. res. approp.


| Operating income. .-. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other income (net) | $\$ 1.054,872$ | Gross inco

Intross income-......-
Interest on debentures.
Other int. \& deductions_-
Int. chigd. to constric'
 $\times \begin{array}{llll} \\ \text { Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the } \\ \text { period, whether paid or }\end{array}$
 x Regular dividends on all classes of preferred stock were paid on July 1 1937. Apter the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated unote-No provision was nade.
for 1936, inasmuch as the company rederal surtax on undistributed profits income for that year. No such provision has been made to date for 1937
-V. 145 , p. 951 .
Pennsylvania Reading Seashore Lines-Earnings


Pennsylvania Sugar Co.-Earnings-



Financial Chronicle

| Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 | 1936 |  | 1937 | 1936 |
| Assets- |  |  | Labllttes- |  |
| Cash ...........-- 3,486.570 | 3,405,762 | Accounts paya | able_ 792,972 | 580.018 |
| Marketable securs. 357,735 | 307,932 | Dividend payable. --.... |  | 262,500 |
| Notes recelvable.. $\quad 22,331$ | 90,228 | Taxes and sundryaccruedt items.. 337,716 |  |  |
| Accts. recelvable -- 1,249,473 | 1,243,079 |  |  | 6 444,333 |
| Inventorles...--- $2,132.250$ | 1,948,169 | Devel, \& research |  |  |
| Prepald expenses. 243,764 | 222,733 | reverves .-...- 26,087 |  | 7 26,087 |
| Invs. in subs. and |  | Insur. fund res'ves 356.027 |  | 7 315,313 |
| other cos. not |  | Capital stock......Paid in surplus...Earned surplus.E.$5,438,272$ |  | 7.500.000 |
| consolldated, --- 351,786 | 304,685 |  |  | 2,000.000 |
| Bldgs., mach'y \& 7 \% 371 |  |  |  | Earned surplus. .- 5,438,272 4,844,516 |  |  |
| equipment -..-7,619,371 | 7,427,848 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Real estate, incl. |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Tr.-marks \& pats_ } & 178,135\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 794,724 \\ & 227,607 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Total..........-16,451,274 15,972,767 Total........... 16.451,274 15,972.767 $\times$ After reserve for denreciation of $\$ 10,477,970$ in 1937 and $\$ 10,191,285$ in 1936.-V. 145, p. 289. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pere Marquette Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| Period End. Auf. 3 | 937-Mon | th-1936 1937-8M |  | -1936 |
| Total oper revenues | 90.075 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,436,232 \\ 1,889 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \$21,595.709 | \$20,753.301 |
| Tota oper. expenses | 117,866 |  |  | 15.462,110 |
| Net oper, revenue | \$472,208 | $\$ 547,011$188.999 | \$5,125.926 | \$5.291.190 |
| ailway tax a | 55,146 |  | 1,099,153 | 1.29 ? 867 |
| Operating incom | \$417.062 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 358.011 \\ 24.940 \\ 60,646 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4.024,773 \\ 319.649 \\ 3<0,279 \end{array}$ | \$3,99x.323 |
| Equip rents (net) | 43.739 |  |  | +414.793 |
| Joint facil rents (net) | 64,616 |  |  | 355,990 |
| Net ry. oper. income. | \$308,707 | $\$ 272.423$21.984 | \$3,324.844 | \$3.227,538 |
| her income | 16,920 |  | 3 | 6 |
| Total inco | \$325,628 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 294,407 \\ 7,564 \end{array}$ | \$3,605,157 | \$3.552.175 |
| Misc. ded ns fr.income | 6,141 |  | 48,135 | 47,673 |
| Rent for leased roads \& equiprent. | 5,695 | $\begin{array}{r} 5.655 \\ 273.705 \end{array}$ | 47.6402.184 .540 | 46.851 |
| Interest on debt | 273,823 |  |  | 193.062 |
|  | \$39,968 | \$7,483 | \$1,324,842 | \$1,264,587 |
| nc apolied to sinking \& other reserve funds. | 260 | 260 | 3.121 | 2,985 |

Incorre halance trans-
ferab e to profit $\&$
Yerabe to pro
$-\mathrm{V} .145 . \mathrm{p} .2087$.
$\$ 39,708 \quad \$ 7,223 \quad \$ 1,321,721 \quad \$ 1,261,602$
Perfect Circle Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsCatendar Years-
Manufactiring profit....
Sel'ing \& adn in. exps
Advertising \& royalties-
Depreciation and State Adepreciation and state
and Federal taxes.
 Loss on cap. assets sold.


| Net profit | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 557.842 \\ & 444.689 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 239,655 \\ & 393.410 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 549.763$ | $\$ 397.039$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balance, surplus. | \$113.153 | ef $\$ 83.755$ | \$226.353 | \$75,629 | Balance, surplus ..-:-

Earns. per sh. on com-
ron $\begin{array}{lcccc} & \text { Assets- } & \text { Consolidated Comparatice Balance Sheet Dec. } 31 & \\ & 1936 & 1935 . & \text { Liabluttes- } & 1936\end{array}$

 y Physical props-:
Prepald advs., in$\begin{array}{ll}\text { F Rurance, \&c..... } & 73,845 \\ \text { Patent \& licenses, } & \end{array}$ at amort, values
Total …...... $\$ \overline{3,597.592} \overline{\$ 3,266,026} \mid$ Total .........- $\overline{\text { 3,597.592 }} \overline{\$ 3,266.026}$ x After reserve for pos3ible collection losses of $\$ 10.500$ in 1936 and $\$ 9.300$ in 1935 . $\boldsymbol{y}$ After reserve for depreciation accrued of $\$ 193,890$ in 1936 and
$\$ 653,949$ in 1935 . z Represented by 162,500 no par shares.-V. 144, p.
686.

Philadelphia Insulated Wire Co.-Earnings-
 Net profit for year $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 48,211 & \text { loss } \$ 12,842 \\ 37,245 & 19,332\end{array}$
$\times$ After all charges including provision of $\$ 34,777$ in 1936 and $\$ 29,184$ in 1935 for depreciation. Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1036 | 1935 | Liabilutes- | 1936 | 1935 |
| $\times$ Plant \& property | \$502,988 | \$511,952 | y Capital stock.-- | \$864,595 | \$864,595 |
| Cash. | 142,195 | 90,753 | Accrued wages..- | 5,763 | 5,826 |
| Accounts recel | 110,306 | 92,644 | Reserve | 9,800 | 6,300 |
| Inventories. | 296,453 | 294,472 | Accrued taxes | 8,812 | 4,700 |
| U. B. Govt. securs. | 65.516 | 65,516 | Res. for Fed. and |  |  |
| Emp'yees notes sec | 32,321 | 36,082 | State Inc. taxes_ | 25.211 |  |
| Investment......- | 247 | 495 | Accounts payable. | 36.336 | 11.646 |
| z Treasury ${ }^{\text {etock }}$-- | 8.249 | 104 | Capital surplus... | 125.321 | 125,321 |
| Life Insurance. | 2.665 | 2,200 | Earned surplus...- | 91,271 | 80,621 |
| Prepald Insurance. | 6,169 | 4,790 |  |  |  |

Total_........ $\overline{\$ 1,167,111} \overline{\$ 1,099,011}$ Total.......... $\overline{\$ 1,167,111} \overline{\$ 1,099,011}$ x After deducting reserve for depreciation of $\$ 434,226$ in 1936 and $\$ 402.949$ in 1935 , y Represented by 18,990 no par shares ${ }^{2}$ z Represente
by 375 shares in 193 and 5 shares in 1935 , at cost.-V. 145 , $\mathbf{p} .1270$.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.-Judge Holds Plan Unworkable-
Judge Welsh of the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia on Sept. 29
declared the revised plan of the P.R.T. is "unworkable and not worthy of adoption." He said this was due primarily to the fact that the proposed new Philadelphia Transportation Co., which was to be a merger of of P. R. T. could not carry this burden. He did not, however, formally reject the plan, which was filed April 6 last by PP R. R'. directors, or orde not be successfully put through. "t ping voiced his belief that the plan could filed, and was based on an analysis of financial reports submitted to him periodically during the past eight months by the six trustees he appointed
in May, 1936.-V. 145, p. 1750.

Philadelphia Suburban Water Co.-Earnings-
Earnings for 12 Months Ended Aug. 31, 1937 (1)
Gross revenues -

$\qquad$
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,662.349 \\ 676.45 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Retirement expenses (or


## FIx Ca No



Total p. 1432
${ }_{4}$ Philadelphia Warwick Co.-Earnings-
Farnings for 6 Months Ended March 31,1937
erest and other charges................... Balance after interest
Thilips Glow a declared a dividend of $181 / 2 \%$ for the year ended Apri 30 . 1937 : compared with a dividend of $6 \%$ paid in the previous year. This is the highest dividend the company has declared since the $21 \%$ rate during
$1927-1929$.
Phillips Packing Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings Calendar YearsCalendar Years- $\quad 1936$
Gross operating income_ $\$ 10.515$.
Cost of sales...-
 Adminin. and seiling
Other deductions (net) Federal income taxes-
Federal undistrib. profit


$\$ 5, \kappa 1.662$ Federal undistrib. profits 46,463 808.41
128.398
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net profit for period_- } & \$ 832,224 & \$ 729,659 & \$ 645,2 C 4 & \$ 597,521\end{array}$ Note-Depreciation charges in the amount of $\$ 160.230$ are included in
the above costs and expenses for 1936 .

|  | Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 1936 | 1935 |






 Total_......... \$6,574,762 \$5,459,889 Total...........\$6,574,762 §5,459,889 a After deducting depreciation am
$\$ 1,107,636$ in 1935 .-V. 145, p. 1596 .

Phillips Petroleum Co.-Abandns Stock OfferingThe company in a letter to stockholders Sept. 27 announced that it has stockholders, pro rata, 444,005 shares of management atiributes its decision to the develnpment, since the announcement Sept. 1, 19:37. of unfavorable market conditions, going on to say that the company's financial condition is strong and for this reason it is not tinues: "The statistical condition of the petroleum industry is better than at any time in the last decade. Company is in splendid batance; our business directors will meet the last week in vetober to declare dividends payable

Pig'n Whistle Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

## Years Ended June 30-

Sales ${ }^{\text {Cost }}$ goods sold -2
Oper, exps, excl, of deprec.
Depreciation and amortization....
Loss ----1.-. less int. \& other expenses.
Net loss_
Cassets
Cash -...............
Payroll tax collec
ty
tions...........
Accts. rec., less
Inventuries.
Prepald insurance,
taxes, rents, \&c.
Leases, dentit, \&c.
Chattel mortgage-
Equlp., leasehlids
\& Improvement.
Goodwill and trade
marks........-
Consilidated Balance $\$ 11,567$

Total_......... $\overline{\$ 1.024,402} \overline{\$ 1,061,625}$ Total.......... $\$ \overline{1.024 .402} \overline{\$ 1.061 .625}$ x Represented by 84.985 no par shares y Represented by 108.000 no 442 in 1937 and $\$ 1.251,702$ in 1936.-V. 143 p. 2222 .

Pilgrim Mills-Pays \$1 Dividend-
The co npany paid a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock on July 2, last, and \$2 paid on M Mrch 31 last and on Dec. 15, 1936, this latter being the first dividend paid since Sept. 29, 1934, when $\$ 1$ per share
was distributed.-V. 145, p. 128.
Pilot Rock Lumber Milling \& Mfg. Co., Inc.-Registers with SEC-

See list given on first page of this department.
Pinchin, Johnson \& Co., Ltd.-Interim DividendThe company paid an interim dividend of $41 / 1 / 2$ cents per share on the record Aug, 31 . An interim dividend of $431-10$ cents per share was paid

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Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.-Earnings-

(1)......87,659,036 145, p. 618 .
.
.

Pittsburgh_\&_Lake Erie RR.-Earnings-
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net from railway

| 1937 |
| :--- |
| 1978 |
| 58 |




## Pittsburgh Shawmut \& Northern RR.-Earnings-

 August-Net from railway....
Net after rents.
From Jan. 1 .
Gross from railwa


## Pittsburgh \& Shawmut RR.-Earnings-


Net after rents.-
From Jan.
Gross from railway
Gross from railway
Net from railway.
Net after rents.
-V. 145 , p. 1597.
16,887 def21,222 $\quad$ 422,14
Pittsburgh Steel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnin
 Net loss after deprec.,


Recapitalization Plan Voted-
Stockholders at an adjourned special meeting held Sept. 22 approved a arrears on the present $7 \%$ preferred stock, amounting as of Oct. 1 to $\$ 43.50$ a share.
The plan cails for the issuance of 41,900 shares of $\$ 10 \mathrm{C}$ par $51 / 2 \%$ prior class A, and 104,750 shares of no par common stock. Directors were also empowered to increase indebtedness to $\$ 12,000$.
stock for one share of the class A preferred, and 4-10th share of their preferred.-V. 145, p. 952 class A preferred, and 4-10th share of $51 / 2 \%$
Pittsburgh \& West Virginia Ry.-Earnings -August-
Gross from ra
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway } & 2,-1010.164 & 2,482,291 & 1,879,166 & 1,895,988 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 2,-\ldots 8,816 & 819.676 & 563,936 & 556,850\end{array}$


- Premier Gold Mining Co.,' Ltd.- EarningsEarnings of Premier Mine
Profit rrom sale of capital stock of Bidgood Kirkjand Goid
Mines, Ltd



## Total earnings

$\qquad$

An.ortization of investn ent in Toburn G old Mines, Ltd...--
Write-down of investment in capital stock of Relief-Arlington
Exan ination and exploration of various mining properties,
Miscellaneous expenses and losses (net)
$\qquad$
Net profit....
Dividends $\square$
Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1936


Deferred charges


Plume \& Atwood Mfg. Co.-To Vote on Capital IncreaseThe company has called a special meeting of stockholdcrs for Oct. 11 , , act on recommendations of directors that capital be increased to $\$ 1,350$, , to act on recommendations of directors that capital be increased to $\$ 1,35$
000 from $\$ 1,250,000$, issuing 4,000 additional shares of the ratio of one new share for each $123 / 2$ shares held.-
Portland Gas \& Coke Co.-Earnings-


- Process Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| - Calendar Years- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales --- | \$475,802 | \$446,878 | \$595,310 | \$723.087 |
| Cost or sales \& oper. exp. | 489.434 | 474,079 | 714.656 | 789.193 |
| Net miscellaneous item.s. | Cr1,013 | Cr5,452 | Cr14,033 | Cr3.086 |
| Depreciation. | 26,151 | 29,244 | 30,736 | 30,468 | Prov. for possible loss on

account with closed bk



| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | Ltablltites- | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | \$43,173 | \$42.737 | Accts. pay. \& accr. |  |  |
| Due from cust' | 14,404 | 14,223 | expenses | \$9,850 | 0.08 |
| Accounts payable, |  |  | Equilp. notes pay- | 2.351 | 58 |
| debit balance | 53 |  | Accr. commissions | 4,326 | ,000 |
| Inventories | 44,129 | 47,038 | Due to an officer | 900 | 95 |
| Cash value insur | 4,941 | 4,373 | Reserve for taxes. | 5.059 | 1,000 |
| Sundry investm'ts | 19,368 | 27,868 | Res, for refunds | 1.200 |  |
| Flied assets | 238,018 | 262,354 | $x$ Capital stock. | 506.800 | 06.80 |
| Guod |  |  | Deficit | 146.810 | 108,03 |
| Sundry recelv | 2,109 | 196 | $y$ Treas. | Dr17.479 | Dr 17. |
|  | 6,198 |  |  |  | 98,7 |

Provident Loan Society of New York-Earnings-
 Int. earned on bank bals. $\begin{array}{rllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { ctfs. of indebt., \& \& C...: } \\ \text { Int. on tin e deposits.-: }\end{array} & \cdots--- & 18,047 & 9.596 & 2,498\end{array}$ Int earne oneposits.--

 Sals. \& retire. plan prem. General expense prem. Losses on auction sales of $\begin{array}{lrrrr} & 622,491 & 681,884 & 667,577 & 652.376 \\ \text { Lobses on auction sales of } & 150,994 & 163,882 & 181,903 & 152,802 \\ \text { collateral } & 11,053 & 127,27 & 215,76 & \\ \text { Adjust } & & & \end{array}$ Int. paid on ctfs. of con| tribution |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| trov. for tax reserve.-- | $1,139,250$ | $1,140,692$ | $1,147,072$ |
|  | 150.589 | 44,147 | 197,653 |

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Profit \& loss surplus.. } & \$ 289,736 & \$ 342,658 & \$ 150,102 \\ \$ 1,533,955\end{array}$

$$
\text { Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. } 31
$$

 \begin{tabular}{ll|lll}
Loans outstanding $20,373,831$ \& $21,014,831$ \& Ctts. of contrib'n_18,987,500 \& 18,987,500

 

Cash \& ........... \& $1,473,838$ \& $2,544,679$ \& tion sales, due \& \& <br>
U. S. Treas. notes. \& $4,340,000$ \& $2,340,000$ \& borrowers...-.-. \& 238,406 \& 217,932 <br>
State N. Y. bonds. \& $1,000,000$ \& $1,000,000$ \& Reserve for taxes_ \& 78,133 \& 54,647
\end{tabular} Unamort, prem. on $\quad 1,000,000,1,000,000 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Resere for contin- } \\ & \text { Reserve }\end{aligned}\right.$

 suspense $\qquad$
Total _--....... $28,490,840 ~ 28,222,601$ -V. 143, p. 1569.
Public Finance Service, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 142, p. 2170.
Public Service Co. of Nor. Ill.-Exchange Offer Made-
See Commonwealth Edison Co. above.-V. 145, p. 953.
Puget Sound Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

 Balance for dividends and surplus................ 1,738.493 1,661,069 $x$ Includes non-operating income, net. y After appropriations for
retirement reserve.-V. 145, p. 2087.
Quincy Market Cold Storage \& Warehouse Co. Earnings, Years Ended March 31-

| Gross income...---- | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \$ 1.327 .411 \\ 972.992 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \$ 1,187,343 \\ 966,896 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1935 \\ \$ 1,248,979 \\ 1,028,107 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19344 \\ \$ 1.335 .482 \\ 994.539 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross profit. | \$354,419 | \$220,447 | \$220,872 | \$340,944 |
| Salaries officers and gen eral office) | 38.447 | 43.106 |  |  |
| General expenses------- | 38,993 | 38,629 | 34,682 | 35.464 |
| Interest paid (net) --.-- | 45,103 | 64,267 | 86,585 | 92,559 |
| Prov. for contingencies_ | 25,000 | 3,000 |  |  |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. tax | $\overline{33}, 400$ | 17,800 | 21,467 | $5 \overline{52,728}$ |
| Prov. for surtax on un- distributed profits. | 7.400 |  |  |  |
| Net profit | \$166.076 | \$53.645 | \$36.189 | \$120.504 |
| Preferred dividends. | 135,850 | 39.000 | 55.250 | 9.750 |
| Surplus for the year.- | . \$30,226 | \$14,645 | def.\$19,061 | \$110,754 |

Gross income-............
Operating expenses....

eral office).-........-
General expenses
Interest paid (net)--..-:-
Prov. for contingencies.-
Prov. for contingencles_-
Prov. for misc. invests.-
Prov. for misc. invests--
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax
Prov for surtax on un-
distributed profits...-
Net profined dividends.-.:-
Surplus for the year.-
Surplus for the year-- $\$ 30,22$
\$14,6
8110,754

| lance Sheet March 31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ash. | 7,458 | \$18,105 | Accounts payabl | 1937 | ${ }_{823,9}^{1936}$ | Cash ${ }^{\text {Cosen }}$ |
| S. Govt. \& mu- |  |  | Accrued linterest \% other expenses.- |  | 48 | Marketable bonds |
| vable | , | 420,789 | Acc | 40,000 | 00 |  |
| destments | 149,669 185.350 | 127,075 | M | 68 | 37,600 | Inventorles |
| king fun |  | 13.743 | Fund | 20. | 41,00 | Contrits-u |
| xed asse |  |  | $5 \%$ pr |  |  | portion------ |
| damortized |  |  | y Commonstoc Capital surplus | ${ }_{179}^{2,900,542}$ | 2,179,542 | th. |
| nexp. Insur. prem | , 557 | ,312 | Earned surplus | 262,236 | 230,350 |  |
| Miscell. supples.. | 16.619 | 14,677 |  |  |  |  |
| $\times$ After depreciation of $\$ 3,444,105$ in 1937 and $\$ 3,224,435$ in 1936. y Represented by shares of $\$ 100$ par.-V. 145, p. 448. |  |  |  |  |  | Other accounts and notes recelvable Due from empl's.- |
| Puget Sound Pulp \& Timber Co.-Registrar- <br> The Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York has been appointed regis- <br> for 482792 itares of no par value common stock of this company. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ther |
| $\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p}, 2087$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pure Oil Co-Only 8,040 Shares of 5\% Preferred Stock |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tred } \\ & \text { wid } \end{aligned}$ |
| d |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| c. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | 1935 | Ltabilut |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {\$492,465 }}$ | \$266.503 | Accounts payable. | \$137,004 | - ${ }_{200,000}$ |
| -5,689 | 603,881 <br> 347029 <br>  | Accrued ta | 19,490 | 6,920 |
| 2.815 | 3,891 | Accrued Fed |  |  |
| 70.549 |  | tax and su | 68,460 |  |
| 462,589 | 403,122 | Liabil. Insur |  |  |
|  |  | Unclatm. divs. pay |  | 473 |
| 4,460 | 260 | Res, for conting | 700,000 | 0,000 |
| .663 |  | Res. 1 or indemnity |  |  |
|  |  | Preterred stock -.. | 1,698,400 | 1,698,400 |
| 177,929 | 144,338 | $\mathbf{x}$ Common stock. | 976,586 401,930 | 976,586 290,825 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 53.882 \\ & 28.315 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75,516 \\ & 62_{2727} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |

Total_........ $\$ \overline{44,031,842} \overline{\$ 3,966,985}$ Total_......... $\overline{44,031,842} \overline{\$ 3,986,985}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Represented by 184,893 shares of no par value. y After reserves of
Announcement has been made by the company that 8,040 of its $5 \%$ subscribed for pursuant to the offer made by it to its common stockholders, leaving 43, 434 shares of preferred stock to be purchased by the under--
writers. The date upon which the unsubscribed shares may be offered Writers. The date upon which the unsubscribed shares may be offere
publicly by the under writers has not been determined.-V. 145, p. 1597 .
Railway Express Agency, Inc.-Earnings-
 Other revs. and income

$\begin{array}{r}233,345 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\$ 11,331,333$ |
| :---: |
| 223,172 |


 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Int. \& disc. on funded } & 133,533 & 132,742 & 933,894 & 940,387 \\ \text { dether dèductions.....- } & 15,23,7 & 1,104 & 67,723 & 14,614\end{array}$ z Rail transp. revenue $\frac{\$ 3,084,958}{\$ 3,744,743} \times \$ 34580,263 \$ 33,042,985$ set un during the period March to December, 1936 , inclusive, at $31 / 5 \%$, covering Federal Excise Tax under Act of Aug. 29,1935 (Railroad Retire-
ment) y 1936 figures restated for comparative purposes including eliminament) Y 1936 figures restated for comparatement) accruals. $z$ Payments to
Rainier Pulp \& Paper Co.-Merger Ṕlans AnouncedKe The boards of directors of Rainier Pulp \& Paper Co. Grays Harbor an agreement of consolidation and called special meetings of stockholders to be beld on Oct, 28, 1937, to act upon the proposal.
The consolidation will result in the formation of
known as Riyonier Incorporated. The new company will have outstanding 666.507 shares of \$2 cumulative preferred stock. which will bo convert-
ible share for share into conmon stock, and 963,871 shares of conmon ible share for share into conmon stock, and 963,871 shares of common
stock. According to the letter to stockholderg, it is the intention to list stock. According to the letter to stockholders, it is the intention to list
the shares of the new company on the New York and San Francisco stock
exchanges. The ponsolidation, if adopted by the stockholders, will be carried into effect by acceptance of offers of exchange of stocks nade the the stockRuinier Offer of Exc chanee Each Each share of present capital stock will receive
8 -10 share ot $\$ 2$ preferred stock and $12-10$ shares of colmmon stock of the $8-10$ share or $\$ 2$ preferred stock and
new company.
 will receive one share of $\$ 2$ preferred stock and 7 -100 sbare of common
stock and each share of present common stock will receive $17-100$ shares of common stock of the new company.
Olympic Offer of Exchange-Each share of present $\$ 2$ preferred stock will receive one share of $\$ 2$ preferred stock and 2 2100 s share of common stock and each share of common stock will receive $12-100$ shares of commen
stock of the new company,
The letter to stockholders states that while the question of dividends must be reser ved for determination by the directors on the new company, stock and dividends on the common stock at an initial rate of $\$ 2$ per share
The itial board of directors will be made up of members selected from
the boards of the preesnt companies. E. M. Mills, now President of all three companies, wreesnt be prespanies. © E. M. Mills, now President of an The new company will be engaged primairly in the business of producing special types of wood fibre pulp used in the manufacture of rayon, cellulose
sheeting, plastics and other cellulose products for which cheulical research is finding new uses. The processes for the production of these pulps out Paper Co. out the othere two conped anies have been producing these pulps
since 1934 under long-term contracts with the Rainier coupany. The since 1934 under long-term contracts with the Rainier coupany. The
Olympic company also produces bleached sulphite paper pulp which is sold under contract to s. D. Warren Co. of Boston and Grays Harbor manufactures sulphite printing and writing papers under a contractual arrange-
ment with Hanmermill Paper Co. of trit, Pa. ington and a fifth mill now under construction at Fernandina, Fla. The latter is projected to produce rayon pulp from southern pine wood by a
process recently developed by Rainier Pulp \& Paper co. process recently developed by Rainier recentl| reorganized its capital strucstated, however, that further financing will have to be done to complete the construction of the mill in Florida. It is believed that funds will be
raised by an offering of stock to the stockholders of the new company, after consolidation has been completed.
Approximately $85 \%$ of the paper produced by Grays Harbor and sub-
stantia. 1 all of the bleached sulphite pulp of ordinary grades produced by stantia. Il all or the beached suiphite pulp of ordinary grades produced by
Olympic are sold in the United states. mased upon commitments alreates made for the calendar year 1938, it is
my estimated that sales of dissolving pulps by the consolidated company
for that period will be distributed approximately as follows: Coountry -$\begin{array}{cc}- & 98,500 \\ - & 13,500 \\ 22.500 \\ 1,500\end{array}$ Japan -.-...-. $\qquad$ South America $-\overline{0} \bar{z} \overline{8}$ - $\qquad$
Rayonier, Inc.-To Be Formed Through Consolidation of Three Companies-See Rainier Pulp \& Paper Co.

| Raymond Concrete Pile Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years Ended Dec. 31- |  |  |  | - ${ }^{1957} 19.065$ |
| Profit from operations-- Other income charges.-- | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 300.839 \\ 156,663 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \times \$ 251,629 \\ 77,975 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \times \$ 129,236 \\ 226,846 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}1568823 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Grons ncome | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 224,176 \\ & 185,621 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \times \$ 329,604 \\ \hline 6,948 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{\$ 3 5 6 . 0 8 2} \\ \mathbf{3 3 6 , 1 6 8} \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{x} \$ 313,887$ |
| rplus at begi | \$ $\begin{gathered}409,797 \\ 290.825\end{gathered}$ |  | $\mathbf{8} \mathbf{8 1 9 , 9 1 3}$ 801791 | 248.897 |
| Surplus at begin. of year | 4,016 | Dr 105,231 | ${ }_{25.424}$ | 8 |
| 7 Surplus before di | \$704,638 | $\begin{array}{r}14.471 \\ \hline 2346 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\$ 807.302$ 94.944 | 94.7880 <br> 989 |
| Preferred dividends.-. | 164,415 1388.293 | 23,646 | 94,944 |  |
| -surplus at end of year $x$ Indicates loss | 8401,930 | \$200,825 | 8712,358 | \$801,791 |



Reed Roller Bit Co.-Earnings-

| Years Ended Dec. 31Gross profit on sales. Operating expenses | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \$ 3,176,89 \\ 1,475,200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & \mathbf{1 1 , 8 9 9 . 2 8 8} \\ & 1.154 .442 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net profit from operations. Other income | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,701,688 \\ & 79.015 \end{aligned}$ | \$74,841 $\mathbf{7 6 , 5 1 2}$ |
| otal income | \$1,780,703 | \$821,353 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 9.329 \\ 265829 \end{array}$ | 109,835 |
| Federal surtax on undistribu | 24.844 |  |


| Net income. ividends paid | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,480,709 \\ & 1,224,510 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 6 9 5 . 6 2 0} \\ & 444.938 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Balance-.......-...............................-- $\quad \$ 256,199 \quad \$ 250,682$

| Asset | 1936 | 1935 | Liablities- | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash.-- | \$951,371 | \$5599.442 | Accounts payab | 363,630 |  |
| Certif. of depositi-s | 15151500 | 100,000 | Ac |  |  |
| Motable securities | 151,500 77688 | ${ }_{545,052}^{227,980}$ | Reserve for taxe | 309,695 |  |
| Other receivatles- |  | ${ }_{556.783}^{7,985}$ |  |  |  |
| Inventories-...-- | 108,804 | ${ }_{92,485} 556$ | Surplus-------- | 2,607,670 | 3,818,656 |
| Fixed assets. | 2,131,822 | 1,372.444 |  |  |  |
| Intangibl | ,423,595 | 1,866.101 |  |  |  |
| Deferred chat | 26,256 | 15,42 |  |  |  |

a Includes acerued expenses. b Represented by 630,000 no par shares

in 1935 and $1934 ; \$ 6,687$ in 1933.

| Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | Laablities- | 000 |  |
| Cash... | \$115,160 | \$132.482 | Capital stock ---- | \$1,000,000 | 1000.000 |
| Notes recelvable | 9,399 | 14.382 | - ccounts payable. |  |  |
| Accounts recelv.-- | 183.868 | 162.874 | Unemploy't taxes |  |  |
| Securitles | 71.722 | 29.600 | accrued----- | , 591 |  |
| Inventories | 535.015 | 514.287 | Sales tax accrued.- |  | 452 |
| Deferred charges.- | 1.439 | 1.669 | Ferderal and Mass. |  |  |
| Treasury stock --- | 101.684 | 101.684 4314 | taxes-.--7ti-:- | 42,500 14,893 | 86,500 17.166 |
| x Mach. on lease.- <br> y Fixed assets | ${ }_{366,854}^{485,365}$ | ${ }_{364,817}^{4314}$ | Reserves.....-.-- | 10,000 | 10.000 |
| z Patents... |  |  | Surplus. | 1,231,734 | 19.497 |
| Reserve for factory |  |  |  |  |  |
| bldg , and equip. | 450,000 | 450,000 |  |  |  |

Total_........ $\overline{\$ 2,300,508} \overline{\$ 2,203.240} \mid$ Total_......... $\$ 2.320 .508$ \$2,203,240 x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 757,812$ in 1936 and $\$ 879,181$ in
in
in 1935 . z After reserver for depreciation of $\$ 524,160$ in 1936 and $\$ 744.932$ 1935. Y After reserve for depreciation on of $\$ 3,19,371$ in 1936; $\$ 1,336,092$ $\$ 325,065$ in 1936 ( $\$ 338,263$ in 1935).-V. $\mathbf{V}$. 145, p. 1914.


| Comparative Balance Sheet |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A8sets- | $\text { Dec. } 26$ | $\text { Dec, } 28 \text {, }$ $1935$ | Liabuthes- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. 26, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 28, \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| Cash.. | \$438.479 | \$895,855 | Accts. Day \& misc. |  |  |
| Cust. accts, rec., | 160 | 201226 | uccr'dlablities. | \$635,920 | \$682,881 |
|  | 160.7 | 201,226 | Prov. ${ }_{\text {tax }}$ |  |  |
| Mdse, at w'house |  |  | Other taxes accrd | 46,605 | 24,351 |
| \& retall stores .- | 2,444,837 | 1,900,593 | 61/2\% cum. pref. |  |  |
| Prepaid expenses. | 107,683 | 108.073 | stock (\$100 par) | 1,442.600 | 1,554.800 |
| Invest. at cost. | 2,670 | 2,685 | y Commonstock. | 300000 | 300.000 |
| F'ds in closed bisg. |  |  | Pald-in surplus. | 441,258 | 441.258 |
| (less reserve).. | 10,937 | 11.473 | Earned surplus. | 1,849,014 | 1,807,797 |
| $x$ Fixed assets | 1.294,039 | 1,337,335 |  |  |  |
| Goodwill | 300,000 | 300.000 |  |  |  |
| Total | 4,923 | 8,9 | Total | 74,923 | 858,968 | X After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 899,842$ in 1936 and $\$ 830,964$ in 1935.

Represented by 300,000 no par shares.-V, 144, p. 3516 . y Represented by 300,000 no par shares.-V, 144, p. 3516

## Reece Folding Machine Co.-Earnings-


$\begin{array}{r}\$ 82,651 \\ 20.964 \\ \hline\end{array}$ - $\qquad$
Gross profit,
Proft from operations (including rental of machines)
Other income Bad debts income
Bad debts.
Interest paid.
Factory layou $\qquad$

Net Income for the year
Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1936


-a 9,293 shares of stock in own company. B After reserve for depreciation.
Regal Shoe Co.-Balance Sheet Dec. 31-
 Prepald insurance-
 a After deducting $\$ 733,042$ in 1936 and $\$ 672,248$ in 1935 reserve for deprectation. b After deducting $\$ 25,5 \times 1$ reserie for discount in 1936 and
$\$ 26.401$ in 1935 . c Represented by 25,000 shares of no par value.-V. 143. . 4166.
Revere Copper \& Brass, Inc.-Preferred DividendsThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$
cun. ulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$. payable Nov. 10 holders of record
Oct. 11. Siu.ilar anount was paid on May
Roberts Public Markets, Inc-Earnings-

x After provision for depreciation of \$101,961.-V. 144, p. 1298.
$\underset{\text { Calendar Years- }}{\text { Rochestitsburgh }}$ Coal Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$



Balance, surplus___-def $\$ 154,833$
a lncludes non-recurring profit from sale of assets of $\$ 101,154$
$\$ 365,456$
der $\$ 258,920$

letion of $311,404,505$ in 1936 x After reserves for depreciation and depletion of $\$ 11.404 .505$ in 1936
and $\$ 11.339 .587$ in 1935 .-V. 142. p. 4190 .
Richmond Fredericksburg \& Potomac RR.-Earnings



| Period End. Aug. 3 | 1937-Mo | \$300 | 1937-8 | - 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues.. | \$417,176 | \$390,412 | \$3,303.711 | \$3,139.223 |
| Uncoll. oper. re | 461 |  | 3.681 | - 3.909 |
| Operating revenue | \$416.715 | \$390.412 | \$3,300.030 | \$3.135.314 |
| Operating expenses. | 309.606 | 289.467 | 2.359,246 | 2,322,592 |
| et oper. reve | \$107.109 | \$100.945 | $\$ 940$ | 812.72 |
| ting tax |  | 33.90 | 346.987 |  |
| et oper. income | \$54.300 | \$67,037 | \$593.797 | \$545,35 | Net oper. income

$-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .1598$.

Roeser \& Pendleton, Inc. (\& Sub.)-Earnings-
Earnings for the Period Jan. 1 to June 30, 1937

| Operating income before reserves. | \$367.423 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Other income. | 9.5 |



| Net income |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |


|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |


| Net income after estimated reserves. | \$167,252 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Consolidated Balance S |  |


| Assets- | Ltabllutes- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash on band and in banks_.-- \$569,065 | Accounts payable. | \$60.786 |
| Acrounts receivable.......-. 193.713 | Accrued payroll | 11,972 |
| Notes recelvable..--........... 1,998 | Accrued ad valorem taxes...- | 218 |
| Inventories....---.-.-.-.-.- 110.038 | Accrued Fed. incnme taxes... | 43.830 |
| Marketable securities-at cost $\quad 292,310$ | Accrued capital stock taxes.-- | 5,686 |
| Advances to afflilated co.--. $\quad 15,340$ | Accrued Fed. old age benefit |  |
| Permanent investment in af- | tax. | 529 |
| fillated company | Accrued Unemployment com- |  |
| Fixed assets ...-----.------ 1.386.230 | pensation taxes.--...-...- | 802 |
| Deterred accounts_.........-. 1,158,195 | Oif and gas royalties payable.- | 1,279 |
| Prepaid charges...........-.- 11,166 | Unclaimed checks............ | 318 |
|  |  |  |
|  | of future oll produrtion <br> Capital and surplus | $\begin{array}{r} 919.977 \\ .772 .658 \end{array}$ |
| Total...-.-.-.-....-.-.-.-. $83,818,056$ | Total | ,818,056 |


Rolland Paper Co., Ltd.-Earnings-

| Cal | 1936 | 193 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net operating profit | \$435.496 | \$360,244 | \$330.467 | \$333.871 |
| Incon e from investm'ts | 17.657 | 19.425 | 22,327 |  |
| Miscellaneous income. | 2,661 | 2,793 | 1,346 |  |
| Total income | \$455.014 | \$382.462 | \$354.141 | \$333.871 |
| Bond interest | 115.423 | 123.543 | 125.847 | 138.822 |
| Allowance for deprec | 100.000 | 100,000 | 100.000 | 100,000 |
| Prov. for Dominion and Prov.inc. \& prof. tax | . 811 | 3,913 | 18.000 |  |
| Executive salaries \& fees | 67,452 |  |  |  |
| Directors' P | 557 | 693 | 1,200 |  |
| Net profit | \$142,570 | \$134,31 | \$109.094 |  |
| Previous surp | 371.559 | 332,319 | 315.4 |  |
| Other credits | 10,238 | 5,069 | 11.40 |  |
| contingencies. | 14,755 |  |  |  |
| Total surplus | \$539.122 | 471.70 | \$435,943 | 08.237 |
| Preferred dividends | 90.000 | 90.000 | 90,000 | 90,000 |
| Commion divid | 30.000 |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous dē̈̄its | 1.399 |  |  |  |
| Bond redemp. prem. a |  |  |  |  |
| exchange written-of | 93,633 |  |  |  |
| Surplus, Dec. 31 | \$321,610 | \$371,559 | \$332,319 | 315.4 |
| Earns. per sh. on 60,001 shs. com. stk. (no par) | \$0.87 | \$0.74 | \$. 3 |  |
|  | Balance Sh | eet Dec. 31 |  |  |
| Assets- 1936 | 1935 | Ltabitutes- | 1936 | 1935 |
| Cash | \$22.691 | Acets, \& bills pay | y- \$96,141 | 82,948 |
| Invest. securitles- ${ }^{292.443}$ | 310,361 | Interest, \&c., and |  |  |
| Rec'les, less res've 280,007 | 272.689 | other accounts | -- 47.566 | 46,844 |
| Inventories...--- 611,749 | 591,327 | Prov. for taxes-- | -- $\quad 34.241$ | 29.276 |
| Cash in hands of trustee for bond- |  | Deprec'n reserve. Res, for conting. | - 729,269 | $\begin{array}{r} 630.416 \\ 14.756 \end{array}$ |
| holders. | 698 | 1st mitge. bonds_ | .- 2.150.000 | 2.181 .000 |
| Sundry investm'ts 20,905 | 150.043 | 6\% pret. stock | - 1.500 .600 | 1.500 .000 |
| 11.ed assets....-- 4,855.490 | 4,795,470 | x Common stock. | -- 1.300 .032 | 1.300 .032 |
| Deferred charges_-: 23.796 <br> Bond disc. \& exp.- 85,149 | 13,553 | Proilt \& loss acct | t. 321,610 | 371,559 |
| \$6, | \$6,156,831 | Total | \$6,178,858 |  |



Romec Pump Co.-Earnings-
Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1937

## Net income before -V. $144, \mathrm{p}, 1799$.

| Calendar Years- <br> $\mathbf{x}$ Operating profit Interest, \&c <br> Federal \& State taxes <br> Prov. for surtax on un- <br> distributed profits. |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1933 \\ \begin{array}{c} 1935,388 \\ 10,885 \\ 29,307 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$3,505.165 | \$2,158,942 | ,261,845 |  |
|  | 33,5280 | 1392,467 | 187,486 |  |
|  | 171,257 |  | -..--- |  |
| Net inco | \$2,627,774 | \$1,67 | \$942,229 | \$145,221 |
| Surplus | \$1,440,303 | \$1,544,630 | 8942,229 | \$145,221 |
| ing (no par) outstand- |  | 268,618 | 88,618 | 8,618 |
|  | 88.79 | 35.26 | 82.52 | Nil |


#### Abstract

Earnings for 7 Months Ended July 31  Earnings per share on common stock.-...aistibuted profits for the first Note - The provision for surtax on seven months of 19377 amounts to $\$ 81,107$. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets - | ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  | Liabilites- |  | ${ }_{8}^{1935}$ |
| Cash. | 1,281,045 | 1,155,364 | Note payable. | ${ }^{350,000}$ |  |
| Drats Inventories ${ }^{\text {acts. rec. }}$ | ${ }^{4,120,715}$ | ${ }^{3,335,660}$ | Accounts payable- | + 230,214 |  |
| Invest. in toreign |  |  | Acerued items | 115,699 | 18 |
| 8ubsidiary - | 327,513 | 1,497,593 | Accr. Federal and |  |  |
| eal est. |  |  | state inc. taxes. | 778,699 | 362,764 |
| and enuipment |  | -81131 |  |  |  |
| Deferred chargees-- |  |  | 70 chandise coupons | 27,579 |  |
| good will |  |  | Sundries |  | 1 |
|  |  |  | Contingencie |  | $\begin{array}{r}750,000 \\ 3,769 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | Pre | 3,769,750 | $3,769,750$ 268818 |
|  |  |  |  | 5,125,676 | 4,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

After depreciation of $\$ 2,77$ y Represented by 268,618 shares (no par). As of March 19,1935 the stated value of the comuron stock was reduced to $\$ 1$ fron, $\$ 12.50$ per share,
and the difference, amounting to $\$ 3,099,107$, was credited to patents, licenses and good-will account. An additional, pasovision of $\$ 2.570,84$ to to
leduced patents, licenses and good-will account to nominal value of $\$ 1$ reduced patents, licenses and good-will
was charged to surplus account in 1935 .
75-Cent Dividend -
The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the with $\$ 2.50$ paid on July 22 , last, and 75 cents paid on June 15 and on March 15, last, this latter being the first dividend paid on the cou mon
stock since July 17, 1931, when a semi-annual distribution of $\$ 1$ per share stock since July ${ }^{17}$, ${ }^{1931}{ }^{\text {was made.-V. }}$, 145, p. 777 .
Royal Weaving Co.-Liquidation Opposed-
Joseph P. Ott. President of the company has asked stockholders for will be discussed. Mr. Ott said he opposed the plan and added that "this business must come back and will come back." He will notify stockhoiders

Ryan Aeronautica! Co Cola
This company has received a contract arr ounting to about $\$ 50,000$ from the Me xican Government for military training planes and spare parts.
With this order the com pany's unfilled orders now total n ore than $\$ 350,000$. With this order the corr pany's unfilled orders now tota
T. Claude Ryan, President, said.-V. 145 , p. 1914.

Ryan Car Co.-Recapitalization Plan Voted-
Stockholders at the adjourned special stockholders' $n$ eeting held Sept. 28
proved a plan of recapitaization providing for issuance of only cort on
 dividend accuru ulations, will receive 10 shares of new con n. on stock, while
present common stock will be exchanged share for share. $-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .1914$.
Rutland RR.-Earnings-

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | $\begin{array}{r} 1937,705 \\ \mathbf{3} 37,389 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1936 \\ & \$ 311.045 \\ & 45.353 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 272,317$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 287,487 \\ & 23,735 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net atter rents | 15,374 | 31,838 | def21,415 | 7,042 |
| Gross from railw | 2,404,041 | 2,251,170 | 2,105,242 | 2,198,293 |

$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_... } & 2,404,041 & 2,251,170 & 2,105,242 & 2,198,293 \\ \text { Net from railway_-..- } & 2525,59 & 135578 & 112,225 & 130,812\end{array}$
Net after rents - V. 145, p. 1914.
St. Louis Brownsville \& Mexico Ry.-Earnings-



St. Joseph Ry., Light, Heat \& Power Co.-Bonds and Notes Registered
The company on Sept. 30 , filed with the Securities and Exchange ComSecurities Act of 1933 covering $\$ 6,000,000$ of 1 st mtge. $4 \%$ bonds due the 1947 Oct. 1 , 1947 ) and $\$ 2,000,000$ of $3 \%$ to $4 \%$ serial notes maturing from privately without oct. 15, 1947. The company has contracted to sell principal amount of serial notes due discounts or co commissions $191,40,000$ ment to the registration statement.
The company states that prior to or concurrently with the delivery of the securities being registered, it will sell at par 3,000 shares of ( $\$ 100$ par) $5 \%$
cumul. pref. stock held in its treasury to cities Service Power $\&$ Light a parenter. stock held in its treasury to cities service Power \& Light Co.,
The proceeds from the sale of the bonds and notes, together with the The proceeds from the sale of the bonds and notes, together with the
proceeds amounting to $\$ 300,000$ from the sale of the preferred stock are to $\$ 5,000,000$ to payment at maturity, Nov. 1, 1937, of all 1st mtge. $5 \%$ 640,625 gold bonds. $\begin{gathered}\text { to redemption on Jan. } 1,1938, \text { at } 1021 / 2 \% \text { of } \$ 625,0001 \text { st \& ref. } \\ \text { mtg }\end{gathered}$ 1,563,253 to purchase and cancellation of remaining $\$ 1,702.000$, $19 \mathrm{st} \&$ ref. mtte. . sink. fund $5 \%$. ${ }^{\text {30,-year }}$ gold bonds owned by parent and
50,000 to payment of bank loans to following banks, all in St: Joseph, Bank, Tootle-Lacey National Bank, $\$ 20,000$; First National 325,142 to payment or reimbursement for the payment of equipment 380,781 to payment of company's indebtedness to Cities Service Power \&


[^6]and the redemption provisions are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.
The company is a subsidiary of Cities Service Co. through Cities Service
 Harrington, Sec. \& T

St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. System-EarningsPeriod End. Aug. $31-$
Total operating revenues
Total operating expenses Total operating expenses
Net ry. oper. income.

 | Total income........ | $\$ 393,082$ |  | $\$ 567,128$ | $\$ 4,288,972$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Deductions from income | 52,570 |  | 4,914 | 42,643 |  | Bal. a vail. for int., \&c. $\$ 387,512 \quad \$ 562, \leftarrow 15 \quad \$ 4,246,329 \quad \$ 2,469,762$ x Includes credit of $\$ 720,100$, account adjustment of 1936 accruals

under the Amended Pension Act, and debit of $\$ 860,743$, for accruals under the Pension Act and Social Security Acts, for the period Jan. 1 to Aug. 31,
1937 , as compared with $\$ 584,561$ for same period in 1936 .-V. 145 , p. 2088 . Earnings of Company Only
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { August- } & 1937, & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Gross from railway_... } & \$ 4,221,116 & \$ 4,241,722 & \$ 3,755,291 & \$ 3,695,361 \\ \text { Net from railway_...- } & 616,650 & 897,365 & 597.144 & 731,413 \\ \text { Net after rents_...-. } & 372,263 & 598,301 & 390,028 & 478,254\end{array}$
Earnings of Company Only Gross from railway
Gron

$\qquad$ St. Louis San Francisco \& Texas Ry.-Earnings-
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { August- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934,19 \\ \text { Gross from railway....- } & \$ 164,422 & \$ 129,092 & \$ 139,538 & \$ 103,191 \\ \text { Net from railway.....- } & 49,932 & 15,753 & 27,095 & 2,216 \\ \text { Net after rents_-....- } & 12,441 & \text { def21,831 } & \text { def2,278 } & \text { def28,215 }\end{array}$ Ne Gross from railway Net from railway Net after rents $-\mathrm{F} .145, \mathrm{p} .1598$. $\qquad$ $1,082,129$
196,259 868,318
def21,720 688.586 661,725
deff66,365
def304 974

St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Lines-EarningsPeriod End. Aug. 31- 1937-Month-1936 1937-8 Mos-1936
 Net rev. from ry. oper.
Railway tax accruals. Railway oper. income
Other ry. oper. income-

| $\$ 553,668$ |
| ---: |
| 105,215 |
| $\$ 448,453$ |
| 29,657 |

$\$ 492,259$

98,484 | $\$ 3,504,826$ |
| :---: |
| 584,285 | $\$ 3,979,530$

733,006 $\underset{25,700}{\$ 393,775} \xlongequal{\$ 2,920,541} \nmid$ $\$ 3,246,523$
193,378 $\begin{array}{clllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Total ry. oper. Income } \\ \text { Deductions from railway }\end{array} & \$ 478,111 & \$ 419,476 & \$ 3,120,166 & \$ 3,439,902\end{array}$ operating income..-

Net ry. oper. income
Non-oper. income.
Gross income.-- inc-Net deficit $\qquad$
St. Paul Union Stock Yards Co.-Smaller Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the Thmmon stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of recores with $371 / 2$ cents paid on April 1, last; $\$ 1.50$ paid on Dec. 10 , 1936; $371 / 2$ cents paid on Oct. 1, 1936;25 cents paid each three months from 75 cents on Jan. 2, 1934, and on Oct. 1, 1933, and 50 cents per share paid in the two preceding quarters.-V. 144, p. 2146.
Saco-Lowell Shops-Offering Postponed-Saco-Lowell shops (the new company) has filed an amendment with the
Securities and Exchange Commission, requesting that the date of the Securities and Exchange Commission, requesting inat the of reorgani-
proposed public offering of securities contemplated in the plan of reor
zation and covered by its registration statement, be postponed from Oct. 1
In a letter dated sept. 15, stockholders were informed that unfavorable conditions developing in the securities market had made it inadvisable for the underwriters at that of the new company's stock as contemplated in the plan. The securities market has continued to be seriously unsettled, and accordingly David F. Edwards, President, is now advising stockholders it and to consummate the plan.-V. 145, p. 1914 .


San Diego Water Supply Co.-Bonds CalledA total of $\$ 36,000$ first r ortgage $5 \%$ s. f. gold bonds due Nov. 1, 1955 , be made at the Union Bank \& Trust Co. of Los Angeles.-V. 144, p. 2320 .

Santa Fe Northwestern Ry.-Abandonment-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Sept. 10 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company of part of its line of rairoad
extending from milepost 37 (Gilman) to Deer Creek, approximately four extending from milepost 37 (Gilman) to Deer Creek, approximately for op operation of a line of railroad of the New Mexico Lumber \& Timber Co. extending from Deer Creek to Porter, approxima
p. 2601 .

Savannah Electric \& Power Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended Aug. 31 -
Operating revenues
$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{cc}1937 & 1936 \\ \$ 2,103,925 & \$ 1,887,06\end{array}$ Operating revenues
$\times$ Balance after operation, maintenance and taxes.
 tirement reserve.-V. 145, p. 1751 .
Schulze Baking Co.-Earnings
Earnings for 36 Weeks Ended Sept. 11, 1937
Net income before Federal taxes
Earnings per share on 13,915 shares $7 \%$ preferred slock

## Earnings per share

## Seaboard Air Line Ry.-Earnings-

| August- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | ${ }^{1934}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$2,930,960 | \$2,703,835 | 2,304,106 | \$2,311,693 |
| Net from railway | 211,120 23.993 | 245,960 126,914 | def198,024 |  |
| Net after rents From Jan. | 993 | 126,914 | def198,024 | def149,803 |
| Gross from railway | 29,010,436 | 24,624,043 | $\begin{array}{r}22,593,355 \\ 3,489 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 23,258,487 |
| Net Prom railway | $6,080,032$ $3,139,184$ | $3,626,792$ $1,306,439$ | 3,152,902 | 1,472,052 |
| Net after rents-159, | 3,139,184 |  | 1,152,902 | 1,472,052 |

Securities Acceptance Corp.-Earnings8 8 Months Ended Aup. $31-$ Earning per serar.
-Velfridge Provincial Stores, Ltd. (England)-Earnings Years End. Auf. 31Dividends received.....
Rents recelivabbe.....
Transfer fees
Manal incomeManagemeote and
tarial expense Int on temporary loans Income tax
Debarary loans:-
Denture iñerest Debenture inine-ret.-.-: Sinking fund for red. of
Balance, surpl....

Store

1936 | 1937 |
| :---: |
| 22,857 |
| 55.446 |
| 448 |

$\begin{array}{r}55,7 \\ -\quad 5 \\ \hline 2144,0\end{array}$
nide
Assets-
Shareholdings in
subsidlary subsidfary cos.-
Freehold and lesFreehold and lease-
nold properties
Invest. in SelfrdigeInvest. In SelfrdigeWhiteley contr.Loans to sub. cos-
Office mach. andoffice mach. anSundry debtorSundry stocks ofsupplies.-.......
Dlv. rec. fr. sub.co
Cash..............1937
,003,943
30,584
66,172
24,399
-V. 145, p. 1914.

Shaffer Stores Co.-Dividends Resumed-
of 10 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 30
This will be the first dividend paid since Jan. 15,1935 when a similar payment was made. A dividend of 25 cents was paid on April 1,1932 and prior to this latter payment a distribution of 25 cents per share was made
on July 1,1931 . V .139, p. 4136 .
Shawmut Bank Investment Trust-Earnings $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { 6 Mos. End. Aug. 31- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Interest and dividends- } & \$ 88,117 & \$ 102,239 & \$ 94,624 & \$ 99,230 \\ \text { Net prof, on secur. sold- } & 53,906 & & 393 & \text { loss252,560 } & \text { loss19,755 }\end{array}$ Administrative expenses Interest paid \& accrued.
Federal capital stock tax Tax on Canadian divs.-

Loss . . . . . ...........prof $\$ 11,521 \quad \$ 30,325 \overline{\$ 291,090}-\$ 54,257$

$\times$ Federal surtax on undistributed profits and Federal capital stock tax Condensed Balance Sheet Aug. 31 | 1937 | 1936 | Labilities- |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |




| Accts. pay. for pur of securites | 775 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Reserve for capital |  |
| stock tax .-. | 4,790 |
| Accr'd int. payable |  |
| Surplus _-....-.--- | 765 |
| sec. | 190,622 |

Total ......... 4,675,952 4,685,186 Total ......... 4,675,952 4,685,186 $\times$ Market value $\$ 7,797,000$. y Aggregate cost per books $\$ 4,139,434$. outstanding and the balance issuable on conversion of warrants outstand-
ing. No provision is made above for possible Federal taxes ont he unrealized appreciation of securities, if realized, as the amount of such taxes, if any would depend on the years in which the appreciation might be realized and on the amounts of divid
years.-V. 145, p. 449.
Sherneth Corp. (Sherry-Netherlands Hotel, N. Y.) Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1937 $\$ 77,578$ Net loss.... $\quad$.

> Signode Steel Strapping Co.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 2089. Silverwood Dairies, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-EarningsEarnings for 21 Weeks Ended Aug. 28,1937

Sales _--pin on ores.
Gross profit on sales.
Net profit after all c
093,147
Net profit after all

## charges

Simmons Co.-Interim Dividend-
The directors on Sept. 28 declaredsan interim dividend of 75 cents per
share on the common stock, no par value, payable Oct. 18 to holders of record Oct. 8. This compares with 50 cents paid on July 19 and on April 16
last; $\$ 1.75$ paid on Dec. 21, 1936; 75 cents paid on Nov. 24 , 1936 and last; $\$ 1.75$ paid on Dec. 21,$1936 ; 75$ cents paid on Nov. 24,1936 , and
50 cents per share paid on Sept. 1,1936 , this latter being the first dividend paid by the company since May 1,1930 , when a regular quarterly payment
of 75 cents per share was made.-V.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (A. O.) Smith Corp.-Earnings- } \\
& \text { Years Ended July } 31-1937
\end{aligned}
$$

Years Ended July 31-
Net income after deprec.,
Fed. inc. taxes, loss on
sale of securities, $\& c$.
sale of securities, \&c-


## Simonds Saw \& Steel Co.-Listed

Exchange was announed Sept. 25 by Gifford $\mathbf{K}$. Simonds New York Stock Exchange was announed Sept. 25 by Gifford K. Simonds, General Manager, shares following the company's recent financing. Established 105years ago, the business formerly was closely owned, with nearly all stockholders located in Massachusetts. On Aug. 27, 1937, however, ownership of the 500,000 shares was distributed among holders in
29 States, the District of Columbia and Canada, Mr. Simonds observed More than half the holders now reside outside Massachusetts, with New York, Connecticut, Illinois and California prominent in the list.
Business of the company during the third quarter has been at levels, Mr. Simonds stated. Based on figures for July and Auguat and estimates for September, he indicated that consolidated sales for the the first nine months of the year of approximately $\$ 8,300,000$, compared with $\$ 8,725,146$, for the full year 1936; when consolidated net income of
$\$ 1,515,042$ was reported after payment of undistributed profits tax, equi-
valent to $\$ 3.03$ per share of stock.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1914$.
Simplicity Pattern Co.-Common Dividend-
The directors have declarred a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 5. An initia
dividend of like amount was paid on July 1, last.-V. 145, p. 2089.
(L. C.) Smith \& Corona Typewriters, Inc.-New

Stockbolders on sept. 29 elected Basil B. Aylesworth a director to fill therlbut W. Smith was elected Chairman of the board in place of Wilbert Hurlbut W. Smith was elected Chairman of the board in place of Wibert
L. Smith. Hurlbut W. Smith is also President and Treasurer and Chair-
mand of the executive committee.-V. 144, p. 3693 .
(Howard) Smith Paper Mills, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 y Includes income from investments, miscellaneous reven
on bonds redeemed. $z$ Includes income from investments.
 Creditors of the company are to meet at Toronto on Oct. 4 to consider a proposal to sell an interest not exceeding 25 In in judgment recert calling the "As steps, should be taken forthwith' to enforce the judgment agains I. W. C. Solloway as well as claims based on such judgments against other parties, it is necessary that the estate be provided with funds for such
purposes. In order to raise such funds, it is now proposed to sell an interest, not to exceed $25 \%$, in the judgment against $I$. W. C. Solloway, to certain creditors of this estate who are entitled to participate in the proceeds of the judgment and to give all other creditors who are similarly
entitled to participate in the proceeds of the judgment the right, within a limited time, to purchase a portion of the said $25 \%$ on the same basis." The original judgment found I. W. C. Solloway accountable to the estate for $\$ 3,296,591$ with interest. On appeal the judgment was upheld except
for an item of $\$ 84,778$. Company was a Dominion company which carried on a stock brokerage business across Canada and it has been in liquidation for several years
Creditors are numerous and consist mainly of former clients of the firm.

Sorg Paper Co.-Resumes Common Dividends-
The company paid a dividend of 50 cents per share on its common stock on Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15 . This payment was the first made on
the common stock in ahout five years.-V. 143 , p. 2226. South J
Sersey Fire Ins. Co.-Payment of Div. SoughtJersey has filed with Vice Chancellor William S. Sooy the second report of liquidation of the company covering the period from Jan. 1,1935 to July 1 $193 \%$ to creditors'of the compant for the payment of a second dividend of An initial dividend of $5 \%$ was paid in 1936
In his report, Commissioner Withers lists a total of 1,169 claims filed, approved in whole or in part. The remainder of 104 claims, totaling $\$ 15,885$, were either rejected in their entirety or withdrawn by the claimants $\$ 75,815$, including cash on hand and in banks of $\$ 13,856$, from which pay ment of the proposed dividend to creditors is sought. The remaining
assets comprise real estate $\$ 24,960$; agents' balances $\$ 10,570$ and misce assets comprise real estate $\$ 24,960$; agents' balances $\$ 10,570$, and miscel
laneous items:
 p. 4167.

Southern Bell Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings
 Uncoll. operating rev---_

 Net oper. income....
-V. 145, p. 1435. $\mathbf{\$ 9 4 7 , 7 0 4}^{\$ 1,046,290} \overline{\$ 8,726,017} \overline{\$ 7,864,880}$ Southern Pacific RR.-Abandonment -
The Interstate Commerce Commission Sept. 16 issued a certificate lessee, of part of the so-called Coalinga branch line of railroad extending from milepost 270.20 , at or near Crump, to the end of the branch at milepos

Calif.-V, or near LeRoy, approximately 2.07 miles, all in Fresno County,

## Southern Pacific Co.-Earnings-

 Net from railway-
Net after rents--
From Jan. 1Gross from railway
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway_...-114,899,679 } & 95,196,792 & 79,065,862 & 7,066,934 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 27,214,640 & 24,992,667 & 20,008,695 & 20,730,556\end{array}$


## Southern Pacific SS. Lines-Earnings-

## Aupust Gross from




Net after rents -

## Southern Ry.-Earnings-


Fros from railway


Southwestern Associated Telephone Co.-Earnings-
 ncoll. oper. revenues.

Operating revenues...
Operating expenses


## $-\mathrm{N}, 145$, 1435

Southwestern Development Co.-Would Acquire Bonds (46e company, a registered holding company, has filed an application Oil Corp. and Amarillo Oil Co. of $\$ 3,292,000$ first mortgage \& collateral trust 1 - year $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds of the South Plains Pipe Line Co. a subsidary or the applicant. Consididated Oil Cppr, owns $51 \%$ of the
voting stock of the applicant and Amarillo Oil Co, sa wholly-owned subsidiary of the applicant.
Southwestern Development Co. also filed a declaration (43-75) covering the issuance and sale to a bank of a collateral note in the a mount of $\$ 3$, the above bonds. 143. D. 4016 .

Spicer Mfg. Corp. - $\$ 2$ Common Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the common
stock, no par value, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 5 . Similar stock, no par value, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 5 . Similar payment was made on Dec. 5,1936 , and a dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on
Oct. 15 , 1936, this latter being the first distribution to be made on the common stock since Aug. 1, 1920 , when an initial dividend of 50 cents
per share was paid.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .780$.

\section*{Spokane International Ry.-Earnings- <br> | Loust- | $\begin{array}{r} 1937 \\ 895.256 \end{array}$ | $\times 1936$ <br> $\$ 91,358$ | $\stackrel{1935}{ }{ }^{190.471}$ | \$ 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gruss from railway |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents | - | - 25,051 | 18,109 | 1,3 |
| Gross from railwa | 554,977 | 507,135 | 373,830 |  |
| Net from railway | 124,301 | 126,379 58,621 | derio, |  |
| x Corrected figures.--V | 145, p. 208 |  |  |  |
| Spokane Portland \& Seattle |  |  |  |  |
| Aupust- | 1937 |  |  |  |
| Gross from railwa |  |  | \$782, |  |
| Net after rents. | 163,872 | 204,612 | 199,442 | 5,0 |
| Gross from railw | 5,929,464 | 5,124,558 |  |  |
| Net from railway |  | 1,681,067 | 1,675,657 |  |
| Net after rents | 1,142,878 | 698,234 | 868,267 | 90,90 | <br> \section*{-V. $145, \mathrm{D}, 1599$.}}

Square D Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 1275
Standard Coated Products Corp.- New Name-
see standard Textile Products Co. below.
Standard Steel Spring Co.-Earnings-


Standard Gas*[ElectriclCo. (\& Subs.)-Earnings(Exclusive of Deep Rock Oil Corp., Debtor under Section 77-B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, as amended, and the Beaver Valley Traction
Co. (subsidiary of Philadelphia Co.), in receivership, and the subsidiaries of such companies
Period End. July 31- 1937-Month-1936 1937-12 Mos.-1936
 Oper. exps., maint. and
taxes
Net oper, revenue.
Other income

Net oper. revenue and other income.-...
Appop. for retire. and
depletion reserves Approp. for retire, and
A depletion reserves A mortt. of contr. capital
expenditures

Gross income Gross income --..-:
Rents for lease of prop:Int. on funded debt.-.Amort, of debt disct. and
expense
 Divs. on pref cap stiz.
guaranteed by subs-, guaranteed by subs-,
Approp. for special res've
Fed. \& State tax on int. on funded debt on int. Other income deductions
Int. charged to constr.-
Balance_-.-.n-
Divs, on cap. stks. held by public. - in undistrib.
Min. ints.
net income............
Bal. of inc. of sub, pub
util. cos. applic. to
Stand Standard $G$. \& E. Co
of non-utility subs. Inc. of non-utility subs.
applic. to Standard $G$. applic. to Standard $G$. Other income of co.:--Divs. from non-affil.
companies.-companies
Int.0n indebted of affil
Other interest Total - taxes of stand-
Exps.
dard Gas \& El. Co.-Inc. chargest net income.

| $\$ 3,465,558$ | $\$ 3,359,819$ | $\$ 6,834,499$ | $\$ 45,784,376$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1,026,431$ | 967,583 | $12,763,217$ | $11,943,523$ |  |
| 3,083 | 3,083 | 37,000 | 37,000 |  |
| $\$ 2,436,044$ | $\$ 2,389,153$ | $\$ 34,034,282$ | $\$ 33,803,853$ |  |
| 102,299 | 102,445 | $11,227,404$ | $1,229,986$ |  |
| 971,991 | $1,039,871$ | $11,871,233$ | $12,929,217$ |  |
| 112,136 | 116,824 | $1,389,199$ | $1,300,080$ |  |
| 11,929 | 10,363 | 136,747 | 122,657 |  |
| 5,766 | 5,766 | 69,192 | 69,192 |  |
| 41,667 | 41,667 | 500,000 | 500,000 |  |
| 32,314 | 27,86 | 397,201 | 373,512 |  |
| 35 | 355 | 3,758 | 163,644 | 27,696 |
| $C r 15,233$ | $\operatorname{Cr5}, 502$ | $\operatorname{Cr} 106,395$ | $\operatorname{Cr50,250}$ |  | $\overline{\$ 1,137,920} \overline{\$ 1,046,101} \frac{18}{\$ 18,386,057} \frac{C 17,301,763}{\$ 102}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}761,499 & 741,006 & 8,959,671 & 8,664,913\end{array}$ | Cr12,538 | Cr37,004 | 500,318 | 762,633 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{rrrr}\$ 388,959 & \$ 342,099 & \$ 8,926,068 & \$ 7,874,217 \\ \ldots- & \ldots-\cdots & \ldots- & 146,618\end{array}$


| 33,403 | 25,053 | 385,349 | 302,144 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 35,550 | 35,550 | 420,238 | 428,434 |
| $-\cdots+\cdots$ | $-\cdots,-110$ |  |  |
| $\$ 457,912$ | $\$ 402,702$ | $\$ 9,731,655$ | $\$ 8,751,523$ | Inc. charges of Standard Int. on funded debt.--

Other interest
Fed. \& State tax on in-
terest on fd. debt-
Amort. of debt dis-
count and expense- $\quad 17,806-17,793 \quad 213,654 \quad 202,952$
Consolidated net inc.- $\$ 38,008 \overline{l o s s \$ 27,282} \times \$ 4,717,362 \times \$ 3,662,974$ x For the 12 months ended July 31, 1937 , includes approximately $\$ 2$,
588.000 of undistributed earnings of subsidiary companies applicable to 588.000 of undistributed earnings of subsidiary companies applicable to proximately $\$ 1,454,000$ is not available for distribution to Standard Gas \& Electric Co. in the form of dividends on common stocks of certain of the subsidiary companies due principally to accumulation of dividends on preferred stocks in prior periods and to the retention of surplus for other
purposes. Comparable amounts for the 12 months ended July 31, 1936 are approximately $\$ 1,575,000$ nad $\$ 287,000$, respectively.

Statement of Income (Company Only)
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Divs. from public utility } \\ \text { affiliates_-_ }\end{array} & \$ 491,552 & \$ 475,517 & \$ 6,212,279 & \$ 6,108,729\end{array}$ Divs: from engineering \& Dividends from orfiliate Dividends from others.
Int. on fd. debt of affil Int. on id idebebt of affil. Int. on bank balances... Profit on redemp. of se-
curities by an affiliate

| $\overline{3} \overline{3} .403$ |  |  | 148,332 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10,885 | 10,885 | 130,625 | 158,030 |
| 35,550 | 35,550 | 420,238 | 431,252 | curities by an affiliate _...... $\quad \cdots-\cdots \quad 28,125$ $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { Total_--.-.-. } & \$ 571,390 & \$ 547,005 & \$ 7,148,491 & \$ 7,176,722\end{array}$ Gross incomes Gross income-

Int. on funded de Other interest debt.-.Fed. \& State tax on int $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { On funded debt } & 5,308 & 4,943 & 69,900 & 60,158 \\ \text { a Amortization of deb̄t } & 5,006 & 17,793 & 213,654 & 202 \\ \text { discount and expense. } & 17,806 & 175\end{array}$ Net income.-.....-- $\quad$| 17,806 |
| :--- |
|  |
| 151,486 |$\frac{17,793}{\$ 117,021} \frac{213,654}{\$ 2,134,198} \frac{202,952}{\$ 2,088,173}$ a Including amortization of expenses in connection with proposed ex tension of notes due Oct. 1, 1935 . Note-The above figures do not include dividends on Louisville Gasv\&

Electric Co. (Del.) class B common stock owned by Standard Gas \& Electric Clectric Co. (hiree months December, 1937, to February, 1937, inclusive Div. for the on such stock included therein, are $\$ 35,323$ for the months of
July, 1937 , and July, 1936, $\$ 176,617$ for the seven months ended July 31 July, 1937, and July, $1936, \$ 176,617$ for the seven months ended July 31
1937, $\$ 247,264$ for the seven months ended July $31,1936, \$ 317,911$ for the 1937 , $\$ 247,264$ for the seven months ended July $31,1936, \$ 317,911$ for the July 31, 1936.

Weekly Output-
Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas and Electric Co. system for the week ended Sept. 25, 1937 , totaled
$109,822,465$ kilowatt-hours, an increase of $8.5 \%$ compared with the_cor$109,822.465$ kilowatt-hours, an increase of 8.5
responding week last year.-V. 145, p. 2089.

Standard Products Co., Inc.-Directorate Reduced-
Directors were re-elected at the annual meeting and the number of directors was reduced to seven from eight, the vacancy left
Rockwell Kent Sept. 1 not being filled.-V.145, p. 1600 .

Standard Screw Co.-Interim Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the common stock, payable sept. 30 to holders of record sept. 18. A like amount
was paid on June 30 and on March 31 last, and compares with $\$ 4$ paid on Dec. 24,$1936 ; \$ 1.75$ paid on Sept. 30,$1936 ; \$ 1.50$ per share paid on June 30, 1936; $\$ 1.25$ on March 31, 1936; $\$ 1$ per share paid each three month
from Dec. 31,1934 , to and including Dec. 31,1935 , and 50 cents per shar distributed each quarter from April 1, 1932, to Oct. 1, 1934, inclusive - V. 145, p. 1915 .

Standard Textile Products Co.-New.Name-
The new name for the reorganized Standard Textile Products Co., is the Standard Coated Products Corp. The plan reorganization previously through subsidiaries the assets and properties of the debtor corporation and will be capitalized at $\$ 801,445$. The certificate of incorporation pro-
vides for the issuance of 156,63 shares of preferred stock (par $\$ 5$ ) and vides for the issuance of 156,663 shares of preferred stock (par $\$ 5$ ) and
181,300 shares of common (par 10 cents). The directors of the corporation are: James T. Broadbent, A. E.
Adams Jr. Robert J. Sachs, Harold O.Vaughn, David H. Jackman, O. N.
Caldwell Jr. and Edwin E. Lindgren.-V. 000, p. 1915. Caldwell Jr . and Edwin E. Lindgren.-V. 000 , p. 1915.

Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry.-Earnings-

AugustNet from railwayFrom rants-rrom Jan. 1Net from railway. 1937
$\$ 134.449$
2,158

2 , | 1935, |
| :---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { dep } \\ \text { def } \\ \text { der } \\ \text { der } 34,421\end{array}$ | 991,324

der56,249

## Stix, Baer \& Fuller Co.-Correction

In our issue of Sept. 18, page 1916, we misstated the earnings per share for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1936 The article states the earnings at 21 cents p
Stokely Brothers \& Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears End. May 31-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Cost of sales . ........- } 14,764,869 & 11,403,842 & 9,950,697 & 6,260,531\end{array}$ Realized inc. on invent. $\$ 3,081,199 \overline{\$ 2,822,638} \overline{\$ 2,670,058} \overline{\$ 2,087,728}$ sold.-................ $\qquad$ _ ...... 145,963 Gross profit on sales_-
Tron
$\$ 3,081,199$
$\$ 2,822,638$
$\$ 2,670,058$
$\$ 2,233,692$ Profitit from farm opers.

sale of fertil. bags, \&c $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}52,417 \\ \hline \$ 2,875,055\end{array}$ Adver. $\&$ sell. expensers $\begin{array}{r}\text { s. } 83.124 \\ -\quad 1984 \\ -\quad 534 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 534,497 | $1,88,859$ | 878,2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 555,572 | 296,2 |  |

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,262,300 \\ 809.525 \\ 300,586 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Admin. \& general exp
Operating profit,
ther exps., net, excl. of Eatraorestiary inc. Prom Depreciation Int. exp., net of int. inc.
Inov. for Fed taxe Prov. for' Fed tates. estd
Min. int. in net income Special adjustment_-:-... yCr443,107


 x Except Santa Cruz Fruit Packing Co. Y Credit arising from cancella-
tion and settlement of purchasing and selling contracts, lesss expenses applicable thereto and estimated Federal incone taxes resulting thereon.
$\mathbf{z}$ After provision of $\$ 22,000$ for estimated surtax on undistributed profits. Assets
Cash and

$\times$ Except Santa Cruz Fruit Packing Co.-V. 144, p. 3194.
Sundstrand Machine Tool Co.-Dividend DoubledThe directors have declared a dividend of 50 icents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 5$. payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 5 . Previcommon stock,
ousty diviend or 25 cents per share were paid on July 15 and on April 15 ,
last, this latter being the initial distribution on the $\$ 5$ par shares. - V. 145 , last, this 1
p. 1753 .
Sunray Oil Corp.-Earnings-





Provision for Federal and state income taxes (est.)
Net income.
Net income-
Cash divididend on --............ $\qquad$ $\$ 550,440$
33,514
191,
$\$ 333,837$
11,625

Assets Cassetsreceivable Note rec.. in course
of
Hiquid.
from procecess of erude
oll products oil products. Inventories--.......
Contr. acets. ree.
Marketable securs. (deposited) Mtge. on tarm land
due 1940 Advs. to employees Deferred charges. Oper. Leases, $九 \mathrm{cc}$
noperated leases,
> dc

Total_.......-. $\overline{\$ 5.904,285} \overline{\$ 4,501,475}$ Total_.......... $\overline{\$ 5,904,285} \overline{\$ 4,501,475}$ a After reserve for doubtful notes and accounts of $\$ 4,00$ in 1936 and $\$ 7,000$ in 1935. b After reserves for depletion an
in $1936, \$ 5,696,366$ in $1935 .-\mathrm{V}$. 145 , p. 1437.

Supervised Shares, Inc.-DividendDirectors have declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share, payable
Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30 . Of this amount 13 cents net income from dividends received, with the balnace derived from capital gains. In the preceding quarter a dividend of 15 cents was also paid, of which nine cents was stated to represent net income from dividends receive and six cents was obtained from capital gains.-V. 145, p. 782

Taggart Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -


Net loss for the year............-prof $\$ 412,070$
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 3

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | 1936 | 1935 | Liabilites |  |  |
| and, bldgs, ma- |  |  | Fund. debt of sub-8 |  |  |
| coodwill |  | \$6,106,759 | Notes payable--- | 114,000 |  |
| Investm | 239.750 | 239,750 | Accrued accounts_ | ${ }^{250,230}$ | 68.497 <br> 3888 <br> 8 |
| Cash. | ${ }^{685} 51929$ | ${ }^{313,582}$ | Reserves | +11,872 |  |
| Accts. receiv | 309,1 | 155,000 827 | Der'd credit | 4764 | 104.804 48.998 |
|  | 786.76 | 827.364 | Due to ank. ${ }^{\text {d }} 87$ pres. stock |  | 2,899,900 |
| Due trom affilic. ${ }^{\text {cos. }}$ | 81,799 9,600 | 3 7,500 | e Class A stock |  | 730,000 |
| Sink. fund for re tirement of fund- |  |  |  | $1,449,950$ <br> 816,633 <br> , 439107 | $\stackrel{526,040}{110,300}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,475 \\ & 104.425 \end{aligned}$ |  | b Surplus.------- |  |  |
| ble |  |  |  |  |  |



Taylor Milling Corp.-Earnings-
[The income statement and balance sheet erroneously appeared under the
 Gross sales---1--1.-1
Freight outward,
allowed

|  | 110,836 | 96,594 | 69,342 | Not available |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sa |  | $\$ 4,172,087$ | $\$ 3,267,731$ |  |
| x Cost of goods sold. Net gain fro warenic warenouse operations. |  | $\begin{array}{r}3,664,227 \\ 3-72-047 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,721,797 \\ \hline 929.347\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 65 | 53,586 |  |
| Interest \& discount miscellaneous incon | 5.30 | 12,72 | 26,738 |  |
| Gross incom | \$451,324 | \$178,539 | \$280.324 |  |
| Prov. for doubtiful accts- Federal income tax | y85.675 | 12,901 | 42,157 |  |
| Loss from ranch \& storage operations, \&c... |  |  |  |  |

 Previous surplus....--
Adjust. applic. to Adjust. applic. to prior $\quad$ years
54343



 in 1935 and $\$ 12,108$ in 1934 . y Including $\$ 6,650$ surtax on undistributed net income.

Consolidated Balance Sheet, Dec. 31



$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Due from employ's } & 3,927 & 5,754 & \text { Z Capital stock... } & 1,613,481 & 1,613,481 \\ \text { Miscell investm'ts } & 137,367 & 1,711 & \text { Surplus.-- } & 476,225 & 356,234\end{array}$

Total …...... $\overline{\$ 3,228,803} \overline{\$ 2,156,049} \mid$ Total .......... $\overline{83,228,803} \overline{\$ 2,156.049}$
 $\$ 302,346$
p. 1753 .

Volume 145
Tampa Electric Co.-Earnings-

 Note-No provision häs been mäde for the Federal surtax on undistributed
net income for the year 1937, since any liability for such tax cannot be net income for the year 1933 , since any liability for such tax cannot be
determined until the end of the year.- $V$, lis.
(K.) Taylor Distilling Co,-Correction-

In announcing the deferment of the common dividend Sept. 25 we erroneously gave an income staterent and balance sheet of the Taylor
Milling Corp. under this corp pany's name. The Distilling company'sfigures were given in V. 145, p. 1917.-V. 145, p. 2089.
Tennessee Central Ry.-Earnings-

| August- | 193 | 1936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | \$215,305 | \$222,514 | \$189,639 | \$174,400 |
| Net a | 60,014 | - 34,647 | 38,630 | 80 |
| crss from railw |  |  |  |  |



## Tennessee Electric Power Co.-Earnings-

 Period End. Aug. 31-Gross revenue
$\$ 1,389,754$
$\$ 1,289,911$
$\$ 15,876,259$
$\$ 14,393,452$ x Oper. exps. \& taxes:-:-
Prov, for retire reser
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Gross income- } & \$ 4,0001,600 & \$ 41,532 & \$ 5,153,886 & \$ 4,850,132 \\ \text { Int. \& other fixed charges } & 235,478 & 226,108 & 2,758,255 & 2,691,833\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Net income-_-..... } & \$ 256,122 & \$ 186,423 & \$ 2,395,631 & \$ 2,158,298 \\ \text { Divs. on pref. stock-... } & 129,387 & 129,328 & 1,550,904 & 1,550,917\end{array}$
Balance ...........- $\$ 126,734 \quad \$ 57,094 \quad \$ 844,726 \quad \$ 607,381$ X No provision was made in 1936 for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits as all taxable income for that year was distributed. No provision prof ts as alil taxabe income for that year was distril.
Tennessee Public Service Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Aug. $31-$
Operating revenues. Oper, exps, (incl. taxes)-
Prop. retire. res. approp.
Net oper. revenues--
Rent from lease of plant.
Operating income...
Other income
Gross income-
Int. on mtge, bonds.


Mos. -1936
$\$ 3,215,987$
$2,344,441$

Net income -1.-.-. $\quad \$ 39,353$
x Div. applic.
Wo
$\begin{array}{r}\begin{array}{r}\$ 713,100 \\ 98,303\end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{l}\$ 11,403 \\ 13,098\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{r}\$ 514,970 \\ 98,725\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{r}\$ 613,695 \\ 7,477\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$

Balance. ............................. $\frac{297,618}{\$ 132755} \frac{297,618}{\text { def } 869,318}$
 stock, was paid on Dec. 12, 1936. Dividend on this stock are cumulative. Note-No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits
for 1936, inasmuch as the company reported no undistributec adjusted net income for that year
$-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .1437$.
Texas Hydro-Electric Corp. - Accumulated DividendThe directors on June 10 declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on
 and April 21

## Texas Mexican Ry.-Earnings-

| Augus- |  | 1936 | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rail | $\$ 132,162$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1950 \\ & \$ 107,453 \\ & 0,7 \end{aligned}$ | 9,975 |  |
| Net after rents. | ${ }_{26,297}^{40,727}$ | 31.423 | 25,615 | 11,063 |
| Gross from rail |  |  |  |  |
| Net from railwa |  | 804 | + |  |
| Net after rent | 223,503 | 144,257 | 167,544 | 60,460 |

Texas \& New Orleans RR.-Earnings-


| Gross from railway..-- | $31,218,324$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Net from railway | $25,903,661$ | $21,870,154$ | $20,756,830$ |  |
| , | 750,357 | $5,278,590$ | $3,440,832$ | $2,866,778$ |



Texas \& Pacific Ry.-Equipment Issue of $\$ 1,275,000$ The company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for connection with the purchase of new freight cars costing an estimated total of $\$ 1,700,000$.
The new equipment consists of $50050-\mathrm{trn}$ steel box cars, to be built by
Pullman Standard Car Mfg. Co.. and 100 -ton self-clearing hopper cars Pullman standard Car MPg. Co., and 10050 -ton self-clearing hopper cars, The company is inviting bids for the purchase of all of the equipment trust certificates at a specified price plus accrued dividends from Nov. 1 ,
1937, to the date of delivery.
Bids must be submitted in writing and deW yer, Treasurer of the company, 3800 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio, and must be received on or before 12.

## Texon Oil \& Land Co.-Earnings-

 [Including Texon Oil \& Land Co of Texas]Period-
Gross operating inco
Net operating income-
Equity in current period's earnings of controlled
company not consolidated Yec. $31, ’ 36$ Dec 31 Months $\$ 19,397 \quad \$ 30,180$

Provision for amortization of excess cost of invest.403,380
D 111.203
0

Net income before capital extinguishments and Depletion, intangible development costs and dry Holes
Depreciation disposal of equipment and warehouse $\$ 410,602$ 345,078
Dr85,067
stock $\begin{array}{r}12,036 \\ 7,630 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\qquad$ $\mathbf{y} \$ 341,306$

by management as having no value and charged to earned surplus March 31:
1936. z Including $\$ 131,821$ paid out of donated surplus 1936. z Including $\$ 131,21$ paid out of donated surplus

a For payment of unclaimed dividends. $\mathbf{b}$ In controlled companies not consolidated, c After reserves for depreciation,
development costs of $\$ 421,171,-\mathrm{V} .143$, p. 1731 .

Third Avenue Ry. System-Earnings

| d. Aug. |  |  | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total operating revenue. | \$1,090,007 | \$1,069,891 | \$2,240,947 | \$2,189,311 |
| Total operating expenses | 880,756 | 808,490 | 1,777,830 | 1,643,648 |
| Net operating | \$209,250 | \$261,402 | \$463,116 | \$545,663 |
|  | 124,720 | 107,112 | 254,260 | 218,281 |
| Total operating income | \$84,530 | 54 | 08,856 |  |
| Non-operating income.- | 25,780 | 37,492 | 51,512 | 77,534 |
| Gross income | \$110,310 | \$191,781 | \$260 | 404,916 |
| otal | 217,234 | 229,733 | 441,525 | 458,438 |
| et | 06,92 | 37,95 | 81,1 | 53,5 |

Net loss......... $\quad \$ 106,924 \quad \$ 37,952$
Thompson's Spa, Inc.-Earnings-

| Calendar YearsSales. Other income | $\begin{array}{r} 1936 \\ \$ 2,149,698 \\ 29,826 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1935 \\ \$ 2,251,635 \\ 29,892 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total income | \$2,179,523 | \$2,281,528 |
| Salaries and wag | 766,333 | 792,001 |
| Deprec. (incl. amort. of imp, to leased premises) | 156,513 | 69,668 156,316 |
| Interest | 66,724 | 72,640 |
| Rent. | 54,492 | 56,318 |
| Insuran | 20,391 | 19,691 |
| Material cost \& other oper. expe | 1,010,173 | 1,126,507 |
| Loss on disposal of cap. assets. | 11,436 |  |
| Provision for Federal income tax | 3,000 |  |


| et |  |  |  | \$4,184 | loss\$11,616 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- <br> Cash on hand and on deposit $\qquad$ | 1936$\$ 452,956$ | 1935 | LiabilittesAccounts payable | 1936$\$ 58,133$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & \$ 54,094 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | \$329,093 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | wages and exps- | 17,946 | 3 |
| Inventoriens$\times$ Real est, fixtures | 69,769 | 63,100 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | State taxes | 14,603 | 6,400 |
| and equipment. | 5,268,215 | 5,413,33321,1051 | Mtge on real est,-:Res. for conting | 1,646,772 | 1,680,902 |
| Deferred charges | 15,8681 |  |  | 100,000 |  |
|  |  |  | y Pref. ( $\$ 6$ cum. stock) | 3,430,000 | 3,430,000 |
|  |  |  | z Common stock.- | 49,825 | 49,825 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus | 285,279 |  |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus | 211,655 | 211,005 |
| Total_.---.--- ${ }^{\text {5 }}$, 814,215 $\$ 5,833,169$ |  |  | Total.....------ $\$ 5,814,215$ \$5,833,169 |  |  |
| $x$ After provision for d ments to leased premises z Represented by 199, 300 |  | f. y Represented by 34,300 no par hares. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | z Represented by 199,300 no par shares.-V. 142, p. 4196. |  |  |  |

Toledo Peoria \& Western RR.-Earnings-

| August- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 34 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | \$215,145 | \$209,182 | 174,888 | \$184,819 |
| Net from railway | 65,663 | 44.733 | 52,103 | 65,638 |
| Net after rents | 26,951 | 15,733 | 29,141 | 39,295 |
| Gross from railw | 1,552,57 | 1,598,4 | 1,137,773 | 1,164,474 |
| Net from railway | 439,257 | 461,905 | 227,967 | 252,672 |
| Net after rents. | 183,082 | 216,369 | 88,026 | 106.516 |

## Trico Oil \& Gas Co.- Registers with SEC- <br> See list given on first page of this department. <br> Tri-State Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Uncollectible oper. rev-- } & 1,237 & \frac{2,118}{} & \frac{22,676}{} \frac{9,373}{\$ 532,235} \\ \text { Operating revenues_-- } & \$ 490,046 & \$ 4,092,472 & \$ 3,750,978 \\ 3,130,411\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net oper. revenues.-- } & \$ 119,803 & \$ 136,867 & \$ 962,061 & \$ 968,254 \\ \text { Operating taxes } & 51,798 & 34,270 & 363,084 & 254,626\end{array}$ Net oper. income..- $\$ 68,005 \quad \$ 102,597-\$ 598,977-\$ 713,628$
Tubize Chatillon Corp.-Debenture Issue Voted-
Stockholders at a special meeting held Sept. 28 approved the issue of not
exceeding $\$ 5,000,000$ of convertible debentures in the discretion of the board of directors ar any time prior to Jan. 2, 1939. Following the meeting Roland of directors ar any time prior to Jan. 2,1939 . Following the meeting roland were in such satisfactory condition that the directors did not contemplate
taking any action to dispose of the debentures authorized until market conditions should be such as to permit the sale of debentures on terms entirely satisfactory and favorable to the company.
It is expected that Dillon, Read \& Co. and associates will underwrite the issue of $\$ 5,000,000$ convertible debentures, but immediate registry of
the bonds is not looked for owing to market unsettlement.-V. 145 , p. 2090.

Union Pacific RR.-New President-
W. M. Jeffers was on Sept. 23 elected President of this railroad, succeeding Carl. H. Gray. Mr. Jeffers is the first Union Pacific empoloyee to rise
from the train yards to the Presidency, W. A. Harriman, Ohairman, an nounced. Mr. Jeffers, who started as a call boy for the railroad, was also named a member of the board of directors. With the election of the new President, Mr. Harriman announced that "the boards of directors of Union Pacific RR. Co. and its system companie took formal action at meetings yesterday to effect the changes in organizaCarl H. Gray, who will attain the age of 70 years on Sept. 28 and retire
from the Presidency on Oct. 1, was elected Vice-Chairman of the boards and a member of the executive committees. The position of Executive
Vice-President, formerly held by Mr. Jeffers, was abolished."--F. 145, p. 2090 .

United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp. Listing ApprovedThe New York Curb Exchange has approved for listing 5,709,924 outstanding shares of common stock, 10 c . par, with authority to add to the
list, upon official notice of issuance, 225,000 additional shares of common tock, 10c. par.
Definitive Bonds Ready-
The Manufacturers Trust Co. announced that it is now prepared to exchange, at its corporate trust department, 45 Beaver St., New York,
N. Y., the definitive United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp. $5 \%$ sinking fund

WE DEAL IN
Republic Natural Gas Common Stock Philadelphia Electric Common Stock Northern Central Railway Stock Metropolitan Edison \$6 Prior Preferred Metropolitan Edison $\$ 6$ Prior Preferred

## YARNALL \& CO.

A. T. \& T. Teletype - Phila. 22

1528 Walnut Street
Philadelphia
bonds due Oct. 1, 1952, for the outstanding temporary bonds of that issue.
Union Produce Co.-Earnings-


Net profit.
$\times$ Includes rent paid to parent of $\$ 15,765$
year basis, but this statement has been prepared for the period ended con currently with parent s iscal year

Balance Sheet, June 30, 1937

Cash on hand \& in banks ---.- $\$ 13,089$ Accounts payable-...-....- 840,809 Misceli. deposits on purchase Markets, Inc............... 16.02 contracts, \&c.-..........-- $\quad \mathbf{5 , 3 1}$ Taxes payable$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { ccounts recelvable }-\ldots . . . . . . . . & 4,521 & \text { Accrued salaries \& expenses..... } & 8,365 \\ 7,365\end{array}$

 Total_......................8125,869 Total_......................... $\$ 125,869$

United Electric Light Co. of Springfield-Consolidation A A joint petition has been riled with the Massachusetts Department o tric Light Co, for approval of consolidation of the last two named com panies with United Electric. Consolidation is to be effected by an extharized capital by 5,275 shares $\$ 25$ par stock. Or this amount 3.000
shares will be
shasued to the holders of the 1,200 shares of Agam and
2,25 shares to the holders of 910 shares of Ludlow stock outstanding. The
Pubblic Utilities Commission will hold a hearing on the petition Oct. 14. Pubbic Utilities
V. 140, p. 2024.

United Fruit Co.-Sells Jamaica Holdings-
Tate \& Lyle of London, through a subsidiary company, have bought all of this company's sugar properties and factories o
at a reported price of $\$ 3,500,000$.-V. 145, p. 452.

United Gas Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End. July 31- 1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-12 Mos.-1936
 Property retir. \& depl
$\begin{array}{llllll} & 1,881,166,673 & 7,869,485 & 4,388,838\end{array}$

 Other interest
Int. charged to constr-:

Portionce-appic. to min-

$\overline{\$ 2,574,055} \overline{\$ 3,033,335} \overline{12,220}$| $\$ 13,614,810$ |
| :---: |
| 18,881 |
| $\$ 12,405,886$ |
| 48,881 |

$\overline{\$ 2,561,835} \overline{\$ 3,021,115} \overline{\$ 13,565,929} \overline{\$ 12,357,005}$
Portion applic. to min-
ority interests.
4,125
14,881 $\qquad$
4

## Net equity of United

Gas Corp. in income
of subsidiaries....- $\$ 2,557,710$
$\$ 3,006,234$
$\$ 13,508,893$
$\$ 12,314,553$ Net equity of United Gas


$\begin{aligned} & \text { Balance carried to con- } \\ & \text { solid earned }\end{aligned} 2,008,257 \$ 2,228,049 \$ 11,438,261$ \$9 160, solid. earned surplus $\$ 2,028,257$ Includes provision of $\$ 71,490$ for Federal surtax on undistributed urtax on undistributed profits for the year 1936, and $\$ 191,090$ in 193 Includes provision or $\$ 30,177$ for Federal surtax on undistributed profit or the year 1936, but includes no provision for 1937 .
Note-All intercompany transactions have been from th above statement. Interest and preferred dividend deductions of sub sidiaries represent full requirements for the respective periods (whether
paid or not paid) on securities held by the public and pive no effect paid or not paid) on securities held by the public and give no effect to to minority interests" is the calculated portion of the balance of income applicable to minority holdings by the public of common stocks of subbeen charged with deficits where income accounts of subsidiaries have so resulted. The "net equity of United Gas Corp. in income of subsidiaries" ncludes interest and pref. dividends paid or earned on securities held, plus the porportion of earnings which accrued to common stocks held by United esulted in deficits for the respective periods.-V. 145, p. 1118.
United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly Output-
 -V. 145, p. 2091.
United Milk Crate Corp.-Delisting-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has scheduled a public hearing for Oct. 15, 1937 on the application of the Cincinnati Stock Exchange to
strike from listing and registration the $\$ 2$ cumulative participating and strike from, listing and registration the $\$ 2$ cumulative participating and convertible Class A stock of this corporation. The application states that
United Milk Crate Corp. is in dissolution the Kvans Manufacturing having purchased its assets and assumed its liabilities.-V. 142, p. 2520.

United Milk Products Co.-50-Cent Div.-Partic. Div. The directors have declared a dividend of 50 conts per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record sept. 25 . $\$ 1.25$ was paid on the common stock on Dee. 1,1336 , and dividends of 25 conts per share were paid on oct. 1 , July 1 and on Jan.' 2,1936 , this latter being the initial distribution on the issue.
 por sare. W. 14. p. 1439.
United National Corp. (\& Subs.) - EarningsYears Ended June 30-
and Federal taxes and antiter provision for State
andion of earn-
ings applicable to minority interests---1.--

| $\$ 332,583$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1.45$ |

$\$ 370,535$
$\$ 1.61$


Total.. $\qquad$ $\overline{81,427,228} \overline{\$ 1,421,62}$

Total . $\overline{\mathbf{1 1 , 4 2 7 , 2 2 8}} \overline{81,421,620}$ X Miscellaneous accounts receivable only. I Represented as follows: United Pacific Insurance Co., ${ }^{243,305 ;}$, Drumheler, E Hrachman $\$ 250,000$; Murphey, Favre \& Co., $\$ 125,000$; Ferris $\&$ Hardgrove, $\$ 64,657$ : United Pacific Realty \& Investment Corp. $\$ 1$.
Notes - Surplus includes $\$ 29,954$ (earned surplus $\$ 16,000$, capital surplus \$13,954) representing the excess of sales prices over ledger values of securi-
ties sold to subsidiary companies in the previous year and still held by them at June 30, 1937. The sales to subsidiary companies were at less than quoted market prices for listed securities and estimated realizable values for unilisted securities. The earned surplus also has been credited with Corest Inc., of $\$ 75,689$ in excess of earnings of that company available for such interest charges.-V. 144, p. 3025 .
United States Cold Storage Corp.-Accumulated Div.The company paid a dividend of $\$ 3$ per spare on account of accumula-
Tions on the 7 cumulative class A preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, on Sept. 30 tons on the $7 \%$ cumulative class A preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, on sept. V. 145, p. 2091.

United States Graphite Co.-Earnings-

## Year End. Dec. $15-$ Gross sales (less disc <br> Gross sales (less disc.)

$\begin{array}{ccc}1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \$ 1,289,757 \\ 737,389 & \$ 1,129,033 & \$ 85,972\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}1933, \\ \mathbf{8 5 6 5 , 0 2 9} \\ 350,753 \\ \hline\end{array}$


 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Net income........- } & \$ 260,487 & & \$ 219,243 & & & \$ 140,581 \\ \text { Dividends. } & & \$ 79,997 & 199,915 & 179,924 & & 95,959\end{array}$ Assets Time deposits Marketasite Notes \& accts. res. Inventories......
Accrued interest \&
divs, receivable-
Accts. rec., officers
and employees.
Note rec. from for-
mer employee.-
value of life insur
Prod. plant and
equip. (net)
Deterred charges.Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31
$-\mathrm{V} .144, \mathrm{p} .3196$.
United States Plywood Corp.-Initial Common Div.-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on
the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 15 .-V. 145 , the 1277 .

Universal Cooler Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on Pirst page of this department.
Earnings for 10 Months Ended July 31, 1937
Net loss after all chat
$-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .1918$.
Universal Pictures Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 - come taxes and

Utah Light \& Traction Co.-Earnings-
 Operating revenues.
Oper. exps, (incl. taxes)


 Balance, deficit.....-.
Notes-(1) No provision has been made in the above statement for un-
$\$ 328$ Notes- (1) No provision has been made in the above statement for un.
paid cumpative iteterston the $6 \%$ income demand note, ayable iorned.
amounting to $\$ 1,476,000$ for the period from Jan. 1, 1934 to Dec. 31,1936 . (2) No provision was made for Federal surax on undistribu ed profits or net income for that year. No such provision has been made to date for
nem

Tenders-
 bonds due 1944 , is inviting sealed proposals for the sale to it of these bonds
at not more than $105 \%$ and a acrued interest, in an amount sufficient to at not more than $105 \%$ and acrued interest, in an amount sufficient to
exhaust $\delta 51,287$ of sinking fund roneng set apart for this purgose. Pro-
posals will be received at the corporate trust department of Bankers Trust

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Co., New York, up to Oct. 21 and bonds will be purchased at the lowest
prices offered.-v. 145 , p. 1440 . $\underset{\text { Utah Metal \& }}{\text { Catendar Years- }}$

## Catendar Years- Gross ore sales melter charges.. Lmelter charges.- Lperse expenses.-- Oprating expenses

 Capital stock tax Depletion and depreciation------:-:-

Net loss.
Balance Cash in banks and Note receivable.-. Prepaid expenses.

Fixed assets |  | 1,065 | 5,503 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 5,00 |  |

$\qquad$ 191,643 \$1,201,080
$\qquad$
Total. . \$1,191,643 \$1,201,080 $x$ After reserves for depletion and depreciation. y Represented by shares of $\$ 1$ par. $z$ Including $\$ 2,425$ notes payab
presented for payment.-V. 143, p. 2700 .

Utah Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

| P |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | \$1,128,777 | \$978,228 | \$12,850,79 | \$11,271,649 |
| Oper. exps. (incl. taxes)- | 700,507 | 559,534 | 536,565 | 6,639,180 |
| Prop.retire. res. approp. | 63,942 | 62,275 | 760,632 | 747,298 |
| Net oper. re | 1,328 | \$356,419 | \$4,553,596 | \$3,885,171 |
| Other income | 1,014 | 445 | 4,626 | 17,165 |
| Gross incon | \$365,342 | \$356,864 | \$4,558,222 | \$3,902,336 |
| Int. on mortgage bonds- | 195,879 | 195,879 | 2,350,550 | 2,353,515 |
| Int. on debenture bonds | 25,000 | 25,000 |  |  |
| Other int. \& deductions. | 16,119 | 16,883 $C r 1.516$ | 204,198 Cr 130 |  |
| Int. charged to constr.- |  | Cr1,516 | Cr130 | C75,124 |

Net income_- $\$ 128,344 \begin{array}{r}\$ 120,618 \\ \text { Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the }\end{array}$ period, whether paid or unpaid...........

$\$ 1,703,604 \$ 1,047,996$ x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Aug. 31,1937 , amounted to preferred stock and $\$ 1$ a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, declared for payment on Oct. 1, 1937. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.
Note-No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits or 1936 insmuch as the companies reported no undistributed adjusted net income for that year. During 197 provision for Federal surtax on un-

Utah Ry.-Earnings-

| August- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$77,398 | \$56,830 | \$53,770 | \$46,878 |
| Net from railway | 6,998 | 3,566 | 3,382 |  |
| Net after rents | 1.015 | 477 | def5,890 | def15,213 |
| From Jan. Gross from railw | 755,468 | 619,055 | 536,328 | 355,085 |
| Net from railway | 104,061 | 135,769 | 105,879 | 20,514 |
| Net after rents. | 31,663 | 68,891 | 6.315 | def115,577 |

## Virginia Electric \& Power Co.-Earnings- <br> 

 $x$ Includes non-operating income,
Virginian Ry.-Earnings

| August- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from r | \$1,710,203 | \$1,471,635 | \$1,322,837 | \$1,231,601 |
| Net from railwa | 894,989 | 800,168 | 714,438 | 668,564 |
| Net after rents | 772,203 | 757,788 | 599.841 | 590,092 |
| From Jan. |  |  |  |  |

 Net after rents.-
-

## Wabash Ry.-Earnings-


 Net from railway-
Net after rents-
-V. 145, p. 2093.

Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.-Pays Larger DividendThe company paid a dividend of 80 cents per share on its capital stock, on May 29 and on Feb. 27 , last; $\$ 1$ paid on Aug. 31 , $1936 ; 40$; cents paid on May 29 and Feb. 29, 1936; a stock dividend of $50 \%$ paid on Dec. 20, 1935; 60 cents on May 31,1935 ; dividends of 30 cents per share distributed on inidend of 60 cents paid on Feb. 28, 1934 .
In addition, a dividend of one share of common stock of Hawaian Pineapple Co. Ltd., was paid for ea.
Nov. 30,1936 .-V. 144 , p. 4365.
(Jack) Waite Mining Co.-Earnings-
Period Ended Aug. 31, 1937-
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Month } & 8 \text { Mos. } \\ \$ 20,555 & \$ 123,302\end{array}$
Washington Water Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-Peratingrevenues.....-
Oper. exps., incl. taxes
Oper. exps., incl. taxes.
Prop. retire. res. approp.
Net opér. revenues.
Other income (net)
Gross income
Int. on mortgage bonds
Other int. \& deduc'ns
Net income.


* Balance

TRegular dividond on the $\$ 6$ preferred stock was paid on $\frac{82,092,71}{\$ 2,115,317}$ After payment of this dividend there were no accumulated unpaid dividends
on that date. Regular dividends on this stock was declared for payment Note-Includes provision made during December, 1936, of $\$ 1,500$ for Federal surtax on undistributed profits of a subsidiary for 1936. No such

Wayne Pump Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 no provided, as they are not determinable until the end of the fiscal year.

Capital Increase Voted
Stockholders at a special meeting held Sept. 29 ratified the plan of management under which total authorized shares of $\$ 1$ par capital stock
will be increased to 350.000 shares from 291,709 shares and the number of shares outstanding to 318,624 from 289,658 . Stockholders will be offered the right to subscribe to additional shares of capital stock in the proportion of one additional share for eac

Weinberger Drug Stores, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
Western Maryland Ry.-Earnings-


Gross earnings
Western Pacific RR.-RFC Objects to Company's Reorganization Plan-
The Reconstruction Finance Corporation on Sept. 27 filed exceptions with the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the proposed report of the by the RFC the exceptions are as follows: 1. The report errs in failing to give any recognition to the accrued Pacific RR. held by RFC. 2. The report errs in failing to give any recognition to the substantia 3. The report errs in failing to give any recognition to the claim which of the value of its collateral. 4. The report errs in giving to Western Pacific RR, Corp. an unsecured creditor, the right to subscribe to $\$ 10,000,000$ principal amount of new 5. The exceptions filed by Irving Trust Co., trustee of the debtor's exceptions as supplemental and addition RFC, which hereby adopts such exceptions as supplemental and additional exceptions.
6. If the Commission approves the plan proposed by the report, it will
be unabe to give the approval required by Section $5-B$ (3) of the Reonstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended.
7. The plan proposed by the report is unfair and inequitable to RFC on to claims, discriminates unfairly against such class, and fails to conform to
Bond Group Hits ICC Plan for Road-Says Standards of Capitalization Proposed Would Hurt Credit
Acceptance by the ICC of the standards of capitalization proposed by
he Commission's Bureau of Finance in its plan for the reorganization of the company would "constitute such a shock to railroad credit as to render doubtful the ability of any railroad hereafter to sell any securities on a avorable basis, particularly if issued for more than $50 \%$ of future additions on Sept. 27. The bondholders' committee, whose reorganization plan was rejected Stedman and Reeve Schley, representing a group of not more than' 25 holders of the road's first mortgage bonds.
The brief containing the committee's exceptions not only criticizes the
Bureau's plan, but proposes modifications of the committee's plan and asks or an oral argument before the whole Commission. ' The principal objection was made to the Bureau's proposal that the capitalization of the road be hmin of the bondholders for securities of $\$ 69,553,056$ plus 399,995 shares of capital stock without par value. Under the plan approved by the Bureau the $\$ 91,406,510$ capitalization, in addition to $\$ 2,048,190$ in equipment obligations, would consist of $\$ 10,000,000$ of 4 irst monds, $\$ 29,574,060$ of non-cumulative $5 \%$ preferred stock and $\$ 30,068,220$ of common stock. The bondholders said the Bureau used ition of priority securities and for ' unduly limiting the amount of permissible fixed and contingent interest obligations in the guise of maintaining a conservative debt ratio.
The committee said further that ir the commission is to have such a pessimistic attitude toward railroad properties, priva,
expected to look with favor upon railroad securities.'

Some Modifications Favored
Among the modifications of the bondholders' plan which the committee
said would be agreeable, were a reduction of the dividend rate on the preferred stock from $6 \%$ to $5 \%$, opening of the income mortgage to provide or future finang the preferred stock power to elect a majority of the directors, elimination of the contingency reserve fund, and the elimination of the provisions for escrow certificates so that the RFC, the Ran stock. This latter proposai A. C. James Co. wolified by the statement that it would be unwise unless all of these creditors ag

Against Merger with D. \& R. G. W.-
The company on Sept. 28 told the Interstate Commerce Commission it has no desire to consolidate with the Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR., for leave to intervene in the Western Pacific reorganization case and file plan providing for the consolidation. In a petition to the ICC, Western Pacific expressed a desire to continue the "friendly and mutually profitable relations" that have long existed with MOP, but maintained that MOP is not an interested party in the
Western Pacific reorganization within the meaning and intent of the Western Pacific reorganization within the meaning inten the Wankruptcy Act Pacific said it was not willing that its properties. particularly
the new and profitable northern California extension, should be appraised for purpose of a consolidation with or sale to any carrier
or purpose of a consolidation with or sale to any carrier.
Answering the MOP's statement that that road had expended $\$ 20,000,000$



Rio Grande Western, Western Pacific said that money was not spent in reliance upon securing a proprievorship in westert by it in developing the route expended in reliance upon securing a proprietorship in MOP, Western. Pacific contended.
Security Holders and Creditors Object to ICC Plan-
The company and all its principal security holders and creditors on
sept. 29 took sharp issue with the report of the ICC's Bureau of Finance Sept. 29 took sharp issue with the report of the ICC's Bureau of Finance
in which was outlined a proposed new capital structure for the property. in which was outined a priper of exceptions filed with the ICC, the Western Pacific management asserted that instead of giving to the debtor the relief contemplated by Section 77, namely a stake in the , future prosperity of the property,
the Bureau proposes a death sentence, The road listed nine major objections to the proposal and asserted that
the Bureau had failed to advance a proposal acceptable to the parties as a "composition" under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act.
The A. C. James Co., a principal creditor, asserted that the basic weakThe A. C. James Co., a principal creditor, asserted that the basic weakness of
tion on capitalization. Another vital defect, it is contended, is the pro-
posed drastic devaluation of the assets, preventing assignment of obligations posed drastic devaluation of the assets, preventing assignment of
to the secured creditors in exchange for their existing claims.
the secured creditors in exchange for their existing claims.
Irving Trust Co. trustee under the general and refunding mortgage,
declared the report is unfair and inequitable to holders of general mortgage onds and contrary to law.
Also finding fault with the
Also finding fault with the general provisions of the plan, the Railroad prejudicial to the rights and interests of that agency.

| August- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gross from railway_...- | $\$ 1,482,928$ | $\$ 1,427,076$ | $\$ 1,218,581$ | $\$ 1,161,202$ |
| Net from railway | 68,067 | 186,718 | 193,747 | 161,017 |
| Net |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net from railway_.....- } & 68,067 & 186,718 & 193,747 & 161,017 \\ \text { Net after rents } & \text { def113,435 } & 47,523 & 57,573 & 62,502\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net from railway...- } & 90,370 & 329,813 & 746,375 & 1,400,320 \\ \text { Net after rents } & \text { def } 953,650 & \text { def } 879,802 & \text { def200,596 } & 661,335\end{array}$ p. 144

Western Ry. of Alabama-Earnings

| Augus - | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$137,087 | \$132,678 | \$106,376 | \$98,546 |
| Net from railwa | 13,431 | 7,817 | def9,196 | def5,813 |
| Net after ren | 7,270 | def641 | def12,203 | def7,703 |
| Gross from railwa | 1,118,469 | 1,000,120 | 860,392 | 844,010 |
| Net fron railway | 123,525 | 58,327 | def57,554 | ef 43,546 |
| Net after rents | 73,089 | 2,097 | def87,179 | def61,312 |

## Western Public Service Co.-Earnings

 12 Mos. End. Aug. 31-
 $x$ Includes non-operating income, net. y After appropriations for retirement reserve.-V. 145, p. 1756
Western United Gas \& Electric Co.-Exchanqe OfferNot to Exceed 463,610 shares (par \$25) of Commonwealth Edison Co. which is owned by the Commonwealth Edison Co.) in exchange for the
following shares of Western United Gas \& Electric Co.: $61 / \%$ cumulative preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ); series B $6 \%$ Electric Co.: $61 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ); series B $6 \%$ cumulative preferred
$\$ 100$ ) and series C $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ).
This offer is on the following basis:
This offer is on the following basis:
idiary Corp. in exchange for each of are offered by Commonwealth Sub-
 adjustment in cash of $\$ 1.62$ for each of the $61 / 2 \%$ cum. pref. shares will
be paid to each holder thereof by Commonwealth subsidiary Corp. on exbhanges consummated after oct. 15,1937 (the prospective record date for
che payment of anticipated Nov. the payment of anticipated Nov. 1, 1937 , dividend on shares of the Edison company) to compensate for the fractional deduction made in the determivariation between the dividend dates on the preferred shares and on shares of the Edison company. To facilitate this exchange offer, the Edison company will, upon request of Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp., issue
scrip for its fractional shares in denominations of tenths. (This scrip will be non-voting and non-dividend-bearing and will be void after Dec. 31, 1938.) This offer terminates Nov. 15,1937 , unless extended.
3 sidiary Corp, in exchange for each of 65,756 issued shares of series $B$ and
series $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of Western United Gas \& Electric Co. A dividend adjustment in cash of $\$ 1.50$ for each of the $6 \%$ cum. pref. shares will be paid to each holder thereof by Commonwealth subsidiary Corp. on exchanges consummated after Oct. 15,1937 (the propsective
record date for the payment of anticipated Nov. 1, 1937, dividend on shares of the Edison company) to compensate for the fractional deduction made in the determination of the number of shares of the Edison company offered because of the variation between the dividend dates on said pre.
ferred shares and on shares of the Edison company. To facilitate chis exchange offer, the Edison company will, upon request of Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp., issue scrip for its fractional shares in denominations of tenths. (This scrip will be non-voting and non-dividend-bearing and will
be void after Dec. 31, 1938.) This offer terminates Nov. 15, 1937, unless extended.
The shares of the Edison company being offered will be acquired by Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp. pursuant to the plan offered to stockholders
of Public Service Co. of No. Ill. (see above). Under such orher plan the Edison company is offering not to exceed $2,655,049$ shares on the basis of three shares in exchange for each of the common shares of both classes of Public Service Co. of No. IIL. and four shares in exchange for each of the
preferred shares of both classes of Public Service Co. of No. Ill. Of such common and preferred shares, of Public Service Co. of No. Ill. Of such
48,330 shares of common stock (par $\$ 60$ ) $, 207,443$ shares of common stock (no par) and having a stated value of $\$ 60$ each), 7,678 shares of $6 \%$ cum, $\$ 100$ ), all of which shares it will exchange under sum. pref. stock (par offers under such other plan terminate Nov. 15, 1937, unless extended. Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp. is also offering unt to exceed 202,190 basis of 3.7 shares in exchange for each of the preferred shares of both classes of Illinois Northern Utilities Co. (See above) This offer term-
Inates Nov. 15, 1937, unless extended. See also Commonwealth Edison Inates Nov. 15,1937 , unless extended. See also Commonwealth Edison
Co. above.
Wharton \& Northern RR.-A bandonment-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Sept. 16 issued a certificate extending from Wharton Junction to a point near Wharton of railroad proximately 1.25 miles, all in Morris County, N. J.-V. 130 p. 1111 , ap-
-Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway-...- } & 11,240,958 & \mathbf{9}, 894,882 & 8,566,839 & 7,868,372 \\ \text { Net from railway_-.--- } & 3,67,976 & 2,744,668 & 1,946,770 & 1,891,471 \\ \text { Net after rents--.--- } & 3,371,057 & 2,014,370 & 1,294,354 & 1,112,546\end{array}$ Net after rents---

## Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.-Ontion Granted-

has been granted to an officer of New York Stock Exchange that an option has been granted to an officer of the corporation for the purchase of 5,000
unissued shares of common stock at the price of $\$ 3$ per share, and that said option may be exercised in various amounts during the period comm
Feb. 1, 1939, and terminating Feb. 28, 1941.-V. 145, p. 2093.

Wilkes-Barre \& Eastern RR.-Would Abandon Lineauthority to abandon 54 miles of its line extending from the eastern termi-
nus at Stroudsburg, Pa., to Suscon, Pa. The application states that the reason for abandonment was due to the lack of traffic and adver
ating conditions that resulted in net deficits for the last 10 years.
Reorganization Plea Filed by Road-
The company has filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission to effect a reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act.
According to the petition the company has outstanding $\$ 2,665,0005 \%$
$5 \%$ 1st mtge. bonds maturing June 1, 1942, with accumulated interest due and The entire capital stock is owned by the New York, Susquehanna \& Western, which is also in bankruptcy. The Wilkes-Barre has been operated as a taxes, and fixed charges. By an order effective Oct. 1, the trustees of the suxes, and fixed charges. By an order effective Oct 1 , the trustees of the stated in the petition that it is without funds to meet its obligations and as no means of borrowing sufficient funds.
To A ppoint Trustees-
Albert W. Johnson, Judge of the U. S. District Court, will hold a hearing at Scranton, Pa., Oct. 20 on appointing trustees for t
to Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act.-V. 132 , p. 846 .

Windsor Hotel, Ltd.-Revised Struciure Planned-
It is understood that a plan of reorganization of the financial structure of the company is now engaging the consideration of the protective com-
mittees of both issues of this company's bonds. The plan, it is rumored, will involve reduction of the interest rate of the first mortgage bonds from $61 / 2 \%$ to $41 / 2 \%$, or possibily $4 \%$. Adjustment of the $6 \%$ refunding mortIt is pointed out that the proposed reduction of interest will also serve another and very important purpose, that of providing the funds required for renovating and refurnishing the hotel to meet present-day standards
and to protect and increase the company's earning power.-V.141, p. 4029.
Wisconsin Central Ry.-Earnings-

|  | 1 |  | 1937-8 M | s.- 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight r | \$1,124,668 | \$1,156,5 | \$7,943,063 | \$7,417,496 |
| Passenger rev | 42,720 | 48,398 | 269,336 | 273,420 |
| All other reven | 105.105 | 104,737 | 601.242 | 560.418 |
| Tota | \$1,272,494 | \$1,309,662 | \$8,813,642 | \$8,251,33 |
| Maintenance of way and |  |  |  |  |
| Maiructures expense- | 193,18 | 147,028 | 1,312,232 | 1,149,95 |
| Traffic expenses. | 26,362 | 23,780 | 203,712 | 194,886 |
| Transportation ex | 428.188 | 402,798 | .289,501 | ,060,879 |
| General expenses | 37,191 | 47,132 | 357,840 | 5,094 |
| Net railway reve | \$450,214 | 68 | , 624 | ,526,006 |
|  | 80,380 | 75,3 | 360,621 |  |
| Net after t | \$369,833 | \$492,865 | \$2,263,615 | 1,960,487 |
| ire of equip. (D | 58,068 | 76,936 | 453,376 | 466,465 |
| Renta' of term'ls (Dr.) | 54,191 | 53,296 | 325,772 | 346,497 |
| et after ren | \$257,573 | \$362,632 | \$1,484,466 | \$1,147,524 |
| Other income (net Dr.)- |  | 85,261 132,760 |  |  |
| Int. on funded debt | 143,053 | 132,760 | 1,111,240 | 1,152,664 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Net income--.-.---$\$ 40,117 \quad \$ 144,610 \overline{\text { def } \$ 225,434} \overline{\operatorname{def} \$ 578,646}$ Note-As there is no taxable income to date, no provis
for the surtax on undistributed profits-V. 145, p. 1603 .

Wood, Alexander \& James, Ltd.-Preferred DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ first preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Nov. 1
to holders of record Oct. 15 . Similar amount was paid on Aug. 10 and on
Worcester Suburban Electric Co.-Pays Larger Div.The company paid a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on its capital stock, par paid on June 30, last; $\$ 1$ paid in each of the six preceding quarters; 75 cents paid on Sept. 30 and June 29,11935 , and $\$ 1$ per share distributed each three
months previously.-V. 140, p. 4419.
(Wm). Wrigley Jr. Co.-Special Dividend-
The directors on Sept. 28 declared a special dividend of 50 cents per share on the no par common stock payable Nov. 1 to holders of record
Oct. 20 . Similar payment was made on May 1, last. A special dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 22, 1936 . T . per share each, on the common stock payable Nov. 1, Dec. 1 and Jan. 3,
1938 to holders of record on the 20 th of each preceding month.-V. 145 , p. 627 .

## Yazoo \& Mississippi Valley RR.-Earnings  From Jan. 1-1way_ Gross from railway $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway } & 10,315,652 & 9,332,060 & 7,533,558 & 7,350,083 \\ \text { Net from railway.-... } & 3,106,434 & 2,644,273 & 1,488,174 & 1,739,527 \\ \text { Net after rents.-...- } & 1,507,568 & 876,455 & \text { def } 47,964 & 117,165 \\ \text {-V. } \mathrm{V} .145, \text { p. 1603. } & & & & \end{array}$

Yellow \& Checker Cab Co.- Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share, payable on account of accumulations on the $8 \%$ cumuli ciass A stack, par of record Oct. 15 . $\$ 1$ dividend was paid on Sept. June 15, holders of record Oct. 15 . A And Nov, 1 and July 1,1936 , this latter being the first payment made since April 1, 1930, when a regular mon
of 33 1-3 cents per share was distributed.-V. 145, D. 1279 .

Youngstown Steel Door Co. (\& Subs.)-


Note-No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits for the seven months ended July 31, 1937.-V. 145, p. 2093 .

## CURRENT NOTICES

-In a current review by Hornblower \& Weeks, 40 Wall St., New York, members of the New York Stock Exchange, technical observations regarding current market trends are conbined with a study of fundamental considerations of monetary management, leading to a conclusion that favorable buying opportunities may be afforded under present conditions. Illustrated by a chart of the movement of the Dow-Jones industrial and railroad stock averages since February, 1933, the study shows that recent declines have not exceeded the limits ordinarily found in a technical reaction. "A study of the sequence of speculative movements clearly reveals that intermediate swings of secondary importance are inevitable in bull markets," it is observed. "Moreover, they are vitally necessary for the preservation of a strong underlying structure.
"On the fundamental side, the decline in prices has proceeded to a point where monetary management by the Government may become more important as a corrective factor. The Administration's fiscal program, starting with the devaluation of the dollar, has provided, and seems likely to continue to provide for some time, the background for the underlying direction of prices.

The best time to accumulate stocks is during periods of doubt and uncertainty as a result of developments of a temporarily disturbing nature. The latter bring forth liquidation of a nervous type, thereby affording favorable buying opportunities."
-Formation of Albert Graef, Inc., 70 Pine St., this city, to conduct a general investment business, is announced. Officers of the firm are Albert Graef, President; Eduard Wallach, Vice-President; Norbert Roesler, Vice President, and Theodore Thiesing, Secretary. A feature of the firm's business will be to provide investment service for clients here and abroad holding domestic and foreign securities.

Mr. Graef was formerly engaged in the security business for 20 years in Berlin and Amsterdam and is widely known in foreign banking circles. He was a director of the Reichs Kredit Gesellschaft, Berlin. Mr. Wallach Von Goldschmidt-Rothschild \& Co., Berlin.
-Jackson \& Curtis. 115 Broadway, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have prepared a pocket sized booklet, based on New York Stock Exchange, have prepared a pocket sized the investor to defermine the amount of either czsh or securities which must be deposited as margin for the purchase of securities, the amount of securities. which may be bought with either excess equity or cash as margin, the amount of securities which must be deposited to satisfay a cash margin call, and the amount of securities which must be sold to satisfy such a call. The booklet is composed of explantatory examples and six tables, and enables the investor to calculate the requirements on any amount from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1,000,000$.
-Harder \& Co.. Inc. announced the opening of a branch office at Syracuse, N Y.. in the state Tower Bldg. The office will be under the management of Alex A. Mengarelli, formerly of Mengarelli \& Co., Inc., who has announced the sale of the business formerly conducted by his firm, to Harder \& Co., Inc.
Associated with Mr. Mengarelli in the Syracuse office will be Norman C Schmidt, who was formerly Vice-President of Mengarelli \& Co.. Inc.

All securities will be cleared through the New York office, and as heretofore, the two offices will be connected with a direct telephone wire.
-The New York Security Dealers Association has released to its members a resume of the rules promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission to govern transactions made in the Over-the-Counter Market. The rules become effactive as of Oct. 1, 1937. In connection with the rules, members also received suggested forms of confirmations to be used when transactions are consummated with customers.
The Association, which has been in existence for more than 11 years, has been one of the leading factors among sel-regulating dealer associations.
-Announcement is being made that the investment banking firm of Hartley Rogers \& Company, Inc. is absorbing the organization of E. B. Fisher \& Co., of this city, E.IB. Fisher and Irvine W. Elliot, former part\& Company, firm. Kenneth Stearns will join the sales department of Hartley Rogers \& Company, Inc.
-W. L. Hemingway, President of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co., St, Louis, has annonuced the appointment of Levering $\mathbf{E}$. Taylor as San Francisco correspondent of the bank. Mr Taylor's offices will be located in the Russ Bldg., 235 Montgomery St. Mr. Taylor joined the bond department of Mercantile-Commerce in the fall of 1929 and since that time he has represented the bank in the States of Illinois and Indiana.
-Thomas D. O'Bryan and Carl H. Suhr announce the organization of O'Bryan, Suhr Factors, Inc., with offices at 231 S. La Salle Street, Chicago. The new corporation will act as correspondent of James Talcott, Inc., New York, with which it has entered into a re-factoring arrangement. Mr. Suhr
was formerly in charge of the credit department, wholesale division, of Marshall Field and Company.
-Dyar, Hudson \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange. announce the admission of John $L$. Moore as a general partner in the firmMr . Moore has been manager of the firm's office in the Empire State Building for several years and will continue in charge of that office. His father, the late William A. Moore, Jr., was a partner of Dyer, Hudson \& Co. at the time of his death in 1929,
-The New York Stock Exchange firm of Alexander Eisemann \& Co., announces the opening of an office at Atlantic City, N. J. at the RitzCarlton Hotel, under the co-management of Alfred $R$ C Isen and $G$. Brandon Donahue. The firm also announced the association with them as economist of Dr. A. M. Wolkiser, formerly financial adviser to and lecturer to the staff of Young \& Ottley, Inc.
-The Stock Exchange firm of Josephthal \& Co., 120 Broadway, New York, has prepared for distribution a circular discussing the outlook for junior equities in railway reorganizations in the light of recent decisions and statement by members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
-Bankers Securities Corporation, of Philadelphia, announce that Joseph A. Zeller has become associated with them as manager of their trading department. Mr. Zeller has been actively engaged in the investment securities business for many years.
-Harris, Upham \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the opening of an uptown office at Rockefeller Center in the International Building, New York City, under the direction of Charles A. Lindley, resident partner.
-Barclay K. Douglas, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and Samuel R. Winslow announce the formation of the New York Stock Ex change firm of Winslow \& Douglas, with offices at Harris, Upham \& Co., 11 Wall Street, New York.
-Hoit, Ross \& Troster announce that Howard S. Hoit, founder of the firm and for many years associated with them as a partner, has again joined the firm as a general partner.
-Homer \& Co., Inc., 40 Exchange Place, New York City, has prepared its periodical circular on the high-grade railroad and public utility bond market.
$\rightarrow$ James E. Butts, formerly manager of the 42 nd Street Branch of H. N. Whitney \& Co., is now associated with Hilbert, Condon \& Bassett.
-Jackson \& Curtis announce that Alexander V. Roe and Charles Boucher are now associated with the firm.
-William H. Haskins, formerly with Swart, Brent \& Co., is now asscciated with Amott, Baker \& Co., Inc.

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops 

## COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN

PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Oct. 1, 1937
Coffee-On the 27th ulto.futures closed 6 to 13 points lower in the Santos contract, with sales of 52 lots. The Rio contract closed 4 to 7 points lower, with sales of only 11 lots. The Santos contract at the opening showed losses of 10 to 12 points. There was quite a fluctuation in the exchange rate from the close on Friday of 15.24 milreis to the dollar, the rate going to 15.62 on Saturday and bac s today to a close of 15.45 , or a net decline over the period of 240 reis. Cost and freight offerings from Brazil showed an easier tendency for the first time in weeks in sympathy with the weakness in exchange, while the weak action of the stock market also had its depressing influence. Accompanying the weakness in exchange, terme prices were lower in Brazil the weakness in exciange, terme prices were lower in Brazil
also. Rio terme prices closed 150 to 200 reis lower than the also. Rio terme prices closed 150 to 200 reis lower than the
close on Friday and the spot price at 17.000 was 200 reis close on Friday and the spot price at 17.000 was 200 reis
lower. The Santos " $A$ " contract closed unchanged to 175 reis lower and the Santos "C" closed 75 to 575 reis lower. On the 28 th ulto. futures closed 2 to 8 points lower, with sales of 97 lots. Initial prices in Santos contracts were 5 to 12 points lower, and at the lows of the day prices were 11 to 18 points off, subsequently recovering most of these losses. The Rio contract closed with net losses of 10 to 18 points. Initial prices in this contract were 6 to 15 points down, the declines later extending to a net of 16 to 21 points, which declines later extending to a net of 16 to 21 points, which
proved the lows of the day. The open market dollar rate proved the lows of the day. The open market dollar rate
for the day was easier by 350 reis at 15.80 milreis to the dolfor the day was easier by 300 reis at a change in the schedule, the best comparison for that market was a drop of 200 reis in the spot price to 16.800 . Santos "A" contracts were unchanged, "B" contracts 75 lower and " C " contracts 75 higher. On the 29 th ulto. futures closed 7 points up to
unchanged in the Santos contract, with sales of 103 contracts. The Rio contract closed 11 to 4 points up, with sales totaling 33 contracts. Ignoring weakness in other markets, coffee futures were firm. The December Santos rise was attributed in part to the increased margin ruling issued late yesterday. In Rio de Janeiro futures were 25 to 75 reis lower, but as an In Rio de Janeiro futures were 25 to 65 reis Cower, and freight offset, exchange was better at 15 .
prices were 5 to 10 points lower. Mild coffee held steady. prices were 5 to 10 points lower. Mild
In Havra futures gained 4 to 6 points.

Havra futures gained 4 to 6 points.
On the 30 th ulto. futures closed 10 to 20 points net lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 93 lots. The Rio contract closed 16 to 24 points off on sales of 38 lots. Distant months dropped below the 9c. level for the first time since Nov., 1936. The dollar rate moved on a series of changes from a previous close of 15.620 to 15.950 milreis to the dollar before any steadiness developed. This 330 reis weakness promoted trade and commission house liquidation, some of which was European and hedging. The Rio term market closed 175 to 350 reis lower, and the spot price ended 16.700 , closed 175 to 350 reis lower, and the spot price ended futures off 100 . Havre closed 3 to $31 / 2$ francs lower. Today futures
closed 12 to 17 points up in the Santos contract, with sales closed 12 to 17 points up in the Santos contract, with sales
totaling 28 contracts. The Rio contract closed 14 to 20 totaling 28 contracts. The Rio contract closed 14 to 20
points up, with sales of 17 contracts. The ruling of the points up, with sales of 17 contracts. The ruling of the coupled with reports that the Federal Government would ask the House of Deputies to declare a state of war for 90 days with a view of counteracting threatened extremist activities-were developments responsible to a large extent for the pronounced strength in coffee values. Rio de Janeiro futures were 50 to 200 reis higher, while the free market futures were 50 to 200 reis higher, while the free market exchange rate improved by 110 reis and stood at 15.69
milreis to the dollar, as compared with a low of 15.95 , the milreis to the dollar, as compared with a low of 15.95 , the
day previous. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about unchanged, with Santos 4 s at from 10.80 to 11.15 c .

A fair business was reported done yesterday, especially, in the cheaper grades. Havre futures were quoted "firm" at gains of $1 / 2$ to $51 / 2$ fracs per 50 kilos
Rio coffee prices closed as follows


Santos coffee prices closed as follows: March

Cocoa-On the 27 th ulto. futures closed 10 to 17 points et lower. Opening trades were at 1 point gain to a loss of 3 points. The nearby contracts continued the weak spot on the board. Sales totaled 414 lots, or 5,548 tons, which was rather quiet compared to the volume seen recently London came in unchanged to 3d. lower on the outside while futures on the Terminal Cocoa Market ranged 3d. higher to $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower, with 960 tons trading. The depressing actors in the local market were further liquidation by locals along with some European selling. There was no sustained support, the demand coming largely from short covering for profits and a fair volume of hedge lirting. Local closing Oct., 6.55; Dec., 6.68: Jan., 6.67; March, 6.72; May, 6.81; July, 6.90. On the 28 th ulto. futures closed 4 to 7 points off Transactions totaled but 336 lots, or 4,502 tons. London came in 9 d . to 1s. lower on the outside and 3 s .6 d . easier on the Terminal Cocoa Market, with 560 tons changing hands. A rumor that aroused considerable interest was that the Hershey Corporation is going to take the approximate $1,000,000$ bags of cocoa beans coming to it in December contracts, off the market, to be liquidated over a five-year period. Local closing: Oct., 6.51; Dec., 6.61; Jar., 6.60; March, 6.65; May, 6.75; July, 6.86. On the 29th ulto. futures closed 16 to 23 points down. Transactions totaled 719 contracts. The market broke to new low levels under heavy liquidation credited in the first instance to English accounts. Early prices were down 10 to 3 points. London also broke. On the fall the leading manufacturers were credited with buying both futures and actuals. Warehouse stocks increased 700 bags. The total now is $1,349,893$ pags. Local closing: Oct., 6.35; Dec., 6.43; Jan., 6.38; March, 6.46; May, 6.55; July, 6.63.

On the 30th ulto. futures closed 9 to 11 points higher. This compares with the opening range of 3 points lower to 4 points higher. The market closed only a shade under the top prices of the day. Transactions totaled 217 lots or 2,908 tons. London came in unchanged on the outside and $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. higher to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ d. lower on the Terminal Cocoa Market, which stability helped steady the local market. October notices continue to meet prompt absorption in the local market with Hershey apparently taking most of the deliveries. There were 33 more today (Thursday), making the total thus far 290. Local closing: Oct., 6.46; Dec., 6.51; Jan. 6.50; May 6.64; Sept., 6.81. Today futures closed 15 to 19 points up. Trading was quiet, with the undertone firm, prices closing at about the highs of the day. Hershey brokers were credited with stopping 80 notices of delivery on October contracts. with stopping 80 notices of delivery on October contracts. in excess of $1,376,000$ bags. The London market also was steady. Liquidation appeared to have dried up completely. Local closing: Dec., 6.68; March, 6.72; May, 6.82; July, 6.92.

Sugar-On the 27 th ulto. futures closed 3 to 4 points net lower. Reflecting weakness of the raw sugar market and the lower. Reflecting weakness of the raw sugar market and the declining substantially below the previous close, with transactions totaling 314 lots, or 15,700 tons. Heaviest selling was believed to be hedging and was entered in large amounts through the Wall Street house with the leading Cuban producing connection. The buying was confined largely to scale-down covering, although some new demand was entered by Wall Street commission houses. It was reported as the market for raws closed, that raw sugar was offered at 3.25 c ., but that in some quarters it was available at several points less on a bid, with refiners generally not inseveral points less on a bid, with refiners generally not in-
terested at better than 3.20 c . The world sugar contract terested at better than 3.20 c . The world sugar contract
closed $1 / 2$ to 1 point net lower. At one time prices were as closed $1 / 2$ to 1 point net lower. At one time prices were as
much as $11 / 2$ points over the previous close. Sales in this market totaled 148 lots. Sales in the London market were effected at 6s. $51 /$ d., equal to 11c. f.o.b. Cuba with freight at 28 s . On the 28 th ulto. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher. The action of the futures market was rather surprising in view of the fact that raw sugar fell 10 points to 3.20 c . delivered, or 2.30 c . for Cubas, just before trading ended. Current prices for futures are at or near the lows for the life of the contracts, but the price for raws at 2.30 c . today was the lowest since January, 1936. As indicated by the sale of 2,000 tons of Cubas, due Oct. 24, at 2.30., cost and freight, a decline of 10 points from the last sale and the lowest price since January, 1936, the raw sugar market was weak today. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to 1 point higher, with sales of 106 lots, or 5,300 tons. In the London market raws were offered at $6 \mathrm{~s} .51 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., equal to 1.11c., f.o.b. Cuba, with freight at 28 s . The terme market closed unchanged to $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. On the 29th ulto. futures closed 1 point down to 1 point up in the domestic contract, with sales of 246 contracts. The November, December and January positions touched new lows for the season, while other months were within a point or so of their low prices. Selling appeared to come principally from trade sources. In the raw market a fair amount of sugar was offered at 3.23 e .,
with no buyers. World sugar contracts were $1 / 2$ point net ower at the close, with transactions totaling 122 contracts. In London futures were $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Nothing was reported in spot raws.
On the 30th ulto. futures closed unchanged to 2 points up. Domestic futures were quiet, but ruled firm, reflecting the slightly steadier raw market. Transactions totaled only 14 lots or 7,000 tons. The lack of interest was induced by dullness of both the raw and refined markets. Because of the slightly better demand for raws at 3.20 c ., sellers were firmer in holding for 3.25 c . However, in one quarter it was possible to buy a parcel of Cubas at 3.23c. for first half Oct. shipment The world sugar contract was steadier on hedge covering Prices in this contract closed 1 point higher for all active months. Transactions totaled only 70 lots. In London parcels of raws sold at $6 \mathrm{~s} 51 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$ equal to $1.091 / 2$ c. f.o.b. Cuba Term prices were $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ to $11 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$ higher. Today futures closed unchanged to 1 point down in the domestic contract. Trans actions totaled 47 contracts. The market ruled narrow and without special feature. In the raw market buyers and sellers were deadlocked at 3.20 to 3.25 c. Sellers, however, were re ported soliciting bids at lower than 3.25 c . Demand for ported soliciting bids at lower than 3.25 c . Demand for 1 point lower, transactions totaling 34 contracts. In London futures were unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$ higher, while raws there were still offered at 6 s 6 d per hundredweight, equal to about 1.11c per pound f.o.b. Cuba, with freight at 29 s per ton.
Prices were as follows:

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Lard-On the 27 th ulto. futures closed 5 to 10 points net higher. At one stage of the session prices showed gains of 15 to 30 points. This bulge attracted heavy profit-taking which resulted in quite a reduction of the early gains. Total hog receipts for the Western run were 58,900 head, against hog receipts for the Western run were 58,900 head, against Chicago were unchanged to 10c. higher, except heavy sows which were 10 c . to 20 c . lower. The top price for the day at Chicago was $\$ 12.45$ and the bulk of sales ranged from $\$ 10.90$ to $\$ 12.45$. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York totaled 28,000 pounds, destined for Southampton. Liverpool lard futures were unchanged to 3d. lower. On the 28th ulto. futures closed 5 to 20 points up. Trading was moderately active, with a good steady undertone prevailing during most of the session. Export shipments of lard from the Port of New York today totaled 256,025 pounds, destined for London, Liverpool and Glasgow. Liverpool lard futures were very steady and final prices were 6 d . higher on the spot October and January deliveries. Hog receipts for the Western run were 56,500 head, against 58,100 for the same day a year ago. The heavy receipts were above expectations and caused hog prices to decline 25c. at Chicago. The early top price was $\$ 12.30$ and scattered sales were reported from $\$ 10.75$ to $\$ 12.15$. On the 29 th ulto. futures closed 5 to 10 points higher. Opening lard prices were a cosed 5 to 10 points higher. Opening lard prices were a
shade below the previous closing. Clearances of American lard from the Port of New York so far this week have been moderately heavy. Shipments as reported yesterday totaled 112,000 pounds, destined for Liverpool. The United Kingdom continues to be the largest buyer of American lard although Germany and Italy have bought small quantities recently. Liverpool lard futures were firmer, with closing prices 1s. higher on the spot position and 6d. to 1 s .6 d . higher on the deferred months. Hog prices at Chicago were unchanged to 10c. lower, the top price registering $\$ 12.20$ and the bulk of sales ranging from $\$ 10.75$ to $\$ 12.15$. Total receipts for the Western run were moderately heavy and totaled 22,900 head, against 59,000 head for the same day last year.
On the 30th ulto. futures closed 5 to 10 points net higher. Trading was fairly active, prices advancing at one time 15 to 20 points above the previous close. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York were nil. Liverpool lard futures were steady and final prices were 3 d to 9 d higher Western hog receipts were below a year ago and totaled 41,000 head, against 57,200 head for the same day last year. Prices at Chicago closed 10c. to 20 c . higher owing to the falling off in the hog marketings. The top price for the day was $\$ 12.35$, and sales were reported at $\$ 10.85$ to $\$ 12.25$. To-day futures closed 3 to 10 points down. This heaviness of lard was rather surprising in view of the strength displayed by most other commodity markets.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO

## September <br> January

$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Mon. } & \text { Tues. } \\ 10.60 & 10.8 \\ 10.55 & 10.7 \\ 10.50 & 10.70 \\ 10.45 & 10.6\end{array}$
Pork-(Export) mess pounds); family, $\$ 35.121 / 2$ ( $40-50$ pieces to bale), nominal per barrel. Beef: (export) steady. Family (export), $\$ 26$ to $\$ 27$ per barrel ( 200 pounds), nominal. Cut meats: Quiet. Pickled hams: pienic, loose, c. a. f. -4 to 6 lbs., 20c.; 6 to 8 lbs., $17 \frac{1}{2}$ c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 16 c . Skinned, loose, c. a. f. 14 to 16 lbs., $211 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 191 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: clear, f. o. b. New York- 6 to $8 \mathrm{lbs} ., 251 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 8 to $12 \mathrm{lbs} ., 251 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 10 to 12 lbs., $251 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: clear, dry salted, boxed, N. Y. -16 to 18 lbs., $173 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 175 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 20$ to 25 lbs. $175 / \mathrm{c}$ c.; 25 to 30 lbs., $175 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: Creamery firsts to higher than extra and premium marks: $291 / 2$ to 36 c . Cheese:

State, held, '36-22 to 24c. Eggs: mixed colors, checks to special packs: $181 / 2$ to $261 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
Oils-Linseed oil quotation holds steady at 10.4 c . Quotations: China wood-resale, nearby, tanks, $231 / 2 \mathrm{c} .$, nominal. Coconut: Crude, Oct.-Dec., $45 / 8$ e.; Pacific Coast, Nov. for'd $41 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Corn: Crude, West, tanks, nearby $63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. nominal. Olive: Denatured, nearby, drums, $\$ 1.30$ to $\$ 1.35$; new crop, shipment, 95 to 1.10 . Soy bean: crude, tanks, West, spot, $61 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Oct., 6c.; L. C. L. N. Y., Oct., $81 / 2$ c.; forward 8c. Edible: 76 degrees, $103 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Lard: prime $131 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; extra winter, strained $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Crude, Japanese, 62c. last price. Norwegian, light, filtered, 43c. last price. Turpentine: $323 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $363 / 4$ c. Rosins: $\$ 8.65$ to $\$ 9.90$.

Cottonseed Oil, sales, including switches, 147 contracts. Crude, S. E., $61 / 8$ c. Prices closed as follows:


Rubber-On the 27 th ulto. futures closed 3 to 10 points higher. During the session December rubber touched a low of 18.31c. From this level, however, prices rallied briskly and closed with substantial net gains, or some 14 points above the lows for the day. Transactions totaled 3,370 tons. Prices in the outside market were quoted unchanged on a spot basis of $183 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for standard sheets. The London and Singapore markets closed steady and dull respectively, prices ranging unchanged to $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Local closing: Sept., 18.23; Oct., 18.25; Dec., 18.34; Jan., 18.39; March, 18.45; May, 18.54; July, 18.66. On the 28th ulto futures closed 27 to 37 points lower. The opening range was unchanged to 8 points lower. Prices closed at or near the lows of the day. Transactions totaled 5,000 tons. Prices in the outside market were reported as slightly steadier at in the outside market were reported as slightly steadier at 18 1-16c. No shipment business was reported. London and Singapore closed dull and easier respectively, with prices unchanged to $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Local closing: Oct., 17.92 ; Dec., 18.03; Jan., 18.08; March, 18.18; May, 18.23; July, 18.30. On the 29 th ulto. futures closed 32 to 27 points down. Transactions totaled 555 contracts. This market was weak in sympathy with a decline in London where first hand as well as outside selling was reported, which uncovered stop orders. There were rumors that some firms were embarorders. There were rumors that some firms were embarrassed. Here the market opened $i n$ new low ground for the season, but recovered somewhat in the later trading. The London market closed 1-32d. to 1/4d. lower. Singapore also was lower. Local closing: Oct., 17.60; Dec., 17.76; Jan., 17.81; March, 17.86; May, 17.93; July, 18.01; Aug., 18.05.

On the 30th ulto. futures closed 15 to 22 points net lower. The market opened sharply lower, with initial losses ranging from 16 to 32 points. Transactions totaled 3,440 tons. The spot price in the outside market set a new low for the year of $175 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: Oct. 17.41; Dec. 17.50 ; Jan. 17.59; March 17.69; May 17.73; July 17.85. To-day futures closed 20 to 15 points up. Transactions totaled 263 contracts. Good trade buying was responsible for the good firm undertone the market displayed. Opening 13 to 26 points net higher, the market held these gains during most of the day. Factory buying of actual rubber continued, it was said. London closed 3-16 to 1/4d higher but Singapore was 3-32d lower. It was estimated that United Kingdom rubber stocks decreased about 200 tons this week. Local closing: Oct 17.57; Dec. 17.73; Jan. 17.78; March 17.87; May 17.93; 17.57; Dec.
July 18.00.

Hides-On the 27 th ulto. futures closed 13 to 15 points down. The opening range was 4 to 6 points above Friday's closing. During the later session the market weakened considerably, influenced apparently by the weakness of the stock market. Transactions totaled 4,680,000 pounds. Local closing: Dec., 15.15; March, 15.53; June, 15.85; Sept., 16.17. On the 28th ulto.futures closed 15 to 19 points off. Transactions totaled $2,600,000$ pounds. The opening range of prices was 9 points up to 2 points decline. Heaviness prevailed throughout most of the session. The domestic spot hide market is still in an apathetic state, no real business being market is still in an apathetic state, no real business being
reported. Local closing: Dec., 15.00; March, 15.34; June, reported. Local closing: Dec., 15.00; March, 15.34 ; June,
15.69 ; Sept., 16.00 . On the 29th ulto. futures closed 13 to 11 15.69 ; Sept., 16.00 . On the $29 t h$ ulto. futures closed 13 to 11
points off. This market broke to new lows for the season when commission houses liquidated freely because of weakness in other markets. Some dealer selling also was reported, although on balance the trade were buyers. Commission houses also were buyers on the break. In the early afternoon the market stood 25 to 34 points net lower. Transactions totaled 163 contracts. Local closing: Dec., 14.87; March, 15.22; June, 15.58.

On the 30th ulto. futures closed 2 to 10 points net lower. The market opened from 2 to 14 points decline. Heaviness prevailed during most of the session. Transactions totaled $3,200,000$ pounds. No new developments were reported in the spot situation. Local closing: Dec. 14.75; March 15.16; June 15.48; Sept. 15.79. To-day futures closed 3 to 11 points up. Transactions totaled 54 contracts. The market ruled strong in sympathy with the action of most other commodity markets. Spot hides continued quiet, with tanners and packers still wide apart. Local closing: Dec. 14.88; March 15.26; June 15.57; Sept. 15.90.

Ocean Freights-During the past two weeks the bulk of the demand for tonnage has been for vessels to transport grain. Charters included: Grain booked: Fourteen hundred tons New York to French Atlantic-Nov., 20c. Eighty oads New York to London, Liverpool, Oct., Nov., Dec 3s. 6 d Glas 3 c 9d. Forty loads New York to Antwerp s. Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., March, 20c. Ten loads, Montrea to Antwerp, Nov., 23c. basis. Eleven loads, New York to Copenhagen, Dec., 28c.; option Danish outports at 32c. Ten loads, New York to United Kingdom, Oct., London 3s. 6d., Liverpool 3s. 9d. Five loads, New York to Rotterdam, Oct. 20c. Seven loads, New York to Hamburg, Oct. 20c. Seven loads, New York to Hamburg, Nov., 21c. Five loads, New York-Havre-Dunkirk, Nov., 22c. Fifteen loads, St. Johns to Antwerp-Rotterdam, Jan.-Feb., 18c. Five loads, Montreal to Antwerp, Oct., 24c. Three loads, Montreal to Antwerp, Nov 24c. Trip: Reported fixed St Lawrence to United Kingdom, lump basis equal to 40 s.f.i. o. Sept.-Oct. loading.

Coal - It is reported that high quality coals have been especially active the past two weeks, and shippers are further behind on shipments of these grades than the more inferior fuels. It is further stated that the railroads have moved to better car supply at the mines. Operators have been notified that the $100 \%$ car rule was effective at once. It will apply until conditions improve. The $100 \%$ car rule means that mines with "no bills" or unsold loads in excess of the mine's daily car rating can get no cars. In order to obtain cars the mine must have less loads on hand than the daily car rating. Certain retailers who had bought coal at 25 to 50 c , per ton under present levels are finding it difficult to get shipments on time, the mines generally claiming that the car shortage handicaps them. Several shippers are advancing spot prices 25 c . per ton to take advantage of the situation, so it is stated.

Metals-The report of Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, 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-Sluggish conditions continue to prevail in the raw wool market, with dealers not at all optimistic over the outlook. Call for raw wool is mostly for filling-in purposes on the part of some of the smaller units. The large mill organizations are reported as practically out of the market, this being the situation for several weeks. Buying interest in spot wools is in greatly contracted volume and the only signs of mill interest are said to be tentative bids on the raw material generally lower than dealers are willing to consider. A downward trend to prices on raw wool is noted both here and abroad, but it is believed that such a movement may be easily reversed on the appearance of greater confidence. Reports are to the effect that large holders of wool are Reports aris bor resisting bearish pressure, knowing full well that lots sold at prices meeting the notions of manufacturers and top makers, could not profitably be replaced by purchases of wools in the West. It is stated that the strongest wool market in the world at this time is found in the American territory States where holders are still hanging on to their wool and showing no indications of meeting the lower bids that dealers find necessary in view of the declining tendency in the Eastern market. Sales at the several Australian centers, which show some expansion under the conbined purchases of France, Britain and to a limited degree by Japan, are being watched for their effect on the market here.

Silk-On the 27 th ulto. futures closed unchanged to 2 c . net lower. The opening range was 1 c . loss to a gain of $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Transactions totaled 2,760 bales. The September option expired without much excitement. There were 12 more notices, bringing the total to 126 , which number was only $1.7 \%$ of the 7,359 lots sold during the life of the contract. At the same time trading started in May, 1938. Japanese cables were weak, accounting for some of the losses here. Grade D fell 20 to $221 / 2$ yen. Bourse prices ran 10 to 17 yen lower at Yokohama and 7 to 13 yen weaker at Kobe. Cash sales, 925 bales, while futures transactions were 6,275 bales. Local closing: Oct., $1.71 \frac{1}{2}$; Nov., $1.691 / 2$; Dec. bales. Local closing: Oct., 1.71 /2; Nov., $1.691 / 2$; Dec., $1.67 \frac{1}{2}$; Jan., 0 the 28 th ulto. futures closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher to $1.641 / 2$. On the 28 th ulto. futures closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher to 1c. lower. Opening sales were at a loss of $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 1 c . per pound. Transactions totaled only 1,390 bales. At one stage prices showed gains of $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. above the previous closing. Japanese cables reported slightly lower markets. Grade "D" eased 5 yen in both Yokohama and Kobe, the former quoting $8171 / 2$ yen and the latter 815 yen. Bourse prices on these markets were, respectively, 2 yen lower to 3 yen higher and 1 to 4 yen lower. Cash sales were 1,000 bales, while transactions in futures at both centers totaled 8,275 bales. Local closing: Oct., $1.711 / 2 ;$ Nov., $1.691 / 2 ;$ Dec., 8,275 bales. Local closing: Oct., 1.711/2; Nov., $1.691 / 2 ;$ Dec., 1.68 ; Jan., $1.661 / 2$; March, 1.65 ; April, 1.65 ; May, 1.6412. On the 29th ulto. futures closed 2 to 4 points down. Weakness in the Yokohama silk market and breaks in stocks and in other commodities unsettled the silk futures market. Liquidation set in which carried prices here to new seasonal lows. Japanese selling was reported. Trade support, short covering and buying by importers stayed the decline. Transactions totaled 344 contracts. Maximum declines for the day were 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Crack double extra spot silk declined
$21 / 2$ c. to $\$ 1.81$ a pound. Yokohama prices were 16 to 23 yen lower. Grade "D" silk was $121 / 2$ yen lower at 805 yen a bale. owal crosing. Oct 1691 . Nov 1.67\% Dec., 1.64; Jan Local closing: Oct 1.62 ; March, $1.601 / 2 ;$ May, $1.601 / 2$.
On the 30th ulto. futures closed $1 / 2$ c. to 2 c . net higher. This compared with opening losses of $1 / 2$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. The rally was seen as quite natural following the pronounced weakness over the past few days. Sales totaled 2,000 bales. Grade "D" at Yokohama broke 15 yen. However, the futures markets showed some gains, Yokohama closing unchanged to 5 yen higher and Kobe 2 to 7 yen firmer. Cash sales for both markets totaled 825 bales, while futures transactions totaled 3,425 bales. Local closing: Oct. 1.70; Nov. 1.69; Dec. 1.65; Jan. 1.64; March 1.621/2; May 1.621/2. To-day futures closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. down. This market was lower on talk of a boycott of Japanese silk. Moreover, monthly statistics contained no surprises. All positions hit new lows during this session. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market declined 2 cents to $\$ 1.77$ a pound. Yokohama broke 12 to 20 yen a bale and Grade D silk was 5 yen lower at 785 yen a bale. Local closing: Oct. 1.691/2; Nov. 1.68; Dec. 1621/2; Jan. 162; March 1.601/2; April 1.601⁄2; May $1.601 / 2$.

## COTTON

Friday Night, Oct. 1, 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 479,801 bales, against 411,538 bales last week and 347,270 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1937, $2,355,241$ bales, against $1,752,924$ bales for the same period of 1936, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1937 of 602,317 bales.

| Receipts at- | Sut. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 23,146 | 44,796 | 21,620 | 13,289 | 21,705 | 20.176 | 144,732 |
| Houston. | 16,864 | 17,926 | 24,144 | 10,463 | 12,794 | 52,903 | 135,094 |
| Corpus Chri | 1,220 | 1,575 | 1,641 | 711 | 1,534 | 1,679 | 8,360 |
| - | 16,461 | 20,446 | 32,659 | 15,644 | 43,534 |  | 128,744 |
| Mobile | 431 | 2,262 | 4,784 | 3,882 | 2,677 | 2,144 | 16,180 |
| Pensacola, \&c. |  |  |  |  | 2,615 | 1,261 | 3,875 |
| Jacksonville | 2,010 | 2,309 | 3,240 | 1,099 | 1,468 | 1,340 | 11,466 |
| Charleston | 1,983 | 2,208 | 2,272 | 1,281 | 1,175 | 11,486 | 20,405 |
| Lake Charles |  |  |  |  |  | 5,207 | 5,207 |
| Wilmington Norfolk | 112 221 | 199 <br> 118 | 60 426 | 274 <br> 240 | 199 441 | 65 346 | 909 1,792 |
| Baltimor | 22. | 118 |  | 240 | 4 | 1,028 | 1,028 |
| Totals this week_ | 62,448 | 91,839 | 90,846 | 46,883 | 89,724 | 97,062 | 479,801 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1937, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Receipts to } \\ & \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}$ | 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 | 144,732 | 593,065 | 101,217 | 434,567 | 715,554 | 578,737 |
| Texas City | 135,094 | 653,786 | 69,014 | 315,382 | 669,658 | 305,882 |
| Corpus Chr | 8,360 | 363,020 | 7,392 | 239,593 | 137,597 | 79,129 |
| Beaumont. | 128,782 | -4,273 |  | 3,483 429 | -15,890 | 27,225 |
| New Orlean | 128,744 | 394,344 64,734 | 95,227 16,140 | 429,159 69,568 | 528,713 8128 | 542,739 119,055 |
| Pensacola, | 3,875 | 25,204 | 4,868 | 52,547 | 17,791 | 15,018 |
| Jacksonvill |  | 1,807 | 169 | 2,766 | 3,100 | 3,291 |
| Savannah | 11,466 | 81,297 | 5,830 | 76,131 | 159,498 | 169,952 |
| Charleston | 20,405 | 101,601 | $12,78 \overline{6}$ | 75,593 | 70, 315 | 72,112 |
| Lake Charl | 5,207 | 55,194 | 3,722 | 40,694 | 48,707 | 31,337 |
| Worfolk | 909 1.792 | 2,013 9,214 | ${ }^{801}$ | 3,634 4,638 | 8.754 | 10,554 |
| Newport New | 1,792 | 9,214 | 1,694 | 4,638 | 19,946 | 24,603 |
| New York |  |  |  |  | $10 \overline{0}$ | 100 |
| Boston. |  |  |  |  | 3,321 | 5,121 |
| Baltimore | 1,028 | 5,689 | 894 | 5,169 | 950 | 775 |
| Philadelphia |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals.- | 479,801 | 2,355,241 | 319,754 | 1,752,924 | 2,481,181 | 1,985,680 |

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...- | 144.732 | 101.217 | 54,635 | 47.297 | ${ }^{116,889}$ | 103.256 |
| Houston---- | 135,094 | 69,014 95,227 | 64,198 102,548 | 78,629 51,095 | 134, | $\begin{array}{r}107,446 \\ 40,846 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Mobile | 16,180 | 16,140 | 128,236 | ${ }_{8} 8,071$ | 7,61 | ${ }_{12,1}$ |
| Savannah..-- | 11,466 | 5,830 | 27,500 | 5,755 | 9,839 | 6.813 |
| Charleston-:- | 200, $\overline{4} 0 \overline{5}$ | 121,78 $\overline{8} 6$ | 23, 698 | 8,32 | 10,164 | 10,000 $\overline{3}$ |
| Norfolk ${ }^{\text {dinan.- }}$ | 1.792 | 1,601 | 216 | 17 | 2, ${ }_{3}^{2} 163$ |  |
| N'port News. | $\overline{20} 4 \overline{4} \overline{9}$ | 17045 |  |  |  |  |
| al this |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Since Aug. 1-- |  | 319,754 | 326,252 | 244,448 | 401,837 | 311,264 |
|  | 2,355,241 | ,752,924 | ,716,378 | 7,9 | .165,519 | 1.817,53 |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 199,728 bales, of which 81,657 were to Great Britain, 30,501 to France, 24,508 to Germany, 27,426 to Italy, 4,331 to Japan, 3,841 to China, and 27,464 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 162,752 bales. For the ceason to date aggregate exports have been 855,645 bales, against 777,887 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Week Ended } \\ \text { Oct. } 1,1937 \\ \text { Exports from- } \end{gathered}$ | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great } \\ & \text { Britain } \end{aligned}$ | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger-r- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston | 17,485 | ${ }_{6}^{11,169}$ | ${ }^{11,105}$ | 6,187 | 1701 |  | 11,178 | ${ }_{5}^{57.124}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Couston }}$ Corpus Christ |  | ${ }_{11,637}^{61,988}$ | $\underset{3,215}{8,67}$ | ${ }_{7,745}$ | 1,701 | 3,841 | $\stackrel{4}{9,288}$ |  |
| Beaumont- New Orlean | 1,424 |  |  | 2,953 | 2,030 |  | 6 | 1.424 |
| Lake Charles |  | 707 |  |  |  |  | 839 | ${ }^{1,546}$ |
| Moblle | 5,405 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,405 |
| Jensacola, | 3,018 |  | 1,461 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Savannah. | 10,948 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,948 |
| Charleston | 23,031 |  | 50 |  |  |  | 753 | 23,784 |
| Los Angeles. | 950 |  |  |  | 600 |  | 250 | 1,800 |
| Total | 81,657 | 30,501 | 24,508 | 27,426 | 4,331 | 3,841 | 27,464 | 199,728 |
| Total 1936 | 45,684 58,669 | ${ }_{19}^{22,760}$ | 154.074 |  | ${ }^{55,081}$ |  | - 16 |  |
| Total 1935... | 58,669 | 19,563 | 34,334 | 18,137 | 32,221 | 600 | 34,931 | 198,455 |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { From } \\ & \text { Auo } 1,1937, \text { to } \\ & \text { Oct. 1, } 1937 \\ & \text { Exports from- } \end{aligned}$ | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Britain }}{\text { Great }}$ | France | Germany | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Ives | 44,201 | 33,965 | 31.505 | 15,878 | 10,511 |  | 23,865 | 159,925 |
| Houston | 45,785 | 42,505 | 29,582 | 17,927 | 4,978 | 4,834 | 33,093 | 178,704 |
| Corpus Chris | 59,141 | 51,421 | 47,320 | 42,334 | 20,078 | 3.040 | 45,954 | 269,288 |
| Beaumont | 1,974 |  | 100 |  |  |  | 200 | 2,274 |
| New Orleans. | 35,518 | 7,612 | 7,578 | 13,856 | 7,949 | 200 | 16,558 | 89,271 |
| Lake Charl | ${ }_{11} 104$ | 3,073 | \% 39 |  |  |  | 6,366 | 9,582 |
| Moblle - | 11,671 | 248 | 9,840 | 1,466 |  |  | 819 | 24,044 |
| Jacksonville |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 189 |
| Pensacola, \&c- | 7,759 |  | 3,727 |  |  |  |  | 11,495 |
| Savannah | 20,993 |  | 19,249 | 323 |  |  | 2,391 | 42,956 |
| Charlesto | 36,669 |  | 12,378 |  |  |  | 1,395 | 50,442 |
| Nortolk | 184 | 1,277 | 4,617 |  | 420 |  | 1,254 | 7,752 |
| Los Angeles. | 2,050 | 2,420 | 1,300 | 1,062 | 1,207 |  | 706 | 8,745 |
| San Francise | 522 |  |  |  | 458 |  |  | 980 |
| tal | 266,691 | 142,521 | 167,302 | 92,846 | 45,601 | 8,07 | 132,610 | 855,645 |
| Total 1936 | 196,370 | 136,768 | 116,426 | 35,695 | 204,329 | 1,085 | 87,214 | 777,887 |
| Total 1935.... |  | 92,231 | 120,85 | 63,196. | 192,251 | 1,70 | 137,017 | 761,507 |

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| Sept. 17 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving Stock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain | Francs | Ger- many | Other Foreign | $\begin{gathered} \text { Coast- } \\ \text { wise } \end{gathered}$ | Total |  |
| Galveston | 200 | 8,700 | 8,000 | 27,400 | 2,000 | 46,300 | 669,254 |
| Houston- | 10,813 | -9,946 | 6,790 | 27,141 | 1,869 | 34,559 | 635,099 |
| New Orleans.- Savannah_--- |  | 20,309 | 8,791 | 2,729 | 5,537 | 37,366 | $\begin{array}{r}491,347 \\ 159 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Charleston. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70,315 |
| Mobile- | 1,395 | 1,605 |  | 3,425 | --- | 6,425 | 74,862 |
| Norfolk |  | ---- |  | ---- | --- | ---- | 19,946 236,210 |
| Total 1937 | 12,408 | 40,560 | 23,581 | 38,695 | 9,406 | 24,650 | 2,356,531 |
| Total 1936 | 11.077 | 45,725 | 19,747 | 40,778 | 2,500 | 119,827 | 1,865,853 |
| Total 1935...- | 12,370 | 8,791 | 5,866 | 36,625 | 4,397 | 68,049 | 1,840,086 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was moderately active during the past week, with the price trend generally downward. There was nothing in the week's developments to encourage those friendly to the upward side. Weather continued favorable for harvesting and ginning operations. The consensus of opinion is that an increase from the $16,098,000$ bales last reported will be shown in the coming government crop report. This, with record cotton crops abroad, has indeed a decidedly bearish effect on sentiment.
On the 25 th ulto. prices closed unchanged to 6 points higher. The market showed a strong disposition to work higher in the early session, but the upturn continued to meet growing hedge selling, and improvement was very shortlived. Nearby positions, especially December, showed strength on aggressive buying credited chiefly to covering operations for Wall Street accounts, but the fresh stock market relapse, afte" early steadiness, undermined constructive sentiment and resulted in renewed late long liquidation. Cooperative brokers were among the more prominent sellers of later months on belated reaction, which carried May contracts down from an early high of 8.53 to 8.43 c . October, which ended the previous session at 8.33 , went from 8.48 to 8.39 , finishing net 6 points higher. While the market generally was puzzling, the bearish element was inclined to be more cautious in their operations pending definite indications of the attitude of the producer toward the Government loan. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 5 points higher. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.22 c . On the 27 th ulto. prices closed 4 to 9 points down. The opening range was 8 to 14 points above the previous closing, discounting Liverpool cables which came in 7 to 15 American points higher than due. The market was active at the start, with a fairly good demand from trade sources, active covering, buying by Wall Street and a good offtake for Liverpool and Europe. Later, considerable liquidation of the October delivery developed, tomorrow being first notice day. This with Southern and New Orleans selling and offerings from wire houses put quite a crimp in the market. Toward the close renewed firmness developed as hedges proved lighter than expected and further short covering came in. Feeling prevailed in the trade that perhaps the greater part of the certificated stock of 60,407 bales of cotton would be tendered
against October contracts tomorrow. On the 28 th ulto. prices closed 4 points up to 3 points off. Attention of the trade appeared to be focused on the October delivery. There was active evening up in the spot month following issuance of delivery notices for 50,700 bales. Apparently the latter proved larger than expected, and considerable liquidation resulted. However, the redeeming feature of the trading was the way these offerings were absorbed, the demand being such that a decided improvement was noticed throughout such that a decided improvement was noticed throughout
the list. The premium over December widened at one time to 20 points, but narrowed somewhat later following an exchange of 40,000 bales of October-December contracts between two houses at 17 points. Following the consummation of the exchange, tension was relieved and prices moved irregularly lower on moderate hedge selling, increased local offerings and reselling by some recent buyers. The American Cotton Cooperative Association estimated the cotton crop, as of Sept. 17, at $16,583,000$ bales, compared with endAugust indication of $15,884,000$. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 1 point lower. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.30c. On the 29 th ulto. prices closed 8 to 16 points down. Liquidation of October and sales by spot interests were largely instrumental in bringing about the drop in values. Reactionary sentiment is again prevalent. Failure of rallies in stock and grain markets was discouraging and promoted scattered selling to close prices within a narrow margin of the day's lows. Positions from March forward slipped into new low ground for the season, reflecting further moderate hedging, although the latter generally was not as active or
insistent as recently. The address of Secretary Wallace at insistent as recently. The address of Secretary Wallace at
Memphis tomorrow is looked forward to with much interest. Memphis tomorrow is looked forward to with much interest.
He is expected to clarify the Agricultural Adjustment Administration cotton policy. Weather conditions continued favorable for picking and ginning, as confirmed by the weekly weather report. Movement of cotton continues heavy. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.19e.
On the 30th ult. prices closed 4 to 9 points lower. Cotton prices dipped generally into new low territory since May, 1933, during this day's (Thursday's) session as spot cotton here and in the South receded below last week's minimum prices and all months excepting October on the Board here did likewise. The market opened 3 to 6 points lower. Liverpool cables were 3 points higher to 2 points lower than due. There was active hedge selling in the local market by brokers believed to be acting for the cotton cooperatives, and later in the day rather liberal selling by spot interests. On the scale down a good demand was noted. The trade took contracts on limits point by point down. The government reports record crops indicated both in China and Soviet Russia, with $4,400,000$ bales in the former and around $3,700,000$ in the latter. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.14c.

Today prices closed 1 to 12 points up. Cotton prices were generally lower in the early afternoon, with all months down except December. During the last hour there was quite a rally, with most deliveries wiping out all their earlier losses. Some months had been 12 to 16 points off from the previous close. Futures on the Liverpool market were steady after the opening here. Rains in the eastern belt and the outlook for further rainfall, combined with a tropical disturbance in the Gulf of Mexico, were regarded as unfavorable, and this in a measure was responsible for the late rally in prices. The cotton goods markets were dull. The Cotton Exchange estimates world spinners' takings of American cotton for the week at 235,000 to 245,000 bales compared with 201,000 bales last week, 265,000 bales last year and 203,000 bales in the similar week two years ago.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: Sept. 25 to oct. $1-1$
Middling upland. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Sat. Mon. Tues. } & \text { Wed. Thurs. Fri. } \\ -8.59 & 8.62 & 8.66 & 8.50 & 8.46 & 8.55\end{array}$

## New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Oct. 1 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.

|  | Spot MarketClosed | Futures MarketClosed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday--- | Steady, 6 pts. adv-- | Ste |  |  |  |
| Tuesday --: | Steady, 4 pts. adv-- | steady | 610 |  | 610 |
| Wednesday- | Quiet, 16 pts. dec-- | Steady | 50 |  | 5100 |
| Thursday -- | Steady, ${ }^{\text {s }}$ ¢ pts.adv.- | Firm |  |  |  |
| Total week |  |  | 5.710 19.797 |  | 5.710 19.997 |

Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday Sept. 25 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monday } \\ & \text { Sept. } 27 \end{aligned}$ | Tuesday <br> Sept. 28 | Wednesaay Sept. 29 | Thursday Sept. 30 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Oct. } 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. (1937) | 8.28-8.48 | 8.32-8.49 | 8.38-8.60 | 8.34-8.47 | 8.29-8.37 | .29-8.40 |
| Closing. | $8.39-$ | $8.47-$ | $8.51-$ | 8.35 | $8.31 n$ | 8.40 |
| Now. Range |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $8.32 n$ | $8.40 n$ | $42 n$ | $8.28 n$ | $8.24 n$ | 8.34 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Dec.- }}$ Range - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.17-8.38 | $8.20-8.39$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.25-8.42 \\ & 8.33-8.34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.20-8.28 \\ & 8.21-8.23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.15-8.22 \\ & 8.16- \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.15-8.30 \\ & 8.28-8.29 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Jan.(1938) }}^{\text {Cling }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-- | 8.19-8.36 | 8.23-8.41 | 8.28-8.42 | 8.21-8.29 | $8.15-8.23$ | $8.14-8.26$ |
| Closing - | 8.26 | 8.35-8.36 | 8.35 |  |  |  |
| Feb. Range-Closing - |  | 8.4 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $8.29 n$ | 8. | $8.36 n$ | $8.26 n$ | $8.19 n$ | 8.27n |
| March- Range | 8.28-8.43 | 8.30-8.48 | 8.35-8.49 | 8.27-8.36 | 8.22-8.29 | 8.15-8.27 |
| Closing- | 8.33-8.35 | $8.41-8.42$ | $8.38-8.39$ | 8.30-8.31 | $8.22-$ | 8.26-8.27 |
| A pril- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Range }}$ Closing | $8.38 n$ | 8.45n | 8.43 | . 34 | $8.26 n$ | 8.30n |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { May }}$ Rance |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-- | 8.38-8.53 | $8.37-8.55$ $8.49-8.50$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.43-8.58 \\ & 8.48 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{8.39}^{8.36-8.45}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.30-8.37 \\ & 8.30-8.32 \end{aligned}$ | $8.20-8.35$ 8.35 |
| June- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range - <br> Closing. | $8.48 n$ | $8.53 n$ | $8.52 n$ | $8.42 n$ | $8.33 n$ | 8.36n |
| July- | 8.49- 8.62 |  | 8.50-8.66 | 8.43-8.53 | 8.37-8. | 8.22-8.40 |
| Closing | 8.54 | 8.58-8.60 | 8.57 | 8. | 8. | 8.38-8.40 |
| $A u g .=$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range . |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nominal.

Range for future prices at New York for week ending Oct. 1, 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.
Oct. 1 - Liverpool........bales.
1837,
581,000
Stock at
1936
682.000
1935
393.000
$\begin{array}{r}1934 \\ 886.000 \\ 76,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Total visible supply...........-6,420,785 $\overline{6,378,124} \overline{5,564,166} \overline{7,396,490}$ Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows: American- $\quad 177000 \quad 200000 \quad 109000$


Continental imports for past week have been 91,000 bales. The above figures for 1937 show an increase over last week of 751,187 bales, a gain of 42,661 over 1936, an increase of 856,619 bales over 1935, and a decrease of 975,705 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 Oct. 1, 1937 |  |  |  | Movement to Oct. 2, 1936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | ShipWeek | Stocks Oct. 1 | Recetpts |  | ShipWeek | Stock Oct. 2 |
|  | Week | Se |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a., Birmin | 4,017 | 5,915 | 232 | 17,655 | 4,649 | 10,438 | 524 |  |
| Eufaula - | 1,599 | 5,668 | 1,035 | +8,186 |  |  |  | 10,949 |
| Montgom | 5,520 | 21,379 | ${ }^{659}$ | 41,409 | 3,818 | 22,772 | 1,321 | 63,826 |
| Selma. | 8,866 | 34,102 | 1,213 | 42,325 | 4,955 | 36,439 | 4,662 | 76,939 |
| Ark.,Blytheville | 16,870 | 33,637 9 980 | ${ }_{237}^{950}$ | 64,274 | 17,418 | 58,544 | 8,323 | 99,303 |
| Helena | 9,437 | 25,332 | 749 | 27,842 | 5,407 | 10,001 22,280 | 1,1378 | 24,182 |
| Hope | 8,044 | 19,051 | 5,069 | 14,957 | 6,596 | 23,657 | 3,362 | 22,478 |
| Jonesbo | 3,252 | 4,860 |  | 12,172 | 2,687 | 56,563 | 84 | 13,311 |
| Little Roc | 13,775 | 29,192 | 5,729 | 50,084 | 20,026 | 60.234 | 7,01 | 84,807 |
| Newport | 5,233 | 11,602 | 1,542 | 14,858 | 2,901 | 7,582 | 1,71 | 14,741 |
| Pline Blutf | 13,437 | 29,453 | 3,345 | 32,335 | 7.865 | 27,433 | 3,98 | 43,898 |
| Walnut Ridg | 6,864 | 12,116 | 814 | 20,043 | 4,572 | 10,195 | 2,28 | 17,522 |
| Ga., Albany | 1,560 | 7,790 | ${ }^{356}$ | 15,617 | 540 | 8.879 | 1,50 | 18,966 |
| Athens, | 3,680 | 17,373 | 1,240 | 22,600 | 1,615 | 4,250 |  |  |
| Atlanta | 4,167 | 17,859 | 2,909 | 81,937 | 4,370 | 15,016 | 1,61 | 72,683 |
| Augusta | 13,614 | 70,140 | 1,455 | 115,558 | 12,845 | 78,126 | 2,43 | 34,367 |
| Columb | 1,200 | 7,400 | 1,300 | 33,600 | 500 | 3,775 | , | 33,550 |
| Macon | 7,008 | 21,062 | 2,181 | 29,442 | 4,127 | 17,227. | 1,82日 | 36,126 |
| Rome | 1,925 | 2,521 | 700 | 16,12 |  | 1,748 | , |  |
| La., Shreve | 14,258 | 54,423 | 5,970 | 39,539 | 9,520 | 49,115 | 8,030 | 39,944 |
| Miss.Clarksd | 18,056 | 63,266 | 5,971 | 53,686 | 12,079 | 61,342 | 6,827 | 48,287 |
| Columbus | 3,401 | 10,415 | B36 | 18.798 | 2,983 | 19,552 | 90 | 30,556 |
| Greenwo | 23,605 | 86,707 | 5,767 | 76,256 | 20,659 | 106,418 | 10,03 | 78,431 |
| Jackson | 6,799 | 26,359 | 1,659 | 22,729 | 7,103 | 37,038 | 2,65 | 31,042 |
| Natchez | 2,354 | 3,675 | 868 | 3,342 | 1,068 | 3,881 | 135 | 3,604 |
| Vicksburg | 3,520 | 9,094 | 809 | 8 8,993 | 3,295 | 11,564 | 1,193 | 10,428 |
| Yazoo City | 8,331 | 29,516 | 462 | 92,231 | 5,727 | 31,920 | 1,968 | 28,968 |
| Mo., St. Louls- | 3,042 | 12,243 | 3,042 | 1,630 | 6,680 | 32,233 | 6,680 | 1,358 |
| N.C.,Gr'nsboro Oklahoma- | 104 | 501 |  | 1,701 | 40 | 2,117 | 5 | 1,659 |
| 15 towns * | 26,401 | 61,577 | 14,227 | 92,238 | 8,151 | 40,325 | 10,07 | 90,481 |
| S. C.,Greenvilie | 4,000 | 18,385 | 3,000 | 54,561 | 4,586 | 38,870 | 4,523 | 45,019 |
| Tenn., Memphls | 107,592 | 246,877 | 48,247 | 349,311 | 131,439 | 400,434 | 80,666 | 484,798 |
| Tex., Abilene.-- | 4,666 | 13,619 | 4,693 | 2,745 | 16,257 | 41,239 | 9,865 | 15,484 |
| Austin | 2,477 | 11,331 | 2,115 | 1,699 | 1,127 | 4,900 | 779 | 1,678 |
| Brenha | 10,174 | 9,913 44,245 | ${ }_{7}^{1,063}$ | 3,065 | 754 | 2,218 | 27 | 2,579 |
| Pari | 10,715 | 35,039 | 7,752 | 14,51 | 7,321 | 34,394 | 5,96 | 11,425 |
| Robsto | 68 | 15,518 | 712 | 3,151 | 2 | 12,089 |  | 3,970 |
| San Antonio | 234 | 6,419 | 397 | 研 | 226 | 4,288 | 236 | 739 |
| Texarkana | 4,230 | 9,916 | 1,430 | 9,193 | 3,543 | 14,259 | 1,934 | 12,749 |
| W | 10,184 | 55,696 | 7,190 | 16,489 | 5,440 | 33,91 | 4 | 14,177 |

Total, 56 towns $400,6241,210,906155,599 \mid 1490564$ 365,132 $1,445,447210,9681832026$ * Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. 1- } \\ & \text { Shipped- } \end{aligned}$ | 1937 Since |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Since |
|  | Week |  | Week | Aug. 1 |
| Via St. Louis | 3,042 | 13,157 | 6,680 | 32,753 |
| Via Mounds, | 5,025 | 15,270 | 3,660 | 20,520 |
| Via Rock Isla | ${ }^{2} 65$ | 168 | 0 | 1,172 |
| Via Virginia poln | 4,028 | 32.865 | 1,385 | - 3 , 655 |
| Via other routes, \&c | 6,221 | 29,019 | 8,570 | 37,967 |
| Total gross overland | 18,581 | 91,345 | 23,295 | 128,922 |
| Deduct Shipments |  |  |  |  |
| Between interior towns. | 1,06 | 1,796 | 894 | 5,169 2,737 |
| Inland, \&c., from South | 4,723 | 37,379 | 9,908 | 68,221 |
| Total to be deducted | 5,947 | 44,864 | 11,156 | 76,127 |
| Leaving total net overla | 12,634 | 46,481 | 12,239 | 52,795 |

* Including movement by rail to Canada

| In Sight and Spinners' <br> Takings <br> Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts at ports to Oct. 1...... 479,801 | 2,355,251 | 319,754 | 1,752,924 |
| New overland to Oct. 1--.---12,634 | 46,481 | 12,239 | 1.752, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Southern consumption to Oct. $1 .-130,000$ | 1,135,000 | 135,000 | 1,155,000 |
| Total marketed _-----------622,435 | 3,536,722 | 466,993 | 2,960,719 |
| Interior stocks in excess | 640,591 | 154,164 | 625,609 |
| Excess of southern mill takings over consumption to Sept. 1-.- | *305,739 |  | *150,471 |
| Came into sight during week.--867,460 |  | 621,157 |  |
| North. spinn's' takings to Oct. 1- 30,238 | 168,211 | 32,831 |  |
| * Decrease. |  |  |  |
| Movement into sight in previous | years: |  |  |
| Week-1 Bales Sis | nce Aug. 1 |  | Bale |
| 1935-Oct. 4 -------------578,284 |  |  | 2,960,604 |
|  |  |  | 2,379,513 |

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Markets

| Week Ended Oct. 1 | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | ed'day | Thursday | Friday |
| Galveston--- | 8.09 | 8.17 | 8.17 | 8.06 | 8.04 | 8.17 |
| New Orleans. | 8.36 | 8.42 | 8.42 | 8.30 | 8.26 | 8.37 |
| Savannah | 8.35 8.50 | 88.43 | 88.43 | 88.31 | 8.26 | 8.38 |
| Norfolk. | 8.50 | 8.55 | 8.55 | 8.80 | 8.45 | 8.54 |
| Montgome | 8.35 | 8.45 | 8.45 | 8.30 | 8.25 | 8.40 |
| Augusta- | 8.50 | 8.58 | 8.58 | 8.47 | 8.41 | 8.53 |
| Memphis | 8.10 | 8.20 8.20 | 8.20 8.20 | 8.85 | 8.10 | 8.25 |
| Little Rock | 8.00 | 8.10 | 8.10 | 8.10 8.00 | 8.800 | 8.10 |
| Dallas |  |  |  | 7.67 | $7: 61$ |  |
| Fort Worth... | 7.70 | 7.78 | 7.78 | 7.67 | 7.61 | 7.73 |

England Has Ceased Operation of Nearly 2,000,000 Spindles in Plan to Aid Cotton Industry-In accordance with the plan of the British textile industry to eliminate surplus cotton spindles as provided for in the Cotton Spinning Industry Act, a total of $1,314,180$ mule and 343,740 ring spindles have been purchased and taken out of operation since September, 1936 , according to a report by George Tait, American Consul, Manchester, made public on Sept. 29 by the United States Department of Commerce. The Department said:


A spindles board which was established under the terms of the Act was the board considered expedient in order to eliminate surplus materials in cotton mill, it was reported.
Although the original plan was to eliminate approximately $10,000,000$ pindies, it is believed locally that the improved conditions in the spinning spindles in operation, according to the report.
New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Satutday <br> Sept. 25 | Monday <br> Sept. 27 | Tuesday <br> Sept. 28 | Wednesday Sept. 29 | Thursday <br> Sept. 30 | Friday $\text { oct. } 1$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. (1937) November December. Jan. (1938) | 8.35 Bid. | 8.41-8.43 | 8.42-8.45 | $8.33 b 8.35 a$ | 8.31 | $8.37 b-8.42 a$ |
|  | 8.36-8.38 | 8.42 | $8.41-8.42$ | 8.30 | 8.26-8.27 | 8.36-8.37 |
| Jan. (1938) | 8.39 | 8.46 | 8.45 | 8.30 | $8.2508 .26 a$ | 8.34b-8.36a |
| March--- | 8.42 | 8.50-8.51 | 8.51 | 8.37 | 8.31-8.32 | 8.34 |
| May. | 8.51 | 8.56- 8.57 | 8.59 | 8.45b8.47a | 8.38 | 8.40 |
| July | 8.58 | 8.63 | 8.63b8.64a | 8.54 | 8.46 | 8.44b-8.46a |
| August -- <br> September |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September Tone- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spot. Options | Steady. ${ }_{\text {Sarely stdy }}$ | Steady. | Steady. <br> Steady. | Steady. Steady. | Steady. Steady | Steady. Steady. |

Weather Reports by Telegraph-Reports to us by telegraph this evening indicate that the cotton now being ginned is well up as to both grade and staple nearly everywhere in the belt. With cooler weather some sections are making faster work of picking. There is less complaint of scarcity of labor. The cotton belt was bone dry one night this week, with temperatures about right for this time of the year.
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The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at 8 a . m. on the dates given:



| Oct. 1,1937 | Oct. 2,1936 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Feet | Feet |
| 2.2 | 1.6 |
| 2.4 | 4.1 |
| 9.4 | 9.2 |
| 5.4 | 20.5 |
| -0.5 | 1.4 |

Receipts from the Plantations-The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended. } \end{gathered}$ | Receipts at Ports |  |  | Stocks at Interior Towns |  |  | Receivedfrom Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1937 | 1936 | 193 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| July |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,752 | 21,952 | 0,188 |  |  |  | NII | Nil |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,059 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,381 \\ & 1, \end{aligned}$ | 13,911 | 983,02 |  | 1,161,421 | Nil | NII |  |
| ${ }_{23}^{16}$ | ${ }_{28,601}^{17.371}$ | 18,973 28,419 | 20,715 | 873 | $1,301,7$ | 1,145,008 | Nil | NII | 4,302 |
| $30-$ | 55,199 | 39,742 | 46,866 | 828 | 1,206, |  |  | NII |  |
|  | 68 | 38,915 | 56,583 | 811,182 | 1,167,4 | 1,111,532 |  | Nil | 9 |
| 13 | 94,093 | 52,891 | 61,492 | 796.1 | 1,144,6 | 1,097. 2 | 79,061 | 30,140 | 47,243 |
|  | $149,2$ | 76 | 96,074 | 788,408 | 1,132,17 | 1,094,12 | 41,468 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3--300.222 201,842 188,943 836,739 1,219,8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 309,808 | 271,456 | 215,017 | 918,178 | 1,339,682 | 1,274,081 | 361,614 | 391.307 | 310,219 |
| 17-- 347,270 340,815 265,021 1, $1050,9141,499,2751,414,604480,006500.408405,544$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton-The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings or amounts gone out of sight for the like period:

| Cotton Takings, Week and Season | 1937 |  | 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Season | Week | Seaso |
| Visible esppply | 5,669,598 |  | 5,929,525 |  |
| American in sight to Oct. ${ }^{\text {it-- }}$ | $8 \overline{767}$ | ${ }_{3,871,574}^{4,3}$ | 621.157 | - 435,857 |
| Bombay receipts to Sopt. $30^{-}$ | 14.000 | 76,000 67 | +7,000 | 110 |
| Other India ship'ts to Sept. 30 | 13,000 70,000 | 67,000 229,200 | 12,000 78.000 | $\begin{array}{r}82,000 \\ 253,200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Other supply to sept. $29 * b_{\text {- }}$ | 15,000 | 64,000 | 15,000 | 76,000 |
| Total suppl | 6,649,058 | 8,646,796 | 2 | 8,856,315 |
| Visible supply Oct | 6,420,785 | 6,420,785 | 6,378,124 | 6,378,12 |
| Total takings to Oct. 1-a |  | 2,226,011 | 284,558 |  |
| Of which Amer | 216,273 12,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,426,211 \\ & 799,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 280,558 \\ 4,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,948,991 \\ 529,200 \end{array}$ | Of which otherica

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, \&c. $a$ This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by
Southern mills, $1,135,000$ bales in 1937 and $1,155,000$ bales in $1936-100$ takings not being available- and the aggregate amount taken by Northern
and foreign spinners, $1,091,011$ bales in 1937 and $1,323,191$ bales in 1936 , and foreign spinners, $1,091,011$ bales in 1937 and 1,323,191 bales in
of which 291,211 bales and 793,991 bales American. Estimated.


Alexandria Receipts and Shipments

| Alexandria, Egypt, <br> Sept. 29 | 1937 |  | 1936 |  | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts (cantars) This week Since Aug. 1 . | 350,000$1,148,517$ |  | 390.000$1,265,757$ |  | 290,000687,689 |  |
| Exports (Bales)- | This Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since }^{2} \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | This Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| To Liverpool | 6,000 | 14.241 | 4,000 | 12,069 | 7,000 8,000 | 12,097 |
| To Manchester, \&c To Continent \& In | 10,000 | 12,3968 | 14,000 | 52,038 | 18,000 | 65,594 |
| To America.... | 1,000 | 1,745 | 1,000 | 2,401 | 1,000 | 1,939 |
| Total exports | 17,000 | 93,338 | 19,000 | 77,509 | 34,000 | 97,341 |

Total exports Note-A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs .
This statement shows that the receipts for the week ended Sept This statement shows that the receipts for the week ended se
350,000 cantars and the foreign shipments were 17,000 bales.
Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Merchants are not willing to pay present prices. We given prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:


Shipping News-Shipments in detail:
GALVESTON-To Liverpool-Sept. 27 -Western Queen, 8,801
 San Pedro, 204 .
To Rotterdam-Sept. 25-Binnendijk, 189.



To Antwerp-Sept. 25-Wers Moreland, $57 \overline{7}$; San Pedrö, $17 \overline{7} 7$
To Dunkirk-Sept. 25-San Pedro, 1,714-
To Manchester-Sept. 29 - Director, 4,58
To Trieste-Sept. 29-Meanticut, 780

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Oct. 1, 1937
Flour-Representatives of the larger mills continue to find local demand for flour poor. Only a limited trade is being worked, and this is largely for filling-in purposes. Here and there a local broker is doing a good business, but this is the exception. Shipping instructions against contracts are reported as no better than fail.

Wheat-On the 25 th ulto. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The market showed considerable heaviness during most of the session, but recovered most of its early losses and closed steadier. Winnipeg closed unchanged in all positions. Minneapolis $5 / 8$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower and Kansas City $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Liverpool opened $1 / 2$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower and closed with losses of $11 / 2$ to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., this weakness apparently bringing out the selling that had Chicago wheat as much as $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. down at one time. Buenos Aires closed $3 / 8$ to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. firmer. Bearish estimates for our export trade are seen by many in the trade as an important market factor. A survey by the Department of Agriculture has cut the United States share in the world export trade to $95,000,000$ bushels, or $25,000,000$ less than figured a month ago. The same survey estimates the Argentine wheat crop at $205,000,000$ bushels, and allots that country $100,000,000$ bushels of the world wheat business. An Australian crop of $155,000,000$ is forecast, with exports figured at $95,000,000$ bushels. On the 27 th ulto. prices closed $13 / 8$ to 2 c. higher. Responding to a combination of bullish factors, chief of which was an insistent export demand for North American wheats, substantial gains were registered in all leading markets. Winnipeg netted gains of $23 / 8$ to $25 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Late in the day export sales of United States hard winter wheat were estimated at fully $1,000,000$ bushels, while there were approximately 500,000 bushels of Manitobas. United Kingdom was buying both Canadian and American wheats-Early strength here appeared to reflect the strong action of Liverpool, which registered closing gains of $23 / 8$ to $31 / 8$ c. Buenos Aires finished $23 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher Whiles some rains fell, moisture is still needed in important wheat areas of the Argentine. Reports that Russia has withdrawn offers of high-grade wheat were also a factor. On the 28th ulto. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. At one stage of the session prices showed a maximum gain of about 2c. a bushel, but this was partially erased when it was learned that North American new export business proved disappointingly small. A total of 500,000 bushels was purchased on this side of the Atlantic today for shipment to Europe, whereas yesterday's takings were in some quarters estimated at as much as $2,000,000$ bushels, with the quota from the United States asserted to be the largest single day's aggregate in several years. A bearish influence that is becoming more and more a feature in the world wheat situation are the Russian sales of wheat. Latest reports are to the effect that Russia is selling substantial quantities of wheat to European countries and had disposed of two cargoes today to Great Britain. Indications are that the Argentine crop is not progrsessing as favorably as hoped for, Jan.-Feb. shipment wheat having jumped 7c. a bushel in the last few days in that market. On the 29th ulto. prices closed $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. This market was firm during most of the session, due to the strength of cash wheat and estimated export sales of $1,000,000$ bushels of domestic wheat. October in Winnipeg continues to lead the way. Liverpool easiness influenced the early minor declines here and shortly after the opening. Buenos Aires closed very strong, gains of up to $33 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for the nearby and $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for the deferred deliveries showing at the close. This is attributed to the not altogether favorable outlook for the new crop as a result of lack of rains. Liverpool was $1 / 2$ to $7 / 8$ e. with October showing the clog ruled $1 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. stronger, with October showing the chief gain on very high cash ${ }_{2} 1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. At the top the Canadian market ran $11 / 8$ to $21 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Minneapolis finished $3 / 4$ to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. better, or very near its highs. Kansas City, $7 / 8$ to $11 / 8$ c. higher, barring July, which was down $1 / 2$ c.
On the 30th ult. prices closed $1 / 2$ to 2c. net lower. Wheat gave all indications of strength today (Thursday) until late in the day, when profit-taking and the sharp break of October in Winnipeg brought selling into the pit. Winnipeg, after starting out firm and gaining as much as $13 / 8$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., broke to closing losses of $5 / 8$ to $21 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., with October the weak spot. A sharp decline of cash premiums accounted for the weakness of the spot delivery. Estimated export sales of United States wheat, amounting to 1,500,000 bushels today (Thursday) brought the week's total to approximately $4,500,000$ bushels and led to the belief that this trade is now reviving. The development of long-deferred demand provides the backbone of the recent wheat strength, the trade feels, even though prices broke to losses late in the day as profit-taking developed.
Today prices closed 1 c . lower to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Wheat values averaged lower late today, influenced by hedging
sales and by nervousness in regard to liquidation of Winnipeg October contracts. Chicago July wheat, however, scored gains owing to reports of lack of moisture in the southwest section of domestic winter wheat territory. A dispatch from Junction City, Kan., said the first nine months this year were the driest on record for that vicinity. It was asserted that maintenance of United States export business for even a short time would prove a big stimulus to wheat values. Open interest in wheat was $122,792,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york No 2 red
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO

 DAILY CLOSINGPRICESOF BONDED WHEAT AT WINNIPEG October--
December

Corn-On the 25th ulto. prices closed $27 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher for October and 1c. net higher for the other deliveries. Mandatory halting of operations in September corn and the fixing of a settlement price of $\$ 1.101 / 2$ per bushel as a liquidating basis, proved the highlight of Saturday's grain market. This of course prevented any further skyrocketing of September corn, which had been generally expected in view of tember corn, which had heen generally expected in view of
the highly substantial short interest still existing in the September option. Attracting attention was the posting of trades in October corn on the board. This month is usually not traded in on the Board of Trade, but apparently has come to life because of the unusual shortage of old cash corn. The delivery closed $27 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. On the 27 th ulto. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. With September out of the way, corn trading became quite normal again. After showing early gains of approximately 1c. for each option, the leading feed grain sold off under heavier receipts of new crop corn, a rise of 220,000 bushels in the visible and profittaking. October corn continued to do business at about 73c. to 74c., affording a hedge for those short of cash corn due for delivery in the next month. On the 28th ulto. prices closed firm at $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. up. Despite liberal receipts, 220 cars in Chicago today - corn futures averaged a little higher during late trading. The market was more or less influenced by the firmness displayed in the wheat market. Cash corn prices fell 2c. to 5 c . a bushel. On the 29th ulto. prices closed $1 / 2$ c. lower to $3 / 8$ c. higher, with October showing the loss. Trading was more or less routine. The market appears to be waiting for the expected decline of cash prices as the new crop comes forward. Delivery intentions of $1,538,000$ bushels appear to have cleared up the September corn situation without a single default. Some were surprised that so much cash corn could be drummed up. This would seem to give much credence to reports heard a few days ago that leading corn products refiners had sold back their inventories to dealers.

On the 30th ult. prices closed 1 to $21 / 8$ c. off. The heaviness of wheat seemed to react on corn. The leading feed grain, after starting steady, ran into liquidation and local pressure that resulted in prices falling substantially below the previous close. October was the weak spot. A break of 8 to 10c. in cash premiums on No. 3 yellow corn created some of the bearish sentiment. Today prices ciosed $1 / 2$ c. off to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. up. Trading in corn was relatively quiet, with operations more or less mixed. There was nothing of unusual interest in the news. Open interest in corn was unusual interest in
$38,111,000$ bushels.

DAILY OLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK
 daily closing prices of corn futures in chicago October---
December
May---

October--
Dec.
May

Oats-On the 25th ulto. prices closed $1 / 20$. up to $1 / 4$ c. down. The strength of September was attributed to covering of shorts as the option expired. On the 27 th ulto. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Trading was light and without special feature. On the 28th ulto. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{up}$. Trading was quiet and devoid of any interesting feature. On the 2 h ulto. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. There was very little of interest in this grain, its steadiness being attributed to the general steadiness of other grains.

On the 30 th ult. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. This market, though quiet, ruled very steady. Today prices closed $1 / 4$ to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down. Trading was quiet and more or closed $1 / 4$ to
less routine.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK


Volume 145
Financial Chronicle

Daily closing prices of oats futures iv chicago September-

## December



 $\stackrel{F}{F}$ DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG October $\qquad$
 Rye-On the 25 th ulto prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. No developments of importance were recorded during this session. On the 27 th ulto, prices closed $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $5 / \mathrm{c}$. firmer. Trading was mixed, with fluctuations irregular. On the 28th ulto. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off. This grain adyanced somewhat in sympathy with the early strength in wheat, but later prices fell back. Advices indicated a fair export demand for rye. On the 29th ulto. prices closed $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Rye proved to be the strongest of the grains and this showing was ascribed to a strong cash demand and prospective export sales.

On te 30 th ult. prices closed $3 / 4$ to 1 . off. This market seemed to feel the bearish influence of a reactionary wheat and corn market. Today prices closed 1 to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. down. Rye was the weakest of the grains, and was attributed largely to larger receints and a lack of spirited demand for snot rye. DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO September $\qquad$ . 82.3
-7793
79
7



DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG October-
December $\qquad$

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN CHICAGO
 October

Closing quotations were as follows:

## FLOUR


 Hard winter straights --: $510{ }^{9} 0625$ Barley goods-


## Grain

| Wheat, New York- | Oats, New York- |
| :---: | :--- |
| No. 2 red , c.i. | Nomestic |
| Manitoba No. 123 | No. 2 white |

 Corn, New York-
No 2 yellow, all ra $\qquad$ $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Barley. Now York- } \\ \text { 47, ibs. malting. } \\ \text { Chicher }\end{gathered}\right.$ $\qquad$ $.615 / 5$ 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:

| Recetpts at - | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicago | bbls 196 lbs 222,000 | bush 60 lbs 940,000 | bush 56 lbs 2,274,000 | bush 32 lbs $1,071,000$ | bush 56 lbs 160,000 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 48 \text { lbs } \\ 250.000 \end{array}$ |
| Minneapolis |  | 1,597,000 | 27,000 | 507,000 | 198,000 | 1,246,000 |
| Duluth. |  | 1,464,000 |  | 745,000 | 523,000 | 633,000 |
| Mllwauke | 16,000 | 73,000 | 6.000 | 68.000 | 39.000 | 590,000 |
| Toledo. |  | 85,000 | 13.000 | 50.000 | 7.000 |  |
| Indianapolss-- |  | 25,000 | 82.000 | 186,000 | 8.000 |  |
| St. Louis | 123.000 | 354,000 | 127,000 | 84,000 | 6.000 | 51,000 |
| Peoria | 47.000 | 16.000 | 324.000 | 120,000 | 41,000 | 56,000 |
| Kanras Clity | 15,000 | 923,000 | 91,000 | 58.000 |  |  |
| Omaha. |  | 342,000 | 71,000 | 77.000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph |  | 53,000 | 19,000 | 48,000 |  |  |
| Wichita <br> Sioux C |  | 169,000 | 0 |  |  |  |
| Buffalo. |  | 1,410,000 | 248,000 | 246,000 | 316,000 | 391,000 |
| Total wk. 1937 | 423,000 | 7,469,000 | 3,295,000 | 3,284,000 | 1,307,000 | 3,249,000 |
| Same wk 1936 | 434,000 | 5,020,000 | 3,013,000 | 1,431,000 | 408.000 | 3,379,000 |
| Same wk,1935 | 446,000 | 14,394,000 | 2,220,000 | 4,539,000 | 809,000 | 3,849,000 |
| ce A |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937 | 3.051.000 | 110.862,000 | 14,904.000 | 39,649.000 | 11,936.00 | 24,833,000 |
| 1936 | 3,750,000 | 74.849,000 | 32,446.000 | 29,387,000 | 4,863.00 | 30,977,000 |
| 1935 | 3,351,000 | 1,330,000 | 15,140,000 | 56,412,000 | 5,804,00 | 21,568,000 |
| Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 25, 1937, follow: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cetpts at- | Flout | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Batley |
| New Y | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bols } 196 \text { lbs } \\ 143,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline \text { bush } 60 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 72.000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 56 \text { lbs } \\ 89,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32 \text { lbs } \\ 6.000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { oush } 56 \text { lbs } \\ 135,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 48 \text { lbs } \\ 72,000 \end{array}$ |
| Philadelphia - | 23.000 | 13.000 | 8,000 | 8.000 |  |  |
| Baltimore | 15,000 | 30.000 |  | 15,000 | 22,000 | 3,000 |
| New Orieans | 24,000 | 219,000 | 57,000 | 24,000 |  |  |
| Montreal | 49,000 | 1,333,000 |  | 57,000 | 509,000 | 151,000 |
| Boston. | 12,000 |  | ,000 | 6,000 |  |  |
| Sorel |  | 277,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Halitax | 1,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total wk. 1937 | 267.000 | 2,287.000 | 155,000 | 116.000 | 66.000 | 1,226.000 |
| Since Jan1,'37 | 104,000 | 60,893,000 | 27,759,000 | 4,074,000 | 3,906.000 | 4,395,000 |
| Week 1936 | 269.000 | 2,631,000 | 523,000 | 251,000 | 140.000 | 26,000 |
| SinceJan 1,'36 | 11,008,000 | 92,104,000 | 5,141,000 | 5,295,000 | 3,720,000 | 3,539,000 |
| * Recelpts do not Include grain passing through New Orleans for forelgn ports on through bills of lading. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ended Saturday, Sept. 25, 1937, are shown in the annexed statement: |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Exports from- | Wheat | rn | Flour | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{B} u$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bushels } \\ 51,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Barcels } \\ 39,160 \end{gathered}$ | Bushe | ${ }^{\text {Bush }}$ | Bushels |
| Albany | 62.000 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 72,000 \\ & { }_{21}^{72}, 000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Philacelphia | ${ }^{16,000}$ | 120,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 |  |  |
| Galveston. | 351,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montreal | 1,333,000 |  | 49,000 | 57,000 | 509,000 | 1,151,000 |
| Halitax. | 27,000 |  | 1,000 |  |  |  |
| tal we | 2,471.000 | 171,000 | 92,160 |  | 602,000 | 00 |
| Same week 1936 | 2,658,000 | 11,00 | 106,493 | 131,000 | --.- | 16,0 |

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1,1937 , is as below:

| Exports for Week and SinceJuly 1 to- | Ftour |  | Wheat |  | Corn |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline W e e k \\ \text { Sept. } 25 \\ 1937 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SSnce } \\ \text { Suly } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Sept. } 25, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | July 1, 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Septet } 25, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Sulv } \\ \text { Su37 } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Barrels 47.405 | ${ }_{598}^{\text {Bartels }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Bu }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Bushels }}$ | Bush | Bushe |
| Continent | ${ }^{41,335}$ | ${ }_{87,137}$ | 1,384,000 | 11,827,000 | 171,00 | 17.0000 |
| So. \&\% Cent. Amer West Indics | 11,500 | ${ }_{271,500}^{157,500}$ | 2,000 1,000 | 107,000 13,000 |  | 87,000 |
| Brit. No. Am |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other countries... | 420 | 52,536 |  | 27,000 |  |  |
| Total 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 92,160 \\ & 106,493 \end{aligned}$ | - $1,166,957$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,471,000 \\ & 2,658,000 \end{aligned}$ | $28.112,000$ 37.9111000 | 171,000 | ${ }_{1} 101$ |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Sept. 25, were as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States- | Whent Bushel | Corn Bushels | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oats } \\ & \text { Bushels } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rye } \\ \text { Bushels } \end{gathered}$ | Barley Bushels |
| oston-- | 2,000 | 206,000 |  |  |  |
| New York | 59,000 | *253,000 | 11,000 |  |  |
| Philadel phia | 1,797,000 | * $16 \overline{60,000}$ | 2̈4,0000 | 51,000 | 1,000 |
| Baltmore | 2,213,000 | *116.000 | ${ }^{36,000}$ | 81.000 | 2,000 |
| New Orlea | 172,000 | 371,000 | 40,000 | 2,000 |  |
| Galveston | 8,0657.000 | $\stackrel{-1060000}{ }$ | 1170000 |  | 18,000 |
| Wichita.- | 2,223,000 | 106,000 | 17,000 | 5,000 |  |
| Hutchlnson | 6,247,000 <br> 5.917 .000 <br> 1 | 13.000 | 99,000 | 62.000 | 000 |
| Kansas City | 32,924,000 | 11,000 | 605.000 | 174.000 | 29,000 |
| Omaha | 9,132,000 | 25.000 | 1,760.000 | ${ }^{44,000}$ | 120,000 |
| Stoux Cit | 1,059,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Indianáp | 1,951,000 | 125,000 | ${ }_{622,000}^{139.000}$ | 16.000 80.000 | 1,000 |
| Peoria | 11,000 | 5,000 |  |  |  |
| Chicago | 6,023,000 | *,617,000 | 5,187,000 | 826.000 | 710,000 |
| On Lakes | 880,000 | 209,000 |  | 493,0000 |  |
| M11wauk | 2,510,000 | 1,000 | 713,000 | 113,000 | 833,000 |
| Minneap | 11,163,000 |  | 12,405,000 | 1,542,000 | 4,881,000 |
| Duluth | 11,070,000 | 100,000 | 3,993,000 | 1,856.000 | 2,548,000 |
| Detrot | 140,000 | 2,000 | 5.000 |  |  |
| Butfalo | 7,036,000 | *349,000 | 881,000 | ${ }^{452,000}$ | 435.000 |
| On Canal | 324,000 19,000 |  |  | 146.000 332,000 | 207.000 161,000 |


 Note- Bonded grain not included above: oats-On Lakes, 346,000 bushels; total,
 90,$000 ;$ on Lakes, $1,507,000$ total! $1,758,000$ bushels, against $1,055,000$ in 1936.
$W^{\prime} h$ hent-New York, 612,000 bushels; N . Y. afloat, 32,000, Albany, 342,000 B Bufalo


| Canadian- <br> Lake, bay, river and seaboard |  | Wheat | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Corn } \\ & \text { Bushels } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oats } \\ & \text { Bushels } \end{aligned}$ | Rye Bushels | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Barley } \\ & \text { Bushels } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 503.000 | 0 112,000 |  |
| board---- ${ }^{\text {de- }}$ |  | 9,966,000 |  | 686,000 | 0 752,000 |  |
| Other Canadian \& other elevator stocks |  | 40,363,000 |  | 3,620,000 | 0 402,000 | 4,961,000 |
| Total-Sept. Total-Sept. Total-Sept. Summary |  | 67,683,000 |  | 4,809,000 | 0 1,266 |  |
|  |  | 70,250,000 |  | 4,198,000 | $1,248,000$ 1,771000 | $1,140.000$ $6,238,000$ |
|  |  | 70,250,000 |  | 5,562,000 | 1,771,000 | 6,238,000 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 131,050,000 \\ \quad 67,683,000 \end{array}$ | 3,86 | $\begin{array}{r} 27,071,000 \\ 4,809,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & { }_{0}^{6} \\ & 1,2666,000 \\ & 1,367,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,253,000 \\ & 11,257,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total-Sept. 25, 1937-198,733,000 Total-Sept. 18,Total-Sept. 26,$1936.146,455,000$ |  |  |  | 31,880.000 | $0{ }^{7.633 .0}$ | 00 |
|  |  |  |  | 29,930,0 | ${ }^{6,812,00}$ | 20, 878.000 |
|  |  |  | 511,00 | 55.129,00 | 8,115,0 | - |
| The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Sept. 24, and since July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1936, are shown in the following: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Sep } 24, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 1, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly 1, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Sep } 24, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Suly, } \\ \text { ul93, } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sunce } \\ \text { Suly. } \\ \text { Hisio } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Bushel }}$ |  |  |  | Bush |  |
| North AmerBlack SearArgentina---- |  | ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{35.173 .000}$ | 57,746.000 | ${ }^{214,000}$ | 2.740,000 |  |
|  | 072000 | 16,736,000 | 15,500.000 |  |  | 86,8084,000 |
| Argentina---AustrallaIndia.-. | 1,165,000 | 17,012,000 | 15,827,000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oth. countr's | 888,000 | 5,536,000 | 8,144,000 | 2,779,0 | 21,853,000 | 4.492,000 |
|  | 8,813,000 | 92,548, | 116,610,000 | 11,617,000 1 | 116,749,000 | 96,386,00 |

Weather Report for the Week Ended Sept. 29-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Sept. 29, follows:
Generally fair. cool weather prevailed in eastern sections practically the
ntire week, although scattered showers occurred toward the close. Warm weather, with rather widespread showers. occurred in the Great Parm and seme Rocky Mountain sections from the 23d-25th, followed by a re-
action to cooler on the $25-26$ th when a few stations, reported sub-freezing action to
The week was cooler than normal in the Middle Atlantic states, much
of the Ohio and southern Mississippi Vaileys and the southeast. It was of the Ohio and southern Mississippi Vaileys and the Southeast. It was
also coo for the season in much of the Northwest, particuarly in northern also cool for the season in much or the North west, particuarly in northern
Rocky Mountain districts where the week averaged from 4 to 7 degree cooler than normal. Elsewhere the week was somewhat warm, particularly
in the western Lake region, and parts of the far Southwest.

Minimum temperatures were not unusually low for this time of the year as the line of freezing weather was confined to the northern Greacea elseand northern Rocky Mountain area, with only local freezing areas else-
where. Maximum temperatures were unusually high the midde of the
 the upper Mississippi Valley and some sections of the Great Plains.
Rainfall was quite light in many eastern districts, incruding much of the Rainfall was quite light in many eastern distrect, eported. Precipitation
southeast, although localy heavy amounts were
was moderate to heavy in much of the central Ohio and south-central woutheast, moderate to heavy in much of the central Ohio and south-central
Mississippi Valleys, as well as in some parts of northern Iowa and southern Mississippi Valleys, as well as in some parts of northern Iowa and southern
Minnesota. In much of the country from the Great Plains westward the week was largely rainless, except for local inght to moderate falls in parts of
the Northwest and the southwest. Scattered moderate to heavy showers were noted in parts of Texas and adjacent States.
Although moderate to heavy rains occurred in many portions of the
Midwest, the long-continued dry weather that preceeded them had seriMiswest, the the soil moisture, with the result that the soil is in general need of further generous precipitation. While the added moisture will
help late fall crops and some pastures, more is needed in many places from help late fall crops and some pastures, more is needed in many places from seeding has been delayed for some time and the retardation has become serious in some localities, notably in Missouri; seeding is advancing in
Kansas in dry soil. Kansas in dry soil.
The cooler weather that overspread central and eastern districts the
middle and latter parts of the week brought more or less general frosts middle and latter parts of the week brought more or less general frosts
as far south as parts of the Ohio Valley, fhe south-central Great Plains,
Gre as far south as parts of the Ohio Valley, light and without serious injury
and the southwest. Frosts were mostly in southern parts of this area, while in more northern sections they were
killing in many localities, with local damage to potatoes and some late
亚 gardens. Kulling frosts so far this year have been accompanied by only
slight injury to major crops and in most districts have been somewhat slight injury to major cr
behind the average time.
behind the average time.
The generally fair weather and seasonable to slightly subnormal temperatures favored rapid advance of all outside operations in most parts of
the country. In the Atlantic States the weather was generally ideal for the country. In the Atiantic States the weather was generally ideal exharvest advance. In most parts of the West the weather continued favor-
cellent
able for farm work, although it was somewhat too cool in parts of the able for farr
Northwest.
Small Grains-Threshing and combining operations made excellent Small Grains-Threshing and combining operations made excellent
progress in late northern districts and the Pa Pific Northwest. This work
is completed in many localities in North Dakota and practically comis completed in many localities in North Dakota and practically comsome rains occurred in parts of the winier wheat Beit durmoderate rain, is needed in practically all districts to condition the soil for plowing and seeding in delayed areas and insure germination.
Seeding progressed rapidly in Kansas and Oklahoma. Approximately two-thords is sown in Kansas, while in Oklahoma $60 \%$ has been sown in some counties and is just starting in others.
In Oklahoma grasshoppers are injuring late
In Oklahoma grasshoppers are injuring late winter wheat in some northwestern and central localities and in kansas grasshoppers,
wireworms are reported damaging in northern and western counties. Wireworms are reported damaging in northern and western councies. and reported coming up, but planting sear of grasshoppers. Seeding operations are nearly impossible in over haif of Iowa on account of hard, dry soil. However, some winter wheat is reported iocalities. ing fine in favored Rain is urgently needed in Missouri and plowing and seeding of Winter
grains has been delayed seriously in some sections. In the Ohio Valley wranter-wheat seeding is becoming more general as a a result of rainfall at the middle and the close of the week.
General rains have improved conditions in Montana, and encouraged fall seeding, but more is needed to bring along germination and maintain growth of early sown wheat in central and western portions, Some seed-
ing of winter rye and fall plowing was accomplished in North Dakota, ing of winter rye and the ground is mostly too dry for best results. Winter wheat and rye were up in south Dakota and look good, but much is not germinating due to lack of moisture; seeding is difficult due to dry top soil. In the Atlantic states preparation of soil and sowing of fall grains continues favorably, except that droughty conditions in western Now York
seriously delayed winter-wheat seeding. Buckwheat in New York made a good crop and is mostly cut.
Corn-The weather of the week was generally favorable for gathering corn, with the large proportion of the crop safe from frost damage.
In the Ohio Valley cutting and silo filling are advancing rapidiy, but In the Ohio Valley cutting and silo filling are advancing rapidiy, but
little has been cribbed as yet and the crop still needs one to two weeks
locally: in western-valey sections $90 \%$ or more is safe. In Missouri corn locally: in western-valley sections $90 \%$ or more is safe. In Missouri corn is practically all safe from frost damage and is mostiy in shock, with some part of the belt. In lowa corn dried rapidly, with considerable husked, shelled, and marketed in the extreme western par
crop is not yet sufficiently dry to crib generally.
Cotton-The weather of the week faviored cotton picking quite generally, with rapid advance made in practically an parts. In rexas picking state and rapid progress was made in the northern half; condition of the crop is generally good. In Oklahoma picking made mostly good advance,
although there was some complaint of slow opening in western sections; much is being snapped.
In central States of
In central states of the belt picking made good to excellent advance, With the greater part of the crop open or opening rapidly. In eastern
States of the belt picking made mostly to excellent advance and is nearStates of the belt picking made mostly to excellent advance and is near-
ing completion in southern parts; the crop is opening rapidly in all parts.

The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:
Virginia-Richmond: Temperature averaged below normal; little preand filling silos nearing completion. Late truck good; harvesting sweet potatoes begun. Meadows and pastures good to excellent. Planting winter wh
North Carolina-Raleigh: Continued cool, with abundant sunshine,
favorable for harvesting matured crops. Light rain Monday, which was favorable for harvesting matured crops. Light rain Monday, which was needed for fall truck, pastures, and some late corn and to soing excellent advance; plowing. Cotton opening rapidly and picking good to ex
top crop mostly light. Curing tobacco nearly completed.
South Carolina-Columbia: Averaged somewhat cool, but fair, except
local showers in north. Again favorable for general harvesting. Scattered oat seeding, but soil mostly too dry. Late truck and pastures. fair to good, but rain needed locally. Picking and ginning cotton excelint advance, Georgia-Atlanta: Seasonable temperatures, except cool last two days;
light or no rain. Picking cotton excellent advance and nearing com-
pletion into central. Corn good; harvesting about done. Truck good in pletion into central. Corn good; harvesting about done. Truck good in
south, but suffering in other sections from lack of rain. Peanuts fair; south, but suffering in
pecans almost matured.
Florida-Jacksonville: Progress and condition of cotton fair; picking and ginning fair advance. Harvesting sweet potatoes and peanuts. Plant-
ing fall truck. Citrus good; fruit maturing well. Setting out strawberry plants. Alabama-Montgomery: Practically dry, with only scattered showers.
Cotton opening rapidly and picking excellent advance, being nearly com-
pleted in south and well advanced in middle. Much hay being saved and pleted in south and well advanced in middile. Much hay being saved and harvesting corn, cane, and sweet potatoes progressing nicel
potatoes, truck, and other growing crops in good condition.
Whississippi-Vickesburg: Warm to Saturday, but cool nights thereafter. Local moderate to heavy showers in extreme north and extreme south, progress in picking and ginning.
gardens and pastures mostly fair. Louisiana-New Orleans: Warm most of week, except cool at end.
Moderate to locally heavy rains latter half. All crops made good progress
and condition good to excellent. Condition of cotton good; mostly open and condition good to excellent. Condition of cotton good; mostly open and picking excellent advance. Harves
ing rapidly. Late corn being gathered.
Texas-Houston: Temperatures averaged about normal; rain locally
tícally completed in south and progressed rapidly in north; condition of crop mostly good. Winter-wheat seeding made good ad vance in northwest, Rice harvest made good ad vance early in week, but delayed by
raind uring last few days. Cattle generally continued good. General rains
needed for truck, ranges, minor crops, and for plowing in extreme south needed for truck, ranges, minor crops,
Oklahoma-Oklahoma City: Seasonable temperatures, with heavy to rain now needed over much of State. Corn being gathered Cotton picking mostly good advance; much being snapped; good advance sowing winter wheat and some of opening slowly in west. Fair advance in ing in others; grasshoppers injuring young wheat in some northwest and orth-central
Arkansas-Little Rock: Picking cotton e::cellent advance due to very
avorable weather, except on Saturday when light to heavy rains occurred; greater portion open, except on eastern lowlands where opening rapidly,
Early corn being gathered; late nearing maturity Early corn being gathered; late nearing maturity. Favorable for sowing
wheat and oats. Weather also favorable for late potatoes, sweet potatoes, wheat and oats. We
Tennessee-Nashville: Most of week favorable for farm work. Picking cotton good advance in southwest, but fair progress elsewhere; condition good. Condition of corn excellent and maturing satisfactorily; praccondition mostly good; slight frost damage to late. Much hay cut, with excellent yields. Ground dry early part, but much improved after Satur-
day and plowing and fall seeding resumed.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

## New York, Friday Night, Oct. 1, 1937

Although the gyrations in the security markets acted as somewhat of a damper on general sentiment, retail business, favored by clear skies and cooler temperatures, made a fairly good showing, notably in the apparel divisions. With the movement of this year's bumpercrops now being in full swing, sales reports from the rural sections gave a particularly gratifying account, with some districts reporting increases up to $25 \%$ over the corresponding period of last year. In other sections of the country, however, especially in the Northeast, business continued of a rather spotty character. Early estimates of department store sales during the month of September indicate average increases of about $5 \%$ over last year.
Trading in the wholesale dry goods market showed a moderate improvement as previous uncertainties over the price outlook appeared to lessen somewhat. A number of staple items moved in fair volume for nearby delivery, but there was little inclination on the part of buyers to anticipate forward needs, pending a clarification in the general business outlook for the remainder of the year. While inventories at wholesale as well as retail, were said to have shown fair reductions, published statistics indicated that stocks in many instances are still considerably above last year's figures. Business in silks continued quiet although the demand for piece goods was reported to have received a the demand for piece goods was reported to have received a
mild stimulus from the recent silk promotion. Trading in mild stimulus from the recent silk promotion. Trading in rayon yarns quieted down perceptibly reflecting the con-
tinued uncertainty over the curtailment plans of the fabric mills. Stocks in producers' hands remained, however, at very low levels, and no immediate deterioration in the statistical position is foreseen unless the present dullness should continue over a longer period.

Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloths markets remained in its previous desultory fashion. The continued drop in raw cotton values and the unsettlement in the security markets served to accentuate the reticence of buyers. While it is believed that many users, having allowed their requirements to accumulate over a protracted period, are in actual need of goods, no broader buying movement is anticipated until just prior or after the release of the next Government crop report due Oct. 8. Prices held fairly steady although scattered second-hand offerings came into the market at slight concessions. Business in fine goods continued dull. A number of small orders was received but buyers in general remained cautious pending the stabilization of raw cotton values. Prices held steady, partly under the influence of the wide-spread curtailment in output, resorted to by leading mills. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch 80 's, $7 \mathrm{c} . ; 39$-inch $72-76$ 's, $63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 39 -inch $68-72$ 's, $57 / 8$ c.; $381 / 2$-inch 64.60 's, 5 c .; $381 / 2$-inch $60-48$ 's, $43 / 8$ c.

Woolen Coods-Trading in men's wear fabrics remained stagnant as clothing manufacturers are still amply covered on nearby requirements, while the introduction of the new spring lines is not expected to result in larger commitments until present stocks of finished garments have undergone further reductions Mill activities continued at sharply redued las with additional curtailment schedules tarping reffect lolaing centers revealed effect. Reports from retail clothing centers revealed a moderate seasonal improvement in sales necessitating some
scattered reorders of fall merchandise, although in the majority of cases, clothing stocks were believed to remain at relatively high figures. Business in women's wear materials turned fairly active as a better call developed for fleeces, mannish suitings and worsted cloakings, reflecting the better flow of goods in distributive channels.

Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens broadened moderately, and additional scattered orders for materials used in the winter resort and cruise trade came into the market. The unsettlement in the foreign primary markets caused by the protracted Far Eastern conflict continued unabated. Business in burlap remained very quiet and transactions were limited to small fill-in lots. Prices held fairly steady reflecting a slightly better tone in the Calcutta market. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 3.80 c ., heavies at 5.15 c .

# State and City Department 

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## News Items

Connecticut-Additions to List of Legal InvestmentsIn bulletin (No. 4), issued on Sept. 27, it was announcd by the State Bank Commissioner that the City of Lockwood, Ohio, had been added to the list of investments considered legal for savings banks. Another addition was the first mortgage 4 s of 1962, Uhio Public Service Co.
State Treasurer Dies-John Stanley Addis, State Treasurer, died in New Milford on Sept. 29 as a result of a heart attack. He was elected State Treasurer on the Democratic ticket in 1934.

Investment Merits of American Municipal BondsA limited edition of a booklet bearing above title has been prepared by Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., of Chicago and New York. The subject matter contained in this booklet appeared originally in 1934-1935 in a series of ten brochures gotten out by the said firm, revised up to the present time, in order to meet the widespread demand for detailed literature on the subject.
The material presented covers a wide range of topics, all dealing with the basic consideration of investment desirability. It will prove valuable as a compact guide and reference source for institutional buyers and experienced investors in municipal bonds, and it should also prove very helpful for municipal officers charged with the responsibility of maintaining strong credit standing for their communities.
New Jersey-Railroad Tax Assessment Case Scheduled for Hearing - The appeals of five railroads and their subsidiaries from the 1932 and 1933 tax assessments levied by the State are listed in cases for argument during the October term of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit which opens on Oct. 4, according to news reports. The hearings in appeal of 1934, 1935 and 1936 tax cases will be resumed at Trenton on the fourth, it is said.
New Jersey-Cities Will Share in Public Service TaxesState Tax Commissioner J. H. Thayer Martin on Sept. 22 announced that principal cities of the State as well as many smaller municipalities would share in the redistribution of $\$ 11,278,354$ gross receipts taxes on Public Service Electric and Gas Co. property for 1935, 1936 and 1937, according to a news report from Trenton.
The total tax to be distributed for 1935 amounts to $\$ 3,624,525$; for 1936 ,
$\$ 3,735,337$; for $1937, \$ 3,918,492$. Delay in distributing funds during the last three years was encountered when Commissioner Martin attempted to substitute a new plan of distribution based on plant and unit capacity of
public service properties fixed by local assessors. The New Jersey State public service properties fixed by local assessors, The New Nersey State
Board of Tax Appeals and the State courts outlawed the Martin plan.


Mis,764. Plainfield, 1935, $\$ 26,236 ; 1936, \$ 26,737 ; 1937, \$ 28,113$.
Missouri-Voters to Pass Rescindment of Gas Tax Increase -The voters of the State will have an opportunity at the next general election in November, 1938, to reject the onecent gasoline tax increase passed by the Legislature last spring. This is said to have been made possible with the filing of 163,000 signatures of qualified voters with Secretary of State Brown in favor of a referendum petition. The names on the petition were more than double the required 65,000 signatures and they are reported to have been ob65,000 signatures and they
tained in less than 30 days.

New York, N. Y.-Unemployment Relief Tax Taken to Supreme Court-A United Press dispatch from Washington, D. C., on Sept. 24 had the following report to make on a pending high court review of the New York City unemployment relief tax levied on the gross revenues of all business located within its limits:
The Brooklyn \& Queens Transit Corp. and the New York Rapid Transit
Corp. today asked the Supreme Court to review constitutionality of the Corp. today asked the Supreme Court to review constitutionality of the
New York City unemployment relief tax.
The city law provides for a tax of $3 \%$ on gross revenues of all business New York City unemployment relief tax.
The city law provides for a tax of $3 \%$ on gross revenues of all business
in the city to meet costs of unemployment relief. The two transit corporations, in their petition to the high court, said they hederal Constitution.

# WE OFFER SUBJECT- <br> \$15,000 DELAND Imp. 6\% Bonds <br> Due-Jan. 1, 1955 <br> Price- 5.25 Basis" <br> Thomas M. Cook \& Company 

WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
Th Their test of the validity of the law resulted in an unfavorable decision They said that the tax, in effect, resulted in "hostile" discrimination against utilities, because transit company gross revenues were comparatively
so much higher than gross revenues of other types of business
much high ans revenues or of business.
New York, N. Y.-Debate Scheduled on Veto of Water Rate Repeal Measure-William F. Brunner, President of the Board of Aldermen, announced that he had issued a call for a special meeting of the board on Oct. 4 to consider Mayor LaGuardia's recent veto of Alderman Kinsley's resolution to repeal the $50 \%$ emergency increase in water rates. The resolution was adopted by the board.
Tax Exemption of Governmental Securities Attacked -The New York "World-Telegram" of Sept. 25 carried the following news report from Wasuington, D. C., dealing with the latest proposal to remove governmental securities from their present tax-exempt category:
Dr. Nicholas Murray Butter, President of Columbla, revealed to-day, trobably would reverse itself and hold that the Government can tax income from governmental securities, hitherto tax-xexempt. He has suggested to
Treasury officials that they present the issue to the Court. Treasury officials that they present the issue to the Court. Treasury. had advocated a constitutional amendment to permit such
taxation. taxation.

Unqualified Grant"
But Dr. Butter believes that the Sixteenth Amendment already covers "the laughing stock of the world." "
The sixteenth Amendment says:-"The Congress shall have power to
Iovy and collet taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived. levy and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived. . $\dot{\text { and }}$."gress to tax income ''rom whatever source' than is contained in the language
of the sixteenth Amendment. Assails Court Ruling
"To adopt another amendment definititel spocifying that Congress might
tax income from sources which have been held exempt because of Court tax income from sources which have been held exempt because of Court
 what they appear to mean, but must be supplemented by a variety of specific designations of the sources of income.
would exempt the income from sources not specified in the Second Ampendment. The situation would be ludicrous, Sixteenth Amend Aent did not mean what is said is the most indefensible and most inexplicable in the whole history of constitutional interpretation.'
Taxes and TheirlEffect Upon $\|$ Bond Yields-Alchart has just been prepared by Heller, Bruce \& Co., San Francisco investment house, which is designed to determine the yield after all taxes have been figured on bonds. This is said to be the only chart making provision for Federal and (or) State income levies and is designed to bring out these points:

1. It will show that institutions are carrying in their investment portdreamed yossibule.
2. It shows the
3. It shows that many combinations of coupon rates, prices and maturi-
ties produce the same yield, after tax, with no two of them producing identical yields, before tax. 3. It shows that "taxable equivalents," long used by numerous investment houses, serve no useful purpose but frequently are utterly misleading. yand haver tax, and conversesy that thy treater yield after tax, than the
tax-free yield for which the "equivalent" is stated. Either assumption may be wrong.
The sole effect of tax on a taxable bond is to legally confiscate a porcentaever, simply because tax pays no part of amortization. Perpetual bond or term bonds sigured at par, present the only exceptions.
As an example, Heller Bruce e co. present the following table on seven
taxable bonds and their yields, before tax. Opposite each is shown what remains of the taxable coupon, after tax at the $15 \%$ tax rate paid by banks. The yield produced by this remainder of the original coupon is the remainder of the original yefore, Tax
Coupon Maturity Price

|  | ${ }_{\text {Maturity }}^{\text {Before }}$ | Tar | Y | $n$ | Maturity |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10 ye | 112.63 | 2.56\% |  | , | 112.63 |  |
| ${ }_{6}{ }^{\circ}$ | 10 years | 127.97 | 2. | $5.10 \%$ | 10 yea | ${ }_{127}^{1290}$ |  |
| $6 \%$ | 5 5 | 114.68 |  |  | 5 | 114.68 |  |
| ${ }_{5}^{6 \%}$ | 1 year | 103.05 |  |  | 1 ye | 103.05 |  |
| $4 \%$ | 1 year | 101.10 | $2.88 \%$ | $3.40 \%$ | 1 yea | 101.10 | 2.28\% |

Tennessee Valley Authority-Hearing on Validity of Authority Scheduled-A three-judge Federal court on Sept. 27 denied the motions of attorneys for 17 private power companies which would have enabled them to gain additional evidence in preparing for a hearing on the constitutionality of the TVA, which will be held in Chattanooga on Nov. 15, according to a United Press dispatch from Nashville on the 27th. It is reported that the hearing date was set after the motions were denied.
Charles M. Seymour, power company counsel, asked the court to rule on three motions: . For an order permiting attorneys for the private companies to take d. For an order requiring TVA to produce an extensive list of documents, memorandum, maps and engineering and financial data. 3. For an order compelling John M. Carmody, Rural Electrification
Ral Administrator, either to produce material he
The court also decided not to refer the case to a master in order to avold undue delay.
""The court has determined to hear all further testimony in the case be-,
the judges said. "By not referring the case to a master; he will greatly expedite the final determination of the case by this court."
Although the date for the hearing orignally was set for 18 , the court moved the date to Nov. 15 because of the illness of Newton D. Baker, one of the attorneys for the private power companies.

Texas-Legislature Meets in Special Session-The Legislature met at noon on Sept. 27 in a special session under the call of Governor James V. Allred for the specific purpose of enacting laws that would provide additional tax revenues of $\$ 15,000,000$ annually, according to Austin advices. It is said Governor Allred has recommended that taxes on natural resources be increased, while a group of legislators favor a sales tax. A large number of the legislators are reported to be opposed to the Governor's program for additional taxes.

Wisconsin-Supreme Court to Hear Appeal on State Development Authority-We are informed by L. E. Vaudreuil, Deputy Attorney General, in a letter dated Sept. 27, that the appeal of the Circuit Court's decision upholding the constitutionality of the Development Authority law, which was reported in these columns in the issue of Sept. $25-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 2104 -will be up for argument in the Supreme Court very shortly.

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations

\$75,000 Jefferson County, Alabama<br>$31 / 2 \%$ bonds due May 1, 1954 to 1956 Price $1001 / 2$ to $1001 / 4$

## McALISTER, SMITH \& PATE, Inc. 67 BROAD STREET Telephone WHitehall 4-6765

## ALABAMA

LAFAYETTE, Ala.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 32,0004 \%$ water works $\&$ Co. of Montgomery at a price of 97.81 , a basis of about $4.30 \%$. Dated Sept. 15, 1937. Due on Sept. 15 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1940$ to $1946 ; \$ 4.000$,
1947 to 1950 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1951 .

## ARKANSAS BONDS

Largest Retail Distributors

## WALTON, SULLIVAN \& CO.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

## ARKANSAS BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS MO

## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of-REPORT ON HIGHWAY BOND PURCHASES had the following to say: State Treasurer Earl Page estimates approximately $\$ 950,000$ will be
available Oct. 12 when tenders are received on highway debt obligations. available Oct. 12 when tenders are recei ved on highway debt obligations.
On tenders received Sept. 22 , State Refunding Board purchased $\$ 753.139$ On tenders received Sept. 22, State Refunding Board purchased $\$ 753,139$
par value of bonds, notes and certificates at $\$ 672,962$ to effect a saving of $\$ 80,177$. Since effective date of Act 11 of 1934, State Refunding Board has pur
chased on tenders $\$ 13,241,759$ of highway debt at $\$ 10,459,287$ to obtain chased on tenders $\$ 13,241,75$
total discount of $\$ 2,782,472$.
EL DORADO, Ark.-BOND ELECT1ON-It is reported that an election will be held on Oct. 5 in order to vote on the proposed issuance of $\$ 655,000$ in water system revenue bonds. We understand that an agreement has plant at that price.

## CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL BONDS Revel Miller \& Co. <br> MEMBERS: Los Angeles Stock Exchange

 650 So. Spring Street Los Angeles Telephone: VAndike 2201 Teletype: LA 477 SAN FRANCISCO
## CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Oakland) Calif-MATURITY-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 2,010,000$ tax Trust Co., and the Bankamerica Co., all of san Francisco, at $1 \%$, plus a
 937
CALIFORNIA, State of-WARRANTSALE-An issue of $\$ 2,366,176.44$ registered warrants, the proceeds of which are to be used to replenish the
revolving fund, was offered for sale on Oct. 1 and was awarded to Blyth \& Co., Inc., Schwabacher \& Co. and Kaiser \& Co., all of San Francisco, at $1 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 1,244.00$.. Dated Oct. 5, 1937. Estimated ma-
turity date is on or about Feb. Second highest bid was an offer of $\$ 85$. premium of $1 \%$, submitted by
R. H. Moulton \& Co. of Los Agneles. Weden \& Co R. H. Moulton \& Co. of Los Agneles. Weeden \& Co. of San Francisco, offered $\$ 717$ premium of $1 \%$. There were two other bids received for the It is expected that they will be re-offered for general subscription on a basis of $1.70 \%$
CHOWCHILLA, Calif.-BONDS VOTED-The voters of the city on
Sept. 21 gave their approval to a proposition calling for the issuance of Sept. 21 gave their approval
$\$ 60,000$ sewer system bonds.

ESCONDIDO, Calif.-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on Sept, 14-V. 145, p. 1292-the voters approved the
HIGHLAND PARK PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT, Kern County, Calif.-BOND OFFERING-Warren Stockton, Secretary, Board o
Directors, is asking for bids on an issue of $\$ 25,0005 \%$ bonds. Denom $\$ 1,000$.
LOS ANGELES, Calif.-BOND SALE CONTEMPLATED-Accord ing to newspaper reports on Sept. 27 a group of Los Angeles officials is to Visit New York in the near future to arrange for the purchase of a aond
issue of about $\$ 10,000,000$ for the city's Department of Water and Power It is said that the bonds will be revenuc obligations and the funds realized cipally owned systems. (A $\$ 47,000$ extensions and additions to the bond of the Department of Water and Power was sold on Jan. 19, 1937, as noted at that time.)
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-REPORT St., Los Angeles, has prepared a report, giving the principal and interes requirements for the year 1938, the gas tax allocation, if any, and the $1937-$ 38 tax levies, covers all Los Angeles County Acquisition \& Improvemen and Road Improvement District bond issues. There are about $\$ 5,500,000$ of taust of principal and or interest payments.
It is pointed out that eight of the ac 1 isition and improvement districts
show pyramided tax levies for the year 1937-38. This no doubt will result in greater tax delinquencies for these districts, according to report.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif. - PUENTE voters of Puente School District, will, vote_on the question of issuing $\$ 40,000$ voters building bonds. ORANGE COUNTY (P. O. Santa Ana), Calif.-FLLLERTON
SCHOOL NOTES SOLD-On Sept. 28 the County Supervisors sold an issue
of $\$ 100,000$ tax anticipation notes of Fulerton High School District to Kaiser of $\$ 100,000$ tax anticipation notes of Fullerton High School District to Kaise \& Co. of San Francisco on a $11 / \%$ interest basis, plus a premium of
The notes are dated Sept. 28,1937 and will mature Dec. 30,1937 .
REDWOOD CITY, Calif.-BOND ELECTION-A proposal calling fo the issuance of $\$ 575,000$ to finance the pur
system will be placed on the Nov. 2 ballot.
RIVERSIDE COUNTY (P. O. Riverside), Calif. - BANNING SCHOOL BOND OFFERING-Seaied bids will be received until $10: 30$ a. m
on Oct. 18 , by D. G. Clayton, County Clerk, for the purchase of an issue
of $\$ 110,000$ Banning Union High School District bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable M. \& N. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. 1,1937
Due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000,1942$ to 1959 , and $\$ 10,000$ in 1960 and Due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000,1942$ to 1959 , and $\$ 10,000$ in 1960 and
1961 . Prin. and int. payable in lawful money, at the County Treasurer'
office. Each bid must state that the bidder offers par and and to the date of delivery, and state separately the premium, if any interest for the bonds bid for, and the rate of iterest the bonds, if and bear. A certified check for $10 \%$, payable
visors, must accompany the bid.
SACRAMENTO MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT (P. O. Sacra mento, Calif.-FEDERAL PERMIT ASKED FOR WATER. POWER Commerce" of Sept. 25 had the following to say:
filed application with the Federal pistrict, Sacramento, Calif., today permit to construct a 201,000 horse Power Commission for a preliminary County, Calif., on Silver' Creek and the south folk of the American Aive The district proposes construction of the development in two steps, the first to consist of two storage reservoirs connected by a tunnel, a diver-
sion dam, a conduit and a power house, to be known as the Brush Creek Development, which will have an installed capacity of approximately 50,000 horse power.
Ultimate development of the project, the applicant states, will consis of enlargement of the two storage reservoirs, and construction. of two addi tional diversion conduits and two additional power plants, to be known
respectively as the Big Bend and Chili Bar plants, which will raise total respectively as the toig Bend and capacity an aggregate of 201,000 horsepower.
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY (P. O. San Bernardino), Cailf.CHAFFEY SCHOOL BONDS OFFERED-H. L. Allinson, County Clerk school building bonds of Chaffey Union High school District. Interest rate is not to exceed $31 / 2 \%$, payable semi-annually May 1 and Nov. 1
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. 1,1937 Princiapl and interest payable a Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. 1, 1937. Princiapl and interest payable at
the County Treasurer's office. Due Nov. 1, 1947. Cert. check for $2 \%$ required. Purchaser is to furnish own legai opinion.
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY (P. O. San Bernardino), Calif.
NEEDLES SCHOOL BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 60,000$ bonds of Needles High School District, which were offered on Sept. 27 -V. 145 , p. 2105 -wer awarded to Lawson, Levy \& Williams of San Francisco at par plus a premiun of $\$ 106$, equai to 100.16 . 1,1938 to 1941 , inclusive, bear interest at $4 \%$ and those maturing from 1942 to 1947 bear $3 \%$ interest. The William R
ataats Co. of Los Angeles offered a premium of $\$ 354$, for $31 / 2 \%$ bonds.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY (P. O. San Bernardino), Calif. BOND ELECTION IN UPLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT-A proposed bond issue of $\$ 175,000$ for construction of a new elementary sch
submitted to the voters on Upland School District on Oct. 8 .

SAN DIEGO COUNTY (P, O. San Diego), Calif,-ESCONDIDO SCHOOL DISTRICT BOND SALEE DETAILS We are now informed by Co.: Weeden \& Co., and the Pacific Co. of California, were in joint accoun with the Bankamerica Co. of San Francisco, in the purchase of the $\$ 195,000$ Escondido Union School District, and Union High School District bonds on
Sept. 20 as noted in these columns previously-V. Sept. 20, as noted in these columns previousiy- $\$ 1,243$ premium on 4 s , wa states that the second highest bid, an offer of $\$ 1,243$ premium on 4 s , was
tendered by Banks, Huntley \& Co.; Griffith, Wagenseller \& Durst, and the William R. Staats Co.
SELMA, Calif.-BOND ELECTION-The City Council will submit a proposed $\$ 20,000$ electrolier bond issue to a vote at an election scheduled STANISLAUS COUNTY (P. O. Modesto), Calif. MODESTO
SCHOOL NOTES SOLD-The $\$ 120,000$ Modesto school notes which Were offered on sept. 29 were awarded to the Anglo California National Bank of san Francisco on a $1 / 4 \%$ interes as follows:
notes are divided into three isues
$\$ 25,000$ Modesto Elementary School District notes.
notes are Mosesto Elementary School District
$\$ 25,000$ Modesto
$\$ 65,000$ Modesto High School District notes.
$\$ 30,000$ Modesto Junior College District notes. Kaiser \& Co. of San Francisco submitted the second best bid, $18 \% \%$
interest, plus a premium of $\$ 28$. TULARE COUNTY (P. O. Visalia), Calif-BOND ELECTION IN TERRA BELLA SCHOOL DISTRIC Ter Bella Union School District for the purpose of voting on a proposed in Terra Bella Union School District
$\$ 40.000$ school building bond issue.

COLORADO
ENGLEWOOD, Colo.-ELECTION RESULT CHALLENGED-In connection with the report given in these columns recently that the voters haw quete as follows from the Denver "Rocky Mountain News" of Sept. 19: said yesterday in Golden that the Englewood public power election Sept. 3 was "perfectly valid" and he was surprised it should be contested.
"Suit was filed in the Arapanoe County Court Friday challenging the election result and declaring 350 illegal votes had been cast. The utility
won against a proposal to issue bonds to take over its property for a muniwon against a proposal to
cipal plant by 786 to 485.
'Mr. Conover said he thought it unfortunate 'the opponents of the ood would resent it. Counsel since Feb 1 Chairman Worth Allen, Colorado Central's General suit, the election was conducted "absolutely in accordance with the rules" as he understood then R. E. Conour, former Assistant Attorney H. H. Davies of Englewood and Commission.
FLAGLER, Colo.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 8,0005 \%$ municipal power plant equipn
at a price of 95 .
FREMONT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Florence), Colo.-BONDS VOTED-The $\$ 18,000$ refunding bonds sold recently to by the voters.

## CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT, State of-ELEVVEN SELECTED FOR CABINET BY GOVERNOR-An Associated Press dispatch from Hartford on Sept. 22 For the first time in history Connecticut had a Governor's Cabinet today. The 11 -man-made advisory group, made up of State Department heads, was named yesterday by Gov. Willur L. Cross under the executive offices General Assembly. directed by law to meet at least quarterly but may meet nytime at the call of the Governor. matters of State interest which the Governor "advise and confer concerning The Governor's office issued a statement concerning the new body at the same time the appointments to it were announced.
Assembly's action in setting the number of members at 11, "it was expected that certain departments would be merged.
"This was not done. As a result, the Gov
"This was not done. As a result, the Governor has found it difficult to "After considering the matter very carefully, he has decided to appoint the Commissioners (those named), on the understanding that he will find it necessary at times to call into conferences
sometimes heads of various State institutions."

The Commis dioners named were:
Dr. Ernest W. Butterfield, Education; Col. Michael A. Connor, Motor
Vhicles; William H. Hackett, Taxes; Edward F. Hall Finance: Robert Vehicles; William H. Hackett, Taxes; Edward F. Hall, Finance; Robert A.
Hurley, Public Works; Olcott F. King, Agriculture; John A. Macdonald, Hurley, Public Works; Oicott F. King; Agricuiture, John A. Macdonald,
Highways; Dr. Stanley H. Osborn, Healt; Walter Perry, Banks; Joseph M.
Tone, Labor, and Frederick C. Walcott, Public Welfare. These men will se
until January, 1939 .
GREELEY, Colo--BOND SALE-On Sept. 28 an issue of $\$ 134,000$ general obligation refunding bonds was awarded to Gray B . Gray, Inc.,
of Denver on a bid of 100.597 for $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, a basis of about $2.40 \%$. Dated Oct. 1 , 1937. Principal and interest payments at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co.. New York. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 12,000,1938$ to
1948; and $\$ 2,000$ in 1949. The United States National Bank of Denver submitted a bid of 100.35 for $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ :

## DELAWARE

DELAWARE (State of)-NO F1NANCING IN PROSPECT-Ernest C Blackstone, State Treasurer, informs us that the re
issuance of $\$ 800,000$ highway bonds is incorrect.

## FLORIDA BONDS

## Clyde C. Pierce Corporation <br> JACKSONVILLE - FLORIDA <br> Branch Office: TAMPA <br> First National Bank Bullding T. S. Piarce, Resident Manager

## FLORIDA

CITRUS COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Inverness), F'a - BOND TENDERS County Commissioners, that on Nov. 1 , at 10 a. m., be will receive sealed offerings of bonds of couty road and bridge refunding, bonds, dated Nov. 1933. The amount of bonds of this issue to be purchased will be determined
by the Chairman and offerings must be firm for at least 10 days in order to be considered.
FLORIDA, State of-DISCUSSION OF MUNICIPAL MARKETThe following report on the present status of the municipal market in A. A. Morrison \& Co., Congress Building, Miami:

During the past month there have been no developments of any great about the same levels with few bonds being offered and with only a limited about the same lisels with ew demand. In this respect, the Flida market has followed the general municipal bond sit
to be more activity, There are two suits pending in the Florida Supreme Court which are likely to have far reaching effects on the municipal situation here in the State One of them, discussed in our August bulletin, was regarding allocation of the gas tax under special Acts. If the Comptroller's stand is upheld, some of The other suit is in regard to House Bill 3996, known as the Murphy Bill, and having to do with the sale of tax certificates. Under this law, tax certificate bid received. The theory is that the land on which taxes are unpaid for two years or more, brings in no revenue and the State should realize whatever it can, and get the property paying current taxes again
The trouble is that the law, if held constitutional, will effectively stop the purchase of tax certificates by tax buyers, and is likely to put a premium on tax delinquencies. The reason is that, under this law, if some other person than the owner of the land buys the taxes, the owner can redeem at any
time within two years, at a penalty of only $3 \%$ interest on the purchase price. If it happens to be a homestead that is bought the original owner has 10 years in which to redeem it. Interest of only $3 \%$ per annum is not
sufficient to induce a tax buyer to invest in tax certificates, so it naturally sufficient to induce a tax buyer to invest in tax certificates, so it naturally
follows the owner of the property is the only bidder. And there is nothing to prevent future legislatures from extending the time limit now in the bill and making it apply for an indefinite time in the future.
In our opinion this House Bill 396 is a dangerous piece of legislation. We
PORT OF PALM BEACH (P. O. West Palm Beach), Fla- REPORT ON PROGRESS OF REFUNDING PROGRAM-The following letter was Board of Commissioners: in reference to the status of the refunded debt We have your inquiry in reference this district (formerly Lake Worth Inlet District). This district is now in the process of refunding its outstanding bonded indebtedness and past due interest and on Sept. 18 the Circuit Court validated 3,308 bonds, denominations of $\$ 1,000$, to be exchanged for the
outstanding bonds and interest coupons. outstanding bonds and interest couprons. Series A will be in the aggregate
The serincal amount of $\$ 2,978,000$ to be dated July 1,1937 , bearing interest from date thereof until paid, at the rate of $5 \%$ from date of bonds until
July 1,1939 and at the rate of $51 / 2 \%$ from and including July 1,1939, and thereafter. Series A bonds will be numbered 1 to 2978 , inclusive. Series B bonds will be issued in the aggregate principal a with the exception
and shall in all respects be the same as the series Abnds
that the interest rate will be $51 / 2 \%$ per annum from date of bonds to July 1 ,

1939, and $6 \%$ per annum from and including July 1,1939 , and thereafter The series A bonds will replace our ourstanding $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ bonds and series B The present assessed valuation is $\$ 11,700,000$ and the tax rate is $\$ 25$ per $\$ 1,000$.
The exchange agency will be the First National Bank in Chicago.
We now contemplate that our refunding program will have progressed to the point of actually making the exchange by Nov. 1, 1937 . West Palm Beach, Frogram is being handled by Thomas M. Cook \& Crummer \& Co., Chicago. For further details address Thomas M. Cook \& Co. of West Palm Beach, attention
E. W. Jackson.
VOLUSIA COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 he voters of the district approved a proposed $\$ 30,000$ bond issue for schoo building purposes.

## GEORGIA

McDONOUGH CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. $O$ 10 a.m. on Nov. 16 , by J. E. Hooten, Secretary-Treasurer of the Board nterest rate, is not to purchase of a $\$ 40,000$ issue of coupon buiding bonds. $4 \%$, payabe J \& J. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated Oct. 1,1937 . Due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$, 1940 to 1955, and $\$ 2,000$, New York. These bonds are authorized under Section $32-1401$, Code of
1933 , Laws of the State. A certified check for $10 \%$ must accompany the
bid.

## HAWAII

HAWAII, Territory of-BOND REOFFERING EXPECTED-Although a definite date has not been disclosed as yet, it is bel:eved possible that the Territory will offer for sale in the latter, part of tinis month, the two
bond issues totaling $\$ 4.500,000$, which originally were scheduled for sale bond issues totaling $\$ 4,500,000$, which originally were sc heduled for sale
on Sept. 14 , the offering being postponed at that time, as noted in these
columns-V. 145, p, 1932. The bonds are described as follows: $\$ 3,000,000$ public improvement bonds. Due on Nov. 1 as follows $\$ 107,000,1939$ to 1965, and $\$ 111,000$ in 1966 . Proceeds of
this issue will be expended on public improvements which will this issue will be expended on public improvements which will
outlast the life of the bonds.
1,500,000 to 1946, and $\$ 140,000$ in 1947. Proceeds of this issue will be which would mature 10 years hence (1947). A sinking fund $\$ 796,419$ has accumulated against the issue and will be used as Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. 1,1937 .

## IDAHO

CASSIA COUNTY (P. O. Burley), Idaho-BOND ELECTTION-An election is scheduled for Oct. 16 at which a proposal to issue $\$ 65,000$ court LATAH COUNTY HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Moscow), said to have called for redemption on Sept. 15 the following $3 \%$ semi-ann No. 33, dated Aug. 1, 1935, due on Aug, 1, 1940, Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Nos. 36 to 40, dated Aug. 1,1935 , due on Aug. 1,1941 . Denom. $\$ 500$

SANDPOINT, Idaho-BONDS DEFEATED-At an election held on ept. 8 the voters are said to have failed to give the required majority to a proposal calling for the issuance of $\$ 45,000$ in jail bonds.
SHOSHONE COUNTY (P. O. Wallace) Idaho-BONDS CALLEDtotal of $\$ 22,000$ refunding bonds is reported to have been called for payment on Sept. 15 . It is said that the amount paid this year is $\$ 40,000$, etire the remaining bonds by 1940 , we understand.
WEISER, Idaho-PRICE PAID-It is stated by the City Clerk that the as noted here recently-V. 145, p. 2106 -were sold as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par. Boise, as noted here recently-V. 145,
serially in from two to 15 years.

## Municipal Bonds of ILLINOIS INDIANA MICHIGAN IOWA WISCONSIN <br> Bought-Sold-Quoted <br> Robinson $\mathscr{F}$ Company, Inc. <br> MUNICIPAL BOND DEALERS <br> 135 So. La Salle St., Chicago State 0540 Teletype CGO. 437 I

## ILLINOIS

COOK COUNTY (P. O. Chicago), III-MAJOR UNITS REDEEMED ocal governments in Cook County, Ill., paid off, in cash, $\$ 30,085,500$ of bonds in the first nine months of this year. The operations were through
bone
their sinking funds and tax collections. It sestimated that the six auththeir sinking funds and tax collections. It is estimated that the six auth-
orities will retire an additional $\$ 26,058,000$ before March 1 next, according to a survey prepared by the Illinois Company of Cnicago, an investment to a survey prepared by the
house. Estimated bonded debt retirements of more than $\$ 56,000,000$ from
Jan. 1937 through February, next year, will be almost one-eighth of the Jan. 1, 1937, through February, next year, will be almost one-eighth of the
gross bonded debts of the city, school board, the park, sanitary districts, gross bonded debts of the city, school board, the park, sanitary districts,
the county and forest preserve at the end of last year. Net reduction the the aggregate bonded debt will, however, be less than this, because the
authorities sold an additional $\$ 13.000 .000$ of bonds. authorities sold an additional $\$ 13,000,000$ of bonds.
The net decrease for the 14 months under survey, provided no further gross bonded debts of the six governments amounted to $\$ 477,320,750$ at gross bonded debts of the six governments amounted to 1936 and will be about $\$ 434,177,250$ on March 1 , next. Bonded debts of these local governments applicable to Chicago only, $80 \%$ of sanitary district, county and forest preserve, amounted to $\$ 445$, 000,000 at the end of 1936. The total now is $\$ 426,000,000$ and will be
$\$ 406,000,000$ on March 1, next, according to the study. COOK COUNTY NON-HIGH SCHOOL NO. 216, II1-WARRANTS
CALLED FOR PAYMENT-Horace G. Lindheimer, Cook County Treasurer and ex-officio Treasurer of the above district, announces that all tax surer and ex-orficion warrats issued against 1936 tax levied will be paid on or before Oct. 1,1937 , on presentation through any
Interest accrual will cease after Oct. 1.

FOREST PARK, II1.-BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-A. S Huyck \& Co. of Chicago are offering to investors an issue of $\$ 122,00041 / 2 \%$
funding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Sept. 1, 1937. Principal and semi-annual interest (March 1 and Sept. 1) payable at the Continental
Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000,1941$ to $1949 ; 88,0$
$\$ 13,000$ in 1956 and 1957 .

FREEPORT, III-BONDS AUTHORIZED-SALE CONTRACT MADE 00 sewer revenue bonds to finance the contemplated purchase of the property of the local water company, and has entered into a contract with O . W interest. The sale of the bonds will not be completed until the city and the water company can agree on the sale of the property to the city.
LEBANON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lebanon), III.-BONDS LOTED - At a recent special erection the taxpayers approved a proposal
calling for the issuance of $\$ 41,500$ school building bonds.

MERCER COUNTY (P. O. Aledo), IIl--BOND ELECTION-At an election set for Oct. 26 the voters of the county will pass on
calling for the issuance of $\$ 27,000$ courthouse repair bonds.
NAPERVILLE, ILL-BOND SALE DETAILS-The Naperville National Bank p, prchased the 840,000 water revenue bonds repor
in these columns recently.- $.145, \mathrm{p}$. 2106 . Interest rate is $3 \%$.
ROCK FALLS SCHOOL DISTRICT, III-BOND SALE DETAILS The 87,500 school bldg. bonds sold to the White-Phillips Corp. of Daven-
port
as previously reported in these columns-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .2107$-bear
 $3 \%$ interest and mature serially to to 1947 . Callable if fund
Denom. $\$ 500$. Interest payable J. \& J. Coupon in form.
WINNETKA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. $\mathbf{3 6}$ (P. O. Winnetka), II1. on sept. $27-\mathrm{V}$. 145 , p. 1934 -were awarded to Bacon, Whiple \& Co. of
 Bartlett.
$\$ 204.50$.

## INDIANA

ADDISON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, She!by County, Ind.-BOND ADDISON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, She! by County, Ind.- BOND
oFFERING-The Trustee and Advisory Board will receive bids until OFFERING-The Trustee and Advisory Board will recei
7:30 $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Oct. 15 , for the purchase of $\$ 12,000 \mathrm{school}$ bonds.
ALEXANDRIA, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-As previously reported in these columns-V. 145 , p. 2107 -Florence E . Madden, City Clerk-Treaurer, will receive bids until noon on Oct. 16 , for the purchase of an $\$ 188 u$.
of $\$ 10,0004 \%$ coupon park bonds. Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Dated Oct. 16 , being payable at the office of the City Clerk-Treasurer. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on Oct. 16 from 1938 to 1947 , incl. Certified check for $\$ 500$, required.
 obligation bonds offered
two banks, as follows:
$\$ 12,441.923 \%$ bonds to the Citizens State Bank of Beech Grove at par $12,441.923 \%$ ponds to the Citizens State Bank of Beech Grove at par
$16,000.00$ premium of $\$ 120.45$, equal to 100.77 brds to the City Securities Corp. of Indianapolis at par plus a premium of $\$ 171$, equal to 101.068 .
Denoms. $\$ 1,000$, except one for $\$ 441.92$. Dated Aug. 1, 1937. Due erially.
COLUMBUS SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Bartholomew County, Ind.3OND SALE-The issue of $\$ 55,000$ school bonds offered sept. 13 was
awarded to the Fletcher Trust Co. of Indianapolis, as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premiun of \$461, equal to 100.83.
EAST CHICACO PARK DISTRICT, Ind.-BOND OFFERINGM. A. McCormick, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 2 p . $\mathrm{m}_{\text {, }}$, on Oct. 18, for the purchase of $\$ 10,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest swimming
pool bonds. Denom $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 5,000$ each Jan. 1 from 1940 to 1961 . incl. The bonds wili not in any respect become obligations and indebtedDistrict of the city as a special taxing district They will be payable as Oistricti's taxable property. Principal and interest (J. \& J.) payable at he First National Bank of Chicago. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable o the order of the city, must accompany each proposal. Successful bidder
vill be furnished the approving legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord \& will be furnished the app.
EAST CHICAGO SCHOOL CITY, Ind-WARRANT SALE DEept. 22 for $\$ 40,00031 / 2 \%$ time warrants- V . 145 , p. 2107 . paid a price
p par. The warrants are dated Sept. 22, 1937, and will mature Nov. 8 , of par.
1937.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ Indianapolis Sanitary District notes offered Sept. 10-V. 145, p. $1455-$ were awarded
o the Union Trust Co., Indiana National Bank, Fletcher Trust Co., Merchants National Bank, American National Bank and the Indiana rust Co., all of Indianapolis, as $21 / \%$ interest, at par plus a premium of
12 . Of the notes, $\$ 50,000$ are dated Sept. 10,1937 , and $\$ 50,000$ Oct. 11 1937. They all mature Nov. 10, 1937.

INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL CITY, Ind.-NOTE OFFERING-The Board of School Commissioners is asking for bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$
for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 500,000$ temporary loan notes.
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-John A. Kennedy, City Clerk-Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p . m. on Oct. 15 for the purchase of $\$ 67,436.3041 / 2 \%$ funding bonds. One bond 1or $\$ 496.30$, terest payable J. \& J., with first payment on Jan. 1, 1939. Principal and
LAKEVILLE, Ind.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 15.0004 \%$ water works
evenue bonds offered on Sept. 22-V. 145, p. 2107 -were not sold. as revenue bonds offered on Sept. 22-V. 145, p. $2107-$ were not sold, as
no bids were received. Dated Oct. 1, 1937. Due $\$ 500$ yearly on Oct. 1 from 1939 to 1968 .
MARION CIVIL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Comiskey R. F. D.), Ind.BOND OFFERING-The Trustee and Advisory Board will receive bids
until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Oct. 15 for the purchase of $\$ 7,250$ school aid bonds.
MARION TOWNSHIP (P. O. R. F. D, Commiskey), Ind.-BOND OFFERING-Clarence Deputy, Trustee of both the school Township and purchase of $\$ 14.500$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 7,250$ school Township bonds. Dated Oct. 15, 1937. Denoms. $\$ 500$ and
$\$ 750$ Due Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 500$ from 1939 to 1948 incl. and
$\$ 750$ from 1949 to 1951 incl. They are general obligations of the
school township.
property.
7,250 Civil Township bonds, Dated Oct. 15, 1937. Denom., \$725. Due
$\$ 725$ on Dec. 15 from 1939 to 1948 incl. They are direct obligations of the civil township, payable out of ad valorem taxes to be levied on all its taxable property.
Interest in each instance will be payable semi-annually on June and Dec. iss. Bidder to express the rate of interest approved as to legality by Matson, Ross, McCord \& M Llifford
of Indianapolis. No conditional bids will be considered. Bonds will be of Indianapolis. No conditional bids will be
ready for delivery within 10 days after award.
MISHAWAKA, Ind.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 15,0003 \%$ library building bonds has been sold to Harrison \& Austin of South Bend. Legality
SHAWSWICK SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Bedford), Inc

SHAWSWICK SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Bedford), Ind.-BOND OFFERING-As already reported in these columns-V. 145 , p. $2107-1$.
Norris C. Ray, Township Trustee, will receive bids until 10 a. m. Oct 11
for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 7,5004 \%$ coupon school building for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 7,5004 \%$ coupon school building payable Jan. 1 and July 1 Principal and interest payable at the Citizens
National Bank, Bedford. Due $\$ 500$ each six months from July 1,1938 , to
July 1, 1945. Certified check for $3 \%$ of amount of bid, required.

## IOWA

AGENCY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa-BONDS VOTED-The residents of the district at a re
posal to issue $\$ 22,500$ school building bonds.
AVOCA, Iowa-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on Sept, 22-V.
145, p. 1934-the voters approved the issuance of the $\$ 20,000$ in water works filtration system bonds by a count of 182 to 93 . Due in in water to 20 years. The date of offering has not been determined as yet, according to the City Clerk.
BLOOMFIELD, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that bids
will be received until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Oct. 18 by Ira C. Baldridge, City Clerk, will be received until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Oct. 18 by Ira O. Baldridge, City Clerk,
FREMONT COUNTY (P. O. Sidney), Iowa-BONDS NOT SOLDexceed $5 \%$ semi-annual Prairie Township Drainage District No. 1 not to
offered on Sens
Sept. 23-V. 145, p. 1618-were not sold as no bids werereceived. offered on Sept. $23-V .145, \mathrm{p} .1618$ Wnship Drainage District No. 1 bonds
The sale has been postponed to Oct. 6 .

HAMPTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hampton), fowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 120,000$ issue of school building bonds offerg
for sale on Sept. $28-\mathrm{T}$. $145, \mathrm{p} .2107$-was awarded jointiy to the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago, the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank \&
Trust Co. of Des Moines, and the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, as Trust Co. of Des Moines, and the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, as
3s, at a price of 102.25 Dated Nov. 1,197 . Due rrom 1941 to 1956 .
Legality to be approved by Chapman \& Cutier of Chicago. Legality to be approved by Chapman \&' Cutler of Chicago.
IOWA CITY, Iowa-MATURITY-In connection with the sale of the
$\$ 35,000$ community building bonds to the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, as 2 $2 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.02 , as noted in these columns recentlyport, as, p. 14107 -we are now informed by the City Clerk that the bonds
mature on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$, 1939 to $1944 ; \$ 2,000,1947$ to 1950 .
and $\$ 3,000,1951$ to 1955 , giving a basis of about $2.74 \%$.
LARRABEE, Iowa.- BOND OFFERING-D. D. Tilton, Town Clerk,
will receive bids until 2 p. m. Oct. 7 for the purchase of $\$ 5,300$ water works will receive bids until 2 p . m. Oct. 7 for the purchase of $\$ 5,300$ water works Starzinger will be furnished by the town.
LYON COUNTY (P. O. Rock Rapids), Iowa-BOND OFFERING scheduled for sale at auction on Oct 5 , at 3 p. m. as noted in these columns
as recently-V. 145, p. 2107 -will be dated Oct. 1, 1937 . After the receipt of
sealed bids, auction bids will be considered. Due on May 1 as follows:
$15,000,1948: \$ 175.000,1949$ and $\$ 60,000$ in 1950. Bonds become $\$ 15,000,1948 ; \$ 175,00,1949$, and $\$ 60,000$ in 1950 . Bonds become optionai
Por retirement on May 1, 1943, and any interest paying date thereafter for retirement on May 1, 1943, and any interest paying date thereafter. The county will furnish the approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler, of Chicago. Proposal forms will be furnished on request by the County Chicago. Proposal forms will be furnished on request by the cortied check,
Treasurer or by the State Highway Commission. A' $\$ 7.500$ certifien
payable to L. J. Dehn, County Treasurer, must accompany the bid.
MUSCATINE, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
until 7:30 p. m. on Oct. 7 , by May D. Easterla, Acting City Recorder, for the purchase of a $\$ 2,419.74$ issue of $5 \%$ semı-ann. special assessment, street the purchase of a $\$ 2,419.74$ issue of $5 \%$ seml-ann. special assessment, street
improvement bonds. Daved Oct. 2, 1937. Due on Oct. 21944 , optional at any time.
(This report supersedes the offering notice given in these columns recently MUSCATINE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Muscatine), Iowa-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on Sept. 21-V. school building bonds by a majority of about four to one. The city was awarded recently a Public Works Administration grant
school construction, contingent upon bonds being voted.
OTTUMWA, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ grade fund bonds ofered for sale on Sept. $24-$ V. 145, p. 1934 -were awarded to Shaw,
McDermott \& Sparks, of Des Moines, according to the City Clerk. Due $\$ 100$ on 4 s , equal to 101.00 , a basis of about $3.85 \%$. Coupon bonds, maturing $\$, 000$ annually from 1943 to 1947 , incl. The White-Pbillips,
Corp. of Davenport, and the Carieton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, also bid or the bonds.
POLK COUNTY (P, O. Des Moines), Iowa-BOND OFFERINGG. C. Greenwalt, County Treasury, will offer at public auction 10 a. m . The rate of interest will be determined by the bidding, but will not exceed
$5 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Sept. 1, 1937. Interest payable May 1 $5 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Sept. $1,1937$. Interest payable May 1
and Nov. 1 . Due $\$ 15000$ on Nov. 1 in 1941 and 1942 , and $\$ 104,000$ Nov. 1,1943 . Certified check for $\$ 10,000$, payable to the County Treas-
urer, required. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the day that the final approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Cnicago is secured, which for the wrinting of the bonds. county. The county will furnish and pay

## KANSAS

 ALBERT, Kan.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk that$\$ 2,5003 \%$ semi-ann. gas system bonds approved on Sept. 18 , have been
sold. Dated Sept. 1, 1937, Due $\$ 500$ from Aug. 1 , 1939 to 1943 incl. ATCHISON COUNTY (P, O. Atchison), Kan--MATURITY-It is now reported by the County Clerk that the $\$ 25,00021 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. county as noted here recently-V. 145, p. 2107 -are due as follows: $\$ 2,000,1938$ as noted here recently-1943 to 1947, giving a basis of about $2.26 \%$.
BENNINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kan--BOND SALE-An Issue of $\$ 10,000$ school building bon
Bank of Bennington at par.
CONCORDIA, Kan.-BOND SALE-An issue f $\$ 24,600$ refunding DOUGLAS COUNTY (P. O. Lawrence), Kan.-BOND SALE-The to the Dunne-Israel Investment Co. of Wichita at par. The bonds are dated Oct. 1, 1937, and will run for seven years, the bonds coming due the first four years to bear interest at $41 / 4 \%$ and the remainder at $41 / 2 \%$.
ELDORADO, Kan.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-An ordinance has been
adopted which provides authority to issue $\$ 18,500$ sewer bonds.
ELLSWORTH, Kan.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 35,00021 / 2 \%$ city
uilding bonds was sold recently to Stern Bros. \& Co. of Kansas Oíty, Mo. ELWOOD, Kan.-BONDS VOTED-A bond issue of $\$ 26,500$ for con-
EUDORA, Kan-BONDS AUTHORIZED-An ordinance has been
FORD COUNTY (P. O. Dodge City), Kan-BOND OFFERINGpurchase of $\$ 10,00021, \% \%$ public work relief bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. as follows: $\$ 1,000,1939$ and 1940 ; and $\$ 2,000,1941$ to 1944 .
HOHNSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Spring chool building bonds offered for sale on sept. $27-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2107 \mathrm{~m}$ - was awarded to the State Bank of Spring Hill, according to the District
Dated Sept. 1, 1937. Due $\$ 1,000$ from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1956 incl.
KANSAS CITY, Kan.-BOND OFFERING-Bids will be received until
Oct. 5 on an issue of $\$ 22,00021 / 2 \%$ pick and shovel bonds, dated Sept. 1 .
K.ANSAS, State of-POWER PLANTS FOUND TO PAY BEST-The ealing with utility revenue receipts: Kansas cities have a total valuation of $\$ 63,913,000$, and do an annual business of $\$ 11,581,000$. This was shown by the Kansas League of Municipalities. The Kansas League of Municipanstitute the big item in valuation but produce only slightly more gross revenues than do the electric utilities, which are valued at one-half that of the water plants. The report shows
all the publicly owned water plants to be worth $\$ 40,195,000$ and the revenue all the publicly owned water plants to be worth $\$ 40,195,000$ and the revenue
is $\$ 5,624,000$ a year. The electric plants are valued at $\$ 20,962,000$ and the revenue is $\$ 5,043,000$ a year.
MATFIELD GREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kan.-BONDS VOTED--
The voters of the district recently approved a proposition calling for the issuance of $\$ 22,000$ school building bonds.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Independence), Kan.-BOND Co of The county has recently sol of $\$ 18,000$ at a price of 100.293 and a Co. of Topeka, who took an issue of $\$ 18,000$ at a price of 100.293
OSAGE COUNTY (P. O. Lyndon), Kan.-BOND SALE-The county Israel Investment Co. of Wichita at a price of 100.311 .
SCOTTSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 41, Mitchell County,
Kan.-BOND OFFERING-L. L. Shamzurg, District Clerk, will receive bids until 3 p. m. Oct. 2 , for the purchase of $\$ 3,50021 / 2 \%$ bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Aug. 1 1937 . Interest payable Feb 1 and Aug. 1. Due
$\$ 00$ yearly on Aug. ifrom 1938 to 1944. Certified check for $2 \%$ of amount
of bid, required.

SEDGWICK, Kan.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by ha city Clerk that the 825,000 gas distribution system bonds sold recently, wick State Bank, as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par. Dated Aug. 1, 1937. Due from Feb. 1,

WHITE CITY, Kan.-PRICE PAID-It is now reported that the $\$ 28$,879.40 bonds purchased. by the First Nat-Inal Bank of White City, as noted here recencly-. 145, p. 2107-were sold at par.
W. D. McGinnis, County Clerk, will receive bids until Oct. 4 for the pur-
 chase of an issue of $\$ 9,500$ 21, \% coupon unempioyment relief bopds.
Dated Sept. 1,1937 . 1 terest pa yable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Due in ten
annual instalments beginning Aug.

## KENTUCKY

IRVINE, Ky.-BOND ELECTION-At the generai election on Nov. 2 the voters, or the city w wLil passs on a proposition caining for the issuance
of $\$ 275,000$ electric light and power prant \$275,00 electric light and power plant revenue bonds.
KENTUCKY, State of - REDUCTIONS SHOWN IN DEBTS OF the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, a study of a recent report by Nat. Be or thell, discal year ended June 30, a study of a recent report by
reveals.
This. was a reduction of $\$ 7,000,000$ from the peak of county indebtedness which was reached in the year ended June 30. 1934. The debt reductions, vailable assets of the counties increased more than $\$ 2.000,000$, making a Mr. Sewell attributed the decrease to elimination of unnecessary spending. reductions in operating costs, systematic handling of public revenues and improvements in the keeping of public records.
At the close of the last fiscal year Kensucky counties had sold 837 .ess, as of July 1, at $\$ 27,246,718$. Total floating indebtedness, consisting of outstanding warrants, bank and individual loans and miscellaneous claims amounted to $\$ 2,778,080$. a share, total income of Kentucky counties was nearly $\$ 2,600,000$ less in
the last fiscal year than in the preceding one. Property valuations last year weris approximately in the pereceding one. Property valuations last
 the total assessed valuation. Seven countries had no debt load, 14 had less
than $1 \%$ and 14 had from 6 to $10 \%$ The counties with no debt were: The counties with the heaviest debt' load were, Crittenden and Woodford. Thirteen counties had no bonded indebtedness. They were: Clerk, Fayette, Hancock, Hardin, Jefferson, Madison, Woodford, Powell, Simpon, Tylor, Maso, Nelson and Allen, Thirty-seven counties had no
floating indebedess
More than 100 of the 120 counties showed net financial gains in the operaMore than 100 of the 120 counties showed net financial gains in the operation of their governments during the last audit period. General Assembly the presenter system most of county taxation a thorough over hauling.," The present system he described as "antiquated."
With but few exceptions, he said the
Wicials "texceptions, he said, the majority of Kentucky County conomically and efficiently." The average county income for the current fiscal year Mr. Sewell esti-
mated at $\$ 89,431$, and the average floating and bonded indebtedness at , 206
LOUISVILLE, Ky. - BOND REDEMPTION-Notice is given that purCommission and the Louisville Trust Co. of Louisville, as truste , dated Nov. 1 . 1936 . various $3 \%$ bridge revenue. refunding bonds have bean so-
lected by lot. for redemption on Nov. 1, 1937, from the sinking fund in the hands of the trust redemption on Nov. 1, 1937, from the sinking fund in the New York City, said bonds, with all coupons thereto belonging and matur:ing on and after redemption date, will be paid in cash at par and all interest accrued to date so fixed for prepayment and redemption and a premium of
2 popon une principal of bonds to be redeemed. Interest to cease on date
called.

## Offerings Wanted: <br> LOUISIANA \& MISSISSIPPI MUNICIPALS <br> Bond Department <br> WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK

Bell Teletype N. O. 182
Raymond 5409

## LOUISIANA

BASILE, La.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until
 $6 \%$. Payable A. \& O. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated oct. 1 , 1933 , Due from
Oct. 1,1939 to 1952 incl. A certified check for $\$ 300$, payatle to the Village Treasurer, must accompany the bid.
CALDWELL PARISH (P. O. Columbia), La.-BOND OFFERINGChrissie Davis, Sec'y, Police Jury, is asking for bids on an issuee of $\$ 10,000$
$6 \%$ excess revenue bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ excepr one for $\$ 750$ and one $6 \%$ excess revene Nov. 1 , 1937. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1 , Due $\$ 750$ Nov, 1,$1938 ; \$ 11000$ yearly on Nov. 1 from 1939 to $1946 ;$ and
$\$ 1,250$ Nov. 1, 1947 . Cert. Check for $\$ 250$, payable to the Treasurer of
IBERIA, La.- BOND SALE-The city has sold $\$ 20,000$ waterworks bonds to the State Natio.
$43 / \%$ and $\$ 8,000$ at $5 \%$.
LINCOLN PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Ruston), La.-ROND OFFERING-H. L Campbell, Secretary, Parish Schnool
 6\%. Denom. \$500. Dated Oct. 1, 1937. Interest payabie April 1 and
Oct. 1 Due serialy on oct. 1 . Prom 1939 to 1957 . Certified check for
$\$ 60$, payable to the Treasurer of the Parish school Board, required NEW ORLEANS, LI NOTICE OF REMOVAL The by the Board of Liquidation, Clity Debt, that their offices have been removed to Room 601, sewerage and Water Board Building. New Orleans
PLAIN DEALING, La.- BOND SALE-A 84,500 issue of public im-
provement bonds was offered for sale on Sept. 28 and was purchased by a provement bonds was offered for sale on sept. 28 and was purchased by a
local investor, as $51 / 2$, according to Mayor Mack Phidips. Denom. $\$ 250$.
RICHLAND PARISH SUB-ROAD DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Ray-
 Co. of NNw Orleans. Dated Aug. 1, 1936. Legai approval by Charles \&
ST. HELENA PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Greens-
 and $\$ 1,500,1956$ and 1957.
WASHINGTON PARISH (P. O. Franklinton), La--BONDS AU-THORIZED-The Poilice Jury has adopred a resolution providing for the WEST MONROE, La.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 25,000$ issue of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. public improvement bonds offered on sept. $29-1$
V. 145, p. $108-$ was not sold as all bids were rejected. City Cifik that thas not sold as all bids were rejected. It is is seated by the

## MAINE

NAPLES, Me--BONDS DEFEATED-Virginia E. Walker Town Clerk.
norms us that the voters defeated a proposal to issue $\$ 88,000$ school
building bonds.

## MARYLAND

CUMBERLLAND, Md.- BOND OFFERING- Harry W. Matheny, Com-
Oissioner of Finance and Revenue, will receive bids until 10 a. m . Oct. 18 fo the purchase of the following bonds:
$\$ 50,000$ 2 $3 / \%$ flood bonds. Dated June 1, 1936. Interest payable June 1 30,000 and Dec. 1 . Due $\$ 25.000$ on June 1 in in works bonds. Dated Oct. 1,1937 and Interest patic
 equired.
MARYLAND (State of)-REPORTS HIGHER SURPLUS-State of Maryland reports a current surplus of $\$ 2,445,884$ as of Aus
end of the first 11 months of the 1937 fiscal year, which come the
 yy state Comptroller William S. Gordy Jr. The balance sheet showed a urpls
funds. comparing with surplus of $\$ 2,120,161$ and deficit of $\$ 224$ geral espectively. on July 31, 1937. On Aus. 31 , 1936, there was a special fund The general fund revenuesi in this year's report do not reflect transfer of any portion of $\$ 2.090,361$ estimated as availabore from the annuity bond for eneral fund purposes during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1937. 10,465,432 at end of preceding month and $\$ 9,200,764$ in like epriod of Trevious month and $\$ 1,724,748$ last year.
Uncollected taxes as of Aug. 31, , lass, amounted to $\$ 3,104,297$, of which revious years. Delinquent taxes still outstanding for ding beributed ove 5518,255 , which compares with a total of $\$ 585,311$ for the year 1936 total of the preceding month. On Aug. 31, 1936, uncollected taxes totaled
$\$ 2,349,408$.
SALISBURY, Md.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 30,000$ coupon,
egisterable as to pricicial only, right-ot-way bonds offered Sopt, 27 , Vistinable as to principal only, right-of-way bonds offered Sept. 27 , to par plus a premium of $\$ 10$, equal to 100.03 , a basis of about $2.74 \%$.
Dated Dct, 1937 and due Oct. 1 as follows: 1.000 , 1938 to 1943 incl. $\$ 2,000$ from 1944 to 1946 incl. and $\$ 3,000$ from 1947 to 1952 incl. Other


## MASSACHUSETTS

BEVERLY, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ revenue anticipation National Bank of Beverly on a $.35 \%$. 21818 -were were awarded to the Beveris. The noty Sept. 29, 1937 and payable Dec. 15,1937 . The Merchants National Bank
of Boston bid $.37 \%$ discount.


PLYMOUTH COUNTY The $\$ 30,000$ tuberculosis hospital maintenance notes offered Sept. 30 wer awarded to the Plymouth National Bank of Plymouth, at o. 50\% discount.
Due March 30, 1938. The Rockland Trust Co., Rockland, second high Due March 30, 1938 . The Roc
bidder, named a rate of $0.544 \%$.
QUINCY, Mass. - NOTE SALE-The $\$ 300,000$ revenue anticipation Boston on a $.60 \%$ discount basis. Notes are dated Sept. 27 , 1937 and matur 200,000 Dec. 29, 1937 and $\$ 100,000$ April 22, 1938. Other bidders were:
Name-
Discount Bid
Bank or the Manhattan Co., N. Y.. Discount $.61 \%$
Herchants National Bank of Boston. axon \& CO, Boston-
Jackson \& Curtis, Bost

Financial Statement, Sept. 18, 1937
 Tax titles held
 SOMERVILLE, Mass.-TAX RATE UP $\$ 2.40-$ The city has fixed the
1937 tax rate, following a delay of several months, at $\$ 44.30$ per $\$ 1$ old assessed valuation, the increase over last year being $\$ 2.40$. A much larger ncrease was avoided, is is said, through the action of the state ComSPRINGFIELD, Mass- - NOTE SALE-The $\$ 500,000$ revenue notes
 Whiteside \& Co. of Boston bid Tax Cole discount.
Tax for 1936-collected... Tax Collections
Tax for 193--collected-
Tax for 1935 -colected-
$99.4 \%$
$99.9 \%$
All previous taxes collected
Tax
tities
reduced
$1,533,587$
on Sept. $1,1937$.
TAUNTON, MASS.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 124,000$ coupon, registerable Kennedy. spence $\&$ Co. of Booston on a bid of 100.94 for 24 s , a basis to
 were:

 Assessed valuation for year 1936 (incl. motor vehicle excise) $\$ 33,891,120.00$
Total bonded debt (not including present loan) Nater debt (includ (ho
Municipal light debt (included in totail dēbt) --.................
Total uncoilected taxes prior to $1935-\$ 25.46 \overline{1}--$
Tax levy $1935=\$ 1,50,249.79-$ uncollected to do date $\$ 11,006.76$.
Tax levy $1936=\$ 1,439,704.97$-uncollected to date $\$ 195,154.78$.
WALTHAM, Mass.- - NOTE SALE-The $\$ 300,000$ revenue anticipation
notes offered on Sept. $28-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. $2109-$ were awarded to Leavitt $\&$ Co
of New York on a $.615 \%$ discount basis. Dated Sept. 28, 1937 and payable
$\$ 100,000$ on each of the dates Feb. 10. March 10 and April 7, 1938. Faxon \& Co. of Boston bid $.625 \%$ discount. Bidder
Faxon $\& ~$
giving series number and series letter. Sale price to include bond with
April. 1938 and subsequent coupons attached. Tenders will be accepted April, 1938 and subsequent coupons att
up to the amount available in each fund.
ST. CHARLES, Mich.-BOND ELECTTION-A special election has
been ordered by the Village Council for Oct. 26 at which a proposal to been ordered by the Village Council for Oct. 26 at special
issue $\$ 41,000$ water works bonds will be submitted to a vote.
SOUTH LYON, Mich.-CHANGE IN MATURITY-The maturity
of the $\$ 12.000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ intetest sewer and sewage disposal plant of the $\$ 12,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ intetest sewer and sewage disposal plant
bonds being offered for sale on Oct. 4 thas been changed, so that the bonds
come due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on Nov. 1, from 1940 to 1951, come due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on Nov. 1 , from 1940 to 1951 ,
chand

## MINNESOTA

ADRIAN, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ coupon public power
plant bonds offered on Sept. 28-V. 145, p. 1936 -were awarded to the plant bonds offered on Sept. 28-V. 145, p. 1936 -were a warded to the
Allison-Williams Co. of Minneapolis as 23 is, s , par plus a prenium of 876 , equal to 100.253 , a basis of about $2.19 \%$. Dated Aug, 1,1937 . Due
$\$ 5,000$ yearly on Aug. 1939 trom 1939 to 1944 . The First National Bank of
Minneapolis bid a premium of $\$ 75$ for $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.
ANOKA COUNTY (P. O. Anoka), Minn.-BOND OFFERING-
Sealed bids will be received until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$ on Oct. 9. by E. A. Carlson, Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. $m$ on Oct. 9 , by E. A. Carlson,
County Auditor, for the purchase of a $\$ 6,000$ issue of $3 \%$ drainage funding County Auditor, for the purchase of a $\$ 6,000$ issue of $3 \%$ drainage funding
bonds. Dated Oct. 1936 . Due $\$ 2,000$ from Oct. 1 , 1949 to 1951 , incl
The county will furnish the blank bonds and the approving opinion of The county will furnish the blank bonds and the approving opinion of
H. W. Moody, of St. Paul. Principal and interest (A. \& O.) payable at
the Northwestern National Bank \& Trust Co., Minneapolis. eapolis.
FERGUS FALLS, Minn.-BONDS VOTED-At an election held on Sept. 28 the voters of the city gave their approval to a proposi
for the issuance of $\$ 80.000$ water plant improvement bonds.
GILBERT, Minn.-BONDS AUTHORIZEL-The Village Council at KASSON, Minn.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated by the Village Recorder that the $\$ 8.000$ swimming pool bonds purcbased recently by local investors, as noted in these columns-V. 145, p. $2109-a r e$ dated June 1 .
1937, and mature $\$ 1.000$ from June 1, 1939, to 1946 . They were sold as 4 s at par.
TO MNNEAPOLIS, Minn-ADOPTION OF REFUNDING PROGRAM TO INCREASE TAXES-With the possibility Minneapolis r ay sell mu-
nicipal bonds nest year to pay off old bonds, George M. Link, Secretary of nicipal bonds nest year to pay off old bonds, George M. Link, Secretary of
the Board of Estina ate and Taxation, on Sept. 21 said a bond refunding the Board of Estinate and Taxation, on Sept. 21 said a bond refunding
program would $r$ ean an annualincrease in tax rates for the next eight years. program would rean an annual increase in tax rates for the next eight years.
Sale of $\$, 500,000$ of refunding bonds would be necessary if such a program were adopted, Link said. That would bring a three-v in increase on
tax requiren ents for the sinking fund for each year until 1945 when the tax requiren ents for the sinking fund for each year until 1945 when the
sinking fund levy would reach 31 mills. It was 6.5 nills for 1936 . sinking fund levy would reach 31 mills. It was 6.5 rills for 1936 .
Anticipating issuance of from $\$ 5,000,000$ to $\$ 6,000,000$ in bond
year until 1944 for relief and new city projects, Link said $\$ 43,335,000$ in Anticipating issuance of from $\$ 5,000,000$ to $\$ 6,000,000$ in bonds each
city until 1944 for relief and new city projects, Link said $\$ 43,335,000$ in
500 and city bonds will $n$ ature between now and 1950 . Adding the possible $\$ 8$,-
500,000 in refunding bonds, the total would be $\$ 51,835,00$.
Refunding could be avoided Link said by 1937 tas levy to begin restoration of the sinking fund which has dropped
from a nor al al level of $\$ 11,000,000$ to approximately $\$ 3,500,000$ from a nor: al level of $\$ 11,000,000$ to approximately $\$ 3,500,000$.
PRIOR LAKE, Minn.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Sealed and open bids will be recei ved until Oct. 1 at 8 p . m , by Harry Farrell, Village Clerk
for the purchase of a $\$ 14,000$ issue of Water Main Improvement No. certificates of indebtedness. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable
$J$. \& D. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Dated Dec. 15,1937 . Due on Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1938$ to 1945 , and $\$ 500,1946$ to 1957 . Pue on and int. payable at any suitable bank or trust company des
ST. PAUL, Minn.- BOND ELECTION-It is stated that an election has been called for Nov. 16 to vote on a proposed bond issue of $\$ 435,000$
to provide funds for municipal airport improvement. These bends were authorized by the City Council on Sept. 21, as noted in these columnsV. 145, p. 2109.

UNDERWOOD, Minn.-BOND ELECTION-The Village Council has set Oct. 12 as the date of a special election at which proposals to issue
$\$ 13,000$ water system bonds and $\$ 8,000$ sewer system bonds will be sub-
mitted to a vote. mitted to a vote.
(P. O. Verndale), Minn.-BOND OFFERING-Wm. Kelzenberg, NO. ${ }^{5}$ (P. Dhe School Boar, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-Wm. Kelzenberg, Clerk of the School Board, will receive bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Oct. 8 for the purchase Denom, $\$ \$ 00$. Dated Oct. 1, 1937 . Interest payable to exceed $4 \%$, Ini-annually.
Due $\$ 500$ yearly on Jan. 1 from 1939 to 1958; redeemable on any interes Due $\$ 500$ yearly on Jan. 1 from 1939 to 1958; redeemable on any interest payment date. Certified check for $\$ 200$, payable to the district, required
Approving opinion of Junell, Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker \& Coleman of Minneapolis and of Rol. E. Barron of Wadena will' be furnished by the district. (This offering was originally scheduled for sept. 27.)
WILLIAMS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 91 (P. O. Williams), Minn.-
$B O N D S$ SOLD-It is stated by P. A. Francis, District Clerk, that $\$ 10,000$ BONDS SOLD-It is stated by P. A. Francis, District Clerk, that $\$ 10,000$
building bonds have been purchased by the State of Minnesta

## MISSISSIPPI

BASSFIELD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bass$V .145$, p. 1457 -we are now informed that the bonds were purchased by Wiggins \& Walton, of Jackson, as $51 / 4$ s. Dated Aug. 5, 1937. Legality approved by Cnarles \& Trauernicht, of St. Louis, Mo.
BROOKHAVEN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brookhaven), Mis --
BOND ELECTION-S. A. Walker, Secretary of the Board of Trustes, states that an election will be held on Oct. 5 in of the Board of Trustees, of $\$ 50,000 \mathrm{in}$ construction bonds, to be used in connection with a Federal rant $\$ 91,000$. Une in years.
CLEVELAND, Miss.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 12,00041 / 2 \%$
semi-ann. street improvement bonds were purchased on Sept. 23 by the semi-ann. street improvement bonds were purchased
First National Bank of Memphis, at a price of 101.00 . COLUMBUS, Miss.-BOND ELECTION DECLARED VALID-The issuance of the $\$ 281,000$ in light and power plant bonds, as noted in these colcomns-V. 145, p. 2109 -was held valid by a firm of bond autorneys,
according to report. It had been feared that the election might be held ancording to report. It had been feared that
illegal because of an advertising technicality.
MISSISSIPPI, State of-GOVERNOR REPORTS ON INDUSTRIAL agriculture and industry" in Mississippi which was introduced shortly after his inauguration in January, 1936 , has already brought more than 39 new plants into the State which will employ in exces The scheme partially to inderview on sept. 25 .
agricultural, is really composed of two correlated plans. The first involves a five-year suspension of taxes on any new industrial piants and machinery
constructed or purchased between September, 1936, and April, 1940 The econd part of the program involves the construction by counties and municipalities of factories to be leased to industrial companies at a nominal rate. Such bond issues must be approved by the electorate and then by the
State Industrial Commission. Moreover, the bond issue must be validated by the chancellor of each county. To date nine such units have been erected at a cost of more than $\$ 5,000,000$ and more are contemplated.
Governor White, a millionaire lumberman, was emphatic in declaring that he had no desire to industrialize the State completely. in declaring was his intention to reduce the proportion of the State's population directly was his in tilling the soil.
in Mississippi, the Governor about 30 new factories have been established in Mississippi, the Governor stated. These include textile plants, and SCOBEY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Yalobusha County, Miss.-BOND ELEECTON-At an election set for October 9
the voters of the district will ballot on a proposal to issue $\$ 13,000$ school building bonds.
UNION, Miss.- BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 35,000$ coupon, fully registerable, industrial building bonds offered on Sept. 28 w

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WADE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pascagoula), on Oct. 16 in order to vote on the issuance of $\$ 11,000$ in school construction on Oct.

## MISSOURI

GREENFIELD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 P. O. Greenfield), Mo.-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election the voters of the district approved a propesal to issue $\$ 12,000$ gymnasium HAMILT
-A special election will of voting on a proposition to issue $\$ 20,000$ road bonds.
KIRKSVILLE, Mo.-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on Sept. 21 -V. 145, p. 1620 the voters approved the issuance of the $\$ 250,000$ pavbonds as yet.
NODAWAY ISLAND DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Sa-emi-annual refunding bonds truction Finance Corporation. Dated April 1,1936.
PINE LAWN SEWER DISTRICT (P. O. Pine Lawn), Mo-BOND offered on Sept, $30-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p}$. 2110 -were awarded to the Mississippi offered on Sept. $30-V$. 145, p. 2110 -were awarded to the Mississippi
Valley Trust Co. of $s t$. Louis, as $31 / 2$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 1,441$,
equal to 101.31. Dated Oct. 15,1937. Due annually beginning Feb. 1, equal to 101.31 . Dated O
1940 . Other bidders were:
Rudolph Rubert \& Co., St. Louis, Metropolitan St. Int. Rate Prem. Bid Louis Co.. St. Louis, and Commerce Trust Co.,

| Kansas City, Mo |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| National City Bank \& Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo.-.-31/2\% | $\$ 673.50$ |
| -370.90 |  | SULLIVAN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sullivan), Mo.-BOND cation that the $\$ 12,000$ school bonds purchased by the Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis, as noted here recently-V. 145 , p. 1936 -were sold as

$31 / 5$ for a premium of $\$ 240$, equal to 102.00 , a basis of about $3.23 \%$.
Due $\$ 2,000$ from 1943 to 1948 incl.
OFFERINGS WANTED

UTAH-IDAHO - NEVADA-MONTANA-WYOMING MUNICIPALS

## MONTANA

BROWNING, Mont-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until $7: 30$ p. m. .on Oct. 21 , by Geo. O. Barger, Town Clerk, for the purchase exceed $6 \%$, payable J. \& J. Dated Jan. 1, 1938. Amortization bonds will exceed $6 \%$, payabe J. \& J. Jial bonds will be the second choice of the Council. The bonds, whether amortization or serial, will bere redeemable in full on any interest paying date from and after Jan. 1, 1947. The bonds will be sold for not less than their par value with accrued interest to diddrs must state the lowest rate of interest at which they will purchase the bonds at par. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the Town Clerk must accompany the bid.
GALLATIN COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bozeman), Mont.-BOND OFFERING As already reported in these column receive bids until $8 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{m}$. Oct. 11, for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 7,500$
high school building bonds. high school building bonds. second choice of the school board. the entire issue may be put into one
If amortization bonds are sold the single bond or divided into several bonds, as the trustees may determine unpon at the time of sale instalments during a period of 20 years from the date of issue annual instalments during a period of If serial bonds are sold they will be 20 bonds in the amount of $\$ 375$ each. The sum of $\$ 375$ will become payable on June 30,1938 , and a like
amount on the same date each year thereafter. The bonds. whether amount on the same date each year thereafer. 30,1937 , and will bear interest at a rate not exceeding 4\%. payable semi-annually on June 30
and Dec. 30, and will be redeemable in full on any interest payment date from and after five years from the date of issue. The bonds will be sold for not less than their par value with accrued
interest and all bidders must state the lowest rate of interest at which they will purchase the bonds at par.
All bids other than by or on behalf of the State Board of Land Com-
missioners must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $\$ 250$ payable to the order of the Secretary.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION-We are now informed by Ella $\bar{N}$ Conklin, that the sale on July 12, of the $\$ 7,500$ building bonds to the State Board of Land Commissioners, as 4s, as
time, was canceled owing to a technicality
MILES CITY, Mont.-BOND OFFERING-Bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on Oct. 15, by Ray Addington, City Clerk, for the purchase of
 J. \& J. Dated July 1, 1937 . Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the councitife
of 10 years from date of July 1, 1937. A $\$ 4,000$ certified payable of the Years from daterk, must accompany the bid.

PONDERA COUNTY (P. O. Conrad), Mont- BOND OFFERINGAn offering of $\$ 60,000$ courthouse construction bonds, oripinally set for Oct. 11 has now been scheduled for Oct. 18 . Adolph L Rachac, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, will receive bids ard the purchase of the bonds.
date for tizal bonds will be the second choice of the board. sold the entire issue may be put into on If amortization bonds are sold the entire issue may be put into on at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semi-annua instalments during a period of 20 years from the date of issue. If serial bonds are issued they will be in the amount of $\$ 1,000$ each; the
sum of $\$ 3,000$ will become due and payable on Nov. 1,1938 , and a like sumount on the same day each year thereafter.
The bonds, whether amortization or serial bonds, will vear date of Nov. 1, 1937, and will bear interest at a rate not exceeding $4 \%$, payable option of the county on any interest paying date from the after five year from the date of issue.
The bonds will be sold for not less than their par value with accrued int. at which they will purchase the bonds at par.
All bids, other than by or on behalf of the State Board of Land Com-
missioners of the State of Montana must be accompanied by a certified missioners of the state of Montana must be accompanied
check in the sum of $\$ 5,000$ payable to the order of the clerk.
SAVAGE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Savage), Mont.which was to have taken place on Sept. $25-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .1620$-was delayed because of legal difficulties
TWIN BRIDGES, Mont-BOND OFFERING-Julian A. Knight,
Town Clerk, will receive bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Oct. 4 for the purchase of $\$ 6,000$ Town Clerk, will receive bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Oct. 4 for the purchase of $\$ 6,000$ Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the Council. If amortization bonds are sold the entire
issue may be put into one bond or divided into several bonds as the pur-
chaser may indicate in his bid and as the Council may determine upon at the instalments during a period of 12 years from the date of issue. If serial bonds are sold they will be in the amount of $\$ 500$ each the sum or $\$ 500$ will
become due and payable on July 1, 1938 , and a like amount on the same day of each year therealter. 1937 , will bear interest at a rate not exceeding $6 \%$ payable semi-annually on Jan. 1 and July 1 , and wil' be redeemable
at the expiration of five years from the date theof.

## NEBRASKA

BOYD COUNTY (P. O. Lynch), Neb-BONDS AUTHORIZED,
COLUMBUS, Nebr.-BOND VALIDITY TO BE TESTED-District Judge Spear on Sept. 28 is reported to have set Oct. 18 as the date for a hearing of the suit against the city testing the validity of the $\$ 250,000$
revenue bond issue voted on Aug. 20,1936 -V. 145, p. 2110 . It is underrevenue bond issue voted on Aug. 20, 1936-V. 145, p. 2110 . It is under-
stood that this action also will provide a test of the statute under which stood that this action also will provide a test of the statute under which
the bonds were issued for financing a municipal electric distribution system. DAVID CITY, Neb--BOND SALE-The city recently sold $\$ 50,000$ ,
GREELEY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Greeley) Neb.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 40,00041 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds have been purchased by the State Board of Educational Lands and Funds.
NEWCASTLE, Neb.-BOND SALE-The State Board of Educational
Lands and Funds has purchased $\$ 17,0003.20 \%$ 10-year sanitary sewer bonds

## NEVADA

LINCOLN COUNTY (P. O. Pioche) Nev-INTEREST RATE-It is eported by sarah G. Ross, bouny ciste , industrial Commission, as noted and hospital bonds purchased by the state industrial cold as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
PIOCHE, Nev.-BONDS VOTED-A bond issue of $\$ 25,000$ for con struction

## MUNICIPAL BONDS

## New Jersey and General Market Issues

## B. J. Van Ingen \& Co. Inc.

57 William street, N. Y.
Telephone: John 4.636
A. T. \& T.: N. Y. 1-730

Newark Tel.: Market 3-3124
$\$ 90,000$ City of Bayonne, N. J., Sch. 41/4s Due Auyust $1,1962.66$
To Yield $4.00 \%$

## Colyer, Robinson \& Company

1180 Raymond Blvd., Newark<br>MArket 3-1718 New York Wire:

REctor 2-2055 A. T. \&WRK Teletype

## NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK, N. J.-MUNICIPAL COMMISSION SUPPRRTS at a meeting on Sept. 27 adopted the following resolution: The Commission
having considered the amended refunding plan of the city of Ashury having considered the amended refunding plan of the city of Asbury Par
as approved by Supreme Court Justice Perskie on July 21,1937 and a as approved by suprenie draft resolutions implementing the plan adopted by the city, resolved that the city be advised that this further amended pian, if accepted by a sufficient number
and will be approved by this commission
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP, N. J.-ISSUE CONDITIONALLY APPROVED-The State Funding Commission has announced it will approv the township's proposal to issue $\$$ inson refunding bonds, providing it
receives written assurance that the issuing expense will not exceed $\$ 750$.
FORT LEE, N. J-BONDHOLDERS THREATEN SUIT OVER RE-FUNDINGGPLAN-Itran antempte court proceedings should the city fail to approve a refunding plan by Sept. 27 , the Mayor and Council un-
animously approved on the preceding day the form of a reply to the comanimously approved on the preceding day the form or a reply to tote com acted on the refrinancing proposal, the terms of which were previously
aproved in principle by city officials, the Municipal Finance Commission approved in principle by crity outining alleged departures by the protective committee from the original formula, the reply contended, among othe committee that the number of liquidators has been changed from three to six, and that no limitation has been placed on the expenses of the liquidators,
also that the Mayor and Council have not been informed as to what the also that the Mayor and council have not amount to. The communican, which is said to have been approved by the Municipal Finance Commission, pointed out that the municipal authorities are willing to proceed along the procedure containe
mut in the original 16 -point plan, or any other similar proposar. The reply was
expected to stay the threatened action by the bondholders representatives. HAMILTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BOND until 8 p : m. on Oct. 13 for the purchase of $\$ 110,000$ coupon or registered school bonds, to bear interest at one of the following rates: $3,3,4,31 / 2$
3 h

 legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow of New York City will be

HOWELL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lakewood), N. J.- BONDS VOTED-A proposed bond issue in the amount of 137,500
for construction or a school building has been approved by the voters o the for const
district.
HUDSON COUNTY (P. O. Jersey City), N. J.-BONDS AUTHORissue of $\$ 750.000$ for furnishing and equipping the Hudson County Tuber culosis Hospital.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,480,000$ coupon or reg istered
Halsey, Stuart $\&$ Co., New York, as 4 s , at a price of 100.0525 , a basis of about $3.99 \%$. The sale consisted of: Dated Oct. 1,1935 and due Oct.
 incl. $\$ 85,000,194$ to 1949 incl. : $840,000,1950 ; \$ 45,000,195$
to 1955 , incl.; $\$ 50,000,1956$ to 1960 , incl.; $\$ 60,000$ from 1961
80,000 eneneral improvement bonds. Dated July 1, 1937 and due Jan
1as follows: $\$ 10,000$ from 1938 to 1943 incl. and $\$ 5,000$ from 1944

BONDS PUBLICLY ofFERED-Halsey, stuart \& Co., Inc., are re4\%, according to matrity, as set forthtion priced to yield from $1.50 \%$ to
The bonds, in the opinion of the bankers, there advertisement on page ini. banks and trust funds in New York State, Clty reports an assessed valua
tion for 1937 of $8593,394,293$, and total bonded debt, incluaing the bonds

 as the balance of the
anticipation notes.
JACKSON TOWNSHIP, Ocean County, N. J.-BOND SALE-The State Fund Commission has approved the sale of $\$ 1,12, B 0041 / \%$ refonding
bonds to B. J. Van Ingen \& Co.. Inc., of New York, at a price of $\$ 116,850$
and accrued interest, equal to. and accrued interest, equal to 95 .
INORTH ARLINGTON N. J.-INCREASED TAX COLLECTIONS eight months ended Aug. 31,1937 totaled $\$ 334,548$, an increase of $\$ 12.215$
 rieeased sept. 29 by H. V. Reilly \& Co., accountants for the Municipal Whance Commission of the state of New Jersey.
Whe the
in the budget, indications are that the ahead of the amount anticipated
cash surplus for 1937 after meat again have a small Nov. ${ }^{1}, 1937$,, 1937 after meeting debt retirement and inter. Treasurer, stated Nhe. Borough was now preparing to hold a tax sale prior to Bover said that 1 to speed
to elinquent tax payments.
POINT PLEASANT BEACH, N. J.-BONDS PASSED ON FIRST READING-The Borough Councll recently adopeded on first reading an
ordinance providing for the issuance of $\$ 30,000$ storm sewer bonds. SURF CITY, $\mathbf{N}$ J
SURF CITY, N. J.-BONDS SOLD-The State Funding Commission has approved an award by the borough of $\$ 60,000$ refunding bonds. of the general refunding bonds taken by each of the institutions: Beach Haven National Bank $\&$ Trust Co, Beach Haven, $\$ 30,000$; First National Bank, Barnegat, 810,000 ; Ocean County Trust Co., Toms River, $\$ 11$, 000 Tuckerten Bank, Tuckerton, $\$ 8,000$. George W. Parker, $\$ 1,000$. The
bonds bear $6 \%$ interest and were sold at par in exchange for outstanding borough notes. They mature serially in from 1 to 10 years.
 Artur N. Pierson, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. coupon or registered general improvement bonds. Dated June series B $840,000,19000$. Due June 1 as follows. $835,000,1938$ to 1944 , incl. 1958 to 1963 , incl., and 860,000 in 1964 and 1965 . Bidder to name one for which the bonds may be sold cannot exceed \$1,246,000. \% Princinal and interest (J. \& D.) payable at the County Treasurer's office, or at the Nathe order of the county, must . A certifired check for $\$ 24,900$, payable to legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt \& Washburn of New York City will be aprornished the successiul bidder
H. BENTNOR CITY, N. J-SCRIP CALLED FOR PAYMENT-George H. Braten, City Comptrolier, announces that all scrip issued during 1936 the Comptroller's office. Payment will Nov. 1,1937 , upon presentation at the the rate of $4 \%$ \% from the respective dates on which the scrip was issued to
at the date of redemption above-mentioned. Interest ceases to accrue after The followi
The following is a description of sald scrip so called for redemption:
All acknowledgments of indebtedness of Ventnor City "scrip," now outstanding and unpaid, bearing a date of issue in the year 1936, providing on the face thereor for the payment of interest at the yate of taxes or other indebtedness to said city as provided by Common payment
 WESTEIELD
WESTFIELD, N. J.-BOND SALE-Award of the $\$ 256,000$ coupon or
 $21 / 2 \%$ bonds, equal to 100.491, a basis of about $2.42 \% 0$ M. M. Freeman \&
 $\$ 160,000$ sewer bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 12,000,1938$ to 1949
 29,000 local improvement, ansessment $\$ 4$, in 1950 . Due Sept. 1 as follows:
$\$ 5,000$ from 1938 to 1942 incl., and $\$ 4,000$ in 1943 . $26,000 \$$ sewer assessment bonds 1942 , incl. and $\$ 4,00$ in 1943 . 190 . Sopt. 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ from
 Westrield. Bidder to name a single rate of interest for all of the boo
 the order of the town, must accompany each proposal Approving legal
opinion of Reed, Hoyt \& Washburn of N. Y. City will be furnished the opinion of Reed,
succossfol bidder.
OTHER Bider


## NEW MEXICO

SOLD funior-senior school building bonds approved by the voters at the election che state Treasurer.
GALLUP, N. Mex.-BONDS SOLD TO PWA-It is stated by the City
Clerk that s59.00 $\%$ semi-anual hospital bonds were purchased at par
by the Yublic Works Administration.
NEW MEXICO, State of-CONSTITUTTIONAL AMEENDMENT REincomplete returns the voters' appear to have turned down according to constitutional amendment providing for the issuance of $\$ 1,250,000$ in on Sept. 21. Institution Building bonds, submitted at the election held Associated Press dispatch out of Albuquerguee in part as follows from an Associated Press dispatch out of Albuquerque:
Five proposed a mendments to
whelmingly defeated in Tuesday's off-year special election ment
two-thirds two-thirds of the state's voting districts showed Wednesday ${ }^{2}$.turns from stitterly controverted tenure measures, which would have abolished Con one to two in a record off-year to mount county offices, trailed by nearly
of the of 80 , 000 - $\mathrm{some} 60 \%$

Carried down with them were amendments which would have provided
a $121,250,001$ institutional building bond issuu, increased the per diem of

## NEW YORK

AUGUSTA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Oris





AVON, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-William H. Clark, Village Clerk, chase at not less than par of 599,000 coupon, fully registerable, general rate of interest, in a multriple of improvement bonds. Bidders are, to name
rat $1-10 \%$, but not to exceed $5 \%$
 Branch, with New Y Yayk exchange. Uue the Trust Co., Rochester. Avon required. Aproving opinion of Certified for \$1,180 payable to the Village,
will be furnished by the village. Dlillon \& Vandewater of New York
BROCTON, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The issue of \$14,000 coupon or registered water bonds offered on sept. 30 was a warded to the Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo, as 2.90s, at a price of 100.299, a
basis of about $2.865 \%$. Dated 1 Oct. 1,1937 and due $\$ 1,000$ each Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1953 incl. taxation as it appears on the last preceding village assessent subect io of $\$ 14,000$ water bonds, is $\$ 97,350$. Deducting \$ none tax nots this issue water debt and \$ none, paving or sewer obligations issued prior to May 22 ,
1934, tobay all or any part of the cost assessed against property benefited,
the next debt is $\$ 19,350$.
The population of said village (1930 census) is 1,301.
division having the power to levy notes include the debt of any other sub-
subject to the taxing or all of the property Tax Date
The total amount of taxes levied for the preceding three fiscal years:
1934-1935. $\$ 15,192.15 \quad 1935-1936 \ldots-\$ 15,917.81$
$1936-1937 . \$ 17,138.92$
 Amount of such taxes uncollected as of the date of this notice (Sept. 8, 1934-1935

 Specific Information
A The fiscal year begins March 1 and tax payments become due on June 1. The net debt of the village is $1.175 \%$ of the assessed valuation, according to figures as stated in the notice of sale. The overlapping subdivisions with the approximate debt of same applic-
a. $\mathbf{l}$ to the village are as follows:

## School district.- <br>  Chau <br> otal approximate overlapping deb  Amount Applicable to Village $\$ 14,000$ $\$ 26,285$ 45.635 $3.187 \%$ <br> BUFFALO, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,810,000$ coupon or registered composed of Phelps, Fenn \& Co. Inc., New York; Marine Trust Co. Buffalo; Paine, Webber \& Co. Lawrence Stern \& Co., Chicago; First of Michigan Corp.; Charles Clark \& Co, , Safford, Biddulph Co., Inc., Martin \& Chambers and Hannahs, Ballin \& Lee, all of New York, as 3.20s, at par plus a premium of $\$ 561.10$, equal to 100.031 , a basis of about 3 . $19 \%$ The <br> $\$ 1,000,000$ home relief bonds. Due $\$ 100,000$ each Oct. 15 from 1938 to 450,000 city contribution-relief project bonds. Due $\$ 45,000$ each Oct. 15 360,000 general improvement water <br> All of the bonds are dated Oct inclusive.

 New York and associates made the second high bid of par and a premiumof $\$ 2,896$ for 314 s .
CAMBRIA (P.O.Lockport), N.Y. - BOND OFFERING
Town Supervisor, will receive bids until $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Sept. 30 for the L . Thrall, nown supervisor, will receive bids until 1 p . m . Sept. 30 for the purchase at Bidders are to name rate of interest, in a multiple of $14 \%$ or $1-10 \%$ bonds to exceed $6 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Oct. 1,1937 . Pr Principal and annual interest (March 1) payable at the Niagara County National Bank \&
Trust Co, Lockport. Due $\$ 1,000$ on March 1 in 1938,1939 and 1940 .
Certified check for $\$ 300$, payable to the Town Supervisor, required CHEEKTOWAGA (P. O. Buffalo), N. Y-BOND OFF Albert Sturm, Town Clerk, will receive bids until 4 p. m. Oct. 1 for the
purchase of $\$ 10,305.62$ coupon or registered, general obligation, unlimited multiple of $1 / 4 \%$ or $1-10 \%$, but not to exceed $6 \%$ name rate of interest, in a
 (April 1 and Oct. 1$)$ payable at the Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co.
Buffalo, with New York exchange. Due $\$ 1,305.62$ Oct. 1,1938 and $\$ 1,000$
yearly on yearly on Oct. 1 from 1939 to 1947 . Certified check for, $\$ 210$, payable to
town, required. Approving opinion of Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of
New York will be furnished by the town. New York will be furnished by the town.
Feries B fire department bonds offered on Sept. 29 were awarded to Henrietta

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Financial Chronicle

Solomon of Fleischmanns on a bid of 102 , a basis of about $3.30 \%$. Dated
Oct. 1, 1937. Due $\$ 800$ yearly on Oct. from 1938 to 1942 . The Walton Oct. 1, 1937. Sue $\$ 800$ yearly on Oct. I from 1938 to 1942 . Ted the walton high bid, offering a price of 100-5-16.
HAVERSTRAW, N. Y,-BOND OFFERING-James P. McCabe, Village Clerk, will receive bids until 4 p . m. Oct. 4 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 23,000$ coupon, fuly registerable, general obligation, un multiple of, $1 / \% \%$ or $1-10 \%$, but not to exceed $5 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated
Oct. 1,1937 Principal and semi-annual interest (April 1 and Oct. 1) with New York exchange. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,11938$ to 1947 with New York exchange. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$, 1938 to 1947 ;
and $\$ 3,000,1948$ Cert. check for $\$ 460$, payable to the vilage required.
Approving opinion of Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of New York will be Approving opinion of Cl
furnished by the village.

HURLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 14,0004 \%$ school building bonds offered Sept. 20-V. 145, p.
1938 -was sold to the State of New York National Bank of Kigston, at
100.50 , a basis of about $3.83 \%$. Due $\$ 3,500$ annually on Jan. 1 from 1938 o 1941 , inclusive
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y,-BOND SALE-The $\$ 49,000$ coupon or re gistered bonds offered Sept. 29-V. 145, p. 2111 -were awarded to Barr
Bros. Inc. of New York, as 2.10 s , at a price of 100.037 , a basis of about $.09 \%$. The sale consisted of: $\$ 3,000$ each Oct. 1 from 1938 to 1947 incl.
$\$ 30,000$ school bonds. Due $\$ 3,000$ park and playground bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1938 to 1946 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ in 1947 . 1037 . The following is a list of the All of the bonds are dated Oct. 1, 1937. The following is a list of the Bidder


MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,999$ fire truck bonds Bank of Mount Morris, as 4 s , at par. No other bid was submitted. Dated
Aug. 15,1937 and due Aug. 15 as follows: $\$ 500$ from 1938 to 1940 , incl. Aug. 15,1937 and
and $\$ 499$ in 1941.
MOUNT PLEASANT (P. O. North Tarrytown), N. Y. -BOND -V. 145, p. 2111 -were awarded to Sher wood \& Co. of New York, as 2.20 s at a price of 100.13, a basis of about $2.04 \%$. The bonds are dated Oct. .
1937 and mature Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000$ in 1938, and $\$ 5,000$ in 1939 and 1940
NEWBURGH, N. Y.-TEMPORARY LOAN-The city has borrowed
37,000 from Leavitt \& Co. of New York at $1.35 \%$ interest. Loan is dated $\$ 37,000$ from Leavitt \& Co. of New
Oct. 1. 1937 and due May 1,1938 .
NEW HARTFORD, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 17,400$ coupon or registered highway improvement bonds offered on Sept. 28-V. 145 ,
p. 1938,2111 -was awarded to the Marine Trust Co. of Buffaio, as 2.20 s , at a price of 100.082 a basis of about $2.18 \%$. Dated Oct. 1,1937 and due
Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,400$ in 1938 , and $\$ 3.50$ from 1939 to 1942 incl. Allyn \& Co., Inc., New York, second high bidders, offered 100.14 for
2.25 s . Other bids were as follows: York bid 100.10 for 2.40 s .
Bidde
Bidder
A. Alyn \& Co., Inc.-.
Manufacturers \& Traders Trust
Sherwood \& Co.- Seligman \& Co-...........
J. W. Sayes National Bank, Clinton.
H. H. Rollins \& Sons Inc.
Roosevelt \& Weigold
First National Bank, New Hartford
PALMYRA N Y - BONDS VOTED-别 PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY, N. Y-REGISTRAR AND and Exchange Agent for the following issues of the Port of New York Authority: Series F bonds, $3 \%$ due March 1 , 1941 is genera and refunding
bonds, first series, $4 \%$ due March 1, 1975; general and refunding bonds bonds, first series, $4 \%$ due March 1, 1975; general and refunding bonds
third series, $31 / 2 \%$ due May 1,1976 . SCHENECTADY, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 627,000$ coupon or registered bonds offered on Sept. $30-\mathrm{V}$ 145, p , $2111-$ were awarded to Barr
Bros. \& Co. of New York and the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo as 2.10 s , Bros. \& Co. of New york and the Marine Trust Co. of Bu
at par plus a premium of $\$ 1,250.73$, equal to 100.199 , basis o
The bonds are divided into six issues, described as follow:
$\$ 400,000$ debt equalization bonds, 1937 series. issued to pay or refund no as follows: $\$ 25,000$ in 1943 and $1944 ; \$ 40,000,1945 ; \$ 50,000$ in 100,000 general municipal bonds, series A, issued of the cost of public works projects. Due $\$ 10,000$ on Sept. 1 from 1938 to 1947 incl.
60,000 general municipal bonds, series B, issued to pay the city's share of
local home relief costs. Due $\$ 6,000$ on Sept. I from 1938 to 1947
25,000 public improvement bonds, series A, issued to pay the city's share of improvements, part of the cost of which is to be assessed
on property benefited. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1938
 30,000 public improvement 1938 to 1942 incl. 12,000 fire equipment bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follo
to 1940 incl. and $\$ 3,000$ in 1941 and 1942 .
All of the bonds are dated Sept. 1, 1937. Denom. \$1,000. Principal and interest (M. \& S.) payable at the Chase National Bank, New York City.
The following other bids were submitted for the bonds: E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc. and Int. Rate Rate Bid Chas. D. Barney \& Co Barris Trust \& Savings Bank, R. W. Pressprich \& Co. $2.20 \% 100.277$ Lazard Freres \& Co., Hemphill, Noyes \& Co. and Gold- $2.20 \% 100.077$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { man, Sachs \& Co., F. Moseley \& Co., Schoellkopf, } & 25 \% & 100.08\end{array}$ Hutton \& Pomeroy, Inc. and Campbell, Phelps \& Co.Chase National Bank and Bankers Trust Co
Sherwood \& Co., Francis I. DuPont \& Co. and Safford,
Biddulph \& Co., Inc_ Halsey, Stuart \& ., Co., Inc., Bancamerica-Blair Corp., $2.30 \%$ Graham, Parsons \& Co. and spencer, Trask \& Co.. $2.30 \%$
Bank of Manhattan Co., Washburn \& Co, and Kelley, Bank of Manhattan Co., Washburn \& Co, and Kelley,
Richardson \& Co. George B. Gibbons \& Co.- Inc., Roosevelt \& Weigold, $2.40 \%$ Blyth \& Co., Inc., Mercantile Bank \& Trust Co. and $2.40 \%$
 B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc., Stranahan, Harris \& Co. $2.40 \%$
and Coffin \& Burr, Inc. Lehman Bros., Estabrook \& Co. and Morse Bros. \& Co.,

 SCHENECTADY, N. Y.-RELIEF COSTS AMOUNT TO $\$ 12,966,223-$
Total cost of relief in schenectady up to Dec. 31,1937 , will be $\$ 12,966,223$
according to a summation by the Schenectady Bureau of Municipal Re-
search. This amount sums up a period of seven years, using figures obtained from Washington
According to the Bureau's summation, the seven years' relief has been paid as follows: $\$ 1,201,347$ in the city budget, meaning by current taxes; 184,520 from Federal aid. The bureau reports the depression has left the city with $\$ 3,304,576$ of outstanding debts for relief, not counting the city Bureau officials commented that the size of the city debt for relief, and the fact that relief still is running at a rate of about $\$ 1,500,000$ a year, consideration of the new budget.
SPENCERPORT, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-J. S. Lee, Village Clerk,
will receive bids until 4 p . m . Oct. 5 for the purchase of $\$ 20.000$ registered electric light bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest, in a multiple of

 check for $\$ 400$, payable to the village, required. Approving opinio
Reed, Hoyt \& Washburn of New York will be furnished by the village.
SUFFERN, N. Y.- BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 18,000$ fire equipment 2.t $\%$. Dated Sept. 1 , 1937 and due Sept. Spas follows: $\$ 3.000$ in 1938 and
1939 , and $\$ 4,000$ from 1940 to 1942 incl. Second high bid of 100.11 for 1939, and $\$ 4,00$ from 1940 to 1942 incl. Second high bid of 100.11 for
2.70s was made by Sherwood $\&$ Co. of New York. Other bids were as follows:
Bidder
Suffern National Bank \& Trust Co
B. J. Van Ingen \& Co $\qquad$ Int. Rate
$3 \%$
$3 \%$

Rate Bid
100.07
100.14

## Financial Statement

The assessed valuation of the property subject to the taxing power of
the village is $\$ 5,201,196$. The total bonded debt of the village, incl. the above mentioned bonds, is $\$ 244,500$, of which amount $\$ 4,000$ is wate debt above stated 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 village. The fiscal year commences March 1 . The amount of taxes levied for each of the fiscal years commencing March 1,1934 ,
March 1,1935 , and March 1, 1936, was respectively $\$ 62,269.83, \$ 62$, 194.93, and $\$ 57,096.54$. The amount of such taxes uncollected at the end
of each of said fiscal years was respectively $\$ 6,537.00, \$ 4,714.70$, and of each of said fiscal years was respectively $\$ 6,537,00, \$ 4,714.70$, and
$\$ 4,221.63$. The amount of such taxes remaining uncoliected as of Sept. 13 1937 is respectively $\$ 625.00, \$ 1,487.68$, and $\$ 2,414.89$. The taxes of the riscal year commencing March
$\$ 53,347.08$ have been collected

## NORTH CAROLINA

BELMONT, N. C.-BONDS VOTED-At an election held on Sept. 21 the according to report
CABARRUS COUNTY (P. O. Concord), N. C.-NOTE OFFERINGbids until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Oct. 5 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 150,000$ school building bond anticipation notes. Bidders are to specify rate o interest, not to exceed 6\%. Dated Oct. 14, 1937. Due Feb. 2, 1938.
Bidders are to specify denominations and the bank at which interest and principal will be payable. Certified check for $\$ 750$, payable to the State Treasurer, required.
HYDE COUNTY (P. O. Swanquarter), N. C.-NOTES SOLD-It is Bank \& Trust Co of Swanquarter, at $6 \%$.
JONESBORO, N. C.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The two issues of not to exceed $6 \%$. 145, p. $2112-$ were not sold as no bids were received, accord-
Sept. 28 ing to the Secretary of the Local Government Commission. The issues are divided as follows:
$\$ 7,500$ sewer bonds.
4,500 funding bonds. Due $\$ 500$ from July 1, $\$ 500$ from July 1, 1940 to 1954 to 1946 , incl.

Financial Statement Sept. 1, 1937
Population, 1930 U. S. Census, 842. Estimated present, 1,000. Outstanding Debt

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assessment bonds (street improvement) |  | 650.00 |
| Revenue anticipation notes. |  | 600.00 12.000 .00 |
| Bonds now offered. |  | 12,000.00 |
|  |  |  |
| Taxes |  |  |
| 1934-35 | 1935-36 | 1936-37 |
| Assessed valuation.......... $\$ 407,453.00$ | \$411.607.00 | \$411,947.00 |
| Rate per \$100-.....-.-.---- $\quad 1.074 .00$ |  |  |
| Amount levied..----------- $\quad 4.074 .53$ | 4,116.07 | 4,543.82 |
|  |  | 15,868.00 | Valuation assessed for the year 1937-38.........-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. $\$ 42$



With the proceeds from the sale of the $\$ 7,500$ sewer bonds now offered, the town expects to complete an adequate and modern sewer system, which is being financed in part by the works Progress Administration. The cost pected that this system will produce a substantial increase in water consumption and a consequent increase in water revenues. The so should also enhance the value or taxabed $\$$ propertyding bonds now offered, all
With the proceeds from the sale of $\$ 4,500$ funding With the proceeds from the sale or \$4, The town has no bond principal in default except $\$ 1,000$ street improvement bonds, against which $\$ 250$ of principal has been paid and the balance is expected to be pace the town in a current position where it is reasonably expected that the town should have no further difficulty in meeting its obligations as they mature. It is contemplated, however, that the town may have to refund all or at least a part
of its term bonds, consisting of $\$ 21,000$ water works bonds maturing $\$ 16,000$ in 1941 and $\$ 5,000$ in 1943 .
in The present Town Board of Commissioners is eager to eliminate the defaulting condition and feels that the completion of a modern sewer system
will piace the town in a position where it will be better able to meet it will piace th
obligations
MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Marshall), N. C.-NOTES SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 2,000$ notes were pur
MOORE COUNTY (P. O. Carthage), N. C.-BONDS AUTHORIZEDOn Sept. 6 the County Commissioners ad
NEW BERN, N. C.-BOND OFFERING-W. E. Easterling, Secretary, Local Government Commission, war of $\$ 30,000$ coupon, registerable as to the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 30,000$ coupon, registerable general obligation, unlimited tax, water and sewer refunding
bonds. Biders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, not exceeding Bidders are requestediples 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 Denom. \$1.000. Dated Aug. 1, 1937. Principal and semi-annual interest (Feb. 1 and Aug. 1) payable in New York. Due $\$ 5,000$ yearly on Aug. 1 VANCE COUNTY (P. O. Henderson), N. C.-BONDS AUTHOR-
IZED-It is stated by the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners
that $\$ 20,000$ school bonds have been authorized and they are to be marketed
WARREN COUNTY (P, O. Warrenton), N. C.-BONDS DEFEATED
-At the election held on Sept. 21-V. 145, p. 1460-the voters defeated the proposed issuance of $\$ 20,000$ in jail bonds. 1460 -the voters defeated
WARREN COUNTY (P. O. Warrenton), N. C.-NOTES SOLDnvestor, at $2.97 \%$.
WASHINGTON, N. C, NOTE SALE-The $\$ 8,250$ issue of revenue anticipation notes offered for sale on Sept. 28 was a warded to the Guaranty
Bank \& Trust Co. of Washington, at 21, \%, according to the Secretary of
the Local Government Commission. Dated Oct. 9,1937 . Payable on Oct. $9,1938$.

## NORTH DAKOTA

ADELAIDE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 26, Bowman County, N. Dak. receive bids until 2 p. m. Oct. 7 Mrs. R. He purchase at District Clerk, will $\$ 1,5005 \%$ certificates of indebtedness. Bids should be addressed to
the Clerk at the County Auditor's office in Bowman. Denom. $\$ 500$.
Dated Oct. 7 1937. Interest payable semi-annually. Due in 18 months Certified check for $5 \%$ of amount of bid required.
ANTELOPE CREEK SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 23, McKenzie County receive bids at the County Auditor's office in Schafer until 2 p . m . Oct. 11
for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 1,500$ certificates of indetoness. for the purchase are to name rate of interest, not to exceed $7 \%$, payable semi-
Bnnually. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Oct. 15,1937 . Due $\$ 500$ on each of the dates Oct. 15,1938 and April 15 and Oct. 15,1939 . Certified check
for $2 \%$ of amount of bid required.
BIG STONE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO, 59 (P. O. Williston), N. Dak.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Carl T, Solem, Clerk, Board of
Education, will receive bids until Oct. 1 for the purchase of an issue of
$\$ 1,2004 \%$ certificates of indebtedness.
CARBURY SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50 (P. O. Bottineau), N. Dak.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Anton Wall, Clerk,
Board of Education, will receive bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Oct. 2, for the purchase Board of Education, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Oct. 2, for the purchase
of $\$ 1.5007 \%$ certificates of indebtedness. Denom, $\$ 500$. Certified check

CROSBY, N. Dak-BOND EXCHANGE-It is stated by the City Auditor that, $\$ 45,000$ refunding bonds are being exchanged with the holders
of the original bonds. of the original bonds.
FARGO, N. Dak.-BONDS DEFEATED-At the election held on Sept. $28-1.145$, p. 1460 - the voters rejected the proposal to issue $\$ 200,000$
in city auditorium bonds by a wide margin, according to the City Auditor. HIGHLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14 (P. O. Mandan, Route 3), N. Dak.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Theo. Hendrickson, District Clerk,
is asking for kids on an issue of $\$ 3,0004 \%$ certificates of indebtedness. JAMESTOWN, N. Dak.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 35,000$ armory-aud
 at par plus a premium of $\$ 520$, equal to 101.485 , a basis of about $3.57 \%$,
Due on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$, 1939 to 1954 and $\$ 3,000$ in 1955 .
Ley), NDS Dak.-CERTIFICATE DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{19 \text { (P. O. Lunds Val }}$ Board of Education, will receive bids untii 2 p. m. Oct. 12 for the purchase of $\$ 5007 \%$ certificates of indebtedness
ROLLA, N. Dak- BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 6,00041 / 2 \%$ Department.
SHEALEY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 152, Ward County, N. Dak. bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Oct. 9 at the office of the County Auditor in Minot for the purchase. at not less than par of $\$ 1,500$ certify Autes of indethedness,
bearing interest at no more than $7 \%$, payable annually. Due Oct. 9,1939 . SLOPE COUNTY (P, O. Amidon), N. Dak.-WARRANTS SOLDwarrants have teen sold warrants have been sold. Due on Jan, 1 as follows; $\$ 700$ in $1939 ; \$ 1,000$
1940 and 1941; $\$ 2,000$, 1942 to 1945 , and $\$ 3,000$ from 1946 to 1957 . VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 19, Mountrail County, N. Dak. receive bids at the County Auditor's office in Stanley until 2 p. m. Oct. 12 for the purchase at not less than par a $\$ 500$ certificate of indebedness. interest rate is not to exceed $7 \%$
for $2 \%$ of amount of bid required.

WARD COUNTY (P. O. Minot), N. Dak.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Deputy County Auditor that $\$ 213,0004 \%$ semi-annual refunding
bonds have been purchased by V. W. Brewer \& Co. of Minneapolis. Due from 1942 to 1956 .
WILLISTON, N. Dak.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING DETAILS-In connection. with the offering by W. H. Robinson, City Auditor, of the


## OHIO MUNICIPALS

MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO. 700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND
CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

ALLIANCE, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-John M. Boyle, City Auditor, will receive bids until noon Oct. 16 for the porchase at not lot less than par of
$\$ 45,0004 \%$ street paving bonds. Denoms. \$1,000 and $\$ 500$. Dated Sept. 1 , 1937. Interest payable Mays. 1 and Nov. I. Due $\$ 4.500$ yearly on Nov. it
190m 1939 to 1948. Certified check for $\$ 500$; payable to the City Council, required.
BARNESVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio- BOND ELECTION-
proposition calling for the issuance of $\$ 80,000$ school building bonds will A proposition calling for the issuance of $\$ 80,000$
be submitted to a yote at the Nov. 2 elections.
BELMONT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND ELECTION-At the general elections on Nov. 2 the voters of the district will pass on a proposal
to issue $\$ 27,000$ school building bonds.
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ coupon
 $\$ 593$, equal to 100.593 , a basis of about 2.66\%. Dated Oct. 1 , 1937 , and
due 20.000 each Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1946 , incl. The following is a com-
plet list of the plete list of the unsuccessful bids:
Bidder-
Banconio Securities Co., Columbus.
Mitchell Herrick

Mohnson, Kase \& Co. and Fox, Einhorn \& Co.,Cleve
Premium
$\$ 382.50$
637.00
Ryan, Sūterland \& Co., Toledo-
Branahan, Bosworth \& Co., Toledo-
Hayden, Miller \& Co., CO leveland
Bancamerica Blair Corp., Cleveland


CLEVELAND, Ohio-BOND DISPOSAL REPORT-G.A. Gesell, Commission will probably take up an issue of $\$ 811,000$ sewage disposal plant bonds. CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio-BOND SALE-
The $\$ 3,000,000$ refunding bonds offered Sept. 25 were awarded to a syndi-
cate headed by A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc., Chicago, as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and $31 / \mathrm{s}$ at a cate headed by A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc., Chica we, as awardis and $31 / 2$ s.an a a
price of 100.31 , a basis of about $3.37 \%$. Others in the successful group price ore: Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co., St. Louis; Bancohiors in the successful group
First Cleveland Corp., Cleveland; Fox, Einhorn \& Co., Inc.,., Columbus; Seasongood \& Mayer, both of Cincinnati; Johnson, Kase \& Co., Cleveland;
Pohl \& Co., Inc., and Nelson, Browning \& Co., both of Cincinnati; Prudden \& Co., Toiedo; Edward Brockhaus \& Co. and Charles A. Hinsch \& Co., St. Paul; Meyer, Smith \& O'Brien, Inc.; Fullerton \& Co., Columbus;
Walter, Woody \&'Heimerdinger, and Middendorf \& Co., both of Colincinnati. The bonds were awarded as follows
$\$ 800,00031 / 4 \%$ series A general refunding bonds, payable from taxes levied inside limitations. Dated Oct. 1 , 1937. Interest payable
A. \& 0 , 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 ,
200,000 3 1 in $\%_{0}$ series A general refunding bonds, payable from taxes levied
inside limitations. Dated Sept. 15, 1937 . Interest payable M. S. 15. 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 $31 / 2 \%$ series B refunding bonds. Dated Oct. 1,1937 . Interest
payable A. \& $O$. Due as follows: $\$ 71,000$, April 1 and Oct. 1 payabe A. \& O. Due as follows: $\$ 71,000$, April 1 and Oct. 1
Prom 1939 to 1946 , incl., and $\$ 72,000$ April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1947
to 1952 , incl. ONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-The bankers reoffered the bonds for public investment as follows: $31 / 4$ to yield from 2.25
yield from $2.25 \%$ to $3.35 \%$, according to maturity.
CUYAHOGA FALLS, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 135,000$ refunding composed of Fox, Einhorn \& Co., Nelson, Browning \& Co., Edward Brockhaus \& Co. and Meyer, Smith \& O'Brien, all of Cincinnati, as $41 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ at par plus a premium of $\$ 459$, equal to 100.34 , a basis of about 4.44\%. Dated and $\$ 2,000$ Dec. 1,1949 . Name-
Pohl \& Co.; Middendorf \& Co., and Seasongood \& Int. Rate Prem. Bid.
 $\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Fullerton \& Co., Columbus, and Weil, Roth \& Irv- } \\ \text { ing Co., Cincinnati. }\end{array} & 41 / 2 \% & 472.50\end{array}$ DANVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-The voters of the district at a special election held on Sept. 21 deffated a proposi-
tion providing for the issuance of $\$ 135,000$ school building bonds. DAYTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT Ohi DAYTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE SALE-An at any time during that period, has been sold to Van Lahr, Noll \& Ishphording, Inc., of Cincinnati. Financing was in anticipation of the sale later this year of a refunding bond issue. The district bas bonds in the
an ount of $\$ 580,000 \mathrm{n}$ aturing ncxt year. Extent of the an ount to be an ount of $\$ \$ 80,000$ heterning ncxt year. Extent of the an ount to be by the County Budget Comnission.
ELYRIA, Ohio-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council has voted to issue $\$ 360,000$ refunding bonds to retire a like amount of outstanding HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Defiance), Ohio-BOND ELECTION-The voters of the township will decide at the
Nov. 2 election whether or not the Board of Education is to issue $\$ 65,000$ Nov. 2 election whets.
school building bonds.

HOLLOWAY, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-D. G. Ainsworth, Village | clerk, will receive bids until noon Oct. 14 for the purchase of an issue of |
| :--- |
| $\$ 2,500$ |
| $6 \%$ | Dated Oct. 1,1937 . Interest payable semi-annually. Due $\$ 100$ Oct. 1 , 1939, and $\$ 300$ yearly on Oct. 1 from 1940 to

IRONTON, Ohio-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 15,550$ funding bonds awarded IRONTON, Ohio-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 15,550$ funding bonds awarded
to Fox, Einhorn \& Co., Inc., of Cincinnati, as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ at par plus a premium of
$\$ 55$, equal to 100.35 , a basis of about $3.21 \%$, as previously reported in these columns-V. $145, \mathrm{p}$. 2113 - were also bid for as follows.
J. S. Todd \& Co., for $3,2 \%$ bonds, par, accrued int. to date of delivery
 and a premium of $\$ 98.80$ Trust Co., for $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ bonds, par, accrued int. to date of delivery and a premium of $\$ 85.53$,
The Weil, Roth \& Irving Co., for $31 / 2 \%$ bonds, parcrued int. to date of delivery and a premium of $\$ 78.00$.
Widmann \& Holzman, for $33 \%$ bonds, par, accrued int, to date of delivery
and a premium of $\$ 20.44$.
LISBON, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 26,894.6431 / \%$ refunding $\$ 894.64$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 2,894.64$ in 1941
and $\$ 3,000$ from 1942 to 1949 incl and $\$ 3,000$ from 1942 to 1949 incl.
MAHONING COUNTY (P. O. Youngstown), Ohio-BONDS SOLD-
The Provident Savings Bank \& Trust Co, of Cincinnati has purchased The Provident Savings Bank \& Trust Co. of Cincinnati has purchased
$\$ 93,30023,4 \%$ poor relief bonds. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 14,300,1939 ;$
$\$ 15,000,1940$ and $1941 ; \$ 16.900$ in 1942 and 1943 , and $\$ 17,000$ in 1944 . MANCHESTER VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Manchester), tion, will receive sealed bids until noon on Oct. 13 for the purchase of $\$ 8,200$
$5 \%$ refunding bonds. Dated June 1,1937 . Denoms. $\$ 500$ and $\$ 600$ Due as follows: $\$ 500$ June 1 and Dec. 1 from 1940 to 1945 , incl.; $\$ 500$ June 1 and
$\$ 1,100$ Dec. 1,1946 , and $\$ 600$ Dec. 1,1947 . Bidder may name an interest rate other than $5 \%$, provided that where a fractional rate is bid such frac-
tion is expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Interest payable semi-annually. tion is expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds to be refunded have matured or are scheduled to mature before
Dec. 31,1937 . A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the order of the Board
of Education, must accompany each proposal.

Mansell, who is handling the refunding plan proposed by the city, announce that complete details of the progran in pprbished forn. In ay be obtained
upon application to his office. The plan provides for refinancing of the entire outstanding general and special assessn ent bonds aggregating
$\$ 2,934,204$ New 30 -year callable term bonds will be exchanged for existing debt, dated Jan. 1, 1937 and due Jan. 1, 1967 . Exchange will be
made at par and interest to April 1,1935 will be paid on the deposited bonds at the rate borne by the obligations, and all other interest to the date of the new securities will be canceled. The new refunding bonds will contain the approving legal opinion of Squire, Sanders \& Len ysfy cf Cleveland by holders of $75 \%$ of each class of securities.
MARIETTA, Ohio- BOND ELECTION-The City Council has decided
to submit a proposed $\$ 15,000$ fire department equipment bond issue to voters at the general election in November.
PERRYSBURG, Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-At an election held on
Sept. 21 a bond issue of $\$ 25,000$ for water works improvements was rejected by the voters.
PHILLIPSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND SALE to the State Teachers Retiren ent Systen, as already reported in thes colu ns-V. $145, \mathbf{p} .1300$-bear $4 \%$ interest and n ature serially in from
1 to 10 years. Price paid was par plus a prenium of $\$ 56.67$, equal to 100.566 . STRUTHERS, Ohio BOND SALE-The $\$ 29,000$ refunding bonds
offered on Sept. $25-\mathrm{V}, 145$, p. 1939 -were awarded to the Provident Savings Bank \& Trust Co.., Cincinnati, as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 95.70$, equal to 100.133 , a basis of about $3.47 \%$ Dated Oct. 1,1937 .
Due on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1939 to 1943 , and $\$ 3,500$ from
1944 to 1947 .

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WEST MANSFIELD, Ohio-BOND ELECTION-A proposed $\$ 16,000$ bond issue for water works improvements_will be submitted to a a vote on
WHEELERSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BONDS VOTEDThe residents of the district voted favorably
$\$ 40,000$ school addition construction bonds.
SIDE 10-MILL LIMIT-The city council has voted to submit to the voters the question of putting $\$ 4,000,000$ of the city's bonded debt outside onded debt now inside of limitations. This amount is the total of the If approval by the electorate next November, the measure will permit The city to rerund the debt through an additional levy, starting at 2.1 mills. The total needs for paying next year's bond charges are 2.822 mills, but income from other sources, estimated at 0.722 mills, will reduce the next in 1939, the need would be 1.864 mills; in $1940,1.456 ;$ in $1941,1.291 ;$ in $1942,1.009 ;$ in $1943,0.640 ;$ in $1944,0.492 ;$ in $1945,0.504 ;$ and in 1946 ,
the needs of 0.5 mills would be exceeded by the estimated income from other sources, and no levy would be needed, city officials say.
rear, making it possible for the city lo discard its praction $\$ 500,000$ next year, making it possible for the city
part of its annual debt instalments.

## R. J. EDWARDS, Inc.

Municipal Bonds Since 1892
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
AT\&T Ok Cy 19
Long Distance 158

## OKLAHOMA

ALEX SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Alex), Okla.-BOND SALE NOT CONSUMMATED-It is now reported by the Clerk of the Board of
Education that the sale of the $\$ 11,00031 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. school bonds to Education that the sale of the $\$ 11,000 ~ 312 \%$ semi-ann. school bonds to July-V. 145, p. 487 -was not consum
ARDMORE, Okla--BOND ELECTION-A proposed $\$ 35,000$ improveDUNCAN, Okla.-BOND OFFERING-Jno. L. Davis, City Clerk, will DUNCAN, Okla.-BOND OFFERRING-Jno. L. Davis, City Clerk, will
receive bids until $7: 30$ p. m. Oct. 4 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 30,000$ bonds, described as follows.
$\$ 15,000$ sewer construction bonds, due $\$ 2,000$ yearly beginning three years
after date of issuance, except that the last instalment will amount after date of issuance, except that the last instalment will amount
to $\$ 1,000$. public park construction and improvement bonds, due $\$ 2,000$ yearly
beginning three years after date of issuance, except that the last beginning three years after date
instalment will amount to $\$ 1,000$.
Bidders are to name rate of interest. Certified check for $2 \%$ of amount bid, required.
ENID, Okla.-PRICE PAID-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 13,-$ 195.36 issue of special assessment retirement bonds to R. J. Edwards, inc..
of Oklahoma City, as noted in these columns in August V . 145 , p. 1145it is now stated by the City Cler
mium of $\$ 2.50$, equal to 100.01 .
OGLESBY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14 (P, O. Oglesby), Okla BOND SALE-The district has sold an issue of $\$ 8,00031 / 4 \%$ school
bonds to the First National bank \& Trust Co. of Oklahona City.
OKLAHOMA, State of-NEW BUDGET SHOWS LARGE INCREASE OKLAHOMA, State of - NEW BUDGET SHOWS LARGE INCREASE
Auditor of State C. Childers estimates at $\$ 99,013,862$ total of State
or expenditures in 1937-38 fiscal year, increase of $\$ 1,409,676$ over those of ment on Highway Department deficit, Total of grants to old persons,
dependent children and the blind will rise from $\$ 8,473,499$ to $\$ 13,842,950$. Fixed charges, including interest on state debt, will decrease to $\$ 1,231,735$
from $\$ 7.739,092$ last year. Legislative expense will be pared to $\$ 50,000$ from $\$ 7,739,092$
from $\$ 526,436$.
OKLAHOMA, State of -BOND BIDS INVITED-C. B. Sebring, Asbids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Oct. 21 , for the purchase of $\$ 800,000$ office building bonds. It is said that bids will be handled through J. D. Forsythe, Archiect, 115 East 18th St., Tulsa, Okla. A $\$ 500$ deposit is required
POCOLA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Fort Smith, Ark., (Route 3), Okla.-BOND OFFERING-G. A. Stanfield, less than par op $\$ 6.500$ school building bonds, to bear interest at rate determined by the bidding. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly beginning five years after
date of bonds, except that the last instalment will amount to $\$ 1,500$. date of bonds, except that the last instalment
Cert. check for $2 \%$ of amount of bid, required.
PONCA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Okla-BONDS VOTED-The residents of the district at a recent election voted app
of $\$ 200,000$ for construction of a junior high school.
PONCA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Okla.-BOND OFFERINGJessie B. Washam, Clerk, Board of Education, will receive bids until 8 p . m .
Oct. 11 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 200,000$ school building and Oct. 11 for the purchase at not less than par of stined by the bidding. Due equipment bonds. Interest rate will be determined by the bidding. Due
$\$ 55,0 f 0$ yearly beginning four years from date of bonds. Cert. check for $2 \%$ of amount of bid, required.
WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14 (P. O. Ramona), Okla.-PRICE PAID-It is reported by the District Clerk that Co. of Ramona, as $31 / \mathrm{s}$, as noted here recently - V. 145 , p. 1940 -were
old for a premium of $\$ 1.00$, equal to 100.01 , a basis of about $3.247 \%$. sold for a premium of $\$ 1.00$, equa
Due $\$ 500$ from 1941 to 1956 , incl.
WELCH, Okla.-BOND ELECTION-An election will be held in th
own on Oct. 4 for the purpose of voting on a proposed $\$ 13,000$ sewer bond issue.
YUKON, Okla.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 12,000$ bonds offered on Sept. 28 22,500 , p. 1940 -were awarded as follows
$\$ 2,500$ waterworks bonds to the Taylor-Stuart Co. of Oklahoma City,
taking $\$ 1,500$ as 2 s and $\$ 1,000$ as 4 s . Due $\$ 200$ from Jan. 1, 1941
to 19.51, and $\$ 300$ on Jan. 1, 1952. Piersol Bond Co. of Oklahoma city, taking $\$ 1,500$ at each of the rates $3 \%, 31 / 4 \%$ and $4 \%$. Due
$\$ 300$ from Jan. 1,1941 to 1955 , incl.
5,000 sewer bonds to the J. E. Piersol Bond Co. of Oklahoma City, taking
$\$ 1,500$ as 3 . $\$ 1,500$ as 314 s, and $\$ 2,000$ as 4 s . Due $\$ 300$ from

## OREGON

BEND, Ore.-BOND ELECTION-A proposed $\$ 45,000$ city hall construction
COOS COUNTY (P. O. Coquille), Ore.-WARRANTS CALLEDCharles stuff, County Treasurer, is said to have called for payment at his office on Sept. 16 , on which date interest ceased
General fund, endorsed prior to Aug. $1,1932$.

General road, endorsed prior to Mand
General road, bridge fund, endorsed prior to Juiy 1, 1937.
County High School District fund, endorsed prior to July 1, 1936.
CURRY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 17 (P. O. Gold Beach), Ore.-WARRANT OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
on Oct. 1, by Laura M. Wood, District Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 900$
issue of interest bearing warrants. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$
payable A. \& O. Denom. $\$ 100$. Dated Oct. 1, 1937 . Due $\$ 100$ from payable A. \& O ${ }^{\text {Dearing wen }}$.
Oct. 1,1938 , to 1946 , incl. ELGIN, Ore.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ coupon water bonds offered En Sept. $20-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 1940 -were awarded to the St. Peters Protestant Episcopal Church of La Grande, on a bid of par for 4s. Dated Sept. 1 ,
1937 . Due $\$ 500$ on March 1 and Sept. 1 in each of the years from 1946
HEPPNER, Ore.-BOND OFFERING-E R. Huston, City Recorder,
will receive bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Oct, 9 for the purchase of the following bonds: $\$ 5,0006 \%$ water refunding bonds, dated Oct. 15,1937 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. 7,000 Cert. check for $\$ 200$, required. 7,000 general obliga
$6 \%$ interest.
LhANE COUNTY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Thurston), Ore.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 6,000$ coupon gymmasium con-
struction bonds offered for sale on Aug. $27-\mathrm{V}$. 145, p. 1306 -were pur-
chased by the First National Bank of Eugene, as $31 / 2$ at par, according to struction bonds offered for sale on Aug. $27-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 1300 -were pur-
chased by the First National Bank of Eugene, as $31 / 2$ at par, according to
the District Clerk the District Clerk.
MALHEUR COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 24 (P. O. Vale), Ore. - BOND
Oct. 2 , by Ethel Stacey, District Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 9,000$ issue of building bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable $M$. \& S . 1940 to 1945, and $\$ 1,000$ from 1946 to 1951 , Pre on Sept. 1937 as 1 Pripal and interest payable in lawful money at the County Treasurer's office or at the State's fiscal agency in New York. These bonds were approved by the voters at an
election held on Aug. 25 A certified check for $\$ 450$, payable to the
district, must accompany the bid. district, must accompany the bid.
MILWAUKIE, Ore.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 17,000$ city hall bonds ofored on Sept. 27-V. 145, p, 1940-were awarded to Tripp \& McClearey Ferris \& Hardgrove of Spokane and Dean Witter \& Co. © $\$ 1938$ to 1948.
joined in bidding 100.125 for $\$ 8,000$ San Francisco joined in bidding 100.125 for $\$ 8,00031 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 9,00031 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
PORTLAND, Ore.-CITY'S CASH POSITION FOUND GOOD-The Portland "Oregonian'; of Sept. 17 and the following report to make on the city's cinancial will be free from debt to the banks until the end of this fiscal
The city taxes, William Adams, City Treasurer, said yesterday. rhe city has been on a cash basis since March 18, which is the longest
period since 1930. Mr. Adiams said. It now will be able to go through the year paying its bills with cash and not borrowing from the banks.
This is somewhat different from the situation which confronted the
Carson administration in 1933 when the city owed the banks $\$ 2,800,000$ Cor borrowings for current operating expenses. Mr. Adams reported there is now in the general fund $\$ 279,000$, which includes $\$ 123,769$ in tax turnover of Monday. The sheriff's office expects would get $37 \%$. This money with revenues from licenses, franchises and other sources will carry the city through, said Mr. Adams.
SALEM, Ore-BOND SALE-We are informed by A. Warren Jones, on Sept. $20-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 1461 -were awarded to the Oregon State Bond Commission, paying par on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 5,000$ as $23 / 4$,
maturing $\$ 1,000$ from Oct. 1,1938 to $1942 ;$ the remaining $\$ 15,000$ as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$,
maturing $\$ 1,000$ from Oct. 1,1943 to 1957 , inclusive E. M. Adams \& Co of Portland, submitted a bid of 100.08 for $31 / 2 \%$ viously (This report supersedes the notice of sale given in these columns preTOLEDO, Ore.-BONDS NOT SOLD-It is stated by C. B. Arthur,
City Recorder, that all bids received for the $\$ 60,000$ not to ex. annual water bonds offered on Sept. 24 -V. 145, pot to exceed $6 \%$ semiannual water bonds offered on Sept. $24-V .145$, p. $2114-$ were
unopened. Dated Oct. 1, 1937 . Due from Oct. 1,1939 to 1952 .
WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 48 (P. O.

YAMHILL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Dundee), on Sept. 27-V. 145, p. 2114 -was awarded to Tripp \& McCleary, of Port-
 to 1945: the remaining $\$ 15,500$ as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing on

## City of Philadelphia

$41 / 2 \%$ Bonds due Dec. 1, 1975/45
Price: 108.899 \& Interest to Net $3.25 \%$

## Moncure Biddle \& Co

1520 Locutit Stroot

## PENNSYLVANIA

AMBLER, Pa - BOND SALE-The $\$ 245,000$ coupon, registerable as to principal, water works bonds offered on Sept. $28-V .145$, p. 1778 -were basis of about $2.19 \%$. Dated Oct. 1,1937 . Due on Oct. 1 as follows:
$\$ 5.000$ 1938 to $1942 ; \$ 10,000,1943$ to $1947 ; \$ 15,000,1948$ to 1953 , and $\$ 20,000,1954$ to 1957 . Mackey, Dunn \& Co. of Philadelphia bid 100.30

BONDS PUBLICLYOFFERED-UNSUCCESSFUL BIDS-Blyth \& Co., , aties of latest date. Other bids were as follows:
, Int. Rate Price Bid Ambler Trust Co.
Chas. D. Barney \& Co. and Battles \& Co.
Brown Harriman \& Co. and Yarnall \& Co...........................
Chandler \& Co..................
C. F. Childs \& Co.................................................................. Eastman, Dillon \& Co. and Stone \& Webster and Blodgett Graham, Parsors \& Co. and Dougherty, Corkran \& Co..
Halsey Stuart \& Co. and Glover \& MacGregor Inc. Halsey Stuart \& Co. and Glover \& Macter, Peabody \& Co. \& Co. and R.W. Pressprich \& Co.
Kdward Lowber Stokes \& E. H. Rollins \& Sons.-.
Mackey Dunn \& Co. and Geo. E. Snyder \& Co-..


BELL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Vandergit -BOND OFFERING-W. McWilliams, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids at the offices of Crowell \& Whitehead, Bank \& Trust Bldg.,
Greensburg, until 10 a . m . on Oct. 11 , for the purchase of $\$ 55,000$ bonds to bear interest at one of the following rates, as named in the successfur bid $\$ 5,000$ annually on Oct. 15 from 1939 to 1949 . incl. Interest payable District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. Sale of the bonds will Internal Affairs.
(These bonds were originally offered on Sept. 24, and the sale postponed.) CAMP HILL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 67,000$ coupon, registerable as to principal, high school addition bonds offered on

Philadelphia as 23 g , at par plus a premium of $\$ 462.30$, equal to 100.69,
 or $3 \%$ bonds.
CHERRY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mildred), Pa.
BONDS VOTED-At the Sept. 14 elections a proposal to issue $\$ 44,000$ school building bonds was approved by the voters.
GALETON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa,-BOND ELECTION-At the Nov. ${ }_{2}$ elections the voter
$\$ 23,225.16$ school bonds.
GREENVILLE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Meyers dale R. D. No. 4), Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Jonas Layman, District
 Dated Dec. 1,1937 . Interest payable semi-annually. Due on Dec. 1 as
follows: $\$ 500,1939$ to 1947 , and $\$ 1,000,1948$ to 1955 . Certified check
for $\$ 600$, required.
LANSFORD SCHOOL DIST., Pa.-BOND OFFERING PLANNED 000 debt funding bonds.
LINCOLN PARISH (P. O. Ruston), Pa-SCHOOL DISTRICT BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids wil be received until 10 a . m. on Oct. 12 , by the
Secretary of the Parish School Board, for the purchase of a $\$ 30,000$ issue of building bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable A \&o O. Denom. \$1,500, 1945 to $1950 ; \$ 2,000,1951$ to 1955, and $\$ 2,500$ in 1956 and 1957 ; are said to be unlimited ad valorem tax obligations. Prin. and int. payable at a place designated by the purchaser. Legal approval by Camphell \&
Holmes, of New Orleans. A certified check for $\$ 600$, payable to the Treas Holmes, of New Orleans. A certified check for $\$ 600$, payabl
urer of the Parish School Board, must accompany the bid.
LOWER MERION TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ardof Education, will receive sealed bids until Oct. 25 for the purchase of $\$ 950,000$ coupon registerable as to principal only, school building bonds.
Bidder to name one rate of interest, making choice from the following
 as
incl. Principal and interest (M. \& N. ( 4946 payable at the Byrn Mawr National Bank, Byrn Mawr. The district assumes and agrees to pay all taxes, and interest pursuant to any present or future law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any of its subdivisions. Legality to be approved by organ, Lewis \& Bockius of Philadelphia.
OXFORD, Pa.-BOND ELECCTION-The Borough Council has decided to submit a proposal to issue $\delta 135,000$ sewage system bond issue to a vote

PENNSYLVANIA (State of)-LOCAL ISSUES APPROVED-The Department of Internal Affairs, Bureau of Municipal Affairs, has approved
the following bond issues. Information consists of the name of the municipality, amount and purpose of issue and date approved: Municipality and Purpose-
Farrell City School District, Paying part cost of constructing high school
 Newton Township School District, Lackawanna founty-Acquiring proper site and grounds for erecting, enlarging, equipping and furnishany school building--2-Distric-, Lackawanna Oounty-Acquiring proper site and grounds ing school building or repairing or rebuilding

Sept.24, 1937 INCOME BUANEs, State of -RULING GIVEN ON NET CORPORATE in their taxable profits as determined bepartment within 30 days changes in their to axable profits as determined by the Federal Government ro be
liable to

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.-WATER BOND PROPOSAL RECEIVES FIRST READING-City Oouncil has approved on first reading an ordinance
authorizing $\$ 2,500,000$ municipal loan, proceeds of which would be used authorizing $\$, 50,000$ municipal loan, proceeds of which would be used
for improving the city's water system. sale of the loan is contingent on
the city receiving favorable decision on its petition pleas court to exempt the loan as a charge against the city's borrowing capacity and make it a charge directly against the earnings of the municipally owned and operated water plant. The loan must also be approved ordinance at its meeting next week.
It was explained at the city solicitor's office that that council can enact the ordinance authorizing the issue without waiting for the court decision. ing approval of the court. farm and suburban real estate classifications, and "authorized" the board Although the Council's action was denounced in their 1938 assessments. Edward A. Kelly, resolution passed with only $\mathbf{M r}$. Kelly voting in the negative. Observers believed move forecasts an attempt to force court test of bills of those owning farm or suburban property within city limits. MAYOR SUES TO RESTRAIN TAXING POWER OF SCHOOL BOARD -Acting as a taxpayer, Mayor Wilson on Sept. 23 brought suit in Common collecting school taxes por 1938 and subsequent years. from levying and attorney For the Mayor and his wife, attacks the taxing power of the Board as "taxation without representation,", and challenges the Act of Assembly Only Board member to
the Finance Committee, who pointed out Walter Biddle Saul, Chairman of the School Code constitutional shortly after it was passed, and added, "it would be difficult to imagine or comprehend the consequences if Mr. prior decision. Moschzisker, Solicitor of the Board and former Chief Justice Disputes have been frequent between the Board and the Mayor on
the question of economy. The present school tax rate is $921 /$ cents per the question of economy. The present school tax rate is $921 / 2$ cents per
$\$ 100$ of valuation, and a report that an increase was contemplated for next year is believed to have impelled the Mayor to bring suit.
The Mayor's bill asks a temporary injunction, and later a permanent injunction, to restrain further collection of school taxes
WATER BOND PROPOSAL APPROVED BY COURT-In connection of Sept. 28, regarding the approval of the court on exempting the said issued from the city's debt limitation:
The City administration won a controversial issue yesterday when the courts decided that a proposed loan for water and sewerage improvement could be excluded from the city's borrowing capacity
Juling under which he granted the petition of the city to make a proposed ruling under which he granted the petition of the city to make a proposed
$\$ 2,500,000$ loan for water and sewerage improvement as a charge against
the earnings of the municipall excluding the of the municipally, owned and operated water system, thus by Mayor Wilson at the request of City Council last Tuesday, and city ordinance authorizing the loan was approved on first ruesing Thursday. at the November election. will increase to $\$ 33,975,000$ the bonds outstand The loan, if approved, will increase to $\$ 33,975,000$ the bonds outstand-
ing against the city's water system, none of which is charged to municipal
borrowing capacity.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING The Board of Education will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. on Oct. 22 o 1958 incl. Purpose of the issue is to pay off obligations presently outthe Finance Committee, pointed out that the issue is authorized under of recent Act of the State, Legislature, empowering Boards of Education to Commenting on the finances of the district, Mr. Saul stated that invalidation tion of the state Income Tax Law reduced the school board's expected income last year by $\$ 1,729,500$, and this year's by $\$ 3,500,000$. The proposed financing is not to be construed as an attempt to borrow to meet current expenses, he said, adding that the school board's financial position is sound.
The debt of $\$ 6,650,000$ to be liquidated by the bond sale, he continued, represents delinquent taxes only.
In connection with the
In connection with the above report, we are advised that sealed bids will
be received by Add B. Anderson, Secretary of the Board of Public Instruc tion, until 3 p. m. on Oct. 22. The bonds will be issued in coupon or registered form, dated Nov. 1, 1937, and mature $\$ 350,000$ annually on
Nov. 1 from 1939 to 1957 , incl. Denoms. $\$ 1000 \$ \$ 1000$ and Nov. 1 from 1939 to 1957 , incl. Denoms. $\$ 1,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 100,000$. must accompany each proposal.
$\underset{\text { Burns \& MCDonneli Engineering Co of Cincinnati and Kansas City Mo }}{\text { READ }}$ have filed with City Council here a report showing a municipally-owned electric generating and distributing plant to serve all city consumers, Although the report has not yet been adopted, city officials said they may place on the Nov. 2 general election ballot a proposal to issue bonds to cover the cost of such plant.
E. H. Werner, Vice-Presid
Electric Wo Arner, Vice-President and General Manager of the Metropolitan company, with one of its largest plants already located here, will vigorously combat any municipal ownership plan. The Metropolitan plant here is now being enlarged
mately $\$ 3,000,000$.
Burns \& McDonnell's report states that the proposed plant would completely pay for itself in 15 years.
SHAMOKIN, Pa.-BOND ELECTION-A proposed $\$ 100,000$ improvement bonds
SNOWDEN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Mt. Oliver), Pa.-BONDS DE FEATED-On Sept. 14 the voters of the township turne
tion calling for the issuance of $\$ 80,000$ water line bonds.
TAYLOR SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-George Powell, secretary, Board of school Directors, will receive bids until 8 p . m, as to principal, funding bonds. Bidders are to specify rate of interest making choice from $314 \%, 31 / 2 \%, 33 / \%, 4 \%, 41 / \%, 41 / 2 \%, 43 \% \%$ and $5 \%$.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated Oct. 1,1937 . Interest payable April 1 and oct.
Due $\$ 5,000$ yearly on Oct. 1 from 1938 to 1947 , incl. Cert. check for $2 \%$ of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the District Treasurer, required Ehliott \& Munson, of Philadelphia, and the approval of the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania
WILKES-BARRE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. WilkesBarre), Pa.-NO BIDS RECEIVED-The $\$ 40,00031 / 2 \%$ coupon funding
bonds offered on Sept. $20-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 1146 were not sold, as no bids were submitted. Dated Sept. 1, 1937. Due $\$ 2,000$ yearly on sept. 1 from
1938 to 1957. The School Directors are seeking to sell the bonds privately. YORK HAVEN, Pa.-BOND ELECTION-A proposal calling for the
issuance of $\$ 22,000$ water supply bonds is to be place on the Nov, 2 ballot.

## RHODE ISLAND

##   Widder-Weeks \& Knowies._-......................................... $0.875 \%$ Discount Rhode Island Hospital Trust <br> $\qquad$ Discoun $0.875 \%$ $0.895 \%$ $0.95 \%$ $0.97 \%$

## SOUTH CAROLINA

A total of $\$ 100,000$ funding bonds, dated April 1,, . 1921 , is being called for A total of $\$ 100,000$ funding bonds, dated April 1,1921 , is being called for April 1, 1941 . Interest payable J. \& J. 1. Under the terms of this call full, with accrued interest, plus a premium of payment for their bonds in
new bonds. Further particulars por bond, or of taking new bonds. Further particulars may be obtained prom End, H. of taking
Co., 18 Broad St., Charleston, S. C., the fiscal agents for the county $\&$ S. HARTSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 32 (P. OND OFFERING- Heartsville), bids will be received until noon on S. C.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until noon on
Oct. 6 , by the school trustees, for the purchase of a $\$ 60,000$ issue of schoo
bonds. Bidders are requested to name bonds. Bidders are requested to name the rate of interesest; split rate bids
will be permitted. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Oct. 15,1937 Due on Oct 15 as follows: $\$ 4,000,1940$ to 1944, and $\$ 5,000,1945$ to 1952 . Prin. and int opinion of Nathans \& Sinkler, of Charleston, wew York. The approving district, but the purehaser will, have the right, to obtain other opinion at
his own expense The cost of printing the bonds will be oorne by the his own expense. The cost of printing the bonds will be oorne by the
district. a certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the County Treasurer,
must accompany the bid. must accompany the bid.
HamNVILLE CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hampton), S. C.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,300$ issue of school bonds
offered for sale on Sept. $27-$ V. 145, p. $2115-$ was purchased by the Bank offered for sa, an sept. 27-V 145, p. 2115 -was purchased by the Bank
of Yemassee, as 4 s at par, according to the chairman of the board. Due from

## SOUTH DAKOTA

BOWDLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bowdle) S. Dak.-NO BIDS-It is stated by the District Clerk that. the $\$ 9,000$
$4 \%$ semi-annual school buiding bonds offered on Sept. 24 -V. 145, p. 1941 BONDS SOLD TO PWA-He reports that the bonds were purchased by
the Public Works Administration. Dated Nov. 1, 1937. Due $\$ 500$ from the Public Works Administration.
1938 to 1953 , and $\$ 1,000$ in 1954 .
HUTCHINSON COUNTY (P. O. Olivet), S. Dak-BONDS AU-THORIZED-The County Commissioners have adopted a resolution pro-
viding authority for the issuance of $\$ 100,000$ debt funding bonds.
SLATTE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Platte), S. Dak.-INTEEREST RATE-We are now informed by the District Clerk of Minneapois, at a price of 102.102 as noted here recently-V. 145 , p.
$2115-$ were sold as sis, giving a basis of about $3.71 \%$. Due from sept. 1,
1940 to 1952 : subject to call on and after Sept. 1, 1947. 1940 to 1952: subject to call on and after sept. 1, 1947.
SCOTLAND INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Scotland), S. Dak.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ school bonds offered on
Sept. 27 - 145, p. 2115 -were awarded to the Northwest Security National Bank of Sioux Fals as 4s. There were no other bidders for the bonds.
Dated Oct. 1,1937 . Due $\$ 1,500$ yearly on Oct. 1 from 1938 to 1957 . The Northwest security Nat
TURNER COUNTY (P. O. Parker), S. Dak.-MATURITY-The to the Northwest Security National Bank of Sioux Fall county on Aug. 31 mature $\$ 2,000 \mathrm{Jan} .1,1939 ; \$ 3,000 \mathrm{Jan} .1,1940$; and $\$ 5,000$ yearly on Jan.
1 from 1941 to 1949 .

## TENNESSEE

ETOWAH, Tenn.-BONDS VOTED-The voters of the city recently approved a proposed $\$ 400,000$ bond issue for construction of a municipal

HUMBOLDT, Tenn.-BOND SALE-The city recently sold $\$ 60,000$ $5 \%$ school and public building bonds to $L$. K. Thompson \& Co. of Memphis at par, less $4 \%$ for
described as follows:
$\$ 40,000$ grammar school bonds. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1 . 1946 to 1949 . 20,000 public building bonds. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce\in Memphis.
HUMBOLDT, Tenn.-BONDSALE-The city recently sold $\$ 40,00075 \%$ Bonds which are now being of Mered The bonds consist of: $\$ 30,000$ school bonds. ${ }^{2}$ Dated April 1 , 1937 . Interest payable April 1 \& 10,000 public building bonds. Dated July 1, 1937 . Interest payable Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce, Memphis. It is stated by R Renn- BONDS PURCHASED BY SINKING FUNDit is stated by R. Rex Wallace, Finance Director, that the Sinking Fund $\mathrm{in}_{1} 1958$, at a price of 101.-V. 145, p. 1778.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 90,000$ coupon, registerable
as to principal, hospitai bonds offered on Sept. $28-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p}$. 1941 -were as to principal, hospital bonds offered on Sept. 28-V. 145, p. 1941-were plus a premium of $\$ 709$, equal to 100.776 , a basis of about $2.35 \%$. Dated of $\$ 575$ for $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.

PARIS, Tenn.-DESCRIPTION OF BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 24,000$ are coupon bonds in the denomination of $\$ 1,000$. Estes \& Co. of Nashville Principal and semi-annual interest (April 1 and Oct. 1) payable at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. In New York. D
1950 and $\$ 5,000$ yeariy on Oct. 1 from 1951 to 1954 .

## TEXAS

ABILENE, Texas-BOND SALE-The city has sold $\$ 100,0004 \%$ water at a price of 100.50
BEAUMONT, Tex.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 325,000$ coupon bonds offered on Sept. 28-V', 145, p. 1941-Were awarded to Charles Clark \& Co, of uring from 1938 to 1953 bearing interest at $31 / 2 \%$ and the remaining $\$ 248,000$ bonds, maturing from 1954 to 1977 bearing $4 \%$ interest, the net
interest cost to the city being about $3.96 \%$. The bonds consist of three interest cost to
$\$ 200,000$ wharf and dock improvement bonds. Due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1938$ to $1947 ; \$ 4,000,1948$ to $1957 ; \$ 6,000,1958$ to $1967 ;$
and $\$ 8,000,1968$ to 1977 . 75,000 whas follows: $\$ 1,000,1938$ to $1952 ; \$ 2,000,1953$ to 1967 ; and
1 as 50,000 street and highway bonds. Due to Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. 1, 1937. Principal and semi-annual in Denest (May $\$ 1$, and Nov. 1) payable at the office of the Director of Finance or at the Chase National Bank in New York, at option of holder
Brown, Harriman \& Co., the Mercantile Commerce Trust Co. and A. W. Brown, Harriman \& Co., the Mercantile Commerce Trust Co. and A. W.
Snyder \& Co. offered a premium of $\$ 2.151$ for $41 / 4 \%$ bonds. CHAMBERS COUNTY ROAD PRECINCT NO. 3 (P. O. Anahuac), Texas-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that bids will be received until p. m on Oct. 5, by Guy O. Jackson, Jr., County Judge, for the purchase
$\$ 50,000$ issue of road improvement bonds. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on Sept. 29.
CHEROKEE COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Rusk), Texas-BOND ELEECTION-The County Commissioner's Court has
ordered an election held in the district Oct. 16 to vote on a proposed $\$ 25,000$ ordered an electio
COLEMAN COUNTY (P. O. Port Lavaca) Texas-BONDS DE-FEATED-At an election heid on Sept. 11 the voters are said to have
rejected a proposal to issue $\$ 70,000$ in court house bonds. rejected a proposal to issue $\$ 70,000$ in court house bonds. CROCKETT, Texas-BONDS VOTED-The taxpayers at a recent ments.
DAWSON COUNTY (P. O. VLamesa), Texas-BONDS VOTED-The citizens of the county at a
FORT WORTH, Texas-BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-William N. nd Co. of Fort Worth, are offering for public subscription $\$ 48,000$
 Prin. and int. (F. \&\& A.) payable at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co.,
New York. Legality approved by Reed, Hoyt \& Washburn, of New York. HAMILTON, Texas-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on Sept. 21 the voters approved the issuance of Town Clerk.
HIDALGO COUNTY (P. O. Edinburg), Texas OFFICIALS CITED IN CONTEMPT ACTION-A special dispatch from Edinburg to the "W all
 Leslie, and members of the county commissioners court are charged with contempt. The plaintiffs have been commanded to report Oct. 2, in Federal caurt, for they shoud not be held in contempt of an order issued show cause why they shourd sufficient levies on road districts should be assessed, in order to service bonds.
Bondholders filing the suit and intervenors pointed to a sept. $22,1936, ~$ Bondholders filing the suit and intervenors pointed to a sept, 22,1936,
order of Federal Court that the levies be placed at figures sufficient to pay interest and $2 \%$ into a sinking fund.
Petitioners in two citations included the Lincoln National Life Insurance Co., Sam $H$. Ranson Jr., and intervenors were C. T. Diehl, James C.
Tucker, Hugh Richmond, George $\mathbf{H}$. Bangs, R. K. Dunbar, all holding water improvement and road district bonds.
LULING INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.-BONDS VOTED-The voters of the district recently gave therr approval to a pro posal cauling for the issua
MINEOLA, Texas-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported that the $\$ 67,500$ refunding bonds sold recently, as noted in these columns-V. on sept. 1, 1957.
MULESHOE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Muleshoe) of Schools, that TO BE SOLD-It is stated by W. C. Cox, Superintenden of sold to the State Board of Education on Oct. 6 Denom. D600. Dated
be
Sept. 3,1937 . Due $\$ 600$ from Sept. 3,1938 to 1957 incl. Prin. and int sept. 3, 1937 . Due $\$ 600$ from Sept. 3,1938 to
(M. \&

ORANGE, Texas-BOND CALL-It is now reported that the city is calling for redemption approximately $\$ 175,000$ of optional $51 / \%$ bonds of which $\$ 128,000$ are to be converted into $4 \%$ refunding bonds, maturing sezialy in approximately 30 years, wind
sinking funds on hand.
A report on the purchase of $\$ 128,000$ refunding bonds by the State Board
Education was given in these columns recently -V. 145, p. 2115 .
PASADENA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Texas-BONDS VOTED-The voters of the district have approved a $\$ 300,000$ bond issue.
STERLING CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex-BONDS VOTEDAt a recent election the voters of
$\$ 23.000$ school building bonds.

DETARRANT COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Fort Worth), Texas-BOND SALE to William N. Edwards \& Co. of Fort Worth, reported in these columns 1937 and mature on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 22,500$ in 1938; $\$ 25,000,1939$ \$30,000, 1940 to 1942 Prin. and int. (J. \& D.) payable at the Chemica Bank \& Trust Co., New York, or atler of Chicago.
TARRANT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fort Worth) Texas-BOND SALE DETAILSS-It is now reported by the SuperinDendent of the Board of Education that the $\$ 18,000$ Castelberry schoo . 145 , p. 211 占-were sold as 4 s at par. and mature in 30 years.
TEXAS, State of-WARRANTS CALLED-General fund warrants 126,258, were called for payment by Oharley Lockhart, State Treasurer according to an Austin news report of sept. 20 . He said that the general
fund deficit had been increased $\$ 309,918$ since Sept. 4 to a total of $\$ 12,012$,
WEST UNIVERSITY PLACE (P O Houston) Tex VOST UNIVERSITY PLACE, (P. O. Houston), Tex.-BONDS issue $\$ 100,000$ sewage system and sewage disposal plant bonds.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas-BONDS DEFEATED-At the election held on Sept. $25-\mathrm{V}$. 145, $\mathbf{p}$. 1625-the voters defeated the prop
$\$ 350,000$ in water plant bonds, according to the City Clerk.

## UTAH

PLEASANT GROVE, Utah-BOND ELECTION-The city will hold an election on Oct. 26

PROVO, Utah-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 7,500$ refunding bonds/has
been sold to the Farmers \& Merchants Bank of Provo on a bid ot par for 3 s . PROVO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Provo), Utah-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated by the Clerk or the Boardoris, of Salt Lake City, s noted in these columns-V. $145, \mathrm{p}$. 2116 -were sold as $23 / \mathrm{s}$, paying a premium oo $\$ 1,002.21$, equal to 101.07 a b
$\$ 10,000$ from 1940 to 1948 and $\$ 3,000$ in 1949 .
\$15,000.00
CITY OF BRISTOL, Va. Impt. 43/4s Due July 1, 1958 at $4.00 \%$ basis

## F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY

Richmond, Va.

## VIRGINIA

DANVILLE, Va.-MUNICIPAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT ONE-THIRD COMPLETED-We quote in part as follows from Public Works Admiinstration press release dealing with the progress The first city in the United States to construct a municipally owned electric system will hold open house Thursday (Sept. 30) for all the world to plant. Danville, Virginia's, city fathers will play host to Governor George C. Peery, Lieutenant Governor James H. Price, State PWA Director Sheridan P. Gorman, and a large number of other Fichmond and Washington, and to power engineers from many cities. They will take part in the formal inspection of the
hydro-electric development at the Pinnacles of the Dam. The work is
one-third completed of the original plant. It became necessary years ago to
Little remains of
dismantle it in favor of a steam plant located in Danville. When this dismantle it in favor of a steam plant located in Danville. When this became inadequate several years ago, it was decided to construct a hydromiles west of the City of Danville.
This project originally received a PWA loan and grant allotment of
$\$ 2,750,000$, but the city subsequently decided to sell the bonds representing $\$ 2,750,000$, but the city subsequently decided to sell the bonds representing the loan portion of theordingly changed to a grant only, Owing to engineering difficulties encountered in the construction of the project and the increases
which have occurred in construction costs since the original allotment was made, the allotment was again revised so that the grant now totals $\$ 1$, 529,954 . The city will furnish $\$ 1,875,500$, making the total of $\$ 3,405,454$ available for the construction of the project

## NORTHWESTERN MUNICIPALS <br> Washington-Oregon-Idaho-Montana

## Drumhullor, Elrlithman \& Dhite

## SEATTLE

SAN FRANCISCO
Teletypes SEAT 187, SEAT 188
Teletype SF 2968

## WASHINGTON

BENTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 29 (P. O. Prosser) BENTON COUNTY SCHO-The \$5.000 not to exceed 5\% semi-ann. school bonds offered on Sept.
bids were recerved, according
1937 Due rom 1938 to 1950 .
BENTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Richland) Wash. BONDS VOTED-An issse of \$17.50 bo. 6 ( for the purpose of
helping finance construction of a school buiding has been approved. CHELAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 114 (P. O. Wenatchee) Wash.-BOND SANTE SCTAILS-It is reported by the County Treasure that the $\$ 25,000$ school bonds purchased by the state of Washington, as thated here recently-V.
nin from one to 20 years.
CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Vancouver), Wash.-LA CENTER SCHOOL DISTRRCY will receive bids until 10 a . m. Oct. 16 for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 18,9006 \%$ bonds of La Center School
Nov. 1, 1937. Cert. check for $5 \%$ required.
COWLITZ COUNTY (P. O. Kelso), Wash.-KALAMA SCHOOL BOND OFFERING- Sealed bids will be received until 10 a a.m. on Oct. 22 , by H. D. Renner, County Treasurer, for the purchase or a sti, exceed $4 \%$. Kalama. \$choo each, or some multiple thereor, not to exceed $\$ 500$. Dated Nov. 1 . 193 . Due in from two to 23 years after the date of issue; provided
that the said district reserves the right to pay or redeem any or all of said that the said district reserves the right to pay or redeem any or all of said Prin. and int. payable at the County 'Treasurer's office or the state Treasprin's office. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the bid is required.
COWLITZ COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 130 (P. O. Kelso),



Financial Chronicle

EVERETT, Wash.-BOND CALL-Charles Dobler, City Treasurer states that he' is calling for redemption on Oct. 2, bonds numbered 37 to 80 ,
of Local Improvement District Fund No. 468. Dated Oct. 2, 1928. Interest ceases on date called.
FERRY COUNTY (P. O. Republic), Wash.-CURLEW SCHOOL BOND SALE-The $\$ 17,300$ issue of Curlew Union High School District
No. 315 offered for sale on Sept. $25-$ V. 145, p. 1941 Was awarded to the State of Washington, as 48 at par, according to the Counvy Treasurer

KING COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Seattle), Wash.-
BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 15,500$ school Districts Nos. 161 and 202 to the State of Washington, as noted here re-cently-V. 145 , p. 1941 -it it stated by County Treasurer Stacy that the
KING COUNTY WATER DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Seattle), Wash. BOND ELECTION-An election has been called for Oct. 9 at which a pro posed $\$ 40,000$ rehabintation bond issue will be submitted to a vote.
PIERCE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Tacoma), p. 1626 -were awarded to the State Finance Committee as 3 s . This was
the only bid received. SEATTLE, Wash.-BOND CALL-H. L. L. Collier, City Treasurer, is
said to have called for payment from Sept. 23 to Oct. 6, various local improvement district bonds.
WPOKANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 335 (P. O. Spokane), on Sept. $24-V$. 145, - The $\$ 10,000$ issue o school bonds offered for sale 3 s at par. Due in from 2 to 10 years after date of issuence. Redeemable
at any time after five years from date.
TOPPENISH, Wash,-BOND OFFERING-Aleta A, Bennett, City
Clerk, will reveive bias until $9: 30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Oct. 4 for the purchase at not Clerk, will reveive bids until $9: 30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Uct, 4 for the purchase at not
less than par oo $\$ 3 u, v 04$ special water revnue bonds. Bidders are to
specify rate of interest, not to exceed $6 \%$. Denom. $\$ 500$ Dated oct



## WEST VIRGINIA

 KANAWHA COUNTY (P. O. Charleston), W. Va.- BOND oFFER-ING PLANS The $\mp 2,200,000$ coupon school bonds recently approved by
the voters will be ofired to the state sinking liund Commission, and if not taken by that body will be offered for public sale in October. Den, Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Due serially from 1939 to 1971 , the amount coming due to in$\$ 1,000$. Due serially from 1939 to 1971 , the amount con
crease each year, from $\$ 41,000$ in 1939 to $\$ 103,000$ in 1971 .
POINT PLEASANT, W. Va.-SUIT INSTITUTED BY PWA TO
COLLECT ON BJNDS-Charging willful default of payments on $\$ 90,000$ in bonds purchased by the Government, the Public Works Administration it was announced on Sept. 30 has entered suit for collection in the Federal is the first of its kind instituted by PWA despite the fact that on Aug. 31 a total default of $\$ 1,061,763$ existed on 223 of such issues.
The action against Point Pleasant, PWA officials said, fails in the category of communities which have borrowed from PWA but have ignored the obligations which officials believe they are capable of meeting.
The Point Pleasant project was a combination sewer for which PWA, under its first construction program, made a loan of $\$ 81,000$, and a grant obligation coupon bonds in the a mount of $\$ 90$ to purchase negotiable special Acts of tne West Virginia Legistature and thereafter ratified and confirmed
by the ordinance adopted by the council of the City of Point Pleasant on Ay the ordinance adopted by the council of the City of Point Pleasant on
Ap 1934 . In its suit the Government contends that the sanitary board which by virtue of the resignation of certain of its members and the expiration and refused to office of a sanitary board by the appointment of the city failed members to fill the existing vacancies" and "that by reason thereof there there is not now a sanitary board in existence, all of which is a direct violation PWA officials have called attention of the community's default to city decided to negotiate with them
WEST VIRGINIA, State of - BOND SALE-We are informed that the
500,000 issue of road bonds offered for sale on Sept. 28-V. 145, p. $2116-$ was awarded to a loca, account managed by H. K. Hastings \& Co. of Wheelng, as $21 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 1,800.00$, equal to 100.36 , a basis of
about $2.47 \%$. Dated May 1,1937 . Due $\$ 20,000$ from May 1, 1938 to The second highest bid was an offer of 100.047 for $\$ 60,000$ as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, the Trust \& Savings Bank, the Northern Trust Co., both of Chicago, the Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis, and Braun, Bosworth \& Co. of Toledo.
OPTION GRANTED-The successfui bidder was also awarded an option
until Sept. 30 , at 1 p . m., on an additional $\$ 500,000$ of bonds at the same until sept. 30, at $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., on an additional $\$ 500,000$ of bonds at the same
rate and price.
Assessed valuation 1937.....Financial Statement $\quad$ Bonded ind ..... $\$ 1,783,121,691$


Total bonded indebtedness, not including this offer...-- $\quad \$ 81,689,000$
Issued pursuant to the good roads amendments to the Constitution
2. Payable serially $\$ 250,000$ each year last maturity June 1, 1953.
3. $\$ 560,000$ to be retired annually, July $1,1938,1939$.

All of the original issue (1919 Virginia debt $\$ 13,500,000)$ retired except
as hereinafter stated. $\$ 861,225$ of the 1919 Virginia debt bonds ( $31 / 2 \%$ ) were held in escrow by the state of West Virginia to be exchanged for Virginia deferred certificates which had not been do be exchanged for
Commonwealth of Virginia prior to Aprit Commonwealth of Virginia prior to April, 1919 . $\$ 447,300$ remain in escrow, although eligible for exchange since 1919. The law provides any part of the bongh eremaining in escrow and uncalled destroyed and shall be immediately canceled by the state of West Virginia. resented for payment prior for payment for whatever part of the $\$ 447,300$ Population (1920 census), $1,463,701$; (1930 census), $1,728,510$.

## WISCONSIN

GREEN LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Green Lake), Wis.-BOND OFOct. 4 for the purchzse at not less than par of $\$ 45,0003 \%$ coupon 1 penerai obligation county highway garage and office buliding bonds. Den genera and Oct. 1) payable at the County Treasurer's office Drual interest (April i on April 1 f from 1939 to 1947 . Certified check for $5 \%$ of amount of bid, payable to the County Treasurer, required. The bonds have been approved
by the Attorney General of Wisconsin. The expense of any other legal
opinion will be LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Cudahy), Wis.-BONDS of a bond issue of $\$ 38,500$ to finance erection of a school
MILWAUKEE COUNTY (P. O. Milwaukee), Wis.-ISSUANCE Auditor, is said to have recommended the issuing of short-term, County one-year bonds, to meet financial requirements, expecially for relief pur-
poses. A $\$ 2,00,000$ issue was floated on Sept. 13 to finance relief for the
remainder of this year

SHELDON (P. O. Sparta), Wis.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The waukee Co. of Milwaukee at a price of $\$ 35.316$, equal to 100.90 to the Milp. 2116-are coupon bonds in the denomination of $\$ 500$, each, dated July 1 ,
 SHELDON (P. O. Sparta), Wis.-MATURITY-It is reported by the
Town Clerk that the $\$ 35,0003 \%$ semi-ann. highway bonds purchased by the
Milwaukee Co of Milwauk recently- $V$. $145, p .2116-$ are a due $\$ 2,500$ from April 1, 1939 to 1952 ,
giving a basis of about $2.88 \%$.
Liss mortgage revenue bonds to the the $\$ 113,0003 \%$ semi-ann. water, second basis of about $3.36 \%$, has been canceled, as was tentatively reported in
these columns recently-V. 145, p. 1942 . these columns recently-V. 145, p. 1942 .
He states that the bonds have been resold to Lewis, Pickett \& Co. of
Chicago, as $31 / \mathrm{s}$ paying a price of 95.00 a basis of about $3.74 \%$ to Chicago, as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ paying a price of 95.00 , a basis of about $3.74 \%$ to maturity.
Dated sept. 1,1937 . Due from Sept, 1940 to 1957 redeemable on
Sept. 1, 1940, or on any Sept, 1 thereafter at interest. The purchase was made subject to legal approval by Chapman \&\& Cutler of Chicago.
CITY OF WAUPUN AND TOWNS OF WAUPUN AND CHESTER
JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Waupun), Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 85,000$ school building bonds offered on Sept, 29 Wis.- BOND 1942-were awarded to the Milwaukee Co. of Milwaukee, as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 1,380$, equal to 101.623 , a basis of about $2.55 \%$. Dated
Sept. 1, 1937 . Due on Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 5,500,1939$ to 1948 ; and $\$ 6,000$,
1949 to 1953 .

## WYOMING

CHEYENNE, Wyo.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 165,000$ coupon municipal to the American National Bank and the Stock Growers National Bank, both of Cheyenne, on a joint bid of 101 for $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, a basis of about $2.70 \%$ to
maturity. Dated Oct. 1, 1937. Due in 30 years, optional in ten.

## Canadian Municipals

Information and Markets
BRAWLEY, CATHERS \& CO.
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## CANADA

CALGARY, Alta.- BONDHOLDERS ACCEPT REFUNDING PLANHolders of more than the required $60 \%$ of the outstanding bonds of the
city have now signified their acceptance of the plan for refinancing the city
 stood that holders of over $\$ 16.000,000$ out of a total funded debt of approxi-
mately $\$ 24,000,000$ have accepted the proposals. This includes the city's mately $824,000,000$ have accepted the proposals. This includes the city
own debentures held in sinking fund. of Work is now under way on the preparation of the application to the Board When this order is received the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council will be
asked to approve it. This approval will make the debt plan officially Under the provision of the plan the city's own securities held in sinking
fund would be cancelled. Holders of other outstanding debentures would fund would be cancelled. Holders of other outstanding debentures would Jan. 1,1962 On present $51 / 2 \%$ and $6 \%$ debenitures interest will be ad-
 bear the same rates to maturity as existing debentures and $4 \% / \%$ thereafter $41 / 2 \%$ which rate will a 4/2ecurities other than thone of the city itself, which are held in the sinking
fnd, are to be liquidated.
CAMPBELLTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. B.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 45,0004 \%$ bonds has been sold to W. G . Pitfield \& Co. and Irving,
Brennan \& Co., jointly. Due in 20 years. CANADA (Dominion of -TREASURY BILL SALE-The Bank of Canada announces the sale of $\$ \mathbf{8} 5,5,060,060$ Treasury bills at an average
discount price of 99.8565 , to yield $0.66 \%$. CANADA (Dominion of)-MUNICIPAL FINANCING DURING PRESENT YEAR-Canadian bond sales for the week ended Sept. 27 totaled
$\$ 3,691,648$, according to the latest weekly summary by A. $\mathbf{E}$. Ames \& Co Largest of the week's total was $83,250,000$ issue, bearing $31 / \%$ interest, of
the Province of New Brunswick, which was sold privately in the United States For the year to date, Canadian bond flotations have grossed $\$ 890,334,714$ corresponding, period of 1936 , respectivane figures were wear or liss. $\$ 10,175$ the
$\$ 360,100,750$, while in 1935 the figures were $\$ 651,566,437$ and $\$ 240,365,500$.
NEW BRUNSWICK (Province of)-BOND SALE-C. T. Richards, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, announced Sept. 24 that the province had
sold an issue of $\$ 3,250,00031$, ${ }^{2}$ bonds in a private transaction to United sold an issue of $\$ 3,250,000$ 31, \% bonds in a private transaction to United
States investment sources. The Boston banking house of Whiting, Weeks \& Knowles, Inc. acted ass agent for the province. It is inderstood that the ng allexpenses, at a price of 98.50 and interest, or a net cost to the deductut that at a public offering of a $31 \%$ issue last M, Mr. Richards pointed out that at a public offering of a $31 / 4$, issue last May an offer of 92.86 was
submitted, which figured a cost basis of $4.15 \%$. This tender was rejected as unsatisfactory.
BONDS NOT REGISTEREDD WITH SEC-As the $83,250,000$ issue had
not been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as not been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, as country, it is accepted that the financing is in the nature of a bank loan and, therefore, not sukject to SEC requirements.
$\underset{\text { mew WATERFORD, }}{\text { N. S. S. }-B O N D ~ S A L E-A n ~ i s s u e ~ o f ~} \$ 21,000$. $5 \%$ MacKinnon \& Co. of Toronto
OTTAWA, Ont.-TAX COLLECTIONS UP \$184,493-In the eigh months ended Aug. 31.1937 , city tax conlections were up $\$ 184.493$, coinh-
pared with the 1936 period. Collections of current taxes were 83799,491 ,
 in the eight months.
REGINA, Sask--TAX REVENUES SHOW GAIN OF $\$ 130,000-$
 Percentage of current taxes collected, this year is apr.8\% of the $\$ 2,354,565$ The city's municipally-owned utilities operated with a surplus of over
$\$ 310,000$ in 1937 to July 31 , against a surplus for the corresponding period
of 1936 amone

ST. LAURENT, Que.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 30,0004 \%$ bond: Bank of Canada at a price or par. Dated Set. 1.1937 , ind tue Provincia
$\$ 1,000$ from 1938 to 1950 inclusive, and $\$ 17,000$ in 1951 .
WOODSTOCK, N. B.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 56,0004 \%$ bonds offered



[^0]:    EDWARD B. SMITH \& CO. 31 Nassau Street New York

    PHILADELPHIA BOSTON Cleveland LONDON

    ## Copresponden

    Edward B. Smith \& Co., Inc. Minneapolis CHICAGO St. Louls

[^1]:    a New dollar parity as before devaluation of the Europen currectes

[^2]:    a Includes operations on the N. \& W., C. \&. O., Virginian, K. \& M., B. C. \& G.

[^3]:    a Not yet reported. b Conjectural.

[^4]:    *Estimated. $\times$ No clearings available.

[^5]:    * "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. † Revised figure.

[^6]:    The price at which the bonds and notes are to be offered to the public,
    he names of the underwriters, the underwriting discounts and commissions

