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1937 , to stockholders of record at the close 1937, to stockholders of record at the close
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Edmund A. Harvey, Treasurer
October 27, 1937

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY Quarterly dividend No. 77 of one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) per share on the preen declared to stockholders of record at the close of business November 5, 1937.

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A dividend of New York; October 27, 1937. share has been declared on the Capital Stock per this Company, payable December 15,1937 to
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#### Abstract

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## The Financial Situation

MANY GROUPS, some of them far removed from the securities markets, have duly taken note of and drawn encouragement from the announcement late on Wednesday, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, of changes in the margin requirements imposed upon those who trade upon the stock exchanges of the country. For this there is good reason. To those closely identified with the stock market, it had long been painfully evident that the regulations to be replaced at the beginning of next week were unreasonable and onerous, both by reason of the amount of margin required and by the inflexibility of the requirements in the face of greatly deflated prices. The program now to go into effect is obviously, as far at least as requirements placed upon long positions in the market are concerned, much more suitable to the situation as it actually exists at present. It is of course to be regretted that the Board apparently felt it necessary to throw a sop to professional stock market baiters by placing a $50 \%$ margin requirement upon short sales, but at least official Washington has taken cognizance of what has been happening in Wall Street, and for that matter in the securities markets throughout the whole country, and has acted to accede in part to the urgings of practical men of finance.

The margin action of the Board is, however, regarded by the intelligent business man, whether or not he has a direct interest in the securities markets, as of greatest significance by reason of the implications he hopes reside in it. Such a view of the matter seems to us to be eminently sound. No man of experience and insight is likely to suppose that the ills now being suffered both by the securities markets and business generally will or can be cured by so simple a step as a reduction in the margin required of the speculator in the securities markets. If he happens to be a member of the financial community, and particularly if he happens to be in the stock and bond business, he knows well enough that the really basic trouble today lies not in obstacles that may be in the path of the investor desirous of buying securities, but in the doubts in the investor's mind concerning the advisability of buying freely in existing circumstances. In other words, the whole financial, industrial and trade outlook is being seriously questioned by those who would normally provide markets for securities. There is need of reassurance, not only as to the proper func-

## Constructive Coalition

"There is talk," our only living ex-President told Boston Young Republicans on Tuesday evening, "of fusion and coalition but the people fuse or coalesce around ideas and ideals, not around political bargains or strategems. If the Republican Party meets the needs and aspirations of the people who are opposed to the New Deal, they will fuse and coalesce, and not before. They only join in the march if they know where we are going."

In the feud or dispute, if one exists, as is currently alleged, between two groups or currently alleged, rank and file of the people of the United States, we believe, have little interest. No thoughtful man with the good of his country at heart can, however, be indifferent to any sincere and well-directed effort to organize and render articulate the large number of intelligent citizens of this country who are utterly weary and disgusted with the vagaries of the New Deal.
Nor does it appear that any rational man acquainted with human nature or with the course of history can well doubt that what is needed to reach this essential goal is leadership with convictions and common sense. In essence, this seems to be what Mr. Hoover is telling the Young Republicans of Boston in particular, and the whole Republican Party in general. It is excellent advice. We hope it will be heeded.
Many explanations of the utter failure of the opposition to the New Deal a year ago were offered at the time. In retrospect, it must be clear to every one that the real trouble was to be found in the indecision, the timidity, the want of constructive ideas, and the general weakness of the opposition. Now is the time to make certain that all this does not occur again. There would be absolutely no excuse for its recurrence, and we should see to it that it does not recur.
tioning of the securities markets, but regarding the profits status of corporations whose securities are bought and sold in those markets.

## What Are the Implications?

Not only for its own sake, but because it may be indicative of an altered attitude in Washington which may before long lead to other steps of more fundamental importance, the action of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System seems to many to be of much greater possible significance than could otherwise be attached to it by thoughtful men. Because of it their hope for constructive change in the undistributed profits tax, the rapital gains tax, and perhaps some other provisions of the New Deal program has grown stronger. Of course, such hopes may prove to have little basis in fact, but they have been appreciably strengthened by the step that has now been taken regarding required margins. It is difficult for the average business man of experience to believe that officialdom in Washington is so painfully naive as to suppose that what has now been done is sufficient of itself to set aright the situation in which all branches of business now find themselves.

## More Is Needed

Naturally, if New Deal managers now proceed to rest upon their oars, the change in margin requirements will very quickly lose its influence in both the securities markets and elsewhere. If further efforts to adjust public policies to the needs of the current situation were to be misdirected, the results could very well entirely offset the margin action now taken. They might even turn those results into instruments of injury.
If, for example, as has been rumored for some time past, serious consideration is being given to the issuance of large quantities of silver certificates against bullion acquired in accordance with one of the most foolish of the New Deal measures; and if positive action of this nature were presently to be taken, we should, apparently, find that the ultimate consequences were far more harmful than those of the margin action could possibly be helpful. It is true, however, that we now have definite evidence that the Administration is aware that something is really awry, and it has, in one instance at least, shown more willingness than in the past to heed the counsel of practical men of experience.

It seems to be the view, or at least the hope, of those in a position to know that the margin regulations now imposed upon short sales will not prove so much more burdensome than those already prevailing in actual practice as to have a very marked effect upon the course of affairs in the stock market. It is to be hoped that such is indeed the case. How serious, and probably unexpected to New Deal managers, might otherwise be the consequences can easily be seen by a brief consideration of the facts. The New York Stock Exchange late on Thursday made public the preliminary results of extensive statistical studies it has been making of the short sales of certain leading stocks. Total sales of five issues selected for the study from Sept. 7 to Sept. 25, inclusive, amounted to some $2,082,000$ shares. Of these, sales for short account are reported at 473,300 , or about $22.7 \%$. The percentage of total sales that were made for short account varies widely among the individual issues, the highest being 33.1 and the lowest 5.7. For our part, we can see nothing remarkable, discreditable or economically out of place in the fact that out of every four or five hundred shares of these companies sold during this threeweek period one hundred were for short account. There is nothing in the record and the Exchange has compiled certain figures for the purpose of throwing light upon the question-that suggests that these short sales were concentrated in point of time in such a way as to "break the market," or, for that matter, to be particularly influential in determining the course of prices. After all, short sales are as essential a feature of a free market where the interplay of forces and of differing opinions fixes values, as are other types of sales, or, for that matter, purchases.

## Other Questions

BUT other problems of immediate practical importance are involved. The Stock Exchange in its inquiries has already discovered "where transactions reported as short sales were in fact sales made against identical securities owned by the sellers." Its committee reports having found in an examination of transactions involving 117,000 shares "evidence of transactions of this character made by members, their firms or partners to the extent of 24,800 shares and in addition short sales amounting to 19,400 shares are known to have been hedges against long positions in other securities," the two amounts together aggregating nearly $38 \%$. It could hardly be said that this type of selling constitutes speculation in the ordinary acceptation of that term, but the point is: What would have happened if it had not been possible to hedge by selling either against the identical securities held or against others for which there was little or no market at the time? Presumably holders of identical securities would simply have made "long sales" with results largely the same as those actually experienced. But what of those groups who undertook to protect themselves against losses on other securities in which the market was extremely thin, indeed in many instances for practical purposes non-existent? Apparently they would not have been able to protect themselves at all, and effort on their part to do so by selling the securities they owned would doubtless have completely demoralized the market for a large number of less well known issues.
Now it is generally understood that certain institutions, particularly investment trusts, have in
very large part been "hedge short sellers" during the past month or two, and of course it is well known that investment trust securities are widely owned by many small investors. What, therefore, would the general public, which the authorities at Washington profess to be protecting with all their regulations, have gained had regulations been in effect which would have prevented the short selling that has of late taken place? And what of these matters in the future if it should prove after all that the new short selling margin requirements are sufficient to render this type of protective action infeasible and the market continues to decline? Here again it would appear that what the Administration is undertaking to do in placing heavy margin requirements upon short sales is to try by further tinkering to remedy ills, real or imaginary, which its own past acts have either created or aggravated. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and others in Washington as well, ought not to fail to ask themselves why the market in many of these ordinary issues against which it was found necessary to sell better known stocks as a hedge was so thin as to suggest such action.

## Economies of Short Selling

The Exchange was doubtless well advised to offer the data it has compiled and other material which it may be able to assemble to the Twentieth Century Fund for thorough study and a determination of the "effect of short selling on security markets." The Fund has in the past made some contributions of value in the general field of security marketing. It should, however, be fully understood both by the Exchange and the Fund that data such as these can in the nature of the case furnish material for no conclusive determination of the economic consequences of short selling in normal circumstances. The securities markets are not watertight compartments of the economic system. They affect and are affected by conditions throughout the whole economic system. General conditions, particularly in regard to banking and credit, have for some years been highly abnormal. We have had an inflationary movement of major proportions, whether the general public yet realizes it or not. When events of this sort take place, the securities markets invariably and inevitably reflect the fact. When, as was the case prior to the declines of the past few months, the effect is to raise prices in a notable way, the market at the peak is in a definitely abnormal condition. It is exceptionally vulnerable. We do not believe that, even in such periods as this, short selling should be either prohibited or restricted, but certainly it would be foolish to assume that a study of short selling from the time that the market began to recede from an exceptional peak to the bottom of the valley would provide material for adequate appraisal of its value in general. We had suposed that the function of short selling, along with rational public policies in general, particularly as to credit, was to help prevent the markets from ever reaching such an untenable position.

## Federal Reserve Bank'Statement

BANKING and credit changes of considerable importance are reflected this week in the statement covering weekly reporting member banks in New York City, issued in conjunction with the combined Federal Reserve condition statement by the

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. A sharp deflation of bank credit is the outstanding feature. Loans to brokers and dealers on security collateral fell $\$ 150,000,000$ in this city, which is a direct consequence of the stock market collapse. Business loans also are now on the decrease, with a fall of $\$ 38,000,000$ recorded in the week to Oct. 27. The latter recession is highly perturbing, not only to the banks but to the entire community, but it remains to be seen whether it reflects the beginning of a drastic business recession. That some decline in business activity now is in progress is confirmed by a number of factors. The drop in business loans now registered is not overwhelming, of course, and it may be that greater reliance by manufacturers on inventories accounts for a part of it. In view of their need for earnings assets, the local reporting banks have turned once again to the United States Treasury issues market, adding $\$ 50,000,000$ to their holdings of direct United States Government obligations.

The combined condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks reflects only anticipated changes. Member bank reserve balances advanced moderately and this, together with a favorable variation in the nature of their own deposits, made it possible for the member banks to add $\$ 50,000,000$ to their excess reserves over legal requirements, bringing the aggregate to $\$ 1,070,000,000$. Currency in use tended still to decline, with the current figure $\$ 78,000,000$ under the total of Sept. 12, when the Governors announced that the autumn increase would be offset by open market additions to the Reserve Bank portfolio of Treasury securities. Naturally enough, no change is noted in the open market portfolio at this time. Monetary gold stocks of the country moved up $\$ 8,000,000$ in the weekly period, with the new aggregate $\$ 12,801,000,000$. Of this sum $\$ 1,270,000,000$ is sterilized in the Treasury's inactive fund. Gold certificate holdings of the 12 regional banks increased $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 9,126,391,000$ in the week to Oct. 27, while a return flow of specie and certain other forms of currency contributed more heavily to an increase of $\$ 11,071,000$ in total reserves, making the aggregate $\$ 9,451,301,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation dropped $\$ 14,126,000$ to $\$ 4,256,097,000$. Total deposits with the regional banks increased $\$ 30,413,000$ to $\$ 7,529,346,000$, with the account variations consisting of a gain in member bank reserve balances by $\$ 11,928,000$ to $\$ 6,950,730,000$; an increase of the Treasury general account balance by $\$ 12$,489,000 to $\$ 94,046,000$; a recession of foreign bank balances by $\$ 10,5023,000$ to $\$ 265,891,000$, and an increase of other deposits by $\$ 16,549,000$ to $\$ 218$,679,000 . The reserve ratio remained at $80.2 \%$. Discounts by the System increased $\$ 4,942,000$ to $\$ 23,-$ 426,000 , while industrial avances dropped $\$ 28,000$ to $\$ 19,450,000$. Open market holdings of bankers' bills were unchanged at $\$ 2,830,000$, and United States Government security holdings remained at $\$ 2,526,190,000$.

## Foreign Trade in September

F$T$ OREIGN trade in September, according to Department of Commerce statistics, involved the largest exports of the year to that time and in fact since October, 1930. Imports in September, on the other hand, were smaller than in any other month this year, and a favorable balance of $\$ 63,368,000$
resulted which reduced the import surplus accumulated in the first eight months of the year, by about $57 \%$, leaving it at only $\$ 48,446,000$. For the same period of 1936 there was an adverse balance of $\$ 33$,474,000 and that year ended with a $\$ 33,824,000$ balance on the export side. This year's import excess was at its peak at the end of June when it was $\$ 146,736,000$. Since then each month's trade has balanced on the export side, the balance increasing with each successive month, with the consequence that the six-months adverse balance has been reduced by two-thirds in only three months.
The figures for September were, exports, $\$ 296$,729,000 and imports $\$ 233,361,000$; in August when there was a balance of $\$ 31,961,000$ on the favorable side, exports were $\$ 277,668,000$ and imports, $\$ 245,-$ 707,000 in September, 1936, exports of $\$ 220,539,000$ and imports of $\$ 215,701,000$ left an export excess of $\$ 4,838,000$.
In the first nine months exports aggregated $\$ 2,-$ $379,145,000$ in comparison with $\$ 1,734,865,000$ last year and imports totaled $\$ 2,427,591,000$ compared with $\$ 1,768,339,000$ in the same period of 1936 . The increase in exports was chiefly attributable to larger shipments of iron and steel products, machinery, automobiles, and petroleum products. Cotton exports were also greater in the 1937 period, but accounted for only about $\$ 25,000,000$ of the total increase. During the nine months $3,562,333$ bales were shipped, $5.15 \%$ more than in 1936; the value of the shipments this year, $\$ 240,069,000$, was $11.5 \%$ greater than in the first three-quarters of 1936. Cotton exports in September showed the customary large increase over August and were likewise higher than last year. They amounted to 630,041 bales valued at $\$ 38,961,111$ in September compared with 245,194 bales worth $\$ 15,903,056$ in August and $582,-$ 425 bales, valued at $\$ 38,220,891$ in September, 1936. The percentage increase for the month, over 1936 was, $8.2 \%$ in quantity but only $1.9 \%$ in value, very different from the nine months figures.

Among the commodities contributing to the increase in imports in the first nine months were corn feeds, meats, vegetable oils, oil seeds, unmanufactured wool, crude rubber and non-ferrous metals.
Gold exports in September amounted to $\$ 145$,623,000 compared with $\$ 105,013,000$ in August and $\$ 171,866,000$ in September 1936. Exports of the metal were only $\$ 129,000$. Silver imports of $\$ 8,-$ 427,000 were considerably larger than $\$ 4,964,000$ imported in August and a little greater than the $\$ 8,363,000$, in September, 1936. Only $\$ 285,000$ of silver was exported.

## The New York Stock Market

MUCH confusion prevailed this week on the New York stock market, but the sharp upward and downward swings left quotations considerably higher last night than they were a week earlier. There were indications that a calmer view of the business and security situations was being taken, although panicky moments were not lacking. It is still impossible to say whether the drastic liquidation that developed 10 days ago finally has spent itself, but it is evident that Administration leaders in Washington are among those who now are inclined to take a more reasonable attitude. That fact in itself appeared to account for some important buying at times, especially when it was
rumored that changes might be effected in the irksome corporate surplus and capital gains taxes. Some of our largest corporations issued thirdquarter earnings reports this week, and the results were equal to expectations. It was with future prospects, however, that the market concerned itself, and in that respect keen apprehensions were almost universal. Rallying tendencies, accordingly, were followed as a rule by renewed bursts of liquidation.

There were numerous important developments, of which only a few can be singled out here. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced late on Wednesday a decrease in margin requirements on security purchases to $40 \%$ from $55 \%$, this being the first change since early last year. Along with this reduction the Board lowered also the requirements of collateral on loans obtained by brokers from banks. The Board, moreover, took under its wing the problem of margin requirements on short sales by stipulating that $50 \%$ of values must be put up by such sellers. These changes, effective next Monday, were augmented by more modest variations of the New York Stock Exchange rulings on short margin requirements, designed mainly to bring them into conformity with the Federal Reserve measure.
Earnings reports for the third quarter were issued by the United States Steel Corp., General Motors Corp. and numerous other large concerns. In the case of Big Steel the directors declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on common, and thus resumed payments after a five-year interval. In all the earnings reports it was evident that vastly increased costs of operations are curtailing profits, and it also is plain that the higher wages and burdensome taxes are not easy to whittle down or offset. Specific statements to that effect sometimes accompanied the earnings reporst. This brought the problem of industry, trade and finance once again narrowly down to the attitude of the Administration. At the moment it is rather a hope than a certainty that the antogonism displayed by Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers toward "economic royalists" will be modified. But the hope is strengthened by the realization, which no reasonable person now can evade, that punishment such as this Administration has visited upon one large and important section of the population necessarily will affect adversely all other sections.
The stock market suffered a heavy shock last Saturday, when prices were lowered 1 to 10 points in leading issues. But an equally pronounced recovery followed on Monday. The dealings on Tuesday and Wednesday occasioned no conclusive movements, although the main trend was downward. On Thursday the market moved forward easily, because the margin rulings were interpreted favorably. The upturn was extended yesterday, and at the close levels of most stocks were over the figures prevalent on Friday last week. In the listed bond market good buying of United States Treasury issues took place, while highest-rated corporate obligations were maintained. Bonds with a speculative tinge fluctuated widely, in line with stock movements. Turnover in equities and bonds varied widely, some sessions being highly active, while others were quiet. The commodity markets showed more steadiness than in recent weeks, with lower levels the rule. Foreign exchange dealing were dull.

On the New York Stock Exchange 3 stocks touched new high levels for the year, while 78 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 2 stocks touched new high levels and 60 stocks touched now 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 $1,565,020$ shares; on Monday they were $2,343,940$ shares; on Tuesday, 1,822,840 sharse; on Wednesday, 1,064,120 shares; on Thursday, 2,459,560 shares, and on Friday, $2,800,240$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 272,775 shares; on Monday, 375,510 shares; on Tuesday, 277,590 shares; on Wednesday, 170,890 shares; on Thursday 367,340 shares, and on Friday, 429,020 shares.
Quotations on the New York stock market the present week show much improvement over that of a week ago. A sharp reaction occurred in trading on Saturday last, and major issues finished the short session with declines running from one to ten points. Losses for the day were especially conspicuous among the rail shares. A lower opening on Monday soon gave way to heavy buying, and market leaders spurted upward with gains of from two to ten points. Prices at closing time reflected the day's best levels. Erratic movements can best describe Tuesday's markets, and price fluctuations in the main ranged from fractions to two points. In some of the better stocks the losses were greater. Uncertainty played an important part on Wednesday, and trading moved in a dull and narrow groove. At closing prices were steady and irregularly lower. Word of the revision in margin requirements came too late in the day to have any bearing on equity values, but did influence opening prices on Thursday. As a result of this action leading stocks moved up from one to six points in heavy trading. As the day progressed some liquidation asserted itself, but was largely offset by heavy buying in the final hour, and prices for the most part held their early gains. Yesterday witnessed a continuance of the forward movement in stocks which got under way late on Thursday, and quotations at the close rested on much higher ground than was true of Friday a week ago. General Electric closed yesterday at $433 / 8$ against $401 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at 26 against $283 / 8$; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at $93 / 8$ against $81 / 8$; Public Service of N. J. at $363 / 4$ against $361 / 2$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at 105 against 103; International Harvester at $761 / 2$ against $751 / 8$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $711 / 4$ against $653 / 4$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $443 / 8$ against $391 / 2$; Woolworth at 41 against $405 / 8$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at 156 against $1531 / 2$. Western Union closed yesterday at $333 / 8$ against $301 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at 165 against 163; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 126 against $1241 / 2$; National Cash Register at $211 / 4$ against $191 / 2$; International Nickel at $471 / 2$ against 461/4; National Dairy Products at $161 / 8$ against $157 / 8$; National Biscuit at 22 against 21; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $325 / 8$ against 31 ; Continental Can at 52 against $483 / 4$; Eastman Kodak at 169 against 165; Standard Brands at 9 against 10; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $1053 / 4$ against $1001 / 4$; Lorillard at $187 / 8$ against $181 / 4$; U. S. Industrial Alcohol at $211 / 2$ against $195 / 8$; Canada Dry at $157 / 8$ against $121 / 8$;

Schenley Distillers at $301 / 8$ against 29 , and National Distillers at $243 / 4$ against 23 .

The steel stocks recovered much ground and closed higher this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at 64 against $575 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at 72 against 70; Bethlehem Steel at $547 / 8$ against $471 / 4$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $453 / 8$ against $423 / 4$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $111 / 2$ against $101 / 2$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at $435 / 8$ against $401 / 8$; Chrysler at $751 / 4$ against $653 / 4$, and Hupp Motors at $25 / 8$ against $21 / 2$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $251 / 4$ against $213 / 4$ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at $301 / 2$ against $255 / 8$, and B. F. Goodrich at $221 / 4$ against $193 / 8$. The railroad shares were irregularly changed the present week as compared with the close on Friday last. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $241 / 2$ against $261 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at 42 against 44 ; New York Central at 22 against $211 / 4$; Union Pacific at $991 / 2$ against 100 ; Southern Pacific at 23 against 23 ; Southern Railway at $155 / 8$ against $157 / 8$, and Northern Pacific at $145 / 8$ against $141 / 2$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $531 / 4$ against 52 on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $201 / 4$ against $203 / 8$, and Atlantic Refining at 24 against 225 . In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $321 / 4$ against $301 / 8$ on Friday of last week ; American Smelting \& Refining at $585 / 8$ against 55 , and Phelps Dodge at $271 / 2$ against $273 / 4$.

Trade and industrial reports show more unfavorable than favorable comparisons with previous periods. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute at $52.1 \%$ of capacity against $55.8 \%$ last week, $74.4 \%$ a month ago and $74.3 \%$ a year ago. Production of electric power was reported by the Edison Electric Institute for the week ended Oct. 23 at $2,281,636,000$ kilowatt hours against $2,276,123,000$ in the preceding week and $2,170,127,000$ in the corresponding week of last year. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week to Oct. 23 are reported by the Association of American Railroads at 773,353 cars. This was a decrease of 36,591 cars from the previous week and of 42,889 cars from the figure for the same week of 1936 .

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the December option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at 96 c . against $977 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week. December corn at Chicago closed yesterday at 59 c . against $591 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. December oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $303 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $305 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 8.32 c . as against 8.49 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 15.50 c . as against 15.91 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday with offerings by custom smelters at $113 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., while primary producers held the price at 12c. as against the dual price of 12 c . to 13 c . the close on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was $1915 / 16$ pence per ounce as against $197 / 8$ 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 $\$ 4.961 / 2$ as against $\$ 4.953 / 16$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $3.373 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $3.383 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

$A^{F}$FTER an uncertain start this week, stock exchanges in the principal European financial centers displayed increasing optimism, chiefly in consequence of the rise in prices on the New York market. The long continued decline in American securities proved exceedingly worrisome to traders in London, Paris and Berlin, who professed to see little reason for the collapse of values here. When the market in New York showed a trend toward improvement, a relaxation of tension followed in Europe and business assumed a more normal aspect. Changes in margin requirements here were accepted, especially in London, as an indication of a decided change in the official attitude, and buying enthusiasm resulted. Considerable gains thus were registered for the week at London, and the trend at Paris also was favorable. The German market was unsettled to some extent by the quietly circulated report that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's resignation from the Economics Ministry had been accepted. Trade indices in the leading industrial countries of Europe remain favorable, although declines in commodity prices are noted, as a matter of course. The international political situation is causing less apprehension, despite the grave dangers that still remain. Optimistic views, in short, remain prevalent in most European markets notwithstanding the unsettlement of recent weeks.

Trading on the London Stock Exchange was resumed for the week in an air of general uncertainty, occasioned by gloomy week-end dispatches from New York. Gilt-edged securities moved fractionally lower, and most industrial stocks also receded. Anglo-American favorites were marked sharply lower to conform with the trend at New York, but a rally occurred late in the day. The tone improved on Tuesday, under the stimulus of the over-night reports of better doings in New York markets. Giltedged issues moved forward and strength marked the dealings in domestic industrial shares. In the international section a decided advance of American issues took place, while other foreign securities likewise improved. Even the commodities issues did well, despite the poor tone of some basic materials. Trading on Wednesday was marked by firmness in nearly all departments. British funds and industrial stocks moved ahead readily on sustained buying, and base metal issues also advanced. Anglo-American favorites were better at first but suffered a reaction toward the close. The session on Thursday reflected enthusiastic buying in almost all groups. Gilt-edged issues moved higher, as did the industrial shares. Commodities stocks were in broad demand. But the Anglo-American issues attracted most interest, owing to a buying spurt occasioned by the changes in margin regulations in the United States. Sharp gains were recorded in transatlantic issues. Giltedged issues and industrial stocks were in good de-
mand, yesterday, and international securities also improved.

Movements were irregular on the Paris Bourse in the initial session of the week. After early fluctuations in both directions, prices tended lower and large net losses were common at the close. Rentes showed fractional recessions, while French equities lost 3 to $4 \%$ of valuations. International issues were not much changed. Fresh uncertainty regarding political programs unsettled the French market Tuesday. Rentes lost a little ground for the day, but rail, utility and industrial equities were variable, with movements small. International issues were marked upward rather vigorously, owing to favorable overnight advices from New York. A broad upward movement took place Wednesday, with rentes and equities alike in excellent demand. The gains wiped out a good part of the previous losses of the week. International issues urged forward again on fresh waves of optimism. Changes were small in a quiet session on Thursday. Rentes showed smal fractional recessions, while domestic equities and international securities held close to former levels. Movements yesterday were slightly uncertain, with gains a little more prominent than losses.
Dealings at Berlin reflected general uncertainty, Monday, as the rumors regarding acceptance of Dr. Schacht's resignation already were in circulation. Losses ranging from fractions to a point or more appeared in most stocks. Fixed-interest issues were quiet and motionless. Another weak and listless session followed, Tuesday. Declines in heavy industrial, shipping, motor and textile stocks were 1 to 2 points, while bank shares were steady. More inquiry was reported for fixed-income securities. Reports of Dr. Schacht's resignation were quite specific on Wednesday, even though no information on this matter had been vouchsafed the German public, and the result was a sharp downward movement of price levels. Declines to 3 points were recorded in leading stocks, while others showed smaller recessions. The trend finally was reversed on Thursday, when gains of a point or two appeared in a long list of issues. Heavy industrial stocks led the advance, but other groups joined and some buying even was reported in high-grade bonds. Dealings were small yesterday and the trend irregular. Heavy industrial stocks were soft, but others improved.

## Treaties and Lawlessness

$I^{\mathrm{N}}$NTENSE concern regarding the broad question of treaty observance was expressed by leading officials of the Canadian and United States Governments, late last week, at the conclusion of a visit by Secretary of State Cordell Hull to Canada. Both Mr. Hull and Prime Minister Mackenzie King deplored the current tendency of breaking international treaties whenever it suits the purposes of aggressor nations, but the expressions were couched in the most general terms and no attempt was made to lay out a course of action. Mr. Hull concluded his visit at Toronto, Oct. 22, and felicitations then were exchanged regarding the amity of United States-Canadian relations. The statements were reminiscent of the "good neighbor" policy which appears to be spreading throughout the Americas under the able leadership of our Secretary of State. In the larger sphere of world relations, both the

Canadian and United States leaders were cautious, as befits their positions. Mr. King praised the vague and disturbing speech made at Chicago by President Roosevelt, and aligned Canada with Great Britain as a supporter of peace principles. But the President's utterances, he added, raise the baffling question of how war is to be ended without recourse to war. The only solution offered by Mr. King was an application of the "teachings of the Prince of Peace." Mr. Hull emphasized the requirement that "the rules of international conduct be defined and that these rules be honored and observed." He also expressed the belief that "the outraged conscience of mankind will set in motion forces which will create, in the sphere of international relations, unshakable order based on law."

## Spain

ONLY the usual notable lack of any real progress toward non-intervention marked the international developments with regard to Spain this week. The mild flicker of hope caused some days ago by an apparent Italian willingness to consider "token withdrawals "from either side by the foreign countries that sent volunteers to Spain died quickly. A conflict developed in the London Non-Intervention Committee between Italy and Russia, the former insisting upon recognition of the Franco insurrectionist regime when "substantial" withdrawals of troops had been effected, while Russia maintained that belligerent rights could not be granted until all volunteers had been withdrawn. The Russian objections were overruled on Tuesday, and on Thursday that country announced discontinuance of financial support for the control scheme, which is a fiction in any event. The negotiations were rendered additionally troublesome by a fresh series of "incidents" involving foreign ships. A French merchant ship was bombed off Barcelona, last Sunday, by an "unknown" airplane carrying a maltese cross.

On the following day a French submarine chaser, placed at the disposal of a private French air line, was burned at Minorca after a bomb from another airplane set it afire. The British Government on Wednesday ordered the huge battle cruiser Hood to Majorca in replacement of a smaller vessel, while French naval forces in the Balearics also were augmented.

There was a lull this week in the fighting between the loyalists and the insurgents. The victory of General Francisco Franco in the Biscayan area is complete, now that Gijon has fallen, and all reports agreed that large contingents were being transferred from the Asturias front to the Aragon and Madrid centers of battle. Sporadic fighting near Saragossa occasioned little change in the immediate situation. Dispatches from loyalist centers indicated that Madrid was being prepared for another sharp attack, but French frontier points circulated a rumor that the former capital might be abandoned. It also was rumored for a time that the Madrid population revolted when it was learned there that Gijon had fallen to the insurgents, but loyalist officials denied such statements vehemently, and they received no confirmation from the numerous foreign press representatives in Madrid. After conferences between Italian and German officals in Rome, over the week-end, it was indicated that the
two fascist Powers fully intend to stand by General Franco. Premier Mussolini made this even clearer, Wednesday, when he declared before a huge fascist assemblage that "communism" must be driven from Europe.

## Sino-Japanese War

PROSPECTS for the impending Nine-Power Treaty conference on the undeclared war between Japan and China were dimmed this week by a Japanese refusal to attend the Brussels gathering. This noteworthy decision of the Tokio Government was made known on Wednesday, as the Japanese troops were smashing through the Chinese defense lines at Shanghai, and the Japanese armies advanced rapidly in north China. Although the Japanese decision may be considered disappointing in some quarters, it is obvious that the Brussels conference will be far less embarrassing without Tokio representatives. It is well understood that no extensive diplomatic preparations were made for the gathering. Rumors that some secret agreement like the ill-fated Hoare-Laval understanding on Ethiopia might result hardly are to be credited, in view of President Roosevelt's assurances that the United States enters the parley without any commitments. The Brussels meeting was originally scheduled to start today, but a postponement until next Wednesday was found necessary, owing to the Cabinet crisis in Belgium.

The Japanese rejection of the Belgian invitation was accompanied by a lengthy official statement explaining the Tokio attitude. Together, these documents repeated the familiar Japanese allegation that the Nipponese invaders who are smashing headlong through all obstacles in a foreign land are fighting in "self-defense." It was also claimed once again that the Nine-Power Treaty is not applicable to the present situation, owing to the spread of communism in China. Technically, however, the Japanese based their rejection on the general ground that the meeting results from the League of Nations denunciation, and since the League already has expressed an unfriendly view "causing a reflection upon the honor of Japan," the bid was regretfully turned down. There is more than a little reason to believe, however, that the Japanese would welcome an offer of mediation from other Powers that is not tainted in advance by a condemnation of their activities. Paris dispatches of Thursday stated that a "high Japanese authority" there had authorized an announcement that conversations with the principal interested Powers would be welcomed. The war, it is well known, already has far exceeded in costliness and difficulty the expectations entertained last summer by the sanguine Japanese militarists. Diplomatic experts surmise that any method of withdrawing from Shanghai without too much loss of "face" would prove welcome to the invaders, provided they could keep their already extensive gains in north China.

In the Shanghai area a tremendous push was started by the Japanese late last week, and the heavy assault was continued unremittingly, with rather important gains finally achieved. The irregular and strategically vulnerable Chinese line was attacked fiercely at its weakest point, near Tachang. That town fell over the last week-end, and the threat to the Chinese communications made the position at

Chapei, adjoining the International Settlement, untenable. The Chinese were forced to retreat in broad daylight, Tuesday, under the continuous fire and bombing of Japanese airplanes. Several small concentrations of Chinese troops remained behind to fight the invaders to the death, but the main body withdrew to prepared positions, where the grim struggle was resumed. Territorially, the Japanese gain is not important, for the line merely has been straightened out. The fact that two months were required for this small gain by the mechanized Japanese army makes the Chinese defense all the more impressive and significant. There were several unfortunate incidents involving foreigners during the latest push. A group of foreigners was strafed at the border of the Settlement, Sunday, by a Japanese airplane, which killed a British guard in the course of the fusillade. Aerial activity menaced American marinse and orders were given the marines, Wednesday, to fire on any airplanes attacking near them. A Japanese tank fired some shots, Thursday, toward a British detachment. The peril to Shanghai remains great, for the defenders merely withdrew across Soochow Creek, and warnings of extensive fighting already have been issued by the Japanese.

In north China the Japanese claimed extensive gains, and it seems clear that the defenders found it necessary to retreat in some areas. A pass leading from Hopeh Phovince into Shansi Province was reported pierced by invading forces, Wednesday, which probably tends to relieve the army of 50,000 men that the Chinese isolated for a while. It is in Shansi that the main advances were reported this week by the attacking troops. On the Shantung front quiet conditions seemingly prevailed, and some observers surmise that parleys are in progress between the Japanese and the local War Lord. An island off Amoy, in south China, was occupied by the Japanese on Wednesday The Chinese Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, minimized the Japanese gains on Wednesday, in a statement that called attention to the unexpected character of recent developments and the lack of time for defense preparations. It seems clear that the Japanese are deeply concerned over the possibility of Russian involvement, now that winter nears and the freezing rivers make military moves easier for the Red army. General Sadao Araki, former War Minister, warned his countrymen that it "probably is necessary to strike directly against Russia." Some reports from China stated that an insurrection was in progress in the Japanese puppet-State of Manchukuo, and heavy troon movements to that area seemed to lend color to the rumors.

## European Affairs

UTNUSUAL diplomatic activity appears to be in progress in many parts of Europe, quite apart from the consultations on Spain and China, although the events in those unhappy countries may be contributing to the developments. In the diplomatic game of battledore and shuttlecock being played by the fascist Powers, it is plainly the turn of Germany to attempt new strokes. The German press campaign against Czechoslovakia was continued without abatement this week, but did not occasion too much concern in Prague, owing to the understanding with France. In Danzig, where the German Nazi party affiliate now rules, typical anti-

Jewish campaigns are in progress. Warsaw is reported somewhat aroused over the Danzig incidents, but so far Poland has not taken any measures. What the German diplomatic offensive portends remains to be seen, and in the meantime a degree of uneasiness exists.

It would seem that the recent support given by the Reich to Italy on the question of Spain now is being repaid by Italian assistance to Germany in other spheres. The German Ambassador to London, Joachim von Ribbentrop, visited Rome over the last week-end, and he departed quietly on Sunday without explaining the reason for the trip. Premier Mussolini made some interesting comments on Thursday, however, when he addressed a huge fascist gathering in Rome, assembled for the celebration of the march on Rome. Conveniently overlooking his admitted 40,000 "volunteers" fighting in Spain, Il Duce thundered that peace will be the watchword of the fascists. But lasting peace, he added, requires "the elimination of Bolshevism from Europe." Some absurd clauses of existing treaties should be revised, according to the Italian dictator, who proclaimed: "It is necessary that great peoples like the German people have again the place to which they are entitled, and which they once had, under the African sun."
In other areas of Europe the diplomatic events took a more ordinary course. Premier Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria paid a week-end visit to his Hungarian colleagues, Koloman Daranyi, and it was generally assumed that political matters occupied the two leaders, even though the usual official statements declared that diplomatic problems were avoided. Improved cultural relations between Austria and Poland were promised on the signature of a pact, Wednesday, which marked the first official visit of an Austrian statesman to Warsaw. The Viennese Foreign Secretary, Guido Schmidt, undertook the journey. Close ties between Greece and Turkey were reaffirmed in the course of a visit to Istanbul by the Greek Premier, John Metaxas. There is now some interest in an impending trip to London, Paris and Rome, to be undertaken early in November by King George II of Greece.

## British Parliament

MORE than ordinary interest attaches to the opening of the British Parliament, Tuesday, for the occasion was the first on which King George VI addressed on ordinary matters the newly-assembled Peers and Members. The speech from the throne was delivered clearly by the King, who expressed concern regarding the continuance of the conflict in Spain and the position in the Far East. Both international problems are being studied intensely by the British Cabinet, he indicated. On questions of domestic policy the King merely confirmed the prevailing impression that a quiet session impends, with startling innovations conspicuously absent. Minor social reforms and improvements were promised, and brief mention was made of a score of proposed enactments designed for such purposes. In industry, trade, agriculture and fisheries, modest advances were promised. Such things as improvement in the distribution of electricity, the production of milk and furtherance of the housing program will occupy the Parliament in
the session now formally started, it was indicated. Among questions of financial interest will be new measures for preventing frauds in share dealings, for regulating wages and conditions of employment in the transport of goods by road, and for speeding the reorganization of the coal mining industry. The speech, of course, expressed the broad views of the Cabinet, and it is noteworthy that the outlook for trade and industry was considered favorable, with all indications pointing to maintenance of the progress made in the last year.

## Belgian Cabinet

PERSONAL charges leveled at the head of the Belgian Cabinet, Paul van Zeeland, occasioned a governmental crisis in that country, Monday, when Premier van Zeeland and all his associates tendered their resignations to King Leopold. Fascist elements in Belgium attacked the Premier, on the basis of allegations relating to payments by the National Bank of Belgium in 1932 and subsequent years, while Dr. van Zeeland was Vice-Governor of the Bank. The attacks appear to be rather flimsy, but Dr. van Zeeland announced in a radio address to his countrymen that in the political confusion occasioned by "passionate and unjust attacks," he could no longer accept the responsibility of conducting the affairs of the country. This incident was deplored not only in Belgium, but also in other countries, for the Cabinet crisis made neces. sary a postponement of the Nine-Power Treaty conference on China. No great significance seems to attach to the changed political circumstances, however, as it is generally agreed that the Belgian coalition of Socialist, Catholic and Liberal parties will continue to rule. Henri de Man, former Minister of Finance and one of the leaders of the Socialist party, was requested by King Leopold, Thursday, to form a successor regime which, it is generally believed, will prove only a stop-gap until Dr. van Zeeland answers recent charges and returns to power.

## Dr. Hjalmar Schacht

EUROPEAN reports for several months have been predicting the resignation by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht of his several posts in the Third Reich. It was indicated in fresh Berlin dispatches of last Tuesday that Dr. Schacht's resignation from the office of Minister of Economics has been accepted, apparently at the insistence of the incumbent. For the time being, however, the German financial expert is to continue his direction of the Reichsbank, which also is now a strictly governmental institution. The actions by Dr. Schacht, of course, far transcend the personal significance of his moves, for the financial fate of Germany is quite generally regarded as linked indissolubly with his decisions. Chancellor Hitler appointed his favorite; General Hermann Goering, as the economic overlord of the Reich, some time ago, to insure the completion of the Nazi idea of autarchy, or self-sufficiency, as embodied in a four-year plan. To all appearances a great deal of friction was caused by this incident, for General Goering cannot by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as fully competent in the realms of finance and economics, whereas Dr. Schacht has attained preeminence in these fields. Dr. Schacht's resignation of the Economics post, therefore, can only be regarded as an indication that
his wise and temperate counsels were not acceptable to Chancellor Hitler and General Goering. When Dr. Schacht made known that his resignation of the Economics post, submitted last August, had been accepted, he also intimated an intention of retiring entirely from public affairs when his term as Presilent of the Reichsbank expires next spring. Any such development would be even more saddening than his voluntary abdication of a strictly political post in a government toward which he is known to entertain no great sympathy.

## Nicaragua and Honduras

BOUNDARY disputes have occasioned many wars between American republics in the last hundred years, but it is possible that such resorts to arms will diminish hereafter under the influence of of the Good Neighbor policy. Nicaragua and Honduras have accepted, according to a Washington announcement of Oct. 22, a tender of good offices by the United States, Venezuela and Costa Rica for solution of their differences over territorial dividing lines. The long-standing dispute suddenly was aggravated some months ago, when Nicaragua issued a postage stamp with a map of the country that included the disputed area. Honduras promptly adorned one of its mail emblems with a map that also took in the territory, and threats of war filled the air of Central America. In view of the many international agreements now regulating the relations of American countries, no great apprehension existed of any actual use of arms, and the latest developments suggest that the optimism was justified. The State Department in Washington published notes from Nicaragua and Honduras accepting offers of mediation, and United States Minister to Panama, Frank P. Corrigan, promptly was named as the United States representative who will act with Venezuelan and Costa Rican delegates as arbitrators. By a strange and perhaps not entirely fortuitous coincidence, both Nicaragua and Honduras expressed fullsome praise in their notes of the "enlightened government" of the United States and its "noble" endeavors to preserve Central American peace.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

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

| Country | Rate $\mathrm{I} \boldsymbol{n}$ Effect Ocs. 29 | Date Establashed | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pre- } \\ & \text { pious } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | Counsty | Rate in Effect Oct. 29 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Establ4shed } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pro- } \\ & \text { otous } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mar. 11936 |  | Holland. | 2 | Dec. 21938 | 21/6 |
| Austris...- | $31 / 2$ | July 101935 | 4 | Hungary. | 4 | Aug. 281935 | 41/2 |
| Batavia...-- | 4 | July 11935 | 41/3 | Indis | 3 | Nov. 291935 | 313 |
| Belgium..- | 2 | May 151935 | 23/2 | Ireland. |  | Mane 181936 | 3/2 |
| Bulgaria... |  | Aug. 151935 | 7 | Italy | 3.29 | Apr. 61936 | 3.65 |
| Canada.... | $23 / 2$ | Mar. 111935 | 41/2 | Japan Java. |  | Aan, 141937 |  |
| Chile | 4 | Jan.  <br> July 18 181933 | 5 | Jugosiaiaia- | 5 | Feb. 11935 | $61 / 2$ |
|  |  |  |  | Lithuspia.- | 51/9 | July 11936 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| crecta...- | 3 | Jan, 11936 | 31/2 | Morocco | $61 / 2$ | May 281935 | 41/6 |
| Danzig...- | 4 | Jan. 21937 |  | Norway ... |  | Dec. 51936 | 31/2 |
| Denmark.- | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | Oct. 191936 | $31 / 2$ | Poland -...- | 4 | Oct. <br> Aug. <br> 11 <br> 11937 <br> 193 | 41/2 |
| England... | ${ }_{5}$ | June 301932 |  | Portugal..-- | 4316 | Aug. 111934 | 41/2 |
| Estonial...- | 5 |  | $41 / 2$ | South Africa | 3112 | May 151933 |  |
| France...-- | $31 / 2$ | Sept. 21937 | 4 | Spaln-- |  | July Dec, 10 101935 193 | 53/2 |
| Germany -- | ${ }^{4}$ |  | 7 | Switzeriand | $11 / 2$ | Nov. 251936 | 2 |

## Foreign Money Rates

$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$N 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 $1 \%$.

## Bankof England Statement

THE statement of the Bank for the week ended Oct. 27 showed a further contraction of $£ 1,199,000$ of notes in circulation but as this was attended by a loss of $£ 36,115$ in gold holdings, the net gain in reserves was $£ 1,162,000$. Gold holdings now aggregate £ $328,024,445$ compared with $£ 249,665,408$ a year ago. Public deposits rose $£ 2,400,000$ while other deposits decreased $£ 1,307,420$. The latter consists of bankers' accounts which fell off $£ 1,650,635$ and other accounts which increased $£ 343,215$. The reserve proportion rose slightly to $28.6 \%$ from $28.1 \%$ a week ago; last year it was $43.0 \%$. Loans on government securities increased $£ 635,000$ and on other securities, decreased $£ 699,844$. Other securities consist of discounts and advances which rose $£ 1,640,914$ and securities which fell off $£ 2,340,758$. No change was made in the $2 \%$ tiscount rate. Below we show a comparison of the different items with preceding years:

|  | Oct. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 27, | Oct. 28. 1936 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} +110, \\ 0 c t, 30, \\ 1935 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Cublic }}{ }_{\text {Circula }}$ | 483,147,000 | 442,741, | 39, ${ }_{26,2258,811}$ | 78,883,7 | 7,541 |
| Other deposits | 124,273,710 | 127,92, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 121,076,565 | 140,231 | ${ }^{154,350}$ |
| Bankers' accounts. |  | - | 88,552,152 | 100,49,42,122 | ${ }_{43,706,783}$ |
| Other acc | 100,238,000 | ${ }_{80}{ }^{483,18337}$ | 85,889,999 | 80,894,164 | 77,020,905 |
| ther | 29,018,001 | 26,103.381 | ${ }^{23,480,737}$ | 19,648,873 | ${ }^{23,019,131}$ |
| Disce. \& advances. | 8,108,686 |  | 11,270, 367 | 10,747,576 | 14,371,251 |
| Res've notes \& coin.- | 44,876,000 | 66,914,214 | 55,633,091 | 74,285 | ${ }^{79,560,327}$ |
| Coin and bullion | 328,024,445 | 29,655,4 | 195,521,966 | 192,650,024 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Prop. of res }}$ to liab.- | 2\% ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{43.00 \%}$ | - 27.7 | 2\% |  |

## Bank of France Statement

THE weekly statement dated Oct. 21 showed a loss of $524,000,000$ francs in note circulation, the total of which is now $90,100,404,435$ francs, compared with $85,240,888,830$ francs a year ago and 82 ,$034,700,935$ franes two years ago. A decrease was also recorded in credit balances abroad of $1,000,000$ francs, in French commercial bills discounted of $528,000,000$ francs, in advances against securities of $54,000,000$ francs and in creditor current accounts of $338,000,000$ francs. The Bank's gold holdings again showed no change, the total remaining at 55,805 ,022,187 francs, compared with $64,358,742,140$ francs last year and $72,157,944,791$ francs the previous year. The reserve ratio is now $51.69 \%$ as against $64.95 \%$ a year ago and $74.92 \%$ the year before. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:


## Bank of Germany Statement

THE quarterly statement dated Oct. 23 showed an which brought the total up to $70,054,000$ marks
pared with $63,830,000$ marks a year ago and 87,760 ,000 marks two years ago. A decline in note circulation of $164,000,000$ marks reduced the total to 4,712.000,000 marks. Circulation last year totaled $4,274,-$ 518,000 marks and the previous year $3,786,444,000$ marks. A decrease was also recorded in reserves in foreign currency of 149,000 marks, in bills of exchange and checks of $159,108,000$ marks, in advances of $12,-$ 592,000 marks, in other assets of $61,358,000$ marks and in other daily maturing obligations of $48,374,000$ marks. The Bank's reserve ratio is now $1.66 \%$; last year it was $1.62 \%$ and the previous year $2.45 \%$. Increases were registered in bills of exchange and checks, in investments and in other liabilities. A comparison of the various items for three years is furnished below:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Changes } \\ & \text { for Week } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Oct. 23, 1937 | Oct. 23, 1936 | Oct. 23, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- ${ }_{\text {ald }}$ - | Re | Retc | Retchsmarks | Retchsmarks |
| Of which depos. abrr'd | No change ${ }_{\text {c }}^{\text {cien }}$ | 20,055,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r}87,760.000 \\ 21,038 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| , | -149,000 | 5,922,000 | $5.318,000$ | 5,269,000 |
| Bills of exch, \& checks | -159, 108,000 | 4,843,695,000 | 4,431,130,000 | 3,698,843,000 |
| Advances | ${ }^{+34,916,000}$ | ${ }^{207,965,000}$ | ${ }^{201,146,000}$ | 239.467.000 |
| Investments | +51,000 | 397,947,000 | - $36,192,000$ | 34,403,000 |
| Other assets | -61,358,000 | 747,552,000 | 581,945,000 | 663,379,000 |
| Notes in eirculation | -164,000,000 |  |  |  |
| Oth. daily matur. oblig. | -48,374,000 | ${ }_{626,520,000}$ |  |  |
| Other liabilities- | +13,950,000 | 312,212,000 | 261,834,000 | 270,66 |
| curr, to note circul'n. | +0.10\% | 1.66\% | 1.62\% | $2.45 \%$ |

## New York Money Market

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{L}}$LL that can be said about the New York money market this week is that demand for accommodation was lacking, while the supply of loanable funds increased. Both business and security loans were repaid in large sums and the large commercial banks turned to the market for United States Treasury issues to minimize the drop in earnings assets. The Treasury sold last Monday an issue of $\$ 50$, 000,000 discount bills due in 140 days, and the average rate on awards was only $0.261 \%$, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Hardly any dealings were noted in bankers' bills and commercial paper, while rates remained unchanged. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to 1\%, with the drop of $\$ 150,000,000$ in brokers' loans, as reported by member banks here for the week to last Wednesday night, indicative of conditions. Time loans still were quoted at $11 / 4 \%$ for maturities to 90 days, while four to six months' datings were $11 / 2 \%$.

## New York Money Rates

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

## Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances quieted down this week. The demand has been light and the supply of high class bills has been very small. There has been no change in the rates. The official quotation 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 $\$ 2,830,000$. 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:


Eligible member ban DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS
Eligible member banks--
Elible non-member ban
\%\%\% bid

## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

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

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

| Federal Reseros Bank | Rate ©n <br> Effect on <br> Oct. 29 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & \text { Established } \end{aligned}$ | Preotous |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston.- | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 21937 | 1 |
| New York | 11 | Aug. 271937 | 11/2 |
| Philadelph1 | 1315 | Sept. 41937 |  |
| Richmond | $11 / 5$ | May 111935 Aug. 271937 | 2 |
| Atlanta. | 13 | Aug. 211937 | 2 |
| Chicago | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 211937 |  |
| 8 Et Louls- | $11 / 1$ | Sept. 21937 | 2 |
| Kansas Clity | $11 / 3$ | Aug. 241937 Sept. 31937 | 2 |
| Dallas | 1315 | Aug. 311937 | 2 |
| San Francisco. | $11 / 2$ | Aept. 31937 | 2 |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange on balance is easier than a week ago in terms of the dollar. The only other currencies apparently firm with reference to sterling are the Dutch guilder and the Swiss franc. All other units are either weaker with respect to sterling or move in close sympathy with sterlingdollar fluctuations. The range this week has been between $\$ 4.94 \quad 15-16$ and $\$ 4.965 / 8$ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.95$ 1-16 and $\$ 4.95$ 15-16 last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.95$ and $\$ 4.96$ 11-16 compared with a range of between $\$ 4.951 / 8$ and $\$ 4.96$ a week ago.

Commercial demand for sterling on this side is seasonally at an extreme low and no change is to be espected in this trend until after mid-January. During the past two weeks among factors which might be considered adverse to a firmer sterling was a considerable movement of French funds from London to Paris and a slight recession in French hoarding. However, during the present week, French funds seem to have ceased to move out of London and on Tuesday there were evidences of Continental hoarding in the London gold market.

During the week ended Oct. 20, the Bank of England showed a contraction of $£ 5,512,000$ in circulation. This decrease was attributed by some observers to a decline in French hoarding of British bank notes. There can be no doubt that some dehoarding took place. Nevertheless it should be recalled that in the corresponding week last year the Bank likewise showed a seasonal decline in circulation, amounting to $£ 6,266,000$ while at the same time Continental hoarders were conspicuously active in the London market in demanding notes, gold, deposits, and investment.

The heavy movement of funds into Amsterdam and the Swiss centers at this time imparts firmness to these currencies as against sterling, because under the circumstances long prevailing funds now seeking refuge or employment in either Switzerland or Holland were formerly sent to London or to New York by way of London.

Aside from the constant movement of funds from all parts of the world to London for the maintenance of large balarces there and to meet indebtedness on account of shipping dues, insurance, and interest on investments owed to London bankers, in the past week sterling has derived a measure of firmness from special requirements of Japanese interests. According to market observers, Japanese financial authorities in the past few days were faced with an unexpected need for a considerable amount of sterling balances in London. The urgency of the situation was emphasized by the fact that Japanese interests in Tuesday's market in New York bought sterling heavily, apparently on a more expensive basis than would have been required had there been no need for haste. Some weeks ago it was indicated that a considerable volume of Japanese trade had been financed by paper in the London money market. Last week it was reported that London bankers had suggested that the volume of paper should be reduced. This would account for the heavy purchases of sterling by Japanese interests. The urgent Japanese need of spot sterling gave commercials an opportunity to sell sterling without upsetting the market, thus substituting for the American stabilization fund in holding the market stable.
It was reported on responsible authority that much of the sterling purchases by Japanese interests last week were being financed by means of dollar loans on gold in transit. Over last week-end $\$ 13,200,000$ of gold was engaged for shipment to the United States from Japan. The proceeds are to be converted into sterling. Including gold now in transit from Japan, the total shipped to the United States since the beginning of the movement amounts to approximately $\$ 191,000,000$, of which the principal part is understood to have been exchanged into sterling. Despite the marked decline on the New York Stock Exchange during the past few weeks, with the consequent adverse effects on European markets, dispatches from London and Continental centers show that American issues there are well taken and that on balance more money has gone into American securities than the total recently liquidated by European interests. This of course is an element favoring the dollar and adverse to a firmer sterling. Foreign dispatches on Tuesday emphasized that American issues, including steel, copper, and rail shares, were in good demand in London and Amsterdam.

The London "Economist" index of British commodity prices, based on the average of 1927 as 100 , stood at 80.7 on Oct. 20, as compared with 81.6 two weeks earlier, with 82.2 a month previous, and with 60.04 on Sept. 18, 1931 just prior to the suspension of gold payments by Great Britain.

British industrial activity continues at a high level, with here and there a slight setback due to rising costs. Shipbuilding is suffering to some exten't because of the high costs which are checking the placing of orders for new tonnage, but most other industries have recovered from the seasonal downward trend in August, which this year was less
marked than usual. London bankers, following the lead of Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, are making every effort to bring about a restoration of international trade.

Money rates in Lombard Street continue easy. As during many months, call money against bills has been in supply at $1 / 2 \%$. Two- and three-months' bills are $9-16 \%$, four-months' bills $19-32 \%$, and six-months' bills $23-32 \%$. All the gold on offer in the London market during the week was reported to have been taken for "unknown destination," but it is believed that practically the entire amount was taken for account of hoarders and placed on deposit in the vaults of the great London houses. On Saturday there was available $£ 250,000$, on Monday $£ 390,000$, on Tuesday $£ 700,000$, on Wednesday $£ 512,000$, on Thursday $£ 691,000$, and on Friday £ 432,000 .

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Oct. 27, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:

GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, OCT. 21-OCT. 27, INCL.
$\$ 1,775,000$ from Canada
1,404,000 from India
$\$ 3,179,000$ total
Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account Decrease: \$1,632,000
Note-We have been notified that approximately $\$ 13,340,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco, of which $\$ 13,242,000$ came from Japan and $\$ 98,000$ from Australia
The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday $\$ 2,828,900$ of gold was received from Canada. There were no exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. On Friday $\$ 1,401,600$ of gold was received from India. There were no imports or exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. It was reported on Friday that $\$ 6,662,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco from Japan
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

|  | Amount | Daily Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date- | 1,263,869,566 | +2,419,885 |
| Oct. 21- | 1,264,962,043 | +1,092,477 |
| Oct. 22 | 1,267,806,093 | +2,844,050 |
| Oct. 23 | 1,268,734,513 | +928,420 |
| Oct. 25 | 1,269,342,860 | +608,347 |
| Oct. | 1,269,539,974 | +197,114 |
|  | ded Wednesday |  |
|  |  |  | Montreal funds ranged of $1-32 \%$.

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

 Tuesday, Oct. 26..

$$
\text { - } 148.11 \text { Friday }
$$

LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE

Saturday, Oct. 23_...-140s. 8d. $\mid$ Wednesday, Oct. 27 _-...-140s. 8d. Saturday, Oct. 23_-.---140s. 81/2 d . Thursday, Oct. 28 ......-140s. 7d. | Monday, Oct. 25_-...-140s. 7d. | Friday, Oct. $29 \ldots 140 \mathrm{~s} .61 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. |
| :--- | :--- | PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE RESERVE BANK)

Saturday, Oct. 23.......-.- $\$ 35.00 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Wednesday, Oct. 27......... } \$ 35.00\end{aligned}\right.$ Monday, Oct. 25......-.-- 35.00 Thursday, Oct. 28_.......... 35.00 Tuesday, oct. 26--.-.---- $\quad$ Referring to day day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was steady, little changed from previous close. Bankers' sight was \$4.9415-16@ $4.951 / 8$, cable transfers $\$ 4.95 @ \$ 4.953-16$. On

Monday exchange continued steady in limited trading. The range was $\$ 4.95 @ \$ 4.951 / 8$ for bankers' sight and \$4.95 1-16@\$4.95 3-16 for cable transfers. On Tuesday sterling displayed a soft undertone in dull trading. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.95 @ \$ 4.95$ 3-16; cable transfers \$4.95 1-16@\$4.95 3-16. On Wednesday sterling was steady. The range was $\$ 4.95$ 3-16@, $\$ 4.953 / 8$ for bankers' sight bills and $\$ 4.951 / 4 @ \$ 4.951 / 2$ for cable transfers. On Thursday exchange on London continued steady in a limited market. The range was \$4.95 7-16@\$4.95 11-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.959-16@\$4.953/4 for cable transfers. On Friday the market presented no new features. The range was $\$ 4.965 / 8 \times \$ 4.9615-16$ for bankers' sight and \$4.96@\$4.9611-16 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.967-16$ for demand and $\$ 4.961 / 2$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.961 / 4,60$-day bills at $\$ 4.951 / 2$, 90 -day bills at $\$ 4.953-16$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 4.951 / 2$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 4.957 / 8$. Cotton and grain for payment finished at $\$ 4.961 / 4$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

T${ }^{\prime}$ HE French franc, which displayed firmness following the cantonal elections, of which the second occurred on Oct. 17, is again showing signs of weakness. The currency was firm enough on Saturday last, when in a largely nominal market the rate in New York was quoted $3.381 / 8-3.387 / 8$ cents to the franc, while the mean Londôn check rate on Paris for the day was 146.25 francs to the pound, a fractional improvement over the previous close.

After Saturday the rate steadily weakened until in the middle of the week the London check rate was quoted at 148.26 francs to the pound and the New York rate dropped as low as $3.331 / 2$ cents. The French control, it was understood, frequently intervened in the market to steady the action of the unit. It is believed in some quarters that the French authorities consider that the central point of the franc's resistance should be around 150 francs to the pound.
Certain misgivings as to the unity of purpose of the Popular Front Government as organized at present are responsible in a measure for the present weakness in the currency. Confidence of French investors also suffered a setback by reason of the disclosure that the former Tardieu ministry and its successor under M. Laval had given active support to the Fascist movement of Col. Francois De La Roque from secret Government funds for 18 months or more.
The continuance of the Popular Front nevertheless seems assured until and unless a new financial crisis develops. Fluctuations in the franc are and have been for several weeks rather wide for the reason that the market is thin, so that a small amount of official buying or selling has an important influence on the rate.
The Belgian currency has been displaying a firmer undertone during the past few weeks, despite the Cabinet upset on Oct. 25, when Premier Van Zeeland and his Cabinet tendered their resignation. The resignation gave five days in which to reform the Cabinet in time for the official inauguration by the Belgian Government as host of the Far Eastern conference called by the League of Nations members which are signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty
supposed to guaranty China's political and territorial integrity. The crisis is purely a technical one and is the climax of a five-year political dispute over methods of managing the Belgian National Bank. Premier Van Zeeland is not personally involved in the opposition charges of mismanagement, but it would be necessary for him to testify in a judicial inquiry and he felt that such testimony would be incompatible with the dignity of his office.
It is understood that Governor Franck is expected to resign the presidency of the Belgian National Bank at the end of the present year, having reached the age limit for the position. It is considered probable that M. Paul Heymans, President of Kredvetbank, who studied in the United States and obtained a doctor's degree at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1921, will replace M. Franck as President of the Belgian bank.
At present there seems to be no further pressure on the belga and the currency has been ruling well above the gold shipping point, although future belgas are at discounts. Thirty-day belgas were quoted at a discount of five points under spot, and on Oct. 27, 90 -day belgas were at a discount of 17 points under spot. In recent weeks Belgium has shipped considerable gold to New York and other points in order to support the currency. Nevertheless, the banking position of Belgium is strong. On Oct. 21 total gold stock stood at $3,453,400,000$ belgas and the ratio of gold to notes was $79.47 \%$. The ratio of gold to total liabilities was $69.56 \%$.
German marks present no new features of importance. Official reports relating to German business and production are almost constantly unqualifiedly favorable. Nevertheless observers find frequent evidences of uneasiness with respect to the economic and financial outlook. German industry is perturbed by the bank balance sheets for Sept. 30. These figures, released a few days ago, show an unexpectedly sharp rise in indebtedness to the banks and rather sharp decline in deposits, which compelled the banks to sell Reich short-term securities. This indicates that credit has become somewhat strained.

Announcement of the resignation of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht as Minister of Economics was made on Oct. 25. It is believed that Dr. Schacht may be compelled to remain President of the Reichsbank even after the expiration of his term on March 18 because of the difficulty of finding a successor. In his effort to maintain a balance between imports and exports Dr. Schacht has evolved numerous ingenious methods of currency control, including the "tourist" mark and the "blocked" marks. In efforts to conserve gold and foreign exchange he has placed the strictest limitations on the flow of currency from Germany and has maintained a "free" or "gold" mark used solely in limited international transactions.

Besides his elaborate currency arrangements, he has negotiated with various European and Latin American governments trade agreements largely in the nature of barter. In order to obtain raw materials and to conserve Germany's dwindling foreign exchange and gold resources, Dr. Schacht has paid high prices for raw materials, but always in the form of German manufactured products. The raw materials once fabricated in German factories, have been reexported and sold at extremely low prices, thus resulting in the acquisition of foreign exchange. Not infrequently when hard pressed,
he has reexported raw products, underselling the producing nation in its own foreign markets. During many months signs have multiplied that foreign nations have become extremely dissatisfied with their dealings with Germany. While still at the head of the Reichsbank, and even if he continues in that capacity after March, it is believed that the real control of economic and financial policies is and will continue in the hands of others to whose policies Dr. Schacht has long objected.

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

|  | New Dollar <br> Parity | Old Dollar <br> Parity | Range |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) |  |  |  |

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 147.25 against 146.22 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at $3.367 / 8$, against 3.38 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $3.373 / 8$, against $3.383 / 4$. Antwerp belgas closed at $16.903 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and at $16.903 / 4$ for cable transfers, against 16.86 and 16.86 . Final quotations for Berlin marks were $40.171 / 2$ for bankers' sight bills and $40.171 / 2$ for cable transfers, in comparison with $40.161 / 2$ and $40.161 / 2$. Italian lire closed at $5.261 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and at $5.261 / 4$ for cable transfers, against 5.26 and $5.261 / 4$. Austrian schillings closed at 18.85 , against 18.85 ; exchange on Czechoslovakia at $3.501 / 4$, against $3.501 / 4$; on Bucharest at 0.74 , against 0.74 ; on Poland at 18.93, against 18.92; and on Finland at 2.20, against 2.20. Greek exchange closed at 0.91 , against 0.91 .

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war presents no new features from those of recent weeks. The Scandinavian currencies move in close sympathy with sterling, to which they are allied, but also display a certain independent firmness, due to improving business conditions in those countries. The Holland guilder and the Swiss franc are especially firm. Guilder futures have for some weeks been ruling flat and sometimes at a slight premium, while Swiss francs are especially firm with futures generally ruling at a slight premium over spot. The current statement of the Bank of The Netherlands shows that the Dutch equalization fund has been steadily transferring gold to the bank. Gold reserves of the Netherlands bank now stand at $1,330,600,000$ guilders and the reserves are now practically double the devaluation level of a year ago, when they amounted to $669,000,000$ guilders. During the past four weeks the gold reserves have increased by $65,000,000$ guilders, reflecting the inflow of capital into Holland. The bank's ratio to total sight liabilities stands at $83.5 \%$.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at $55.291 / 2$, against 55.29 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $55.291 / 2$, against 55.29 ; and commercial sight bills at 55.23 , against 55.23 . Swiss francs closed at 23.11 for checks and at 23.11 for cable transfers, against 23.04 and 23.04 . Copenhagen checks finished at $22.161 / 2$ and cable transfers at $22.161 / 2$, against $22.101 / 2$ and $22.101 / 2$. Checks on Sweden closed at $25.591 / 2$ and cable transfers at $25.591 / 2$ against 25.53 and 25.53 ; while checks on

Norway finished at $24.941 / 2$ and cable transfers at $24.941 / 2$, against 24.88 and 24.88 . Spanish pesetas are not quoted in New York.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries is generally firm, as these currencies move in close relation to dollar-sterling fluctuations. The exchange situation of the Southern republics is constantly improving owing to their stronger export position. The Central Bank of Argentina statement as of Oct. 15 showed gold reserve ratio to notes in circulation of $132.34 \%$. The reserve ratio of gold to notes and sight liabilities was $90.40 \%$.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday, official quotations, at 33.07 for bankers' sight bills, against 33.02 ; cable transfers at 33.07 , against 33.02 . The unofficial or free market close was 29.70@29.75, against $29.75 @ 29.85$. Brazilian milreis, official rates, were 8.86 , against 8.84 . The unofficial or free market in milreis, was $5.55 @ 5.65$, against $5.50 @$ 5.65. Chilean exchange is nominally quoted at 5.19 , against 5.19. Peru is nominal at $251 / 4$, against $25 \frac{1}{4}$.
$F$ XCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries is without new features of interest. For the greater part these currencies are allied to sterling. Japan has recently shipped more gold to the United States in order to support the yen. Thus far this movement has approached $\$ 191,000,000$. For the most part, however, it is understood that the gold sold to the United States Treasury has been used for the purchase of sterling to build up balances in London. To protect the gold reserves and to provide foreign balances which could be used to buy needed materials, the Japanese economic and financial authorities are seeking measures to limit commercial imports to bare necessities.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 28.93, against 28.81 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at $31.09 @ 31 / 1 /$, against 31 1-16@311/3; Shanghai at 291/2@2911-16, against 299-16@ 29 23-32; Manila at $503-16$, against $503-16$; Singapore at 58.30, against $583-16$; Bombay at 37.49, against 37.40; and Calcutta at 37.49, 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 | 934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{293}^{328,724}$ | 4,889, | 77,263 | $9,808.445$ |  |
| Germany | ${ }^{2}$ 2,499, | 2.065.250 | ${ }^{2,916,650}$ | 3.085 | -16.374,400 |
| Spain. | ${ }_{25} 87,3232000$ | ${ }_{42}^{88.5759 .0}$ | ${ }_{43,537}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Nethila }}^{\text {Italy }}$ | 107,568,0 | 47,491. | 48,818, |  |  |
| Nat' Bel |  | 105.997.00 | ${ }^{99} 9.177 .0$ | ${ }^{74,65}$ | $77.44,000$ $61.652,000$ |
|  | 79,159,000 | ${ }_{24,211,0}$ |  | 15.68 | 14,183,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Denmark }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norwa | 6,602,000 | 6,604 | 6,60 |  |  |
|  <br> a Amount held Dec. 31, 1936, latest tigure avallable. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which is <br>  <br> The gold of the Bank of rrance was 0.9 tine equal to one franc; this was second change in the gold's value of gold, 0.9 tine, equal to one franc: this was when the gold was glven a value of 49 milligrams to the franc as compared with 65.5 mgs. prevlously. On the basis of 65.5 mgg , approximately 125 francs equaied ${ }_{43}{ }_{3}$ sterlung at par; on ore are about 190 francs to $£ 1$. |  |  |  |  |  |
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## The Responsibility of Congress

One of the striking characteristics of the growing volume of hostile criticism of the New Deal that is being rolled up is the tacit assumption that the President, as head of the Executive department of the Federal Government, is so largely responsible for what has happened as to throw the responsibility of Congress almost completely into the shadow. In the common conception the President is "the whole show." The proposal of important legislation, it is widely assumed, belongs primarily to him, and if Congress fails or refuses to give him what he asks, no great surprise is expressed if he punishes offending members by withholding patronage, or even uses his influence to secure the election of other members who will be more obedient. It seems never to occur to great numbers of citizens that there can be at Washington any effective will except that of the President, any policies that he does not originate either directly or indirectly, any ideas of public welfare that do not come from him, or any standards of public duty that he does not set. If he happens to have a Congress that opposes him, that is his misfortune and hence the misfortune of the country, while if Congress, even with some show of opposition, eventually does his bidding the larger share of credit nevertheless redounds to him.
To a foreign observer, accustomed to parliamentary forms of government and ministerial responsibility, this phenomenon might not seem strange, but it is entirely alien to the American constitutional system. The constitutional powers of the President are undoubtedly large, and at a number of points decisions regarding public policy are necessarily for him to make. He is specifically directed by the Constitution to keep Congress informed about "the state of the Union," and to recommend to it such legislation as may seem to him "necessary and expedient." Nothing in the Constitution, however, sets him above the Congress or makes him its ruler. As far as the initiative in legislation is concerned, his duty has been performed when he has recommended to Congress what he thinks the country needs and given Congress the information upon which it may act. If the legislation which Congress frames is unsatisfactory to him he may veto it, but even the veto may be overridden if Congress so desires. Between the suggestion of legislation and the approval or veto of a bill, on the other hand, the Constitution gives him no power. whatever, and to the extent that he designates this or that proposal as "must" or resorts to lobbying or other courses of action to influence the minds or votes of members of either house, he exercises a power which the Constitution never intended he should possess.

To say that the legislative power of the Federal Government is vested in Congress is to utter a commonplace, but it is the commonplace that is most often forgotten. For every bill which finds its way to the Federal statute book the Congress bears the ultimate responsibility. It is under no obligation to do what the President asks, least of all to yield to a demand, and even a Presidential veto need not stand in its way. Comity, of course, will suggest that any reasonable proposal of a President shall be respectfully received and carefully considered, and the fact that a proposal involves some new departure or even a radical change in national policy is not a suffi-
cient ground for rejecting it, but the decision of Congress, arrived at after all due consideration and in the light of all relevant and available information, is the one which the Constitution intends shall prevail.

It would be well if those who feel or speak as if Mr. Roosevelt were the sole, or in any event the overshadowing, force that has put the New Deal upon the country would direct their attention also to Congress. It was Congress that enacted the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act notwithstanding strong doubts about their constitutionality. It was Congress that set up the Tennessee Valley Authority and launched the abortive resettlement scheme, established a social security system that promises only a very uncertain security, and wrote a "death sentence" for utility holding corporations. It was Congress that took the country off the gold standard, deprived the banks of most of their legitimate independence, and impowered a Federal board to interfere with the securities markets. It is Congress that has nationalized the bituminous coal industry, projected a grandiose scheme of Federal housing, voted huge sums which the President might spend at discretion for public works and unemployment relief, truckled to organized labor in the Wagner Act, and heavily subsidized the farmers. It is to Congress that we owe the dangerous Neutrality Act and the costly plan for a subsidized merchant marine, and it was the Senate that confirmed Associate Justice Black. Unless President Roosevelt had thrown the Constitution to the winds and openly proclaimed himself a dictator, no important part of the New Deal program could have been inaugurated if Congress had not authorized it by its votes.
The point is particularly worth stressing now because of the near approach of another session of Congress. The record of the last session is a mixed one. Compared with previous sessions since Mr. Roosevelt became President, the legislative output was not of great importance, although largely because a long list of bills which had seemed destined for passage was not finally acted upon. The opposition, on the other hand, was distinctly larger and very much more outspoken and determined than at any time since Mr. Roosevelt took office. There was open defiance of the President on his court-packing demand, and the scathing criticism of the measure by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary has hardly a parallel in Senate history. Vigorous opposition developed also to the Black-Connery wages and hours bill, with its open invasion of intrastate business and trade and its provision for a Federal board with practically unlimited authority, and the failure to pass the bill registered another Administration rebuff.

It is this developing opposition, this new spirit of independence, that the supporters of intelligence and reason in national government ought now actively to encourage. The members of the Congress which will reassemble in November are, with a few exceptions, the same as in the previous session, and the debit side of their record is, unhappily, far longer than the credit side. One who builds, however, must use such materials as are at hand, and the materials in this case are not negligible. There should be strong and continuous support, from every Congressional district and every State, for
members who take a stand against financial extravagance and waste, against the multiplication of Federal commissions and boards, against financial favors for any class and against Executive interference with the Federal courts. Wherever the increase of Executive power is opposed the members in opposition should be left in no doubt that their constituents are behind them and that Executive reprisals, if they are attempted, will fail. The huge structure of Federal regulation which the Administration has erected can be taken down only piece by piece, but at whatever point the task is undertaken the Senators and Representatives who patriotically essay it should be assured that their efforts are approved.

All this is another way of saying that the people must choose between ruling and being ruled. The Constitution never intended that the people should be ruled by an all-powerful Executive, dominating Congress, burdening the country with an army of bureaucrats, and announcing principles and programs as if he alone was able to read the country's mind. The system of government which the Constitution set up is one in which the people rule, in legislative matters, through the Congress which they themselves elect, and it is the Congress, speaking and acting for the people and responsible to the people, that ultimately determines what Federal legislation shall be. If that system is to be preserved and the benefits which it was designed to confer and safeguard are to be obtained, the people must see that it is not infringed. Differences of opinion there of course will be, and not every path will always be clear, but the decisions of Congress, made freely in good faith upon mature inquiry and consideration, are the only decisions which the Constitution recognizes as expressing the people's will. A decision made in response to Executive demand, or under the influence of Executive fear or favor, is not the people's decision.

The consequences of a surrender by Congress of the right of decision which the Constitution gives it are twofold. One is the progressive increase of Executive autocracy. The advance already made in that direction under the New Deal is too obvious to need description. It would be idle to protest that what has happened is not dictatorship because its methods are not those of a Mitler, a Mussolini or a Stalin, or because some liberty of speech or conduct still remains. It is dictatorship in essence and to an increasing extent in form, and it will go farther if it is not boldly checked. The only body that can check it is Congress, for without a complaisant Congress the President could hardly turn a wheel.
The other consequence is the progressive subordination of the States. The essence of the Federal system is the preservation, in full vigor, of the right of the States to exercise all the powers which, under the Constitution, have not been delegated to the Federal Government or of which the States have not voluntarily divested themselves. Step by step, however, the Federal Government has encroached upon the constitutional field of State authority, and still larger encroachments are planned. Here, again, the responsibility of Congress is clear. It is for Congress, representing the several States and their people, to safeguard the rights which the States possess and prevent infringement by Federal authority. If that responsibility is shirked, and the na-
tional "planning" so dear to the hearts of the New Dealers is allowed to run its course, the Federal system which the Constitution established will presently exist only in name. It is for Congress to say whether the Constitution shall continue to serve as the controlling instrument of a Federal government or whether, through Executive usurpation, it shall become only a historical document.

## The Changed Position of Great Britain

When the political history of the present decade comes to be written, a large place is likely to be given to the decline in the political influence and prestige of Great Britain. Not for generations has the international rating of Britain appeared to be so low. With its world-wide empire still intact, its foreign trade registering an appreciable recovery, and its diplomatic relations with other Powers on at least a nominal basis of peace, its influence in international councils has nevertheless materially waned. It is no longer able, as it often has been, to turn the scales in international conferences, and Powers which are obviously far weaker in wealth and offensive or defensive resources do not hesitate to oppose it and follow their own independent courses. The contrast is striking when one recalls the great part that Britain has played in world affairs and the respect with which its opinions as well as its might have everywhere been regarded.
The most significant proof of change was afforded when Italy invaded Ethiopia, but there were cumulative incidents before that. When Japan challenged the League of Nations over Manchuria and eventually withdrew from the League, Great Britain found it inadvisable to allow the episode to mar its friendly relations with Japan notwithstanding that diplomatic recognition of the new State of Manchukuo was withheld. It declined to acquiesce in the demands of France for collective security beyond what the guarantees of the Locarno pacts provided, notwithstanding that refusal appeared to France to evidence the development of an Anglo-German rapprochement. It is clear now, although it was not so clear at the time, that British interest in the work of the Disarmament Conference was only halfhearted, and its acceptance of the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact was accompanied by reservations which greatly restricted the scope of that agreement. French opinion was further alienated by the sudden conclusion of an independent Anglo-German naval treaty, and when Germany followed Japan out of the League and announced its purpose to rearm, it was not from Great Britain that any special protest against the disregard of the Versailles treaty was heard.
All these incidents could, perhaps, be explained as illustrations of the characteristic British disposition to accept accomplished facts irrespective of the theories involved, and of a purpose to keep its foreign policy free of embarrassing commitments. The Ethiopian incident, on the other hand, brought a direct challenge. In the face of Mussolini's aggressiveness, British predominance in the Mediterranean, its control of the Suez Canal and the Red Sea route to India, and its influence and prestige in North Africa, Egypt and the Near East were threatened, and by a Power whose resources for war had never been regarded as of the first class. The events
that followed seriously dimmed British prestige. Perceiving that the Italian air force jeopardized the safety of Malta and the British fleet, a substantial part of the fleet was hurriedly withdrawn, and the original naval strength was not restored until a new strategic plan had been worked out at London. The revelation of the Hoare-Laval plan for the partition of Ethiopia brought a storm of public criticism in England upon the Baldwin Government, and the standing of British diplomacy was further impaired when it was later learned that the plan, instead of being, as had been supposed, a hasty and ill-considered arrangement designed to meet an emergency, traced back to negotiations in which the British Foreign Office had for some time been interested. The discomfiture was intensified when sanctions failed, and Italy carried to completion its original plan with neither Great Britain nor the League able to say it nay.
The Spanish imbroglio followed close on the heels of the Ethiopian rebuff. The diplomatic phase of the civil war in Spain has been a melancholy record. In spite of its apparently sincere desire to isolate the conflict by a joint agreement for non-intervention, the results of British effort to date have been almost exactly nothing at all. In the interminable discussions which have gone on in the Non-intervention Committee at London, Great Britain has been only one, and by no means the most influential, of the members, and no plan that it has proposed has elicited more than qualified or temporary approval. It has not been able to induce the withdrawal of Italian or German volunteers from Spain, and its intimations of decisive action have not been given effect. It has acted jointly with France in protecting Mediterranean commerce from attacks by "pirate" submarines, but its relations with France have several times been strained by radical differences about other matters connected with the war. Aside from praiseworthy aid to Spanish refugees and such credit as may be due for keeping the idea of nonintervention alive, the only tangible result of British policy has been to leave Italy, Germany and Russia free to intervene in such ways and to such extent as those Powers have severally thought best suited to their national and international interests.

A search for causes of this marked reversal of position leads in two directions. If there is one quality more than another that the governments of Ramsay MacDonald and Stanley Baldwin lacked it was political farsightedness, yet one definite trend appears to have been perceived. It had become clear, even before Hitler came to power, that Germany could not be kept much longer within the strangling restrictions of the Versailles treaty, and that it would not be a democratic Government that would break the bonds. It was equally clear that the example of Italy, firmly established as a Fascist State before Hitler was in a position to act, would not only encourage dictatorship in Germany but also challenge democracy elsewhere in Europe. With Nazism and Fascism in the saddle and Communism entrenched in Soviet Russia, Great Britain found itself isolated from the dominant currents of European political thought. It could still "do business" with dictatorships, but the theories of government to which it was committed and the economic policies which it advocated were at most points those for which dictatorship has no use. The battle was on
between dictatorship and parliamentary democratic government, and Great Britain, to its chagrin and alarm, found itself on the defensive. Moreover, it had to hold the outpost almost alone, for France, which earlier would have been its natural ally, was so far weakened by the growth of Communist and Fascist sentiment as to make its support precarious.
The other direction looks ultimately toward war. Whether Mussolini would actually have challenged Great Britain at arms if his Ethiopian program had been interfered with is doubtful, for the disparity of resources between the two countries is overwhelmingly great, but his bold front made Great Britain pause, and once it had hesitated it could not see its way to advance. The retirement of Great Britain before the thinly-veiled threats of Mussolini was a demonstration of weakness of which all Europe took note. It compelled the British Government to recognize that the Italian claim to control of the Mediterranean was as good as the British, it encouraged Germany to believe that its designs in Central and Eastern Europe, whatever they are, will not encounter serious British opposition, and it prevented Great Britain from later exercising any determining influence in German, Italian or Russian intervention in Spain.

The chaotic political situation which has come to prevail in Europe is not of Britain's making, but it nevertheless sharply emphasizes Britain's defensive position. It would be useless for Great Britain to talk of peace after having launched the greatest rearmament program that any nation has undertaken, but the program itself is lagging, the first instalment of a rearmament loan was only about one-third subscribed, and army enlistment is so reluctant that conscription is being considered. Italian intervention in Spain is certainly resented by British public opinion, but strenuous efforts are also being made to reach a general good understanding with Italy. At no point is British influence apparent in the policies of the Hitler Government, and it is wholly negligible in the domestic and foreign policies of Russia. The British administration of Palestine, under a mandate from the League, has broken down, a proposed division of the country recommended by a royal commission and endorsed by the Government has failed to receive the approval of Parliament, and the Pan-Arab movement is ominously gathering headway. The Japanese operations in China cannot be challenged without impairing British naval strength in Europe, and the great naval station at Singapore no longer appears as important as it formerly did.
It is natural, in view of the critical position in which Great Britain finds itself, that at least the moral support of the United States should be earnestly desired. Different as their positions and their foreign policies obviously are, there are many common interests that tend to draw the two nations together. In spite of frequent allegations to the contrary, however, there is no clear reason as yet for believing that President Roosevelt intends to ally the United States with any British cause, or that London and Washington see eye to eye in all the matters in which there is some common concern. The war debts are still a weighty obstacle, the much-talked-of commercial treaty has not yet been produced, and the Brussels conference has failed to arouse any British enthusiasm. Looking at the sit-
uation as a whole, it seems probable that Great Britain will be slow in recovering the commanding position which it has lost, and that its democratic principles on the one hand and the advance of political and economic nationalism on the other will continue to keep it at one side from the main course of European development. The task of British statesmen seems to be to hold whatever of international influence can be held, to mediate where mediation will be accepted, and to prepare for another test of strength when the test comes. It is essentially a defensive program and one quite without prestige, but for any other program it is difficult at present to see a place.

## Who Buys Bonds Today?

By Ernest R. Abrams
That our bond underwriting and distributing faciities are a changed machine today and that, in consequence, the distribution of corporate issues has been restricted to a relatively narrow field is evident to all students of the market. Whereas indentures of a decade ago were prepared by the issuing corporations, the underwriters and their respective attorneys without specific consultation with prospective purchasers, large institutional investors in these days are freely consulted on every important mortgage provision in advance of its final determination, and their ideas and suggestions materially influence the ultimate document. In addition, the terms and conditions of the bonds to be offered, their coupon rates and prices, have often been dictated by these important buyers. Furthermore, where individual investors of limited means and the country banks absorbed a goodly proportion of most new security offerings of 10 years ago, these investors have largely ignored the low-yield bonds originated during the past few years, and the bulk of these offerings has been taken by insurance companies, trust funds and similar aggregations of investment capital. We have, in an important sense, gone over from direct to indirect collection of capital funds.

During October of 1927 a syndicate of investment bankers offered and sold an issue of $\$ 66,000,000$ New York Power \& Light Corp. $41 / 2^{s}$ of 1967 at 96 and interest to yield $4.72 \%$, and while the bonds cannot be said to have"gone out the window," they were sold within a reasonable time. In all, it was a successful and profitable piece of business, despite the low coupon for the existing market, the rather heavy funded debt, and the fact that it was the largest single issue of public utility bonds that had been marketed up to that time. In the preparation of this issue for the market, careful thought was given to the terms and conditions of the bonds and to the mortgage securing them by both the corporation and its bankers, but few if any of the prospective purchasers were consulted during the formative period. The bonds, during the period of original distribution, were sold to private investors of every financial rank, to large banks and small, but only to a limited extent to institutional investors.
Contrast this situation with that which exists during the present autumn-just 10 years laterwhen, because of the peculiar conditions surround-
ing the investment markets, not only are the underwriters of proposed issues in constant consultation with the more important institutional investors on all major terms of the bonds, including coupons and prices, but every important indenture provision is discussed with them. The simple explanation of this procedure may be found in the fact that by far the greater proportion of all new bond offerings during recent years has been absorbed by institutions, and unless new security offerings meet with their approval and substantial orders are forthcoming, failure of the offerings is the almost certain result.

The institution of life insurance is based primarily on the principle of prompt and continued investment of the contributions of its participants to the end that the compounded total will always equal, at least, the demands made upon it by maturing contracts. A temporary impounding of funds in anticipation of more advantageous investment opportunity is permissible, but the period during which these funds may be withheld from employment is limited. A somewhat similar condition applies to trust funds, except that liabilities are not usually created nor does insolvency result from a failure to earn an income for the beneficiaries. Banks, on the other hand, have sources of employment for their funds which are closed to life insurance companies and trust funds, legally restricted as they are in their fields of investment, while individual investors have every channel of investment or speculation open to them as well as the undeniable right to keep funds inactive for indefinite periods.
Accordingly, since certain institutional and fiduciary investors must, except for brief intervals, keep their funds employed, since banks of late years have shown a preference for a high degree of liquidity, and since individual investors have largely refused to accept the present low yields on quality bonds, it has been the institutional buyers of the country who have absorbed the greater proportion of new bond offerings. And, since they have in effect constituted the only source of large investment capital, they have enjoyed a buyers' market in the sense that their ideas concerning not only mortgage provisions but, to a considerable extent, coupon rates and prices have prevailed.
The smaller community banks of the country as a group have, in the past, been notorious buyers for rate, and since the second and lower grades of bonds depreciated more sharply during the early years of the depression than did those of highest grade, the effect of this drastic write-down in market values was often disastrous. Many small banks, otherwise solvent, were forced into receivership during that period by declining quotations for their bond investments. Naturally, "once bitten, twice shy," they have largely confined their recent bond purchases to United States Government obligations, and where they have bought now offerings they have first determined that some large institutional investor in whom they had confidence was also participating. This, of course, merely aggravated institutional domination of the new capital market.

Likewise, the individual investor of average or limited capital in the past sought not necessarily the highest possible rate but certainly a much more liberal return than could have been obtained from the high-grade lists of the period, and he, too, suf-
fered severe depreciation and often total losses in his bond holdings. And, having had a portion of his capital washed away by the tidal wave of receiverships and reorganizations that swept the country, he is now more loth than ever to accept the low returns from present-day bond offerings. Rather, he is again-and sometimes knowingly-placing himself in the same vulnerable position he occupied in the fall of 1929 through the purchase of listed stocks.

Although the following single example of individual reaction to low-yield investment has received some publicity, it is here presented as the one authentic instance of the actual use to which the proceeds of called bonds were devoted by individual holders. The President of the Investment Bankers Association of America addressed an appeal on Jan. 30, 1937, to all individuals who had purchased the then recently-called American Telephone \& Telegraph 5 s of 1946, 1960 and 1965 from the investment institution he headed, asking what disposition had been made of the funds received. Of the 160 individual investors who replied, $16 \%$ had reinvested in A. T. \& T. $31 / 4,7 \%$ had purchased United States Government obligations, $19 \%$ had purchased other bonds of presumably higher yield, $13 \%$ were holding their funds in anticipation of more favorable investment opportunity, $30 \%$ had purchased stocks, $71 / 2 \%$ had purchased real estate or mortgages, and the remaining $71 / 2 \%$ had devoted their funds to a variety of purposes. Only $23 \%$ had used their funds for the purchase of low-yield bonds, while $49 \%$ had purchased higher-yield bonds or stocks. While the foregoing may be too small a sample to confirm the individual investors' attitude toward current lowyield offerings, it is at least a straw in the wind.

Perhaps one reason for the failure of the individual investor to participate more fully in new bond offerings may be found in the lack of any active effort to sell him. Prior to the depression, most security distributing organizations employed large staffs of salesmen who covered the more densely populated sections of the country and described new issues in person to individuals with surplus funds or tradable securities. In those days of wider underwriting margins, these sales efforts were not only profitable but they secured a wider distribution for new issues. With the present underwriting commission ranging from $13 / 4$ to $21 / 2$ points, and with the compensation of dealers and their salesmen correspondingly reduced, it is no longer economically feasible to employ salesmen to travel many miles to individuals with but a few thousand dollars to invest. The recent refunding of the bonds of a well-known utility was successfully consummated by a banking syndicate for a commission of two points, but most of the bonds were sold to institutional investors; but 20 years ago, when the refunded issue was first publicly offered, the underwriters received eight points' commission, the dealers and their representatives were proportionately compensated, and the bonds were widely sold to all types of investors.
Another reason for the light participation of the individual investors in current low-yield offerings may be found in the enormous amount of surplus funds which has gone into the purchase of the "baby bonds" of the Federal Government, now being offered through every post office in the land. The
volume of funds devoted to the purchase of these small governments, on the basis of the latest report, approximated one billion dollars, an amount which might otherwise have remained in savings banks, been deposited with life insurance companies or invested directly in current bond offerings. Directly or indirectly, a sizable proportion of this amount would have reached the new capital market.

Still another reason for the failure of individual investors to absorb new bond offerings in the same volume as of 10 years ago is the constant fear of active and devastating inflation. The story of the experience of investors in fixed obligations in Germany, France and Italy has been told so well and so often that individual investors in this country are hesitant about placing any sizable proportion of their surplus funds in this type of securities, preferring to assume the risks inherent in partnership contracts. It appears doubtful whether many of them can be weaned away from the pursuit of this protective policy until such time as the Federal budget is brought into balance.
Even were the Federal budget balanced and the compensation of security underwriters and distributors increased, it is not altogether clear that the individual investors of the country could be induced to participate to any great extent in present low-yield offerings. For well over a generation, banks outside the metropolitan areas have generally paid $4 \%$ on savings, and while this rate has been reduced in recent years, the average investor regards this reduction as purely temporary. Then, too, farm and city mortgages which were once the principal medium for individual investment outside the large metropolitan centers have always returned a minimum of $5 \%$, and a supply of these loans still exists in the smaller cities and towns. And finally, with $6 \%$ the prevailing rate charged by the smaller community banks on loans to individuals, the private investors continue to believe that they are entitled to a somehat comparable return. Although they may be eventually forced to accept a lower return if the Federal Government is successful in extending its cheap money policy over the years, the individual investors of the country are not now, and there is little indication they soon will be, attracted by current low returns. If this large and important group of medium and small investors is to be attracted to new bond offerings, yields must be increased to above $4 \%$, and not until they have approached $5 \%$ will any substantial volume of buying follow. And if such buying is to come, it will again be largely the direct result of active solicitation by security salesmen, properly restricted by the provisions of the new regulatory statutes, but urged on, nevertheless, by the prospect of adequate remuneration.
The recent sharp decline in the quoted values of listed stocks will undoubtedly have a tendency to discourage future purchases and to divert individual funds from share to debt contracts. It would seem, however, that the full return of the individual investors and the non-metropolitan banks of the country to active participation in new bond offerings is primarily dependent upon an improvement in bond yields, a restoration of confidence in the fiscal policies of the Federal Government, and an adequate compensation for underwriters, distributors and their representatives.

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## The Course of the Bond Market

In general, bonds have been reactionary this week. The losses in speculative rail issues have been substantial, but they did not quite cancel last week's gains in this group. Utilities and industrials of the lower grades made less spectacular moves. Among high grades and governments there has been virtually no fluctuation.
High-grade railroad bonds have made fractional gains. Chicago Burlington \& Quincy 4 s , 1958 , were unchanged at $1091 / 8$, while Norfolk \& Western $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1996$, at $1171 / 8$ gained $5 / 8$. Medium-grade and speculative railroad bonds have lost ground this week. Pennsylvania $4 \frac{1}{2}$ s, 1970 , at $941 / 2$ lost 1 point, while Baltimore \& Ohio $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1948$, dropped $51 / 4$ points to 84 . Defaulted railroad bonds also declined. Chicago \& North Western $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1936$, declined $23 / 4$ points to $231 / 4$; Missouri Pacific 5s, 1965, at $221 / 2$ were off $5 / 8$.

Utility bonds of prime investment grade have moved ahead fractionally to reach the highest level obtained in some time. In this group, Consolidated Gas of Baltimore 31/4s, 1971, closed at $1023 / 4$, up $3 / 4$; Cleveland Electric Illuminating $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, 1965, at 110 were up 1 ; Philadelphia Electric $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1967$, advanced $5 / 8$ to $1043 / 8$. Lower grades displayed relative stability, but some strength was noted among certain second-grade and speculative issues, such as Nevada-

California Electric 5s, 1956, which advanced $41 / 2$ to 81 ; Associated Gas \& Electric $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1977$, which closed unchanged at 40 ; International Tel. \& Tel. $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1939$, which gained $51 / 4$, at $861 / 4$. There was one new offering- $\$ 13$,000,000 North Boston Lighting Properties $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1947, for refunding purposes.
Industrial bonds of highest grade have been firm, and there has been no pronounced trend among medium grades. Receding tendencies have been evident among the nonferrous metals, General Cable 51/2s, 1947, declining 1 to 103. Some of the oils have advanced, Socony-Vacuum $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1950$, closing at $1061 / 8$, up $11 / 8$. In the packing section, Wilson \& Co. $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1955$, stood out with a gain of 1 point to $98 \frac{1}{2}$. Sugar company obligations have been quiet with the notable exception of Manati Sugar $71 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1942$ (ctfs.), which advanced $143 / 8$ points to $46 \%$. Liquor issues have been in favor, National Distillers Products $41 / 2$ s, 1945, rising $13 / 8$ to $103 \%$.

The foreign bond market showed improved sentiment during the latter part of the week, which was particularly reflected in better prices for Japanese and South American issues. Italian bonds remained under pressure, while Germans showed a firming tendency. Better-grade foreigns moved within narrow limits.

Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:


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| :---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}1937 \\ \text { Dadly } \\ \text { Averages }\end{array}$ |

progress of international trade and conflicts of commercial policies; gold prices, interest rates, capital flow and the growth of domestic debt, and the general economic situation as it appeared in July of the present year. Appended to the report are a chronological list of significant economic events and lists of the many statistical tables and diagrams embraced in the text.
The writer several times reminds his readers that the report is only a record and that prediction is outside its sphere. The limitation does not prevent him, however, from commenting occasionally upon the significance of events and the results of national or international experiments. He notes, for example, that "the dominant influence" in the few free gold markets that remain "has been the existence of an un limited buyer," the United States, "at $\$ 35$ a fine ounce," and points out "that the ingenious new technical methods that have been devised to insulate national monetary systems from the disturbing effects of short-term capital movements cannot be used indefinitely to correct a continuing exchange disequilibrium." The extent to which, since about the middle of 1936, production, prices and trade in most countries have been affected by rearmament "should not," he thinks, "be exaggerated," although the accelerated pace of

European rearmament in recent months "has added a fresh, if temporary, stimulus to industrial activity which is beginning to have important effects upon the nature of recovery." The fear and "nervous instability" which have prevailed in financial and business circles in recent months show "the degree to which economic organization is now dominated by political factors and decisions, and by rumors and anticipations of such decisions.

The restoration of stable monetary conditions and the freeing of international trade, however, are less easy to achieve than their abandonment in times of stress. . . . There is no certainty that the normal correctives of disequilibrium, such as gold shipments and differential price movements, will be allowed to work without interference. The task of continuous management is a heavy responsibility carried on comparatively few shoulders. The sooner it becomes possible to reduce this burden by transferring it to proved institutional routine, modified only by limited short-term intervention, the sooner will the confidence born of understanding and associative responsibility return to the business community as a whole."
The report is available in this country through the Columbia University Press, New York. The price is $\$ 1.50$.

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME

## Friday Night, Oct. 29, 1937.

Business activity showed a further recession the past week, steel output leading the decline, Car loadings, bituminous coal production and automotive activity also were lower, while electric output made a small gain. The "Journal of Commerce" business index figure of 97.5 for the week ended Oct. 23 was $3.8 \%$ below the corresponding week of 1936, and compares with a revised figure of 100.0 for the week ended Oct. 16, 1937. The "Iron Age" survey estimates that steel production has declined at mid-week to $51 \%$ of capacity, off $41 / 2$ points from a week ago. Rarely, if ever, in the history of the steel industry has so sharp a decline in production occurred within so short a time, "Iron Age" observes in its current summary of the industry. This authority further states that it is now apparent that stocks in the hands of consumers and jobbers at the end of the summer were larger than was generally realized by the steel industry itself. While steel users are living off their stocks, the time when replacement buying on a larger scale will be necessary is still uncertain. It is further stated that the steel industry is resigned to the belief that spotty buying will prevail over the remainder of the year, but looks for a fairly substantial rise in January in line with usual seasonal expectations. The "Iron Age" further observes that no major move toward resumption of railroad buying is now expected until the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have granted further relief to the carriers, the recent granting of higher freight rates being far from sufficient to cover rises in costs for materials and labor This authority further states that although the automobile industry is approaching a high rate of production, its vol ume of steel purchases is still less than had been expected. The motor car manufacturers are proceeding cautiously because of fear of further labor disturbances and the desire to test out the market for cars following the price advances and curtailment of spending power. Production of elec tricity in the United States totaled $2,281,636,000$ kilowatt hours in the week ended Oct. 23, a gain of $5.1 \%$ over the corresponding week of last year. Output for the latest week showed a loss of $5,513,000$ kilowatt hours when compared with the preceding week, so the Edison Electric Institute reports. Industrial output in October, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board index of production, probably fell almost $8 \%$ below the level registered by the index for that month a year ago, according to a survey based upon the production of 15 major industries whose output ac counted for almost $70 \%$ of the fluctuations in the Reserve Board index. It is estimated that the Reserve Board unadjusted index of industrial output will show 103 for this month, compared to 111 in October, 1936, and 115 in August of this year. A cheering item was the report on engineering construction for the week, which showed a total of $\$ 62,866,000$, an increase of $43 \%$ over last week and $40 \%$ over the corresponding 1936 week, as reported by "Engineer-
ing News-Record," Private awards reached their fifth highest week of 1937 and gained $42 \%$ over the preceding week, and $121 \%$ over the 1936 week. Public construction increased 44\% over last week, but dropped 6\% from 1936. Bethlehem Steel Corp. makes a glowing report on their earnings for the third quarter, which total $\$ 9,249,560$ and compare with $\$ 4,575,058$ for the same period last year. This is the Bethlehem's best third quarter since 1929. Featured in the general trade movement this week was retail volume, which gained $2 \%$ to $5 \%$ over the previous week and $5 \%$ to $15 \%$ over the comparative period of last year, according to Dun \& Bradstreet. Freight car loadings declined 36,591 cars to 773,353 cars in the week ended Oct. 23 . This was a drop of $0.5 \%$ from the previous week. The week's total car loadings were $5.3 \%$ below the corresponding 1936 period. Domestic and Canadian output of automobiles during the current week was estimated at 90,155 units compared with 91,905 last week and 71,095 in the comparative period of 1936, according to "Ward's Automotive Reports." The outstanding feature of the week's weather was the heavy rains that caused the Potomac River to overflow. The flooding waters on Thursday were so high that they forced residents of two small mining towns to abandon waterfront homes and backed through storm sewers into low-lying streets of Cumberland, Md. At the same time, in Pennsylvania, the historic "flood city" of Johnstown a waited a predicted crest of at least 12 feet on the Stonycreek River. The flood stage is 14 feet. At Meyersdale, Pa., 50 families evacuated their homes as a result of overflowing creeks, \&c. The government weather report states that for the week as a whole marked contrasts in temperature conditions in different parts of the country were noted. It was relatively warm in the more Northeastern States and abnormally high temperatures prevailed rather generally west of the Great Plains, especially in the Pacific Northwest, where the wains, especially in the Pacific Northwest, where the mal. On the other hand, the weather was abnormally cold over a wide north-south belt extending from the Appalachian Mountains to the eastern Great Plains. While frequent and largely heavy rains in the Atlantic area retarded seasonal farm work and caused some flood damage in the Middle Atlantic States, the additional moisture was favorable for replenishing the water supply quite generally in the north eastern section of the country. In the New York City area the weather during the week was more or less unsettled with temperatures unseasonably mild. Today it was fair and cold here, with temperatures ranging from 49 to 58 degrees. The forecast was for partly cloudy and moderately cool tonight. Saturday partly cloudy and somewhat warmer. Overnight at Boston it was 50 to 54 degrees; Baltimore 48 to 62; Pittsburgh, 34 to 44 ; Portland, Me., 50 to 22 ; Chicago, 46 to 58; Cincinnati, 40 to 54 ; Cleveland, 38 to 46 Detroit, 36 to 00 ; Charleston, 48 to 66 ; Milwaukee, 44 to 60 ; Savannah, 42 to 68; Dallas, 64 to 88; Kansas City, 54 to 76 ; Springfield, Mo., 50 to 74; Oklahoma City, 52 to 80 ; Salt Lake City, 40 to 76 ; Seattle, 48 to 56 ; Montreal, 46 to 50 , and Winnipeg, 50 to 66.

## Decline During September Shown in "Annalist" Monthly Index of Business Activity

Economic conditions in the United States were less favorable in .September "as irregularity and hesitance became more pronounced," said H. E. Hansen in the quarterly issue of the "Annalist," New York, issued a week ago. The only
outstanding favorable development was a widespread gain in retail trade, according to Mr. Hansen. His remarks were further summarized as follows in an announcement issued by the "Annalist":
Other principal changes were as follows: A substantial decrease in industrial production; a decrease in factory employment accompanied by a sharper reduction in payrolls; a further rise in the cost of living; a marked drop in real wages which, however, were still slightly above the 1929 high level; a slight decrease in wholesale commodity prices, and a sarp decline in construction contracts awarded.
As production schedules were lowered, industry was forced to reduce empioyment and payrolls. The "Annalist" preliminary index of employ ment showed a comparatively moderate decline to 100.7 from 101.8 or August and 103.4 for July, but our preliminary payrolls index is dow nearly 4 points to 100.6 fom the year to date, the payrols index the the ontinued to adio the revery record as a whole, how ned for fors impressive improvement ver, the position wer the pas still slightly above the 1929 er, the prellowat reached last July.
One of the more favorable developments of the month was the gain in retail trade, which recovered most of the preceding month's decline. Sales gains for nearly all types of outlets were registered. The Federal Reserve Board's index of department store sales rose to 95 from 92 for August. This compares with a high for the year to date of 109.0 for July and 102.5 for September, 1936. Retail prices as measured by the airchild index, declined for the first time in 14 months, ind
Reduced rates of operation in most leading industries and a lower volume of freight shipments, after all allowance for seasonal fluctuations, resulted in a substantial decline in the "Annalist" index of business activity last month to 106.9 (preliminary) from 111.0 for August.
The most important single factor in the decline of the combined index was a greater than seasonal decrease in steel ingot production. Next in importance was a contrary to seasonal decline in electric power procuction. Declines were also recorded in the adjusted indexes of cotton consumption, freight car lcadings, rayon consumption and automobile production. Only three of the components for which September figures are available showed increases. These are pig iron production, silk consumption and zinc production.
The steel industry was forced to curtail production sharply last month as unfilled orders had been substantially reduced by a high rate of activity in the preceding months. New demand changed comparatively little, and the decrease in operations brought production more in line with consumption. The automobile industry had been expected to place large orders but these failed to develop. Some increase in buying is expected this month, but hand-to-mouth buying predominates. The farm equipment industry continues to operate at high level, and certain miscellaneous buy ers have maintained operations. But the principal consumers have failed to enter the market in a big way, although some hope is held out that railroad equipment demand will increase. Steel ingot production per day fell to 165,457 tons from 187,526 in aajusted index to decline to 111.0 from 124.8. The monthly index still stood at a comparatively high level, parthy because of a hign rate of operations in the first han of the mon. the most drast mill activity occurred in the above 130 to 94.3 for the week ended Oct. 9 . dropping from abo
Electric power production per from the high level for august. A adjusted production do 143.0 (preliminary) from automobile index to decin allow 147.2 for August. Lumber production continued

TABLE I-THE "ANNALIST" INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND

|  |  |  |  | Sept. 1937 | Aug. 1937 | July 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight car loadings |  |  |  | 99.4 96.1 | 101.7 96.8 | 104.0 98.7 |
| Miscellaneou |  |  |  | ${ }^{96.1}$ | 196.8 | 98.7 $\times 113.3$ |
|  |  |  |  | *105.8 | +108.6 | $\times 106.9$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 124.2 | 117.4 |
| Steel ingot production |  |  |  | 111.0 | $\times 124.8$ | 114.4 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 114.2$ | ${ }_{125.6}^{132.7}$ | 127.2 $\times 120.3$ |
| Textile activity --...-Cotton consumptionWool consumption. |  |  |  | 131.2 | 143.9 | ${ }_{137.2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | \%8.2 | 82.7 |
| Slik consumption-- |  |  |  | 88.2 | 65.2 | 65.8 |
|  |  |  |  | 83.0 | x103.4 | x 112.1 129 |
| Boot and shoe production |  |  |  |  |  | 129.4 $\times 122.8$ |
| Automobile production. |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 82.5$ | 1 $\times 8.0$ 88.2 | + $\times 9.0$ |
| Lumber production Cement production |  |  |  | . | 66.8 | 63.5 |
| Mining -..-.-.--- |  |  |  | - | 89.8 | 95.7 |
| Zinc production. <br> Leud production |  |  |  | 93.9 | 89.6 90.3 | 93.3 100.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TABLE II-THE COMBINED INDEX SINCE JANUARY. 1932 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| January .-.-.----- | 104.2 | 92.3 | 87.2 | 79.6 | 67.5 | 73.4 |
| Fcbruary | 105.7 | 89.0 | 86.7 | 83.2 | ${ }_{66.1}^{66.1}$ | ${ }_{69} 71.4$ |
| March....-.-....- | 106.8 | 89.5 94.1 | 84.4 82.8 8 | 84.6 85.9 | 62.5 69.2 | 69.8 68.8 |
| April | 107.0 110.0 | 94.1 95.9 | 81.8 | 86.4 | 77.3 | 64.3 |
| June | 108.7 | 97.6 | 82.0 | 83.8 | 87.5 | 63.9 |
| July | 108.9 | 102.4 | 82.7 | 78.0 | 94.0 | 62.9 |
| August. | *111.0 | ${ }_{102.5}^{102.5}$ | 84.9 86.1 | 75.1 71.4 | 888.0 | 64.4 68.5 |
| September -.......- | *108.9 | 102.9 103.3 | 86.1 89.1 | 74.6 | ${ }_{78.5}$ | 69.2 |
| October--7.-...... |  | 107.1 | 92.0 | 76.0 | 75.3 | 68.8 |
| Decembrr--....... | ..... | 110.5 | 96.7 | 82.4 | 77.5 |  |

* Preliminary. x Revised

Revenue Freight Car Loadings off $4.5 \%$ in Week Ended Oct. 23
Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Oct. 23 1937, totaled 773,353 cars. This is a decrease of 36,591 cars or $4.5 \%$, from the preceding week; a decrease of 42,889 cars, or $5.4 \%$, from the total for the like week of 1936 , and an increase of 62,732 cars, or $8.8 \%$, over the total loadings
for the corresponding week of 1935. For the week ended Oct. 16, 1937, loadings were $2.0 \%$ below those for the like weeks of 1936 but $10.6 \%$ over those for the corresponding week of 1935. Loading's for the week ended Oct. 9, 1937, showed a loss of $3.8 \%$ when compared with 1936 but a rise of $11.0 \%$ when comparison is made with the same week of 1935
The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Oct. 23,1937 , loaded a total of 361,424 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 373,613 cars in the preceding week and 382,042 cars in the seven days ended Oct. 24, 1936. A comparative table follows:
REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

|  | Loaded on Own LinesWeeks Ended |  |  | Recetved from Connection Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 26,313 | 24,930 | 25, | 7.772 |  | 6,838 |
| Baltimore \& Onlo RR--.---.-- | 32,0 | 33,682 |  | 17,894 | 18,214 | 17,678 |
|  | 19,907 | 20,648 | ${ }_{19,879}$ | ${ }_{9,760}$ | 10,296 |  |
| Chicago Millw. St. P. \& P | 21,575 | 22,594 | 23,006 | ${ }^{9,226}$ |  |  |
| ancago \& North Weste | ${ }^{16,689}$ | ${ }_{\substack{17,769}}^{178}$ | 18, | 1 | 12,6 | 1,5 |
|  | 2,080 | 2,216 | 2, | 2 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2,072}$ |
| lssourl-Kansas-Texas R |  |  |  | 3,055 | 3,3 |  |
| ssourl Pactitic RR | 17,923 |  |  |  |  |  |
| W York Central LIn | 4 | ${ }^{45,094} 5$ | ${ }_{\text {c, }}^{5} \mathbf{4 , 5 3}$ | 10,367 | 10,438 | 10, |
| New York Cnicago \& ${ }^{\text {St. }}$ | 25,206 | 24,956 | 25,491 | ${ }_{4}^{4.804}$ | 4,915 | 4.9 |
| Pennsylvania $\mathbf{R R}$ | 67,131 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pere Marquette Ry |  |  |  |  |  | 5,932 |
| Pittaburgh \& Lake Erie |  |  |  | 行 |  | x9,31 |
| Southern Pacifio Lines |  | c, | 6,2 | ${ }_{8,636}$ | 8,774 | ${ }_{8,927}$ |
| Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% Excludes cars interchanged between S. P. Co.-Pacitic Lines and Texas \& Neworieans RR, Co.TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONs(Number of Cars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Weets Ended- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | oct. 23, 1937 |  | Oct. 16, 1937 |  | Oct. 24, 1936 |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 27,401 \\ 35,392 \\ 14.925 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 27,856 \\ & 37,763 \\ & 15968 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26,826 \\ & .88,235 \\ & 16,726 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Illinols Central System-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 81,527 |  | 81,787 |  |

The Association of American Railroads in reviewing the week ended Oct. 16 reported as follows:
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Oct. 16 totaled 809,944 cars. This was a decrease of 16,581 cars or $2 \%$ below the corresponding cars. This was a decrease of 1936 and a decrease of 121,161 cars, or $13 \%$ below the same week in 1930 .
Loading of revenue freight for the week of Oct. 16 was a decrease of 5,178 cars, or $6-10$ of $1 \%$ below the preceding, week.
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 326,350 cars, an increase of 29 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 16,628 cars below the corresponding week in 1936
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 169,791 cars, a decrease of 3,863 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 474 cars above the corresponding week in 1936 .
Coal loading amounted to 159,136 cars, an increase of 2,188 cars above the preceding week and 1,992 cars above the corresponding week in 1936 . Grain and grain products loading totaled 35,923 cars, an increase of 100 cars above the preceding week and 3,344 cars above the corresponding week in 1936. In the Western districts alone grain and grain products week in 1936. In west. 16 totaled 23,330 cars, a decrease of 944 cars loading fore below the preceding
sponding week in 1936.
Live stock loading amounted to 21,840 cars, an increase of 1,268 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 771 cars below the corresponding week in 1936. In the Western districts alone loading of livestock for the week of Oct. 16 totaled 17,908 cars, an increase of 281 cars above the pre ceding week but a decrease of 620 cars below the corresponding week in 1936.

Forest products loading totaled 37,227 cars, an increase of 3,226 cars above the preceding week and 1,194 cars above the corresponding weel in 1936.
Ore loading amounted to 50,103 cars, a decrease of 8,374 cars below th preceding week and 5,178 cars below the corresponding week in 1936. Coke loading amounted to 9,574 cars, an increase of 248 cars above the preceding wouk adecrean in 1936.
The Allegheny, Pocahontas and Northwestern and Southwestern districts reported decreases, while the Eastern, Southern and Central Western es in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight解 Pared with the corresponding week Pocahon
Loading of revenue freight in 1937 compared with 1936 and 1930 follows:


In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Oct. 16. During this period a total of 64 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED OOT. 16

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Rallroads} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Total Revenue Frelght Loaded} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total Loads Recetved from Connections} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Ralloads} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Total Revenue Freight Loaded} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total Loads Rectived from Connections} \\
\hline \& 1937 \& 1936 \& 1935 \& 1937 \& 1936 \& \& 1937 \& 1936 \& 1935 \& 1937 \& 1936 \\
\hline Eastern District- \& \& \& \& \& \& Southern District-(Concl.) \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Anngor \& Aroostool \& 611
1.779 \& 1 51.69 \& \(\begin{array}{r}760 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1,109 \& 1,232 \& Norfolk Southern.........-..- \& 1,404 \& 1,104 \& 1,382 \& 1,485 \& 1,205 \\
\hline Boston \& Maine. \& 7,716 \& 7,478 \& 1,797
8,428 \& 10,649 \& 10,477 \& Pledmont Northern \& 405 \& \({ }_{403}\) \& 388 \& 1,065 \& 1,070 \\
\hline Chicago Indianapolis \& Loulsv- \& 1,776 \& 1,845 \& 1,397 \& 10,174 \& 10,424
2,12 \& Reaboard Air Line \& \(\begin{array}{r}398 \\ 9.214 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 403
8,310 \& \(\begin{array}{r}344 \\ 7705 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 3,259 \& 2,817 \\
\hline Central Indiana- \& 26 \& , 29 \& 131 \& 2, 57 \& , 116 \& Southern System.- \& 9,214
22,462 \& 8,310
22,201 \& 7,705
20,073 \& 4,352
\({ }^{4,616}\) \& 4,029. \\
\hline Delaware \& Hudso \& \({ }_{8}^{1,269}\) \& 1,303 \& 1,139 \& 1,844 \& 1,897 \& Tennessee Central \& \({ }^{22,493}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}22,459 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{20} 454\) \& +739 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1.519 \\ \hline 857\end{array}\) \\
\hline Delaware Lackawanna \& - \& 10,872 \& 5,492
9,737 \& 5,131 \& 7,879 \& 7,769 \& Winston-Salem Southbou \& 208 \& 179 \& 195 \& 873 \& 857
832 \\
\hline Detroit \& Mackinac.-........- \& 545 \& 438 \& 8 882 \& 6,888 \& 6,788 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Detroit Toledo \& Ironton...-- \& 1,908 \& 1,803 \& 2,352 \& 1,221 \& 1,163 \& \& 112,967 \& 111,299 \& 99,731 \& 67,569 \& 67,235 \\
\hline Detroit \& Toledo Shore Li \& 283 \& 362 \& 393 \& 3,504 \& 3,125 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Grand Trunk \& 13,809 \& 13,948 \& 13,250 \& 15,713 \& 18,761 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Lehlgh \& Hudson \& ,190 \& \({ }_{161}\) \& 4,383
179 \& \(\begin{array}{r}8,532 \\ 2,186 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 7,883
2,024 \& Northwestern District- \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Lehigh \& New Englan \& 1,910 \& 1,920 \& 1,720 \& 2,186 \& 2,024
1,358 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Lehtgh Valley \& 9,805 \& 9,882 \& 7,742 \& 8,628 \& 7,623 \& Chtcago \& North Western \& 746
20,181 \& 810
21.787 \& 759
18.469 \& 2,406 \& 2,071 \\
\hline Maine Central \& 2,914 \& 3 3,203 \& 2,811 \& 2,784 \& 2,757 \& Chicago Great Western. \& 20,181
2,827 \& 21,787
2,870 \& 18,469
2,431 \& 12,697
3,340 \& 12,867
3,659 \\
\hline Montour \& 4,803 \& \({ }_{2}^{4}, 922\) \& 3,783 \& 319 \& 242 \& Chicago Milw, St. P. \& Pacific \& 22,225 \& 23,614 \& 21,026 \& 9,152 \& 3,829
9,320 \\
\hline New York Centr \& 45,094 \& 2,528
44,061 \& 2,510
42
4 \& r
44
44.956 \& \(\begin{array}{r}60 \\ 43 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& Chicago St. P. Minn. \& Omaha \& 4,269 \& 4,677 \& 4,357 \& 4,052 \& 3,864 \\
\hline N. Y, N. H. \& Hartto \& 10,168 \& 10,901 \& 10,742 \& 12,217 \& 43,858
12,150 \& Duluth Missabe \& Northern.-- \& 11,963 \& 16,626 \& 8,359 \& 376 \& 228 \\
\hline New York Ontario \& Western- \& 1,532 \& 1,988 \& 10,781 \& 12,267 \& 12,150
1,921 \& Digin Jollet \& Eastern \& 1,500 \& 1,392 \& 1,250 \& 474 \& 392 \\
\hline  \& 5,197 \& 5,432 \& 4,900 \& 10,438 \& 10,565 \& Ft. Dodge Des Moines \& South- \& \({ }_{6}^{6,441}\) \& 7,976
416 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 6,048 } \\ \hline 359\end{array}\) \& 6,513 \& 6,162
165 \\
\hline Pere Marquette \& 5,909 \& 7,502 \& 5,854 \& 7,294 \& 7,289 \& Great Northern...--.....-...-- \& 25,782 \& 24,846 \& 24,158 \& 3,201 \& 165
3,238 \\
\hline Plttsburgh \& Sha \& \({ }^{6,979}\) \& 6,621 \& 6,919 \& 6,039 \& 5,699 \& Green Bay \& Western-------- \& 742 \& 776 \& -651 \& \({ }_{549}\) \& 533 \\
\hline Plttsburgh Shawmut \& Nor \& 339 \& 408 \& \({ }_{256}^{180}\) \& 333 \& \({ }_{2}^{26}\) \& Lake Superior \& Ishpem \& \({ }_{2}^{2,582}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{2,242}\) \& 2,643 \& 75 \& 86 \\
\hline Pittsburgh \& West Virginia \& 1,254 \& 1,456 \& 1,343 \& 1,514 \& 1,393 \& Minn. St. Paul \& S. S. M.-.--- \& 7,407 \& \({ }_{8,220}^{2,334}\) \& \({ }_{6}^{2,334}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{2,535}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{2,228}\) \\
\hline Wabash. \& \& \({ }^{694}\) \& 658 \& 874 \& 935 \& Northern Pacific _-.-.-.-.----- \& 14,196 \& 13,893 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 12,583 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& - 4,482 \& 2,631 \\
\hline Wheeling \& Lake I \& 6,183
4,536 \& 6,261
4,497 \& 5,740
3,708 \& 8,774
3,467 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
8,942 \\
3,534 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& Spokane International \& 352 \& 328 \& 227 \& \({ }_{336}\) \& \({ }_{311}\) \\
\hline \& \& 4,497 \& \& \& 3,534 \& Spokane Portland \& S \& 1,443 \& 2,768 \& 2,157 \& 1,601 \& 1,653 \\
\hline Total \& 162,313 \& 161,743 \& 151,224 \& 172,558 \& 170,534 \& Total \& 125,244 \& 135,575 \& 114,710 \& 54,709 \& 53,461 \\
\hline Allegheny District - \& \& \& \& \& \& Central W \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Akron Canton \& Youngstown.- \& 470 \& 622 \& 575 \& 882 \& 920 \& Central Western District- \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Bessemer \& Ohake -..- \& 33,682 \& 35,313 \& 31,295 \& 18,214 \& 16,724 \& Atch. Top. \& Santa Fe System_ \& 24,930 \& 24,637 \& 22,570 \& \& \\
\hline Butfalo Creek \& Gau \& 4,172
418 \& \(\begin{array}{r}6,630 \\ 383 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 3,676

303 \& 2,238 \& 2,963 \& Alton ------- \& 3,445 \& 3,325 \& 3,186 \& 2,510 \& 2,582 <br>
\hline Cambria \& Indiana. \& 1,330 \& 1,394 \& 1,486 \& 17 \& 10 \& Bingham \& Garfleld. \& ${ }^{614}$ \& 346 \& 293 \& *107 \& 122 <br>
\hline Central Rr, of New J \& 6,893 \& 6,291 \& 6,085 \& 11,543 \& 11,993 \& Chicago \& Illinots Midland. \& 20,648
2,100 \& 20,605
2,259 \& 19,314 \& 10,296
1,030 \& 10,243
1139 <br>
\hline Cornwall \& 410 \& 855 \& 660 \& $\begin{array}{r}11,50 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& - 57 \& Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific- \& 14,126 \& 12,259 \& 12,364 \& ${ }_{9}^{1}, 627$ \& 1,372 <br>
\hline Ligonier Valley \& 234
181 \& 319
149 \& 400 \& 42 \& ${ }_{27}^{29}$ \& Chicago \& Eastern Illinols-...-- \& 3,133 \& - 3,287 \& -2,919 \& 2,754 \& 2,660 <br>
\hline Long Island.. \& 752 \& 149
838 \& 196 \& - 22 \& 37
2.685 \& Colorado \& Southern-..-....-- \& 1,639 \& ${ }_{5}^{1,660}$ \& 1,671 \& 1,650 \& 1,665 <br>

\hline Penn-Reading Seashore Lines-. \& 1,393 \& 1,395 \& 1,281 \& 1,507 \& 1,850 \& Denver \& Rio Grande Western-- \& | 5,454 |
| :--- |
| 1,149 | \& 5,503

1,140
1 \& 5,162 \& 4,155 \& 3,705 <br>
\hline Pennsylvania System \& 70,280 \& 72,566 \& 61,038 \& 44,451 \& 46,135 \& Fort Worth \& Denver \& 1,474 \& 1,1497 \& 1,001 \& 1,345 \& 1.191 <br>
\hline Union (Pittsburg \& 15.422 \& 15,074
14,910 \& 13,571
8,429 \& 17,229 \& 18,436 \& Illinois Terminal.- \& 2,064 \& 2,054 \& 1,939 \& 1,619 \& 1,437 <br>
\hline West Virginia North \& \& 14,910
51 \& 8,429
84 \& 4,189 \& 6,223 \& Nevada Northern \& 1,843 \& 1,634 \& 1,655 \& 134 \& -62 <br>
\hline Western Maryland. \& 3,598 \& 3,655 \& 3,501 \& 6,232 \& 6,644 \& North Western Pacia \& 1,067 \& 1,120 \& 1,310 \& 419 \& 380
70 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Southern Pacifle (Pac \& 26,595 \& 24,947 \& 21,090 \& 5,607 \& 5,676 <br>
\hline \& 151,760 \& 160,445 \& 133,420 \& 109,353 \& 114,224 \& Toledo Peoria \& Wes \& 450 \& ${ }^{21} 311$ \& , 300 \& 1,510 \& 1,403 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Union Pacific Syste \& 21,241 \& 22,043 \& 18,615 \& 11,630 \& 11,423 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& West \& 798 \& ${ }^{643}$ \& 711 \& \& 12 <br>
\hline Pocahontas Dis \& \& \& \& \& \& Western Pacifio \& 1,716 \& 1,776 \& 1,771 \& 3,081 \& 2,943 <br>
\hline Norsapeake \& Ohio \& 25,846 \& 27,315 \& 25,531 \& 12,381 \& \& Tot \& 134,692 \& 132,540 \& 119,131 \& \& <br>
\hline Norfolk \& Portsmouth Belt \& 24,956 \& 25,599 \& 22,419 \& 4,915 \& 4,702 \& \& 134,692 \& 132,540 \& 119,131 \& 65,359 \& $\stackrel{\text { 63,470 }}{ }$ <br>
\hline Virginlan...-............... \& 1,023 \& 1,011 \& \& 1,527 \& 1,329 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 4,947 \& 4,671 \& 4,186 \& 1,006 \& 874 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total \& 56,772 \& 58,596 \& 53,125 \& 19,829 \& 18,391 \& Southwestern Dis \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Burlington-Rock Island \& 188 \& 232 \& 216 \& 5,875
413 \& 5,158 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Fort Smith \& Western \& 296 \& 260 \& 225 \& 236 \& 321 <br>
\hline Southern District- \& \& \& \& \& \& Guif Coast Lines.-- \& ${ }_{2}^{2,718}$ \& 2,405 \& 2,418 \& 1,574 \& 1,381 <br>
\hline Alabama Tennessee \& Northern \& 258 \& 331 \& \& \& \& Knternational-Great Northern.-- \& ${ }^{2,216}$ \& 2,845 \& 2,559 \& ${ }_{1}^{2,832}$ \& 1,907 <br>
\hline Atl. \& W.P.-W. RR. of Ala-- \& 836 \& 900 \& 774 \& 1,366 \& 1,415 \& Kansas City Southern.. \& 2,271 \& 2,096 \& ${ }^{1} 149$ \& 1,244
2,423 \& 1,148
2,099 <br>
\hline Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast \& ${ }^{636}$ \& 672 \& 749 \& ,927 \& , 822 \& Louislana \& Arkansas. \& 1,495 \& 1,496 \& 1,415 \& 1,141 \& , 793 <br>
\hline Central of Georgla \& 10,196 \& 8,838 \& 8,313 \& 4,534 \& 4,453 \& Loulsiana Arkansas \& Texas. \& 1281 \& 315 \& ,194 \& ${ }^{1} 487$ \& 390 <br>
\hline Charleston \& Weste \& 4,035
480 \& 4,427 \& 4,746 \& 2,710 \& 2,874 \& Litchitield \& Madison \& 237 \& 344 \& 357 \& 963 \& 1,002 <br>
\hline Clinchfield \& 1,480
1,420 \& 483
1,389 \& 1,230 \& 1,086
2,000 \& 1.898
1.893 \& Midland Valley-. \& 1,048 \& ${ }_{9} 976$ \& 885 \& 256 \& 225 <br>
\hline Columbus \& Greenvil \& \& 1,523 \& +409 \& 2,000 \& 1,693 \& Missouri \& Arkansas-.--.--- \& 240 \& 218 \& 185 \& 263 \& 268 <br>
\hline Durham \& Southern \& ${ }_{174}$ \& 132 \& 132 \& ${ }_{379}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}356 \\ 357 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines \& 5,776 \& 5,947 \& 5,909 \& 3,372 \& 3,430 <br>
\hline Florida East Coast \& \& 583 \& 571 \& 736 \& \& Massourl Pacific-i.- \& 18,485 \& 18,663 \& 16,255 \& 9,894 \& 9,698 <br>
\hline Gainesville Midland \& 41 \& ${ }_{34}$ \& 58 \& ${ }_{116}$ \& 814
87 \& Natchez \& Southern \& 46
131 \& 61
120 \& 59
189 \& ${ }_{99}^{23}$ \& 18 <br>
\hline Georgia. \& 980 \& 1,084 \& 1,091 \& 1,527 \& 1,649 \& St. Louls-San Francisc \& 9,707 \& 10,531 \& 189
8,857 \& 99
4.525 \& 5,073 <br>
\hline Guit Moblle \& No \& + 421 \& 435 \& 458 \& 486 \& 443 \& St. Louts Southwestern \& 3,800 \& 10,389 \& -8,972 \& 4,525
2,552 \& +,073 <br>
\hline Illinols Central System. \& 2,199
26,607 \& 2,175
25,984 \& 1,903
22,980 \& 11,173 \& 13,170 \& Texas \& New Orleans. \& 7,822 \& 7,754 \& 8,009 \& 3,351 \& 3,217 <br>
\hline Loulsville \& Nashville \& 23,165 \& 24,286
25 \& 22,980
20,088 \& $\begin{array}{r}11,857 \\ 5,377 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}13,153 \\ 5,345 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& Texas \& Pacific............- \& 5,712 \& 5,499 \& 5,270 \& 3,830 \& 3,708 <br>
\hline Macon Dublin \& Savannain.-.-- \& - 214 \& 24,286
212 \& 20,068
164 \& 5,377
$\quad 510$ \& 5,345
4.56 \& Terminal RR. Assn. of St. Louis \& 2,931 \& 2,421 \& 2,554 \& 19,330 \& 17,740 <br>
\hline Misslssippi Central........---- \& 249 \& 202 \& 192 \& ${ }_{381}$ \& 309 \& Wichita Falls \& Southern.--.---
Wetherford M. W. \& N W \& 269
20 \& 285
38 \& 335
43 \& 65
38 \& 86
34 <br>
\hline Moblle \& Ohio-- \& 2,271 \& 2,247 \& 1,832 \& 2,049 \& 2,033 \& Wetherford M. W. \& N. W.-.- \& 20 \& 38 \& 43 \& 38 \& 34 <br>
\hline Nashville Chattanooga \& St. L. \& 3,088 \& 3,259 \& 2,830 \& 2,468 \& 2,492 \& Total \& 66,196 \& 66,327 \& 60,963 \& 64,786 \& 60,425 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{Note-Prevlous year's figures revisen. * Prevlnus figures.} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Moody's Commodity Index Declines Sharply
Moody's Index of Staple Commodity Prices continued to decline sharply this week, closing at 161.3 on Friday, as compared with 166.5 a week ago. A new low of 160.2 was made on Wednesday.
The principal factors in the decline were lower prices of hogs and steel scrap. There were also declines for hides, rubber, wheat, corn, copper, cotton, wool and coffee. Silk and cocoa advanced, and prices of silver, lead and sugar made no net changes.

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

"Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Down 1.5 Points During Week Ended Oct. 26-October Average Below September Commodity markets continued to decline during the week ended Oct. 26 and the "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices dropped $11 / 2$ points, "the largest break in some time," it was announced on Oct. 28 by the "Annalist." On Oct. 26 the index stood at 89.9 , as compared with 91.4 on Oct. 19 and 84.7 on Oct. 27, 1936. The "Annalist" also stated:
Trading was at a fast pace in most of the futures markets as bulls and bears fought for positions. All of the leading commodities, including the
grains and cotton, remained above the lows established last week. On the other hand, coffee, sugar, hides, rubber and copper declined to new seasonal lows
THE "ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESLE COMMODIATY

|  | Oct. 26, 1937 | Oct. 19, 1937 | Oct. 27, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products | 89.9 | 93.8 | 88.9 |
| Food products | 84.0 | 85.5 | 80.7 |
| Textile products | 65.9 | *65.8 | 72.4 |
| Metals. | 105.9 | 106.4 | 89.0 90.1 |
| Building materials | 70.6 | 70.6 | 66.4 |
| Chemicals | 89.8 | 89.8 | 86.3 |
| Miscellaneous | 76.6 | 76.9 | 69.3 |
| All commodities | 89.9 | 91.4 | 84.7 |

## *Revised.

Regarding prices during October the "Annalist" also made available on Oct. 28 its monthly index showing that the average of prices for October declined from September. The monthly index follows:
THE "ANNALIST" MONTHLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY

|  | Oct., 1937 | Sept., 1937 | Oct., 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products | 93.8 | 99.6 | 89.0 |
| Food produrts | 85.4 | 88.2 70.4 | 80.5 |
| Fuels-... | 66.7 91.0 | 70.4 90.9 | 71.8 89.2 |
| Metals | 106.7 | 108.9 | 89.9 |
| Ruilding materials | 70.6 | 69.9 | 66.4 |
| Chemicals.-- | 89.9 | *89.9 | 86.3 |
| Miscellaneous:- All commoditles | 77.4 91.5 | 79.4 94.4 | 69.0 84.7 |
| All commoditles | 91.5 | 94.4 | 84.7 |

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Financial Chronicle

Wholesale Commodity Prices Reached New Low Point in Year During the Week Ended Oct. 23, According io National Fertilizer Association
With declines in farm products, foods and industrial commodities outnumbering the advances, the wholesale commodity price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association dropped to the lowest level yet reached in 1937, during the week ended Oct. 23. BaBsed on the 1926-28 average of $100 \%$, the index last week stood at $83.3 \%$ as com pared with $839 \%$ in the preceding week A month ago it pared with $83.9 \%$ in the preceding $79.9 \%$. The Association's registered $87.1 \%$, and a year anncement, under date of Oct. $2 \overline{0}$, continued:
announcement, under date of Oct.. 25 , continued. Lower prices for meats as well as several other food items, which more
than offset the effect of higher prices for dairy products, resulted in a than offset the effect of higher prices for dairy products, resulted in a small downturn in the food price average, taking it to the lowest point
recorded since early last summer. Cotton and grains were somewhat higher recorded since early last summer. Cotton and grains wêe somewhat higher during the week, but recessions in livestock prices lowered the falm product price index to the lowest level recorded by it since July of last ear. A decline in the textile price index followed the rise of the preecoing week; the trend of this index has been generally downwarderous last spring. A continuation of the decline in scrap steel and the sixth metals caused allother drop in the index of metal plear, The only group consecutive week that this index las the week was that representing the index to register an advance during the week was in cattle feed prices prices of miscellaneous coleline in, rubber. The building material and fertilizer material averages also fell off during the week.
erthizer mater price series included in the index declined during the week Thity-seven price series included in the inces decre 40 declines and 17 and 12 aduvances;
advances.
WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Complied by the National Fertlizer Assoclation. ( $1926-1928=100$ )

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Letest } \\ \text { Cetek } \\ \text { Ot. } 23, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Preced'g } \\ W e e k \\ \text { Oct } 16, \\ 1937 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Sopt. } \\ \text { Sept. } 5.5 \\ 1937 \\ 197 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Act. } \\ \text { ot } 1.24, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods | 83.6 | 83.8 <br> 688 <br> 8 | 87.2 70.6 | 81.3 80.4 |
|  | Fats and oils- | 68.4 70.7 | ${ }_{72.4}^{68.8}$ | 69.0 | ${ }_{95} 9.7$ |
| 23.0 | Farm products. | ${ }_{46}^{77.5}$ | 78.5 46.0 | 85.1 47.0 | 79.4 67.2 |
|  | Cotton- | ${ }_{75.3}$ | ${ }_{74.0}$ | ${ }_{92.2}$ | 100.8 |
|  | Livestock | 85.8 | 88.0 | ${ }^{93.1}$ | 75.1 <br> 79 |
| 17.3 | Fuels- | ${ }_{83}^{85.5}$ | ${ }_{8}^{85.5}$ | ${ }_{86.1}^{86.6}$ | 78.7 |
| ${ }_{8.2}^{10.8}$ | Textilles. | 67.7 | 68.8 | 78.1 | 69.8 |
| ${ }_{7.1}$ | Metals | 102.0 | 102.5 | ${ }^{105.9}$ | ${ }_{82,4}^{85.8}$ |
| 6.1 | Building materia | ${ }_{95.6}^{85.1}$ | ${ }_{95.6}^{85.2}$ | ${ }_{95.6}$ | ${ }_{96.2}$ |
| 1.3 | Chemicas and drugs Fertulizer materilis. | 72.8 | 73.8 | 72.6 | ${ }^{67.8}$ |
| $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | Fertilizers Farmm mach | 30.5 96.4 | 80.5 96.4 | 80.4 96.4 | 74.6 <br> 92.6 |
| 100.0 | All groups | 83.3 | 83.9 | 87.1 | 79.9 |

Wholesale Commodity Prices Dropped $0.4 \%$ During Week of Oct. 23 According to United States Department of Labor
The index of wholesale commodity prices of the Bureau of Labor Statisties, United States Department of Labor, declined $0.4 \%$ during the week ended Oct. 23, largely due to weakening prices for foods and hides and leather products, according to an announcement issued Oct. 28 by the Department of Labor. For the fourth consecutive week the allment of Labor. com index has declined. It now stands at $84.9 \%$ of the 1926 average, the lowest point reached since early in the 1926 average, the lowest point reached sonth ago and January. It is $3 \%$ below the The Labor Department's announcement continued:

In addition to the foods and hides and leather products groups, decreases were also registered in fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities. Farm products was the only grous unchanged at last week's products and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.
The raw materials group index remained unchanged at 80.5 . It is $5.3 \%$ below the index for the corresponding week of last month and $1.9 \%$ below hat of last year. Semi-mase point reached this year. The current index81.9 - is $4.1 \%$ below the level of the corresponding week in September and $7.2 \%$ above a year ago. Average prices of finished products have declined consistently throughout October. This week's index-87.9-shows a decline of $1.8 \%$ from the last week of September but is $7.6 \%$ above the corresponding week of last year.
According to the index for "all commodities other than farm products," non-agricultural commodity prices dropped $0.3 \%$ during the week. The index for the group- 85.9 -is $1.9 \%$ below that for the week ened Nep. 2 . but is $6.7 \%$ above the Oct. 24,1936 index. Wholesale prites of the commodities, as measured by the index for "all commodiles oner than farm products and foods, fell $0.2 \%$ and are $1 \%$ Dew the or ago. The present index- $85 \%$ is, however, $6.1 \%$ ins Sharp decreases in wholesale prices of hides, skins, chroce cup sole leather caused the index for the hides and leaner pros and other leather $0.7 \%$. No changes were reported in prices for shoes
products such as Decreases of $1.4 \%$ in lower for butter, hominy foods group dech ilis apri Qu presh pork cocoa grits, corn meal, dra ducese lard, pepper, raw sugar, edible tallow, and beans, cofer, flour, canned cotronseed fins and corn oil. This week's peaches, food index - $3.5 \%$ above that of last year.
Weakening prices for douglas fir, oak, and poplar lumber, yellow pine Weake red cedar shingles, paint materials, gravel, and prepared roofing caused the building materials group index to decrease $0.5 \%$. Yellow pine lath prices averaged higher. Brick and tile, cement, and structural steel remained steady.
Lower prices for fats, superphosphate, and tankage resulted in a $0.4 \%$ decrease in the chemicals and drugs group index. Average prices for drugs
and $p$
level. Average wholesale prices of cattle feed advanced $6.9 \%$ during the week. Orude rubber declined $6.4 \%$ and paper and pulp decreased 1.4\%. Prices
of Pennsylvania cylinder oil and soap products also declined. Automobile of Pennsylvania cylinder
Falling prices for scrap steel, pig lead, lead pipe, quicksilver, zinc sheets, pig tin, and pig zine caused the metals and metal products group index decrease $0.3 \%$. Antimony prices advanced sharply. Average prices of agricultural implements, motor vehicles, and plumbing and heating fixtures did not change.
The index for the fuel and lighting materials group dropped $0.1 \%$ due to lower prices for bituminous coal and Oklahoma gasoline. Anthracite averaged fractionally higher and coke remained unchanged.
Wholesale market prices of farm products rose $0.5 \%$ during the week due principally to a $3.6 \%$ increase in grain prices. Quotations were higher for barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat, calves, steers, eggs, apples at New York and Chicago, lemons, San Francisco, alraifa sed, flassed, ad the eastern markets. The livestock and poultry subgroup dect New York, Lower prices were reporied for cows, hogs, eses, ive portand (Oregon) oranges, clover seducts index- 80.7 -is $7.6 \%$ below a month and wor. $42 \%$ below yar 20
The index for the textile products group remained unchanged at 72.8 . Corton woods and manila hemp prices continued to decline. Raw silk, silk yarn and burlap rose sharply. The clothing, knit goods, and woolen and worst goods sub-groups remained unchanged at last week's level.
The housefurnishing goods group index remained at 92.7, Average wholesale prices of both furnishings and furniture were stationary.
The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes 784 price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's market and is based on the average for the year 1926 as 100 .
The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past five weeks and for Oct. 24, 1936, Oct. 26, 1935, Oct. 27, 1934, and Oct. 28, 1933:

| Oct. 27, 1934, and Oct. 28, 1933: |
| :--- |
| $(1926-100)$ |

 $\frac{\text { farm products an }}{*}$ Not computed.

## Chains Spend $\$ 125,000,000$ on Store Modernization

Chain stores are spending $\$ 125,536,253$ for store modernization this year, according to the annual survey to appear in the November issue of "Chain Store Age." Although this sum is $20 \%$ greater than the amount spent by the chains last year, there is no evidence of expansion by the chains this year but, rather, a strong trend toward improvement of existing units. The "Age's" survey will further disclose that:
ther disclose that: orened this year total only $3.2 \%$ of the number in operation as of the orened this year the year. A study of 50 identical companies, operating 13,026 first of the year. A study
stores, shows that whereas 468 riew stores were opened this year there is a stores, shows that whereas
riet increase of only 30 stores, the other 438 new units being relocations or being offset by discontinuance of units.
The 1937 expenditures, reported by the chains, are $\$ 28,226,253$ higher than the $\$ 97,310,030$ spent by the chains in 1936, and $82 \%$ greater than than the
the 1935 figures. The average spent per job this year, for new stores the 1935 figures. The average spent per jorg the strong trend to larger and remodeling
and finer stores.
Variety and department store chains lead all other groups in amounts expended with a total of $\$ 49,248,472$. Drug chains are second with a cxpended with a total of grcery chains third with $\$ 11,064,725$. All other
total of $\$ 13,326,910$, and groce fields combined spent $\$ 50,896,176$.
The amount spent by all chains for air conditioning installations is $\$ 10,902,950-\mathrm{a}$ new high: for this purpose.
\$10,902, ".50-a new hige" survey covers expenditures made by the chains
The "Clain Store Age" themselves without inclusion of expenditures by landlords to prepare propurties for chain store occupancy. Chain gasoline stations and the service chains such as hotels, banks and theaters are not included in the survey,

## Electric Production During Week Ended Oct. 2

 Totals 2,281,636,000 Kwh.The Edison Electric Institute, in its weekly statement, isclosed that the production of electricity by the electric disclosed that er industry of the United States for the week light and power industry of the $281,636,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., or $5.1 \%$ ended Oct. $23,193,000$ kwh. produced in the corresponding above the $2,170,127,000$ ktur , prodatement follows:
week of 1936. The Institute's statement follows:

| Majot Geographtc Regions | Week Ended Cct. 23. 1937 | Week Ended oct. 16. 1937 | Week Ended Oct. 9, 1937 | Week Ended Oct. 2, 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England - | 0.7 | 1.1 | 4.1 5.4 | 0.7 3.6 |
| Mldale Atiantic-.... | 6.3 <br> 6.3 <br> 8 | ${ }_{6.6}^{4.8}$ | 7.3 | 7.7 7.5 |
| West Central --...-- | 2.1. | 5.8 6.8 | 5.3 <br> 7.1 | $\begin{array}{r}6.2 \\ \hline 6.2 \\ \hline 1.8\end{array}$ |
| Southern states | 4.0 | ${ }_{6.7}^{6.8}$ | 5.7 | 13.0 |
| Rocky Mountaln | 11.0 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 4.9 |
| Total United States- | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.5 |

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

| Week Ended | 1937 | 1936 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Per Cent } \\ \text { Change } \\ 1937 \\ \text { from } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1935 | 1932 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Augg | $\xrightarrow{2,261.725}$ | 2.079,137 |  | 1,821,398 | 1.428.986 | 1,724,728 |
| Aug. 21 | 2,304,032 | ${ }_{2,033,928}^{2,079}$ | +10.6 | ${ }_{1,832,695}^{1,819,37}$ | ${ }^{1,41451212}$ | 1,729,667 |
| ${ }_{\text {Aug }}$ Aug | 2,294,711 | ${ }^{2}, 125,502$ | +8.0 | 1,839,815 | 1,436,440 | 1.750,056 |
| sept. | 2,154,276 | ${ }_{2} 2,098,924$ | +2.6 | ${ }^{1,752,066}$ | ${ }_{\text {1,423,977 }}$ | ${ }^{1}$ |
| Seppt. 18 - | ${ }^{2,2800,792}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,028,5883}$ | +12.4 | 1,827,513 | 1,476,422 | 1,806,259 |
| Oct. 2 | ${ }_{2}$ | 2,170,807 | +5.4 | 1,851,541 | 1,490,883 | ${ }^{1,792,131}$ |
| at | $2.280,065$ | 2,169,442 | ${ }_{+5.1}^{+5.5}$ | 1,863,483 | 1,506,219 | ${ }_{1}^{1,819,276}$ |
| Oct. ${ }^{\text {cot. }} 23$ | ${ }_{2,281636}^{2,276,123}$ | \| | +5.0 | 1,867,127 | 1,507,503 | 1,806,403 |
| Oct. 30 |  | ${ }_{2,166,}^{2,170,}$ | $+5.1$ | - $1,863,086$ | - | ${ }^{1,7988,633}$ |
| Nov. $6 .$. |  | 2,175,810 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1,897,180}$ | 1,525.410 | ${ }_{1}^{1,824,749}$ |

## August Sales of Electricity to and Revenues from Ultimate Consumers

The following statistics covering $100 \%$ of the electric light and power industry, were released on Oct. 26 by the Edison Electric Institute:

SOURCE AND DISPOSAL OF ENERGY AND SALES
TO ULTIMATE CONSUMERS Month of August

|  | 1937 | 1936 | Per Cent Changs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kilowath-hours Generated *(Net): |  |  |  |
| By fuel-..a---.......... | 7,070,637,000 | $6,412,827,000$ $2752,734,000$ | 0.3 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Atatililowat-hours | 10,099,041,000 | 9,165,561,000 | +10.2 |
| Energy purehased fro | 292,858,000 |  |  |
| Net international mpo | 109,907,000 | 116,001,000 | $\underline{-5.3}$ |
| Total | 402,765,000 | 266,299,000 | +51.2 |
| Energy used in electric rallway departments | 43,125,000 | 41,436,000 | 4.1 |
| Energy used in electric and other dep | 107,020,000 | 114,451,000 |  |
| tal | 150,145,000 | 155,887,000 | -3.7 |
| Energy lost In transmission, distribution, \&c | 10,351,661,000 | 9,275,973,000 | $+11$ |
| Kilowatt-hours sold to ulitimate consumers.- | $8,644,923,000$ | 7,723,413,000 |  |
| Domestic service. Consumers ( Kwh .) |  |  |  |
| merclal-smaililight and power (retail) | 1,381,889,000 | 1,179,829,000 | +17.1 |
| Large light and power (wholesale) .-.-.--- | 5,071,578,000 | l, $1878.257,000$ | $+13.1$ |
| Municipal street light | 153,833,000 | 187,965,000 | -18.2 |
| Electrifled steam. | 326,464,000 | 340,0 | $-4.0$ |
| Mundicipal and miscellaneous. | 75,673,000 | 70,485,000 | + 7.6 |
| Total sales to ulitmate consur |  |  |  |
| Total revenue from ultimate consumers...- | 8,642,057,200\| | 7, | $\begin{array}{r} +11.9 \\ +7.3 \end{array}$ |

12 Months Ended Aug. 31

|  | 1937 | 193 | Per Cent Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kllowatt-hours Generated |  |  |  |
| By fuel--1.-.-- | ( $73,792,220,000$ |  | $+13.8$ |
|  | 10,240,944,000 | 36,274,322,000 | +10.9 |
| Total killowatt-hours ge | 114033160,000 | 101104953,000 | +12.8 |
| Energs used in electric railway \& other depts | $4,167,583,000$ 21118934 2,000 | 3,266,481,000 | +27.6 |
|  | 2,118,934,000 | 2,179,367,000 |  |
| Energy lost in transm lssion, distribution, ect | 18,073,123,000 |  |  |
| Kllowatt-hours sold to ultimate consumers.- | 98,010,688,000 | 85,306,289,000 |  |
| Total revenue from utimate consumers.-. | \$2,158,757,800 | \$2,002,614,800 | +7.8 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Per cent or energy generated by water power | 35.3 | 35.9 |  |
| Avge, ann. consumption per customer (kwh.) | 777 |  |  |
| Average monthly bill per domestic customer | 4.49 $\$ 2.91$ | 4.82 | ${ }^{-6.8}$ |

Basic Information as of Aug. 31

|  | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Generating capacity (kw.) |  |  |
| Water power-..-- | $\begin{array}{r}24,100,415 \\ 9,521 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}24,079,100 \\ 9,011 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 614,763 | -499,400 |
| Total generating capacity in kllowatts Number of Customers - | 34,236,725 | 33,590,300 |
| Farms in Eastern area (included with domestic) .-.......- |  |  |
| Farms in Western area (Included with commercial, large) - | $(863,605)$ $(302,400)$ | (641,407) |
| Commerclar-Smailinht and pow | 22,123,271 | 21,409,389 |
| Large light and power. | 3,848,704 | 3,779,426 |
| Other ultimate consumers | 565,391 | 511.410 |
| Total ultimate consum |  | 61,659 |
|  | 26,606,925 | 25,761,884 |

* As reported to the Federal Power Commisslon, wis
plants not considered electric light and power enternises


## Business Conditions Disturbed by Declines in International Security Markets, Reports Bank of Montreal Montreal

The Bank of Montreal, in its "Business Summary" of Oct. 22, reported that "business conditions in the past month have been somewhat disturbed as a result of sharp declines in international security markets," and said that "so far as Canada is concerned this movement has developed in the face of improving trade and of maintained industrial activity as attested by official statistics and reports of private companies." The Bank continued:
Apart from the serious reduction in this year's wheat output, the basic Industries of the Dominion have been doing well, although there are now some indications of a posible lessening in demand for certain exportable commodities that are affected by developments in the United States, the Far East and in Europe, and by higher shipping costs.
Figures available at the close of the summer tourist season indicate that tourist traffic has brought greater stimulus to Canadian business than
in any year since 1929.

In the industrial field as a whole there has been a continuance of the marked activity which has been apparent throughout the year. The steel industry has been showing increased activity, the last official returns, those for August, showing a production of 126,695 tons of steel ingots and direct steel castings, an increase of $58 \%$ as compared with August, 1936, and a gain of $3 \%$ over the July output. The nine-month production of 1,077,462 tons was $32 \%$ above the output for the came period last year and $66 \%$ above that of the first nine months of 1935. Production in newsprint has continued at a high level, the September output of 312,351 thns being only flightly less than that of August and $16.1 \%$ higher than
the total for September, 1936. Canadian mills produced 2 . in the nine months ending September, an increase of 26,784 , $18.5 \%$ over 1936. Production is now slowing up somewhat, a number of the mills having adopted a five-day week.

## National Industrial Conference Board Reports Down-

 ward Trend in Business Activity More Extensive During SeptemberDuring September and the first half of October the downward trend in business activity became more extensive, according to the regular monthly review of business conditions by the National Industrial Conference Board. The only favorable developments were the increases in the estimates of crop yields and farm income and the maintenance of demand at a relatively high level for certain types of retail merchandise. Regarding the survey, an announcement issued Oct. 27 by the Conference Board also said:
Production fell off in the building, petroleum, steel and electric power industries. Automobile production was curtailed by somewhat less than the usual seasonal amount during September, largely because two large producers continued the production of 1937 models well into the month. On a seasonally adjusted basis, bituminous coal production advanced by about $13 \%$. On a similar basis, the index of machine tool orders rose rather sharply in september as a result of a material increase in foreig orders. Domestic orders for machine tools dropped about $8 \%$ below the last April.
Domestic retail trade advanced by substantially more than seasonal proportions during September. The dollar value of department store sales reached the recovery peak established in February. Department store prices, as measured by the Conference Board's index, continued upward,' but the increase was not sufficient to offset the sharp rise in value, with the result that net physical volume recovered most of the August losses. Sales in small towns and rural areas increased by almost double the usual seasonal amount. Variety and five-and-ten-cent store sales also increased more than seasonally.

## Country's Foreign Trade in September-Imports and Exports

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce at Washington on Oct. 28 issued its statement on the foreign trade of the United States for September and the nine months ended with September, with comparisons by months back to 1932. The report is as follows:
United States export trade again increased in September, after having advanced almost continuously in the preceding months of this year. The increase over the value of exports in August, 1937 was $\$ 19.000 .000$ or $7 \%$ and over the value of exports in September, 1936, $\$ 76,000,000$ or $35 \%$
Imports were $8 \%$ larger in value than a year ago, but showed a decline
of $5 \%$ in comparison with the value in the preceding month Import trade has declined in value during each month since June, when it was $50 \%$ higher than in the corresponding month of 1936 .
Exports, including re-exports, amounted to $\$ 296,729,000$, compared with $\$ 277,668,000$ in August, 1937, and $\$ 220,539,000$ in September, 1936. General imports (goods entered for storage in bonded warehouses, plus goods which entered merchandising channels immediately upon arrival in
the country) amounted to the country) amounted to $\$ 233,361,000$ compared with $\$ 245,707,000$ in August, 1937 and $\$ 215,701,000$ in September, 1936.
sumption channels immediately upon arrival in therchandising or consumption channels immediately upon arrival in the country, plus withpared with $\$ 249,083,000$ in August, 1937 and $\$ 218$, doun $\$ 234,076,000$, comThere was a net balance of merchand $\$ 218,425,000$ in Sept., 1936. $\$ 63,368,000$ in September as merchandise exports which amounted to corresponding month of 1936. As a result of the large export balance in September, the net balance of imports for the year to date was realance in $\$ 112,000,000$ at the end of August to $\$ 48,000,000$ at the end of This latter figure compares with a net import balance of $\$ 33,000,000$ in the first nine months of 1936.
Larger shipments of agricultural products were mainly responsible for the increase in the export total in September, as was the case in August. Exports of raw cotton increased from a value of $\$ 15,903,000$ in August to $338,961,000$ in September; unmanufactured tobacco exports increased from $\$ 8,814,000$ to $\$ 22,359,00$, and fruit exports (including nuts) were $\$ 7,251,000$ and $\$ 8,180,000$ in the two months, respectively.
Among other exports of food products, fish increased from $\$ 807,000$ in Expust to $\$ 2,064,000$ in September.
Exports of wheat did not reach so high a volume in September as in August; in the former month shipments were valued at $\$ 6,567,000$ and in the latter month, at $\$ 2,999,000$.
Exports of non-agricultural products were somewhat smaller in value in September than in the preceding month. Shipments of iron and steel products, industrial machinery, crude petroleum, lubricants, lumber, Automobile exports totaled about decined in value in each case. August; although exports of complete passenger cars were stember as in August, exports of parts for assembly abroad were were smaller than in
The change in the import total from Aur wike
for by the change in larger United States crop this season, imports of corn a result-of the $\$ 8,389,000$ in August to $\$ 4,018,000$. Imports of other agricultural com modities, particularly feeds, vegetable oils, sugar and unmanufactured wool, were also smaller in value in September.
Some imports of non-agricultural products also declined. Imports of fron and steel, copper and cotton and its manufactures were each considerably smaller in value than in August.
$\$ 633,000,000$ domestic merchandise in the first three quarters of 1937 were 1936. Of this increase $\$ 151,000,000$ was the result of larger exports of

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iron and steel products, $\$ 106,000,000$ the increase in machinery, $\$ 77,000.000$ the increase in automobiles, and $\$ 82,000,000$ was accounted for by increased shipments of petroleum products. Unmanufactured cotton and grains were each about-25 million dollars larger in value than in the first nine
months of 1936 .

Imporis for consumption in the first three quarters of 1937 were 600 million dollars greater in value than during the same period of 1936. Agriagricultural products between these two periods. Notwithstanding the agricultural products betweenstances during September, imports of corn, aiss ailseeds have been much larger in volume than in the first nine months of 1936. Unmanufactured wool, crude rubber and non-ferrous metals are other leading commodities that have also been imported in much larger value this year.

MERCHANDISE TRADE BY MONTHS
Exports, Including Re-exports, General Imports, and Balance of Trade

| Exports and Imports | September |  | 9 Months Ending Sept. |  |  | Increase $(+)$Decrease $(-)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 1937 |  | 1936 |  | 1937 |  |
| Expor | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { Dollars } \\ 220.539 \\ 215,701 \end{gathered}$ | 1,000 Dollars 296,729 233,361 | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { Dolars } \\ 1,734,865 \\ 1,788,339 \end{gathered}$ | 1,000Dollars$2,379,145$$2,427,591$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { Dollars } \\ +644,280 \\ +659,252 \end{gathered}$ |
| Excess of exports.... <br> Excess of imports.... | $\begin{array}{r} 4,838 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63,368 \\ -\cdots \ldots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 33,474 |  | 48,446 |  |
| Month or Period | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 |
| Exports, Jncluding ReexportsJanuary | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \\ & 150,022 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \\ & 120,589 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \\ & 172,220 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \\ & 176,223 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { Dollars } \\ 198,564 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \\ & 222,665 \end{aligned}$ |
| January | 153,972 | 101,513 | 162,752 | 163,007 | 182,024 | 233,125 |
| March | 154.876 | 108,015 | 190,938 | 185,026 | 195,113 192,795 | 268,946 |
| April. | 135,095 | 114,203 | 179,497 | 165,459 | 200,772 | 289,922 |
| June | 114,148 | 119,790 | 170,519 | 170,244 | 185,693 | 265,341 |
| July | 106,830 | ${ }_{131} 14,109$ | 161,672 | 172.126 17 | 178,975 | 277.668 |
| August | 108,599 | 160,119 | 191.313 | 198,803 | 220,539 | 296,729 |
| October | 153,090 | 193,069 | 206,413 | 221,296 | 264,949 |  |
| Novemb | 138,834 | 184,256 <br> 192,638 | 194,712 <br> 170,654 | 223,469 | 226,364 <br> 229,800 |  |
| Dece | 131,614 | 192,638 | 170,654 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{9} \mathrm{mos}$. ended sept.- | 1,187,479 | 1,105,030 | 1,561,022 | 1,568,271 | 1,734,865 | 2,379,145 |
| 12 mos . ended Dec.- | 1,611,016 | 1,674,994 | 2,132,800 | 2,282,874 | 2,455,978 |  |
| General ImportsJanuary |  | 96,006 | 135,706 | 166,832 | 187,482 <br> 192 | 240,452 |
| February | 130.999 | $\begin{aligned} & 83,748 \\ & 04 \end{aligned}$ | 132,753158,105 | 152,491 | 198,701 | 307,474 |
| March | 131,189 | 88, 812 |  |  |  |  |
| June | 110,280 | 106,869 | $\begin{aligned} & 154,647 \\ & 136,109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170,533 \\ & 156,754 \end{aligned}$ | 191,077 | 285,925 265,223 |
| July. | $\begin{aligned} & 79,421 \\ & 91,102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 142,980 \\ & 154,918 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127,229 \\ & 119,513 \end{aligned}$ | -176,631 <br> 169,030 | 195356 <br> 193,073 | 245,277233,361 |
| August |  |  | 131,658 <br> 129,635 | 161,647189.357 | 212,692212 |  |
| October | 105,499 | $\begin{aligned} & 146,643 \\ & 150,867 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Novemb | $\begin{array}{r} 104,468 \\ 97,087 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128,541 \\ & 133,518 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150,919 \\ & 132,258 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 169,385 \\ & 186,968 \end{aligned}$ | 244,723 |  |
| Decemb |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt [ 9 ] { 9 } \longdiv { 2 , 4 2 7 , 5 9 1 }$ |
| mos. ended sept.- | 1,015,720 | 1,036,633 | 1,242,243 | 1,501,775 | 546768,399 |  |
| 12 mos. ended Dec.. | 1,322,7 | ,449,5 | 1,655,05 | 2,047,4 | 2,422,1 |  |

Exports of United States Merchandise and Imports or Consumption

| Exports and Imports | September |  | 9 Months Ending Sept. |  |  | Increase $(+)$ <br> Decrease( - ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 1937 |  | 1936 | 1937 |  |  |
| Exports (U. S. mdse.) -- <br> Imports for consumption | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} 1,000 \\ \text { Dollars } \\ 217,925 \\ 218,425 \end{array}$ |  1,000 <br>  Dollurs <br> 2935  <br> 234,076  <br> 23,076  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ \text { Dolln } 8 \text { 8 } \\ 1,706,21 \\ 1,770,02 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  1,000 <br>  Dollars <br> 0 $2,339,701$ <br> $2,370,009$  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dollars } \\ +633,491 \\ +599,984 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sonth or Period | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \\ & 146,906 \end{aligned}$ | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \\ & 195,689 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 173,560 |  |  |
| January -...- |  | 118,559 | $\begin{aligned} & 169,577 \\ & 159,617 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 195,689 \\ & 179,381 \end{aligned}$ | 219,083 <br> 229,71 |
| February | 151,403 | 106,293 | 187,418 | 181,667 | 192,405 | 252,442 264.828 |
| - | 132,268 | 103,265 | $\begin{aligned} & 176,490 \\ & 157,161 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160,511 \\ & \mathbf{1 5 9 , 7 9 1} \end{aligned}$ | 189,574 | 285, 2881 |
| May |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 159,791 \\ & 167,278 \end{aligned}$ | 181,386 |  |
| June | $\begin{aligned} & 109,478 \\ & 104,276 \end{aligned}$ | 141.573 | 159,128 | ${ }_{167} 16885$ | 177.006175,825 | 256,481 |
| Augus | $\begin{aligned} & 106,270 \\ & 129,538 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129,315 \\ & 157,490 \end{aligned}$ |  | 169,683196,040 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 264,614 \\ & 274,197 \\ & 293,525 \end{aligned}$ |
| Septemb |  |  | 1699851 188.860 |  | 217,925 |  |
| October | 151,035 | 181,291189 | $\begin{aligned} & 203,536 \\ & 192,156 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{267,258}^{218,184}$ | 223,920 | $293,525$ |
| Novernbe | $\begin{aligned} & 136,402 \\ & 128,975 \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  | 168,442 | 220,931 | 226,666 |  |
| ecem |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $F_{9}$ mos. ended Sept | $1,159,739$ | 1,085,279 | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 1,536,002 \\ & 2,100,135 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1,536,708 \\ 2,243,081 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,706,210 \\ & 2,418,969 \end{aligned}$ | 2,339,701 |
| 12 mos. ended Dec.- |  | 1,647,220 |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption- |  |  | 128,976 | $\begin{aligned} & 168,482 \\ & 152,246 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186,377 \\ & 189,590 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 228,734 \\ & 260,224 \end{aligned}$ |
| January | 129,804 <br> 130,584 | 84.164 | 125,047153,396 |  |  |  |
| March |  | 91,893 |  | 175,485 | 194,296 | 295,929 <br> 281,287 |
| April | ${ }_{123} 12176$ | 88,107 | $\begin{aligned} & 141,247 \\ & 147,467 \end{aligned}$ | 166,070 | 194,008 |  |
| May | 112,50979,934 | ${ }_{141}^{123,931}$ |  |  |  | 278.642 278.722 |
| June |  |  | 134,067 <br> 124 | $\begin{aligned} & 155,313 \\ & 173,096 \end{aligned}$ | 197,458 | $\begin{aligned} & 263,312 \\ & 249,083 \\ & 234,076 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jugus | 93,375 | 147,598 | 117,262 | 168,683 | 200,783 |  |
| Septem | - 102,933 |  | 149,893 |  | 218.425 |  |
| October |  | $\begin{aligned} & 125,269 \\ & 127,170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149,470 \\ & 126,193 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 234,076 |
| Novemb | $\begin{array}{r} 105,295 \\ 95,898 \end{array}$ |  |  | 162,828 179,760 | 240,230 |  |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1,019,237 \\ & 1,325,093 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \begin{array}{l} 1,031,285 \\ 1,433,013 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,222,365 \\ & 1,636,003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 1,506,512 \\ 2,038,905 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,770,025 \\ & 2,423,977 \end{aligned}$ | $\sqrt[5]{7,370,009}$ |
| mos. ended Sept |  |  |  |  |  |  |

GOLD AND SILVER BY MONTHS
Exports, Imports and Net Balance

| Exports and Imports | September |  | 9 Months Ending Sept. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase (+) } \\ & \text { Decrease }(-) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |  |
|  | $\stackrel{1,000}{\text { Dollars }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 , 0 0 0} \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Export- }]{\text { Gold }}$ | 42 171,866 | 129 145,623 | 27,191 792,157 | 652 $1,455,587$ | $\begin{array}{r}-26,539 \\ +663,430 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Impo |  |  |  |  |  |
| Excess of exports... <br> Excess of imports... | 171,824 | 145.495 | 764,966 | 1,454,935 |  |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Exports- }]{\text { Sut }}$ | 204 | 285 | 2,050 | 3,399 50 | $+1,349$ +08.778 |
| Exports..... | 8,363 | 8,427 | 149,168 | 52,392 | -96.776 |
| Excess of exports. <br> Excess of imports. | $\overline{8,159}$ | 8,142 | 147718 | 48,993 |  |



## California Business Activity During September Con-

 Bank \& Union Trust Co. (San Francisco)California business activity has held steady since last December at levels averaging better than $10 \%$ above those of a year earlier, according to the Wells Fargo Bank \& Union Trust Co, of San Francisco. The bank's index indicates a range of between $110 \%$ and $113 \%$ of the 1923-25 average level this year, as against $93 \%$ to $103 \%$ during JanuarySeptember, 1936, said an announcement in the matter, which continued:
The september position of the index (111, by preliminary calculation) compares with 111.6 in August and 101.7 in September, 1936. Slight increases from Augs offet declines in bank debits and department-store sales.

## Weekly Report of Lumber Movement, Week Ended

 Oct. 16, 1937The lumber industry during the week ended Oct. 16, 1937, stood at $68 \%$ 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 $7 \%$ heavier than reported shipments. Reported production and new business were slightly below the preceding week; shipments were above. Again all three items, as reported, were less than in the corresponding week of last year. National production reported for the week ended Oct. 16, 1937 , by $3 \%$ fewer mills was $3 \%$ less than the output (revised figure) of the preceding week; shipments were $3 \%$ vised figure) or that week; new orders were $7 \%$ below above shipments of that ording to reports to the National that week's orders, accordso from rogional associaLumber Manufacturers Associalion tions covering the operations of important hardwood and softwood mills. Production in the week ended Oct. 16, 1937, was shown by softwood mills reporting for both 1937 and 1936 as $14 \%$ below output in corresponding week of 1936 ; shipments were $20 \%$ below last year's shipments of the same week; new orders were $34 \%$ below orders of the 1936 week. The Association further reported:
During the week ended Oct. 16, 1937, 547 mills produced $232,200,000$ ef of hardwode

 feet ; orders, 196,697,000 feet.
All regions but Southern cypress reported orders below production in the week ended Oct. 16. Southern pine, West Coast, California redwood and Cypress reported shipments above pro of corresponding week of 1936 ; all hemlock icpich reported shipments below last year's week, and but Caliornia redo porthern pine reported production below that of all softwood regiok
milar 1986 week.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended Oct. 16, 1937, by 467 softwood mills totaled $175,511,000$ feet, or $20 \%$ below the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $207,608,000$ leet, or $6 \%$ below production. Production was $220,172,000$ feet.
Reports from 97 hardwood mills give new business as $8,184,000$ feet, or $32 \%$ below production. Shipments as reported for the same week were $9,670,000$ feet, or $20 \%$ below production. Production was $12,028,000$ feet.

Identical Mill Reports
Last week's production of 458 identical softwood mills was $218,615,000$ eet, and a year ago it was $253,110,000$ feet; shipments were, respectively, $206,174,000$ feet and $258,816,000$ feet, and orders received, $174,140,000$ feet and $263,656,000$ feet.
Automobile Production in September Higher Than Last Year
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 made in the United States and reported as
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 Oct. 2, 1937, page 2142.
number of vehicles (INCLUDing chassis)

| Year andMonth | Untted Slates (Factory Sales) |  |  | Canada (Production) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total (All Vehicles) | Passenger Cats | Trucks, dec. | Total(All Vehicles) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Pass'ger } \\ & \text { Cars } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Truct |
| $\begin{gathered} 1937- \\ \text { August. } \end{gathered}$ | 394,322 | 311,456 | 82,866 52.532 | 10.742 4417 | 814 |  |
| Total 9 mos. end. Sept | 3,793,34 | 3,077,488 | 715,8 | 161,671 | 117,076 | 44,595 |
| 1936- Aunust- September | $\begin{gathered} 271,274 \\ 135,165 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 209,351 \\ 90,101 \end{array}\right]$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61,923 \\ & 45,064 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,660 \\ & 4,655 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,789 \\ & 2,223 \end{aligned}$ | +1,871 |
| mos. end. Sept | 3,335,730 | 2,712,836 | 622,894 | 125.73 | 97,8 | 27,8 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1935- \\ \text { August } \end{gathered}$ | 237,400 |  | 56,270 | 7,657 |  |  |
| September-..---.-..-- | 87,540 | B6,09 | 31,443 | 5,188 | 3,402 | 1,786 |
| Total 9 mos. end. Sept | 2,875,304 | 2,358,998 | 516,306 | $\xrightarrow[137,324]{ }$ | 107,177 | 30,147 |

## Sugar Consumption Quotas for Hawaii and Puerto <br> Rico Announced by AAA-Also Reports on Con-

 sumption in Two CountriesSugar consumption quotas for Hawaii and Puerto Rico were approved on Oct. 20 by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, it was announced that day by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The sugar quota for local consumption for the calendar year 1937 in the Territory of Hawaii was established at 30,600 short tons, raw value, while that for local consumption in Puerto Rico was fixed at 72,390 short tons, raw yalue. These quotas, it is explained, have been established in accordance with the Sugar Act of 1937, and are contained in General Sugar Quota Regulations, Series 4, No. 3, approved Oct. 20.
The $A A A$ on Oct. 15 announced statistics on the distribution of sugar for local consumption in Hawaii and Puerto Rico for three periocis, and explained that the reports would be used in determining consumption quotas for the areas as required in the Sugar Act of 1937. Monthly reports will be included hereafter in the monthly statistical statements of the Sugar Section, the Administration said. The distribution for the areas for the three periods is as follows (short tons, raw value) :
 Calendar year 1936
Januany-Ausust, 1937 $\qquad$
The information in the reports, the AAA pointed out, was
obtained in connection with provisions of the Sur obtained in connection with provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 , which requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish quotas for the amounts of sugar which may be marketed for local consumption in these areas.

## AAA Announces "Fair Price" for Louisiana Sugar

 Cane-Applies Solely to 1937 CropThe Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced on Oct. 19 the determination of the "fair price" for the 1937 Louisiana sugar cane crop. The Sugar Act of 1937 requires as one of the conditions for payment to processors who are also producers that they shall have paid or contracted to pay to other producers prices for sugar cane determined by the secretary of Agriculture to be fair and reasonable. The determination was made following a public hearing in Baton Rouge, La., on Oct. 4. The announcement of the AAA said: In accordance with the determination, if the price of raw sugar for the season averages $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per pound (duty paid), the "fair price" for par
sugar cane of the 1937 crop is established at not less than $\$ 1$ per ton of sugar cane of the 1937 crop is established at not less than $\$ 1$ per ton of
cane for each one cent per pound of the price of raw sugar, average of weekly price quotations for the period Oct. 18, 1937, to March 1, 1938. If the price of sugar averages less than $31 / 2$ c. per pound, processors may deduct not more than $3 \%$ of the base price for each onefourth of a cent decline in price of sugar below $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. The grower would
thus receive $\$ 3.50$ thus receive $\$ 3.50$ a ton for par sugar cane if the price of sugar for the season averages $31 / 2$ c. per pound. If the price of sugar should average $31 / \mathrm{c}$. instead of $31 / \mathrm{cc}$. per pound, the grower would receive for par sugar cane not less than 97 c. for each cent of the price of sugar, or $\$ 3.15$ a ton. If sugar should be 3 c. a pound, the rate for a ton of par sugar cane would be not less than 94 c . for each cent of the price, or $\$ 2.82$ a ton. No deductions are provided for when the price averages below $23 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. per pound. $3 \%$ when the price of sugar par sugar cane increases by not less than $3 \%$ when the price of sugar averages above $31 / 2 c$. a pound. Thus, for example, if sugar should be $33 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a pound, the growers would receive per ton of sugar cane not less than $\$ 1.03$ for each cent of the basic price,
$0: \$ 3.86 \mathrm{a}$ ton. 0: $\$ 3.86$ a ton.
Par sugar cane is defined as sugar cane containing no more sucrose in the normal juice than was required by the processor in his 1935 sugar canie purchase contracts, verbal or written. Premiums to be paid in 1937 or sugar cane containing more sucrose in the normal juice than that defined as par sugar cane in the purchase contracts in use during the year 1935 are not to be less than those paid by the processor during that year, and similarly discounts below the price for par cane are to be no
greater than those deducted by the processor during the addition, however, minimum premiums as well as maximum discounts are established for ca:te above or below par. For each 0.1 of discounts are sucrose content above $121 / 2 \%$, a minimum premium of of $1 \%$ increase in of the base price is to be paid per ton of cane, and the maximum discoun is no more than $2 \%$ for each 0.1 of $1 \%$ decline in the sucrose below par until the sucrose content falls to $91 / 2 \%$. For prices between
the brackets indicated above proportionate increases or deductions are made.
Growers are now harvesting the 1937 crop and the determination is being made at this time in accordance with data made available by the public hearings and the investigations required by the Act for the 1937 crop. It applies solely to the 1937 crop.

## Largest Beet Sugar Crop in Germany in Seven Years Predicted for 1937-38

The $1937-38$ beet sugar crop in Germany is expected to be the largest in seven years, according to advices received by Lamborn \& Co., New York, which state that this year's production is forecast at $2,116,000$ long tons, raw sugar. This compares with last year's outturn of $1,798,000$ tons, an increase of 318,000 tons, or $17.7 \%$. Seven years ago production in Germany amounted to $2,491,000$ tons, the Lamborn firm said, adding:
Consumption of sugar in Germany during the crop year ending Aug. 31, 1937, is preliminarily placed at $1,775,000$ tons, an increase of 110,000 tons, or $6.6 \%$ over the previous year. The $1936-37$ consumption is the largest in 20 years.
Under the International Sugar Agreement, which was executed on May 6 , 1937, at London, an export quota for the world market for 1937-38 of 118,104 long tons was allocated to Germany.

September Income from Farm Marketings Reported $\$ 64,000,000$ Above Year Ago by Bureau of Agricultural Economics-Increase Over August Less Than Usual
While increasing from August to September by less than the usual amount, income from farm marketings in September was $\$ 64,000,000$ greater than a year earlier, it was reported on Oct. 22 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, ported on Oct. 22 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
United States Department of Agriculture. Total income from farm marketings in September amounted to $\$ 816,000,-$ 000 , the Bureau reported, compared with $\$ 766,000,000$ in August and $\$ 752,000,000$ in September, 1936. Government payments under the Agricultural Conservation program increased the September income by $\$ 5,000,000$, compared with $\$ 5,000,000$ in August and $\$ 6,000,000$ a year ago. In its announcement, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics also had the following to say:

The increased income in september, as compared with the same month last year, was almost entirely due to the larger receipts from the sale of crops, as income from livestock and livestock products was only slightly
larger than in Sept. 1936. Crops contributing most to larger than in sept. 1936. Crops contributing most to the increased intruck crops and fruits ' Whe weat and more than offset smaller receipts from such crops as potose crops have the prices of which were consilerably lower than inolates and cotton, the pris.
During the first 9 months of the current year, cash income from the sale of farm products totaled $\$ 5,825,000,000$ compared with $\$ 5,222,000,000$ in the same period of 1936. Government payments to farmers also have been larger thus far in 1937. The total farm income, including Government payments, for the first 9 months of this year of $\$ 6,175,000,000$ was $\$ 743,000,000$ or $14 \%$ larger than in the corresponding period of last year
After allowing for the usual seasonal changes in farm marketings from August to September, farm income in September was $81 \%$ of the 1924-29 monthly average, compared with $85 \%$ in August and with $77.5 \%$ in September last year. The failure of farm income in September to make the usual increase over August was due principally to a more than seasonal decrease n income from grains and a less than usual increase in income from cotton and cotton seed, as well as from some fruits and vegetables. Prices of many of these crops declined sharply from August to September and were not accompanied with a sufficient offsetting increase in the volume of marketings.
Income from livestock and livestock products, however, increased contraseasonally from August to September as marketings of meat animals inreased and more than offset the decline in meat animal prices
ucts now in prospect for the remainder of from farm marketings in Octor will

## Exports of Sugar from Dominican Republic During

First Eight Months of Year Above Year Ago
Sugar exports from the Dominican Republic during the first eight months this year amounted to 428,114 metric tons valued at $\$ 10,690,770$ compared with 383,881 metric tons valued at only $\$ 7,615,230$ exported during the corresponding period of last year, according to the Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, based upon reports from Ciudad Trujillo. An announcement by the Commerce Department also said:
Because of the quota restrictions which went into effect Sept. 1 as a result of the London Sugar Conference, practically the entire exportable surplus of Dominican sugar had been exported before that date, the report stated. Although figures are not yet available, it was estimated ocally that sugar stocks on hand at the mills on Aug. 31 was only 8,000 o 10,000 short tons as compared with 68,000 tons on the same date a year go, it was reported.
The Dominican Sugar Institute which was charged with the task of administering the export quota allotted to the Dominican Republic by the London Conference, was established by law during September, according to the report.

## Increase Noted in Cuban Raw Sugar Exports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 15 as Compared with Same Period of 1936

Cuba's export trade in raw sugar from Jan. 1 to Sept. 15, 1937 amounted to $2,123,588$ long tons, compared with $2,-$ 075,597 long tons in the same period of 1936 , according to

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statistics made available in Habana and reported to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, by Albert F. Nufer, American Commercial Attache, Habana. Of this total, 1,606,512 long tons were shipped to the United States during the period under review compared with $1,370,670$ long tons during the corresponding period of 1936, it was reported. Sugar stocks in Cuba on Aug. 15 aggregated 1,141,271 long tons compared with 958,852 available on the same date a year ago, according to the report.

## Wheat Price Outlook Affected by Several Factors

Reports Bureau of Agricultural Economics
In its current wheat situation report, issued Oct. 23, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, said that wheat prices during the next few months depend on a number of factors including crop prospects in Argentina and Australia, reports on areas own and progress of next year's crop in the Northern Hemisphere, Soviet Russia's policy regarding exports, developments in the European political situation, and general business sentiment. An announcement by the Department of Agriculture summarized the Bureau's report as follows:
The world wheat crop for 1937-38, excluding U. S. S. R. and China, is now estimated by the Bureau at $3,809,000,000$ bushels, siightly more han $5 \%$ above the world harvests of the past two years. The combined whea crop of Argentina and Australia is still estimated at about $40,000,000$ bushels smaller than last year. Drought has prevailed over large areas in these two countries. The wheat crop estimate for China is for bushels less than the 1931-35 average.
Wheat exports from the United States from July 1 to Oct. 15 amounted to about $17,000,000$ bushels. The extreme shortage of ocean shipping space accounts in part for these small exports, the Burea in the United States out, however, that the spread between wheat pries in the uns tending to and those in importing countries has in recent years,"
"Chset "the highest ocean freight other countries and the uncertainty regarding
Cheaper of Russian shipments," it was reported, "also have been the quann factors in reducing the foreign demand for United States wheat." Soviet wheat exports are still uncertain, it was said, as prices are dependent upon Government policy.
Moisture conditions for the winter wheat crop in this country are generally better than they were a year ago, the Bureau reported, but some western areas are still very dry.

Commodity Exchange Act Will Be Impartially Enforced I. M. Mehl, Assistant Chief of CEA, Tells CottonTextile Institute
J. M. Mehl, Assistant Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, speaking before the annual meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute in New York Oct. 27, stated that the purpose of that Federal agency was to insure that the futures markets in agricultural commodities are conducted honestly and free of manipulative and artificial influence. He said:

Reports on cotton transactions now being received daily by the commodity Exchange Administration will be summarized and published in the near future. This information will enable cotton merchants and manufacturers to judge what futures are most liquid and to determine more intelligently their hedging policies. It will tell them when open commitments in any future are on the increase or decrease and will give information of value in connection with the shifting of hedges from one delivery month to another. These reports will also serve as a warning to the Administration in those cases where a cotton merchant has his own short hedges placed in futures other than those on which his call sales are based. Small accounts are not of special importance to the CEA unless a number of hem are controlled by one person a.tis directing the trading for all such accounts.
r. Mehl concluded his talk by emphasizing three facts
(1) The CEA is dealing with an extremely sensitive and delicate market mechanism.
(2) The CEA must function in an impartial and unbiased manner to ing competitive advantage to any inidvidual or group
(3) Commodity exchanges are public markets and must serve the general public interest.

Petroleum and Its Products-Oklahoma and Kansas Fix Quotas Below Bureau of Mines' Recommenda-tions-Daily Average Crude Output Up-Petroleum tions-Daily Average Crude Output p-Petroleum Directors-Madison Trial Continues
Kansas and Oklahoma control agencies acted this week to pare their November allowables below the recommended figure of the United States Bureau of Mines, following the leadership of the Texas Railroad Commission, which already had fixed November allowables for that State at a daily average more than 60,000 barrels under the Federal suggestion.
The Kansas Corporation Commission fixed the daily average allowable for next month at 180,215 barrels, off $5 \%$ from the 189,700-barrel level suggested by the Federal agency, which was in turn a cut from the 199,200-barrel ovel recommended for the current month. The Kansas Commission set an October allowable of 193,800 barrels daily in contrast to the higher market estimate of the Bureau of Mines.

A reduction of 25,000 barrels from its October allowable of 600,000 barrels daily was ordered by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission for November, which represents a
daily total 23,000 barrels below the level suggested by the Bureau. The new allowable was set by the state regulatory agency in conformance with recommendations of Oklahoma's leading producers submitted to W. J. Armstrong, the agency's chief conservation officer. Oklahoma currently, has agtate 60000 brrels in contrast to the 629 , 200-barrel figure of the United States agency.
The gap between actual October production and the level estimated by the Bureau as necessary to meet market demand during the current month again widened during the Oct. 23 period after having come within approximately 10,000 barrels of meeting the recommended total earlier in the month. The American Petroleum Institute reported a gain of 11,150 barrels in the Nation's daily average production for the latest period lifted the total to $3,613,300$ barrels. This compared with the $3,568,100$ barrels suggested by the Bureau of Mines, and actual production in the comparable 1936 period of $3,083,050$ barrels.

Only two of the "Big' Five" oil-producing States showed gains but they were sufficient to wipe out the effect of lessened productions in other areas and establish a net gain for the period. Texas production gained 5,650 barrels to 1 466,450 barels far above the State allowable of $1,427,767$ and the Federal figure of $1,430,300$ barrels. An increase of 5,300 barrels for California lifted the aggregate there to 704,300 barrels daily, against the joint Federal-Industry recommended level of 660,000 barrels.

Oklahoma producers cut down production by 5,650 barrels daily, the resulting figure of 589,800 barrels being under both the State quota of 600,000 barrels and the Bureau's level of 629.200 barels. Kansas also held below both of its quotas 2, 200 . K 850 rese the total of 185,850 representing a decline of 5,850 barrels and compared with 193,800 and 199,900 barrels, respectively. Louisiana production dipped 2,150 barrels to 244,700 barrels, against the State quota of 266,700 barrels and the Bureau of Mines' estimate of 254,600 barrels.

Arkansas joined the ranks of oil States controlling producion with the issuance of its first proration order on Oct. 23. The Conservation Commission set a maximum daily allowble of 10,000 barrels for the Miller County area, included in the tri-State Rodessa fields. The active drilling campaign there, with its threat of over-production, combined with the fact that the parts of the field lying in Texas and Louisiana were under strict control of their respective control boards, was credited with bringing Arkansas "into the fold."
The new allowable for the Miller County area will mean a reduction of 5,000 barrels daily in production there. Under the new ruling, the basis of allocation per well is $50 \%$ bot-tom-hole pressure and $50 \%$ acreage with a top allowable of 400 barrels on a 40 -acre tract; 300 barrels for a 20 -acre tract, and 250 barrels for a 10 -acre tract, with the same bottom-hole pressure. The orders affect only Miller County.
Stocks of domestic and petroleum crude oil held in the United States showed a sharp contra-seasonal contraction during the week ended Oct. 16, dipping 1,112,000 barrels to $307,897,000$ barrels, the United States Bureau of Mines announced on Oct. 27. The decline was comprised of drops of 885,000 barrels and 227,000 barrels in stocks of domestic and foreign crude respectively. Current stocks, howeyer, are still around $20.000,000$ barrels above the 15 -year low set last January

The terms of office of 51 members of the board of directors of the American Petroleum Institute expire during the 18th annual meeting of the trade organization to be held in Chicago Nov. 8 to 12, and will be filled by election during its sessions. The nominations for membership on the board will be made by the Board of Councillors, which is scheduled to meet Nov 10 and the elections will be held at the general to meet Noter in the day.

Testimony in the anti-trust suit against the major oil companies indicted by the Madison Federal Grand Jury continued along the same lines as earlier during the week with defense attorneys endeavoring to strengthen their contention through witnesses that the acts complained of were initiated and committed with Government approval, and the prosecutor seeking to prove otherwise. Witnesses for the Government were disappointing, dispatches indicating that testimony of several "key" witnesses failed to prove mamesing to the defense contention. Inter-office communi damaging to from cations seized from various oil companies were introduced into the case late in the week to bolster the Government's argument of conspiracy.

The Mexican Government late in the week issued orders tending to curtail strikes in the petroleum industry, requiring all unions to go through a series of actions before any strike is voted. Antonio Villalobos, of the Mexican Labor Department, warned that the wave of strikes were bringing the labor movement into disrepute and inasmuch as they curlabor to country's economic stability.
economic stability.
There were no crude oil price changes posted.
Prices of Typical Crudes per Barrel at Wells
(All gravitles where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)


REFINED PRODUCTS-SUN OIL CUTS PENNSY GASOLINE PRICES-MOTOR FUEL STOCKS SHOW SEASONAL RISEREFINERY OPERATIONS, CRUDE RUNS HOLD UNOHANGED FUEL OIL STOOKS NEAR $120,000,000$-barrel mark
Scattered price reductions in gasoline continued to feature the week's news in refined products, with Sun Oil Co. reported posting cuts of a cent a gallon in several Pennsylvania counties to 9 cents a gallon to dealers. The new prices, posted Oct. 23, affect Lancaster, York, Adams, Franklin and Cumberland counties, Dauphin County south of Spieceville, and a portion of Chester County. Philadelphia prices were not affected.
The local refined products market firmed up with the week-end consumption of gasoline reported far ahead of normal demand for this season. Exceptionally favorable weather saw the roads throughout the East clogged and the contra-seasonal spurt in disappearance aided the New York bulk market to strengthen. Fuel oils responded to the approaching cold weather with other products quiet.
The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey is making contracts for bonded bunker fuel oil "C" for the calendar year 1938 with steamship companies at all United States North Atlantic ports at a flat price of $\$ 1.05$ a barrel, f. o. b., terminal, while a maximum price of $\$ 1.25$ per barrel, f. o. b., terminal, will be offered on domestic, or duty-paid, bunker fuel oil. This price basis represents an increase of 5 cents a barrel over 1937 expiring contracts.
Stocks of finished and unfinished motor fuel rose 794,000 barrels during the Oct. 23 week to $66,554,000$ barrels, as consumption lagged in response to the usual seasonal slip in consumption at this time of the year, according to the report of the American Petroleum Institute. Refinery stocks climbed 555,000 barrels, and bulk terminal stocks were up 361,000 barrels. Holdings of unfinished gasoline dipped 122,000 barrels.
There was no change shown in refinery operations at $83 \%$, daily average runs of crude oil to stills also holding unchanged at 3,380,000 barrels. Production of cracked gasoline was off 25,000 barrels to a daily average of 765,000 barrels. Stocks of gas and fuel oil climed 479,000 barrels to come within striking distance of the $120,000,000$-barrel level at 119,634,000 barrels.
Representative price changes follow:
Oct. 23-Sun Oil Co. posted a reduction of one cent a gallon in gasoline prices to dealers in several Pennsylvania counties. The reductions did not affect the Philadelphia price structure.
U. S. Gaboline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery


 Rlchtield Oll(Cal.) Shell Eastern $\ldots . . .07 \% / \begin{aligned} & \text { Gulf } \\ & \text { Tulsa } \\ & \text { ports }\end{aligned}$
Kerosene, 41-43. Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery
 Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal

Gas Oll, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Bayonne) .a44 $\mid=$ $\qquad$ |Tulsa.........-\$. 02 Y/8-.03

8 New York. klyn_......... 19 $z$ Not Including $2 \%$ clty sales tax.

## Daily Average Crude Oil Production During Week

 Ended Oct. 23 Placed at 3,613,300 BarrelsThe American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Oct. 23, 1937, was 3,613,300 barrels. This was a gain of 11,150 barrels from the output of the previous week, and the current week's figures remained above the $3,568,100$ barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oil-producing States during October. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Oct. 23, 1937, is estimated at $3,610,500$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended Oct. 24, 1936, totaled 3,083,050 barrels. Further details, as reported by the Institute, follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal Cnited States ports for the week ended Oct 23 totaled 826,000 barrels, a daily average of 118,000 barrels, compared with a daily average of 138,429 barrels for the week ended Oct. 16 and 144,179 barrels daily for
the four weeks ended Oct. 23 . he four weeks ended Oct. 23.
Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended Oct. 23 totaled 259,000 barrels, a daily average of 37,000 onded Oct. 9 and 18,571 a daily average of 31,571 barrels for the week Reports received from refining companies owning ended Oct. 23.
barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity $89.0 \%$ of the $4,159,000-$ cate that the industry as atential refining capacity of the United States indibasis, $3,380,000$ barrels of crude oil daily stills, on a Bureau of Mines companies had in storage at refineries, bulk turing the week, and that all pipe lines as of the end of the week, bulk terminals, in transit and in unfinished gasoline and $119,634,000$ barrels of gas barrels of finished and Oracked gasoline and $119,634,000$ barrels of gas and fuel oil.
Oracked gasoline production by companies owning $94.8 \%$ of the potential
charging capacity of all cracking units indicates whole, on a Bureau of Mines basis, produced an averag the industry as a daily during the week.

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} B_{.} \text {of } M_{\circ} \\ \text { Dept. of } \\ \text { Inuerior } \\ \text { Calcu- } \\ \text { lal1ons } \\ (\text { Octojer) } \end{array}\right\|$ | State Allowable Oct. 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Oct. } 23, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Change from PToetious Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Four } \\ \text { Weeks } \\ \text { Ened } \\ \text { Oct 23, } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Oct.24, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oklahoma Kansas. | $\begin{aligned} & 629,200 \\ & 199,900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 600,000 \\ & 193,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 589,800 \\ & 185,850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -5,650 \\ & -5,850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 588,150 \\ & 185,550 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 586,450 \\ & 168,550 \end{aligned}$ |
| Panhsndle Texas. |  |  | 79,000 | $+250$ | 75,800 |  |
| North Texas---- |  |  | 74,750 | +150 | 74,250 | 64,850 |
| West Central Texas..- |  |  | 34,650 | +250 | 34,200 | 33,80 |
| West Texas |  |  | 215,700 | +1,700 | 215,800 | 169,550 |
| East Texas.. |  |  | 109,200 482,000 | +150 +500 | 112,550 | 71,500 438 |
| Southwest Texas. |  |  | 264,400 | +4,600 | 264,050 | 170,900 |
| Coastal Texas |  |  | 206,750 | -1,950 | 211,500 | 180,200 |
| Total Texas | 1,430,300 | 1,427,767 | 1,466,450 | +5,650 | 1,468,900 | 1,194,700 |
| North Loulsiana..... Coastal Loulsiana. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 73,900 \\ 170,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +650 \\ -2,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78,400 \\ 172,550 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76,150 \\ 157,550 \end{array}$ |
| Total Louislana | 254,600 | 266,700 | 244,700 | -2,150 | 250,950 | 233,700 |
| Arkansas | 36,000 |  | 46,950 | +3,950 | 42,300 | 28,150 |
| Mlchigan | 128,800 <br> 43,500 |  | 131,800 | +2,100 | 134,850 | 114,600 |
| Wyoming | 57,300 |  | ${ }_{63}{ }^{5450}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+7.250 \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{58}{ }^{53,950}$ | -30,450 |
| Montana | 17,600 |  | 17,500 | + | 17,850 | 15,500 |
| Colorado | 4,500 |  | 4,100 | -250 | 4,400 | 4,900 |
| New Mexte | 106,400 | 104,000 | 104,05C | +200 | 106,600 | 80,900 |
| Total east of Calif. California | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 2,908,100 \\ 660,000 \end{array},$ | 2660,000 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 2,909,000 \\ 704,300 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +5,850 \\ & +5,300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,912,450 \\ 698,050 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,499,550 \\ 583,500 \end{array}$ |
| Total United States. | 3,568,100 |  | 3,613,300 | +11,150 | 3,610,500 | 3,083,050 |

$x$ Recommendation of Central Committee of Californla Oll Producers Noto-The figures indleated above do not
might have been surreptitiously produced.
aight have been surreptitiously produced. CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHE

| District | Datly RefinsnoCapacily |  |  | CTude Runs to Stdlls |  | Stocks of Fintshed and Unfinished Gasoline |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Gas } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Oued } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Poten- } \\ \text { tial } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ | Reporting |  | Dally <br> Average | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} P, & C \\ \text { oper- } \\ \text { ated } \end{array}\right\|$ | Finisked |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Unfin'd } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Naptha } \\ & \text { Disth. } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |
|  |  | Total | P. C. |  |  | At Re- fineries | Terms., |  |  |
| East Coast.Appalachian. | 669 148 | 669 129 | $100.0$ | 576 | 88.1 | 5,265 | 11,673 | 1,189 | 15,640 |
| Ind.,.III, Ky. | 529 | 489 | 92.4 | 454 | ${ }_{92} 79.1$ | 843 5,617 | $\xrightarrow{1,564}$ | 240 | $7{ }^{917}$ |
| Okla., Kan., |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.349 |
| Inland Texas | 355 | 201 | ${ }_{56.6}$ | 139 | 74.4 | 3,444 | 2,207 | 378 | 3,927 |
| Texas Gulf.- | 833 | 797 | 95.7 | 710 | 89.1 | 6,070 | 145 | 320 1.810 | 11,810 |
| La. Gulf | 174 | 168 | 96.6 | 126 | 75.0 | 6,955 | 671 |  | 11,342 |
| No. La.-Atk. | ${ }^{9} 1$ | 58 | 63.7 | 52 | 89.7 | 201 | 107 | 78 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +155 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Rocky Mt - | 89 | 62 | 69.7 | 47 | 75.8 | 1,179 | 107 | 85 | - ${ }^{456}$ |
| California. | 821 | 746 | 90,9 | 582 | 78.0 | 8,592 | 2,283 | 1,470 | 70,651 |
| Reported ... E8td.unrepd. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,702 \\ 457 \end{array}$ | 89.0 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 3,073 \\ 307 \end{array}$ | 83.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 33,617 \\ 2,610 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,727 \\ 710 \end{array}$ | $\overline{6,610}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 116,284 \\ 3,350 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { xEst.tot.U.S. } \\ & \text { Oct. } 23 \cdot 37 \end{aligned}$ | 4,159 | 4,159 |  | 3,380 |  | 36,227 | 23,437 |  |  |
| Oct. $16{ }^{\prime} 37$ | 4,159 | 4,159 |  | 3,380 |  | 35,672 | 23,076 | 7,012 | 119,634 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S. B. of M. } \\ & \text { xOct. } 23 \text { ' } 36 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | z3,005 |  | 31.754 | 19,524 | 6.419 | 12.857 |

$\times$ Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis. z Oct. 1936 dally average.

## Gas Companies Gain $\begin{gathered}252,000 \\ \text { Months }\end{gathered}$ Customers in Eight Months

Domestic customers served by manufactured and natural gas utilities totaled $15,816,700$ on Aug. 31, an increase of 252,000 during the first eight months' interval, it was announced on Oct. 22 by Paul Ryan, Chief Statistician of the American Gas Association. He stated that this gain in customers is reflected in the fact that more than a million gas ranges were sold in the country during the first eight months of 1937. This was an increase of $13 \%$ over the first eight months of 1936. Approximately $80 \%$ of such sales consisted of relatively high-priced ranges incorporating modern automatic features, such as oven-heat control, \&c.
Revenues of manufactured and natural gas utilities aggregated $\$ 541,061,400$ for the first eight months of 1937. This was an increase of $4.6 \%$ over the corresponding period of 1936. Revenues from industrial and commercial users increased $11.5 \%$, while revenues from domestic customers gained $1.4 \%$.
Manufactured gas industry revenues totaled $\$ 240,695,900$ for the first eight months, a gain of $0.8 \%$. Revenues from industrial and commercial uses of manufactured gas gained $6.2 \%$. Revenues from domestic uses, such as cooking, waterheating, refrigeration, \&c., were $1.1 \%$ less than for the corresponding period of 1936 .
Revenues of the natural gas industry for the first eight months amounted to $\$ 300,365,500$, a gain of $7.8 \%$ over a year ago. Revenues from industrial uses increased $17.5 \%$. while revenues from domestic uses gained $3.7 \%$.

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The National Bituminous Coal Commission, in its weekly coal report, stated that the total production of soft coal in the week ended Oct. 16 is estimated at $9,550,000$ net tons. Compared with the preceding week, this shows an increase of 100,000 tons, or $1.0 \%$. Production in the corresponding week of 1936 amounted to $9,733,000$ tons.

The cumulative production of soft coal for the year to date stands $7.8 \%$ ahead of 1936 ; the total of all coal, $5.9 \%$ ahead of 1936 .

The United States Bureau of Mines, in its weekly coal statement, reported that for five successive weeks the production of anthracite in Pennsylvania has shown an increase over the preceding week. For the week ended Oct. 16 total output, amounting to $1,150,000$ tons, gained $1.3 \%$ when compared with the week of Oct. 9 , and was $11.1 \%$ above production in the same week of 1936

The consolidated report of both of the above-mentioned organizations follows :
estimated united states production of coal and berhive

| Week Ended- | Oct. 16, 1937 | Oct. 9, 1937 | Oct. 17, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bituminous coal: a |  |  |  |
| Total, including mine fuel. | c9,550,000 | $9,450,000$ $1,575,000$ | $9,733,000$ |
| Dally average -...-.--- |  |  |  |
| nthracte: b Total, including mine fuel. | 1,150,000 | 1,135,000 | 1,035,000 |
| Dally average ............ | 191,700 | 189,200 | 172,500 |
| Commerclal production-i | 1,095,000 | 1,081,000 | 986,000 |
| Beehive coke: United States tot | 56,100 | 51,500 | 54,200 |
| United States tot | $\stackrel{5}{9,350}$ | 8,583 | 9,033 |
| Calendar year to date f | 1937 | 1936 | 1929 |
| Bituminous coal: a |  |  |  |
| Total, including mine fuel. Dally ayerage | $\begin{array}{r} 355,705,000 \\ 1,437,000 \end{array}$ | $329,974,000$ $1,333,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 423,403,000 \\ 1,702,000 \end{array}$ |
| Pennsylvanta anthracite: b |  |  |  |
| Total, including mine fuel.- | 159,900 | 179,300 | 233,800 |
| Dally average | 10,900 |  |  |
| Beehive coke: |  | 1,190,500 |  |
| United States to | 2, 11,132 | 4,820 | 21,977 |

a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the
roductlon of lignite and anthracite snd seml-anthracite outside of Pennsylvania, production of lignite and anthracite gnd semi-anthracite outside of Pennsylvania,
B Includes washery and dredge coal and coal ahipped by truck from authorized perations. c Sub ject to revision. f Sum of 42 full weeks ended Oct. 16, 1937, and corresponding 42 weeks of 1936 and 1929 , g Comparable of 41 weeks ended Oct. 9 . Excludes mine fuel.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL BY STATES The current estimates are based on railiroad car loadings and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from district and State sources or of tinal annual returns from the operators.)

| State | Week Ended- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alas | $2{ }^{2}$ | $2{ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{3} 7$ | 3 |  |  |
| Alabama | 251 | $\begin{array}{r}239 \\ 95 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 227 83 | 101 | 138 | 888 |
| Arkunsas an | ${ }^{92}$ | 168 | 190 | 163 | 206 | 217 |
| Colorado -- ${ }^{\text {Georgla }}$ and North Carolima | 175 | 168 | 19 |  |  |  |
| Ilinols... | 1,100 | 1,153 | 1,173 | 1,135 | 1,318 | 1,558 |
| Indiana | 349 | 389 | 363 | 384 | 376 | 520 |
| Iowa. | ${ }^{67}$ | 73 | 73 |  | 160 | 161 |
| Kansas and Mlssoul | 116 | 134 | 137 | 187 | 1,051 | 764 |
| Kentucky-E | 164 | 202 | 174 | 183 | 340 | 238 |
| Maryland | 34 | 34 | 35 | 39 | 56 | 35 |
| Michlgan. |  |  | 10 | 12 | 18 | 28 |
| Montana. | 67 | 81 | 75 | $\begin{array}{r}67 \\ 28 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 82 54 | 58 |
| New Mext | 34 55 | 46 | 74 | 78 | 843 | 836 |
| North and | 509 | 531 | 516 | 529 | 568 | 817 |
| Pennsylva | 2,307 | 2,288 | 2,385 | 1,828 | 3.056 | 3,149 |
| Tennessee. | 111 | 119 | 100 | 14 | 104 | 118 |
| Texas. | ${ }_{88}^{14}$ | 81 | 93 | ${ }_{86}$ | 137 | 121 |
| Utah. |  | 321 | 271 | 227 | 268 | 231 |
| Virgina | ${ }_{43}$ | 42 | 45 | 38 | 47 | 68 |
| West Virginia-south | 1,928 | 1,896 | 1,990 | 1,912 | 2,283 | 1,488 |
| Northern | ${ }_{146}^{612}$ | 645 138 |  |  |  | 184 |
| Wyoming |  |  |  |  | s8 | 4 |
| Total bituminous coal Pennsylvania anthracite_d. | 9,450 | 9,630 | 9,651 | 8,491 | 11,787 | 11,310 |
|  | 1,135 | 1,078 | 1,116 | 1,125 | 1,884 | 1,968 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a Includes operations on the N. \& W., C. \& O.. VIrginian, K. \& M., B. C. \& G., and on the B. \& O. In Kanawha, Mason, and Clay counties. b Rest of state, including the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral, and d Data for Pennsylvania cludes Arizona, Caliornia. Idaho, Nevada, aehive Coke Report of the Bureau of Mines. e Average weekly rate for the entire month. p Preliminary. $r$ Revised. $s$ Alaska, Georgla, North Carolina, and South Dakota included with "other Western' States." "Less than 1,000 tens. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Production and Shipments of Portland Cement During

 SeptemberThe monthly report of the United States Bureau of Mines showed that the Portland cement industry in September, 1937, produced $11,223,000$ barrels, shipped $12,773,000$ barrels from the mills and had in stock at the end of the month $21,389,000$ barrels. Production of Portland cement in September, 1937, showed a decrease of $9.1 \%$ and shipments an increase of $1.2 \%$ compared with September, 1936. Portland cement stocks at mills were $14.1 \%$ higher than a year ago.
The total production for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937, amounts to $88,809,000$ barrels, compared with $79,-$ 978,000 barrels in the same period of 1936, and the total 978,000 barrels io nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937, amounts shipments for the nine months end with $84,289,000$ barrels in
to $89,839,000$ barrels compared wither the same period of 1936 .
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 September, 1936 and 1937.
ratio of production to capacity


PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND CEMENT. BY DISTRITTS, IN SEPTEMBER 1936 AND 1937 (In Thousands of Barrels)

| Dtstrict |  | Production |  | Shipments |  | Stocks at Eund of Month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |
| Eastern Pa., N. J., and Md New York and Malne. Ohio, western Pa, and $\mathrm{W} . \mathrm{V}_{8}$ |  | 2,192 | 1,779 | 2,318 | 2,254 | 3,550 | 4,456 |
|  |  | 820 | 1718 1.059 | $\begin{array}{r}801 \\ +308 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,258 | 1, ${ }^{1,634}$ |  |
|  |  | 1,030 | 1,874 | 1,238 | 1,116 | 1,017 |  |
| Ohio, western Pa, and W. Va...- |  | 1,465 | 1,423 | 1,418 | 1,517 | 71,673 | 1,946 |
| Wis., III., Ind., and Ky |  | 1,011 | 1,104 | 971 | 1,140 | 1,674 | 1,686 |
| Va., Tenn., Ala., Ga., Fla., \& LaEast. Mo., Iowa, Minn. \& S. Dak |  | 1,215 | 1,196 | 1,298 | 1,382 | 2,110 | 2.166 |
| W. Mo., Neb., Kan., Okla. \& Ark |  | -851 | 807 <br> 574 | 836 450 | 865 581 | 1,556 <br> 731 | 1,596 |
| Texas. |  | ${ }_{290}^{595}$ | 321 | 315 | 312 | - 348 | V: 449 |
| California <br> Oregon and Washington |  | 1,098 | 882 | 1,183 | 938 | 1,324 | 1,345 |
|  |  | $\square$ | 486 | 483 |  |  | 647 |
|  |  |  |  | 12,619 | 12,773 | 18,738 |  |
| PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS, AND STOCKS OF FINISHED CEMENT, BY MONTHS (In Thousands of Barrels) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nth | Production |  | Shipments |  |  | Stocks at End of Month |  |
|  | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |  | 1936 | 1037 |
| January | 3,650 | ${ }_{5}^{6,616}$ | 3,917 | 4,68 |  | 22,686 | ${ }_{25}^{24,3941}$ |
| February........... | 3,475 | 5,837 8 8 | 3,177 7,186 | 5,16 |  | 22,971 | 25,059 ${ }_{25,621}$ |
|  | ${ }_{8,612}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8,443 \\ 10.402 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9,182 | 10,27 |  | 20,571 | 25,747 |
| April_.......-.-.-. | 11,104 | 11,634 | 11,240 | 11,89 |  | 20.431 | 25.4931 |
| May..................$~$June.July | 11,377 | 11,163 | 12,521 | 12.64 |  | 19.281 | 24.011 |
|  | 11,503 | 11,597 | 11,823 | 12,23 |  | 18,975 | 23.370 |
|  | 12,599 | 11,804 | ${ }^{12,624}$ | 12.29 |  | 18,920 | 222,940 |
|  | 12,347 | 11,223 | 12,619 | 12,77 |  | 18,738 | 21,389 |
| (enter- | 12,470 |  | 13,089 |  |  | 18,079 |  |
|  | 10,977 8,971 |  | ${ }_{6,246}^{8,942}$ |  |  | 22,441 |  |
| December | 112,396 |  | 112,566 | ---- |  | ------ | ---- |

## a Revised.

Note-The statistics given above are complled from reports for September, received by the Bureau of Mines from all manutacturing plants.

Non-Ferrous Metals-Prime Western Zinc Reduced to 5.75c.-Large Mine Operators Meet 12c. Copper
"Metal \& Mincral Markets," in its issue of Oct. 28, reported that lead sold in fair volume during the last week, but the other major non-ferrous metals remained quiet. Business continues to reflect the mood in Wall Street, with purchasing agents throughout the country following developments in securities and in Washington closely. The feature in price changes was another reduction in zinc of $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Large mine-producers of copper adjusted their prices to the 12 c . basis, a move that was generally expected to take place as soon as commodity markets quieted down sufficiently. Tin made a new low for the movement. Platinum, quicksilver, and tungsten ore were lower. The publication further reported:

Copper
All copper producers lowered their quotations on Oct. 26th from 13c. to 12c. Valley, thereby meeting the open-market quotation of 12c. that had provailed since Oct. 6th. Following this announcement all Pabricators reduced their prices to this basis. sales during the week totaled 4,760 tons, slightly above the volume reported in the week previous, The trade believes consumers needs are amplesent price levels so long as the ments, and anding for the month to date total bewildered will be around 50,000 tons, against 66,229 in September.
London prices again broke sharply on Oct. 27, following the price announcement by producers here. Sales of copper abroad, however, continued to be made in good volumn during the last week. About 100,000 tons have been sold abroad this month.
Deliveries of copper for consumption outside of the United States continue at a higher rate than last year, and according to the latestcompilation by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, were higher in the third quarter than earlier in the current year. The supply available for consumption abroad averaged 126,620 short tons monthly in the last three months covered by the report, which compares with a monthly average of 126,068 tons so far as reported this year and 106,023 tons monthly for all of 1936 .

## Lead

Favorable September lead statistics and a few days of encouraging news from wall Street brought in a good volume of business in lead. The market was quite active on Oct. 21 and Oct. 22, but slowed down later in the week as the trend of securities again became uncertain. Sales of lead for the week totaled 7,901 tons, the largest single week's business booked since the middle of August. Virtually all classes of consumers of lead were represented in a buying move. A fair volume of October metal was bought but most of the call was for November.
Though stocks of refined lead decreased 12,776 tons during September, producers would not be surprised if the supply on hand increased moderately in October. Shipments to consumers during October will be smaller than in the preceding month.
Quotations held at 5.50 c ., New York, which was also the contract settling basis of the American Smelting \& Refining Co., and at 5.35c., St. Louis. As for some time past, St. Joseph Lead Co. sold its own brands for delivery in the East at a premium.

## Zinc

Continued weakness in London and unsettlement in business here brought the third decline in the price of zinc for the current month. The price of Prime Western was reduced onequarter of a cent on Oct. 25th, from 6c.. to 5.75 c ., St . Louis. The week's business was small, less than a thousand tons being sold. Producers believe that business by consumers has experienced a reduction during the month, due to apprehensive views over the decline in the stock market. Shipments to consumers are smsiler and reflect a contraction in new business.

Tin
On Oct. 25 the International Tin Committee, after a special meeting In London, announced that the quota for the first quarter of 1938 will be $85 \%$ of standard tonnages, "this decision being subject to reconsideration at the December meeting of the Committee." The rate at present is $110 \%$. This sharp reduction was decided upon, according to unofficial advices, because surplus stocks are expected to increase materially by the end of this year. The news had comparatively little influence on the price structure. Straits tin, New York, dropped below 48c. yesterday. Inquiry from consumers was light all week.
Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: Oct. 21st, $48.625 \mathrm{c} . ; 22 \mathrm{~d}$, 48.000 c .; $23 \mathrm{~d}, 47.625 \mathrm{c}$.; $25 \mathrm{th}, 46.500 \mathrm{c}$.; $26 \mathrm{th}, 46.875 \mathrm{c}$.; $27 \mathrm{th}, 46.000 \mathrm{c}$.

|  | Electrolytic Coppet |  | Stratts Tin. | Lead |  | zinc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dom., Refy. | Exp., Refy. | New York | Nex York | St. Louts | St. Louss |
| Oct. 21. | 11.775 | 10.825 | 50.375 | 5.50 | 5.35 | ${ }^{6.00}$ |
| Oct. 22 | 11.775 | 10.900 | 49.750 | 5.50 | 5.35 | 6.00 |
| Oct. 23 | ${ }_{1}^{11.775}$ | 10.900 10.525 | 49.375 48.250 | 5.50 5.50 | 5.35 5 5 | 6.00 |
| Oct. 26 | 11.775 | 10.625 | ${ }_{48.625}^{48.250}$ | 5.50 5.50 | 5.35 5.35 | 5.75 5 5.75 |
| Oct. $27-\ldots$ | 11.775 | 10.450 | 47.750 | 5.50 | 5.35 | 5.75 |
| \| Average . . | 11.775 | 10.704 | 49.021 | 5.50 | 5.35 | 5.875 |

Average prices for calendar week ended Oct, 23 are: Domestic copper, f.o.b.
refinery, 11.775 c .; export copper, 10.813 c .; Straits tin, 49.458 c .; New York lead, retinery, 11.775 c .; export copper, 10.813 c c; Straits tin, 49.458 c .; New York lead
5.500 c ; St. Louls lead, 5.350 c. St. Louls zinc, 6.000 c ., and silver, 44.750 c . 5.500 c .; St. Louis lead, $5.350 \mathrm{c} . ;$ St. Louls zinc, 6.000 c ., and silver, 44.750 c ,
The above quotations are "M. \& M. M.'s" appralsal of the major United States markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or, St. Louls, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound. Copper, lead and zinc quotations are based on sales for both prompt and futur deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt dellvery only.

Dally London Prices


Steel Production Continues Decline-Down to $51 \%$
The "Iron Age" in its issue of Oct. 28 reported that steel ingot production for the country has declined this week to $51 \%$ from $551 / 2 \%$ last week, and the industry is looking to additional orders from the automobile industry to prevent a further recession. The "Age" further reported:
Operations have dropped so sharply in some districts that the present low rates would suggest that a bottom has been reached. At Chicago, for example, where there had been a decline of 33 points within four weeks, a further drop of only one point was recorded this week. At Pittsburgh the rate has lost another eight points to $42 \%$, though in the neighboring Wheel-ing-Weirton district a rise of two points to $76 \%$ has occurred. Production is down 11 points in the Cleveland-Lorain area to $60 \%, 111 / 2$ points off in the Buffalo district to $521 / 2 \%, 181 / 2$ points down in southern Ohio to $48 \%$ and $91 / 2$ points in the St. Louis district to $46 \%$. Lesser declines have occurred elsewhere, as for example three points at Youngstown and two points in eastern Pennsylvania.
Rarely, if ever, in the history of the steel industry has so sharp a decline
in production occurred within a short time. It is now apparent the in production occurred within a short time. It is now apparent that stocks
in the hands of consumers and jobbers at the end of the summer were larger than was generally realized by the steel industcy itself Meanwhere larger ever, the downward adjustment of steel production. Meanwhile, howplace more rapidy than decline in consumption. While steel users are living off their stocks, the time when replenishment buying on a larger scale will be necessary is still uncertain The steel industry is resigned to the belief that spotty buying will prevail over the remainder of resigned but looks for a fairly substantial rise in January in line with usual seasonal expectations.
HHopes that the granting of higher freight rates to the railroads would result in an almost immediate release of some railroad buying were dispelled when the amount of the increases, which do not cover rises in costs for materials and labor, became known. No major move toward resumption of railroad buying is now expected until the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have granted further relief to the carriers. Three large roads are known to have inquiries ready for about 1,000 box cars each, but these may not be immediately released. The rate decision is not expected view of the fact that the maximum increase is 20c. a ton, which is probably not enough of a saving to induce buyers to anticipate the effective date of the advance.
tion, its volume of steel purchastry is approaching a high rate of production, its volume of steel purchases is still less than had been expected. further labor disturbances and the desire to cautiously because of fear of following the price advances and curtailment of spending pow spotty improvement as has occurred in steel buying howevewer. Such mainly due to the belated automobile orders. Some units of has been machinery industry, which has been running at top speed, have curtailed steel shipments emporarily because of shutdowns for annual inventory
Lettings of steel for construction projects make a better showing this week, totaling 23,400 tons, of which about 13,000 tons is for the BronxWhitestone Bridge, New York. New projects are also in larger volume at 32,500 tons, including 10,700 tons for a section of the Delaware River aqueduct in New York State, 3,000 tons for the Calvin Coolidge Bridge at Northampton, Mass., and 4,000 tons for a Ford Motor Co. blast furnace at Dearborn Mich. The Ford company is taking bids this week on 20,000 tons of structural teel for a new press shop. A program for reconstruction of Chicago's transportation system to $\cos \delta \$ 157,000,000$ has been proposed by the Mayor of that city.
Scrap prices have again dropped sharply in all districts. No. 1 heavy melting steel is down $\$ 1$ a ton at Pittsburgh and Philadlephia and 25 c . at Chicago, reducing the "Iron Age" scrap composice to $\$ 14.83$, or $\$ 7.09$ below the high point of the year and back approximately to the level of
early August, 1936 .

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
Ct. 26, 1937, 2.605c Finished Steel
One week ago 26, 1937, 2.605c. a L b. One month ago

|  |  |  |  | no |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 | 2.605 c . | Mar. ${ }^{9}$ | 2.330 c . | Mar. 2 |
| 36 | 2.330 c . | Dec. 28 | 2.084 c . | Mar, 10 |
| 1935 | 2.130 c . | Oct. ${ }^{1}$ | 2.124 c . | Jan. 8 |
| 1934 | 2.199c. | Apr. 24 | 2.008 c . | Jan. 2 |
| 1933 | 2.015c. | Oct. 3 | 1.867 c . | Apr. 18 |
|  | 1.977 c . | Oct. 4 | 1.926 c . | Feb. 2 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2.037 \mathrm{c}}$. | Jan. 13 | 1.945 c. | Dec. 29 |

Pig Iron One week ago...... 263.25 a Gross Ton $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Based on average of basic fron at Valley } \\ \text { furnace and foundry irons at } \mathrm{C}\end{array}\right.$
 1937 .... Hioh

| 1937 | \$23.25 | Mar 9 |  | - 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | 19.73 | Nov. 24 | 18.73 | Aug, 11 |
| 1935. | 18.84 | Nov. 5 | 17.83 | May 14 |
| 1934. | 17.90 | May 1 | 16.90 | Jan. 27 |
| 1933. | 16.90 | Dec. 5 | 13.56 | Jan. 3 |
| 1932 | 14.81 | Jan. 5 | 13.56 | Dec. 6 |
| 1931. | 15.90 | Jan, 6 | 14.79 | Dec. 15 |
| 1930 | 18.21 | Jan, 7 | 15.90 | Dec. 16 |

 One month ago.


|  | High |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 | 321.92 | Mar. 30 | \$14.83 | Oct 26 |
| 1936 | 17.75 | Dec. 21 | 12.67 | June |
| 1935 | 13.42 | Dec. 10 | 10.33 | Apr. 23 |
| 1934 | 13.00 | Mar. 13 | 9.50 | Sept. 25 |
| 1933 | 12.25 | Aug. 8 | 6.75 | Jan. 3 |
| 1932 | 8.50 | Jan. 12 | 6.43 | July 5 |
| 1931 | 11.33 | Jan. 6 | 8.50 | Dec. 29 |
| 1930 | 15.00 | Feb. 18 | 1.25 | Dec. 9 |

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Oct. 25 announced that telegraphic reports which it has received indi cated that the operating rate of steel companies having $98 \%$ of the steel capacity of the industry will be $52.1 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning Oct. 25 compared with $55.8 \%$ one week ago, $74.4 \%$ one month ago and $74.3 \%$ one year ano This represents a decrease of 3.7 points or $6.6 \%$ year ago estimate for the week ended Oct. 18, 1937. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Oct. 5, 1936, follow:


#### Abstract

 Jan. Jan. Jan. Jab. Feb. Feb. Feb. Feb. Mar. Mar. Mar. Mar. Mar. Apr. Apr. Apr.   


"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets on Oct. 25, stated:
While steel consumers are buying only from hand to mouth and are using backlogs of material bought earlier in the y ear, producers firmly believe the present setback is temporary and not the beginning of a major recession.
Signs that the market is nearing the bottom of the decline are beginning Signs that the market is nearing the bottom of the decline are beginning
to appear, as buying of certain products shows an upward trend. Sheets to appear, as buying of certain products shows an upward trend. Sheets are being taken in larger volume, as automotive schedules are increased,
Bookings of steel bars are approaching September volume, and cold-finished Bookings of steel bars are approaching September volume, and cold-finished
steel shows improved demand. In tubular goods the downward movement steel shows improved demand. In tubular goods the downward movement
shows definite signs of leveling off. A recent order was placed for 30 miles shows definite signs of leveling off.
of oil country line pipe for export.
Tin plate producers are operating at about $85 \%$ and sheetmakers at 66 to $67 \%$, both these rates being definitely higher than the average for all steel products. Automotive sheet requirements seem certain to increase steadily and requirements for refrigerator and stove manufacture With backlogs cle
pace with deliveries steelworks products and new business failing to keep $53 \%$ of capacity, the lowest level since early February, 1936 . points to cuts in production were at the larger centers. Pittsburgh dropping 11 points to $49 \%$, Chicago 11 points to $46 \%$, Eastern Pennsylvania 4 points to 47 and Youngstown 3 points to 55 . Wheeling lost 4 points to 70 , Cleveland 3 to 65, Buffalo 9.5 to 58, Birmingham 6 to 64, New England 5 to 65 , Cincinnati 4 to 66 and St. Louis 8.4 to 51.6. Detroit registered a gain of 3 points to $95 \%$. While some of these schedules will continue this week, urther shortening is in prospect at some centers.
Manufacturers of cold-finished bars have reaffirmed current prices, to apply on deliveries to March 31, 1938, on alloy steel and carbon steel grades .
Following action by the leading interest in reaffirming current Following action by the leading interest in reaffirming current prices on practically all steel products for first quarter, most independent producers have made similar announcements, thus assuring a steady market through the winter. No action has been taken on pig iron and sharply lower scrap quoth in advance Failur made late lhis year
Faild down total a lines was 91,905 , compared with last week. Total units from assembly Motors produced 44,970 compared with 43,600 ; Chrysler week. General with 27 produced 44,970 compared with 43,60, Chrysler 27,675 compared total of 18,495 compared with 18,530 With steel production with 18,530
melters are indifferent to scrap and prices absence of buying. Prices are largely nominal or based on broker transactions in many cases. Production of scrap from industrial operations continues at a higher rate than steelmaking, as steel inventories are drawn on and the market is heavy with offerings.
15.37. This is a fall of steelmaking scrap last week receded 63 cents to $\$ 15.37$. This is a rall of $\$ 6.71$ from the high point of $\$ 22.08$ reached the first week in April and is the lowest level since the latter half of August,
1936. when it stood at $\$ 15.13$. Scrap decline lowered the composite for iron and steel products by 13 cents to $\$ 39.47$. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $\$ 61.70$.

Steel ingot production for the week ended Oct. 25 came down an additional seven points from the preceding week, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Oct. 28. U. S. Steel Corp: subsidiaries are estimated at a drop of nearly 9 points, while leading independents are credited with declining about 4 points. The "Journal" further reported:
For the industry as a whole, the average is placed at $54 \%$, compared with $61 \%$ in the previous week and $65 \%$ two weeks ago. U. S. Steel is estimated at slightly over $40 \%$, against $49 \%$ in the week before and $56 \%$ two weeks ago, and leading independents are credited with $67 \%$, compared with $71 \%$ in the preceding week and $72 \%$ two weeks ago.

The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding weak of previous years, together with the approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding.

|  | Industry |  | U. S. Steel |  | Intependents |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 | 54 | -7 | 40 | $-9$ |  | $=^{4}$ |
| 1936. |  | -1 |  |  | $771 / 2$ | ${ }^{-11 / 3}$ |
| 1934. |  | +3/2 |  | +3/2 |  | + 3 |
| 1933. | $331 / 2$ | - |  | -3 |  |  |
| 1932 | 20 |  | 191/2 |  | $261 / 9$ |  |
| 1930 | 50 | -21/3 |  |  |  | -2 |
| 1929 | 80 |  | $8231 / 2$ | -1/2 | 78 | 3/1 |
| 1927 |  | $+1 / 3$ | 86 | + $1 / 2$ | 88 | +2 +1 |

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
During the week ended Oct. 27 member bank reserve balances increased $\$ 12,000,000$. Additions to member bank reserves arose from a decrease of $\$ 27,000,000$ in money in circulation and increases of $\$ 5,000,000$ in Reserve bank credit and $\$ 2,000,000$ in Treasury currency, offset in part by increases of $\$ 3,000,000$ in Treasury cash other than inactive gold, $\$ 12,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $\$ 6,000,000$ in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. Excess reserves of member banks on Oct. 27 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 1,070$,000,000 , an increase of $\$ 50,000,000$ for the week. Inactive gold included in the gold stock and Treasury cash amounted to $\$ 1,270,000,000$ on Oct. 27 , an increase of $\$ 9,000,000$ for the week.
The statement in full for the week ended Oct. 27 , in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on pages 2796 and 2797.
Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and related items during the week and the year ended Oct. 27, 1937, were as follows:

| Bils abeounted |  | Increase $(+)$ or Decrease ( - S |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. 27, 1937 | Oct. 20, 1937 | Oct. 28, 1936 |
|  | 23,000,000 | +5,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8 \\ +17,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| Bills bought. | 3,000,000 |  |  |
| U. S. Government | 2,526,000,000 |  | +96,000,000 |
| Industrial advances (not Including |  |  |  |
| \$14,000,000 commitm'ts-Oct. 27) | 19,000,000 |  | -7.000,000 |
| Other Reserve bank | -2,000,000 |  | +1,000,000 |
| Total Reserve b | 2,570,000,000 | +5,000,000 | +108,000,000 |
| Gold sto | 12,801,000,000 | +8,000,000 | +1,770,000,000 |
| Treasury currenc | 2,607,000,000 | +2,000,000 | +93,000,000 |
| Member bank reserve balances. | 6,951,000,000 | +12,000,000 | +219,000,000 |
| Money in circulation | 6,519,000.000 | -27,000,000 | +217,000,000 |
| Treasury cash | 3,666,000,000 | +12.000,000 | +1,276.000,000 |
| Treasury deposits with F. R. bank | 94,000,000 | +12,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Noh-member deposits and other Fed- | 749,000,000 | +6,000,000 | +266,000,000 |

## Returns of Member Banks in New York City and

Chicago-Brokers' Loans
Below is the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago member banks for the current week, issued in advance of full statements of the member banks, which latter will not be available until the coming Monday:
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPCRTING MEMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES

|  | Oct. 27, Oct. 20, Oct. 28, - Oct. 27, Oct. 20, Oct. 28, |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1937 | 1936 |  |  |  |
| Assets- | \% | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Loans and investments-total.- | 7.914 | 8,075 | 8,653 | 1,931 | 1,955 | 2,059 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On securities. | 235 | 238 |  | 34 | 34 |  |
| Otherwise secured \& unsec'd | 1,649 | 1,684 |  | 424 | 442 |  |
| Open market pape | 186 | 187 |  | 30 | 30 |  |
| Loans to brokers and dealers- $\quad 779$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securitles. | 238 | 240 | * 13 | 75 | 74 |  |
| Real estate loans | 134 | 135 | 131 | 14 | 14 | 4 |
| Loans to banks | 55 | 86 | 23 | 2 |  |  |
| Other loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On securities_..--- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | ${ }_{197}^{229}$ | 194 | * | ${ }_{36}^{21}$ | 21 |  |
| U. S. Govt. obllgations....- | 2,849 | 2,799 | 3,738 | 898 | 99 | 1,108 |
| Obligations fully guaranteed by |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States Government.-- | $\begin{aligned} & 389 \\ & 077 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{984}^{389}$ | 1,067 | ${ }_{257}^{100}$ | ${ }_{256}^{106}$ | 269 |
|  | - $\begin{array}{r}974 \\ \hline 924\end{array}$ | 2,578 | 2,509 | 608 | 595 | 656 |
| Cash in vault....-............ | 62 |  | 56 | 30 | 25 | 36 |
| Balances with domestic banks | 68 | 69 | 77 | 145 | 139 | 195 |
| Other assets-net--....------- $458 \quad 463$-- 46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted. | 5,941 | 5.947 | 6,385 | 1.492 | 1.485 |  |
| Time deposits | 734 | 734 279 | 609 137 | 452 49 | 523 | 89 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inter-bank Domestic banks.. | 1,887 | 1,942 | 2,423 | 513 | 17 | 627 |
| Forelgn banks | 453 | 476 | 422 |  |  |  |
| orrowings |  |  | 350 | 18 | 8 | 2 |
| her llabilitie | 1,479 | 1,478 | 1,432 | 245 | 244 | 237 |

[^2]
## Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal

 Reserve System for the Preceding WeekAs explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simul-
taneously with the figures for the Reserve banks themselves, and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member Banks in 101 cities cannot be compiled.

In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business Oct. 20 :
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal change3 for the week ended Oct. 20 Deareases of $\$ 31,000,000$ in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, $\$ 42,000,000$ in loans to brokers and dealers in sezurities, $\$ 21.000 .000$ in holdings of United States Government direct obligations, $\$ 87,000,000$ in Government deposits, $\$ 54,000,000$ in deposits credited to domestic banks, and $\$ 24,000,000$ in deposits credits to foreign banks.
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans deslined $\$ 24,000,000$ at reporting member banks in New York City, $\$ 6,000,000$ in the Chicago district, and $\$ 31,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Loans to broers and dealers in securties desined $\$ 39,000,000$ it New Yor 000.000 at all reportis member carrying securties Chicago district.
Holaings of United States Government direct obligations declined \$12, 000,000 in the Boston district, $\$ 7,000,000$ in New York Clty and $\$ 5,000,000$ each in the Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City districts, and increase a net desline of $\$ 21,000,000$ for the week. Holdings of "other securities" declined $\$ 6,000,000$.
Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 14,000,000$ in the Chicago district nd $\$ 8,000,000$ in the Cleveland district, and declined $\$ 10,000,000$ each in the Minneapolis and Kansas City districts and $\$ 8,000,000$ in the $8 t$. Louis district, all reporting member banks showing a net dearease of \$12, 000,000 for the week. Time deposits increased $\$ 14,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 6,000,000$ in the Cleveland district, and $\$ 15,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Government deposits decilined $\$ 46,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 87,000.000$ at all reporting member banks.
Deposits credited to domestic banks declined $\$ 21,000,000$ in the Chicago district, $\$ 11,000,000$ in the Cleveland district and $\$ 54,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Deposits credited to foreign banks declined $\$ 24,000,000$ n New York City.
Borrowings of weekly reporting member banks amounted to $\$ 7,000,000$ on Oct. 2.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of the reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and year ended Oct. 20, 1937, follows:

|  | 2, 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increass }(+) \\ \text { oct. 13, } 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decrease ( }-\mathrm{C} \\ \text { Cet. } 21,1936 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  |  |  |
| Loans and investments-total |  | -81,000,000 |  |
| Loans-total --...--------.--- | 9,913,000,000 | -81,000,000 | +1,162,000,000 |
| Commerclal, industrial, and agri- cultural loans: |  |  |  |
| On securitles....-.---------- | 599,000.000 | $\mathbf{- r , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}^{\mathbf{6}, 000}$ | * |
| Otherwise secured and unsec'd | 4,241,000,000 | -25,000,000 |  |
| Open market paper...-.-.-.--- | 482,000,000 | +4,000,000 |  |
| Loans to brokers and dealers in securities. | 1,119,000,000 | -42,000,000 | -59,000,000 |
| Gther loans for purchasing or carrying securities | $663,000,000$ | -10,000,000 |  |
| Real estate loans_-...-.-.-. | 1,167,000,000 | 1,000,000 | $+24.000,000$ $+37,000,000$ |
| Loans to banks |  | 1,000,000 | +37,000.000 |
| Other loans: | 727.000 .000 | -3,000,000 |  |
| On securities......-.......-'d | 822,000,000 | +2,000,000 |  |
| U. S. Govt. direct obllgations.--- | 7,896,000,000 | -21,000,000 | $-1,390,000,000$ |
| Obligations fully guaranteed by |  |  | -122.000,000 |
| United States Government....-- |  | - 1.0000000 | - 331.000 .000 |
| Reserve with Fed. Res. banks | 5,368,000,000 | +29,000,000 | +18,000,000 |
| Cash in vault | 318,000.000 | -29,000,000 | 75,000,000 |
| Balances with domestic banks. | 1,787,000,000 | -41,000,000 | -602,000,000 |
| Ltablutites- | 9,000.000 | -12,000,000 | -439,000,000 |
| Time deposits ................... | 5,285,000,000 | +15,000,000 | +213.000.000 |
| United States Government deposits | 508,000,000 | -87,000,000 | -264,000,000 |
| Inter-bank deposits: |  |  | -996,000,000 |
| Domestic banks | 5,588,000,00 | -24,000,000 | +51,000,000 |
| Forelgn banks | 7,000,000 | +3,000,000 | +7,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |

Britain, France, Germany and Italy Reach Agreement on Partial Withdrawal of Foreign Troops from Spain-Russia Continues Refusal to Grant Belligerent Rights to Both Sides in Spanish Civil War International Non-Intervention Comimittee in London, when Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany agreed to grant belligerent rights to both parties in the Spanish civil war,
upon "substantial progress" in the withdrawal of foreign volunteers. The Soviet Government, however, blocked this proposal, and the Committee held another meeting yesterday (Oct. 29) at which efforts were made to conciliate the Russian (Oct. 29) at which efforts were made to conciliate the Russian
delegates. Previous negotiations of the Committee were delegates. Previous negotiations of the Committee were
described in the "Chronicle" of Oct. 23, page 2618. A Londescribed in the "Chronicle" of Oct. 23, page 2618. A Lon-
don cable of Oct. 26 to the New York "Times" from Ferdinand Kuhn Jr. analyzed the situation as follows:
The diplomatic isolation of Russia in the Non-Intervention Committee became more complete today as Italy, Germany, Great Britain and France made swift progress toward an agreement on the procedure for withdrawing the "volunteers" from Spain.
The Russians now have until Friday to back down on the issue of belligerent rights, for Friday morning the Committee will meet again with the four other great Powers working together and ready to go ahead without Russia if the Soviet Government does not yield.
All except Russia have agreed on the granting of belligerent rights as soon as there bas been "substantial progress" in the withdrawals. Russia alone has refused to agree to this formula and only last Saturday insisted that she would not even discuss belligerent rights until the last foreign fighting man bad been removed from Spain.
But the Russian Ambassador. Ivan M. Maisky, felt chilly in his isolation today and showed slight but unmistakable signs of discomfort. He repeated his former attacks on Italy and Germany as "the real culprits" in spali, but he also said that Russa might perhaps consent to discuss' belligerent rights if the bulk of the foreigners had been withdrawn and if This led the British and French
解 the the would yield still further too far.
It is a long time since the Italians, Germans, British and French have worked together in such outward friendliness and harmony. Only a little more obduracy on the part of the Russians is needed to create in the limited field of the Non-Intervention Committee the four Power groun that Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini would like to see revived in the wider field of European affairs.
Already the Anglo-Italian atmosphere has improved so much that there is talk of a meeting next month between Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, possibly at the Nine-Power Conference in Brussels.
It is understood that Count Ciano may head the Italian delegation, not so much because he is interested in the Far Easc but because the conference might be a convenient pretext for meeting Mr. Bden and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos of France, who has already been named as head of his counry's delegation.
The United Press reported last night (Oct. 29) that Russia has isolated herself further from the 26 other noninterventionists Powers by announcing that the Soviet Government would refuse to vote on the question of belligerent rights in the Spanish war. The same advices of Oct. 29 added:
Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador, told the delegations to the nonintervention committee that Soviet Russia cannot accept in entirety either. the British plan or the French proposals, based on the former, governing the panish control scheme.
The Soviet Government, he said, reserves the right to put forward its own
proposals calculated to strengthen control proposals calculated to strengthen control during the forthcoming discussions on this subject.

Japan and Germany Refuse Invitation to Nine-Power Conference-Japanese Advance in Northern China and Capture Important Areas in Shanghai
The Japanese Government on Oct. 27 made public the text of its reply to the invitation from Belgium to attend a conference at Brussels of signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty, to discuss the alleged violation of that treaty in connection with the Japanese invasion of China. In its reply Japan declined to participate in the Brussels conference, which it asserted was inspired by the League of Nations and would "put serious obstacles in the path of the just and proper solution" of the conflict. The note reiterated the Japanese contention that the conflict was started by China and that Japanese troops were only defending the legitimate interests of the Tokio Government.
After reporting on the dispatch of the note from Japan to Belgium, Associated Press advices of Oct. 27 from Tokio said:
The Japanese Foreign Office simultaneously released a long informal statement reiterating Japan's contention that Japan was fighting in selfdefense. The statement asserted the Nine-Power Treaty was obsolete because of what it termed infiltration of Communism in China and declared the Japanese Nation, rising as one man, is united in a determination
"The Chinese-Japanese difficulties can be solved a speedy settlement. The Chinese-Japanese difficulties can be solved only through direct of responsibility for the stability of East Asia." the informal surden argued.

Following the action of Japan, Germany on Oct. 29 declined the invitation to participate in the Belgian Conference on Nov. 3; Germany refused on the ground that she was not a signatory to the nine-Power treaty under which the meeting was called.

The Sino-Japanese conflict was last referred to in the "Chronicle" of Oct. 23, page 2619. Japanese troops this week continued their advance in northern China, and at the same time captured vital points in the Shanghai area, including Chapei and Kiangwan. Chinese officials said that the retreat from Shanghai was strategic and was conducted in an orderly manner. A wireless dispatch of Oct. 28 from Hallett Abend in Shangai to the New York "Times" discussed the military situation as follows:
The Chinese defense line has been greatly strengthened by the retreat
from Chapei, Kiangwan and other strongholds, according to from Chapei, Kiangwan and other strongholds, according to Chinese spokesmen here and in Nanking. They said the Japanese drive had been
halted throughout the new line.

They declared the withdrawal was long planned and was smoothly ex ecuted with minimum 10
T. V. Soong, in a statement prepared for the New York "Times,"said that although foreign experts had repeatedly urged retirement beyond the punishing range of the Japanese naval guns the delay had been caused by China's unanimous determination to make the Japanese pay the heaviest possible price for every square foot gained in the vicinity of Shanghai. I Y/ He said the Japanese suffered 60,000 casualties in this area-20,000 in the last week. He admitted the Chinese had proportionately heavy lists of killed and wounded. He insisted the retreat was conducted unhurriedly, with a minimum of losses instead of the huge numbers of killed, wounded and captured claimed by the Japanese spokesman.

## Stresses Line's Strength

Mr. Soong's statement pointed out that the new line ran nearly straight north and south from the Yangtse River in the neighborhood of Liuho to Soochow Creek, where it crossed and followed the south bank, resulting in an important shortening of the Chinese positions.
understanding the reason for the retreat. He stressed high, the soldiers forces had not lost contact with the International Settlement the Chinese Concession and continued to hold Pootung, Nantao and adja French south of Soochow Creek.
The Japanese army claims it is in full occupation of the village of Little Nansiang on the front line only 500 yards frcm the town of Nansiang South of Nansiang advancing Japanese detachments have already reached the north bank of Soochow Creek.
Although officially denied by the Japanese spokesman, who termed it "impossible," American and British forces guarding the borders of the International Settlement witnessed the killing of prisoners by the victorious Japanese. The Japanese were said to have lined disarmed Chinses soldiers against a wall and mowed them down with machine guns.
At bridges over Soochow Oreek guarded by United States Marines the Japanese were said to have shot civilians who were attempting to flee to
safety. In the vicinity of the Jessfield railway bridge safety. In the vicinity of the Jessfield railway bridge opposite the British sector Japanese machine gunners killed more than 30 civilian men, women cers. At this sector the British dressed the wounds of more than 100 Ghiffi civilians who entered the Settlement there ivil Aore than 35,000 cive settlement there.
More than 35,000 civilian refugees from the Jessfield and Chenju areas The Japanese army spokeman said that on Monday six divisions of troops from Kwangsi Province under the command of General Li Pingshen entered the fighting along the Tachang and Nansiang fronts and suffered enormous casualties.

Yesterday (Oct. 29) United Press accounts from Shanghai said:
Japanese shrapnel rained over British and American residential sections of Shanghai tonight on the western boundary of the International Settlement, where a shell wiped out a British outpost, killing two and wounding three of the detachment of six.

## Spanish Rebels Said to Be Preparing for Major Drive on Madrid-Consolidate Gains in North-Premier Mussolini of Italy Congratulates General Franco on Insurgent Victories

Spanish Government spokesmen asserted late this week that General Francisco Franco was concentrating insurgent troops, artillery and aircraft preparatory to a major offensive against Madrid. Meanwhile the rebel forces this week conagainst Madrid. Meanwhile the rebel forces this week con-
solidated recent gains, which were reported in the "Chronicle" of Oct. 23, page 2619.

Insurgent headquarters in Spain on Oct. 25 published a telegram from Premier Mussolini of Italy to General Franco, expressing "personal felicitations" on the conquest of northern Spain. Premier Mussolini said that the news was received "with greatest enthusiasm by all Italy."

Associated Press advices of Oct. 25 and 26 from Hendaye, France, outlined the military situation in Spain as follows:
The insurgent drive to separate Catalonia and Valencia encountered
stiff resistance today along the Aragon front in northeast Spain. Frontier stiff resistance today along the Aragon front in northeast Spain. Frontier reports said the line extending more than 100 miles south fiom the French border to the Saragossa sector remained virtually unchanged following bloody infantry battles near the Pyrenees and an artillery duel at Zuera, 15 miles north of Saragossa.

Insurgents and government counter attacks on the north Aragon front had been repulsed, and their troops in the Sabinanigo sector had moved into the uplands east of the Hermitage of San Pedro under an artillery barrage.
Franco was reported moving heavy forces of Italian and Moroccan troops into Saragossa Province after the conquest of northw estern Spain.
fully prepared to defend itself. Ha, was fully prepared to defend itself. He said 56 air raid shelters, capable of protecting 27,000 persons, had been completed and work was being rushed
on 12 additional shelters to accomodate 23,000 . Plans were evacuate non-combatants by the Madrid-Valencia railway.
Insurgent military dispatches said General Franco, pressing his offensive on the Aragon front in northeast Spain, was relying on defections from the Catalonians to help cut off Valencia, present seat of the Government, from Barcelona.
The insurgent press at Salamanca asserted that the recent trip of Luis Companys, President of Catalonia, to Madrid was made to oppose transfer of the Government to Barcelona, already burdened with refugees. The press described the Catalonians as tired of the war and anticipating a quick rebel victory.
According to Associated Press advices Oct. 28 from Palma, Majorca, Vice Admiral Francisco Moreno Fernandez announced that Insurgent warships were establishing a complete blockade of the Valencia Government's east coast from Almeria to the northern frontier. The advices added: Admiral Moreno, with $35^{\circ}$ ships under his command, arrived today at Palma and took over command of the land, sea and air forces of Majorca. Also under his command were the gunboats Dato and Jose Canalejas With the admiral's arrival, Palma, port of this largest of the Balearic
Islands, became the sole Insurgent naval base. Islands, became the sole Insu
United Press accounts from Hendaye yesterday (Oct. 29) $r$ ported that the Loyalist Government had moved to

Barcelona in the face of a huge insurgent offensive in eastern Spain.

## Statement of Condition of Bank for International

 Settlements as of Sept. 30According to its Sept. 30 statement of condition, total resources of the Bank for International Settlements, Basle, Switzerland, increased during September to $718,852,864$ Swiss francs at the close of the month from $706,249,112$ Swiss francs on Aug. 31. The increase was due to gains in holdings of gold in bars, cash on hand, and time funds at interest.
The statement for Sept. 30, as compared with Aug. 31, follows, as contained in advices from Basle, Oct. 5, by the Associated Press (figures in Swiss francs at par):

## ASSETS

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold in barsCash on hand and on current account with banks. | 8338 375 | , 87 |
|  |  | ${ }_{21}^{23,105,366.27}$ |
| Rediscountable bills and acceptances: <br> 1. Commercial bills and bankers' acceptances. |  |  |
|  | $13,423,148.51$ | 122,589,173.05 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Not exceeding three months Between three and six months | $864,876,209.91$ $1,526,939.14$ | $\$ 45,134,944.47$ $571,100.00$ |
| Total |  | ,706,044 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| (a) Treasury bills --....... | $838,289,299,773.51$ | 101,891,18 |
| Between three and six months: |  |  |
| (a) Treas | ${ }_{35,425,019.10}^{29,616,63.26}$ | ( $7228,190.12$ |
| 3. Over six months: |  |  |
| (a) Treasu | 55,231,729.38 |  |
| Tota | 65,654. |  |
| er assets: |  |  |
| 1. Guaranty of <br> 2. Sundry item | $.030,321.48$ $265,882.78$ | $177,872.22$ |
| Tota | \$1,296,204.26 | 81,262,497.75 |
|  |  |  |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |
| Capital pal |  | 5,000,000 |
| eserves. | \$4.237 60760 | \$4,237,607 |
| 2. Dividend rese | 6,315,304.73 | 6,315,304 |
| 3. General reserve fu | 12,630,609.44 | 12,630,609.44 |
| 23,183,521.77 |  | 823,183,521. |
| Long-term commitments: |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Total. <br> short-term and sight deposits (various currencies): <br> 1. Central banks for their own account: <br> (a) Not exceeding three months <br> \$206,264,996.70 <br> (b) Sight <br> 40,758.144.86 |  | 85,6 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 36,818,708 |
| Total.-.- |  | 334,591,417.6 |
| 2. Central banks for account of oth |  |  |
| 3. Other dep |  |  |
|  | \$1,154,453.51 6,450,239.20 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 834,822.9 \\ \mathbf{6 , 6 0 9}, 534.1 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |
| Sight deposits |  |  |
| Miscellaneous: |  |  |
|  | 6 | \$1,358 |
| ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{\text {1. Guaranty }}$ ( Sundry item | 8 | 35,895,658.97 |
| Total | \$41,84 | 37,254,5 |
|  |  |  |

United States Investments in China Estimated at \$125, 000,000-Holdings in Japan Figured at $\$ 60,000,000$
United States Department of Commerce officials estimated on Oct. 10 American investments in China at $\$ 125$,000,000 and in Japan at $\$ 60,000,000$, it is learned from an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, Oct. 10, which went on to say:

Portfolio investments in the two countries (defined by the department as foreign dollar bonds sold in the United States by Japanese and Chias foreign individuals and their rese individuals and heir governments
$\$ 7,000,000$ for China and $\$ 316,000,000$ for Japan.
Philanthropic investments in the two countries, the department said, range between $\$ 10,000,000$ and $\$ 45,000,000$.

Foreign Bondholders Protective Council Comments on Voluntary Offer of Poland for Servicing of External Loan Bonds-Says Plan to Pay $41 / 2 \%$ is Best Possible Now
In commenting on the recent offer of the Republic of Poland for the servicing of its external loan bonds, the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., New York,
said on Oct. 24 that while it feels that the offer does not said on Oct. 24 that while it feels that the offer does not
represent the maximum service which the Republic is not represent the maximum service which the Republic is not possible to obtain up to now, it is made upon Poland's own nitiative, it provides for a cash payment which is substantially in excess of the amount provided in the offer of Feb. 24, 1937." The Republic offered on Oct. 14 to holders of the coupons on its external loans due between Oct. 1, 1937, and April 30, 1938, a payment in cash in exchange for the coupons at the rate of $41 / 4 \%$ per annum, as against the coupons at the rate of $414 \%$ per annum, as against the previous offer made on Feb. 24 to purchase the coupons by
which was referred to in our issue of Oct. 16 , page 2477 , only changed the cash provisions of the earlier offer, reference to which appeared in these columns of Feb. 27, page 1359. ' ; In its announcement of Oct. 24 the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council said:
The Polish representatives have assured the Council that the making of this betterment offer leaves in full force and effect the non-discrimination nd equality of treatment agreement of February 1937.
The Council understands that sufficient funds have been deposited in London to pay in full the coupon due on Oct. 15, 1937 on the stering tranche of the Stabilization Loan, although interest on that coupon at the
rate of $41 / \%$ per annum is all that is being offered to the bondholders at this time. The Council is informed that the British Council of Foreign Bondholders has notified the holders of the steriing bonds that it is unable to advise bondholders to accept the $41 \%$ per annum offer now made. The Council is also informed that the bondholders' Association in the Netherlands is advising bondholders not to accept the $4 \frac{1}{4} \%$ per annum payment and not to sign the letters of transmittal.
While the Council feels that the present offer does not represent the maximum service which Poland is now able to make, nevertheless, it is the best offer it has been possible to obtain up to now, it is made uponPoland's own initiative, it provides for a cash payment which is substantially in excess of the amount provided in the offer of Feb. 24, 1937. The Council has reason to believe that the Polish Government is making a serious effort to avoid discrimination between bondholders of different nationalities such as has been practised by other governments, either voluntary or under the pressure of various creditor groups and their governments, and is prepared to continue negotiations on the basis of non-discrimination for coupons maturing after the expiration of the present offer.

## Bondholders Groups Again Reject Offer of Greek

Government for Servicing of Two External Loans
The League Loans Committee (London) have requested Speyer \& Co. and The National City Bank of New York to publish on Oct. 25 the following announcement affecting dollar bonds of the Greek Government $7 \%$ refugee loan of 1924 and the $6 \%$ stabilization and refugee loan of 1928:
With reference to the Greek Government's unilateral offer, which is published in the press to-day, to pay $40 \%$ on the remaining coupons of their external loans falling due within the financial year April 30, 1937 to March 31, 1938, the Council of Foreign Bondholders and the League Loans Committee draw attention to their announcements of Aug. 6, and Sept. 8, 1937. when they expressed the opinion that it was well within the capacity of Greece to make substantially larger payments and stated that as the Greek Government had declared its ability to pay $50 \%$ permanently, it was obvious that it could do so temporarily.
The Council of Foreign Bondholders and the League Loans Committee emphasize that they remain of the opinion that the offer of $40 \%$ is wholly inadequate, and they cannot recommend it to the acceptance of bondholders.

The previous announcements in the matter by the two bondholders' grou'ps were referred to in our issue of Sept. 18 , page 1821, Aug. 21, page 1184, and Aug. 7, page 848.

Funds Remitted for Payment of Outstanding Balance of Arrears Certificates of Republic of Colombia of 1933 Which Matured Oct. 1
Hallgarten \& Co. and Kidder, Peabody \& Co., " both of New York, fiscal agents for external dollar bonds of Republic of Colombia, announce that they have received funds to redeem in full the outstanding balance of dollar arrears certifideem in full the outstanding balance of doilar arrears certifi-
cates of Republic of Colombia of 1933, which matured Oct. 1, cates of Republic of Colombia of 1933, which matured Oct. 1 , 1937. Certificates may be presented for pay
New York offices of either of the fiscal agents.

## September Sales on National Securities Exchanges

 Above August but Below Year Ago, According to SECThe dollar value of sales on all registered securities ex: changes in September amounted to $\$ 1,761,038,549$, an in crease of $37.9 \%$ over the value of sales in August, but a decrease of $\mathbf{6 . 4 \%}$ from September, 1936, it was announced on Oct. 25 by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Commission added:

Stock sales, including rights and warrants, had a value of $\$ 1,601,793,211$, an increase of $43.1 \%$ over August. Bond sales were valued at $\$ 159,293,161$, an increase of $0.7 \%$ over August.

Total sales of stock, including rights and warrants, in September were $65,761,719$ shares, or $70.5 \%$ over August's total. Total principal amount of bonds sold was $\$ 212,855,750$, an increase of $13.5 \%$ over August.

The two leading New York exchanges accounted for $95.8 \%$ of the value of all sales on registered exchanges, $95.4 \%$ of stock sales, and $99.9 \%$ of bond sales.

The total value of sales on all exempt exchanges was $\$ 812,397$, a decrease of $8.8 \%$ from August.
Coupons from $\$ 26,000,000$ of Peruvian External Loan Bonds Purchased by Paying Agency Under Recent offer
Dr. Juan Mendoza, Counsellor of the Peruvian Embassy in Washington, who currently is supervising the activities of the Paying Agency for the Republic of Peru in New York, announced Oct. 25 that the Paying Agency had purchased, up to the close of business that day coupons, in accordance with the offer made Aug. 25, from a total of $\$ 26,000,000$ principal amount of bonds. The coupons included in the offer, referred to in our issue of Aug. 28, page 1342, are the two which matured in 1931 on the Republic of Peru National Loan Bonds, First and Second Series, and the September, 1931 and March, 1932 coupons from the so-called Tobacco Loan Bonds.

The offer is being brought to the attention of bondholders as rapidly as the holders can be located. But the bonds appear to be very widely dis-
tributed not only in this country but in Europe. In purchasing coupons from the total of bonds above mentioned, for example, the l'aying Agency has been called upon to draw 3.498 separate checks. Another evidence of the widespread nature of the holdings is that one banking house in Europe has requested by mail and cable a total of 3.000 letters of transmittal for use of its clients.

For the September 1931 and March 1932 coupons together of the Tobacco Loan, the Republic is offering $\$ 5.60$ on the $\$ 1,000$ denomination bonds, and $\$ 2.80$ on the $\$ 500$ denomination bonds. On the June 1931 and December 1931 coupons together of the first series National Loan, the offer is $\$ 5.97$ on the $\$ 1,000$ denomination bonds, and $\$ 2.99$ on the $\$ 500$ denomination bonds; and on the April 1931 and October 1931 coupons together of the second serics, $\$ 4.76$ and $\$ 2.38$ respectively. Only coupons expressed in dollars are being purchased in New York, Dr. Mendoza stated; sterling coupons from National Loan Bonds, Second Series, are being purchased in London.

Governing Committee of New York Stock Exchange Rules Committee on Stock List May Place Voting Trust Certificates on List Without Preliminary Report
The New York Stock Exchange announced on Oct. 22 that the Governing Committee had that day adopted a ruling interpreting Article X, Section 1, Fourteenth, (e) of the Constitution in relation to voting trust certificates. The Exchange's announcement follows:
The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, at a mecting this afternoon, ruled that Article X. Section 1, Fourteenth, (e) of the Constitution, which gives to the Committee on Stock List power "in its discretion, when in its opinion the circumstances warrant, to place upon the list, without report and recommendation to the Governing Committee securitics of corporations which have other securities of the same or junior rank listed upon the Exchange, but in every such case a full report shall be made to the Governing Committee at its next meeting,' may be interpreted as applying to voting trust certificates issuable in respect of listed stock and to stock in respect of which voting trust cerificates have been listed whenever the voting trust arreement expires or is erminated, and that the Committee on Stock List may be empowered to ct accordingly.

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Week Ended Oct. 2
Trading by all members of the New York Stock Exchange and the Now York Curb Exchange (except odd-lot dealers on the stock market) for their own account during the week ended Oct. 2, was above the previous week ended Sept. 25, it was announced yesterday (Oct. 29) by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Stock Exchange members traded for their own account in amount of $3,364,112$ shares, an amount which was $22.70 \%$ of total transactions of $7,-$ 408,900 shares on the Exchange during the week ended Oct. 2. During the preceding week ended Sept. 25 trading by the Stock Exchange members amounted to $3,850,580$ shares, or $21.75 \%$ of total transactions of $8,850,200$ shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange, total round-lot transactions for account of all members during the week ended Oct. 2 were 587,440 shares; as total transactions on the Curb Exchange during the week amounted to 1,473,035 shares, the member trading for their own account was $19.94 \%$ of total transactions, which compares with a percentage of $16.86 \%$ in the preceding week ended. Sept. 25 , when member trading amounted to 637,190 shares and total transactions $1,889,430$ shares.
The data issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission is in the series of current figures being published weekly in accordance with its program embodied in its report to Congress last June on the "Feasibility and Advisability of the Complete Segregation of the Functions of Broker and Dealer." The figures for the week ended Sept. 25 were given in our issue of Oct. 23, page 2621. In making available the data for the week ended Oct. 2, the Commission said:
The figures given for total round-lot volume for the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange represent the volume of all round-lot sales of stock effected on those exchanges as distinguished from week ended Oct the by the ticker. The total round-lot volume for the week ended Oct. 2 on the New York Stock Exchange, 7,408,900 shares, Was $7.7 \%$ larger than the volume reported on the ticker. On the New shares exceeded by $5.4 \%$ the ticker volume (exclusive of rights and warra,035 The data published are based upon reports filed with th Narians). Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their resporis members. These reports are classified as follows:


NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGF-TRANSACTIONS IN ALL STOCKS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS a
Week Ended Oct. 2, 1937

Total volume of round-lot sales effected on the Exchange....-
Round-lot transactions of members excent transactions of

| 1. Inifiated on the floor-Bought. sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 560,480 \\ & 594,850 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1,155,330 |
| 2. Initlated off the floor-Bought. Sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 262,240 \\ & 325,742 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 587,982 |
| Round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which registored-Bought. <br> sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 804,820 \\ & 815,980 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 1,620,800 |
| Total round-lot trankaction, of members, except transactions Sold. of odd-lot dealers in stocks in which registered-Bought.- | $\begin{aligned} & 1,627,540 \\ & 1,736,572 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total. | 3,364,112 |

Transactions for account of odd-lot dealers in stocks in which


| 438,610 |
| :--- |
| 111,410 |


2. In odd lots (Including odd-lot transactions of speclailsts):


Total. $\begin{array}{r}971,277 \\ 1,379.542 \\ \hline 2950,819\end{array}$ NEW YOKK CURB EXCEANGE-TRANSACTIONS IN ALL BTOCKS
FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMRERSa (SHARES)
Week Ended Oct 2,1937

| Week Ended | Total for <br> Week |
| :--- | :--- | | Per |
| :---: |
| Ceru.b |

Round-lot transartions of members, except transactions o
speciallots in' stocks in which registcred:

$\qquad$
2. Inltiated off the floor-Bought.

| 36,370 |
| ---: |
| 40,275 |
| 76.645 |




registered--Bough
Total.
$\begin{array}{r}214,090 \\ 194,750 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total round-lot transactions for arcounts of all members:

Total.
$\begin{array}{r}301,400 \\ 286,04 \\ \hline 587,44 \\ \hline\end{array}$
13.88
dd•-Int transactions of speclallsts in stocks in which registered
Bought.ansactions or speclalists in stocks in which registered
Total.

$\begin{array}{r}98,646 \\ 109,768 \\ \hline 208,414\end{array}$ 19.94
arthe term "members" Includes all Exchange members, their firms and their b Percentage of members' transactions to total Exchange transantlons. In as culating these percentages the total of members' transactions is compared with twise tha total exchange volume for the ieason that the total of members' trung
actions Includes both purchases and sales whlle the total exchange volume includes only sales.

New York Stock Exchange Reveals Short Sales in Five Leading Issues Were $22.7 \%$ of Total Transactions -Releases Tabulations Showing Findings for Period Sept. 7 to 25 -Requests Research Organization to Further Survey
The New York Stock Exchange made public on Oct. 28 tabulations it compiled from data received from members in answer to an Exchange questionnaire on transactions in five leading stocks from Sept. 7 to 25, inclusive. The compilations, drawn up from more than 40,000 separate reports, show that transactions in the five stocks during the thres, week period aggregated $2,082,300$ shares during the threeshares, or $22.7 \%$, were for short account. The issues covered by the survey were the common stocks of General Motors Corp. and United States Steel Corp., and the capital stocks of the American Telephone \& Telegraph Co., Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the New York Central Railroad Co. The ratio of the number of short sales to the total transactions in these stocks during the period concerned, follow:

|  | Short Sales | Total <br> Transactions | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General Motors | 104,700 | 529,600 | Prcenage |
| United States Steel | 270,475 | 881.000 | 30.7 |
| American Tel. \& Tel. | 20.400 | 61.600 | 33.1 |
| Standard Oil of N. | 6,425 | 111,800 | 5.7 |
| New York Central | 71,300 | 498,300 | 14.3 |

In an announcement accompanying its statistics the Stock Exchange explained that while the questionnaires submitted to members several weeks ago were intended to produce information as to the general character of the market, "the facts disclosed are insufficient to form the basis for accurate conclusions on the effect of short selling and short covering on the market. However, with the information already in the possession of the Exchange and additional data which can be obtained, a comprehensive study of short selling is possible." The Exchange said that it has asked the Thig is tieth Century Fund, a private research organization, to make

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a study of the effect of short selling on security markets and to publish its findings. "The Exchange has offered," the announcement pointed out, "subject to the condition that the individual names will be held in confidence, to make available to the Twentieth Century Fund all data now in its hands and to obtain such additional data as the Twentieth Century Fund may reasonably deem necessary." The data is also to be available to the Securities and Exchange Commission.
In discussing the statistics made availabe by the Stock Exchange, the New York "Times" of Oct. 29 said:
Unexpectedly large figures were revealed for hedge selling and "selling against the box," the former accounting for $21 \%$ and the latter for $17 \%$ of short sales of 117,500 shares covered in a special investigation. Statisticians working on the problem do not expect "selling against the box" to act:ount for any such percentage in the entire investigation, but believe that hedge selling will be even higher.
Odd-lot dealers were steadily long of the market, except for one day, with the result that round lots bought by odd-lot brokers gave a net long position of 104,100 shares for the three weeks. Specialists were eng of 1,900 shares more han . Counting purchases by odd-lot dealers on the long side, there on balance. Counting purchases bought 87,600 shares on balance, nonfore. members of the Exchange bought net long position of 400 shares. These figures should balance but do not, due to the discrepancies of which the Exchange complained.
The report contained no evidence that short selling was a direct market depressant. On the five days of weakest markets. Sept. 7, 10, 13, 17 and 24 , short selling ranged from 20 to $28 \%$ of total sales, the higher percentage being for Sept. 17, the lightest day of the five. for which the average was $24 \%$. On the five strongest days of the period. Sept. 9, 11, 14, 16 and 22 , short sales averaged $23 \%$ of total sales. The average for the whole period was $22.7 \%$.

The following is the announcement issued by the Stock Exchange on Oct. 28 accompanying its statistics:

In order to obtain information with respect to the character of transactions in the general market, the Committee on Business Conduct of the New York stock exchange recul lot transactions for the period from Sept. 7 to Sept mit a record of alt 25. Inclusive in the cond in the capital stocks of the American Telephone \& Telegraph Co., the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the New York Central Railroad Co.
More than 40,000 separate reports were received in answer to these More than 40,000 sepation of the data disclosed by these reports is questionnaires. A tabulation oblation has been broken down so as to show, herewith made public. This tabulation sales and the short sales made (1) by separately, the purchases, the eristered firms and partners thereof; (2) by members of the Exchange, registere (4) for foreign arbitrage transactions; (5) by non-member accounts located in the United States and (6) by nonmember accounts located in foreign countries. The tabulation also shows for each one of these categories the amount bought and sold on balance for each day of the period. In addition, the price changes on each day, both in the over-night position and in the course of the day are shown separately, as well as the total volume of transactions both reported and non-reported on the ticker.
The tabulation is subject to certain qualifications. The total purchases of $2,089,000$ shares is not in balance with the total sale of $2,082,300$ shares, due to errors in reporting. This error of 6,700 shares amounts, however, to less than 0.3 of $1 \%$. In other instances similar small discrepancies may be noted. In the time available it was not possible to break down the reports so as to reflect foreign ownership. Accounts located in foreign countries have been treated as a separate category but the totals shown under this heading should not be conuse of transactions routed through oreign participation in the anks and trust companies.
The information disclosed by these questionnaires is not complete and the Committee is continuing its investigations. The information in hand eveals the show the when ore made and the time and the amount of eported puring or the positions assumed by specialists in an effort to maintain orderly markets. Furthermore, instances have been discovered where orderly tions reported as short sales were in fact sales made against identical secuities owned by the sellers. The Committee has already found evidence of transactions of this character made by members, their pirms or partners to the extent of 24,800 shares and in addition short sales amounting to 19.400 shares are known to have been hedges against long positions in other securities.
These questionnaires were intended to produce information as to the seneral character of the market and the facts disclosed are insufficient to form the basis for accurate conclusions on the effect of short selling and short covering on the market. However, with the information already the possession of the Exchange and additional data
comprehensive study of short seling is possible.
The Exchange believes that such a study should be made. Accordingly, The Exchange believes that such a study should be made. Accordingly, it has invited the Twentleth Century y markets and to puklish its findings. of the effect of short selling on security markets and to puchish its indivings. The Exchange has offered, subject to eavalable to the Twentieth Century names will be held in its hands and to obtain such additional data as the Fund all data now in may reasonatly deom necessary.
The Exchange will make the same data available to the Securities and The exchangmission to facilitate such investigations and studies as the Exchange Commission making or have under consideration.

Rules State Banks Subject to New York State Unemployment Insurance Law-Attorney General Bennett Denies Claim Member Institutions of Federal Reserve System are Agencies of United States and Therefore Exempt
State banks are held subject to the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law in an opinion issued in Albany, employment 28, by Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr. denying the claim that State banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System are instrumentalities of the United States
 and therefore not subject to Elmer F. Andrews after certain by Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews after certain
tributions they have made to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund on the basis of their payrolls for the past 22 months. Commissioner Andrews said on Oct. 28 that the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance of the New York State Labor Department will continue to collect New York State Labor Department will continue to col
from State banks monthly contributions under the law.
from State banks monthly contributions under the law.
An announcement by the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance of the State Labor Department had the following to say regarding Attorney General Bennett's ruling: The Attorney General's opinion finds that State banks, incorporated
under the Banking Law of the State, have only powers derived from this law. Thus, State banks are permitted to become Federal Reserve bank members, but are allowed powers the Federal Reserve bank confers on member banks
of this State"
The opinion sperifically points to the State Banking Law provision that "such member bank and its directors, officers and stockholders shall continue to be subject, however, to all liabilities and duties imposed upon them by the law of this State and to all the provisions of this Chapter relative to banks."
Among the liabilities and duties so imposed, Attorney General Bennett ruled, "would fall compliance with the Unemployment Insurance Law."
Distinguishing his present opinion from an earlier opinion in which he found National banks to be instrumentalities of the United States and not subject to the Unemployment insurance Law, United states supreme Court precedent. He indicated that a specific Supreme Court decision was the sole basis for his opinion exempting Na tional banks.

Among numerous other references cited to support the opinion, Attorney General Bennet quotes the Appellate Division, Third Department, that "the bank is a mere creature of the State, and is allowed to conduct business only on the terms and in the circumstances prescribed by the State. From a Court of Appeals decision, the opinion quotes: "A corporardance with the law of its creation."
The Attorney General noted that "the Attorneys-General of the States of Louisiana and New Jersey have rendered opinions to the effect that State banks which are members of the Federal Reserve system are not instrumentalities of the United States, and administrative rulings of like import have been issued in Pennsylvania. West Virginia, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia."
"It is well settled," the opinion declares, "that no implied immunity attaches to such corporations merely because they are employed by the Federal Government, wholly or in part. The same rule which applies_to National banks cannot be extended to cover State banks."

## Increase in Savings of School Depositors During Year

 Ended June 30, 1937 Reported by American Bankers AssociationSchool children in the United States to the number of $2,823,246$ deposited $\$ 14,258,790$ in school savings banks during the year ended June 30, 1937, according to reports made to the Savings Division, American Bankers Association. Of this amount $\$ 4,660,832$ remained on deposit the close of the year, the report says, while deposits inat the close over the previous year by $\$ 1,177,606$, or $9 \%$, and creased over the $\$$ previous year ${ }^{2} 95 \%$." "The gain over last net savings by $\$ 930,746$, or $24.95 \%$. year indicates the greater financial freedom now being achieved throughout the country," says W. Espey Albig,
Deputy Manager of the Association in making, the report public. Mr. Albig adds:
"These results were accomplished by a group numbering only $\mathbf{3 6 , 9 9 3}$ more than during the year previous.
"The past five years have witnessed a great improvement in school sav"The past five years they were suffering the shock of a business depression ings. Five years ago our history. 14 of 43 states afforded opportunity for school savingsand showed a greater volume of deposits than withdrawals, This year the one State with an excess of withdrawals over deposits was the exception. The complete transformation marking the past five years nwohere is shown to better advantage than in the buoyant reaction in school savings."
The report says that about 9,000 schools have school savings facilities. The "honor roll" compiled in the report shows that in 53 towns and cities the grammar or high schools had $100 \%$ of their enrollments participating in the plan.

## Governors of Federal Reserve System Reduce Margin

 Requirements on Stock Purchases from $55 \%$ to 40\%-Also Fix $50 \%$ Margin Regulation on Short Sales-New Rules Effective Nov. 1-Text of Amendments to Regulations $T$ and $U-N$Exchange Revises its Regulations
The Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Oct. 27 Thounced that effective Nov. 1 margin requirements on purchases of stock will be reduced, while for the first time the poard placed a margin requirement on short sales. The new regulations increased the maximum initial loan value of securities purchased by customers on margin from $45 \%$ to $60 \%$, and provided for a $50 \%$ initial cash coverage for securities sold short by customers. Previously the Board of Governors had not required official margin requirements on short sales. The changes were made by amendments to Regulation T, covering the extension of loans by brokers and dealers, and to Regulation U, covering advances by banks. The Board provided also that the maximum initial loan The Board provided also that brokers and dealers to other value of securities pledged will be $75 \%$ of the current market
brokers, dealers or banks value instead of $60 \%$, as previously, while a $35 \%$ initial cash value instead of requirement for securities sold short in special accounts betwen brokers or dealers will be required. The Board did not change the present $80 \%$ maximum loan value for securities on which credit is extended to distributors and syndicates.

At his press conference on Oct. 28 Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau had the following to say, according to advices from Washington to the New York "Times"
"I did not know anything about the margin change until Mr. Eccles did me the courtesy to call me on the telephone yesterday afternoon following the board meeting," said Mr. Morgenthau.
The Secretary said he did not know whether the change in margin requirements would stimulate foreign investment and speculation in the United
States.
Reaction of financiers to the new regulations was described as follows in the "Times" of Oct. 28:
Reaction of Wall Street leaders to the Federal Reserve Board's announcement last night to regulations of stock market margin requirements was a sign of a mokers, interviewed in their homes, hailed the development as that this, rather than any technical improvement in the market to be made by the new regulations, was the important consideration.
Officials of the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange admitted that their governors will now be obliged to consider revision or abolition of rules demanding 10 points margin on short sales, but none would predict that such changes would be made. Some pointed out that the present 10 -point margin is equal to about $38 \%$ of the average value of stocks on the Stock Exchange, and a considerably higher percentage n the Curb Exchange.
Action by the Reserve Board had been expected, many betieving that the margins on both sides of the market would be set at about $35 \%$. Some disappointment was expressed that the board had not seen fit to place long and short deals on an equal basis.

## Greater Freedom of Action is Seen

The present $55 \%$ margin rule on long transactions went into effect Oct. 1, 1934, supplanting a sliding scaie arrangement based on price ranges. It means than value of securities to the $55 \%$ of the market value of the means that the origi
After the original transaction, the Federal Reserve Board has no further interest in the deal, as such. It merely rules that accounts in which margin falls below $55 \%$ shail be restricted, unable to trade freely. The stock exchanges, however, have their own margin requirements, designed to pro ect the positions of their member firms.
The New York Stock Exchange has a limit of $22 \%$ of the market value of the security, below which members are not supposed to allow margins to fall.
Brokers remarked last night that a reduction in the margins on long bransactions probably will have a temporarily bullish effect on stock prices ournutive pefore the They admitted, however that will be felt.
They admitted. however, that the market might lose some of its dangerous specialists and floor the $40 \%$ rule will give to quired to be fully margined all required to be fully margined at all times, which has circumscribed their prices. Now, while their hands prices. Now, while their hands have not been untied, the bonds are more
elastic.

Short Sale Rule Stirs Debate
The $50 \%$ margin rule on short transactions already is the subject of some
debate. Financial leaders point out that it has been debate. Financial leaders point out that it has been passed "pursuant to the requirements of Section 7 and 8(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934," and that the first section reads:
or car the purpose of preventing of the excessive use of credit for the purchase
\&c,"

## \&c,"

power to set margins on short sates the Board has never been given the power to set margins on short sases but has simply assumed it. Stock market circles do not anticipate, however, any court attack on the new
rule, legat or not.

The New York Stock Exchange acted on Oct. 28 to make its own margin rules conform to the revised regulations of Effective Nov, 15 , margin on short sales in stocks of $30 \%$ of the market value, or $\$ 5$ per share. whichever amount is greater. On bond of $30 \%$ of the in the short account, a similar mimimum margin of $30 \%$ of the market value is required, or $5 \%$ of the principal amount, whichever is larger. At the same time the Exchange revised, effective Nov. 1, its margin requirement on transactions made during a single day in accounts of members of the Exchange and member firms and partners thereof, to $40 \%$ of the market value of all securities long in the account and $50 \%$ of the market value of all securities short in the account.
The announcement of the Governors of the System of Oct. 27 of the several changes made in Regulations T and U
follows: ollows:
The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system today adopted the following amendment No. 10 to Regulation T, effective Nov, $1,1937$.

Amendment No. 10 of Regulation T-Effective Nov. 1, 1937
Be it resolved, that, effective Nov. 1, 1937, Regulation T, as amended, is further amended in the following respects:

1. Section 2 (D) of said regulation is amended to read as follows:
(D) The term "combined account" mand "special accounts") between any creditor and any customer, or any group of customers acting jointly.
2. Section 2 (M) of said regulation is amended to read as follows: (Mirm in his relations with the firm) to or for whom, (including any partner of a creditor whose joint account, a creditor is carrying any short, position in in securitles or extending
or maintaining any credit; provided or maintaining any credit; provided, however, that a partner shall not be deemed to
be a customer of his firm within the meaning of this regulation with reter 'nancial relations to the firm as reflected in his capital and ordinary drawing ac-
3. Clause (2) of Section 3 (B) of said regulation is amended to read as ollows:
(2). In such account transactions are permitted and eredit is extended or main-
tained solely for the purpose of enabling such member, broker or dealer to coarry
accounts for his customers other than his partners, and 4 Clause (3) of Section (F) of follows: $\quad$ (F) of said regulation is amended to read as polows:
(3). The current market value of any securities sold short in the account (other
than unlssued securities) plus, for each such security (other than an unissued or
exempted security), such amount as the Board shall prescribe from time to time in quired for such short sales, except that such amount so prescribed need not reincluded when there are held in the account securities exchangeable or convertible
into such securities sold short:
4. The first sentence of the
5. The first sentence of the last paragraph of section 3 (F) of said regula-
tion is amended to read as follows: tion is amended to read as follows:
For the purposes of this regulation. the adjusted debit balance of every account in
which any short position in is carried or any creditit is extended or maintained for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities shall be computed in accordance with the above rules, regardless of whether it be a combined account or a special account.
The Board also adopted the following supplement to Regulation T, Prective Nov. 1, 1937.
Be it resolved, that, effective Nov. 1, 1937, the supplement to Regulation T is amended to read as follows:
Supplement to Regulation T-Effective Nov. 1, 1937.
Maximum Loan Values-Pursuant to the provisions of Section 7 of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Section 3 of its Regulation $T$ Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Section 3 of its Regulation T, as
amended, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserver prescribes the following maximum loan vaiues of registered hereby (other than exempted securities) for the purpose of Regulation T. 1. General Rule-Excect as provided in parpose of Regulation T:
supplement, the maximum loan value of a registered security (3) of this an exempted security) shall be $60 \%$ of the current market value of the security.
6. Extension of Credit to Other Members, Brokers and Dealers-The maximum loan value of a registered security (other than an exempted security) in a special account with another member, broker or dealer, which special account complies with Subsection (B) of Section 3 of Regulation T, as amended, shall be $75 \%$ of the current market value of the security
7. Extension of Credit to Distributors, Syndicates, \&c.-The maximum
loan value of a registered security (other loan value of a registered security (other than an exempted security) in a special account with a distributor, syndicate, \&c., which special account complies with subsection (1) of Section 3 of Regulation $T$, as amended, shall be $80 \%$ of the current market value of the security.
Margin Reruired on Short Sales-Pursuant to the provisions of Section 7 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Section 3 of Regulation T, as amended, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system hereby prescribes that the amount to be included in the adjusted debit balance of an account, pursuant to Section 3 (F) (3) of Regulation T, as amended, as margin required on short sales of securities (other than unissued or exempted security security except that ind Section 3 of Regulation $T$ as ament Section 3 of Regulation T, as amended, such amount shall be $35 \%$ of such
current market value. current market value.

## Regulation $U$

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System today adopted the following resolution:
Be it resolved, that, effective Nov. 1, 1937, the supplement to Regula-
tion $U$ is amended by changing the fion $U$ is amended by changing the maximum loan value figure " $45 \%$ " in the first paragraph of said supplement to " $60 \%$," and by changing the maximum loan value figure " $60 \%$ " in the second paragraph of said supplement to
" $75 \%$," so that as thus amended the supplement will read as Supplement to Regulation $L$ - effective Novent will read as follows
${ }^{\text {Supplement to Regulation }} \boldsymbol{U}$-effective Nov. 1, 1937.
of any stock, whether or not registered on a National maximum loan value shall be $60 \%$ of its current market value, as determined by any exchange method.
"Loans to brokers and dealers. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a stock, if registered on a National securities exchange shall have a special maximum value of $75 \%$ of its current market value, as determined by any reasonable method, in the case of a loan to a broker or dealer from whom the bank accepts in good faith a signed statement to the effect (1) That he is subject to the provisions of Regulation $T$ (or that he does not extend or maintain credit to or for customers except in accordance therewith as if he were subject thereto), and (2) That the securities hypothecated to secure the loan are securities carried for the account of his customers other than his partners.'

Assets of All Banks in United States June 30 Below Dec. 31, but Above Year Ago-Reported at $\$ 68$, $941,069,000$ by Comptroller of Currency-Deposits Given at $\$ 59,822,370,000$-Detailed Data
The Comptroller of the Currency, J. F. T. O'Connor on Oct. 25 issued compilations showing the assets and liabilities of all active banks in the United States as of June 30, 1937, and presenting a comparison of the figures with Dec. 31 and June 30, 1936, and June 30, 1933.
Assets of the 15,580 active banks in the country on June 30 last, the Comptroller reported, amounted to $\$ 68,941$, 069,000 , as against $\$ 70,121,289,000$ ( 15,704 banks) Dec. 31, 1936; $\$ 67,198,581,000$ (15,803 banks) June 30, 1936, and $\$ 51,301,908,000$ ( 14,624 institutions) June 30, 1933. Of the June 30, 1937, figure, $\$ 30,337,071,000$ represented the assets of 5,299 National banks, while 9,632 State commercial banks (including loan and trust companies and stock savings banks) had resources of $\$ 26,154,156,000 ; 564$ mutual savings banks $\$ 11,644,741,000$ and 85 private banks $\$ 805,101,000$. The 15,580 banks held deposits on June 30 last of $\$ 59,822,370,-$ 000 (in comparison with $\$ 61,155,014,000, \$ 58,339,815,000$ and $\$ 41,533,470,000$, respectively, six months, a year and four years ago), as follows: $\$ 26,765,913,000$ by National banks, $\$ 22,192,742,000$ by State commercial banks, $\$ 10,-$ $213,402,000$ by mutual savings institutions, and $\$ 650,313,000$ by private banks.
The principal assets of all banks on the latest date were loans on real estate, $\$ 8,601,412,000$; other loans, including rediscounts, $\$ 14,071,081,000$; United States Government securities, $\$ 16,968,486,000$; State, county and municipal obligations, $\$ 3,572,402,000 ;$ other bonds and securities, $\$ 6,733,251,000$, and balances with other banks, including reserve with Reserve agents, $\$ 14,670,297,000$. Aside from deposits, principal liabilities were: Surplus, $\$ 3,700,484,000$; common stock, $\$ 2,593,491,000$; preferred stock, $\$ 472,195$,000 , and undivided profits (net) $, \$ 787,737,000$.
The Comptroller's data, which will be included in his annual report, follows:
statement of assets and liabilities of all banks june 30, 1937

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total Al } 1 \text { I } \\ \text { Banks } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { National } \\ & \text { Bank } \end{aligned}$ | All Banks OtherThan National | Banks other Than National |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { State } \\ \text { (Commercial)* } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mutual } \\ & \text { Savinos } \end{aligned}$ | Private |
|  | 15,580 | 5,299 | 10,281 | 9,632 | 564 | 85 |
| Loans on real estate ASSETS |  | \$1,507,270,0 | \$7,094,142,000 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,187,196,000 \\ \mathbf{6 , 5 7 2 , 7 2 4 , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 4,903,835,000 \\ 93,885,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,111,000 \\ 103,900,000 \\ \hline 1823 \end{array}$ |
| Other loans, including rediscount | 14,071,0850,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 0,011,000 \\ 5,11,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6 , 7 7 0 , 5 6 9 , 0 0 0} \\ & \mathbf{7 , 3 3 7 , 0 0 0} \\ & \mathbf{7 , 6 6 6 , 5 1 2 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 12,450,000 \\ 14,569,033,000 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,146,000 \\ 5,155,018,000 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ,902,52,000 | 7,666,512,000 | 5,155,018,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,145,501,000 \\ 245,501,000 \end{array}$ |  |
| State, county and municipal obiliga | $3,572,402,000$ <br> $6733,251,000$ | 1,451, ${ }^{1,463,000}$ | $2,120,773,000$ <br> $4,211,788,000$ |  |  | 65,980,000 |
|  | $6,733,251,000$ $1,349,208,000$ 1 | 2,451,463,000 | 4,281788,000 |  | 1, 1353855050,0000 | 7, ${ }^{7} 332,000$ |
| Real estate owned other than bankli |  | -162,409,0010, | 1,098,640,000 | $399,085,000$$456,577,000$ | $697,998,000$ 55577,000 | $\begin{array}{r}1,545,000 \\ 154,793,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $473,474,000$$108,495,000$ |  |
| Balances with other banks, incl. reserve with reserve agents Other assets | $14,670,297,000$ $743,116,000$ | 7,933,271,000 | $6,737,026,000$ $517,175,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,1108,759,0,00 \\ & 361,585,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 47,095,000 |
|  | \$68,941,069,000 | 830,337,071,000 | \$38,603,998,000 | \$26,154,156,000 | \$11,644,741,0 | \$805,101,000 |
| Deposits of individuals, partnerships and |  | 430, 183,000 | \$11,268,458,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,752,000 \\ 10,208,277,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 519,669,000 \\ 36,7950,000 \\ 2,185,000 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24,579,261,000 | 2,203,466,00 | $1,375,795.000$ | 1,372,532,000 | 10, ${ }_{1}, 078,000$ |  |
| State, county and municipal | ,806,835,000 | $3,790,587,000$$403,962,000$ | $2,560,716,000$$410,683,000$ | $2,469,718,000$$409,722,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 216,000 \\ 79,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}90,7882,000 \\ 882,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 6,351,303,000 <br> 814,645,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cerrited and cashlis | 9,822,370,000 | 826,765,913,000 | \$33,056,457,000 | \$22,192,742,000 | 213,402,00 | \$650,313,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$2,768,00 | 5,774,000 |
| Bills payable <br> Agreements to repurchase securities sold Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting banks. Interest, taxes and other expenses accrued and unpaid. Dividends declared but not payable and amounts set aside L. for undeclared dividends and for accrued interest on Other liablitities. | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \hline 852,411,000 \\ 2.567,000 \\ 869,000 \\ 276,780,000 \\ 70,959,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 7,968,000 \\ 562,000 \\ 676,000 \\ 13,410,000 \\ 51,221,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\$ 35,901,000$ $2,005,000$ |  | , 1 , |
|  |  |  |  | $2,193,000$$121,066,000$ 17,061,000 | $\cdots, 775,000$ | 304.0002,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $45,255,000$$433,427,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,703,000 \\ 157,453,000 \end{array}$ | $17,552,000$$275,974,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,052,000 \\ 248,744,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,500,000 \\ 19,513,000 \end{array}$ | 7,717, |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital notes and debentures $\qquad$ <br> Preferred stock <br> Surplus <br> Surpivided profits-net <br> Reserves for contingencies. <br> Retirement fund for preferted stock and capital notes and debentuses. | 2.52,195,000 <br> $2,593,491,000$ $3,700,484,000$ <br> $787,737,000$ $475,268,000$ <br> 475,268,00 |  | \$184,964,000 | 167 | 6,972 |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{2988,977,000}$ |  | 1736 |  | 43,529,000 |
|  |  | 边 | 2,627,330,000 | 1,394,560,000 | ,200,294,000 | 32,476,000 |
|  |  | 89,2 | 398,504,000 | ${ }^{2735,8270,000}$ | $\begin{array}{r}162,231,865,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 22,570,000 |
|  |  | 155,623,000 | 319,645,000 | 273,210,000 | 23,865,000 | 22,50,000 |
|  | 22,292,000 | 12,024,000 | 10,268,000 | 9,847,000 | 421,000 |  |
|  | 38,236,431,000 | \$3,212,165,000 | 85,024,266,000 | 3,521,492,000 | \$1,403,783,00 | \$98,991,000 |
|  | Total liabilities, including capital account........-888,941,069,000 | \$30,337,071,000 | \$38,603,998,000 | 826,154,156,000 | \$11,644,741.000 | 8805,101,000 |
| * Includes loan and trust companies and stock savings banks. <br> STATEMENT SHOWING COMPARISON OF ITEMS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ALL ACTIVE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 1937, DEC. 31, 1936, JUNE 30, 1936, AND JUNE 30, 1933 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | June 30, 1937 | Dec. 31, 1936 | June 30, 1936 | June 30, 1933 |
|  |  |  | 15,58 | 15,704 | 15.803 | *14,6 |
| ASSETS |  |  |  | $88,500,175,000$ 13,1(4,844,000 13,108,000 | \$8,515,708,00012,313,497,000 <br> 9,$95 ; 000$ | 59,627,534,0c0 12,749,837,000 ,447,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Obligations fully guaranteed <br> State, county and municipal obligations <br> Other bonds and securities <br> Eanking house, furniture and fixtures <br> Real estate owned other than banking house <br> Cash in vault <br> Balances with other banks, including reserve with Reserve agents <br> Other assets |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,39,453,000 \\ 3,572,402,000 \\ 3,57 \end{array}$ | 10,700,905,000 | $\{2,518,026,000\}$ | $\xrightarrow{2,881,139,600} 7$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - $\quad \begin{array}{r}1,349,208,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,346,665,000 | 1,363,426,000 | 1,3827,831,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - 958,317,000 | -1,025,586,000 |  | $7,092,229,000$$1,198,165,000$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 14,670,297,000 \\ 743,116,000 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ | $15,871,668,000$ 772,883,000 | $14,103,430,000$ $750,340,000$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 867,198,581,000 |  | 851,301,908,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \$68,941,069,000 | 870,121,289,000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 824,770,038,000 \\ 23,887,355,060 \\ 3,358,907,000 \\ 1,124,463,000 \\ 7,079,554,000 \\ 934,697,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82,464,588,000 \\ 23,446,681,000 \\ 3,342,848,000 \\ 1,346,116,000 \\ 6,905,794,000 \\ 833,788,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\$ 14,001,839,000$ <br> $20,245,615,000$ <br> $1,603,576,000$ <br> $1,637,913,000$ <br> $3,364,885,000$ <br> $679,642,000$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time. <br> State, county and municipal deposits <br> U. S. Government and postal savings deposits Deposits of other banks. <br> Certified and cashiers' checks, cash letters of credit, \&c |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 155,014 |  | . $339,815,0$ | ,533,470,00 |  |
|  |  |  | - 859,822,270,000 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8503,883,000 \\ 26,799,000 \\ 451,187,000 \\ 76,300,000 \end{array}$ |  |
| Bills payable |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 52,411,000 \\ 2,867,000 \\ 278,78,000 \\ 70,989,000 \\ 70,959,000 \end{array}$ |  | 45,221,0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agreements to repurchase securities sold--:- |  |  |  |  | 208,005,000 |  |  |
| Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting b |  |  |  |  | 71,776,000 |  |  |
| Interest, taxee and other expensey accrued amounts se | eror und | dividends and for |  | $45,255,000$$433,427,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,644,000 \\ 390,514,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,473,000 \\ 527,305,000 \end{array}$ | $730, \overline{3} 55,0 \overline{0} 0 \overline{0}$ 600,546,000 |
| acerued interest | ------..-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \$204,8 | \$244 | 9,541,000 |  |
| Preterred |  |  | 2.593,491,000 | 2,563,820,00 | 2,542,840,000 |  |  |
| Common st |  |  | $2,700,484,000$ 3 | 3,733,961,000 | 3,408,418,000 | 3,371,321,000 |  |
| Surplus |  |  | -787,737,000 | 651,406,000 | $706,427,000$ 423632000 | $646,248,000$ $468,180,000$ |  |
| Undivided proits |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}475,268,000 \\ \hline 22,292,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 448,972,000 | 11,390,000 |  |  |
| Retirement fund for preeerred stock and capital notes an |  |  | - | - $88.142,324,000$ | 87,971,093,000 | \$7,385,288,000 |  |
| Total capital accou |  |  | 88,230, 31,00 |  |  |  |  |
| abilitles, including canital account |  |  | 868,941,069,0 | 870,121,289,00 | \$67,198,581 | 851,301,908,000 |  |

* Licensed banks i. e., those operating on an unrestricted basis

Philadelphia Investment Bankers Asked to Consider Appointment of Permanent Committee to Informally Discuss Their Problems with Pennsylania Securities Commission-Chairman Baker vania Securities at Luncheon of Bond Club of Philadelphia
In addressing the monthly luncheon, Oct. 23, of the Bond Club of Philadelphia, Colley S. Baker, Chairman of the Pennsylvaria Securities Commission, asked investment bankers of Philadelphia whether it would be helpful to the bankers to appoint a permanent committee to represent them and to meet with the Commission at regular stated periods for informal discussion of problems of mutual interest and exchange of thoughts. Also present at the luncheon, held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, were the two other members of the Commission, Anthony P. Barrett and A. F. W. Chandler. In concluding his address, Mr. Baker said :

The Commission would be happy to hear your views expressed through such a committee, and at the same time, as representatives and protectors of the investing public of Pennsylvania, to informally advise you industry thoughts. We both desire to prevent in our State and furnish employment to more help you.

Replying to Mr. Baker's suggestion, C. Newbold Taylor, President of the club, said that consideration would be presen to this proposal and that any action taken would gren be in conjunction with the Pennsylvania groups probably be in conjunction wisociation.

Stock of Money in the Country
The Treasury Department at Washington has issued the oustomary monthly statement showing the stock of money customary mond and in circulation after deducting in the country and in the United States Treasury and by

Federal Reserve banks and agents. The figures this time are for Sept. 30, 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 $\$ 6,542,404,887$, as against $\$ 6,523,901,587$ on Aug. 31, 1937 and $\$ 3,266,539,446$ on Sept. 30, 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 flgures.

Does not Include gold other than that held by the Treasury
CThese amounts are not Included in the total, since the gold or silver held as under gold, standard silver dollars, and silver bullionsury notes of 1890 is Included Hion, ressectively.
nld vertifleates in (1) the Gold Certiftcate Fund, Board of Govern payable in Reserve System, in the amount of sis.311,942,437, and (2) the redemption fund for ederal Reserve notes in the amount of $\$ 0,422,962$.
Id Includes $\$ 1,800,000,000$ Exchange Stabillzation Fund; $81,209,981,077$ inactive the gold dollar
e Includes $\$ 59,300,000$ lawful money deposited as a reserve for Postal Saving
deposta posits.
AThe amount of gold and sillver certilicates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be $t 0$ arrive at the total amount of money in the United States. Includes money held by tho Cuin the united states.
Atianta.
$\mathbf{h}$ The money in circulation Includes any paper currency held outside the conInental limitts of the United States.
Not-There is maintained in the Treasury-(1) as a reserve for United States Treasury notes of 1890 -an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars (these notes are being canceled and retired on recelpt): (iii) as security for outstanding equal to the face amount of such silver certiticates: and (v) as a monetary value certificates - -gold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal) to the tace amount of such gold certifficates. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States
and a first lien on all the assets of the lssuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve gold certificates or of gold certificates and such discounted ar por of like amount of ellgible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, or unturchased Daper as is direct obigations of the United States if so authorized by a majority vo'e of the Board oi Goverans of the Federal Reserve system. Federal Reserve bat $k 3$ must which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United State redemption fund Reserve notes in actual circulation. "Gold certificates" as hereln used Federal credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certiflcates. Federal Reserve bank notes and National bank notes are in process of retirement.
$\$ 143,108,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 50,000,000$ of 140 Day Treasury Bills Dated Oct. 27, 1937- $\$ 50,065,000$ Accepted at Average Rate of $0.261 \%$
Announcement that bids of $\$ 143,108,000$ had been received to the offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of $140-$ day Treasury bills, dated Oct. 27, 1937, and maturing March 16, 1938, was made on Oct. 25 by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. The tenders were received up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Oct. 25, at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof. Of the amount received, Secretary Morgenthau said, $\$ 50,065,000$ were acepted. The offering, previous reference to which was made in our issue of Oct. 23, page 2623, was the first of a series of bills that will be offered to mature around the March 15 income tax date, designed to offset any strain on the money market at that time. The issue sold at an average rate of $.261 \%$, which compares with $0.362 \%$, the rate at which the last issue of 273-day bills sold over a week ago.

The following details on the offering of bills dated Oct. 27 is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Oct. 25 : Total applled for, $\$ 143,108,000 \quad$ Total accepted, $\$ 50,085,000$ Range:
HIgh
${ }_{99}^{99.903-\text { Equivalent rate }} \mathbf{0 . 2 4 9 \%}$ 99.896-Equlvalent rate
9999 - ${ }^{9.267 \%}$ (quivalent rate
$0.261 \%$

Average price............................
( $5 \%$ of the amount bid at the low price was accepted.)
New Offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or Thereabouts, of 133Day Treasury Bills-To be Dated Nov. 3, 1937
Tenders to a new offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts of 133-day Treasury bills were received at the Federal Re serve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, yesterday (Oct. 29). The tenders to the offering had been invited on Oct. 26 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr.. The bills were sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. They will be dated Nov. 3, 1937, and will mature on March 16, 1938, and on the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. There is a maturity of similar pecuritie on Nov. 3 in amount of $\$ 50,385,000$.
In his announcement of the offering Secretary Morgenthau said:
They (the bills) will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of $\$ 1,000, \$ 10,000, \$ 100,000, \$ 500,000$, and $\$ 1,000.000$ (maturity value).
No tender for an amount less than $\$ 1,000$ will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples of $\$ 1,000$. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e. g., 99.125. Fracons must not be used.
Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks ment securities. Tenders rom responsible and recognized dealers in investof $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for 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. 29, 1937, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. 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 Res
Nov. 3,1937 .
Nov. 3, 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 reasury ift tax) No oss from the (er hall be allowed as deduction or other dsposition of the Treasury bills of any tax now or herefir i, or orherwise ocognzed, for the purposes rany tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its Treasury
epartment Circular No, 418, as amended, and this no ice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their

President Roosevelt in Armistice Day Proclamation Reiterates Peace Policy-Pledges United States Aid to Restore Confidence and Order Among Nations-Sees Threat to Civilization in "Lawlessness and Strife'
President Roosevelt, in a proclamation issued in Washington on Oct. 23, called upon the Nation to appropriately observe Armistice Day on Nov. 11, which he described as the nineteenth anniversary of the "cessation of the most destructive, sanguinary and far-reaching war in human annals." The President said that in view of the "lawlessness and strife in many parts of the world which now threaten international security and eren civilization itself," it is "particularly fitting that we should again express our wish to pursue a policy of peace, to adopt every practicable means to avoid war, to work for the restoration of confidence and order among nations, and to repeat that the
will to peace still characterizes the great majority of the peoples of the earth."
The following is the rext of the President's proclamation: a PROCLAMATION
Whereas, Nov. 11, 1937, is the nineteenth anniversary of the cessation of the most destructive, sanguinary and far-reaching war in human annals; of the
and
$W h$

Whereas, Senate Concuirent Resolution 18, Sixty-ninth Congress, passed June 4, 1926, provides:
"That the President of the United States is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings on Nov. 11 and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies expressive of our gratitude for peace and our desire for the continuance of friendly relations with all other peoples"; and
Whereas, lawleseness and strife in many parts of the world which now threaten international security and even civilization itself, make it particularly fitting that we should again express our wish to pursue a policy of peace, to adopt every practicable means to avoid war, to work for the restoration of confidence and order among nations, and to repeat that the will to peace still characterizes the great majority of the peoples of the earth;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby direct that on Nov. 11, 1937, the nineteenth anniversary of the Armistice, the flag of the United States be displayed on all government buildings, and do invite the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies in schools and churches, and other suituble places.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 22d day of October, in the year oi Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-second.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
By the Presidert:
CORDELL HULL, Secretary of State.

President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., Confers on Budget and Plans for Special Session-Talks with Business Men and Others-To Return to Washington Next Week-To Speak at Dedication of Monument to Him in Gainesville, Ga., Nov. 25-In Broadcast on Nov. 14 Will Start Unemployment Census
President Roosevelt, who has been at his family estate in Hyde Park, N. Y., since last Saturday (Oct. 23), conferred the past week with several Administration officials and men active in business and finance, the subjects of the talks for the most part dealing with the Federal budget and plans for the special session of Congress to convene on Nov. 15. The President left Washington at 2:15 last Saturday afternoon, and arrived in Hyde Park at about 9 o'clock that evening He will remain there until after the local election on Nov. 2 , returning to Washington to make final preparations for the special session. He said on Oct. 26 that he would probably meet with legislative leaders on Nov. 8.
On Nov. 14 President Roosevelt will make a radio address tarting the voluntary census of the unemployed and partially employed. He will make another address on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, in Gainesville, Ga., at dedication ceremonies of a monument to him there. The President also plans to attend a Thankspiving dinner at the Warm Springs Foundation, Warm Springs, Ga., on Nov. 15. He expects to leave Washington for Georgia on Nov. 24 and return mmediately
In Hyde Park last night (Oct. 29) Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. and Acting Director of the Budget Daniel W. Bell were to dine and confer with President Roosevelt on budgetary matters and crop surplus control. Earlier in the week, on Oct. 26, the President conferred with Earlier in the week, on Oct. 26 , the Presid the Securities and William O. Douglas, new Chairman of the Securities and
Exchange Commission, and Joseph P. Kennedy, the former Exchange Commission, and Joseph P. Kennedy, the former
Chairman, now head of the Maritime Commission. As to the discussion between the President and these and other callers on Oct.; 26 , Hyde Park advices that day to the New York "Times"; of Oct. 27 said:
Mr. Douglas said it was probable that the SEC would have some general statement to make in the near future. The statement, he explained, would be made after a general "checkup." but he denied that it would discuss any investigations into recent stock market his
Both Mr. Douglas and the President described their conference as a general one, in which routine affairs were discussed. Mr. Douglas was reticent with reporters. They had discussed nothing specific. he said, and had not touched on any new SEC policies, or any revisions of SEC laws. Critics have contended that the Commission's regulations and present margin requirements were responsible for much of the recent stock market decline.
Mr. Douglas remarked, however, that matters were in a state of flux and that an inventory of legislation would be taken some time. He described the conference as one regarding the general work of the Commission in administering the three laws for which it has responsibilitythe Securities Act of 1933, the Securities and Exchange Commission Act,
and the Holding Company Act of 1935 .
Mr. Kennedy said he had discussed business conditions with the President. As to the Maritime Commission. the Chairman he expects to get out next of an "extremely controversial" report which he expects to get out next week as a result of his survey of the shipping industry. The report, which whill emses of the field, building, subsidies, rates and labor conditions, Mr. phases of the field, building, sussed with the President the charges made Kennedy sainst him by some maritime unions as a result of his attitude on strikes while a ship is at sea or in foreign harbors.

Among those who called upon the President today were James H. Perkins. Chairman of the Board of the National City Bank and an old Harvard friend, and Paul Shields, head of the brokerage firm of Shields \& Co. The President declared there was no news in these discussions. He said the same of another of the day's conferences, with Roy Howard of the scrippsHoward newspapers. They were merely part of a series he holds each fall, the President added; he may talk to any number of people representing any number of different interests
Another caller was Governor Carl Bailey of Arkansas, recently defeated by Representative Miller in a special primary election for the Senate seat of the late Joseph T. Robinson. Mr. Bailey said he had laid before the loan for cottonseed and railway freight rates.

On Oct. 25 four members of Secretary of Commerce Roper's Business Advisory Council visited the President, presenting an account of the Council's work and extending an invitation to him to attend one of its private dinners in Washington at his convenience this winter. It is stated that the group, headed by W. Averell Harriman, New York banker, Chairman of the Council, discussed with the President long. range business and not current conditions.

President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y. Intimates That He Views His Social and Economic Objectives More Important Than Tax Revision
At Hyde Park yesterday (Oct. 29) President Roosevelt referred to the prime social and economic objective of his administration viz:: to provide increased purchasing power for the one-third of the population he has descrivbed as "ill for the one-third of the population he has descrivbed as
clothed, ill-nourished and ill-housed, "and intimated, acclothed, ill-nourished and ill-housed," and intimated, ac-
cording to the United Press, that he considered that accomcording to the United Press, that he considered that accom-
plishment more important than revision of the present capital gains and surplus profit taxes now in force. \&

The United Press added:
The President did not comment specifically as to his plans, if any, for tax revision legislation at the forthcoming session of Congress
Mr. Roosevelt's discussion of purchasing power came after he was asked about current reports from Washington that the administration is considering modification of its capital gains and profits taxes which affect big business. He pointed out that in all the newspaper reports on the subject there was no mention of that portion of the population which has very little money to live on.

The reports, he said, did not discuss an increase of purchasing power.
The President said that both the minimum wage and maximum hour labor bill and the surplus crop control farm measure to be considered by the Nov. 15 special session of Congress would be steps in raising living standards of the country's masses.

## President Roosevelt Warns New Farm Bill Must Come

 Within Planned Expenditures-Any AdditionalBurden on Treasury Must Be Met " $100 \%$ by New Taxes," He Writes Chairmen of Agriculture Com mittees
President Roosevelt on Oct. 23 advised the Chairmen of the Senate and House Agricuiture Committees that the new farm legis!ation should be kept within existing planned expenditures, and that if any additional burden is placed on penditure fund of the Treasury by the measure it be "backed $100 \%$ by additional revenue from new taxes." "It "backed $100 \%$ by additional revenue from new taxes." "It is, of course, especially important that any new legislation slould not unba'ance the expected balancing of the budget," the President wrote to Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina and Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, Clairmen of the respective Agriculture Committees. "In other vords," the President said, "whatever goes out must be balanced by an equivalent amount coming in."
The new farm legislation will be introduced at the special session of Congress called for Nov. 15, and the President surgested that it should safeguard farmers income as well as their soil fertility. He further suggested:
It should provide for storage of reserve food supplies in an ever-normal granary, so that if severe and widespread drought recurs consumers will be assured of more adequate supplies with less drastic increases in price than would otherwise be the case. It should provide for control of surpluses when and as necessary, but at the same time it should preserve the export markets that still are open to our farmers. It should protect both farmers and consumers against extreme ups and downs in prices of form products. It shou'd be tinanced by sound fiscal methods. Local administration should be kept in the farmers' hands.

President Rooserelt also expressed the hope that the existing soil-conservation program be made permanent. He warned in his letter that any price stabilizing features that may he incornorated in the measure should be reinforced by effective jrovision against the piling up of unmanageable supplies. Ife said:
I wish to emphasize especially that anv price stabilizing features, through Joans or other devices, should be reinforced by effective provision against the piling up of unmanageable supplies. We must never azain invite the collapse of farm prices, the stoppage of farm buying and the demoralization of business that followed the Federal Farm Board's attempts to maintain farm prices without control of farm surpluses.

In discussing the President's letter, adrices from Washington, Oct. 23, to the New York Oct. 24, by Albert L. Warner, said:
The effect of the President's letter was to support revival of the outlawed processing taxes as a source of additional revenue, for all responsible officials at the Department of Agriculture admit that the farm program as outlined will cost more money. The expenditures planned in the current fiscal year for the existing agricultural program come to \$t75, 000,000 . The farm policy backed $\$ 700,000.000$
in farm circles as $\$ 200,000.000$ of new taxes is thereby indirectly contemplated in the White House program. This confirms indications of a few
days ago that Secretary Wallace was pressing for restoration of processing taxes, described as "tariff equalization fees," upon cotton, wheat and Mr. Wallace
government machinery , only one substitute for increased cost, namely, of additional Treasury for immediate compulsion on the farmers instead of additional Treasury checks. But both he and the congressional com-
mittees want compulsion to be secondary. mittees want compulsion to be secondary.
Ccurt President's letter paves the way to a challenge to the Supreme apparently welcomes processing taxes to finance it. In its decision and apparently welcomes processing taxes to finance it. In its decision outlawing the earlier Agricultural Adjustment Act the court, in a six-to-three
decision, abrogated the taxes and held Federal control unconstitutional In the next bill the taxes will not be linked directly to unconstitutional. and may even be incorporated in a separate measure.
Representative Marvin Jonfs, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, said:
"'The President's letter clearly outlines essential principles in reference to farm
"Teel confident that leglslation can be worked out embodying these principles. that we may have a bill ready for conslderation in the early part of the session." All the farm policy points referred to by Mr. Roosevelt have figured constantly in the utterances of Mr. Wallace and of the White House also. The significance of the letter, therefore, was seen to lie in the allusions to budget balancing and the necessity of making additional costs selffinancing.
Although discussing farm plans, the President did not refer to the immediate additional project of Secretary Wallace to make Federal guaranteed loans on corn to bolster corn prices. The cost will be $\$ 70,000,000$ to $\$ 130,00 c, 000$, and it was not included in the revised budgetary statement of last Tuesday for the current year. This may boost the deficit some .
The following is the text of President Roosevelt's letter, sent in identical form to Senator Smith and Representative Jones:
My dear Mr. Chairman: You will recall that on July 12 I wrote you concerning the need for further legislation to stabilize agriculture and give it added protection against disaster. My letter pointed out not only the need for this legisiation, but the importance of placing it on the statute book at an early date so as to give farmers the benefit of it in the 1938 season.
Since that time, as you are well aware, exceptionally favorable growing weather over most of the country and falling prices for some commodities have brought the surplus problem once more into sharp focus.
The pressing nature of this problem was recognized during the closing ays of the last session by both houses of Congress in Senate Joint Reso. Iution 207, pledging prompt action at the next session of Congress to meet the problem.
So as to permit early fulfillment of this pledge, I have issued a call for an extra session of Congress and to convene Nov. 15. I know that your committee and the House Agriculture Committee have both been making extensive inquiries into the farm situation and will therefore be in a position to move ahead expeditiously with the task of shaping the new bill.
The new National Farm Act should safeguard farmers' income as well as their soil fertility. It should provide for storage of reserve food supplies in an ever-normal granary, so that if severe and widespread drought recurs consumers will be assured of more adequate supplies with less drastic increases in price than would otherwise be the case.
It should provide for control of surpluses when and as necessary, but at the same time it should preserve the export markets that still are open to our furmers. It should protect both farmers and consumers against extreme ups and downs in prices of farm products.
It should be financed by fiscal methods. Local administration should b. kept in the farmers' hands.
through loans or other devices, should that any price stabilizing features, against the against the piling up of unmanageable supplies.
fe must never again invite the collapse of farm prices, the stoppage Federal Farm Board's the demoralization of business that followed the Federal Farm Board's attempts to maintain farm prices without control of
farm surpluses. farm surpluses.
The present agricultural conservation program, though it is not entirely adequate to keep farm surpluses from wrecking farm prices and farm income, has great intrinsic value as a safeguard of soil fertility. Its
great value must be made lasting. great value must be made lasting.
legislation to protect agriculture that the Congress, when it enacts new legislation to protect agriculture and the Nation against the calamity of
farm price collapse, will assure the agricultural program now being carried forward permanence of the farmers. It is,
It is, of course, especially important that any new legislation should additional Federal expected balancing of the budget. In other words, no should be made over and above existing planned fund of the Treasury The only exception to this would be the incurring of additio
tions on the part of the Treasury, backed $100 \%$ by additional obligafrom new taxes.
In other words, whatever goes out must be balanced by an equivalent amount coming in.
To my mind the purposes of the proposed new legislation and the existing conservation program are wholly consistent with each other and can be related together to the benefit of agriculture and the Nation.
At the request of both your committee and the Senate Agriculture Committee, Secretary Wallace and his aides in the Department of Arriculture, who have had experience in administering farm programs in the past, bave been making studies which I know will be of great assistance to you in shaping the new law.
With their help, and the added counsel of practical farmers throughout the Nation, I am confident that your committees and your fellow members can draft permanent legislation that will serve the Nation for many
years to come.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

## President Roosevelt Agrees to Bonneville Power Rate

 PlanAt a conference Oct. 27 with J. D. Ross, former member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, recently appointed Administrator of the new Bonneville Dam on the

Washington-Oregon border, President Roosevelt approved a 40-year amortization plan as the basis for fixing rates for power originating at the Bonneville project, plus $31 / 2 \%$ interest. In Associated Press advices from Hyde Park, Oct. 27, it was stated:
Mr . Ross, one of the President's chief advisers on power matters, sald that he hoped the same interest and amortization-paying back the capital He paid could be applied to all Federal power projects.
cost of Bonneville that is allocated would be applied to that part of the cost of Bonneville that is allocated to power production. The Federal total cost of Bonneville, which runs upward of engaged in separating the total cost of Bonneville, which runs upward of $\$ 50,000,000$, into two items aid as well as a power development. Within a short time aiter ho
Within a short time after he obtains his capital cost figure from the Mr. Ross said his hopes that the Bonneville yardstick would the project. to all Federal projects meant application of it, not only to other projects in the Pacific Northwest, but to the Tennessee Valley Authority projects Boulder Dam and wherever the Government is engaged in the production, power.
The Boulder Dam interest rate is $4 \%$. The TVA has no fixed interest rate, he said.
"There should be one system of rates for everybody," Mr. Ross told nompaper men after his conference with Mr. Roosevelt at the President's family home.
There is no reason why Bonneville should have a cheaper rate than H- place.

## President Roosevelt Says United States Builds Navy

 to Maintain Defense Sufficient to Insure Peace Has No Plans of Conquest or Imperial Designs, He Writes Secretary of Navy Swanson in Navy Day MessagePresident Roosevelt on Oct. 26, in a Navy Day message sent to Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson, said that he believed "it entirely consistent with our continuing readiness to limit armaments, to maintain a defense at sea sufficient to insure the preservation of our democratic ideals and the maintenance of a righteous peace." The President said that to maintain peace is the fundamental policy of the United States. "We are at peace with all the world," he declared, "and as a nation have no plans of conquest; we harbor no imperial designs."
Navy Day was observed by the Navy on Oct. 27, the anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt, with special programs and the opening to the public of ships and shore stations. This year's observance, the sixteenth to be held, was sponsored by the Navy League of the United States, President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary Swanson read: My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have warm pleasure in commending again to our countrymen the an nual observance of Navy Day in accordance with the establihsed custom of setting apart the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt for that purpose. I hope that on this day the American people wil learn more about our Navy, for it is through the moral support of our citizenry that the Navy derives its most vigorous incentive to strive for preparedness of our defense at sea. We are at peace with all the world and for that we are thankful. We as a nation have no plans of conquest; we harbor no imperial designs. War will be avoided by all honorable means. To keep the peace is a fundamental policy of the United States; to live and let live in the spirit of the good neighbor is our earnest desire. I believe it entirely consistent with our continuing readiness to limit armaments, to maintain a defense at sea sufficient to insure the preservation of our democratic ideals and the maintenance of a righteous peace.
Happily recalling my earlier personal and official association with the Navy, I congratulate the Navy on its splendid efficiency, on its record of past achievement, and the competent leadership which directs it. I have full confidence that the Navy will maintain with honor the heritage of
its worthy traditions.

## Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
A wreath was sent by President Roosevelt to be placed on the grave at Oyster Bay, L. I., of former President Theodore Roosevelt on the anniversary of the latter's birth.

## President Roosevelt Praises Automotive】Industry on Achievements-Sends Message on Occasion of

 National Automobile Show in New YorkIn a letter addressed to Alvan Macauley, President of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, on the occasion of the 38 th annual National Automobile Show, which opened at the Grand Central Palace in New York on Oct. 27, President Roosevelt praised the industry on its achievements, and said that "the effects of this vast transportation development upon our national economy are obvious. They begin," he pointed out, "in the fields, the mines, the forest and carry on through processes of production to consumer use." The following is the President's letter:

## My dear Mr. Macauley:

With the opening of the 38th National Automobile Show in New York it is timely to review developments in the automobile industry which reflect the progress made by the Nation during the year.
Production this year, I am informed is $5,000,000$ vehicles, a record second only to that made in 1929, while employment in this industry has kinds, traveling more miles today than aver bero With 30,000000 all ilies we now have nearly $25,000,000$ passenger cars in operation 000 famIt is gratifying, too, that in world markets this in operation
It is gratifying, too, that in world markets this American industry sets effects of this vast transportation development upon year over 1936. The are obvious. They begin in the fields, the mines, the forest and carry on through processes of production to consumer use.
In establishing an Automotive Safety Foundation to continue the work of minimizing traffic accidents your industry again has contributed to
constructive public service. Safety of human life must ever be a prime consideration.
The automobile industry has always believed that progress demands a in the expenditure of to an improved product. This policy is reflectent to produce a safer, more comfortable and more efficient form of transportation. I congratulate the industry on its opportunities for service and extend my greetings for a successful show.

Very sincerely yours,

## FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

United States Supreme Court Denies Review to Haywood Patterson, Scottsboro Defendant-Justice Black Voluntarily Abstains from Decision-Court to Review PWA Power Loans and New York City Tax on Utilities-Denies Rehearing on Commodity Exchange Act
The United States Supreme Court on Oct. 25 refused to review the conviction of Haywood Patterson, one of the defendants in the famous Scottsboro case, who was sentenced to 75 years in prison. Associate Justice Black disqualified himself from acting on the defendants' petition for review, but there was no explanation of his decision to do so. Newspaper reports from. Washington said that if he had joined in paper reports from denial, counsel for the negro defendant might have challenged the decision on allegation of prejudice by Justice Black because of his past membership in the Ku Klux Klan.

The Court on Oct. 25 announced that it would review litigation attacking the validity of Public Works Administration loans and grants to municipalities for power project construction, as noted in the following Washington dispatch to the New York "Journal of Commerce":
Duke Power Co. suit specifically attacks legality of the Public Works Administration loan and grant for construction of a municipally owned hydro-electric plant at Buzzard's Roost, S. C. Up for review last session, the lower court ruling was returned for corrections in pricedure. Dec. 6 , today's action, the case will be argued week in which the Court will hear similar pleas filed by Alabama Power Co.

Another Washington dispatch of Oct. 25 to the "Journal of Commerce", which announced that the Supreme Court had denied a rehearing of a case involving constitutionality of the Federal Commodity Exchange Act, added:

The petition was denied earlier this term by the Supreme Court and today's action merely reaffirms the Supreme Court's Original ruling to the effect that it would not review the case.
Petition for rehearing was based upon the fact that subsequent to the Petition for rehearing wastionari last July the Secretary of Agriculture promulgated a series of regulations under the Commodity Exchange Act. The case was brought by the partners of James E. Bennett \& Co., by F. S. Lewis \& Co., Uhlmann Grain Co., Bartlett-Frazier Co. and others against the Chicago Board of Trade, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Attorney-General of the United States and various other officials.
The Court on Oct. 25 agreed to review New York State court cases involving suits of two transit companies to invalidate the New York City's unemployment relief tax of $3 \%$ on the gross income of utilities.
$3 \%$ on the gross income of utilities.
In discussing the denial of the Patterson petition for review a Washington dispatch of Oct. 25 to the New York "Times" said:
The contrast between Justice Black's attitude toward the Patterson case and toward the petition of the Florida oil investment men acted on last week was observed with great interest. As no announcomently shared in
trary was forthcoming last Monday the new Justice apparently denying the Southerners further chance to fight threatened seizure of their telegrams by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
As head of the Senate Lobby Committee Mr. Black had emphatically defended similar seizure of private messages, but, as far as is known, he has not expressed himself publicly on the Scottsboro case, and, in his radio speech before taking his seat on the bench he asserted a lack of prejudice toward any race or creed.
The Scottsboro prisoner fought his latest conviction on the ground that permission was refused him to be tried in the Federal instead of the State State court and that the trial judge's charge allowed the jury to find him guilty if he joined in a conspiracy to rape even though the assault had not been committed. In both these instances, he ass
the constitutional guarantee of due process of tried in Jackson County, Ala., Patterson and eight other Negroes were March 25, 1931. All were found
a short time after the alleged crime on Man a shilty and sentenced to death except Roy Wright, in whose case a mistrial occurred. The Alabama Supreme Court upbeld the verdict but the Federal occurred. The Alabama Supreme court on the ground that the Negroes supreme Court te represented by counsel.
When a new trial was set Patterson and other defendants obtained a change of venue to Morgan County. They were again sentenced to death, but Judge Horton set aside the verdict.
Another trial was held in Morgan County in November, 1933, before Judge Callahan, and Patterson and Clarence Norris were sentenced to Judge Callahan, Although the Alabama Supreme Court sustained the verdict, the Supreme Court once more reversed the State tribunal on the ground that Negroes had been excluded from the jury.
In the most recent trial, in January, 1936, Patterson vainly asked to have the case heard in the Northern Alabama Federal District Court, but it was held that the Alabama law allowed only one change of venue. It was in this trial that the judge uttered the charge objected to by Patterson, who was again convicted and sentenced to serve 75 years.

## Reciprocal Trade Treaty Between United States and Venezuela Planned, According to Secretary Hull

 Announcing on Oct. 25 that a reciprocal trade treaty between the United States and Venezuela is contemplated, Secretary of State Hull on Oct. 25 asked that those interested submit suggestions as to the products which should be issuedsidered. Indicating that later a list of products will be
on which the United States will consider granting. concessions to Venezuela, special advices Oct. 25 from Washington to the New York "Times" said:
United States trade with Venezuela amounted to $\$ 50,173,640$ in 1936, as compared with $\$ 39,845,431$ in 1935 and $\$ 96,080,206$ in 1929. Of this trade exports to Venezuela were valued at $\$ 23,912,570$ in $1936, \$ 18,390,054$ in. 1945, and $\$ 44,856,362$ in 1929. United States imports from Venezuela represented totals of $\$ 26,261,067$ in $1936, \$ 21,455,377$ in 1935 , and $\$ 51,293$.844 in 1929. While 1936 trade was still below pre-depression levels, it represented a $25 \%$ increase over the 1935 movement and exceeded the totals of all preceding years since 1930 .
During the first seven months of 1937 exports to Venezuela amounted to $\$ 25,096,000$ and imports from that Republic reached a total of $\$ 13,014,000$ The export figure represents a gain over the like 1936 period of about $100 \%$, while the import figure shows a decline
for the corresponding months of 1936 .

## Hearings on Proposed Trade Treaty With Czecho-

 slovakia-Representative Rogers Indicates Concern Pact-Secretary Hull Describes as "Theoretical" Objections of Shoe and Textile Interests-Statement by Representative of Bata Shoe Co.With the opening on Oct. 25 of hearings in Washington, on the plans of the United States to negotiate a trade treaty with Czechoslovakia, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (Republican) of Massachusetts cited the concern of New England manufacturers on the effects of the proposed treaty. Mrs. Rogers was the first of four members of Congress heard with the opening of the hearings before the Committee on Reciprocity Information. The others were Representatives George J. Bates and Richard B. Wigglesworth, both Republicans of Massachusetts, and James M. worth, both Republicans of Massachuset Democrat of the Bronx, N. Y. Mrs. Rogers Fitzpatrick, Democrat of the Bronx, N. Y Mrs. Rogers
said that she was "fighting and arguing for all New England said that she was "fighting and arguing for all New England
industry." She specifically mentioned textiles, shoes and leather, according to Associate Press advices from Washington, from which the following is also taken:
New England manufcaturers, she said, "are afraid not only of the competition of Czechoslovakian cheap labor products but of the almost sure influx of low-cost labor products from Japan and other countries which would enjoy the same tariff concessions under the most-favored-nation clause."

She quoted Commerce Department reports as showing that imports from Czechoslovakia were steadily increasing. She said employment conditions in New England industries were still serious.
"We feel," she asserted, "the duty on textiles and shoes should be raised." Representative Bates told the Committee that the shoe industry in Massachusetts was at its "lowest ebb in 20 years last month.'
Mr . Bates also appealed for the textile industry, asserting one mill in a Massachusetts community he represents employs 3,000 persons and pays "the highest wages in the world."
"I wonder what will happen to them if duties are lowered on Czechoslovakian ipports," he observed.
Representative Wigglesworth called the Committee's attention to New England employment conditions and said the situation would be further Chairman Henry F. Grady of the Reciprocity Committee said it was "mindful of the labor problem."
"This whole trade treaty policy," he said, "has for its purpose the im"This whole trade treaty policy," he said, "ias for American workers." "Then Mr. Chairman," Mrs. Rogers broke in, "we can expect this Com"Then Mr. Chairman, Migs. Rogifss."
Representative Fitzpatrick said that he appeared to protest any lowering of tariff rates on carpet floor covering and rugs. He said any reduction would effect a factory in Yonkers, N. Y., employing about 6,000 persons. "If the tariff rates are lowered," he said, "it may cause this factory to cose, which would almost ruin this city and bring hardship to thousands of its citizens."
Mayor Joseph F. Loehr of Yonkers said he was "deeply concerned."
At a press conference in Washington on Oct. 26, Secretary Hull, in response to questions regarding the hearings was reported as saying that the objections of shoe and textile interests thus far were "theoretical."
nterests thus far were theoretical.
On Oct. $26, \mathrm{~J}$. Sidney Bernstein, representing the Bata Shoe Co. of Czechoslovakia, told the Committee on Reciprocity Information that efforts to exclude shoes from the pact "is the biggest job of propaganda I've ever seen carried on on any subject before the people in years."

Further advices Oct. 26 (Associated Press) from Washingfon said:
Mr. Bernstein characterized as "ridiculous" claims of American manuMr. Bernstein characterized as
facturers that competition from Bata threatened the industry in the United
se one-half of $1 \%$ of the total American production."
Earlier, the Committee heard from representatives of American manufacturers that low-priced competition from Bata was hitting producers of facturers that low-priced comperst shoes in this country "right between the eyes."
Jay O. Ball of New York, President of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association, asserted that unless imports of Czech shoes were curbed American producers would be driven from the $\$ 2$ market.
Charles F. Johnson Jr. of the Endicott-Johnson Corp. said his company already had lost $\$ 1,000,000$ in business to the Czech firm. He estimated that during the fiscal year 1937 Bata would take $\$ 3,000,000$ in business from Endicott-Johnson through low-price competition.
John A. Bush of the Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo., said the influx of low-priced foreign shoes would force American manufacturers to compete in the same price-class and thus reduce the factory income a vailable for wages. Representative Bert Lord, Republican, of Afton, N. Y.. characterized the proposed treaty as "an unholy alliance, which," he said, "if concluded, will bring chaos and disaster" to the Endicott (N. Y.) area.

At the hearing on Oct. 27 Powers Hapgood, organizer for the United Shoe Workers of America, asserted that an epidemic of wage cutting dangerous to the Nation's prosperity demight result if tariffs on shoes were lowered in a proposed might result if tarifs on shoes with Czechoslovakia. He
pleaded for the maintenance of American purchasing power by keeping out products of low-wage foreign industries, according to the Associated Press. which in part, also stated: His plea was echoed by John Mara of Boston. President of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, and Daniel Collins, Lynn, of the Brotherhond of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, as for Industrial Organization. Henry F. Grady. Chairma
"concerned over the Caborman of the Reciprocity Committee, said he was concerned over the labor movement taking a high tariff position."
company could not compete with American manufacturers in somat that his but admitted that it could undersell in others.

Under questioning directed at determining the financial and commercial backgrounds of the concen, ho said Czech shoe imports had not "demoral ized" the American shoe market
Mr. Grady asked if there was any basis for assertions by American manulacturers that Bata had a monopoly in its home country.
Mr. Bernstein denied that a monopoly existed and declared Bata had competitors "who also sell shoes here although they represent only a small part of the total Czech exports.
He said he had never heard of any export subsidiy given the company to ald it in competing with American shoe producers.
Mr. Bernsiein contended that io demoralization is possible."
F. I. Miller of the session operations of the Bata Co. were characterized by "industrial foul Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association as He told the Comm.
He told the Committee the firm expended only $20 \%$ of its production costs for labor, whereas the American shoe producer spent $60 \%$.
Mr. Miller was the last of about 40 representatives to appear on behalf
The plans to negotiate the treaty, were referred to in our issue of Sept. 4, page 1516.

## Secretary Hull in Letter to Senator Capper Defends

Administration's Reciprocal Trade Treaty Program
The Administration's reciprocal trade treaty program was defended in a letter dated Oct. 18, addressed by Secretary of State Hull to Senator Arthur Capper (Republican) of Kansas, made public on Oct. 27. According to a dispatch on that date from Washington to the New York "Times" Secretary Hull was moved to write the letter by newspaper reports that the Senator proposed to conduct a "grass-roots campaign" against the reciprocal trade agreements program. In the same advices it was noted that Mr. Hull's letter was made public while public hearings were being held on a proposed reciprocal trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, 1 of 19 foreign nations with which such agreements have been made or are in process of negotiation.
United Press accounts from Washington on Oct. 27 had the following to say regarding Mr. Hull's contentions:
Mr . Hull cited trade statistics and agriculture products prices to show that the treaties had helped, not injured, the farmer.
"It hardly needs to
"It hardly needs to be recited that as a general proposition agticulture btands to gain far more by a liberal commercial policy and to lose far more by a high tariff than other elements of our population," he said. "The price of tariff can increase his return." "Those who continue to advoc
farmer" Mr. Hull said, "seem to forget the terrible duties to protect the with excessive tariffs only a few short years ago." experience that we had "In excessive tariffs only a few short years ago.
lation than by alienating their supice could be rendered to our farm popuwhich, is not only the most effective way of safeguarding our farmers policy return to conditions prevailing under the Smoot-Hawley Act farmers from a policy which offers the only solid foundation for peace."

- Secretary Hull told Senator Capper that the "peation
been 'sold down the river' by this Administration, either through its have policies or otherwise," was fantastic.
'On the contrary, the actual fact is that the real 'sellout' occurred when the Smoot-Hawley Act was passed," he said. "That was the time when agriculture received the real body blow from which this Administration has Mr. Hull cited five years, with marked success, to rescue it.'
Mon that the trade treaties had not injured thes from 1932 to 1937 as indicaSenator Cade treaties had not injured the farmer.
since is inception. He fought the issue in the Senate and after the last session of Congress announced he intended to return home and begin cast paigning against it.

Secretary Ickes Says Federal Housing Program Will Aid Real Estate Interests-Says Government Will Withdraw from Field When Private Enterprise Eliminates Slums-Convention of National Association of Real Estate Boards
The social factors and problems involved in bad housing were stressed on Oct. 22 by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who addressed the annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards at Pittsburgh. Mr. Ickes declared that the Federal Government would retire completely from the housing field when private enterprise can eliminate slums. He said that the present Federal slumclearance program will, if properly carried out, prove "the greatest possible boon" to real estate wherever it is put into operation, and would stabilize and enhance realty values. He pointed out that Federal efforts would be confined to the supplying of adequate housing for families not being properly cared for by private enterprise.
The convention adopted a resolution urging sweeping changes in the National Housing Act to make it more effective in promoting home ownership.
After outlining the Government's plans for promoting better housing, Mr. Ickes said:
Go to see our housing projects if you have not already done so. Study
the record. Look up for yourselves the heavy burden that slums impose
upon the tax revenues of every community. Find out whether our slum clearance projects have increased or decreased neighboring real estate values and if. as I suspect, you will find that values have gone up, consider how much the total valuation of your city would be boosted if all of your slums were eradicated. If my premises are correct, then the inescapable conclusion is that the permanent slum-clearance program that has just been undertaken by the Government, if properly carried out, will prove to be the greatest possible boon to real estate interests wherever that program is put into effect and, as a natural consequence, the greatest possible boon to those whose livelihood depends upon real estate.
There is no cause, nor has there ever been cause, for criticism of the Government on the part of the real estate interests of the country. All of us have as a common objective the economic prosperity of our country and the social well-being of every one of its citizens. As I see it, the real estate ment's slum-clearance program. And you will be if you are as intelligently melfish as I think you are and as I hope that you are are as intelligently selfish as I think you are and as I hope that you are. Do not forget that but gladly whenever you are prepared to but gladly. happier and more worth-while lives for our underpivilat name the. stabilization and entand
tabilization and enhancement of real estate values?
At the convention, the delegates reviewing in their sessions the demand for housing for the masses, increasirg business volume and industry, etc., were convinced that in spite of the girations of stock markets, the real estate business as a whole is in for steady improvement for a number of years to come.

Activities of the Federal Government through its various agencies working in the low-cost housing field and in real estate finance came in for debate. President Paul E. Stark of the Association (Madison, Wis.), voiced, it is said, a gentral opinion when he stated that real estate boards and State real estate associations should in his judgment offer constructive criticism to the activities of Federal agencies, and should at the same time study slum and housing problems and develop their own suggestions and answers for the guidance of the Federal Government. He pointed out that Government is probably in the real estate field to stay because of the far-reaching social effects of blight and slums.

Revaluation of city planning methods and the rebuilding of our cities with the njighborhood unit as the basis of thought and action were urged by the $r$ altors in formal resolutions which asked for the aid of public officials, architects, and the construction industry in this effort.
Unfar taxes came in for criticism by the realtors, who asked for State constitutionsl limitations of $11 / 2 \%$ annually on real estate values, as has been done in Ohio and other States. Ohio's experience under such a limitation was recounted as being very favorable by former Governor Myers Y. Cooper, Cincinnati, who addressed the convention. He asserted that no essential public services had suffered through this limitation and cited as his authority the chairman of the state tax commission. In addition, the realtors asked President Roosevelt to set up coordinating agencies so as to bring some order in the chaos of local State, and national taxing agencies.

Joseph W. Catharine, head of the Chauncey Real Estate Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected President of the Association for 1938 to succeed Mr. Stark. Mr. Catharine has been President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York and for years an officer and director of the national body. Mr. Catharine affurmed his purpose of continuing the policies initiated by Mr. Stark. The latter will continue in office until the last week in January when the installation of new officers will take place in Chicago at a meeting of officers and directors.

AAA Conservation Program for 1938 Approved by Secretary Wallace-Cotton Acreage Reduced 2,000,000 Acres-Benefit Payments Raised to 2.4 Cents a Pound-Provides for Control of Potato Plantings The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced on Oct. 25 the formal approval by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace of the 1988 Agricultural Conservation Program Buhetin which conforms, in the main, to the tentative outline of the program announced on Sept. 20, and referred to in our issue of Sept. 25, page 2003. Among the changes, however, was a decrease in the cotton goal which is now set at $27,000,000$ to $29,000,000$ acres as against $29,-$ 000,000 to $31,000,000$ acres originally announced, and the inclusion of definite provisions for a potato goal, following a referendum of commercial potato growers. With the change in the cotton goal, the rate of payment for the commodity is increased to 2.4 c . a pound on the normal yield in each acre in the cotton goal. In the tentative outline the rate was oc. per pound on the larger goal. In its announcement of Oct. 25 the AAA further said:
The change in the cotton goal was decided upon in view of the extraor-
dinary large cotton crop this year. At the time the dinary large cotton crop this year. At the time the previous goal was
teritatively decided upon, the crop forecast put the tentatively decided upon, the crop forecast put the 1937 crop at around
$16,000,000$ bales. This estimate has been revised $16,000,000$ bales. This estimate has been revised upward by a million
and a half bales since that time. Consequently, the roal has been rised so as to put cotton acreages in 1938 more in line with has been revised the further increase in the indicated supply of cotton this year view of Subject to the approval of the potato growers cotton this year.
from $3,100,000$ acres to $3,300,000$ acres was inclulled in the announcement of Sept. 30. Growers in commercial potato producing areas announcement proposed acreage stabilization provisions in a referendum which ended Oct. 2. More than $82 \%$ favored the proposed potato program. As a lesult, the potato goals will be included in the 1938 conservation program Goals will be established only on commercial potato farms which grow three acres or more of potatoes and which are located in counties where
potatoes are an important commercial crop. In the early potato-producing areas 6 c . per bushel will be paid on the normal yield of each acre in a farm's potato goal. A payment of 4 c per bushel will be made in the late potato-producing areas.

The program for potatoes will involve very slight change in acreage from the average for the past 10 years. The national goal for potato acreage is between $3,100,000$ and $3,300,000$ acres. The average annual acreage from 1928 through 1937 was $3,346,000$ acres.
The potato stabilization program will tend to encourage acreage up to the goal and to discourage acreage above the goal Payments will be based on the number of acres planted, up to the limit of a farm's goal. The maximum payment can be earned by planting the full goal. Payments will become progressively smaller as planted acreage goes either above or below the farm goal.
The national goals and rates of payment established for soil-depleting crops under the 1938 program are:

| Crop | 1938 Goal (Actes) | Rate of Payment per Acre or per Unit of lield per Acre |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C | 92.000,000-96.000.000 | 10.0 cents per bushel |
| Citto | 27,000,000-29,000,000 | 2.4 ceats per pound |
| Rice. | $825.000-\quad 875.000$ | 0.125 cents per pound |
| Tobacco- | $850.000-1900.000$ | 1.0 ceats per pound |
| Burley | 480.000- | ${ }^{0.5}$ cents per pouad |
| Fire cured and dark-aired cured. | $170,000-180,000$ | 1.7 cents yer pound |
| Cigar filler and binder | $\begin{array}{cr}85.000- & 90.000 \\ 2800- & 3.000\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2.0}^{0.8}$ cents per pound |
| Peanuts | 1,500,000- 1,600,000 | 0.2 cents per pound |
| Potato | 3,100.000- 3,300.000 | 4 or 6 cents per bush. |
| General soll-depleting | 5.000.000-155,000.000 | $\$ 1.50$ per acre, varied for productivity |
| All snil-deplcting...... | 273.000,000-288.000,000 |  |

Additional items used in computing farm payments are: Conserving acreage, restoration land, non-crop pasture land, commercial orchards, and acreage, restoration land, non-c
Rates of payment for all commodities were determined in a uniform marner, with the rates increasing as the goals decreased in relation to the 10 -year average acreage.
As was the case when the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program was announced, the actual appropriation for next year's program has not been made. The 1938 program, therefore, is dependent upon the action of Ccngress, although the Congress, in 1936, authorized an annual appropriaCongress, although the Congress, in 190 for carrying out a program under the Sonservation and Domestic Allotment Act.
With the national provisions approved, the next step in the 1938 program will be the preparation of bulletins for each State or region containing the applicable provisions of the national bulletin.
Community meetings are to be held in most States during November to elect community committees and to discuss current farm problems in relation to the 1938 program

Southeastern Coach Fare Rise Approved by ICC
An increase of railroad coach fares from $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 2 c . a mile in Southeastern territory was approved on Oct. 23 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Representatives of the railroads declined to estimate what the increase, effective on Nov. 1, would amount to in terms of annual revenue.
The increase applies to all railroads, and to bus lines having through fare arrangements with railroads, in the territory south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and east of the Mississippi.
The order, which came virtually as a matter of course in the absence of opposition, follows by one day the Commission's increase in commodity freight rates, which gives the railroads an estimated increase in annual revenues of $\$ 17,500,000$.
The Southeastern Passenger Association met in Washington, D. C., on Oct. 20, and it was decided to file notice of the passeuger fare increase with the Commission. The notice, filed on Oct. 21, said the additional revenue was needed to meet steadily mounting expenses.
The Association also asked the Commission to waire the 30 -day notice prorision of its order of December, 1935, so that the higher fares might become effective on Nov. 1. The Commission's order, dated Oct. 22, provided that the new schedules might be placed in effect in 10 days.

## ICC Grants Freight Rate Increase of Approximately $\$ 47,500,000$

Freight rate increases on a limited list of basic commodities, explected to yield an additional $\$ 17,500,000$ a year to the rai roads, were authorized on Oct. 22 by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a 10 -to-1 decision. The carriers had proposed rate increases on a larger list of commodities which they estimated would have adled $\$, 53,532,970$ to their anuual gross income. The figures are predicatell on $1: 136$ annual gross income. The figures are "Times," in reporting the increase, stated, in part:
Basing its action on what it called the recognized need of the carriers for increased revenues, the Commission's majority said it could not escape the conclusion that "the net earnings of the railroads are now inconsistent, in general, not only with constitutional standards as to the rights of the private owners, but also with the conditions necessary for the proper conduct of the public service of ruilroad transportation ly private enterprise." The mort important of the increases were applicalle to bituminous coal and coke, which the roads estimated would account for $\$ 31,33,391$ of the aggreate reverue increase, and
derive from bituminous traffic alone.
derive from bituminous traffic alone.
For this reason and the further fact that $\$ 0,265,053$ of additional bituFor this reason and the further fact that $\$ 0,265,053$ of additional bitu-
minous coal rate revenues would go to the Chesapeake \& Ohio, the Norfolk minous coal rate revenues would go to the Chesapeake \&
\& Western, an 1 the Virginian RRG., for which the Commission said there was "not a shadow of justification," it was stiputated ec. 31, 1938.
bituminous rates should remain in effect only until Dec. Meanwhile, the Commission served notice of its expectation that the Meanwhile, the Commission served notice of its expectation that the roads benefiting trom the bituminous increase would pool coal carriers of the Pocahontas region, the Commission said:
"The sole justification for increasing their rates on this traffic lies in the needs of other railroads, and it shocks the conscience that, in accomnlishing this purpose, their revenues should be swollen by more than $\$ 6,000,000$ which they do not need and which will not be used for any betterment of the general railroad situation.
"By appropriate resort to the pooling and division of earninge which the Act permits, such unfortumate result could be avoided. In view of the fact that the possibilities in this direction were not canvassed in the present record, we shall not at this time take steps with a view to virtually requiring such a pooling arrangemert.
"The matter is one, however, which must be given further attention, and for that reason we shall, as was done in the case of the emergency charges, put a time limit on our finding with respect to the bituminous coal rates."

In general, the approved increases on individual commodities were:
Bituminous coal and coke, amounts ranging from 3c. to 15 c . per net ton in the western distruct and from 3c. to 10c. per net ton in other districts.

Lignite coal, amounts ranging from 2c. to 8c. per net ton; iron and steel and related articles (except scrap iron and steel in the western district), $10 \%$, maximum 1e. per 100 pounds.

Scrap iron and steel in the western district and between that district and others, $20 \%$, maximum 2 c . per 100 pounds.
Iron ore, Јc. yer net ton, or 6c. per gross ton.
Cement, lime, plaster, mortar and gypsum, 1c. per 100 pounds.
Cement, lime, plaster, mortar and gypsum, 1.. per 100 pounds.
Petroleum and its products, except in Southern territory ; also lubricatPetroleum and its products, except in ta, her per 100 pounds.
ing oils and greases, asphalt. pitch and tar, 1c. per 100 pounds.
These increases were authorized for application in Mountain-Pacific territory, and an increase in trans-continental rates on liquefied petroleum territory, and an was also permitted.
gas was also permitted.
As to the Mountain-Pacific and trans-continental rates, which had heen the subject of hearings, no specific findings were made, but the carriers the subject of hearings, no specific indings were which they have prowere authorized to

While tinding most of the proposed freight rate increases to be justified the Connission rejected increases proposed on anthracite coal, iron ore from Minnesota mines to Lake Superior docks, and refined petroleum in Southern territory.

In the case of lignite coal, some of the rates on petroleum products and related articles, and gypsum, the increases were not approved to the full extent proposed.
A proposal to increase ratings of fifth-class and certain sixth-class articles in official classification territory was also rejected by the Commission.
The Commission, however, granted permission to the roads to file tariffs, subject to protest and possible suspension, covering increases on a further long list of commodities which would produce up to $\$ 25,000,000$ a year more in added revenue.

## Freight Rate Increase Effective Nov. 10

Railroad traffic officials, at a meeting held in Washing ton, D. C., on Oct. 20, decided to make an effort to place the new rate increases in effect on Nov. 10, upon five days' publication of the new schedules as authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.
At the same time, the tariff men filed with the ICC a petition asking permission also to file on 15 days' notice schedules covering other commodities not specifically acted on in the recent case. The Commission, in its decision, vacated outstonding orders that prevented the carriers from filing schedules covering proposed increases on a further long list of commodities calculated to yield up to $\$ 25,000,000$ of revenue annually.

## HOLC Directors Oppose Reduction in Interest Rate on <br> Loans-Hold Lower Interest Not Justifiable

The Board of Governors of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation announced on Oct. 23 through Charles A. Jones, general manager, its opposition to any legislation designed to extend the HOLC mortgage period or reduce the interest rate on loans. The Board, Mr. Jones said, "is he inters in its conviction that no reduction from the unanimous in its conviction hio " In advices from Washpresent interest rate is justifiable." In advices
Experts were quoted to the effect that enactment of a measure to rePinance the loans at $21 / 2$ per cent and permit them to run for twenty years would cost more than $\$ 1.000,000,000$, "which would have to come out of the United States Treasury."
"In the end," said Mr. Jones, "the neighbors of HOLC borrowers would have to pay for this loss in taxes."
He asserted that most HoLC borrowers were not only grateful to the Government for assistance which enabled them to keep their homes in times of stress, but were evidencing their attitude by opposing proposals or legislative changes.
He charged that the movement behind the bills to change the loan contracts did not spring from the borrowers, but "came from a few small the expense of borrowers."

Reduction In Federal Relief Expenditures and Vigorous Flow of Private Capital Regarded as Fundamental to Re-Employment and More Production Says Charles R. Gay, President of New York Stock Exchange-Stresses Need of Business Confidence Speaking yesterday, (Oct. 29) on "Stock Markets and Business Conditions." Charles R. Gay, President of the New York Stock Exchange, turned, toward the end of his remarks to "that whicr is fundamentally the most important problem facing this country today and which at the same time is a problem with which conditions in the security and capital markets are closely associated," and said:
"It is an obvious fact that much of the recovery since the depression which this Nation has experienced has been due to the expenditures of the Federal Government rather than to the employment and wage disbursements resulting from private expenditures of new capital invested in productive enterprises. It seems clear to careful observers, and it is increasingly receiving general recognition, that reduction in Federal relief expendi-
tures, balancing of the Federal budget, resumption of the fundamenta underlying processes by which productive capacity and living standards are enlarged, and re-employment of the unemployed are becoming dependent upon a renewed and vigorous flow of private capital into productive enterprise. The accumulated shortages of captallions of dollars. There is no more fundamental problem than how and when we shall make them good and start again the proceses which lead to more jobs, better waces, more production and thus more of the good things for all the people.'

Continuing, Mr. Gay said:
it is in terms of the flows of new capital that recent market developments may be most significant. The alleviating consideration I have just men tioned is that these flows are already woefully small and the extent of further possible contraction is therefore restricted. In recent years the annual new capital of corporations secured through new issues has ranged between $\$ 160$, 000,000 and $\$ 1,200,000,000$. Just before the depression the annual totals ranged between $\$ 4,500,000,000$ and nearly $\$ 9,000,000,000$.
$\$$ Capital flows are vitally affected by conditions in the security markets. It is the common observation of any underwriter's office that it is extremely difficult to sell new issues when the security markets are thin and weak or inactive. But condion will not in than compulsory, The bing force bind them is present This force is the unless the originasiness man
mitiative of the business man
in to obliterate productive initiative and to guare progress shall cease. There is no substitute in our order for the prosno of profit. Laws may create a standardized mediocrity, but they cannot bring forth initiative and enterprise. The relationships between security markets and capital flows may thereforened by a restoration of long rise in security prices was not accompanied by a restoration of new capital fows to desirabie levels, and the possible shrinkage in such flows is thus not great. The restoration of long of capital ance in the profit prospect is a first requisite to a renewed fow of capital, and the establishment of
of the anticipated flow is a second.

Mr. Gay's address was delivered at Worcester, Mass., before a joint meeting of the Kiwanis Club, Rotary Club and the Worcester Chamber of Commerce. In his opening remarks he said:

I am speaking to you on the eighth anniversary of a well-remembered day in the history of the New York Stock Exchange. On the 29th of October, 1929, more than 16 million shares of stock were sold on the Exchange, and the tickers reporting these transactions ran until darkness. With that extraordinary liquidation of securities, and with further liquidation during the following three years, the Nation terminated a long period of prosperity that had become known as the 'new era' and began the longest and most severe period of depression within the span of its recorded history. Nor
He described "this anniversary", as "an appropriate occasion for us to review the situation, and ascertain if there may have been structural changes in the security markets affecting their ability to reflect the current status of business and to indicate the course of coming events." In part he went on to say:

## Security Markets as Reflectors and Forecasters

Since corporations are intimately associated with production, with employment and with the growth of living standards, it is wholly natural that the markets in which their securities are sold have come to be regarded as reflectors of the present and indicators of the future. If current business conditions deteriorate and corporate profits diminish, the ownership of stocks becomes less dasirable, similan, if milions of secury owners peer inco the fore of stocks also becomes less desirable. Thus when prices collapse people profits, shrinking volumes of business and decreasing employment.
it seems true that the American markets for securities have become thir. When I say that markets have become thin, I mean that the markets have become unable to absorb with their accustomed promptness moderate volprice. Theck offered for sale without an unaccustomed dels. Markets have been unable to supply the demand for moderate volumes of stock with their accustomed promptness without unduly sharp advances in prices. Without undertaking to expound the reasons for this, I believe that it can be substantially established as a non-controversial fact. Thinness of the market has been approximately measured by a number of statisticians and economists, and there seems to be nearly unanimous judgment that this condition exists.

The Market as a Forecaster
Although the market may have been distorted as a reflector of business, that, of course, does not mean that it has necessarily been equally distorted as a forecaster. As I have said, I have no intention whatever of indulging in prophecy, but it might be helpful to point out three ways in which market developme

First, the direct effect upon the purchasing power of the people
Second, the effect upon business confidence; and
Third, the extremely important effect upon the flow of new capital into productive enterprise.

## Confidence

The effect of important changes in stock prices on business confidence is intangible; it cannot be measured, but it is important. When owners of securities see the prices of their securities decline, they feel poorer, although the number of dollars which they have in the banks may not have been diminished by one dollar. Under such circumstances business initiative is repressed, new investment is curtailed and the rapidity with which the people circulate their purchasing power tends to be diminished.
Business confidence and initialive are principally important, not to the ment and real prosperity. This is because in a Nation which fall employmont and real prosperity. Niving standard with a relatively small proportion of its productive power, it is the additional activities of an optional and voluntary character which round out the prosperity.

## CIO and A. F. of L. Representatives Adjourn Peace

 Conference, After Failing to Reach AgreementNegotiations to Be Resumed Nov. 4-CIO Convention Votes to Safeguard Bargaining ContractsNegotiations this week in Washington between rep-
resentatives of the American Federation of Labor and the

Committee for Industrial Organization, designed to bring about harmony and a working agreement among the leaders of organized labor, ended in a deadlock on Oct. 27 , when peace terms were rejected by delegates from each group. The conference, attended by 10 CIO delegates and 3 A . F. of L. representatives, recessed until Nov. 4. Plans for the meeting were described in the "Chronicle" of Oct. 23, page 2628. Despite the technical recess, leaders indicated fears that the conference might not reconvene. Both sides agreed that no conference might not reconvene. Both sides agreed that no
progress had been made in the negotiations, which began on progress had been made in the negotiations, which began on Oct. 25. The conferences were described as follows in a
Washington dispatch of Oct. 27 to the New York "Herald Tribune":
The inability of the two factions to agree upon a formula that would permit craft and industrial unions to exist side by side in the major industries was the rock on which the negotiations foundered. The C. I. O. stood out for exclusive control of workers in the mass industries, while the A. F. of L. contended for organization along both industrial and craft lines. The Federation deliberated until late today before rejecting the C. I. O. proposal offered yesterday, but the Federation's counter-proposal was
rejected within half an hour after its submission. Indeed, the C. I. O. had a statement in the hands of newspaper men this morning an hour before it informed the Federation committee of its action.
Each side blamed the other for bringing the negotiations to an impasse. "It has been clearly demonstrated by the C I. O.," said Philip Murray. chairman of the C. I. O. committee "that the mass production and other basic industries must be organized on industrial lines. The American Federation of Labor proposal indicates that the American Federation of Labor is still determined to prevent such organization, even though it may prevent the organization of the millions of unorganized workers in uch in
"An analysis of the proposal submitted by the C I. O. committee makes clear that it provides no basis for a settlement," said the Federation committee. "We have not received any help from the representatives of the c. I. O. in composing the existing differences. Unless there is a change in the problems at fsure in a construtivo sivit it dobiful if ain por he problems and a can be made toward peace.
The Federation statement also accused the C. I. O. negotiators of interposing needless obstacles to an understanding. Referring to the making public of the C. I. O.'s rejection of the Federation proposal before the "Such procedure seriously tiond The conferees explained that the recess until Nov 4 was take
nembers of both committess had pressing engagements the nere because As he was leaving the Hotel willard, where the deliberations few days. Mr. Murray was asked if the recess meant that the negotiations had collapsed.
"I don't care to discuss that," he replied, adding that no new proposals would be exchanged during the recess.
The annual CIO convention, which was beld at Atlantic City, was closed on Oct. 15 by John L. Lewis, head of the organization, who criticized the New Deal and Congress and asserted that none of the CIO policies would be sacrificed at the meeting with Federation representatives. United Press advices of Oct. 15 from Atlantic City said:
The 150 delegates who stood and cheered Mr. Lewis at the close of a 60-minute speech unanimously re-elected him chairman of the C. I. O. and series of resolutions including one in which the C. I O. promised to join in a boycott of Japanese manufactured goods and condemned all aggressor nations as "vicious,"
Mr. Lewis' fighting speech cast doubts among labor experts tonight that peace will come from the projected A. F. of L.-C. I. O. An earlier move by Mr. Lewis had been more conciliatory. He supervised the preparation of a telegram to Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in which the C. I. O. agreed to meet with a delegation to arrange a peace conference.
He named 10 members of the C. I. O., headed by Philip Murray, chairman of the steel Workers' Organizaing Committee, to meet with the Federation's delegation.
In taking this step Mr. Lewis yielded to the Federation whose officials frowned on Mr. Lewis' earlier proposal of peace conference among 100 delegates from each organization.
The C. I. O. on Oct. 13 formally recorded its belief in the sanctity of collective bargaining contracts with employers and pledged its cooperation in safeguarding the operation of these agreements. On Oct. 12 the C. I. O. delegates unanimously voted to ask the American Federation of Labor to confer regarding the possibility of unifying the labor movement. The C. I. O. proposal suggested that a committee of 100 C . I. O. representatives meet with a similar Federation body. The Federation rejected this proposal. Proceedings at the C. I. O. convention on Oct. 13 were reported as follows in United Press advices of that date from Atlantic City.
The delegates also condemned recent decisions by the National Labor Board as being contrary to the provisions of the Wagner-Connery Act by which the board was created and approved a four-point Federal legislative inductrise Tis program calerstar a wages-and-hours bill, licensing of all Works Progress Administration and Public Works Administration funds to provide jobs for every American worker and expansion of the Social Security Act.
Resolutions were prepared for adoption tomorrow recommending an adequate Federal farm program and outlining a state legislative program. Harry Bridges, West Coast maritime leader, called for an economic Responsible Japanese goods because of the undeclared war in China be the subject of a resolution, but they expressed doubt that a boycott would be indorsed unless President Roosevelt made it a matter of national policy.
Then Lee Pressman, chief counsel of the C. I. O., read the resolution attacking the National Labor Relations Board. The resolution referred to the board's decision in the case of the Commonwealth Steel Co. of St. Louis, In which it was held that minority groups held equal rights with majority groups to bargain collectively with the management. It embraced also a decision, unlisted, and referring to the "automobile industry"

Mr. Pressman then read what he described as a "most important" resolution. It stated the C. I. O. objectives of obtaining written collective bargaining agreements; attacked what it termed "false propaganda" abou the "irresponsibility" of C. I. O. unions in contractual obligations and resolved that:
"The C. I. O. expresses its firm policy as being one committed to the determined adherence of its contract obligations and responsibilities.
"Employers who enter into such collective bargaining agreements will complete cooperation and support of the unions affilatedectiv the C.I. O. in carrying through t.
Sidney Hillman, head of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee and President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, denounced "wild-cat" or quickie" strikes by C. I. O. unions He contended that C. I. O. unionist must give fair treatment to employers who sign collective bargaining agree ments with them.
Then Richard Frankenstein, assistant President of the United Automobile Workers of America, whose "snap" strikes in the automobile industry brought a majority of the criticism of "irresponsibility" down on the head of the C. I. O. leaders, supported the resoluton, but contributing to the "quickie" strikes.

Pennsylvania Anthracite Operators Urged to Unite Commission Appointed by Governor Earle Threat ens State or Federal Control if Industry Fails to Solve Problems
A warning to the anthracite coal operators of Pennsylvania that regulatory measures will be imposed by the State or Federal Government if they do not cooperate in solving the industry's problems is contained in a report of the Pennsylvania Anthracite Industry Commission, prepared by Professor Richard R. Mead of the Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania, the first section of which was issued in Philadelphia on Oct. 9. The Commission, of which W. Jett Lauck is Chairman, was appointed by Governor Earle of Pennsylvania, under authority of the State Legislature. In directing its warning to the operators, the report said that "in many ways it would be much more satisfactory for the industry to solve its problems without outside interference. If this proves impossible," the report continued, "it may become necessary for some measure of control to be exercised by the state or Federal Government in order that this objective may be achieved."

The report was summarized as follows in the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of Sept. 10:
"Unified marketing is necessary if the industry expects to solve its present problems," the report states. "Such unified action must supervise all marketing activities from production to consumption. It should concern itself with the establishment of pricing and quality standards.
"It should enceavcr to improve the organization and operation of wholesale and retail outlets, and the relations of the producing companies with such establishments. Finally, it should coordinate the promotional efforts of the industry, including its advertising, the sale of automatic burning quipment, an the
The anthracite industry has the capacity. but apparently does not possess a willingness to attack forced upon the industry by some outside agency.
"red upon the industry by some outside agency.
The present plight of many of the operating companies, and thei inability to solve their manifold problems, are not the primary reason for the present investigation of the anthracite industry. The livelihood of of the industry.'

Other major conclusions which Professor Mead reached are:
"Anthracite at present finds its market practically limited to domestic and commercial consumers in the New England and Middle Atlantic States.
"The present price structure for anthracite is unsound. While the prices of the domestic sizes may be too high, the low prices received for the steam sizes make further reductions in the mine price of the domestic sizee impossible if the pro
"Freight rates and distribution margins represent approximately one half of the prices which the domestic consumer pays for his coal. Reduc tions in such costs will prove beneficial to the industry.
"No effective program of marketing can be developed unless price-cutting and other internal competitive practices are eliminated. Unless the anthracite industry exerts every weapon at its command to combat the activities of a powerful competition, further declines in the consumption oi anthracite are inevitable."

Regulation of Soft-Coal Industry under Plan Evolved by Industry Suggested by Chairman Hosford of NBCC-National Coal Association Conven-Op posed to Other New Deal Measures
Regulation by the Federal Government of the bituminous coal industry, under a plan evolved by the industry itself, was advocated on Oct. 7 by Charles F. Hosford, Chairman of the National Bituminous Coal Commission, in addressing 500 delegates to the convention of the National Coal Association, held in Pittsburgh. The convention ended its sessions on Oct. 8 after pledging cooperation with the NBCC in the administration of the Guffey-Vinson Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, enacted at the last session of Congress and under which the Commission will fix prices and regulate interstate commerce in soft coal. However, the Association went on record as unalterably opposed to several other New Deal measures, it was stated in the Pittsburgh "PostGazette" of Oct. 9, from which we also take the following regarding the convention's final session on Oct. 8:
Without expression of either approval or disapproval of the Act, under which the Commission will fix prices for the industry, the convention adopted a resolution stating that in as much as it is now law, the Aso-
from its operation." A special committee was appointed to study operations of the Act with a view to advancing suggestions for its improvement. Reaffirm Stand on Power
Hearings are now in progress before the National Commission and district boards preliminary to establishment of new prices, and Commission Chairman Charles F. Hosford said the new rate structures would be announced within a short time.
The Association reaffirmed its opposition to the entry of the Federal Government into the business of generation and sale of electric power as exemplified by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the St. Lawrence Water way and other large-scale power projects.

The 70 -car train limit bill, also pending, was scored as designed to impose further statutory burdens on the railroads with consequent raising of coal freight rates. Citing the coal industry's position with regard to competitive piped fuel, a resolution adopted said the future welfare of the carriers will best be served by lowering rate levels rather than raising them. The Association likewise went on record as opposed to the principl ot government ownership of railroads.
ointed to study existing and prospective taxation measures, another to investigate the many proposals now being pressed for shorter working time.

John D. Battle, Executive Secretary of the Association, urged opposition to any such measures as the Black-Connery wages and hours bill.
The remarks of Mr. Hosford on Oct. 7 and of those that day of J. P. Williams Jr., the retiring President of the Association, were summarized as follows in Associated Press advices from Pittsburgh, Oct. 7:
Speaking as a "fellow coal man," Mr. Hosford said he believed most men in the induotry we till "in " He ter en as self-rovernment was concerned.
"May I offer these as objectives to be attained through future courses of study," he said. "Coal as a great national resource must be preserved under a plan evolved by the coal industry but enforced by government; the production and distribution of coal must permanently be placed on a sound economic basis; the rights of labor in the industry must be recognized and protected, to the end that the coal miners shall have working conditions and wage levels which conform to American standards; the services rendered by the distributor of coal must be recognized and justly compensated; the consumer must always be assured adequate and dependable supplies of coal at reasonable prices; the coal industry must enlist the aid of science to arrive at a better determination of coal values and to
secure a more complete utilization of coal; the coal industry owes to itself and to the people of our Nation an obligation to maintain a state of fair competition.'
Mr. Hosford spoke after several leaders of the industry had urged the operators to give the Guffey-Vinson Act a "fair and impartial trial," but also to strive to avoid permanent regulation of the industry by the government. The Act establishes a little NRA for the soft coal industry.
J. P. Williams Jr., head of the Koppers Coal Co. and retiring President
隹 of the Association, declared operation of the law now was costing the industry about $\$ 6,500,000$ a year.
"Certainly we should be able to do that job at substantially less cost," he asserted. He advocated mergers into large companies of the producers as the "easiest answer" to stabilizing prices.
The convention approved unanimously a suggestion by Charles $0^{\prime}$ Neill, President of the United Eastern Coal Sales Corp., that its Government and Public Relations Committee conduct a thorough study of the Guffey-Vinson Act's operation and submit suggestions for changes.
Heath S. Clark of Indiana, Pa., President of the Rochester \& Pittsburgh Coal Co., with offices in New York, was elected President of the Association, succeeding Mr. Williams. W. L. Robinson of Cleveland, C. C. Dickinson of Charleston, W. Va., and Douglas Millard of Denver were chosen VicePresidents; W. D. Ord of Landgraff City, W. Va., was named Treasurer, and J. D. Battle was reelected Secretary.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan \& Co. ViewslInternational Trade as Having Direct Bearing on War and Peace-Believes Conflict Will be Averted But Urges U. S. Build up Reserve of Capital and Economic Strength-Would Have Nation Live Within Income and Business Freed from Regulation which Hampers Industry
Before the Commercial Club in Chicago on Oct. 22, Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan \& Co. in presenting the "net" of his impressions "gained from two visits made to Europe within the last six months" emphasized "the fact that there is no so-called inside information to be had by any one," and that his "own contacts and sources of information over there are much the same as yours would be." As to whether Europe is "on the verge of another general war," or whether the counter forces are "strong enough to avert it" he ventured a reply by saying:
That is the question which many millions of peace-loving Americans are asking today. I cannot answer the question for you, but I can express my opinion that such a conflict will be averted. I say this even in the face of the immense difficulties of the spanish situation
Two factors making for war were cited by Mr. Lamont viz. "the intense Nationalism that has grown by leaps and bounds since the close of the World War," and "excessive expenditures being made for military purposes." "Many people" he said "would name as third among the baleful forces the aggressive tactics of those Nations which seek to attain their ends by what may be called a 'power policy' as distin from under established Internadistinguished from peace, "Wans and treaties." "We hear much these days" he tional law and treaties." "We hear much the the so-called Have-Not Nations and the Haves, added "of the so-called Have-Not Nations and the Haves, and of the demands for over sea colonies." Toward the end of his remarks Mr. Lamont said "as I have tried to make clear, I feel that, for the long pull to prevent world conflict, freer International trade is the greatest single necessity. Therefore I urge that we in America give that matter our
most earnest thought." In closing his remarks Mr. Lamount had the following to say as to America's domestic situation: Finally, with the world in its present threatening state, are we doing our best to build up our own economy, to accumulate the reserve of capital. of financial and economic trength that the Nation would require in a time of stress arising from either foreign or dirstass difficulty? Real preparedNation running smoothly.
This means living within our income; it means intelligent taxes, levied not to punish but to produce the revenues; it means a recognition of the necessity and importance, even from the Government's standpoint, of business profits: it means in business itself freedom from forms of regulation that check production and merely hamper the development of enterprise and industry.

From Mr. Lamont's address we also quote:

## Continuing Effort for Peace

As to Europe, it seems to me that we can count on Great Britain, with Prance, to continue its efforts of appeasement to prese've the European peace, which in the long run may mean the maintenance of world peace. During the cantury of world peace from 1815 to 1914 Great Britain was the policeman of the seven seas. With the end of the War and the expectation that, under the League and colle stive security, such a role was no longer essential, Graat Britain lé down in the matter of defense both of the British Isles and of the Empire. In the last few years there has been a rude awakening. Colleative security under the League of Nations failed, and new situations carrying the threat of war arose very sharply Two years ago Britain decided upon rearmament on a great scale And that phase will presumably be accomplished within another year or two. Thus, when in critical vein we scan the great growth of armaments. we must as realists cosfess that British rearmament is not a detriment, but a bulwark against world war. It is one of the greatest forces making today from that weal from that which the statesmen at Versailles envisaged as a bright hope for the cuture. Therefore we may view B.itish rearmament with sympathy of the British Empire would be a threat to American civilization weakening

## Againsl Wars to Prevent War

Thus I feel that we can afford to applaud rather than critize the tactics of those European s atesmen who are seeking composition. Further am by no means certain that they are as far removed from attaining a modus operandi as some of us fear. I know that defeatists on both sides of the water say: "What is the use-noihing can be accomplished by trying to meet the aggressive nations half way. The only thing is to make a determined stand at once, no matter what the cost." I do not, as I have indicated, hold at all with that view. Even in the lesser affairs of this world, business, international, etc., in which I have played a minor part. I have seen so many crises that seamed completely hopeless finally surmounted through delay and composition, that I am sanguine that in the idea that Great Britain and France should may be found. Certainly to stop thal day-has no appeal for me.

## mprovement in Economic Conditions

As a certain factor bearing upon the situation I might point out that. despite the difficult political conditions prevailing on the Continent, the conomic situation there seems lass tense than a year ago. The heavy nd England. And the season has been a boon to Germany. Italy, France go, in reversing the action taken by the French Cabinet three week egime. deserves far more note in this country than it seems to the Blum ceived. Under the sit-down strikes, under the higher scale of wages and horter hours for labor, production costs in France had had a disastrous ise. As a producer the country was going down the toboggan slide at rapid rate. losing both domestic and foreign trade. The government saw uin ahead are the idea of exchange controls, and country's of a some of his edicts.

## Importance of International Trade

Of course the question of international trade has a direct bearing upon the question of war and peace. I suppose that the two greatest single fac tors that servad to maintain the peace during the century from Waterloo to 1914 were, as I have mentioned, Great Britain's ability to police the seven seas
prevailed.
The attempts for self sufficiency which we are witnessing on the part of certain great powers are being carried on only at incalculable sacrifice at home and at the continuing risk of precipitating trouble abroad. Such lacts are fully appreciated by the powers themselves, and it is this reali解 by force, fresh sources of supply ab:oad.

An Essential to Peace
It must be clear that the greatest single necessity for world peace today is the renewal of greater freedom in International commerce. The policies any other Nation that tends towards a policy of restricting fopment, and must accept its own share of responsibility for any continuance of dign trade conditions which make war more likely. As some ne hated "Trade cons itutes the very life blood of Nations. If goods cannot cross rontiers, armies will.
Now we in America have for decades been blessed with an abundant loreign trade. And it has, until the last few years, been carried on so easil and satisfactorily that we have been inclined to accept it without eiving over much thought to it. In fact we have rather undorrated its immense importance to our whole economy. When our so-called Neutrality Law was in thected in 1935 and renewed a year later. embodying the same principle as in the original bill. it was done apparently without any thorough study of whether the operations of the Act would actually lessen the chances of Aosed embargo posed embargo policies might be upon our people. President Roosevelt ing his signature of it he said: of the Act when, in a message accompanying his signature of it, he said:
"It is concelvable that situations may artse in which the wholly inflexible provisions intended. Yo other words, the inflexible provisions might drag us into which was of keepling us out."

What Foreign Trade Mzans to us
Just a word before conclusion on certain phases of this foreign trade of
ours. There is an impression, rather prevalent among us, that because
our foreign trade normally is only $10 \%$ of the country's entire turnover herefore such $10 \%$ is rather negligible and we could lose the most of it and still do very well on the remaining $90 \%$. Such a notion has been exploded that the $10 \%$ of foreign trade is a marginal part, lies of course in the fact that the $10 \%$ of foreign trade is a marginal part, and that it falls in certain key industries (counting agriculture as an industry). The ruin, even country and would throw out of work havoc with certain regions of the along this line have been quoted many times, but it never persons. Figures repeat them. They are drawn from the reports of various Government bureaus. Prior, then, to the years of the depression, during which all foreign trade has fallen off, we exported in certain important fields roughls the following percentages of our total production: Cotton $50 \%$; wheat $20 \%$. Leaf tobacco $40 \%$; lard (almost) $50 \%$; rice (almost) $33 \%$; dried Pruits (almost) $50 \%$; office applicances (over) $30 \%$; agricultural machinery $25 \%$;
automobiles $18 \%$.

A Swing Toward Isolation
These are but a few of the striking figures out of a great many. But it must be clear that if, under the operations of the Neutrality Act, we start in on a scheme of embargoes on any scale that would be effective.- and the embargo of finished munitions alone would be of little use unless wheat and cotton were added to the list-the consequence of such a policy-quite aside from considerations of International politics, of building up ill will for ourselves, of losing valuable foreign markets permanently-is that we shall be calling down on ourselves a handsome, fresh depression all our own. For the measure of such loss of foreign markets as would be involved is not merther in the loss thrown away, or the money value of them; but it lies further in the loss of employment in thousands of lesser industries and comexports which I have mertiened And such dependent upon these very exports which I have mentioned. And such unemployment would affect entanglement of foreign wars, one of the so, when we talk about the to do is to consider whether. in our Neutrality Act and its obvious country towards isolation, we have not swung just to Act and its obvious tendency ately created for ourselves a veritable Frankenstein of war and deliberand a host of new problems.

## To Buy as Well as Sell

Next, if we realize that our foreign trade has been and is vital to our conomy: if we realize that the development of it will vastly lessen the danger of war in the world, then we must also realize that trade, both at home and abroad, is a two-way street. Why any of us should think that we can sell ath the goods in the world and not buy in return, I cannot imagine. But foreign lands which can furnish certain supplies to us The more we buy from than we can secure them at home, the more we us better and more cheaply When the tide of International trade is rising all ours the soll abroad. country will gain, no one will lose. And as Am over the world, every are so superior to those of most countries, then America in any resources increase of International trade, is likely to be America, in any substantial hat we have become the rade, is likely to be the gre inean ganer. Now us shy at the idea of an increase in our imports;

Nobody Wants War
To return at the end to our subject of the evening. I will attempt no prophecy. But I will repeat that the greatest force, the greatest sapeguard of all against general war is that today, Nobody Wants War. Remember that: Nobody Wants War. And that attitude is the one that leads the more hopeful individuals like myself to the idea that a workable settlehave a right, from surface indications, to expean situations is nearer than we General Smuts, who not decade gone through so many critical illnesses the the world had in the last set up within itself a sort of immunity against any fad now, in his belief, set up within itself a sort of

A Method of Cooperation
And on the subject of America's taking a hand in International cooperation to prevent war, what I have to say is this: The America people will not depart from their traditions in refusing to mix in the general quarrels of foreign Nations. But with the world as closely knit as it is today. our practical objective should be to do what we prudently can to avert wars everywhere, because of the certainty of the damage that such conflicts will cause to us. We should not assume that we have a higher conception of morals than other peoples, or that Divine Providence has selected us to punish the wicked. At every step in the development of world affairs, we should calculate, not simply like moralists but like practical men, as to what is the best way to avoid the disaster of war. Where concerted accion concerted action would merely mean should be willing to go along. Where concerted action would merely mean magnifying the gencral mess, we to be, we can well afford to keep before us for the long future great country great democratic countries of the world, with no aggressive purposes of the own, working together in of the worid, with no of all, the maintenance of world peace. For without some such ultimage accomplishment the world world peace. For without some such ultimate
J. P. Morgan \& Co. Replying to Statement by W. Jett Lauck Regarding Control of Anthracite Industry Says Ownership of Shares of Corporations is Negligible
Under date of Oct. 25 a statement was issued as follows, by J. P. Morgan \& Co.:

We have read the Press release given to this morning's newspapers by Mr. W. Jett Lauck, purporting to speak as Chairman of the Pennsylvania prepared by Mr. C. V. Maudin on the in which he summarizes a Report All that the release has to say about "control" of the anthracite industry. the anthracite industry and anthracite carrying railroads is our firm over Our ownership of shares of corporations in either industry heer nonsense. been utterly negligible. In neither of the industries mention for years policies that are followed subject to the "domination" of members of our firms.
The actual fact of the whole matter is this: That Mr. Lauck, in endorsing the Maudlin Report, may do a great disservice to the anthracite industry by diverting attention from its real problems. These problems have already mission of Pennsylvania ingth by the Anthracite Coal Industry Commission of Pennsylvania in the collection of Reports which it published on of anthracite freight rates, which the anthracite-producing companies then already petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to redues have anthracite industry is Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce, the entirely beyond ther problems these are the competition of other fuels, including bituminous coal, coked
oil, and natural gas; the overwhelming burden of State and local taxation in the producing regions of Pennsylvania; the vastly increased costs of production, largely imposed on the companies by conditions beyond their control; the prevailing cutthroat competition within the industry itself. And the failure of the Pennsylvania authorities to extend to the producing companies the protection of law and order against bootlegging a factor that all experts regard as of the highest importance

In matters of such magnitude it is unfortunate that the real facts should
Mr. Lauck, in making public the Maudlin report on Oct. 24 , had the following to say:
This report shows conclusively that despite the Supreme Court decision of 1920 . ordering the dissolution of the control of anthracite mining companies by the anthracite-carrying railroads, the control of the antiracia interests that control the anthracite-carrying railroads.

As indicating that the report was not an expression of pinion by the Anthracite Coal Industry Commission, we quote the following from the New York "Sun" of Oct. 25:
Prof. James W. Angell of Columbia University, a member of the Anthracite Industry Commission, informed "The Sun Loday that the Commission's report, published today in Philadelphia and charging that the Morgan interests dominated the anthracite industry, was written by C. V. Maudin, Managing Director of the Federal Bureau of Applied Lcono an expression of opinion by the Commission. He pointed out that the report has not yet been acted upon by the Commission.
The Anthracite Industry's Commission's report held that, contrary to he spirit of a supreme Court dision in industry is controlled by financial interests Morgan. Drexel Co, of Philadelphia

## Directors Held Interlocked

This control, the report asserted, has been achieved through a system of nterlocking directorates with anthracite producing companies and anthra-cite-carrying railroads, thereby maintaining the unified control of the industry which has "existed for more than a century."

Reviewing the Supreme Court decision, the report said
"Studies of the anthracite industry made in 1916 and 1917 by the Federal Trade Commission showed very clearly that the control of the producing companies was at that time in the hands of the railroads ser
in which the anthracite deposits and breakers were located
"This control was exercised in a manner that was not considered to be in the public interest, and the situation was brought before the Supreme Court. After a full hearing the Court ordered certain of the railroad comproducing companies."

At Philadelphia on Oct. 26 Mr . Lauck, according to the Associated Press, reiterated that financial interests dominated through directors, both railroads and the hard-coal industry. The Associated Press added:
His assertion was made in reply to a statement made yesterday by J. P. Morgan \& Co. and Jackson E. Reynolds, Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank of New York, that houses rule Pennsylvania's Commisindustry.
"They are trying to evade the issue," said Mr. Lauck at Washington.

## Taxation Reaching A Point Near Confiscation Says President Knudsen of General Motors Corp.-Expresses Hope Industry

"Taxation of capital" is described by William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors Corporation as "just reaching the point where it is but a few steps ahead of confiscation, and we all know what that means." He said, "I sincerely trust," he added, "that ways and means will be found to arrest this class movement before it becomes so strong that nothing can stop it."

Mr. Knudsen's comments were made in Boston on Oct. 28 at a dinner of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. In his speech Mr. Knudsen reviewed the developments in the case of General Motors relationship with labor, and in part was quoted as follows in Boston advices to the New York "Sun":
Discussing technical advancement in the industry and the steps taken by the manufacturers to reduce the shutdown period and eliminate all conditions which might be open to criticism. he said:
"The one-sided Wagner Labor Relations Board, which antedated the one sided lator relations act. confused the issue, so finally the President tock matters into his own hands and appointed the Automobile Labor Board, headed by Dr. Leo Wolman, to try to bring order out of chaos through the medium of proportional representation.
${ }^{\text {4- The manufacturers tried to co-operate. They knew the administration }}$ wanted the workers to have representation, but here was one the unions could buck to a finish, and they did
"I do not want ever to be in a position of criticizing our administra tion, but I do think that all this hue and cry about collective bargaining could have been considerably less expensive if some ground rembled very meen set up. As it was, game without an umpire, and with everybody in the grand much a hollering advice.
"I think that with the Wagner act in force, everything depends upon whether it will smooth out or lessen industrial stoppages. If it won't, it will probably fall of its own weight, or it will be necessary to strengthen it so that it will function in an orderly manner. To say that it is the Magna Charta of labor is alt right, but it must prove its value in giving men uninterrupted work with consequent better earnings, or it will be a Magna Charta no longer
"The manufacturers in the automobile industry will obey the law. It is a pity that politics seem to demand that men shalh be accused publicly before they are brought before the law. Calling each other nam nothing. The motives for muckraking are always questionable. "Collective bargaining will eventually become orderly, but in order to have intelligent collective bargaining both sides must know the facts and be willing to present the facts. When they are known there is seldom much trouble about a settlement
"American industry must go forward, fight or no fight. Let us hope we can go forward peacefully and in an orderly manner without class
cleavage entering into the question. Our standard of living has been obtained by narrowing the gulp between capital and labor. To widen it will

## Senator Vandenberg In Criticism of New Deal Policies

 Declares Surplus Profits Tax Hinders. Honest Business and Is An Assault on Thrift and PrudenceThe assertion that "if legitimate American business does not have a fair chance to profitably survive, none of us has not have a fair chance to profitably survive, none orthur H. a chance to spublican) of Michigan, in addressing, on Vandenberg (Republican) of Michigan, in addressing, on Oct. 28, a joint meeting of luncheon and community clubs at Grand Rapids, Mich. Senator Vandenberg in his remarks criticized the New Deal declaring "it is a fine ideal to 'share the wealth.' Wealth ought to be as widely shared as possible in a democracy. But wealth has to be created before it can be shared. Business has to succeed before it can make johs, Money must go to work before men can go to work." According to advices from Grand Rapids to the New York "Times" Senator Vandenberg put forth a proposal for "incentive taxation" to encourage profit sharing among incentive taxation" to encourage proit sharing among employers and employes and contrasted such a plan with
what he termed the business-strangling policies of the what he termed
From the dispatch to the "Times" we also quote in part: Attacks "Punitive" Taxes
Commerce and industry, the Senator declared, cannot be relieved of taxation but it must ce rescued from "punitive" exaction if it is to be encouraged to expand and grow. Senator Vandenberg declared in an address here today.
He called the surpius profits tax a levy which "crucifies" and "recklessly stunts" honest business, and prevents it from producing and paying its share of the tax burden, the major portion of taxes.
"This tax, as every one knows, seeks to force the complete annual distribution of all annual corporate profits," he went on. "By the same token, it penalizes the reduction of corporate debts, particularly impairs the credit of 'little business' and prohibits the creation
words, it is a final assault upon thrift and prudence.
"Does this heip business grow? On the contrary, it definitely shuts out of which most plant expansion has occurred in the United States.
'Does it promise advantage for labor? On the contrary, it guarantees that when the next depression comes there will be none of the reserves available, which, to the tune of at least $\$ 15,000,000,000$, kept workers on our payrolls in 1929 and 1930 whem. It is irrational and unsound."
Attacking the New Deal as representing "half-hearted, but whoily devastating collectivist trends, which undermine economic stability and progress, which is to say, jobs for the man on the street, and which refuses prospessity a fair chance," he pleaded for the substitution of a program of "prosperity a Pair chance, he pleaded capitalism to conserve the American heritage, move toward social justice and permit honest business to be prosperous.
The New Deal program, he asserted, has created such uncertainty that unemployment cannot be abolished through business expansion and new enterprise. ...Deciaring the "faltering" in the pace
a result of the New Deal's "collectivist" trends, he continued:
"It is primarily the creation of unlimited central power which follows no consistent pattern, which rushes pell mell from one vindictive dream to another, and which is wholiy unpredictable in the manner and form of its experimental use.
"Being unpredictable, since it is usually at the meriy of one man's whim or judgment-take your choice-it is impossible for American business to look ahead and plan ahead and build ahead so much as one day with any degree of assurance.

It does not know the value of the money in which its commitments are made. It cannot authenticaliy anticipate a reasonable price range because the President, himself alone, can infuences of his czardom over through the inflationary or reflationary influences of effect of the weird gold, silver and greenbasks, expedjently expects to increase the domestic distribution of goods by umiting or killing the domestic production of goods, while the increasing costs of living pinch the family purse.
"It does not know what moment the government will enter into destructive commercial competition against it because the President, himself structive commercial and does allocate gigantic relief funds to any socialistic purpose he see fit.
Mr. Vandenberg urged "incentive taxation" by substantial tax exemptions and rewards to assure profit-sharing between labor and capital. He favored curbing of "illegitimate monopoly," but freeing enterprise from restraint and regutation of the securities exchanges without killing a free market.
The Senator also asked state wage and hour legisfation instead of Federal, with Federal protection of State standards, protection of the right to organize where contract responsibility was maintained and of both "the right to strike" and the "right to work. Substitution of a "contingent reserve" for the "full reserve" of the Social Security Act
labor and the employer of taxes levied under Che act.
The Senator attacked the President's Chicago speech calling for a The Senator attacked the President's Chicago speech cating function of the United States to "police the world."
In "the approaching critical session of Congress I do not propose to In "the approaching critical session ant policies which needlessly entangle us with others or which put the feet of Uncle Sam needlessly upon the first steps which lead to war," the Peet
The Senator also condemned the method of handling the Social Securicy tax and predicted a change. He asserted that the Wagner act did not work well "unilaterally," and called for a revision.
Once more urging a coalition of Republicans and Democrats to follow "the middle ground," he said he was ready to follow himself such a path regardless of what party label was attached. He predicted that at least regardiess of what party people would be ready to do likewise.
Ex-President Hoover Calls for Reorganization of Republican Party-Says Greater Attention Must Be Paid to Benefits for Middle Class-Asks Series
of Questions in Attacking Moral Basis of New Deal call for the reorganization of the Republican Party, with a new platform and convictions opposed to the New

Deal, was issued on Oct. 26 by former President Herbert Hoover, in a speech before the Repyblican Club of Massachusetts at Boston. Mr. Hoover declared that the Republi can party must insure justice to the "great economic middle class," including the truly "forgotten men." He propounded a series of questions on the integrity of the Administration, including the following queries:
"Is it moral for a government to collect hundreds of millions from the wages of worknien under the promise that they are kept in a fund for their security and then spend this fund on its current expenses and extravagances?
"Can your government
to tell the whole truth? onds and expect the citizen antely manipulate the market in
"Do you think you can let down intellectual honesty in high officials and hold up conscience in citizens?
"Is it moral for high government officials to stir hate of group against group, of workman against workman?
"What dons the common expression-'You cannot beat Santa Claus' mean in public morals?
"A nation is great not through dams in its rivers or its ships on the sea or the deposits in its banks," he continued. "It is great by the moral fiber and character of its citizens. Nations die when these weaken."
Mr. Hoover reiterated his assertion that he does not wish any public office, but that he will "keep on fighting for those things vital to the American people." Other extracts from his address, as reported in a Boston dispatch of Oct. 26 to the New York "Times," follow:
The time has come, Mr. Hoover asserted, when the Republican Party should be "reoriented" to five fundamental issues, which he listed as moral integrity in government, personal liberty and its safeguards, financial and economic policies which affect the standard of living of the whole poople, security and relief, and foreign relations.
If the party has "read history," it knows, he said, that it "must produce principles and program besides being against and joyriding on mis-

It must emancipate the people from "creeping collectivism" and restore "true liberalism."

## For anti-New Deal Fusion

Fusion or coalition of anti-New Dealers was "devoutly to be wished for," he asserted, but warned that people "fuse or coalesce around ideas and ideals, not around political bargains or stratagems."
If the Republican Party meets the needs and aspirations of the people who are opposed to the New Deal they will fuse and coalesce and not before," he added.
As for humanitarian and social problems, Mr. Hoover hoped to see the day when no one who would work would be "underclad, underfed or underhoused,',
"I am not thinking of the drones, either rich or poor," he added. "The skilled workers, the farmers, the professional people, the small merchants and manufacturers-they need to be remembered. Why should they be the forgotten men? They have worked and saved to secure the homes, farms, insurance policies, and savings, which build and sustain the productivity of this country.'
He asserted that government policies that "tax, harry and demoralize" the middle class constituted the greatest danger to the "underclad, underhoused and underfed."
The redemption of the latter must come, he argued, by preserving the midule class and not dragging it down.
"Santa Claus never increased the standard of living of a nation," he added.
lican Party was needed in dealing with the people's monery.
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Horace Russell, General Counsel of FHLBB, Urges That Commercial Mortgage Financing Field Be Reorganized-Recommends "Proper Legal Loan Contract" to Prevent Forced Sales of Properties
Reorganization of the entire commercial mortgage financing field was urged on Oct. 23 by Horace Russell, General Counsel of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, who recommended a "proper legal loan contract" as the best method for preventing forced sales of properties built by means of commercial financing. He pointed to the huge volume of such property forced on the market in the past decade, to the ruin, he said, both of the borrowers and lenders. Mr. Russell, one of a group of members of the American Bar Association studying mortgage practices in this field, said:
The field of commercial real estate financing is almost as large and probably affects the life of our people equally as much as railroad financing, and yet much less constructive attention has been given to the question. The commercial mortgage debt of the Nation amounted to more than $\$ 12,000,000,000$ in 1930 , and nearly all went into default before the depression was over. Not only were the equity owners ruined, but lenders suffered seriously and the real estate market was completely broken down.
A great deal can be accomplished by a proper legal loan contract. Some statutory amendment may be necessary in some States, but it appears to be wise first to consider how much can be accomplished by contract. The responsibility appears to be primarily upon the borrower to devise ways and means for the development of a better financial structure than the $\$ 12,000,000,000$ commercial mortgage structure in 1930 .
Under the old system, if $\$ 3,000,000$ worth of bonds were issued and sold, secured by a deed of trust upon a $\$ 5,000,000$ building, and they were in default in a depression, there were generally no adequate means prose but there was no market for the property. Bondholders' protective close, but there was no market for the property. Bondholders' protectiv of all bondholders.
As a result, the equity owners were ruined, the bonds, on account of fear, went down to a nominal price, the original savers and investors sold out, and the property was finally dropped into a hopeless market, creating greater ceonomy and chaos.

It is believed that in practically all the States an original loan contract may be drawn in legal form which will give to the trustee full power to do anything necessary for the protection of the bond holders, including securing additional funds prior to the bonds, management of the property the security holders, and such other powers as may be necessary behalf of the security holders, and such other powers as may be necessary

## Merchants' Association of New York Opposed to Proposition 1 to Be Voted on Nov. 2 Creating a State Debt of $\$ 40,000,000$ for Construction of

 BuildingsOpposition to Proposition No. 1 to be voted on at the forthcoming election for the creation of a State debt of $\$ 40,000,000$ for the construction of buildings for hospital, charitable and correctional institutions, was voiced by the Merchants' Association of New York on Oct. 21. The statement issued by the Merchants' Association said, in part:
When this matter was under consideration by the Governor and the Legislature last spring, the Association's Committee on Taxation and Public Revenue went into this subject very carefully. As a result of the expenditures for improvements and unemployment relief, the net state debt of this State as of Jan. 1, 1937, was $\$ 676,000,000$. The Committee agrees with the Governor that the State is faced with the necessity of spending large sums for public construction to carry out sound and established State policies.
We are not, however, in agreement with him that the best method of financing such a program is by means of a bond issue. The present huge State debt and its rapid increase in recent years is one of the most disturbing facts in the State's financial situation. Several times this Association has recorded its opinion that the debt should not be further increased, and it has witnessed in thet and been forced on the state by the necessities of unemployment relief. be an annually recurring need for a substantial tion by the state. If this construction is fina ced by bord pubic construction by the state. If this construction is financed by bond issues instead of rapidy reducing the net state debt over the next 10 years, we shall find ourselves at te end of that period with a debt practicaly as large as it is at present even if there snould be ne ther a continuation or the present situarelief financed by bond issues. That would be a situation in the State's finances greatly to be deplored

## Death of G. H. Lorimer, Former Editor-in-Chief of "Saturday Evening Post"

George Horace Lorimer, former editor-in-chief of the "Saturday Evening Post," died on Oct. 22 at his home in Wyncote, Pa. He was 69 years old and had been ill with pneumonia over a week; Mr. Lorimer had edited the "Saturday Evening Post" for 38 years when he retired on Jan. 1, last. A native of Louisville, Ky., Mr. Lorimer, after finishing a course at Yale, became employed in Armour \& Co., Chicago packing house, where he worked himself up to head of the glue department at $\$ 5,000$ a year. He left this position to take special courses at Colby University, and then obtained a cub reporters job on the Boston "Post." it was from this paper that he went to the "Saturday Evening Post" as literary editor to become editor-in-chief in 1899. Mr. Lorimer became Vice-President of the Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of the magazine, in 1927, President in 1932 and Chairman of the board of directors in 1934. He resigned as Chairman of the company at the same time as relinquishing the post of editor-in-chief.

Miss Josephine Roche Resigns as Assistant Secretary of Treasury-In Hope Absence Will Not be Permanent Secretary Morgenthau to Take no Action Toward Filling Post-Miss Roche to Continue Other Activities
It was announced on Oct. 27 by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau that President Roosevelt has accepted "with the greatest reluctance" the resignation of Miss Josephine Roche as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, a position that she has occupied since Nov, 15, 1934. "The resignation said Mr. Morgenthau" was submitted to the President through me in mid-September. It was not promptly accepted for the reason that both the President and I hoped that Miss Roche would be able to adjust the personal affairs which seemed to her to make her resignation necessary so that she could remain in her present.position." Secretary Morgenthau's announcement continued:
Miss Roche has not only rendered invaluable service to the Treasury Department in her three years here, but her activity in various inter-departmental enterprises-mainly those dealing with social welfare-has been to the entire work of the Government.
So that the Government may continue to have the benefit of her advice and help the President has asked Miss Roche to continue as a member of the Inter-departmental Committee for the Coordination of Health and Welfare Activities of the Federal Government, of which she has been Chairman since its creation by Executive Order a year ago, but which actually has been at work under her guidance since a year before it attained this official status. It is my hope that Miss Roche's absence from the Treasury will not be permanent, but that she will be able to make such arrangements as well permit her to return. With this in mind I have determined with the President's approval not to recommend at this time any one to fill the Assistant Secretaryship which she will vacate on Nov. 1.
Because of her value to the Government service and our pleasant personal associations in the last three years it will be a source of great satisfaction to me if I am able later to recommend her reappointment to the position she is now leaving.
Surgeon General Parran made the following statement:
Its ablest and most sincere advocate of public health. As the the first woman Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and as the first person the first woman position primarily because of her knowledge of public health and social
problems, Miss Roche has rendered a splendid and unique service. It has been a plesure to work under her direction. I am delighted to know that she) will continue to give some of her time to further coordination of the
health and welfare activities of the Government. I hope the loss of her health and welfare activities of the Government. I
services as Assistant Secretary will be only temporary.

It is stated that Miss Roche will return to Denver to resume Presidency of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Co. which she formerly held.

## John C. Korn Appointed an Assistant Secretary of <br> New York Stock Exchange

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange at its meeting on Oct. 27 appointed John C. Korn an Assistant Secretary of the Exchange. Mr. Korn has been Secretary of the Committees on Bonds and Arrangements since 1034 and 1935 , respectively. He was first employed by the Exchange in 1918, as a stenographer. In 1929 he oy the Cxcration Committee and Com mittee on Securities, chief clerk of the Secretary's Office, mittee on Securities, chief clerk of the Secretary's Office, and, five years la

At Annual Convention Next Week of Investment Bankers' Association of America More Attention Than Usual Will be Given to Economic SubjectsMeeting Nov. 3-7 at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America this year, as seldom before, becomes a "Forum on Public Affairs", Edward B. Hall of Harris, Hall \& Co., Chicago, President of the Association, said on Oct. 29 when he announced the complete program of formal addresses for to meting to be held Nov. 3 to 7 at White Sulphur Springs, $W$ meeting "Our members are going to the Convention with . Va. the intention of studying problems that confront them at the moment in their function of providing sound securities to investors and essential capital to industry", Mr. Hall said. "However, investment problems lie so close to the heart of the big economic questions facing the country today, that broad economic subjects will be given more than usual attention at our meeting." Mr. Hall went on to say:
"The role that investment banking plays in the immediate picture will "The role that one day's session. Dr. John H. Williams, Nathaniel Ropes Professor of Economics at Harvard University and a Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, will formally present the subjectwhich is, 'New Capital Issues with Relation to the Business Cycle'.
"Taxation and Government regulation, subjects that bear directly on the difficulties of private financing, are to be discussed at other forums. 'Federal Taxation for Welfare Purposes' will be discussed by T. Jefferson Coolidge. formerly Under Secretary of the Treasury, now Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston and Chairman of the Board of the Old Colony Trust Co. 'Capital Gains and Undistributed Profits Taxes; A Suggested Program', is the subject of an address to be delivered by Ellsworth O . Alvord of Alvord and Alvord, Washington attorneys, who was special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury from 1926 to 1930. At the forum on regulation, George C. Mathews, a member of the sto be Commission will speak on 'Some Things Done and to be Done'
"Public utilities, the most laggard of ail the major industries in inaugurating new construction, will be the subject of another forum. Alex Dow, President of the Detroit Edison Co., will speak on 'Some Puzzles of the Utility Man'; while 'Federal Regulation and Power Securties' Wul be discussed by Frank R. McNinch, who recently took a leave of absence from the Chairmanship of the Federal Power Comission
the Federal "The financing of State and local Governments will be discussed in the The 'Municipal Problems of Today' at which Charles M. Johnson forum on ind their Effect on Municipal Readjustments', and Morris S. Tremaine, Comptroller of the State of New York, will speak on "The Value of Government to the Taxpayer' ."

An item bearing on the Conference appeared in our Oct. 23 issue, page 2637.

## Issuance of Our Annual Number, American Bankers

 Convention Section-Appointments By President Adams to Executive Council-Chairmen of Commissions and Committees NamedOur annual publication, the American Banker's Convention Section, in which we present in detail the proceedings of the annual convention of the American Banker's Association, held at Boston, Oct. 11-14, is issued today (Oct. 30). Following our usual custom we give in full the addresses which featured the General Convention, as well as those which went to make up the programs of the various as those which Sections. Likewise there will be found in Divisions and Sections. Likewise there wil be part of the our special edition the reports which formed a part of the proceedings and the resolutions which were adopted, together with the list of the various officers elected. Items bearing on the Convention appeared in these columns Oct. 16, pages 2487-2491 and Oct. 23, page 2633.
It was announced on Oct. 26 that Orval W. Adams,
President of the American Bankers Association, has named President of Presidential appointments to the Executive Council of the association for one year the following members:
W. F. Augustine, Vice-President National Shawmut Bank, Boston,

Mass. Bennett, President First Security Bank of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.
E. G. Bennett, President First Security Bank of That Man, Kansas
F. L. Carson, President First National Bank, Wichita,
F. L. Carson, President First National Bank, Wichita, Kansas H. M. Chambe

Lake City, Utah, W. S. Elliott, Vice-President and Cashier Bank of Canton, Canton, Ga.
Harry J. Haas, Vice-President First National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry J. Haas, Vice-President S. Haws, Vice-President First National Bank, St, Louis, Mo.

Percy H. Johnston, Chairman of Board, Chemical Bank \& Trust Co.,
New York City.
Robert H. Myers, Vice-President Merchants National Bank, Muncie,
Ind. Mass.

Frank Warner, Secretary Iowa Bankers Association, Des Moines, Iowa. Chan Zimmarman, President First National Bank, Huntingdon, Pa Mr . Adams has appointed the following as Chairmen of Commissions:
Agricultural, Ed. H. Winton, Vice-President Continental National Bank, Forth Worth, Texas.
Bank Management, H. H. Griswold, President First National Bank \& Trust Company, Elmira, N. Y.

Commerce and Marine, Fred I. Kent, Director Bankers Trust Company, New York City.
Economic Policy, Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Public Education, Rudolf
al Bank, New Orleans, La
Chairmen of committees are as follows. National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Federal Legislation, Robert M. Hanes, President Wachovia Bank \& Trust Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Finance, Philip A. Benson, President Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Foundation Trustecs, William C. Potter, Chairman of Board Guaranty Trust Company, New York City.
Insuiance, W. B. Gladney, Vice-President Bastrop Bank \& Trust Company, Bastrop, La.
Membership, Fred A. Cuscaden, Vice-President Northern Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.
phe State Legislation, B. A. Lynch, President Farmers Bank \& Trust Company, Blythville, Arkansas.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c.
The New York State Banking Department on Oct. 18 has authorized the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co., New York, to open a branch office in London, England, before March 1, 1938.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York announces the appointment of Elie Delville as Secretary of its Brussels office. Mr. ment of the wormerly Assistant Secretary, Brussels office.

William L. McKee, who resigned in 1933 as Vice-President of the Chase Securities Corp., an affiliate of the Chase National Bank of New York, died on Oct. 28 at his home in Rye, N. Y. He was 59 years old. Mr. McKee joined the Chase Securities Cord. in 1927. Previously he had been Executive Vice-President of the National City Co., security affiliate of the National City Bank of New York. Mr. McKee affiliate of Ne Was one of the organizers of the National City Co.
Bailey H. Moore, for the past two years Manager of the real estate and mortgage departments of the Allegheny Trust Co., Allegheny, N. Y., has become an Assistant VicePresident of the institution, it is learned from "Money \& Commerce" of Oct. 16. Mr. Moore (who prior to joining the trust company was a builder and real estate man for many the trust company was a builderge of the institution's real years) will continue to have charge of the institutions real estate and mortgages. Elmer E. Bauer is President of the company.

Prescott Bigelow, a partner in the banking firm of Hayden, Stone \& Co. with offices in Boston, New York and other cities, died of a heart attack on the night of Oct. 27 on a train enroute to his home in Chestnut Hill Mass. He was 53 years old. Born in Jamaica Plam (Boston), the deceased banker was graduated from Harvard University in 1906. Before joining the firm of Hayden, Stone \& Co., he was Before joining the firm of Hayden, L Poole \& Bigelow of Boston. He was a former Secretary of the Boston Real Estate Exchange.
O. C. Holmquist has become Cashier of the St. Clair Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., succeeding Harry G. Buter, who resigned to become Vice President and a Director of the Keystone State Building \& Loan Association of Pittsburgh. In noting this, "Money \& Commerce" of Oct. 23, added:
Mr. Holmquist went to his new position from the Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Co. where he was in the auditing department. . $\dot{0}$. He began the Dollar the second National Bank of Ale being transferred to the main office.

Effective Oct. 18, the Peoples' National Bank of Somerset, Pa., absorbed the First National Bank of Friedens, Pa., a nearby institution, it is learned from Somerset advices, appearing in "Money \& Commerce" of Oct. 23. Bruce E. Matthews, formerly Cashier of the First National Bank of Friedens, has been added to the personnel of the enlarged, bank. Dr. Fred B. Shaffer is President of the Peoples National Bank, and J. F. Collins, Cashier. The dispatch continued, in part:
The First National of Friedens had resources of $\$ 220,000$. Assets not transferred to the Peoples' Bank will be liquidated for the benefit of stocktransers.
The Peoples' National Bank opened its doors for business Dec. 23, 1933, under the Presidency of John H. Beerits, who continued as its head until a
few months ago. few months ago.

Concerning the affairs of five defunct Pittsburgh, Pa., banks, viz.: Bank of I'ittsburgh, N. A.; Monongahela National Bank, Diamond National Bank, Duquesne National Bank, and the Exchange National Bank, the Pittsburgh "Gazette" of Oct. 20 carried the following:
The receiver of the Bank of Pittsburgh reports as of Sept. 30, 1937, loans received from banks amounted to $\$ 1,911,800$, of which $\$ 1,756,300$ has been repaid. Cash on hand totaled $\$ 25,827$. Depositors have received $921 / 2 \%$. Remaining assets had an estimated value of $\$ 2,264,120$.
Monongahela National Bank had no bank loans. Cash on hand amounted to $\$ 412,149$. Depositors have received $80 \%$. Remaining assets are estimated at $\$ 900,656$.
Diamond National Bank had bank loans of $\$ 660,900$, of which $\$ 420,400$ has been repaid. Cilsh on hand amounted to $\$ 112.75 \overline{5}$, Depositors have received $75 \%$. Remaining assets had an estimated value of $\$ 1,902,248$.
Duquesne National Bank received loans from banks totaling $\$ 591,600$, of which $\$ 466,100$ has been repaid. Cash on hand amounted to $\$ 8,305$, Depositors have received $70 \%$. Remaining assets had an estimated value of $\$ 541,093$.
Exchange National Bank received Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans totaling $\$ 2,127,390$, of which $\$ 1,803,800$ has been repaid. Cash on hand amounted to $\$ 8,270$. Depositors have received $80 \%$. Remaining assets had an estimated value of $\$ 618,240$.

John Barclay Jr., heretofore Treasurer of the BarclayWestmoreland Trust Co. of Greensburg, Pa., was elected President of the institution at a meeting of the directors on Oct. 19, to succeed his uncle, the late Thomas Barclay. At the same time, O. Shupe Collins, who has been Assistant Treasurer of the bank, was advanced to the office of Treasurer. In noting the changes, "Money and Commerce" of Oct. 23 further said:
John Barclay Jr. has been with the bank since his graduation at Princeton. He

The other officers are: H. E. Marker Sr., Vice-President; Joseph B. Fogg, Secretary ; Jchn F. Leasure, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer; W. S. and Lloyd B. King, Real Estate Officer.

The Nescopeck National Bank, Nescopeck, Pa., was closed by its directors on Oct. 22 following the discovery of an alleged $\$ 77,000$ shortage in its funds. The shortage, it is said, was found after Earl B. Hess, Assistant Cashier of the bank, disappeared on Oct. 18. From Nescopeck advices to the Philadelphia "Inquirer" on Oct. 22, we take the following:
The bank, which carries deposits averaging $\$ 350,000$, today (Oct. 22) was placed in charge of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., and an investigation by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in Philadelphia was ordered.
Ray Scharfensberg, National Bank Examiner, took over the institution's books, and said it would remain closed until he had completed an examination.
Meanwhile, United States Commissioner Jerome I. Myers, in Scranton, issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Hess at the request of Assistant
United States Attorney Joscph P. Brennan. The latter specifically charged United States Attorney Joseph P. Brennan. The latter specifically ch
the missilg Assistant Cashier with embezzlement of $\$ 750$ June 24.

Distribution of $\$ 93,044$ to 9,200 depositors of two closed Cook County, Ill., banks-the Des Plaines State Bank, Des Plaines, and the West Highland State Bank, Chicago-was announced on Oct. 21 by State Auditor Edward J. Barrett of Iilinois, it is learned from the Chicago "Tribune" of Oct. 22, which also said:
The largest repayment was made to the 3,200 depositors of the Des Plaines State Baik, amounting to $\$ 50,603$, or $5 \%$. This lifted to $50 \%$ the amounit returned to depositors since the bank closed.
The other payment was made by the West Highland State Bank, one of the former Bain chain. It amounted to $\$ 42,441$, or $5 \%$, and was the first money received by the 6,000 depositors since the bank failed. A total of $\$ 109,000$ of old bills and $\$ 56,397$ of preferred claims previously had been paid.

The First Nationai Bank \& Trust Co. of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minn., in its statement of condition as of Sept. 30, renorts total assets of $\$ 14(0,2020, C 04$ (as compared with total resources of $\$ 14(6,059,280$ on June 30 last ), of which the principal items are: Cash on land and due from banks, $\$ 40,530,780$ (arainst $\$ 48,725,210$ at the earlier date) ; United States (iovernment securities, direct or fully guaranteed, $\$ 52,865, \overline{\mathrm{j}} 67$ (ayainst $\$ 54,36 \ddot{0}, 767$ ), and loans and discounts, $\$ 41,161,1: 8$, as compared with $\$ 34,650,526$ ). On the liabilities side of the statement, total denosits are shown at $\$ 130,979$, 268 (as compared with $\$ 132,440,512$ on June 30). Capital and surplus, both at $\$ 6,100,000$, remain the same, but undivided profits are up to $\$ 1,307,5 \mathrm{c} 9$ from $\$ 1,020,505$ at the earlier date.

Edwin N. Van Horne, President of the Continental National Bank of Lincoln, Neb., will join the personnel of the American National Bank \& Trust ( o. of Chicago, Ill., as a Vice-President on Dec. 1, it is learned from the "Commercial West" of Oct. 23. Mr. Van Horne, it was said, has been active in Nebraska banking circles for a number of years.

A condensed balance sheet of the Mitsui Bank, Ltd. (head office Tokio, Japan) as of June 30, 1937, shows net profits for the six months ending that date of $14,071,129$ yen (including ba'ance from last account of $10,381,540$ yen and transfer from pension fund of 80,317 ), which was allocated
as follows: $2,400,000$ yen to pay a dividend to the shareholders; $1,000,000$ added to reserve fund; 430,000 yen contributed to pension fund, and 230,000 sen to pay bonus, leaving a balance of $10,911,123$ yen to be carried forward to the current six months profit and loss account. Total resources are shown in the statement as $1,132,702,871$ yen (as compared with $1,103,502,564$ yen on Dec. 31 last), of which loans and discounts amount to $531,853,724$ yen; Government bonds to $142,180,018$ yen; municipal and other bonds to $141,790,395$ yen; foreign bills purchased $74,369,108$ yen; cash in hand and at Bank of Japan, \&c., 89,040,450 yen, and money at call and short notice, $50,900,000$ yen. On the liabilities side of the statement deposits are given at $904,347,201$ yen (comparing with $850,024,636$ yen on Dec. 31 ). The bank's paid-up capital, at $60,000,000$ yen remains unchanged, but its reserve funds and undivided profits hare risen to $72,711,129$ yen from $71,181,540$ yen at the first of risen to $72,711,129$ yen from 71,181,5-10 yen at the first of
the year. The New York agency of the Mitsui Bank, Ltd., the year. The New
is at 61 Broadway.

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Irregular price movements with a tendency toward higher levels marked the trading on the Curb Exchange during the early part of the week, and while most of the changes were fractional, there were a number of substantial gains among the higher priced shares. As the week progressed the list showed further gains, due in a measure to a number of favorable earnings statements and to the announcement of the margin cut, effective Nov. 1, from $55 \%$ to $40 \%$. The volume of transfers was moderately heavy on Monday but dropped off as the market quieted down.
Lower prices prevailed throughout the Curb list during the two hour session on Saturday. Opening quotations were below the previous close and the declines were largely extended as the day progressed. The recessions were usually fractional though the losses were generally a point or more among the higher priced issues. The transfers totaled approximately 273,000 shares against 335,000 on the previous Saturday. The widest declines were among the specialties and the preferred stocks of the public utilities, and included among others Arkansas Power \& Light pref., $81 / 2$ points to $66 \frac{1}{2}$; Childs Co. pref., 5 points to 35 ; Pepperell Manufacturing Co., 3 points to 82; Singer Manufacturing Co., 10 points to 235 ; United Light \& Yower pref., $21 / 4$ points to $197 / 8$; and Aluminum Co. of America, 2 points to $921 / 2$.
An early decline followed by a vigorous upturn around midsession were the features of the trading on Monday. The gains did not extend to every section of the list but they were sufficiently numerous to give the market an appearance of strength as many of the trading favorites canceled their morning losses and in some instances added moderate gains. Aluminum Co. of America was particularly active as it dipped to 90 and then climbed back to 98 with a net gain of $51 / 2$ points, Gulf Oil Corp. forged ahead 4 points to 43 , Babcock \& Wilcox advanced 5 points to 75 and Duke Power moved forward 5 points to 60 . Other noteworthy gains were American Cyanamid B, 2 points to $251 / 2$; Brown Co. pref., $31 / 4$ points to 41; Electric Power \& Light pref. A, 6 points to 31; and Pepperell Manufacturing Co., $31 / 2$ points to $851 / 2$.
Unsettled price movements in the early part of the session with a brisk advance into new high ground during the closing hour were the outstanding characteristics of the trading on Tuesday. Public utilities were especially active, and while the gains were not particularly large, the demand for these shares was fairly steady. Oil shares were mixed, but mining and metal stocks, as a group, climbed to higher levels. Specialties were featured on the side of the advance by Childs pref. which reached 42 at its top for the day and closed at 41 with a gain of 6 points, Mead Johnson moved up to 95 with a gain of $23 / 8$ points, Newmont Mining advanced $21 / 2$ points to 62 , Consolidated Mining \& Smelting, 2 points to 55 , and National Power \& Light pref., 2 points to 60.

Quiet trading and fractionally higher prices were the outstanding characteristics of the curb market dealings on wednesday. Some of the less active stocks moved toward lower levels but the bulk of the dealings were on the side of the advance and the tone of the market was fairly strong. Jones \& Laughlin Steel was an active feature as it moved briskly forward $63 / 4$ points to 38 . Minnesota Power \& Light jumped 10 points to 70 on' a very small transaction and Utilities Power \& Light pref. moved forward $51 / 2$ points to $191 / 4$. In the mining group Lake Shore Mines was the feature and moved up to 51 with a gain of $17 / 8$ points. The volume of transfers simmered down to 171,990 shares against 276.755 on the previous day.

Renewed activity with sharply higher prices featured the early dealings on Thursday. The advances were fairly well scattered through the list, many usually inactive stocks joining the upward surge. As the day progressed some profit taking appeared which checked the forward movement to some extent but this was rapidly absorbed and the list ended the session substantially above the previous close. Industrial specialties were in demand and gains ranging from 2 to 10 or more points were registered by some of the market leaders. Singer Manufacturing Co. plunged forward 15 points to 250 at its top for the day but slipped back 5 points and closed at 245 with a net gain of 10 points. Other stocks prominent on the side of the advance included Aluminum Co. of America
${ }^{1} / 2$ points to $971 / 2$, Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. 5 points to 40, Duke Power 4 points to 65 and Cities Service pref. 3 points to 25 . Transfers were again higher, the total volume reaching 368,725 shares against 171,990 on Wednesday.
Curb stocks continued to move forward during the morning dealings on Friday but the advance was checked to some extent as profit taking developed around the noon hour, and while there was further disquieting news regarding the President's reference to Tax Revision, many prominent issues held a goodly part of their gains until the market closed. Public utilities were active, especially those in the preferred group and there was considerable interest manifested in the industrial specialties and mining and metal stocks. Noteworthy among the advances were Childs Co. pref. $71 / 2$ points to 52 , Draper Corp. $101 / 2$ points to $701 / 2$, Penn Salt 7 points to 142 , St. Regis Paper pref. $73 / 4$ points to $783 / 4$ and Sherwin Williams 5 points to 92 . As compared with Friday of last week prices were higher, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at $981 / 2$ against $941 / 2$ on Friday a week ago, American Gas \& Electric at 26 against $241 / 2$, Carrier Corp. at $333 / 4$ against $281 / 2$, Commonwealth Edison (New) at $263 / 4$ against $257 / 8$, Electric Bond \& Share at $111 / 2$ against $91 / 4$, Ford of Canada A at $183 / 8$ against $175 / 8$, Gulf Oil Corp. at 44 against 40, Hudson Bay Mining \& Smelting at 22 against 20, Humble Oil (New) at 65 against $633 / 4$, Lake Shore Mines at $501 / 2$ against $491 / 4$, New Jersey Zinc at $683 / 4$ against 62 , Niagara Hudson Power at $91 / 8$ against $81 / 2$, Sherwin Williams Co. at 108 against 93 and United Shoe Machinery at $721 / 2$ against 71.


COMPARATIVE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

| (On the basts of dally Treasury statements) |
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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:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sat., } \\ \text { Oct. } \end{gathered}$ | Mon., Oct. 25 | Tues., Oct 26 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wed. } \\ & \text { Oct } 27 \end{aligned}$ | Thuts., Oct. 28 | $\stackrel{\text { Frl. }}{\text { Oct. }} \mathbf{2 9}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British $31 / 2 \%$ War Loan... Hollday | 1015/8 | 1001/8 | 1001/4 | 1001/6 | 1005/8 |
| British 4\% $\quad 1960-90 \ldots$ Holiday | 110\%/8 | 1101/2 | 1103/4 | 110\%/8 | 1111/8 |
| The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United |  |  |  |  |  |
| States on the same days has been: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bar N. Y.for.) Closed U. S. Treasury. 50.00 | $\begin{aligned} & 443 \frac{3 / 4}{4} \\ & 50.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 443 / 4 \\ & 50.03 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 448 / 4 \\ & 50.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 443 / 4 \\ & 50.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 443 / 4 \\ & 50.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| U. S. Treasury (newly mined) 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 |

## 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. We give below a record for the week just passed:

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

## MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

YKINCIPAL OFFICE ANID FOREIGN DEPAR
Member Federal Reserve System
Member New York Clearing House Association
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930

OCT. 23, 1937. TO OCT. 29, 1937, INCLUSIVE

| Country and Monetary | Noon Buytno Rate for Cable Trans"\%, in New York Value in Untteds :aids Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. 23 | Oct. 25 | Oct. | Oct. 27 | Oct. 28 | Oct. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria, schilling | .188266* | 188250* | ${ }^{1888300}$ | ${ }^{.18}$ |  | ${ }^{.188300 *}$ |
| Belgium, belga | . $18188578{ }^{\text {01 }}$ | ${ }^{168675}$ | . 0128850 * | . $0128875^{*}$ | .1280 |  |
| Bulgaria le | . 03501200 | . 035000 | . 035009 | . 035065 | . 035005 | . 035006 |
| Denmark. | . 220970 | 220970 | 220983 | . 221100 | . 221218 |  |
| gland | 541 | . 950583 | . 950791 | 4.952500 | 4.955916 | . 96 |
| latid | . 021883 | . 021885 | . 021883 | . 021890 | . 0318785 | . 021892 |
| alice. | . 033840 | . 033641 | . 0333361 | . 033383 | ${ }_{401607} 0$ | .033687 .401615 |
| Germany, rele | . 401614 | ${ }^{401615}$ | ${ }^{4016988}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | . 009 | . 00908 | . $0090983{ }^{\text {* }}$ |
| Greece. drachin |  | . 552850 | . 552871 | . 5528 | . 55284 | 552871 |
| Holland, Hungary | ${ }^{.} 1952825{ }^{*}$ | . $197425{ }^{*}$ | ,197425* | . 1974 | 19742 | 197425 |
| Italy 11 | . 052602 | . 052601 | . 052803 | . 0252604 | . 0252604 | ${ }^{0} \mathbf{0 5 9 3 6 4}$ |
| Norway, kr | . 248706 | . 2488708 | ${ }^{248716} 188750$ | . 18903 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 1899000$ | 188925 |
| Polaind, zloty | . 18448882 | ${ }^{.} 1844833$ | ${ }^{.} \mathbf{. 0 4 4 8 3 3}$ | . 044850 | . 04494 | 044866 |
| umanla. | . $00748282^{*}$ | .007282* | . $007282 *$ | . $007282{ }^{\text {a }}$ | . 007282 | 007282* |
| Spain, peset | .062750* | .061812* | .062000* | .061937* | . 062 |  |
|  | . 255208 | . 255212 | . 2552 |  | . 2555504 |  |
| Switzeriand, fr | . 230375 | . 230485 | .230464 | . 23 |  |  |
| Yugostavia, dina | ,023020* | . 02 |  |  | + | . 02 |
| hlna- |  |  |  |  | . 29 | 293958 |
|  | .294062 | . 294062 | 29 | :294 | . 293 |  |
| Hathkow (yuall) doir Shatghal (yual) dol | . 2994062 | . 2940 | . 294062 | . 294062 | . 293958 | . 293958 |
| Shatighat (yuan) dol Tlentstic (yuani) dol'r | . 2994062 | . 294062 | . 294062 | . 294062 | . 293958 | 293958 |
| Hongkeng. d | . 3094 | . 309453 | . 309296 | . 309346 | . 309631 |  |
| dia. r | . 373827 | . 373781 | . 373805 |  |  |  |
| pan, y | . 288166 | . 2882050 | ${ }^{2888317}$ | . 2881000 | . 5881125 | . 288940 |
| stugapore |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australla, pou | 3.944947*3.944598*3.944776*3.945714*3.948035*3.954553* |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Zealand Africa- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Atrica, pound.-North America- .904453*4.904765*4.903671*4.90732**4.910089* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North America- |  | .000000 | 1.000000 | 1.000000 | 1.000228 | 1.00 |
| Cuba. p |  |  | . 999166 | . 999166 | . 999766 | . 9999166 |
| exico. | . 277500 | . 277500 | . 277500 | . 277500 | . 277500 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina, peso. Brazil (offictal) millets | .330033* . 330050* .330033** $330233 * * .330379 * *$. $330800^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . $087221 *$ | *, 087221* | . 087222 | ${ }^{.087222 *}$ |  | .055.777 |
| (Free) |  | ${ }^{0} 055875$ | . 058311 | ,056 | . 05 |  |
| e, | $\begin{aligned} & .051680^{*} \\ & .569905^{*} \end{aligned}$ | * ${ }^{.05172}$ | . 051680 |  | 56790 | 569905 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & .569905^{*} \\ & .791500 \end{aligned}$ | *. 79160 | * . 79 | * | * .791100* | 791200 |

COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS
Bank clearings this week will show an increase compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, Oct. 30) bank clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be $1.3 \%$ below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 6,010,583,795$, against $\$ 5,931,429,695$ for the same week in 1936. At this center there is a gain for the week ended Friday of $3.9 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearing:-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending ()ct. 30 | 1937 | 1936 | Per Cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yor | \$2,742,376,724 | \$2,638,929,127 | $+3.9$ |
| Chicago | 264.766 .649 300 18000 | $282,061,935$ 282.000 .000 | +1.0 +6.4 |
| Phlladelphia | $300.000,000$ $187,743,933$ | 191,935,000 | +2.2 |
| Boston | 185,923,032 | 75,681,293 | +0.3 |
| Kansas | 77.500,000 | 75,800,000 | +2.2 |
| San Francisco | 124,817,000 | $\begin{array}{r}114,763.000 \\ 113 \\ \hline 188080\end{array}$ | +8.8 |
| Pittshurgh | 111.6607,364 | 91,611.638 | +5.0 |
| Detro!t | 88,297,731 | 73,171,438 | +20.7 |
| Clevela | 54,5b1,675 | 53,270,685 | +2.4 |
|  | \$4.123,845,016 | \$3,973,204,956 | +3.8 +9.1 |
| Other clties, five days. | 801,641,480 | 734,687.055 |  |
| Total all citles. five days. | \$4,925,486,496 | \$4,707,892,011 | $+4.6$ |
| All citles, one day...-.-. | 1,085,097,299 |  |  |
| es | \$6,010,583,795 | 85,931.429,695 | +1.3 |

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

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended Oct. 23. For that week there was an increase of $0.9 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to
$\$ 6,501,699,431$, against $\$ 6,444,914,196$ in the same week in 1936. Outside of this city there was an increase of $8.1 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $4.3 \%$. 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 loss of $3.9 \%$ and in the Boston Reserve District of $1.3 \%$, but in the Philadelphia Reserve District the totals record a gain of $6.0 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District there is an improvement of $10.6 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District of $10.5 \%$, and in the Atlanta Reserve District of $9.8 \%$. The Chicago Reserve District has managed to enlarge its totals by $12.4 \%$, the St. Louis Reserve aged to enlarge its and the Minneapolis Reserve District by $9.2 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District there is an increase of $8.8 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District of $5.4 \%$, and in the San Francisco Reserve District of $11.4 \%$.
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

| Week Ended Oct. 23, 1937 | 1937 | 1936 | \|rinc.or $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. }\end{aligned}$ | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd New Yorkili 13 ": | 3,709.561,300 | 3, $2359,699,564$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{23,419,9999,129}$ | ${ }_{2,2970,747,722}^{221,5695}$ |
|  | - 4 43,687,2800 | -412,045,5844 | +6.0 | 351.232,147 | ${ }^{291,259,103}$ |
| Sth Richmond. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | $301,255,83$ 142,32, 277 | +10.5 | 241,98,060 | 185, |
| 6 en Atlanta. | 187,665,125 |  | +9.8 |  | 100,169,918 <br> $118,62,581$ <br> 12,281 |
| 7th Chicago |  | 486,88 |  | 408,30, 278 | 341,168, |
| st. Lou |  | 168,54 |  | 135,230, 223 | 112,892,825 |
| Minneapo |  | 122,19910 |  | 98,116,524 | 80 8 |
| KansasCl |  |  |  | 129,68 |  |
| th Dallas |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 th San |  |  | $+1$ | 219,652; 778 | 178,903,122 |
|  | 6,501,699,431 2,923,399,962 | 6,444,914,196 2,705,520,76 |  | $5.556,1.149 .953$ $2,250,880,342$ |  |
| ada.-.-.-.- 32 olttes | 392,906,734 | 421,699,409 |  |  |  |
| We now add our detailed statement showing last week's figures for each city separately for the four years: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


a Not included in totals. $x$ No clearings available. * Estimated

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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sat., } \\ & \text { oct. } 23 \end{aligned}$ | Mon., Oct. 25 | Tues., Oct. 26 | Wed., Oct. 27 | Thuts., Oct. 28 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fri., } 9 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British Amer Tobsoco. |  | 107/6 | 108/1/2 | 108/11/2 | 108/11/2 | 109/41/2 |
| Cansdian Marconi. |  | 5/6 | 5/9 | 5/9 | 5/9 | 5/9 |
| Central Min \& Invest, |  | 425/- | $435 /-$ | 440/- | 440/- | 440 /- |
| Cons Golditlelds of S A. |  | 68/13/2 | $68 / 11 / 2$ | 72/6 | 72/6 | 72/6 |
| Crown Mines |  | 278/9 | 278/9 | 280/- | 278/9 | 278/9 |
| Courtaulds S \& Co. |  | 48/9 | 49/- | 49/3 | 49/6 | 49/9 |
| De Beers. |  | £12 | ¢125/8 | £127/6 | £13 $3 / 8$ | £131/4 |
| Distillers Co |  | 107/- | $107 / 6$ | 108/- | 108/3 | 108/6 |
| Electric \& Musical Ind. |  | 17/3 | 18/- | 18/6 | 18/9 | 18/6 |
| Ford Ltd. |  | 24/- | 24/9 | 24/6 | 24/9 | 24/6 |
| Gaumont Plotures ord. |  | 5/3 | 5/3 | 5/3 | 5/3 | 5/3 |
| A.- |  | 21- | 2/- | 2/- | 2/- | 2/- |
| Geduld (E) .-..--- |  | 180/- | 185/- | ${ }_{182 / 6}^{185 /}$ | 185/- | $185 /-$ $180 /-$ |
| Geduld Prop Mines..Gold Exploration |  | 177/6 | $181 / 3$ | 182/6 | 180/- | 180/- |
| Finance of Australia. |  | 3/9 | 3/6 | $3 / 6$ | 3/6 | 16 |
| Hudson Bay Min \& Sm |  | 26/3 | $25 / 6$ | 25/6 | $26 / 3$ | 26/3 |
| Imp Tob of G B \& 1 . |  | 148/9 | $150 /-$ | 151/3 | 151/3 | 153/9 |
| I M P B ...-........ | HOLI- | 149/41/2 | 150/- | 151/3 | 152/6 | 154/41/2 |
| Mines of Kalgoorlle. |  | 18/- | 18/- | 18/- | 18/- | 18/- |
| Metal Box......... |  | 70/- | $72 / 6$ | 71/9 | $72 / 6$ | 70/9 |
| Palmietkull Gold M.-. |  | 12/3 | 12/9 | $13 / 3$ | 13/- |  |
| Rand Fr Est Gold. |  | 45/101/2 | 45/101/2 | 46/3 | 45/71/2 | 45/71/2 |
| Rand Mines... |  | £75/8 | 571/8 | £77/8 | £77/8 |  |
| Roan Antelope Cop M. |  | 18/3 | 18/- | 17/9 | 19/11/2 | 18/3 |
| Roysal Dutch Co..... |  | £387/8 | £391/2 | £393/4 | £4031/8 | £403/8 |
| Shell Transport |  | £47/8 | $£^{4} 1{ }^{15} 16$ |  | ${ }^{\circ} 5{ }^{1} 6$. | ${ }_{5} 5^{12}$ |
| So Kalgurid Gold M...- |  | 7/9 | 7/9 | $7 / 9$ | $7 / 6$ | 7/66 |
| Sub Nigel Mines.....- |  | 198/9 | $201 / 101 / 2$ | 205/- | 205\% | 207/6 |
| Tripiex Safety Glass.-- |  | 58/- | $58 /-$ | 58/6 | 59/- | $58 / 9$ |
| Unilever Ltd.-.-.-. |  | 35/9 | 36/6 | 37/3 | 37/6 | 37/9 |
| Unton Corp. |  | 157/6 | 160/- | 162/6 | 165/- | 163/9 |
| Ontted Molasses |  | $26 / 9$ | $27 /-$ | $27 / 3$ | 28/- | $27 / 6$ |
| West Rand Consol M -- |  | +31/101/2 | $32 / 6$ | $32 / 6$ | $33 / 11 / 2$ | $33 / 11 / 2$ |
| West Witwatersrand Areas.........-....... $+\mathrm{Bld}$ |  | 26\% | 267/8 | 271/8 | 271/4 | $\pm 7$ |

## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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

| oct. | Oct. | $\begin{gathered} \text { oct. } \\ 26 \\ -{ }_{2}{ }^{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } \\ 27 \\ \text { nt of } P a y \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. }_{28} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} O_{c t} . \\ 29 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allgemelne Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft_.... 125 | 123 | 122 | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft (6\%)....... 135 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 |
| Berilner Kraft u. Licht (8\%) --............ 168 | 167 | 168 | 167 | 168 | 168 |
| Commerz-und Privat-Bank A. G. (5\%) .... 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| Dessauer Gas (7\%) .................---120 | 119 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesell. (5\%)-124 | 124 | 124 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| Deutsche Erdoel (6\%) -. .-.-......--- 146 | 144 | 142 | 141 | 142 | 142 |
| Deutsche Relchsbahn (German Rys dt 7\%)-129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 |
| Dresdner Bank (4\%) --...-.-............. 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| Farbenindustrie I. G. (7\%) .....-.-.-...... 161 | 160 | 160 | 157 | 158 | 158 |
|  | 148 | 147 | 145 | 146 | 147 |
| Hamburger Elektrizitaetswerke (8\%) .-.... 148 | 147 | 145 | 144 | 146 | 145 |
|  | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 83 |
| Mannesmann Roehren ( $41 / 2 \%$ ) .-.-.----... 119 | 117 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| Norddeutscher Lloyd...........-.-.-.-.-.-. 83 | 81 | 81 | 82 | 81 | 83 |
| Retchsbank (8\%) .-....................... 207. | 206 | 204 | 204 | 206 | 205 |
| Rheinische Braunkohlen (8\%) ............. 232 |  | 230 | 229 | 230 |  |
| Salzdeturth (6\%)......................... 161 | 159 |  | 157 | 160 |  |
| Sliemens \& Halske (8\%).........-.......... 211 | 209 | 208 | 206 | 207 | 206 |
| x Ex-dividend. |  |  |  |  |  |

MONTHLY REPORT ON GOVERNMENTAL CORPO-
RATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES AS OF AUG. 31, 1937
The monthly report of the Treasury Department, showing assets and liabilities as of Aug. 31, 1937, of governmental corporations and credit agencies, financed wholly or in part "Dy the United States, was contained in the Department's "Daily Statement" for Sept. 30, 1937. The report is the 39 th such to be issued by the Treasury; the last previous one, for July 31, 1937, appeared in our issue of Sept. 28, 1937, page 1844.
The report for Aug. 31 shows in the case of agencies financed wholly from Government funds a proprietary interest of the United States as of that date of $\$ 2,855,977,561$ which compares with $\$ 2,641,040,147$ July 31,1937 .
The Government's proprietary interest in agencies financed partly from Government funds and partly from private funds as of Aug. 31 was shown to be $\$ 1,220,600,623$. This compares with $\$ 1,219,321,882$ as of July 31,1937 . In the case of these Government agencies, the Government's proprietary interest is the excess of ussets over liabilities, exclusive of inter-agency items, less the privately-owned interests.

FOOTNOTES FOR ACCOMPANYING TABLE
a Non-stock (or includes non-stock proprietary interests).
b Fxcess inter-agen
c Deficit (deduct)
e Also includes real estate and other property held for sale.
\& Includes legal reserves and undivided profits totaling $\$ 5,069,170$.
g Includes legal reserves and undivided profits totaling $\$ 5,069,170$. the latter being included under captaion "Other."
in Includes U. S. Housing Corporation, U. S. Rallroad Admintstration, U. S. suppiles j Includes Disaster Loan Corp.; Electric Home and Farm Authority; Farm Credit Administration (erop-production and other loans) F Federal Housing Administratwon; Corporation; Puerto Rice Reconstruction Administration; Resettlement Administration; Rural Electrification Administration; The RFC Mortgage Company; Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives. Inc.; Tennessee Valley Authority; loan $\mathbf{k}$ Net after deducting estimated amount of uncollectible obligations held by the Farm Credit Administration.
1 Includes $\$ 5,779,855$ due to Federal Land banks from the U. S. Treasury for subscriptions to paid-in surplus.
m Shares of
Federal savings and loan assoctations, $\$ 159,380,500$.
n Less than $\$ 1,000$.
o Assets not classifled. Includes only the amount of capital stock held by the q In llquidation.
r Represents capital stock, paid-nn surplus, and other proprietary moter-agency
interests whtch are not deducted from the capital stock and pald-in surplus of the miterests which are not deducted from the capital stock and pald-in surplus of the
epernonding organizations.



TREASURY STATEMENT SHOWING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR RECOVERY AND RELIEF AS OF SEPT. 30, 1937

The various agencies of the Federal Government, it is shown in a tabulation given in the Treasury's "Daily Statement" of Sepı. 30, appropriated $\$ 21,079,640,104$ for recovery and relief up to the end of September, which compares with $\$ 21,173-$ 100,147 appropriated as of Aug. 31, 1937. The figure for Sept. 30 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 Sept. 30 follows:
FUNDS APPROPRIATED AND ALLOCATED FOR RECOVERY AND RELIEF, EXPENDITURES THEREFROM AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES AS OF SEPTEMBER 30. 1937

b The emergency expenditures Included in this statement for the perlod prlor
o the fiscal year 1934 include only expenditures on account of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and subseriptlons to capital stock of Federal Land banks under suthority of the Act of Jan. 23,1932 . Expenditures by the several departments and establishments for public works under the Emergency Rellef and Constructlon susceptible to segregation from the general expenditures of such departments and establishments on the basis of the dally Treasury statements.
C The sum of $\$ 160,770,787.95$ 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 Surnlus Commodities Corporation from
funds provided for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.
e Expenditures are stated on a net basis, 1 . e., gross expenditures less repay-
ments and collections, the detalls of which are set forth in the supplementary ments and collections, the detalls of which are set forth in the supplementary state-

1 Net, after deducting repayments to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
B 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 Rellef Addministration $\$ 605,000,000$, of which $\$ 131,542.23$ has been trasuferred to the Emergency Relief
appropriation, and Clvil Works Administratlon, $\$ 345,000,000$, of which amount appropriation, and Civil Works Administration, $\$ 345,000,000$, of which amount
$\$ 7.300,000$ has been transferred to the Emergency Rellef approriation, and $\$ 5,218$ 250 transferred to the Employees' Compensation Commisslon.
1 Under the provisions of the Emergency Approprlatlon Act, flscal year 1935.
and the Emergency Relief Appripriation Act of 1937, the Reconstruction Finance
DETAILS OF REVOLVING FUNDS INCLUDED IN GOVERNM ENT RECEIPTS AND FXPENDITURES

| Organtzations | This Month |  |  | Fiscal Yent 1938 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Payments | Repayments and Collections | Net Expenditures | Payments | Repayments and Collections | Net Expenditures |
| Commodity Credit Corporation Farm Credit Adn Inlstration | \$1,953,433.49 | \$316,366.81 | \$1,637,066.68 | \$3,684,169.13 | \$3,176.406.52 | 8507.762.61 |
| Loans and grsnts to States, municip | 3,081,195.46 | 1,900,665.16 | 1,180.530.30 | b224,309.60 | 4,469,743.55 | a4.694.053.15 |
| Loans to rallo oadis.....-.......... | 15,467,423.82 | $724,628.88$ 31 | 14,742,794.94 | 56,844.279.59 | 4,933,891.05 | 51,910.388.54 |
| Export-1mport mink of Washlngton | 21,507.75 | 744.695 .79 | a31,885.00 $\mathbf{a} 23,188.04$ | 10.590 .00 $41,725.02$ | 119.054 .88 860.032 .54 | ${ }_{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{a} 168,464.888}$ |
| Reconstructivn rianase Corporation-direct loans \& expenditures | 23,159,189.21 | 19,609,298.63 | 3,549,890.58 | 168,499,762.15 | 186,850,046.89 | a18,350,284.74 |

[^3]Corporation is authorized to purchase marketable securities acquired by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. The purchase of such securites by
the Reconstruction Flinance Corporation is reflected as expenditures of the Reconthe Reconstruction Finance Corporation is reflected as expenditures of the ReconEmergency Administration of Public Works.
Sec. 11 of the Act of April 27 , 1934 , 8700.00 andings and loan promotion as suthorized by
k Includes allocatlons and expenditures on account of subsistence homesteads.
m Exclusive of the $\$ 84,769,354.29$ transfer referred to in note 0 .
n Exclusive of the $\$ 39,124,759.65$ and $\$ 47,704,412.27$ transfers referred to in note o, and $\$ 5,500,000$ transferred to salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Admln-
tration; and $\$ 25,358,189$ carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury e Treasury
\$1,425, Includes \$4,000.000.000 specific appropriatlon under the Act of Aprl1 8, 1935, specific appropriation under Act of Feb. $9,1937, \$ 1,500,000.000$ spectific priation under the Act of June 29 , 1937, and transfers of unexpeaded balances as appropriation of $\$ 3$ Reconstruction Finance Corporation, $\$ 500.000 .000$ : frots the from the approprlation of $\$ 525,000,000$ for rellef in stricken agricultural areas proVided in the Emergency Appropriation Act of 1935 , approved June 19 . 1934, $\$ 39,-$
$124,759.05$; from the approprlation of $\$ 899,675,000$ for emergency relief and pubic 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, $\$ 7,431,542.23$ from unlubllgated moneys referred to in Sec. 4 of Act of March 31, 1933, \$21,527,113.76. and
moneys traisferre. pursuant to Sec. 15 (f) of the Agricultural Adjuatinent Act $\$ 12,921,502.64$, less transfer of $\$ 7,500,000$ to War Department under Act of July 19 ,

Financial Chronicle

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, we are enabled to place before our readers today the details of Government receipts and disbursements for September, 1937 and 1936, and the three months of the fiscal years 1937-38 and 1936-37:

##  <br>  \begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{-Month of September--July 1 to Sept. $30-$} <br> \hline 1937 \& 1936 \& 1937-38 \& 1930-37 <br> \hline \& \& \& <br> \hline 500,990,563 \& 288.461,497 \& 593,528,806 \& 359,641.732 <br> \hline 185.099.053 \& 160,653,804 \& 707,190.731 \& 625,336.765 <br> \hline 555.973 \& 5,734 \& 1.122,105 \& 5,734 <br> \hline 50,247,092 \& \& 163,782,437 \& <br> \hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38.673 $36,172,619$

 \& \&  \& 101,898,008 <br>\hline \& 35,554,232 \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{--.-.- ---.......} <br>
\hline 3.982 .820 \& 2.686 .208 \& 22.208 .072 \& 14,934,428 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.101.256} \& 2.136,864 \& 6,322,430 \& 6,372.959 <br>
\hline \& 5.335.064 \& 10,800.896 \& 14.408.310 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.588 .620 \\
& 5 \\
& 5
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 4,190,148 \& 30,032,931 \& 13,318,734 <br>

\hline 788.072 .145 \& 499,01,3551 \& 1,650,690,964 \& 1.135,915,678 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Expenditures-

covery and rellef:

3. Revoling funds (net): e
Agricultural aid:

Agricultural aid:
Commodity Credit Corp.-.-
Farm Credit Administra'n.
Public works:
Loans and grants to States,
municlpalitles, \&c......
Loans to railioads..........
Loans to railroads.........-
Misceellaneous:
Export-Import Bank of
Washington. Washington.-............
Reconstruction Finance
Corp. 0 oirect loans and Corp.-arect loans and
expenditures

Sub-total ............. 4. Transters to trust accts., \&c.:
Old-age reserve account.....
Railroad retirement account.Railiroad retirvine etf, fund.-.
Adusted service
Govt. employees' retirement funds (U. S. share) .........
5. Debt retirements (sinking Total expenditures.-
Excess of recelpts..................
$1,637,0$
$1,180,5$
$1,637,067$
$1,180,530$
$2,657,616$
$\mathbf{d} 2,165,285$
d

507,763
$\mathbf{d 4}, 694,053$
d $63,7488,485$
$\mathbf{d 7 , 8 7 5 , 7 1 6}$

| $14,742,795$ | $13,148,285$ | $51,910,389$ | $58,563,583$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{d} 31,885$ | $\cdots$ | $\mathbf{d} 108,465$ | 157,951 |


| d723,188 | $1,178,662$ | $\mathbf{1 8 1 8 , 3 0 8}$ | 712,215 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 3,549,891 | d12,442,814 | d18,350,285 | d212,404,809 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20,355,210 | 2,376,464 | 28,447,041 | d224,595 |


| $\begin{aligned} & 41,000.000 \\ & 14,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 124,000,000 | --........ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8,551,164 | 4,000 | 48,304,496 |
| -......... |  | 73,255,000 | 46,735,300 |
| 55,000,000 | 8,551,164 | 241,255,000 | 95,039,796 |
| 29,272,200 | 6,623,700 | 29,302,750 | 29,752,050 |
| 709,750,967 | 674,152,304 | 1,924,514,246 | 1,660,799,765 |
| 78,321,178 <br> $\ldots . .1$ | 175,138,753 | 273,823,482 | 524,884,087 |

Excess of Summary
Excess of expenditures ( + ) or Less public debt retirements.:-
Excess of expenditures ( + ) or receipts
debt retirements) Trust actas., increment on gold,
\&c., excess of receipts ( $)$ or \&.., excess of receipts ( - ) or
expenditures $(+)$

Less nat. bank note retirem'ts

> Total excess of expenditures Increase $(+$ ) or decrease $(-$ ) in

Increase ( + ) or decrease ( - ) in the public debt................ Public debt at beginning o.
month or year--.............. Public debt this date... $36,875,090,831$

Trust Accounts, Increment
on Gold, \&c.

- Month
1937
 Trust accounts-1.-......-. Increment resulting from reduc-
tion in welght of gold dollar-Selgniorage --.-. Total.....



Transactions in checking acc-ts
of Govt agencles
Char

| Transactions in checking acc'ts of Govt, agencles (net), \&c..- | d9,236,549 | 8,355,348 | d69,787,116 | 62,723,188 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chargeable against increment on gold: |  |  |  |  |
| Melting losses, \& ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | 1,477 | 13,351 | 31,618 | 290,76 |


| Payments to Fed. Res. banks (sec. 13b, Fed. Res. Act, as amended) |  |  |  | 675,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For retirement of national bank notes. | 4,814,680 | 9,271,460 | 14,836,940 | 32,606,420 |
| Unemployment trust fund: |  |  |  | , 0 |
| Other. | $47,955,000$ 200,000 | 4,111,000 | 145,400,000 | 60,000 |
| Old-age reserve account: |  |  |  |  |
| Investm'ts \& transfers (net).- |  | ........ | d1,000.000 |  |
| Benefit payments. | 99,472 |  |  |  |
| Railroad retirement account: |  |  |  |  |
| Investm'ts \& transfers (net)-- | -. 4.000 .000 |  | d24.000.000 |  |
| Benefit payments. | 4,454,136 |  | 11.8+9,807 |  |
| Total. | 55,499,832 | 38.407.611 | 134,125.783 | 167,118,8 |
| Excess of receipts or credits | 15,012,630 |  | 85,391,558 |  |
| Excess of expenditures. |  | 9,292,119 |  | 3 |



Public Debt Accounts
Recet pts-
Market operations:
Cash:
Treasury bonds.....----
U. Savings bonds (incl.
unclassified sales) -uri--
Treasury savings securties_
Sub-total

| 350,481,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 250,324,000 \\ & 469,972,250 \end{aligned}$ | 1,101,047,000 | 700.647 .000 469,972.25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28,127,016 | 36,012,322 | 98,776,317 | 89,028,429 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 378,608,018 | 756,308,512 | 1,199,823,359 | 1,259.615.679 |
| 1,207,900 | 13,019,650 | 4.111,050 | 99,0,7,550 |
| 775,514,200 |  | 775,514,200 | $511.870,80$ |
|  | 611,870.800 |  |  |
| 775,514,200 | 511,870.800 | 775,51, 200 | 511.8 |
| 47,955.000 | 4,111,000 | 145,639,000 | 15,159, |
| 41,000.000 |  | 123,000.000 |  |
| 10,000,000 |  | 20,000,000 |  |
|  | .- | 71,300,000 | ,700 |
|  |  | 367,000 | 363,000 |
|  |  | 469,000 | 500, |
|  |  | 201,000 |  |
| 93,955,000 | 4,111,000 | 360.976,000 | 59,722, |
| 1,251,285,116 | 1,285,310,022 | 2,340,424,609 | 1,930,286,02 |

Total public debt receipts. Expenditures-
Market operations:
Cash:
Cash:
Treasury bill
$\qquad$

| Certificates of indebtedness <br> Treasury notes. $\qquad$ <br> Treasury bonds. <br> U. S, savings bonds. <br> Adjusted service bonds. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Treasury
U. savings bonds.-.-.
Adjusted service bonds
First Liberty bonds-
Fourth Liberty bonds. Fourth Liberty bonds
National bank notes and
Fed. Res, bank notes.--Sub-total. Exchanges:

| xchanges: <br> Tressury | 775,514,200 | 511,870,800 | 775,514,200 | 511,870,800 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury bonds |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 611,870,80 | 775,51, 200 | 0 |

Special series:
Adjusted service certificate Adjusted service certificate
fund (certificates) Unemploy, trust fund (ctits.).
Civil service retirement fund
 Canal Zone retirement fund (notes)
Fed. Dep. Ins, Corp. (notes) Sub-tota1.................. Excess of recelpts...
Excess of expenditur $\qquad$

| 1,800,000 | 5,000,000 | 4,800,000 | $55,000.000$ 60,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2,000,000 | 2,300,000 | 3,900,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 25,000 | 29,000 | 62,000 | 79,000 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 28,000 \\ 5 \\ 50.000 .000 \end{array}$ | 11,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 41.000 \\ 5.000,000 \end{array}$ | 57,000 |
| 8,851,000 | 7,340,000 | 13,803,000 | 59,188,000 |
| 1,424,234,883 | 832,887,435 | 1,889,947,510 | 1.875,915,295 |
|  | 452,425,587 | 450,477,099 | 54,350,734 |
| 169,949,767 | .-.--..... |  |  |

Increase $(+)$ or Decrease $(-)$
in Public Debt
in P Public Debt-
Market operations:
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Treasury bllls } \\ \text { Certificates of indebtedness } & -238,054,000 & +3,554,000 & +96,877,000 \\ +4,2051,000\end{array}$

 Other debt items................ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { National bank notes and Fed- } \\ \text { eral Reserve bank notes...- }\end{array}-5,377,080$ |
| :--- | Sub-total ................- -260,053,767 $\xlongequal{+455,654,587}+103,304,099+53,884,734$

 Total a Additional expenditures on these accounts for the months and the flscal year ${ }^{8}$
are included under "Recovery and rellief expenditures." the classiffeation of which are included under "Recovery and relief expendisures. will be shown in the statement of classifled receipts and expenditures appearing on Dage 7 of the daill Treasury statement for the 15 th of each month. "Departmental." "Recovery and rellef expenditures" under this caption for the for that year being included in "Public Works-All other."
c The expenditures under this classification for this month and the fiscal year 1038
have been reduced by $\$ 84,433.86$ and $\$ 718.694 .88$ respectivaly on account of transfers have been reduced by $\$ 84,433.86$ and $\$ 78.699 .88$ respectivaly on account or transfers Act of June 29. 1936 (49 Stat. 1988). These transterred funds when expended by the U. 8. Maritime Commission are classified on this page as "Departmental." and
on page 7 on the 15 th of the month as "Departmental-U. S. Maritime Commission." e Detalls are shown in supplementary statement.

## DeHaven \& Townsend

 New York Stock Exchange
## PHILADELPHIA

513 Walnut Street
NEW YORK
30 Broad Stree

## Philadelphia Stock Exchange

Oct. 23 to Oct. 29, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- $\quad$ Par | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Frdday } \\ \text { Lsale } \\ \text { Srice } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow H4oh | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wherk } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Ranje Stice Jan. 1, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Htgh |  |
|  |  |  | 182 | 18 | ct |  |  |
| nerican Tel \& Tel . . . 100 |  | 1488 | 832 | 148 | Oct |  |  |
| arber |  | $1131 / 8$ | ${ }_{241}^{50}$ | 112 |  |  |  |
| Budd | 2/2 |  | 1,953 |  |  |  |  |
| cudd | 5 |  | 1,135 |  | Oct |  | eb |
|  |  | 59\%\% | 1.7 | 59 | O | 134 |  |
|  | ${ }_{26}^{61 / 2}$ | ${ }_{245}^{548}$ |  | 21 | Oct |  | Feb |
| General M |  | $3714{ }^{43}$ | 2,088 |  | Oc |  |  |
| Horn \& Hard't |  | 10478 | 15 | 104 |  |  |  |
| Orn ${ }_{\text {O }}$ |  | 2514 |  |  | Oct |  |  |
| Lehigh Coal \& Navigation* |  |  | 435 | 314 | Oct |  | Jan |
| Lehigh Valle | 85\% |  | 457 | $41 / 2$ | Oc |  |  |
| Mitten Bank S |  | 11 | 140 |  |  |  |  |
| ower |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nnroad | 243 |  | 7,237 | 197 |  |  |  |
| Phila Elec of Pa 85 |  | $111 \% 113$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Phila }}$ Phile Pow | 303/8 | 3 | 673 |  | Oct | 35 |  |
| $7 \%$ preterr |  |  |  | 2 | Oct | $13 \%$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Scolt }}$ Stalt Dome | ${ }_{37}^{1184}$ |  | 4,015 | 5 | Oct |  |  |
| Tacony |  | ${ }_{22}{ }^{35}$ | ${ }_{11}^{58}$ | 27 | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  | Jan |
| Union |  |  | 1,8 |  | Oc |  | Feb |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { United } \\ \text { Preferr } \\ \text { C }}}$ |  | $1{ }^{3}$ | 1 | ${ }_{25}$ | Oc |  |  |
| United |  |  | 10,293 | ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |
| Preterred | 110 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{447}$ |  | Oct |  |  |
| Eleo \& Peoples tr ctrs |  | $51 / 8$ | \$5.000 | 51/8 | Oct |  | Mar |
| No par va |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS
We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of Oct. 13, 1937:

## GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to $£ 326$. 406,625 on the 6th inst., showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.
Some return of confidence in the French franc has resulted in a slackening of demand for gold from those quarters which fear a further world devaluation of currencies. Consequently the amounts dealt with and the premium over the arbitrage shipping parity with New York have tended to decrease. Altogetber during the week under review about $£ 2,790,000$ has changed hands at the fixing and the premium has ranged from $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. to 1 d .


The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from midday on the 4th inst. to midday on the 11th inst.: Tanganyika Territory

 to the value of about $£ 195,000$
The week under review opened with sellers proving reluctant and, in consequence, modest demand sufficed to bring about a slight improvement Saturday and on Monday. However yesterday, with both the American and Indian markets closed, , little interest was shown here and prices de-

The general undertone remains steady
The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 4th inst. to mid day on the 11th inst.:


Exports
E2,346 United States of America
$x$ Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.
 $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{1} 11,230 \\ \times 14,805 \\ \times 3,380 \\ \times 4,055 \\ 7,760 \\ \times 8,683 \\ 8,265 \\ \hline\end{array}$
£158,178 Quotations during the week:


The market in New York was closed for the Columbus Day boliday on the 12th inst.
The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 7 th to the 13 th October was $\$ 4.96$, and the lowest $\$ 4.951 / 4$.

## NATIONAL BANKS

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

## CHARTER ISSUED

 common stock. President, Joseph P. O'Hern; Cashier, R.J.
Dwyer. Succession of the state Bank of Mudele COMMON CAPITAL STOOK INGREASED
Oct. 15 -The First National Bank of York Springs, York Springs, Ancrease Oct i9-The Kilcore National Bank, Kilgore, Texas, from $\$ 12,500$
 50,000
BRANOH AUTHORIZED
Oct. 15 - Seattle-First National Bank, Seattle, Wash, Location of branch:
331 West Lewis 8 t. in the City of Pasco, Franklin County, Wash.
Certificate No. 1381 A . CHANGE OF TITLLE
Oct. 15-The First National Bank of Concord, Concord, N. H., vo "First
National Bank of Concord."

## DIVIDENDS

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

The dividends announced this week are:

| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payable } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holders } \\ & \text { of Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acme Wire |  |  | 5 Oct. 30 |
| legheny |  |  |  |
| Allied Laboratories, Inc. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (aua |  |  |  |
| Allied Stora-- ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |  | Dec. 2 |  |
| American Arch Co. (quarterly) |  | Dec. 11Nov, 11Nov. |  |
| American Distiling Co., $5 \%$ pref |  |  |  |
| American Home Products |  | c Nov. 5 No |  |
| American Metal Co |  | c Dec. 11 No |  |
|  |  | Dec.Dec. 1Nov. 20 |  |
| Anaconda Wire \& Cabie |  |  | Nov. 13 |
| Anglo-Iranian Oil (interim |  | Dec. 24 |  |
| rkansas-Missouri Power, |  |  | Dec. 10 |
| Armour \& Co. ${ }^{\text {Ald }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 104 \\ & 150 \\ & \$ 150 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\$ 6$ preferred (quar.) |  | Dec. 15 |  |
| Armstrong Cork (interi |  | ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Jan. ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ |  |
| Associated Dry Goo | \$1/3 |  |  |
| Second pre | 边 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Atlantic Refrining }}$ C |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers \& Shippers Insurance | ¢114. |  |  |
| Barber Co., Inc |  |  |  |  |
| ker's |  |  |  |
| Beacon Mfg. Co., $6 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1150 \\ & 150 \\ & 150 \\ & 0.10 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| ding-Corticeli, Ltd |  |  |  |  |
| referred (quar |  |  |  |
| ethlehem Steel |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (qua |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Jec. ${ }^{\text {J4 }}$ J ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred | - | Dec. 15 D |  |
| lue Ribbon Corp., Ltd |  |  |  |  |
| rden Co. | 40c <br> 40c <br> 180 c <br> 50 c |  |  |
| ston Fund |  |  |  |
| ridgeport Gas Light |  |  |  |
| ht (T. G.) \& Co., | - 50 c |  |  |  |
| Brompton Pulo \& Paper |  | Dec. 15 Nov. 30 |  |
| ooklyn Edison Co. (q | \$1.10 | Nov. 30 |  |
| Brooklyn Teleg. \& M | $\$ 11 / 4$40040 |  |  |
| okly |  |  |  |  |
| ckeye |  |  |  |
| yrus |  |  |  |  |
| ning | 25c | Nov. 151 Nov. ${ }^{\text {dec }}$ |  |
| Prer Bros- |  |  |  |  |
| utler Water Co. |  | Dec. ${ }^{1}$ Dec. ${ }^{\text {D }}$ Nov. ${ }^{\text {Nov. } 12}$ |  |
| gary |  | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 15$ D |  |
| Canada Iron Foundr |  |  |  |  |
| Carborundum |  | (ex |  |
| Caterpillar Tracto |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } 15 \\ & \text { Nov. } 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| Stock Payable at rate of | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11 \\ & 50 \mathrm{c} \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Preferred (quar | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11 / 4 \\ & 60 \mathrm{c} \\ & 510 \\ & 515 \\ & 505 \\ & 0.150 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 25 |  |
| tral E |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } 22 \\ & \text { Oct. } 21 \end{aligned}$ |
| ral Massac |  |  |  |
| Charis Corp., comm |  | Nov. 15Nov. 15 |  |
| Chester Water Service |  |  |  |  |
| aro | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {\$138 }}$ |  |  |
| ara | $\begin{array}{r} 250 \mathrm{c} \\ 50 \mathrm{c} \\ 50 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Chile Copper Co- |  |  |  |
| Clear Springs Water S | +11/2 | Nov. 15 Nov. 5 |  |
| Commercial Acceptance Co. of Boston (s,-a.) |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial Discount Co. (Los Angeles) (quar.)- |  | Nov. 1 | Oct. 15 |
| Commonweath Edison Co. | $\begin{array}{r} 112 c \\ 310 \mathrm{c} \\ 50 \mathrm{c} \\ 50 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Consolidated Edison Co. |  | c $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } 15 \\ & \text { Oct. } 29\end{aligned}$ |  |
| Continental | 715 c8.126218 |  |  |  |
| necticut |  | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ Dec. $11 N$ | Nov. 15 |
| at |  |  |  |
| olicated | $\begin{array}{r} 621 / \mathrm{c} \\ 30 \mathrm{c} \\ 30 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ | Nov. 1 Oct. ${ }^{\text {Nov. }} 100$ |  |
| Cxtran Consol Gold Mi |  |  |  |  |
| n Corl | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \mathrm{c} \\ & 2 \mathrm{c} \\ & 20 \mathrm{c} \\ & 20 \mathrm{c} \\ & 50 \mathrm{c} \\ & 351 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Nov. } 15 & \text { Oct. } 30 \\ \text { Nov. } 15 \\ \text { Noct. } 30 \\ \text { Jan. } & 22 \\ \text { Oov. } & \text { Nove } 30\end{array}$ |  |
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| urtis Mf |  |  |  |  |
| ere \& C |  |  |  |  |
| re \& Co., pre |  |  |  |  |




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| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | bu of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Maytag Co. 118t preferred (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| MeCrory stores Corp. $6 \%$ preferred (quar.).-.. $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Div. of 1.25 th of a on the common. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| I'referred (quarteriy) |  |  |
| Macy (R. H.) \& Co. (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Mercantule Acceptance Corp. | 30 c |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| (eximger corn (quar.) - |  |  |
|  |  |  |
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| Minneapolis-Honeywel |  |  |
| ississippi Power \& Light, pref. (quar.) ---- \$1 |  |  |
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| National Bearing Metals Corp. pref. (quar.)-:- |  |  |
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| National City Lines, I |  |  |
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| prep. A quart |  |  |
| New England Fund, ben. int.-....-.-.-....-- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 6\% Mexico Gas Co. comp pree (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| New York Fire Insutance (quar.) --.--------- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Nagara Hudson Power Corp,Nefat |  |  |
| Niles-Bement-Pond Co. stock dividend <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Norfoik \& Western Ry. preferred (quar.).-..-: |  |  |
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| rthern RR. (\%o. of N J ${ }^{\text {4\% }}$ \% prer (quar.)---- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| nn-Bush Shoe Co. (quar.).- |  |  |
| $5 \%$ prefered |  |  |
|  |  |  |
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| 512 \% preferred (ersials |  |  |
| Oilver United Filters, class A (quar.)- |  |  |
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| Ontatio \& Quebect, Reme |  |  |
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| auhau sugar Plantation (monthiy), |  |  |
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## Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House is given in full below:
STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1937

| Clearing House Members | - Captas | - Surplus and Undsosded Und Proftrs | Net Demand Deposis, Averaje | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tyme } \\ \text { Deposis, } \\ \text { Average } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank of Manhattan | 20,000, |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {NatIonal }}$ Clity Ba | $77.500,000$ |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{199,230,000}$ |
| Chem Bank \& Trust | 20,000, |  | 409,484,000 | 16,139,000 |
| Guaranty Trust Co | 90,000,000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 245,7 | 24, |
|  |  |  |  | 4.208000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| tinental Bk ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 50.000000 | 4,095,300 | 38,137 | 0 |
| Chase National Bai |  | 126,158,500 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,500,000 | 28 |  |  |
| - |  |  | ${ }_{7,7}$ | 8,059 |
| Total | 523,431,000 | 894.916 .300 | 9, 272,325,000 |  |

 companies, sept. 30.1937 .
Includes deposits in foreign branches as tollows: $a \$ 275,930,000 ; b$ \$96,724,000; c $\$ 125,336,000 ; d$ \$38,966,000.

The New York "Times" publishes regularly each week returns of a number of banks and trust companies which are not members of the New York Clearing House. The following are the figures for the week ended Oct. 22:
INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF
BUSINESS FOR
HHE WEEK ENDED FRIAY, OCT. 2,1937 NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS - AVERAGE FIGURES

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Loans, } \\ \text { Dosc.and } \\ \text { Invesimenss } \end{array}\right\|$ | Other Cash, Inctudsino Bant Notes | Res. Dep.: ${ }^{N .}$. Y, and 2bewiere | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos. Trust | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Deposts } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\xrightarrow{21,265,000}$ | $\stackrel{8}{123,600}$ | 6,958,800 | ${ }_{3,145,800}^{\text {¢ }}$ | 27,607,800 |
| Grace National Steriling Natlonal | $\begin{aligned} & 21,265,000 \\ & 23,908,000 \end{aligned}$ | 1234600 474,080 | -9,505,000 | 1,004,000 |  |
| Trade Bank of N . Y - | $\begin{array}{r} 23,316,927 \\ 6,30, \end{array}$ | ,460 | 2,348,146 | 17,097 | 746 |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Lafayette }]{\text { Broolyn- }}$ National <br> Lafayette National | 6,425,000 | $\begin{gathered} 299,600 \\ 92,000 \end{gathered}$ | $1,699,400 \mid$ | $\begin{aligned} & 263,800 \\ & 268,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,796,700 \\ & 5,434,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |


|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Loans } \\ \text { Disc. and } \\ \text { Invesimenis } \end{array}\right\|$ | Cash | Res. Dep.: Elsewhere | Dep. Other Banks and T'tust Co | $\begin{gathered} \text { Geposs } \\ \text { Deposits } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| arhatan- | $\stackrel{8}{55,34,000}$ | 22 |  | 4,319,100 | $\underset{70,332,100}{\text { s }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Emplira- }}$ | 55,223, ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | 231,296 | 1,549,511 | ${ }^{4}, 756,981$ | 10,695,694 |
| Fiduciary | 11,140,300 | ${ }^{*} 1,243,299$ | 761,112 | 12,274 | 10,666,473 |
| Fulton. | 20,561,700 | *6,744,300 | 838 | 400,500 | 23,990,800 |
| Lawyers. | 27,439,900 | * ${ }_{\text {* }}$ | 557,400 |  | ${ }_{72}^{38,725,881}$ |
| United states | 64,062,923 | 23,389,556 | 15,258,655 |  |  |
| Brooklinn King County | 81,700,000 | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 3,320,000 \\ & 2,331,028 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 36,994,000 \\ 9,267,777 \end{gathered}$ | 55,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 114,115,000 \\ -\quad 37,157,771 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Kings County | 31,407,809 |  |  |  |  |

Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of
New York
The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Oct. 27, 1937, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | Oct. 27, 1937 | Oct. 20, 19370 | ct. 28, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 㬉 |  |  |  |
| Gold certiflcates on hand and due from United States Treaisury.x | 3,608,896,000 3 | 3,561,968,000 | 3,240,051,000 |
|  | -1,515,000 | 1,527,000 | 1,476.000 |
| Other cash $\dagger$ | 82,278,000 | 74,523,000 | $65,512,000$ |
| Total r | 3,692,689,000 ${ }^{3}$ | 3,638,018,000 | 3,307,039,000 |
| Bl.ls discounted: |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct or fully guaranteed |  |  |  |
| Other bills discounted. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6}, 646,000 \\ & \mathbf{2}, 417,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,638,000 \\ & 2,67,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 0 9 1 , 0 0 0}$ |
| tal bills | 9,063,000 | 9,005 | 4,953,000 |
| BHis bought in open market | 1,016,000 | 1,016,000 | 1,097,000 |
| Industrial advances...... | 4,672,000 | 4,680,000 | 6,299,000 |
| United States Government securities: |  |  |  |
| Bonds | 211,830,000 | ${ }_{332} 21,831$ |  |
| Treasury | $332,485,000$ <br> $180,714,000$ | 180,929,000 | $383,224,000$ $\mathbf{1 6 1 , 6 3 8} \mathbf{0 0 0}$ |
| Total U. S. Government securitles.- | 725,029,000 | 725,029,000 | 645,243,000 |
| tal bills | 739,780,000 | 739,730,000 | 657,592,000 |
| Due from forelgn banks | 56,000 | 56,000 $8.540,000$ | r $8 \mathbf{8 6 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Federal Reserve notes of o | 7,636,000 | 177752 | 137,618,000 |
| Uncollected items | 152,666,000 |  |  |
| Bank premises All other assets | $10,005,000$ $12,075,000$ | 11,761,000 | 29,538,000 |
| Total asse | 4,614,907,000 | 4,585,862,000 | 4,150,781,000 |
| Lhabluties- |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation.-.--- | $947,960,000$ 3,109 | 3,072,842,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 841,818,000 \\ 2,920,453,000 \end{array}$ |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve acc't-- | -109, ${ }^{31,005,000}$ | ${ }^{3,23,158,000}$ | 22,325,000 |
| Foreign bank | 95,972,000 | -98,278,000 | 24,323,000 |
| Other deposits | 160,453,000 | 141,376,000 | 83,148,000 |
| Total | 3,397,424,000 | 3,335,654,000 | 3,050,249,000 |
| Deferred avallabillty | 148,226,000 | 176,034,000 | 133,677,000 |
| Capital paid in. | 51,077,000 | 51,079,000 | $50,246,000$ 50825,000 |
| Surplus (Section 7) | 51,474,000 | 51,474,000 | $50,825,000$ $7,744,000$ |
| Surplus (Section 13b) | 7,744,000 |  |  |
| Reserve for conting | $9,117,000$ $1,885,000$ | 1, $1,768,000$ | 7,373,000 |
| Total liabillt | 4,614,907,000 | 4,585,862,000 | 4,150,781,000 |
| Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note llabilities combined. | 85.0\% | 84.8\% | 85.0\% |
| ContIngent llabllity on bills purchased or forelgn correspondents | 955,000 | -670,000 |  |
| Commitments to make industrial adbances | - $4,934,000$ | 4, 4,952,000 | 9,362,000 |
| $\dagger$ "Other cash" does not Include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes. <br> $x$ These are certificates given by the United States Treagury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates belng worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as proft by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. |  |  |  |
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## Weekly Return for the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for tatest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the Commencing with the statement of May 19, 1937, various changes were made in the breakdown of loans as reported in this statement, which were
described in an announcement or the Federal
The changes in the report form are confined to the classification of loans and discounts. This classification has been changed primarily to show the The changes in the report form are confined to tre classifcation of on
moans (other than to brokers and dealers) for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities. The revised form also eliminates the distinction between loans to brokers and dealers in securities located in New .Y ork ctity and those mocated

 Subsequent to the above announcement

A more detailed explanation of the revisions was published in the May 29, 1937, issue of the "Chronicle." page 3590. 20 ( 1937 (In Minione of Doliars)

| eral | Total | Boston | Neto | Phla | a | Richmona | Allanta | Cnscaso | St. Louts | M ¢nneap. | Kan. Cuv | Dallas | San |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  | ${ }_{1}^{5}$ | ${ }_{8}^{\mathbf{8}} \mathbf{8} 95$ | ${ }_{1.147}^{5}$ | 1,885 |  |  | $\stackrel{3}{3.022}$ |  |  |  | 511 | ,138 |
| Loans and investments-total | 21,890 9,913 | 1,796 | ${ }_{4,356}^{8,}$ | 466 |  | 251 | 280 | 1,034 | 316 | 187 | 昭 | 247 |  |
| Commercial. |  | 39 | 56 |  |  |  | 12 | 53 | 53 |  | 19 |  | $40$ |
| On securties-ure- -an -i-icurd | 4,241 | 298 | 1,812 | 175 | ${ }_{2} 62$ |  | 4 |  | 143 11 |  |  |  |  |
|  | (182 | 87 37 | ${ }_{940}^{199}$ | 19 19 | 25 | , |  | 53 | 6 |  | 4 | 4 |  |
| Orher loans for purehasing or |  | 36 | 318 |  | 40 | 19 | 15 |  | 13 | - 10 |  | 16 21 | 69 |
| Real estate loans. | 1,167 | 84 | 243 | 60 | 76 | 29 | 27 | 85 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Loans to banks. |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other loans: | 727 | 68 | 263 | 48 | 119 | 30 | 26 | ${ }^{45}$ | 11 | ${ }_{53}^{10}$ | ${ }_{30}^{15}$ | ${ }_{37}^{11}$ | - 104 |
| Otherwise secure | 822 | ${ }^{55}$ | 3.011 |  | 43 830 | ${ }_{21}^{47}$ | [53 |  | 197 | 159 | 250 |  |  |
| Uniteed Statee Government oblligatio | 7,896 1,132 | ${ }_{23}^{417}$ | 3,434 |  | ${ }_{60}$ | 40 | 33 <br> 7 |  | 44 100 | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 44 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 50 119 | [ 58 |  |
| Other securrtee | 2,949 | ${ }^{133}$ | ${ }^{1,152}$ |  |  |  | 10 108 | ${ }_{806} 88$ |  | - 76 |  | 113 | 322 |
| Resersve with Federal | 5,368 | 257 <br> 37 | ${ }^{2,696}$ | 17 | ${ }_{41}$ | 18 | 11 | 58 | - 11 | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 |  |  |
| Cosh in vault - -i-l-etio baño | 1,787 | 106 | 136 | 139 | ${ }^{167}$ | ${ }_{40}^{45}$ | ${ }_{40}^{110}$ | 280 92 | 89 <br> 29 | ${ }_{16}$ | 23 | 29 | 209 |
| Other asseets - net | 1,314 | 79 | 570 | 88 | 104 | 40 |  |  |  |  | 492 |  |  |
| Demand deposite | 14,789 | 975 | 6.501 | 799 | 1,077 | 420 | $\begin{array}{r}330 \\ 185 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,219 |  | ${ }_{122}^{262}$ | 147 |  |  |
| Timed | ${ }^{5,285} 5$ | 26 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{287}$ | 12 | 12 |  | 13 | 70 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 321 | 18 | 188 | 05 | 236 | 15 | 356 | ${ }_{1}^{197}$ | 257 <br> 15 |
| orestric ban | , | 10 | 78 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Borrowings-- |  |  |  |  | 17 | 27 | 9 | ${ }_{3}^{22}$ | ${ }_{89}^{8}$ | ${ }_{57}^{6}$ | ${ }_{92}^{3}$ | $81^{7}$ | $\begin{gathered} 326 \\ 327 \end{gathered}$ |
| mocunt | 3,617 | 237 | 1.612 | 227 | 348 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 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, Oct. 28, 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 OP THE PEDERAL RESERVE bANKS AT THE CLOSE OF bUSINESS OCT. 27, 1937

| Thres ciphers (000) omitted | ${ }_{1937}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct } 20, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } 13, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } 6, \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\operatorname{Sept}_{1987}^{29 .}$ | Sept. 22. 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 15, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 8 . \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. 1, } \\ 1937 . \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1936}{\text { Oct. }}{ }^{28,}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A SSETS Gold atfs, on hand and due trom U. 8. Treas a Redetnption fund (Federal Reserve notes) Ocher cash *-..... | $\stackrel{8}{9,12 \mathrm{~K} .391}$ 9.421 315.489 | $\underset{9,126.389}{8}$ $\begin{array}{r} 9.438 \\ 303,903 \end{array}$ $303,8$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8}, \\ 9,126,888 \\ 9,846 \\ 293,765 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 9,127,389 \\ 10 \\ \hline 4220 \end{gathered}$ $\begin{array}{r} 10.422 \\ 300.809 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{S} \\ 9,127,392 \\ 10.422 \\ 316.143 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.8 \\ 9.129 .890 \\ 8.663 \\ 308.416 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{S}^{\delta} \\ 9,129.890 \\ 9.192 \\ 296.320 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r} 8 \\ \hline & 8,830,890 \\ \hline 8.964 \\ \hline & 271,248 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r} \hline 0 & 8,831,389 \\ \hline 8 & 8.944 \\ \hline 8 & 294,237 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,6 \\ 8,635,831 \\ 12.273 \\ 265,823 \end{array}$ |
| Total reserve | 9,451,301 | 9,439,730 | 9,430,300 | 9,438,620 | 9,453,957 | 9,446,969 | 9,435,402 | 9,111,102 | 9,134,575 | 8,913,929 |
| Bills discounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Government obllgations. direct or fully guaranteed. <br> Other blils discounted................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 17.890 \\ 5.536 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.193 \\ 5.291 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.268 \\ & 10.183 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.327 \\ & 10.729 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,951 \\ & 11,639 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.356 \\ & 10.839 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.151 \\ & 10.047 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,187 \\ & 11,372 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.915 \\ & 10.811 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 4 2 1} \\ & \mathbf{2 , 6 8 6} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total bills discounte | 23.426 | 18,484 | 23,45 | 23.0 | 23,5 | 24,195 | 23,1 | 23,5 | 23,726 | 6,107 |
| Bills bought in open Industrial advances. | $\begin{array}{r} 2.830 \\ 19,450 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,830 \\ 19.478 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,830 \\ 19,822 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,813 \\ 19,680 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.028 \\ 20,598 \end{array}$ | 3.026 20.601 | $3.067$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,076 \\ 20,709 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,076 \\ 20,785 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,087 \\ 26,299 \end{array}$ |
| United States Government securitles-Bonds. - <br> Treasury notes. <br> Treasury bllls. | $\begin{array}{r} 738.073 \\ 1,158.463 \\ 620.654 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738.073 \\ 1,157.713 \\ 630.404 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738.073 \\ 1,157.713 \\ 630.404 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738.073 \\ 1,157.713 \\ 630.404 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738.073 \\ 1,157.713 \\ 630,404 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738.073 \\ 1.157 .713 \\ 630.404 \end{array}$ | 738.073 $1,157.713$ 630.404 | $\begin{array}{r} 738.073 \\ 1,157,713 \\ 630,404 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738.073 \\ 1.157 .713 \\ 630.404 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 378,077 \\ 1,443,363 \\ 608,787 \end{array}$ |
| Total U. B Governmen | 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 |
| Other securitles $\qquad$ Foreign loans on gold. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bills and securt | 2,571,896 | 2,566,982 | 2,572,093 | 2,571,730 | 2,573,404 | 2,574,012 | 2,573,058 | 2,573,534 | 2,573,777 | 2,465,720 |
| Gold held abroad. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fuederal Reserve notes of | 28.526 | 28.431 | $\begin{array}{r}17.814 \\ \hline 173\end{array}$ | 28.172 | 27.370 | 190 27.419 | 29,143 | 23.057 | 27.785 |  |
| Uncollocted items | 622.341 | 714.261 | 657,615 | 633.125 | 637.059 | 693.3: $\%$ | 859.544 | 569,257 | 625,356 | 573,806 |
| Bank premises All other assets | 45.435 40.807 | 45.455 39.679 | 4.5 .456 40.849 | 45.456 39.114 | $\begin{aligned} & 45.514 \\ & 37.952 \end{aligned}$ | 45.417 37.292 | $\begin{array}{r} 0.5 .48 \\ 45.48 \\ 36.704 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.425 \\ & 46.931 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45.423 \\ 45.515 \end{array}$ | 48,062 39.116 |
| otal assets | 12,760,479 | 12,834,711 | 12,774,300 | 12,756,416 | 12,775,446 | 12,824,627 | 12,979,510 | 12,369,527 | 12,452,652 | 12,065,573 |
| LiAbiLITIES <br> Federal Reserve notes In actual circ | 256,097 | 4,270,223 | 4,291,519 | 4,284,332 | .246,288 | 4,253,156 | 4,271,313 | 4,295,483 | 4,260,604 | 4,086,242 |
| Deposits-Member banks' reser United States Treasurer-Ge | $\begin{array}{r} 6,950,730 \\ 94.046 \\ 0.04 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,038.802 \\ 81.557 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,918.902 \\ 83.231 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 7,003.033 } \\ \mathbf{7 6 . 1 8 3} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.032 .833 \\ 140.273 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,977.186 \\ 193.490 \end{array}$ | 6.884.732 | $\begin{gathered} 6,709,993 \\ 130,990 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.731,214 \\ 156,264 \end{array}$ | 6,732.003 $\mathbf{9 9} 903$ |
| Forelkn banks | ${ }^{2655} 891$ | ${ }^{276.444}$ | 283.014 | 287.311 | 243.378 | 237, 332 |  | 200,427 | 1896.67 | 65.479 |
| Other deposits | 218.679 | 202.130 | 174,745 | 134.085 | 125.612 | 124,734 | 112,978 | 113,616 | 146,887 | 154,170 |
| Total deposite | 7,529,346 | 7.438,933 | 7,459,892 | 7,500.502 | 7.542,096 | 7,532,742 | 7,525,233 | 7,154,426 | 7.224,022 | 7,051,555 |
| Deferred ava | 624.53 | 716.0 | 672,090 | 622.374 | 637.764 | 690.025 | 834.534 | 570.618 | 620.482 | 577,408 |
| Capital pald in. | 1132.6 | 132.87 1458 | 132,656 | 132.627 | 132.604 | 132.615 | 132.590 | 132.588 | 132,594 | 130,241 |
| Surplus (Section 13 | $\begin{array}{r}147,615 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 27.615 | 27,490 | 145.854 $\mathbf{2 7} 490$ | - 27.400 | 145,854 <br> 27,490 | $\begin{array}{r}145,854 \\ \hline 27.490\end{array}$ | 145.8549 | 145,854 | 145,501 27,088 |
| Reserve for coutlinge | 35.768 | 35,769 | 35,803 | 35,80 | 35,80 | 35,803 | 35.803 | 35,838 | 35,839 | 34.236 |
| All other llabilltles | 8.582 | 7,597 | 8,996 | 7,336 | 7.567 | B,952 | 6.693 | 7,230 | 5,767 | 13,302 |
| Total llabilitles_ | 12,760,479 | 12,834,711 | 12,774,300 | 12.756,416 | 12,775,446 | 12,824,627 | 12,979,510 | 12,369,527 | 12,452,652 | 12,065,573 |
| Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note llabilities combined. | \% | 2\% | 0.2\% | 80.1\% | .2\% | 80.2\% | 80.0\% | 9.6\% | 79.5\% | 30.0\% |
| forelgn correspondents. $\qquad$ | 326 | 555 | 1,511 | 1,365 | 338 | 1.543 | 1,579 | ,72 | 1,873 |  |
| Commitments to make Industri | 14,488 | +14,554 | +14,654 | 14,739 | 14,880 | 14.970 | 15,021 | 15,236 | 15,40 | 22,790 |
| Maturaly Distribution of Bulls and Short-term Securties- <br> 1-15 days bilis discounted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-30 days bills discounted. | ,044 | 4568 | 1,744 ${ }_{301}$ | 21,306 ${ }_{291}$ | 21.5344 | 21,219 | 21,223 ${ }_{4}$ | 21,422 | 20,537 | 564 |
| 1-60 days bllis disco | 515 | 61 | 824 | 954 | 1,012 | 850 | 854 | 1,024 | 1,101 |  |
| 1-90 days |  | 478 | 348 | 318 | 436 | 556 | 603 | 333 | 1,092 | 525 |
| Over 90 days bills diso | 552 | 334 | 234 | 187 | 174 | 141 | 73 | 74 | 194 | 162 |
| Total blils discounted | ,426 | 18,484 | 23,451 | 23.056 | 23,590 | 4,195 | 3,198 | 23,559 | 23,726 | 6,107 |
| 1-15 days bills bought | 171 | 26 | 26 |  | 391 |  | 1,271 |  |  |  |
| (e-30 days bills buught in open market | ${ }_{117}^{232}$ | ${ }_{222}^{297}$ | 200 | 49 | 1,016 | 391 | 391 | 1,555 | 1,200 | 154 |
| 1-90 days bills bought in open market | 2,310 | 2,285 | 2,331 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2788}$ | 317 | 1,235 | 723 | 析 | 416 | 7 |
| Over 90 days bllis bought in open market |  |  |  |  | 1,317 | 200 | 682 | 1,284 | 1,328 | 2,617 |
| Total blls bought in open | 330 | 2,830 | 2,8 | ,81 | 3,026 | 3,026 | 3,067 | 3,076 | 3,076 | 3,087 |
| 1-3/days industrial advanc | 1,086 | 1.057 | 960 | 1,009 | 179 | 3 | 887 |  |  | ,092 |
| 16-30 days industrial advanc | 512 | 181 | 301 | 290 | 190 | 209 | 422 | 445 | ${ }_{33}$ | 301 |
| 1-60 days industrial advano | 712 876 | 818 | 645 | 604 | 572 | 561 | 423 | 46 | 5 | 8 |
| -ver 90 days Industrial advanc | 16,519 | 16,612 | 16,788 | 903 16.814 | 17,961 | 723 17.975 | 728 18.143 | ${ }^{66}$ | 498 | 984 |
| Total industrial advances | 19,450 | 19,478 | 19,62 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,299 |
| 1-15 days U. S. Government |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-30 days U. S. Government securities | ${ }_{31,370}^{29,685}$ | 30,190 29.539 | 27.349 29.685 | 25.282 30.190 | 27,472 27.549 | 26,006 25.282 | ${ }_{27,472}^{28,366}$ | 103,105 26,006 | 101,670 | 37.521 |
| 1-60 days U. S. Goverament securites | ${ }^{60.168}$ |  | 59,655 | 60.794 | 61,055 | 25,729 59,729 | 57,034 | 55.472 | 54,821 | 184,628 |
| $1-90$ days U. 8. Government securities | $\begin{array}{r} 52,853 \\ 2,352,114 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51,788 \\ 2,351,335 \end{array}$ | r 57,016 2,352,485 | 59.488 $2,350.438$ | 66.1188 <br> 50.146 | 63, 358 | 59,655 | ${ }^{60,779}$ | 61,055 | 28.931 |
| U. .. Government se | 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 securites. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .-...- |  |  | -....- |
| 1-90 days other securitles.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 90 days other securitles. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total other securities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve NotesIssued to Federal Reserve Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Held by Federal Reserve Bank. | $\begin{array}{r} 4,612,569 \\ 356,472 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,618,979 \\ \quad 348,756 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,608,405 \\ 316,886 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,609,199 \\ 324,860 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,602,269 \\ 356,001 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,613,505 \\ 360,349 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,620,315 \\ 349,002 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,624,774 \\ 329,291 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,583.174 \\ 302.570 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,388,746 \\ \mathbf{3 0 2 , 5 0 4} \end{array}$ |
| In aotual drculation | 4,256,097 | 4,270,223 | 4,291,519 | 4,284,338 | 4,246,268 | 4,253,156 | 4,271,813 | 4,295,48 | 4,260,60 | 4,086,242 |
| Collateral Held by Agent as Securtty for Notes Issued to Bank- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold ctis. on hand and due from U. S. Treas.ellatble papuer | 4,637.132 ${ }^{23,186}$ | 4,641,132 | 4,639,132 | 4,636,132 | [4,633,132 | 4,633,132 | 4,632.132 | 4,619,132 | 4,600,632 | 5.838 |
| atted Stateo Government seeurites.-.-- |  |  | 23,149 | 22,822 | 22.183 | 22.755 | 22,807 | 23,166 | 23,339 | 4,361 |
|  |  |  |  | 32,00 | 32,000 | 32,009 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 20,0c0 | 93,000 |
|  | 4,692,318 | 4,691.408 | 4.694.281 | 4.690,954 | 4,687.315 | 4.887.887 | 4.888,939 | 4.674.298 | 4.643.971 | 4,463.199 |

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded)
weekly statement of resourges and liabilities of each of the 12 frderal rbserve banks at close of business oct. 27, 1937

| $\operatorname{Cap} R$ | Total | Boston | ork | prial | $n d$ | Richmond | Atanta | Cricago S | St. Louts | M¢nneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dalla | San Pran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESOURCES Gold oertitcate on hand and due <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ' | 5 |  |  |  | s | \$ |
|  | 9,126,391 ${ }_{\text {9,421 }}$ | 451,1343 | 1,515 | 483,494 1,032 | ${ }^{686,405}$ | ${ }^{302,920} 5$ | ${ }_{\text {227,294 }}^{1,35}{ }^{1,385}$ | 1,743.061 782 | $\begin{array}{r}276,868 \\ \hline 1934\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 192,907 \\ 5050 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 276,757 \\ 2775 \\ 017 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 181,750 \\ 312 \\ \hline 804 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 694,905 \\ 1,460 \\ 0,769 \end{array}$ |
|  | -915,489 | ${ }_{96}^{96}$ | 82,278 | 25,022 | 16,516 | 17,049 | 13,969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total reserves $\qquad$ Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations. direct and (or) tully guaranteed.-Other bllis discounted............ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,451,301 \\ 17,89 \\ 5,536 \end{array}$ | . 426 | 3,692,6 | 509,54 | 703,61 | 320,494 | 242,648 | 1,782,92 |  | 200,102 | 8,1 | 199,007 | 726,134 |
|  |  | 1,419 700 | - $\begin{array}{r}6.646 \\ 2.417\end{array}$ | ${ }_{204}^{4,824}$ |  | ${ }_{6}^{608}$ | 1,10 |  | 255 | ${ }_{74}$ | 262 <br> 818 | 184 224 | 498 49 |
| Total buls $\alpha$ | 23,426 | 2,119 | 9,083 | 5.028 | 781 | 747 |  |  |  | ${ }^{294}$ |  | 408 | 540 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,711 \\ 98 \\ 149 \\ 32,428 \\ 50,89 \\ 27,664 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,400 \\ 352 \\ 774 \\ 81,33 \\ 127,368 \\ 69,391 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ 26.64 \\ \text { 24.010 } \\ 37,784 \\ 20,482 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ 502 \\ 36.26 \\ 56.62 \\ 50.921 \\ 30,939 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 24,105 \\ 64,000 \\ 100,451 \\ 54,598 \end{array}$ |
| Industrial advances |  |  | , | ${ }^{3}$ |  | 1,87 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Government | 1,158.4 |  | ${ }^{211,83}$ |  | 112.775 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasu | 1, |  | 180,714 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,526,190 |  |  |  | 245,922 | , 33,03 | 10,991 | 278,398 | 111,3 | 82,1 | 124 | 8,6 | 219,049 |
| Total buls |  | $\begin{array}{r} 189,335 \\ 14 \\ 5140 \\ 61,781 \\ 3,015 \\ 2,385 \end{array}$ |  | 222,2921,191,06650,8944.8475,1125 | $\begin{array}{r} 247,775 \\ 1,17 \\ 59.604 \\ 59,204 \\ 4,361 \\ 4,254 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 135,766 \\ 13,32 \\ 54.92 \\ 54,92 \\ 2,728 \\ 2,554 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112,949 \\ 2,27 \\ 21,50 \\ 2,50 \\ 2,20 \\ 1,517 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 111,962 \\ 2,1,17 \\ 27.178 \\ 27.353 \\ 1,527 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83,188 \\ 1,1,41 \\ 1, \\ 18.39 \\ 1,513 \\ 1,418 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 221,894 \\ 2,83 \\ 2,639 \\ 31.59 \\ 3,383 \\ 2,958 \\ \hline, 95 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| de trom forelg |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nollected items. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ank pre |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tota 1 resources ---------------- | $\left.\begin{array}{r\|} 12,760,479 \\ 4,256,097 \\ 6,950,730 \\ 9.046 \\ 265,861 \\ 218,679 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  | 793,718 $1,022,822$ <br> 315,096 433,776 <br> 358.728 452,948 <br> 3.466 9.416 <br> 26.059 24.464 <br> 6,276 11,554 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline & 519,854 \\ 8 & \\ 8 & 214,537 \\ 8 & 21,153 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 383,083 \\ \\ 165,611 \\ 166,284 \\ 4,043 \\ 9,307 \\ 3,786 \end{array}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{r} 2,159,705 \\ 977,705 \\ 1, \\ 1,009,614 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 440,756 \\ 180,530 \\ 202,081 \\ 20.017 \\ 47.977 \\ 5,885 \\ 5,87 \end{array}$ | 305,713 <br> 138,670 <br> 126.399 <br> 3 <br> , 345 <br> 6.116 <br> 2.659 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 328,401 \\ 90,256 \\ 186.296 \\ 2.369 \\ 7.712 \\ 2,854 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 988,590 \\ \\ 342,505 \\ 538,996 \\ 11,922 \\ 18.880 \\ 17,450 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R. Ditis: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Member benk reserve aco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tota | $7,529,346$ <br> 624.534 <br> 132,683 <br> 145.854 <br> 27.615 <br> 35,788 <br> 8,582 | $\begin{array}{r} 366,705 \\ 62,327 \\ 9.385 \\ 9.826 \\ 2.874 \\ 1,570 \\ 1,540 \end{array}$ | 3,397,4 | 394,529 | 498,382 | 236,227 | 183,420 | 1.051,932 | 220,560 | 38,489 | 55,199 | 199,231 | 587,248 |
| Capital pald in <br> Surplus (Section 7 <br> Reserve for contingencles <br> All other llabilities |  |  |  |  | 58,541 <br> 12,543 <br> 14.323 <br> 14.327 <br> 1.07 <br> 3.121 <br> 729 | $\begin{array}{r} 54,107 \\ 4,878 \\ 4,88 \\ 3.282 \\ 1,497 \\ 1,418 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,238 \\ 4,391 \\ 5,616 \\ 5,644 \\ 1,690 \\ 1,63 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,116 \\ 12,89 \\ 21,59 \\ 11.46 \\ 7,761 \\ 1,412 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 148,226 \\ 51077 \\ 51,74 \\ 7,74 \\ 9,117 \\ 1,885 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50,009 \\ 12,259 \\ 13,362 \\ 4,325 \\ 3.000 \\ 1,138 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 29,014 \\ 3,844 \\ 4,655 \\ 545 \\ 1,200 \\ 408 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,042 \\ 2,891 \\ 3,116 \\ 1,003 \\ 2,027 \\ 475 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,778 \\ 3,878 \\ 3,851 \\ 3 \\ 1,262 \\ 1,847 \\ 1,898 \\ \hline 298 \end{array}$ | ( |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 12,760,479 \\ 2,326 \\ 14,488 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 737,486 \\ 1.157 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r\|} \hline 8,614,907 \\ 7 & 995 \\ \hline 9 & 4,934 \end{array}$ | 793,718210144 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|r\|} 8 & 1,022,822 \\ 0 & 198 \\ 4 & 875 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{array}\right)$ | $\begin{array}{r} 383,083 \\ 75 \\ \quad 354 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|r\|r\|} \hline & 2,159,705 \\ 5 & 249 \\ 4 & 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 440,756 \\ 1,065 \\ 156 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 305,713 \\ \quad 49 \\ \quad 51 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 328,401 \\ \quad 62 \\ 269 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98,590 \\ 152 \\ \mathbf{3 , 1 7 7} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

" "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes

| Three Cyphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of - | Total | Boston | New York | Phala | Cleoetand | Rschmond | Allanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cut | Dallas | San Pran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: <br> lssued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent | $\stackrel{\text { 4, }}{\text { ¢ }}$ (2,569 |  | 1,058,861 | 331,885 | 461,216 | S 227.812 13 | $\mathbf{8}$ <br> 184,985 <br> 18 | 1,009,808 | 193,855 | S 144,803 6,133 | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 177,589 \\ 12,397 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 98,336 \\ 8,080 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 389.856 \\ 47,351 \end{array}$ |
| Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank...- | $4,612,569$ <br> 356,472 | $\begin{array}{r}33,563 \\ 49.304 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | [110,901 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 33,789 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 27,440 | 13,275 | 19,374 | -32,103 | 13,325 | 6,133 |  |  |  |
| actual circulation | 4,256,097 | 284,259 | 947,960 | 315,096 | 433.776 | 214,537 | 165,611 | 977,705 | 180,530 | 138,670 | 165,192 | 90,256 | 342,505 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes Issued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from Cnited States Treasury -..- | 4.637,132 | 341,000 2,119 | $1,060,000$ 9,043 | 337,000 5.028 | 464,000 781 | 228,000 747 | $\begin{array}{r}168,000 \\ 1,528 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,020,000 | 190,632 255 | 148,000 | 180,000 1,080 | 101,500 408 | 399,000 540 |
| Eligible paper.-.-......---.-...-- | 23,186 32,000 | 2,119 | 8,043 | 5.028 |  |  | 20,000 |  | 12,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Total collateral | 4,692,318 | 343,119 | 1,069,043 | 342,028 | 464,781 | 228,747 | 189,528 | 1,021,400 | 202,887 | 148,257 | 181,080 | 101,908 | 399,540 |

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

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, Oct. 29
Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.


Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly-See page 2813.

Stock and Bond Averages-See page 2813.

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


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,300 \\ & 1051 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.300 \\ & 1044 \end{aligned}$ | 6,400 1,079 | 6.400 1.099 | . 400 |
| nque de Paris et Des Pays Bas |  | ${ }_{427}^{1.054}$ |  | ${ }^{1} \mathbf{1 0 7 9}$ | ${ }_{439}$ |  |
| Banque de 1 Union Parisienne-: |  | 238 | ${ }_{246}$ | ${ }_{251}$ | ${ }_{256}$ | 54 |
| Canal de Suezz ca |  | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,200 | 24,900 | 25,000 |
| Distr d'El |  |  | ${ }^{613}$ | ${ }^{625}$ |  |  |
| Cie Generale d'Electrict |  | 300 | . 280 | 40 | 1,320 | 49 |
| Cle Generale Transatlantique-: |  | 520 | 522 | 522 | 516 |  |
| ptoir Nationale d'Escompte |  | 685 | ${ }^{690}$ | ${ }^{687}$ | 687 |  |
| ty SA |  | 220 | 205 | 204 |  |  |
|  |  | 480 | ${ }_{452}$ | 454 | 460 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 430 | 1.430 |  |
| Esux Lyonnalse cap |  |  | 1,350 | 1,370 |  |  |
| Energie Electrique du Nord. | DAY | ${ }^{291}$ | 291 |  | ${ }_{507}^{298}$ |  |
| Energie Electrique du Littoral.- |  | 502 | 505 | 515 |  |  |
| Kuhimann- |  | 1,090 | ${ }_{1,090}^{628}$ | 1,110 | 1,120 | 1,120 |
| Lyon (RLM) |  | 720 | 718 |  |  |  |
| Nord Ry |  | 741 | 744 | +754 | 71 | 372 |
| Orieans R R |  | 24 | ${ }_{24}$ | 24 | 24 |  |
| Pathe Ca |  | 1,926 | 1,928 | 1,975 | 1.990 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Pen }}$ |  | 72.30 | ${ }^{72.10}$ |  |  | 73.40 |
| Rentes 4\%. 1917 |  | 69.30 | ${ }^{69.10}$ | ${ }_{68.50}$ | 68.25. | 68.30 |
| entee $4 \%$, 1918 |  | ${ }_{75.30}$ | 75.20 | 75.80 | 75.60 | 75.40 |
|  |  | 74.40 | 74.10 | ${ }^{74.90}$ | ${ }^{74.60}$ | ${ }_{94.40}^{740}$ |
| Rentes 5\% |  | 94.80 5 5.720 | - ${ }_{5,850}^{94.80}$ | ${ }_{5}^{95,910}$ | 5,880 | $\stackrel{5}{5,940}$ |
| Saynt Gubaln ${ }^{\text {Rö }}$ - |  | 1,960 | 1,985 | ${ }_{\substack{2,015 \\ 1,110}}^{1}$ | $\xrightarrow{2,020} 1$ |  |
| Schnelder \& Cle |  | 1,090 |  |  |  |  |
| Soclete Francalse Ford--...... |  | 113 | 114 | 114 | 114 |  |
| Soclete Generale Fonciers |  | 1,350 | 1,342 | 1,368 | 1,367 |  |
| Societe Marsellalse |  | 20 | 124 | 136 | 140 |  |
| Tubize Articatile. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange
Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week. Quotations after decimal point represent one or, more $32 d s$ of a point.

| Datly Record of U. S. Bond Prices | Oct. 23 | Oct. 25 | Oct. 26 | Oct. 27 | Oct. 28 | Oct. 29 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury | 115.15 | 115.12 | 115.11 |  | 115.16 | 115.23 |
| 448, 1947-52.-...-....- Lo $^{\text {Com }}$ | 115.15 | 115.12 | 115.10 |  | 115.14 | 115.19 |
| Total sates in $\$ 1,000$ units... | 115.15 | 115.12 | 115.10 |  | 115.16 17 | 115.19 $\mathbf{1 7}$ |
| b | 106.11 | 106.12 | 106.15 | 106.20 | 106.19 | 106.21 |
| 31/8, 1943- | 106.10 | 106.11 | 106.12 | 108.17 | 106.17 | 106.18 |
| Close <br> Total sales st 81,000 untts | 106.10 8 | 106.12 16 | 106.15 5 | 106.17 | 106.19 10 | 106.19 |
| b | 111.2 | 111.1 | 111.3 | 111.9 | 111.7 | 111.16 |
| 48, 1944-54............ | 110.31 | 110.29 | 111 | 111.4 | 111.5 | 111.7 |
| Total sales § $\boldsymbol{n} \$ 1,000$ units... | 110.31 12 | 111.17 | $111.3{ }_{2}$ | 111.7 | 111.7 | 111.16 11 |
| Hig b | 109.16 |  | 109.23 |  | 109.24 | 109.27 |
| 8, 1946-56..---..--- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low. } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ | 109.16 |  | 109.19 |  | 109.24 | 109.27 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ unsts... | 109.16 |  | 109.23 |  | 109.24 | 109.27 1 |
| (Higb | 106.28 | 106.26 |  | 107 | 106.29 |  |
| 68, 1943-47 .......... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low } \\ \text { Com }\end{array}\right.$ | 106.28 | 106.25 |  | 107 | 106.29 |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units. | 106.28 7 | 106.26 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 107 \\ 150 \end{array}\right\|$ | 106.29 |  |
| (Hi | 102.14 | 102.16 | 102.17 | 102.25 | 102.26 | 102.30 |
| 38, 1951-55............- $\frac{\text { Low }}{}$ | 102.11 | 102.10 | 102.13 | 102.22 | 102.25 | 102.28 |
| Total sates in $\$ 1.000$ untts... | 102.11 | 102.14 | 102.17 | 102.25 | 102.25 8 | 102.29 32 |
| - High | 104.2 | 104.3 | 104.4 | 104.6 | 104.5 | 104.12 |
| 1946-48..........-- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low. } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ | 104 | ${ }_{104}^{104}$ | 104.2 | 104.4 | 104.5 | 104.12 |
| sales in \$1,000 undts... | 104 | 104.3 | 104.4 | 104.6 | ${ }_{104.5}^{3}$ | 104.12 5 |
| (High | 105.14 | 105.13 | 105.18 | 105.22 | 105.21 | 105.23 |
| 8s, 1940-43....-.-..-- Low- $^{\text {L }}$ | 105.14 | 105.12 | 105.14 | 105.17 | 105.17 | 105.22 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units... | 105.14 | 105.13 | 105.14 18 | 105.22 | 105.17 12 | 105.23 5 |
| ( High , |  | 106.7 | 106.10 |  | 106.13 | 106.15 |
| 43...--...-- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  | 106.7 | 106.10 |  | 106.13 | 106.15 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units.... |  | ${ }^{106.7}{ }_{2}$ | 106.10 |  | 106.13 | $106.15$ |
| (High | 104.18 | 104.19 | 104.21 | 104.24 | 104.24 | 104.30 |
| 1/8s, 1946-49..........- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { C1/ }\end{array}\right.$ | 104.18 | 104.15 | 104.18 | 104.24 | 104.24 | 104.26 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unsts... | 104.18 20 | 104.19 | 104.21 12 | $\begin{array}{r}104.24 \\ \hline 25\end{array}$ | 104.24 152 | 104.30 4 |
| ${ }_{\text {High }}$ |  | 104.7 | 104.8 |  |  | 104.16 |
| 8, 1949-52.........-- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  | 104.7 104 | 104.8 |  |  | 104.13 |
| Total sales in. $\$ 1,000$ undts... |  | 104.7 | 104.85 |  |  | 104.16 4 |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High }\end{array}\right.$ | 106.8 | 106.7 | 106.11 | 106.12 | 106.13 | 106.17 |
| 4s, 1941.......------ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ | 106.3 | 108.2 | 106.11 | 106.10 | 106.13 | 106.14 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units .-- | 106.3 | 106.4 | 106.11 20 | 106.12 | 106.13 | $\begin{array}{r} 106.17 \\ 101 \end{array}$ |
| (Hig | 106.8 | 106.6 | 106.11 | 106.13 | 106.14 |  |
| 31/4s, 1944-46...---...-- Low- | 106.4 | 106.4 | 106.7 | 106.11 | 106.12 | 106.15 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ units.--- | ${ }^{106.4} 5$ | 106.45 | 106.10 210 | 106.11 | $\begin{array}{r} 106.14 \\ 337 \end{array}$ | 106.15 5 |
| (High | 100.9 | 100.9 | 100.14 | 100.18 | 100.18 |  |
| 88; 1955-60..------.-- Low. | 100.8 | 100.3 | 100.8 | 100.16 | 100.15 | 100.19 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unuluse-- | ${ }^{100.9} 8$ | 100.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 100.13 \\ 71 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.18 \\ \quad 150 \end{array}$ | $100.17 \mid$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.20 \\ \quad 93 \end{array}$ |
| f HIgh | 102.13 | 102.13 | 102.19 | 102.20 | 102.2) |  |
| \%s, 1945-47.....----- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Ciose }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{102.10}^{102.10}$ | 102.10 | 102.14 | 102.18 | 102.1 | 102.22 |
| Total sales in \$1,000 unsts | 102.10 | 102.13 | $\begin{array}{r} 102.15 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | 102.20 | $102.19$ | 102.22 |


| Datly Record of U. S. Bond Prices | Oct. 23 | Oct. 25 | Oct. 26 | Oct. 27 | Oct. 28 | Oct. 29 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury (H) | 100.14 | 100.15 | 100.16 | 100.20 | 100.20 | 100.26 |
| 268, 1948-51.........-- Lo | 100.13 | 100.15 | 100.16 | 100.19 | 100.19 | 100.20 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ units-. | 100.13 | 100.15 3 | 100.16 17 | 100.20 | 100.19 31 | 100.20 2 |
| \% ${ }^{\text {High }}$ | 99.17 | 99.20 | 99.24 | 99.29 | 99.29 | 99.31 |
| - | ${ }^{99.15}$ | 99.15 | 99.19 | ${ }^{99.26}$ | 99.26 | 99.25 |
| Total sales in \$1,000 unts-. | 99.17 | 99.20 15 | 99.24 11 | $\begin{array}{r}99.29 \\ \hline 35\end{array}$ | 99,28 | 99.28 31 |
| High | 99.11 | 99. | 99.13 | 99.15 | 99.18 | 99.20 |
| - 1 | 99.6 | 99.2 | 99.10 | 99.15 | 99.15 | 99.19 |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units ${ }_{\text {co- }}$ | ${ }^{99.6} 10$ | ${ }_{99.8}^{32}$ | 99.10 2 | 99.15 | ${ }^{99.15}$ | 99.20 88 |
|  | $97.22$ | $97.24$ | ${ }_{97.35} 7$ | ${ }_{98.4}^{98.4}$ | ${ }_{98}^{98.5}$ | 98.8 |
| C | 97.22 | 97.22 | ${ }_{97.30}$ | ${ }_{98.4}^{97}$ | ${ }_{98.3}^{98.1}$ | 98.3 98.4 |
| al | 22 | 29 | 28 | 104 | 130 | ${ }^{86}$ |
| Federal Farm Mortgage (Hig |  | 102.20 | 102.24 |  |  |  |
| 1/4, 1844 64........--- |  | 102.20 | 102.24 |  |  | 102.24 |
|  |  | 102.20 | 102.24 |  |  | 102.29 |
| Federal Farm Moztgage 38, 1944-49. |  |  | ${ }_{102.6}^{102.6}$ |  | 102.9 |  |
| 3s, 1944-48...........- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  | 102.9 |  |
| Total sates in $\$ 1,000$ unsts..- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Federal Farm Mortsage } \\ 3 \mathrm{~s}, 1942-47 \\ \text { a }}}{ } \mathbf{H i g h}$ |  | 102.2 | 102.26 | 103 | 102.26 |  |
| , 1942-47-..--------- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { L } \\ \text { C }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 102.22 | 102.23 | 102.29 | 102.26 |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 unkts |  | 102.22 | 102.26 | 102.29 10 | 102.26 |  |
| Pederal |  |  |  | 101.15 | 101.16 |  |
| 38, 1942-47...--....- |  |  |  | 101.12 | 101.16 |  |
| Total ales in $\$ 1,000$ unsts |  |  |  | 101.12 | 101.16 |  |
| Home Owners' Loan (Hig | 101.31 |  | 102.6 | 102.10 | 102.10 |  |
| , serles A, 1944-52 ...- Low- | 101.31 |  | 102.3 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102.9 |
|  | 101.31 |  | 102.5 | 102.10 | 102.15 | $102.11$ |
| Home Owners' Loan | 100.16 | 100.15 | 100.19 | 100.23 | 100.23 |  |
| 29/8, series B, 1939-49.- - Low. | 100.16 | 100.14 | 100.14 | 100.19 | 100.21 | 100.24 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unus | 100.16 25 | 100.15 | 100.19 18 | 100.21 61 | 100.23 | 100.24 |
| Home Owne |  |  |  | 100.13 | 100.12 |  |
| 21/48, 1942-44.........-- I.ow | 100.8 |  | 100.5 | 100.9 | 100.12 | 100.15 |
|  | 100.8 |  | 100.9 | 100.13 | 100.12 | .15 |
|  | 13 |  | 13 |  |  | 100 |

Note-The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:
${ }_{4}{ }^{1}$ Treas. $41 / \mathrm{s}$, 1947-52.
1 Treas, $2=1 / 8,1955-60$
1 Treas. $2^{3} 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1956-59$
1 Treas. $23 / 4$, s. $19566-59 \ldots$
1 Fed. Farm 3s, 1944-49

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

New York Stock Record



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Volume 145
New York Stock Record-Continued-Page 4

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sales } \\
& \text { for } \\
& \text { hhe }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{NEW YORK BTOCK EXCHANGE} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ranoe Stnce Jan. } 1 \\
& \text { On Basts of } 100 \text {-Share Lots }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ranoo for Preotous
Year 1936.} <br>
\hline $$
\begin{array}{l|l}
\hline \text { urday } & M \\
4.23 & O
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$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{MO}_{\mathrm{oc}}
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$$ \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wednesday } \\
& \text { Oct. } 27
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
T h 2 \\
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\end{array}
$$ \& ос. \& \& \& Low \& Hitheast \& Lowest \& Highes <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2412 \& 25.28 \&  \& 2418 \& $25 \quad 261_{2}$ \& ,000 \& co \& ${ }^{18}$ \& \& ${ }^{3} 0^{7}$ Juby \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& cris ${ }^{858}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }^{* 8} 8$ \& \&  \&  \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \&  \& ${ }_{7}^{11}{ }_{7}{ }_{1}{ }^{11}$ \& ${ }^{10{ }_{71}{ }_{12}}$ \& \& \& $\xrightarrow{10,400}$ \& \& ${ }^{3}$ \& ${ }_{187} 26$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }^{6} 6180$ \& \& \& *61, ${ }^{* 691}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{63}^{65}$ Oct \& \& \& <br>
\hline * \& ${ }_{* 6512}^{6512}{ }^{6512}{ }^{*}$ \& \[
\begin{array}{cc}

* 67 <br>
{ }_{* 6}^{* 67} \& 691 <br>
\hline 6912
\end{array}
\] \& \&  \&  \& 70 \& \& ${ }^{63}{ }^{63} 8_{4}^{\text {Oct }}$ Oet \& ${ }_{92}{ }^{95} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& \& <br>

\hline $\begin{array}{ll}{ }^{67} 7_{8} & 68 \\ 214\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{13_{4}}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{cc}
* 68 & 90 \\
22_{8} & 21_{8} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
* 68 & 90 \\
2 & 2
\end{array}
$$
\] \& *68 \& \& \& Consol Film Industries \& 1 \& $5{ }^{5}$ \& \& $7{ }^{718} 8$

2018
Feb <br>
\hline 6 \& 26 \& ${ }^{7}{ }^{3} 488$ \& ${ }^{714}{ }^{714} 8{ }^{712}$ \& ${ }^{73_{4}}$ \& ${ }^{2512} 27{ }^{\circ}$ \& 93,800 \&  \& $22^{44} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& $18{ }^{1}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 3.1 \& \& 93.0 Oct 27 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 尔, 7000 \& Consol Lay \& ${ }_{7}^{314} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& \&  \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{10212}^{10} 10$ \& ${ }_{104}^{10{ }^{1}}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{101}$ \& 60 \& Consol \& 1020 \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& ${ }_{31}{ }_{3}{ }^{2}$ \& 1 \& ${ }_{12}{ }_{12}$ \& \& ${ }^{3}$ \& 2,200 \& \& ${ }^{2}{ }_{38}^{588} \mathrm{O}$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 105^{6} \\
& 1_{5}^{8} \\
& \hline 101
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& <br>

\hline  \& (120 ${ }^{12}$ \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{6.100}$ \& ${ }^{\text {consol Coa }}$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline $19_{12}^{2} 20{ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ * \& ${ }^{19}$ \& $20^{3}$ \& $21 \quad 21$ \& $22{ }^{12}$ \& \& 400 \& $5 \%$ pret \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& | $* 801_{2}$ |
| :---: |
| 15 |
| 15 |
| 17 | \& ${ }_{16}^{8012} 8$ \& \& \& \&  \& Consumers PCo 84.50 DINo par

Contanner Corp of America_-20 \&  \&  \& \&  <br>
\hline 11 \& 101 \& 12 \& 12 \& 1318 \& 14. \& 12,700 \& Continent \& ${ }^{712}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{374 \\ 514 \\ 514}}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{13}{ }^{134} 4{ }^{2}$ \& \& ${ }_{* 75}^{15_{8}} \quad 8{ }^{2}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }_{8 \%}$ \& ${ }^{1} 5$ \& $10934{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \&  \& ${ }_{48}{ }_{48}{ }^{4} 881$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 414. \& ${ }^{6918}$ \& \& <br>
\hline 1114 118 \& 11.11 \& \& 107 \& \& 293 \& 2,40 \& Contine \& ${ }^{23}$ \& ${ }^{423}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 26 \& ${ }_{2}^{2838}$ \& $\underset{\substack{277^{2} 8 \\ 158}}{ }$ \& 1 \&  \& 7,800 \& Continental Insu \& ${ }^{2}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& ${ }^{37}{ }^{3} \mathrm{~F}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{2812}^{12}$ \& 31 \& 312 \& 1 \& $35{ }^{35}$ \& \& Continental \& 24. \& ${ }_{3}{ }^{45} 5$ \& ${ }_{25}^{2818}$ \&  <br>
\hline  \& 144 \& \& \& \& \& 680 \& Corn Ex \& 471 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 11,400 \& \& ${ }_{153}^{5012} \mathrm{O}$ \& 17112 \& 158 \& <br>
\hline \& \& $44_{8} \quad 5$ \& \& \&  \& 11,100 \& ${ }_{\text {coty }}$ \& ${ }^{3} \mathrm{O}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 200 \& Cre \& ${ }_{2134}{ }^{\text {Oc }}$ \& 37 \& \& -v <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{24}{ }_{912}{ }^{24} 10{ }^{241}$ \&  \& ${ }^{24}{ }^{24} 1_{2}{ }^{25} 10{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }^{1034} 4$ \& $11.113_{4}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{11200}$ \& Crosley Radio \& ${ }^{7}{ }^{3} 18.0$ \& ${ }^{288}{ }^{28}{ }^{3}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{3}^{3314} 43712$ \& ${ }_{*}^{37}$ \& $3{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }_{* 341}{ }^{37}{ }^{391}$ \&  \& 11,400 \& ${ }_{\text {Crown Cork }}^{52.25}$ \& ${ }_{40}{ }_{4}^{138} \mathrm{Oc}$ \&  \& \& <br>
\hline * \& $* 342$
$* 34$
$* 34$
$*$ \& ${ }_{3} 34$ \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{lll}11_{2} & 12^{3_{8}}\end{array}$ \& 13 \& 1244 \& $12{ }^{18} 12{ }^{5}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
700 \\
12,700
\end{array}
$$

\] \& $\xrightarrow{85}$ co \& $|$| 70 | Oct 19 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 21 | Oct 19 | \& 8184 \& \& <br>

\hline \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $$
25
$$ <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 5,400 \& ${ }_{\text {Cubs }}$ \& $3^{58}$ \& $17{ }^{3}{ }_{8}$ \& \& De6 <br>
\hline \& \&  \& \& \& \& 10,100 \& Cuban- \& ${ }_{4} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& - \& \& Mar <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{8012}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{16}^{75}$ \& ${ }_{43}^{127}$ Ma \& -631 \& <br>
\hline *1812 ${ }^{1} 20$ \& \& 18 \&  \& $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 18 \\ 618\end{array}$ \& (1848 \& ${ }_{12,300}^{1,100}$ \& ${ }_{\text {Curtis Pub }}$ \& 4 Oc \& ${ }^{20} 0_{8} \mathrm{~F}$ \& \& ${ }^{2414} 4{ }^{\text {Apr }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{4}{ }^{618} 4$ \& \& \& 494 \& 2,900
63 \& Pr \& ${ }^{4814}$ \& 10912 \& \& <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{ll}35_{8} & 37^{378}\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 25,900 \& Clise \& \& ${ }_{238} 8_{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ 6 \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{* 55}^{1018}$ \& \& ${ }_{* 55}^{118}{ }^{170}$ \& ${ }_{* 55}^{121}$ \& \& \& Cushman's \& \& ${ }^{86}$ J \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \&  \& \& \&  \& ${ }_{\text {citer-H }}^{88}$ \& ${ }_{395}{ }^{30}$ Sen \& $$
{ }_{90{ }_{8}{ }_{\mathrm{M}}^{62}{ }_{\mathrm{Fe}}^{8}}
$$ \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }^{42}{ }^{38_{8}}$ \& $\begin{array}{cc}42 & 46 \\ 8 & 9\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{cc}47 & 47 \\ 812 \\ 88\end{array}$ \&  \& 24
9
9 \&  \& 1,500 \& Cutier-H \& ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {O }}$ \& 1812 \& \& ov <br>
\hline (1) \& ${ }_{13}^{8}$ \& \& ${ }_{1418}$ \& ${ }_{* 1414}{ }^{15}$ \& \& ${ }^{4} 400$ \& Couv \& ${ }^{1212}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Dayton \& ${ }_{681}{ }_{4}{ }^{2}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline 72 \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 14 \& ${ }_{13}{ }^{2} 8{ }^{2} 15$ \& $1{ }^{1312}$ \& 1414.15 \& \& 0 \& Die \& ${ }_{18}^{8}$ \& \& ${ }_{3} 3^{3} 4$ \& cis <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}171_{2} & 181^{181} \\ 88\end{array}$ \&  \& 26,600 \& De \& \& \& $147_{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{Apr}$ \& ${ }_{2318} 1_{8} \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>
\hline $7{ }^{8}{ }_{4}$ \& $7{ }^{788} 8{ }^{938}$ \& $8^{88}$ - $9^{38}$ \& ${ }^{814} 4{ }^{878}$ \& $8^{878} 8{ }^{938}$ \& \& \&  \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 200 \&  \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& \& ${ }_{10}^{100} 100$ \& \& ${ }_{* 448}^{102} 102$ \& ${ }^{10118} 102$ \& \& Det \& Ma \& $$
50
$$ \& \& \& 1178 Oot <br>

\hline 1313 \& ${ }_{* 13}{ }_{1}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& $5 \%$ non \& ${ }^{1218}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& *3812 \& \& 200 \& Devoe \& \& \& ${ }_{3612}^{81}{ }^{8} \mathrm{Feb} 2$ \& \& <br>

\hline **21 ${ }^{23}$ \& | 2112 |
| :--- |
| ${ }_{* 30}$ |
| 22 |
| 23 | \& $\begin{array}{llll}213_{4} & 22 \\ { }_{317} & 22 \\ 317\end{array}$ \&  \& ${ }_{* 31}^{211_{4}}{ }_{32}{ }^{11^{178}}$ \&  \& 2,300 \& Diamona maten \& $30^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ \& ${ }^{4018}$ \& ${ }^{3712}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& <br>

\hline  \& ${ }^{* 30}{ }_{91}$ \& \& \&  \& \& 00 \& Dlamond \& ${ }_{10}^{634}$ \& ${ }_{29}^{23}$ A \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{912} 13^{13}$ \& $13{ }^{9}$ \& ${ }^{138}$ \& 14 \& \& $143_{8} 1484$ \& 14,000 \& Dis \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 67}$ \& 70 \& \& \& \& \& 300 \& Dixie \& Oct \& 25 Feb \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 32}{ }^{1612}$ \& ${ }_{*}{ }^{2} 7$ \& \& ${ }_{3}^{41634}$ \&  \& ${ }_{* 3312}^{1712} 184$ \& 120 \& Dix \& 27 Oct \& ${ }_{41144}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ \& \& <br>
\hline *32 \& \& \& \& - \& ${ }_{2414}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{1612} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& ${ }^{4634}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{408}^{2178}$ \& ${ }_{\text {- }}$ \& ${ }_{405}^{24} 8$ \& ${ }_{411_{3}}^{3}$ \& \& \& 13,700 \& Dome Mines Ltd - $-\cdots-{ }^{\text {- }}$ \& \& ${ }_{12188}^{51}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{618}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{457}$ \& \&  \& \& Dominom Storee \& ${ }_{2612}{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& ${ }_{7714}{ }^{6}$ Ja \& $500^{2}$ Jan \& <br>
\hline 3034 \& $3{ }^{3018}$ \& $\begin{array}{llll}3114 & 3 \\ 98\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& 1,900 \& Dow Cheml \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Dresser (SR) \& ${ }^{30}$ \& ${ }_{3914}^{55}$ \& \& <br>

\hline | 1218 | 13 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | \& $\begin{array}{lll}13{ }^{12} & 131_{2} \\ \\ 14 & 1\end{array}$ \&  \& \& ${ }_{143}^{1412} 1{ }^{15}$ \&  \& \& ${ }_{\text {¢Duluth }}$ Class \& ${ }^{9}$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& $*_{78} 1$ \& * 78 \& \& \& 0 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 1,100 \& Du \& 10 \& $171_{2}$ Jan \& 1318 Au \& ${ }^{144}$ <br>
\hline 14 \& ${ }_{012}{ }^{1} 12$ \& 12 \& 114.12 \& \& $12{ }^{18}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 121215 \& \& ${ }^{112121} 115$ \& \& \& 1388 \& $1801_{8} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& \& 18434 Nov <br>
\hline 1208 \& 119129 \& 12 \& ${ }_{335}^{27}$ \&  \& $\begin{array}{lll}1248 & 130 \\ 132 \\ 132 \\ 13\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{26,200}$ \&  \& 130 Oc \& ${ }^{13512}{ }^{12}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{* 113214}^{1071}$ \& ${ }_{109}^{1324} 109$ \&  \& \& ${ }_{109} 1093{ }^{109}$ \& 700 \& 34. \& 10712 \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{1114} 11111_{4}$ \& *111 112 \& $1111_{8} 1111_{8}$ \& 10912111 \& $110^{1} 8110^{1}$ \& \& 650 \& Dugue \& ${ }_{212}{ }^{\text {Oft }}$ \& 17 Mar 5 \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{514}{ }^{60^{638}}$ \& ${ }_{169}^{578}{ }^{61691}$ \& \& 168 \& $169{ }^{7} 173{ }^{714}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{8,600}$ \& Eastern Roil \& 145 \& 198 Au \& ${ }_{156}^{156}$ Apr \& ${ }_{168}^{185}$ Aug <br>
\hline ${ }_{161}^{161} 164$ \& \& \& \& 162163 \& $1623_{4} 163$ \& 120 \& 6\% cum preferred. $-{ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }} 10$ \& ${ }_{151}{ }^{150}$ \& ${ }_{371}$ \& \& <br>

\hline 22 \& \& 24 \& \& | 25 | 257 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 58 |  | \&  \& 6,400

10.300 \& Ea \& ${ }_{3}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& ${ }_{18}{ }^{18}$ \& \& ${ }^{1578}$ Nov <br>
\hline ${ }^{43_{8}}$ \& \& 23 \& 478
2212
24 \&  \&  \& 40,000 \& ELec \& ${ }^{1512}{ }^{12} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& ${ }_{18}^{4512} \mathrm{~F}$ \& ${ }_{10}{ }^{30} 4$ \& $472{ }^{4} \mathrm{Nov}$
$172_{8}$
Feb <br>
\hline ${ }_{5}^{22_{4}}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{2114} 5$ \& ${ }_{6}^{23}$ \& ${ }_{688}^{2212}$ \& ${ }^{2}{ }_{71}^{27_{8}^{4}}$ \& ${ }_{758} 7{ }^{5} 8$ \& 38,800 \& \& ${ }_{3}{ }_{3}^{35_{8}{ }_{4} \mathrm{OC}} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& ${ }_{7}^{16}$ \& \& Feb <br>
\hline ${ }_{4}^{514}$ \& \& 412 \& \& \& $4_{412}^{458}$ \& \& Eleo \& \& \& ${ }_{638} \mathrm{~J}$ \& $25^{78}$ Deo <br>
\hline \& \& $10^{18}$ \& $10{ }^{1}$ \&  \& ${ }_{12}^{12} 1{ }^{1358}$ \& ${ }^{166}$ \& ${ }_{87}{ }^{\text {Electric }}$ \& 27. \& ${ }_{9214}$ \& ${ }_{32}^{323}$ \& ${ }^{9414}$ Deo <br>
\hline ${ }_{33}^{36}$ \& 34 \& \& ${ }_{35}^{37}$ \& ${ }_{3612}^{40}{ }^{49}$ \& ${ }_{40}^{4314}{ }_{4}^{431}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{24} 0$ \& J \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{2658}^{33}$ \& ${ }_{25}^{31}$ \& ${ }_{25}^{36}$ \& ${ }_{8}$ \& $\begin{array}{llll}244_{4} & 25^{18}\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{8} \quad 25^{33_{4}}$ \& \& Elee \& 22. \& ${ }_{2}^{412}$ Jain \& ${ }_{1}{ }_{1}$ \&  <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{2}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {F }}{ }_{6}$ \& \& 8 Ja \& 12 \& Deo <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }^{172}$ \&  \&  \& 5,800 \& El Pas \& 1412 \& ${ }^{29} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& ${ }^{223}$ \& ${ }^{14}{ }^{14}$ <br>
\hline \&  \&  \& ${ }^{1712}$ \& ${ }_{40}^{18}{ }_{40}{ }_{42}{ }^{1812}$ \& \& \& Endico \& ${ }_{10512}{ }^{37}$ \& ${ }_{11512}^{60}$ Jan \& \& ${ }_{16}^{69}$ Feb <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{10612} 107$ \& \& $1{ }^{1}$ \& ${ }^{10914}$ \& ${ }^{12} 106$ \& \& Engine \& ${ }_{3}{ }^{\text {O }}$ \&  \& 712 \& 1818 Dee <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{* 4512}^{* 433_{4}}{ }^{47}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}* 45 \\ { }_{*}^{* 51512} & 47 \\ 60\end{array}$ \& | 47 |
| :--- |
| $* 4512$ |
| 40 | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 500 \\
& 100
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& \$55/2 preferred w w--No par \& \& ${ }_{81}^{81}$ \& \& <br>

\hline  \& ${ }_{* 50}^{*}{ }_{*}{ }^{65}$ \&  \& ${ }_{* 48}{ }_{3}{ }^{4} 85$ \& ${ }_{*}^{48} 8{ }^{65}$ \& ${ }^{* 48} 870$ \& \& E \& ${ }_{134}^{312}$ \& ${ }_{884}^{8612}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{514}$ \& ${ }_{1078}{ }^{\text {Deo }}$ <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{ccc}31 \\ 3 & 318 \\ 312\end{array}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{8}$ \&  \&  \& ${ }_{17}^{17,300}$ \& Erie \& ${ }_{414}$ \&  \& ${ }_{16}^{11}$ A \& ${ }^{1814}$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{12}^{72} 1$ \& ${ }_{1212}^{91_{2}}$ \& ${ }_{8}^{8}$ \& $13^{13} 13^{84}$ \& $13^{388} 14$ \& 4,80 \& \& ${ }_{5}^{14}$ \& \& \& Oot <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{7}{ }^{3}$ \& \&  \& ${ }_{*}^{8}{ }_{71}^{91_{2}}{ }_{781}{ }_{7}^{93}$ \& $3_{4}{ }_{* 71}^{91_{2}}$ \& \& \& 5 \& 80 \& \& <br>
\hline *71 \& *7 \&  \& ${ }_{12}{ }^{*}{ }^{174}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{5} 5$ \& \& \& \& \& \& Ev \& 7.0 \& 3412 \& ${ }^{2318}{ }^{18}$ \&  <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{218}^{112}$ \& ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}^{10{ }^{34}}$ \& 12, \& ${ }_{14}{ }_{4}{ }^{4}$ \& 1,000 \& xchange \& ${ }^{114}$ \& ${ }_{578}^{53_{4}}$ \& \& ${ }_{44}^{14} \mathrm{Mar}$
$44^{\text {Mar }}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{2}^{17_{8} 7_{8}}{ }_{2}^{22_{8}}$ \& ${ }^{178}$ \&  \& *218 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 兂 \& <br>
\hline \& $10{ }_{4}$ \& 10 \&  \& ${ }^{1034}$ \&  \& ${ }_{1}{ }_{12}{ }^{930}$ \& \& ${ }^{2312}$ \& 7178 \& ${ }^{343_{4} 3_{4} \mathrm{Jan}}$ \& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ <br>
\hline 1230 \& $\begin{array}{ll}282 \\ { }_{92} & 31\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{* 95}^{2812}$ \& ${ }_{* 95}^{2512}$ \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{26} 15$ \& ${ }_{70}^{104_{4}{ }^{\text {Ja }} \text { Ja }}$ \& - \& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{34}$ \& \& 3418 35 \& ${ }_{3312}{ }^{34}$ \& ${ }^{3414}$ \& cil \& \& \& 2 \& ${ }_{29}{ }^{7} 3_{8} \mathrm{~J}$ \& ${ }^{188_{4}} \mathrm{Apr}$ \& ${ }^{277_{4}^{2}}$ Deo <br>
\hline 2 \& 77 \&  \& ${ }^{7}$ \& ${ }^{12}$ \& ${ }_{* 75}^{103_{4}} \quad 1{ }_{77{ }^{1212}}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{7} 72$ \& ${ }^{03}$ \& 37 \& ${ }_{92}{ }_{92}^{112} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline 7 \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{7}$ \& ${ }^{4} 800$ \& \& ${ }_{90}^{6612} \mathrm{O}$ \& 129 \& \& ${ }_{12312}^{92}$ Nor <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 8 \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \\
& 43_{8}
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
41 \\
412 & 41_{8} \\
48 \\
48
\end{array}
$$
\] \&  \& \&  \&  \& $21_{2} \mathrm{Jan}$ \&  <br>

\hline 78 \& \& \& ${ }^{11_{4}}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{8} \quad 18$ \&  \&  \& ${ }_{0}$ Federal Water Serv A--No par \& 114 \& $$
6 \text { Jan }
$$ \& ${ }^{18}$ \& Of <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}







\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
LOW AND \\
Saturday \\
Oct. 23
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
HIGH SAL \\
Monday Oct. 25
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l} 
LE PRICES- \\
\begin{tabular}{l} 
Tuescay \\
Oct. 26
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Thursday Oct. 28} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { ER CENTT } \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Frday } \\
\text { Oct. } 29
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Sales } \\
\& \text { oar } \\
\& \text { ope } \\
\& \text { Week }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Range Since Jan. 1 \\
On Basts of 100-Share Lots
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ranoe for Previous
Year 1936 Year 1936} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Lowest \& H6 \& Lou \& Hiohe \\
\hline are \& are \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{714}{ }_{9}^{778}\) \& \&  \& \({ }^{814} 4{ }_{918}^{888}\) \& \& \& \({ }_{1}^{24,}\) \&  \& \({ }^{7}{ }^{38} \mathrm{O}\) \& \({ }^{3} 14 \mathrm{Fe}\) \& \& \\
\hline 1812 \& 18.1812 \& \& \& \& 19 \& 1,600 \& United Bisec \& 110 \&  \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 3,600 \&  \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{* 23}^{60}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}6078 \\ 2388 \\ \& 63 \\ \& 63\end{array}\) \& \& \({ }_{2478}^{6214}\) \& 25 \& 3,600 \& United Carron- \& \& \({ }^{5}\) \& \({ }^{53}{ }^{\text {and }}\) \& \\
\hline \(2{ }^{3}\) \& \({ }_{2}{ }^{3}\) \& \({ }_{30}{ }^{318}\) \& \({ }_{2818}{ }^{318}\) \&  \& \(\begin{array}{llll}312 \& \\ 33^{33_{4}} \\ 31 \& 33_{4}\end{array}\) \& 71 \&  \& \({ }_{2514}^{2} \mathrm{Oct}\) \&  \& ( \({ }^{538} \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{Apr}\) \&  \\
\hline \({ }^{30}{ }_{78}\) \& \({ }_{788}^{2912}\) \& 38 \& \& \({ }^{2934}\) \& \({ }_{81}^{31}\) \& \& United \& \({ }^{5}\) \& \& \(10^{88}{ }^{8}\) \& \\
\hline \({ }^{1012} 1011\) \& 11. \& \({ }_{*} 12\) \&  \&  \& \({ }_{* 80}^{1312}\) \& ,400 \& United Dy
Preferre \& \({ }_{82}^{612} \mathrm{Oc}\) \& \& \({ }_{93} 15 \mathrm{Jan}\) \& \({ }^{295}{ }^{2912} \mathrm{Juge}\) \\
\hline \& \& \& 85 \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{25}{ }^{5} \mathrm{O}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{ll}30 \& 3038 \\ 508\end{array}\) \& *31 \& 3114 \& 3212 \& \begin{tabular}{lll}
32 \\
593 \\
\& 3114 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{60}^{3312}{ }^{34}{ }_{61}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,1500 \\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& United Eng \& \({ }_{52}^{24}\) Oct \({ }^{\text {Oct }} 19\) \&  \& \({ }_{\text {3612 }}^{3218}\) June \& \\
\hline \(105_{8}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& - \({ }^{6,9000}\) \& United Fruit------No par \& \({ }_{9}{ }^{2}\) Oct \& \({ }^{86}{ }^{2} 4 \mathrm{Jar}\) \&  \& \\
\hline \(102_{8}\)
11
1020 \& \({ }^{2} 4_{4} 104\) \& \& \& \& \& \& - 5 \& 101. \& \(13^{78} \mathrm{Jan}\) \& 109 Jan \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }^{73}\) \& \& \& \& \& 2 \& \({ }^{1618}\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \(7{ }_{1}\) \& \& \& \& \({ }^{5,000} 100\) \& U \(\underset{86}{ } \&\) first preferred.-.No par \& \(80{ }^{2}\) Oct 16 \& \& \& 100 Nov \\
\hline \({ }_{* 1}^{60} 8080\) \& \({ }_{* 1}^{70}\) \&  \& \({ }^{70} \quad 888\) \& \& \& 100 \& U 8 D Distrib Corp.-...-No par \& \({ }^{3}{ }_{4}\) Oct 19 \&  \& \& \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
{ }_{9}^{6} \& 7 \\
93_{4}
\end{array}
\] \& \& \& \& \& \&  \&  \& \[
\overline{{ }_{347_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{~J}}^{\mathrm{J}}}
\] \&  \&  \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
958 \\
\hline 66_{2} \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{cc}
9 \& 93_{4} \\
65 \& 671_{2}
\end{array}
\] \& \({ }_{70}^{1014}\) \& \& \& \& 900 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { US Frelght- } \\
\& \text { OS Gpsum }
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1378 \\
\& 157 \\
\& 150
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(80{ }_{4}\) May \& \(125{ }^{\circ}\) Nov \\
\hline , \& \& \& 159 \& \& \& \& \& \& 172 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \(101810{ }^{105}\) \& \(1{ }^{18}\) \& 700 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& U S Industri \& \({ }^{1618}\) \& \({ }_{43}{ }^{5}\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \({ }^{2014}\) \& 6 \& \& \& 6,400 \& \& \({ }^{3} 3_{4}^{3} \mathrm{Oct} 19\) \& \(15{ }^{18} 8 \mathrm{Mar} 13\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \({ }_{8}^{82}\) \& \({ }^{83}{ }^{3} 4\) \& \({ }^{93} 8{ }_{8} 10\) \& \({ }^{93}{ }^{32} 410{ }^{\text {a }}\) \& 10,300 \& \({ }^{\text {Par }}\) \& \& 112 \& \({ }_{71}^{10}\) Aug \& \\
\hline 8 \& *75 108 \& \& \& \& \({ }^{* 70} 8090\) \& 6,900 \& \({ }^{\text {U }}\) S Prip \& \({ }_{24}{ }^{8}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
112{ }^{114} \mathrm{M} \\
724
\end{array}
\] \& \& \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{ccc}31 \& 33 \\ 5 \& 53 \\ 5\end{array}\) \& \&  \& \& ctic \&  \& 6,900
17700 \& \({ }_{\mathrm{U}} \mathrm{S}\) \& 24 \&  \& \& \\
\hline 5 \& \(221_{8}{ }_{27}{ }^{27}\) \& \({ }_{253}{ }^{25}\) \& \& \({ }^{2718}\) \& \({ }^{28} 8\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{50}^{50} 5\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 6 \&  \& \& * 6 \& 68 \& \& 5,200 \({ }_{400}\) \& \({ }^{\text {U }}\) \& \({ }_{63}{ }^{57} \mathrm{Oc}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{521} 1_{2} 5\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& U S S \& \(1{ }_{1}{ }_{4}\) \& \& 11 \& \\
\hline \({ }^{1115}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
14 \\
4 \\
0 c \\
0 c
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \({ }_{131}^{11518}\) \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 160 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& United Stockyards Corp....-1 \& O \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 48 \& \& \& \& \& 8 8,700 \& United \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 52 \& 46 \& 48.52 \& \(48 \quad 52\) \& 52 \& 52 \& \({ }^{100}\) \& \$6 co \& 46 Oct 25 \& \(841_{2}\) Jan \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 500 \\
\& 800
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Universal- \\
Universal
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{50}^{1114}\) Oct \& \({ }_{86}^{21} \begin{array}{lll}\text { May } \& 17 \\ \text { Jan } 21\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{5758}\) Apr \& 92 Nov \\
\hline \({ }_{* 135}^{5014} 138{ }^{503_{4}} 4 *_{1}\) \& 138 \& *136 1397 \& \& \& \& \& \& 138 Oct \& 164 Jan 19 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \(1{ }^{1} 8\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& 1 \& \& \& 4,700 \& Vadsco Sales-------No par \& \(18^{8}\) Oct \({ }^{\text {Oct }}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \(8{ }^{811}{ }^{\circ}\) \& *20 28 \& \({ }^{2} 22.30\) \& \({ }^{2} 20 \quad 30\) \& \({ }^{* 22} 230\) \& *22 \({ }^{1712}\) \& \& \& \({ }_{914}{ }^{\text {Oct }}\) \& \& 1614 Apr \& \\
\hline \({ }^{131818} 14{ }^{143_{8}}\) \&  \& \& \({ }_{*}^{1433_{8}}{ }_{25}^{16}\) \& \& \& 25,600 \& Van Raalte \& 1414 \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{21} 01_{2} 110\) \& \& \& \& 1 \& *10012 110 \& , \& \(7 \% 18\) \& \({ }_{3612}^{97} \mathrm{Oc}\) \& \({ }_{47} 15\) \& \(1{ }^{104}\) \& \({ }^{481}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{2}\) \& \& \& \({ }_{2}{ }^{3} 8\) \& \({ }^{2} 39\) \& \({ }_{3812} 39\) \& 1,000 \& Vick Ch \& \& 47 \& 72 M \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }_{-7}^{43_{8}}\) \& \& \(47_{8}\) \& 13, \& Va-Carolina Che \& \& 1234 \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{24}^{348}\) \& \& \& \({ }^{25}{ }^{26}{ }^{\circ}\) \& \& \(28{ }^{28} 80{ }^{50} 4\) \& 7,400 \& \& \({ }_{105}^{1812}\) Junet 29 \& \({ }_{115}^{438} \mathrm{Fer}\) \& 109 \({ }^{284}{ }^{3}\) \&  \\
\hline \& 108 \& \& \({ }^{*} 81110\) \& \({ }_{* 4110}^{110} 110\) \& \& \& Va \& \({ }^{1058}{ }^{5}\) \& \({ }_{1284}{ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \& \\
\hline \& 10 \& \& \(111_{2}\) \& \(11^{12} \quad 13\) \&  \& 300 \& \({ }^{5} \%\) \& 8 Oct \& 37 J \& \& \\
\hline \& 110 \& \& 110120 \& \& \& \& Vrirgina \& \({ }_{4}{ }_{4}\) Sen \& \({ }_{98}^{135} \mathrm{Mar}\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& 5 \& \& \& \& Pre \& \({ }^{17} 7_{4} \mathrm{Fe}\) \& 12212 Jan \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{31}^{8} 1251{ }^{125}\) \& 18 \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{\text {Prearash }}\) \& 2 Oct 16 \& \(10{ }^{1}{ }^{2} \mathrm{M}\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }_{45}{ }^{3}\) \& \& \& 5,500 \& 5\% preferred A --------100 \& Oc \& \({ }_{18}^{1838}\) \& \& \\
\hline 42 \& \& *4 \({ }^{53} 4\) \& *412 \& \({ }_{* 412}^{41}{ }^{4} 4\) \& \& \& 5\% \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& 8 \& \& \& 00 \& \(\xrightarrow[\text { Waldort syste }]{\text { Wallreen }}\) \& \({ }_{18}^{712} \mathrm{Oct}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 199_{8} \mathrm{Fe} \\
\& \mathrm{Fe}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \({ }^{918}{ }^{918} \mathrm{Ampr}\) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { 6I } \\
3944 \\
\text { Nov } \\
\text { Dee }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \({ }_{86}^{22}\) \& \& \& \({ }_{*}^{22}\) \& \({ }_{* 24}^{23}{ }_{*}^{231}\) \& \({ }_{* 74}^{2312}{ }^{23}{ }_{781}^{234}\) \& \& \({ }^{\text {Waigreen }} 4 \times 3 \%\) pret \& 75. \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{* 76}{ }_{6}{ }_{68}{ }^{86}{ }_{678}\) \& \({ }^{74}\) \& \({ }^{74}\) \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
474 \& 80 \\
\hline 678 \& 788
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& Walworth \& \({ }_{32}{ }^{14}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \(34{ }^{5} 87\) \& \(38 \quad 39\) \& 28 \& \& \& 8.700 \& Walk (H)God \& \(\begin{array}{ll}32 \\ 17 \& \text { Oct }\end{array}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{*} 18.18\) \& . \& \({ }^{171778}\) \& \& \& \& \& Preterred----1--No \& \({ }^{7}{ }^{78} \mathrm{Oc}\) \& \({ }^{6}\) \& \(10{ }^{8} \mathrm{Jan}\) \& \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {ckil }}^{1314}\) \& \({ }^{1234}{ }^{133_{4}}\) \&  \&  \&  \& \({ }^{15}{ }_{3}^{7} 7_{8} 16\) \& \({ }_{3}^{1,400}\) \& Whass B \& \(2{ }^{2} \mathrm{Oc}\) \&  \& \({ }^{218}\) \& Nov \\
\hline \({ }_{421}{ }^{32}\) \& *42 \& *42 \& * \(42{ }^{2} \quad 49\) \& *42 49 \& \({ }_{4}^{422_{2}} \quad 50\) \& 0 \& Preferre \& \({ }_{4}{ }^{40} \mathrm{Oct}\) \& \({ }^{9918} \mathrm{Jar}\) \&  \& \\
\hline \& 40 \& *37 \& \& \& \({ }_{*}^{9}{ }^{9} \quad 46\) \& 94,800 \&  \& \({ }^{36}{ }^{4}\) Oet \& \({ }^{6912}\) \& \({ }_{44}^{44} \mathrm{Abr}\) \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{37} 40\) \&  \& , \& \& \& 9,500 \& \(\pm \mathrm{Warrran}^{\text {aren }}\) \& \({ }_{11}^{258}\) Sept \& \({ }^{1214}{ }^{124}\) Jan \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{* 83} 4{ }^{3} 8\) \&  \& \({ }_{211}{ }^{10}\) \& \& \({ }_{21}{ }_{21} \mathrm{Cl}^{4}\) \& \(\begin{array}{lll}1318 \\ 23 \& 131^{18} \\ \& 18\end{array}\) \& 100
1,300 \& \(\underbrace{\text { Fdd }}_{\text {Warren }}\) \& \(1{ }^{16}\) \& \({ }_{46}{ }^{36}\) Mar 10 \& \({ }_{\text {21 }}^{21}\) \& \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{|cc}
21 \& 21 \\
15 \& 16 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{17}^{2112}\) \& \({ }^{16}\) \& \({ }_{1612}^{2214}\) \& \& 3,300 \& Waukes \& \({ }^{1111_{8}}\) Oct 19 \& \(3814{ }^{\text {Feb }} 19\) \& \({ }_{2}{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {Apr }}\) \& \\
\hline 2788 \& 15 \& 297 \&  \& \& \& ,300 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{3}^{2788}\) \& \({ }_{31}\) \& \(4{ }_{3}{ }_{3}{ }^{1}\) \& \& \& \& 1,400 \& Webster \& \({ }_{1}^{218} \mathrm{Oc}\) \& \({ }^{93}{ }^{3}\) \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {+118 }}^{*}\) \& \({ }_{*}{ }_{11}{ }_{1}\) \& \& \& \& \({ }^{* 11}{ }^{11}\) \& \& lis Fargo \& \& Oc \& Mar \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \({ }_{* 75}^{2912}\) \& \({ }_{* 75}^{301} 86\) \& \& \& \& \({ }^{\text {d }}\) \& \& \(8{ }^{2}\) \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{* 84}{ }^{484} 8\) \& 84884 \& 85 \& 84 \& \&  \& 190 \& West \& 88 \& 108
109
Feb \& \& \\
\hline \& \({ }^{891_{2}} 889{ }^{89} 1_{2}\) \& \& 90
80 \& \({ }_{* 80}^{90} 90\) \& * \({ }_{* 80}^{911_{2}} 981{ }^{912}\) \& 240 \& 7\% \& \& 103 Aug \& 87 \& 2 sept \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }_{112}^{118} 1119\) \& \& \({ }_{112}^{11812} 119\) \& 150 \& \& \(110{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {AD }}\) \& \& \(11{ }_{4}{ }_{4}\) \& \(163_{4}\) Deo \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{3,700}^{250}\) \& Weestern Auto S \& 16 Oot \& 2912 July 12 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }_{5}^{1918}\) \& \& \& \({ }_{6}^{3,700}\) \& Western Mar \& \({ }^{25_{8}}\) Oct \& \(11_{4}{ }^{\text {Mar }} 5\) \& \({ }_{1518} 8^{15} \mathrm{ApF}\) \& \({ }^{1218}\) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{ll}
5 \& \\
9 \& 1044 \\
\hline \& 1014
\end{tabular} \& 4 \& \& 12 \& \& - \({ }^{512}\) \& 1,400 \& \(49 \% 2 \mathrm{~d}\) prefer \& \({ }_{1}^{512} \mathrm{Oc}\) \& \(\underset{\substack{2312 \mathrm{M} \\ 4{ }_{4} 4 \mathrm{M}}}{ }\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \(1{ }^{4}\) \& 12 \& , \& \& \({ }_{* 1}^{*}{ }_{1}{ }_{2}\) \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
2,400 \\
3,800 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& Western P \& \({ }_{112}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Oct}\) \& 114 M \& \& \\
\hline 14 \& \({ }^{31}{ }_{4}\) \& \& \& \& \& 30,400
20 \& Western \& \({ }^{2518}\) Oct 1 \& \({ }_{87212}{ }^{3}\) \& \& \\
\hline [10 \& \({ }_{2414}\) \& \({ }_{4}^{4}\) \& \({ }^{2578}\) \&  \& \({ }_{28}{ }^{32}{ }^{29}\) \& 22,200 \& Westing \& \({ }_{90}^{173}\) Oct \& \({ }^{5734}\) \& \({ }_{\text {9412 }}{ }^{344^{4} \text { Jan }}\) \& ot \\
\hline \({ }_{412} 98\) \& \({ }^{90}\) \& 105 \& \({ }^{97}\) \& 2 \& 10410 \& 43,200 \& Westinghouse \({ }_{\text {1st }}\) ( preterred \& 130
13
13
Oet 18
18 \& \({ }_{170}^{1678}\) \& \({ }_{12312}{ }^{4212}\) Jan \& 160 \\
\hline 11818 11818 \& \({ }_{131}^{19}\) \& 15 \& \({ }_{* 14}\) \& \({ }_{15}^{120} 121\) \& \({ }_{1612}^{16}\) \& 1,600 \& Weston Elec Instrum'tiono por \& \({ }^{1034}\) 30ct \& \({ }^{39}{ }^{33_{8}} \mathrm{~J}\) \& \({ }_{3512}^{22585}\) \& \({ }_{39}^{333_{4} \mathrm{Jan}}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{* 3512}{ }^{312}{ }^{35}\) \& \& 15 \& \& *3512 \& \({ }^{35512}\) 3 \(33^{3}\) \& \& Class A \& - \({ }^{3512}\) \& \& \& \({ }_{32}\) July \\
\hline \({ }^{1414} 148\) \& \({ }^{1312}\) \& \& 14 \& 15 \& \({ }^{153}{ }^{3} 1816\) \& 2,100 \& Westraco \& \(24^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) \& \({ }_{34}{ }^{4} 8\) \& \({ }^{31844}\) Nov \& \({ }^{3514}\) Oct \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{ll}* 24 \& \\ * 75 \\ * 250\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{* 75}^{24}\) \& *75 \& \({ }_{*}^{*}{ }^{*} 23\) \& \({ }_{* 75}^{* 244}{ }^{*} 110\) \& \({ }_{* 75}^{2512} \quad 110\) \& [..-. \& Wheelling \& \& 75 Oct \& 115 Apr \& \(34 . \mathrm{Jan}\) \& \({ }^{91}\) Nov \\
\hline \({ }_{* 60}^{* 75} 110\) \& \({ }_{* 60}^{* 75} 110\) \& \({ }_{* 60}^{* 75} 9\) \& \({ }_{60}{ }^{75}\) \& \({ }_{* 60}{ }^{75}\) \& \({ }_{* 60}{ }^{60}\) \& \& 53\% \% conv preterred \({ }^{-10}\) \& \({ }_{19}^{14}\) \& 126
\({ }_{65}\)
Aug

Mar
11 \& ${ }_{2112}^{99}$ July \& ${ }^{20}{ }^{29} 7_{8} \mathrm{Oct}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{2412} 26$ \& ${ }^{2314}$ \& ${ }_{4}{ }_{* 80}^{2714}$ \& ${ }_{* 80}^{2714}$ \& ${ }_{* 80}^{29} 8110$ \& ${ }_{* 80}^{301_{2}} 110$ \& 9,800 \&  \& 85 Oc \& ${ }_{12614}^{65}$ Aug \& 84 July \& 10914 <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 80} 1110$ \& ${ }_{*}^{* 850}{ }_{*}^{* 5}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \$5 conv pris \& \& ${ }_{231}^{903}{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{60} 1518$ \& **5. \& *188 18 \& ${ }_{* 16}$ \& ${ }^{+16}$ \& ${ }_{1614} 16{ }^{164}$ \& 00 \& WhiteDent'I \& ${ }_{6}^{1412} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& ${ }_{3388}^{2312 \mathrm{May}}$ \& \& $288{ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {Now }}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{1018}^{11^{18}}$ \& \& ${ }_{18}^{158}$ \& 111 \& \&  \& \& White Motor Co-aitioso \& $81_{2}$ Oct \& ${ }^{187}{ }^{\text {7 Jan } 25}$ \& $13^{36}$ Juil \& <br>
\hline 11 \& $10{ }^{3}$ \& 11 \& $1{ }^{1} 10^{33} 4114$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}11_{2} & 111_{2}\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{113} 812$ \& 1,3 \& White Re Mia sprcin...No \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }^{2588}$ \& \& \& \& White sewing Mach..-- No
$\$ 4$ conv preferred.... \& \& 9.4618 Jan \& ${ }^{16} \mathrm{Apr}$ \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{* 212}^{15}{ }^{15}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ \&  \& ${ }^{8}$ \&  \& |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18 | 18 | 19 |
|  | 278 | 3 | \& ${ }^{18}{ }^{178}{ }^{178}$ \& 2,600

3,600 \& wilcox Oll \& G \&  \& $9{ }^{9} 14$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{3}^{238}$ \&  \& ${ }^{33_{4}}$ \& 378
378
818 \& \& 9,200 \& Willys-Overl \&  \& ${ }^{12}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{\substack{778 \\ 614}}$ \& \& \& \& Wiso \& ${ }_{48}^{45}$ \& ${ }_{12} 1_{14} \mathrm{Fe}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \&  \& ${ }_{* 6912} 611_{4}$ \& ${ }_{6112}^{658} 6$ \& 15,300 \& \& ${ }^{56544}$ \&  \& \& ${ }^{87}$ J Jan <br>
\hline  \& $3_{88}{ }_{398}{ }^{\text {393 }} 41$ \& ${ }_{3912}$ \& 391840 \& $40{ }^{14} 42$ \& ${ }^{4078}$ \& 27,100 \& Wool \& 12. \& Ja \& \& ${ }_{3688_{4}}$ Dec <br>
\hline 181220 \& ${ }_{1814}{ }^{1} 21$ \& $20 \quad 21$ \& $19{ }^{588} 80{ }^{101}$ \& ${ }_{20}^{203_{4}}{ }^{2214}$ \& ${ }_{71}^{2112}$ \& 10,500 \& \& $541_{2} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& $112{ }^{12} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 344 $\begin{array}{ccc}63 & 66 \\ 66 & 661\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{* 60}$ \& ${ }_{65}$ \& ${ }_{* 66}^{* 68} 80$ \& $72 \quad 72$ \& 270 \& $7 \%$ \& ${ }_{40}^{55}$ Oct \& 100 M \& 47 \&  <br>
\hline  \& [ ${ }^{65}$ \& $2{ }^{2} \times 56$ \&  \&  \&  \& \& erre \& 50. \& ${ }_{92}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Aug \& \& <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{cc}* 50 \\ 55 & 70 \\ 50\end{array}$ \& 1 \& \& ${ }^{4}$ \& ${ }^{5668} 8$ \& ${ }^{60}{ }^{621}{ }^{62}$ \& \& ${ }_{\text {Wratight Aeron }}^{\text {Wrat }}$ \& ${ }_{5812}^{38} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& ${ }_{76}{ }^{128} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }_{63}^{628 .}$ Aug \& <br>
\hline [6314 \& 14 \& \& \& ${ }^{8314}$ \& \& 1.400
700 \& Wrigie \& ${ }_{8}^{2} \mathrm{O}$ \& ${ }^{6212}$ Jan \& ${ }_{33} 3^{3} \mathrm{~A}$ \& ${ }^{51}{ }^{514} \mathrm{Nov}$ <br>

\hline *2812 31 \& [1818 \& | 88 | $288_{4}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 |  |  | \& \&  \&  \& \& Yellow \& $7{ }^{2} 2$ \& ${ }^{377^{38}}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ \& ${ }^{834}$ \& ${ }_{16312}^{2314}$ Dec <br>

\hline  \& ${ }_{12}{ }_{* 92}^{104}{ }_{9712}^{1178}$ \& ${ }^{8}{ }_{9712}{ }^{174}$ \& ${ }_{2}^{8}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline - ${ }_{2612}$ \& ${ }^{1} 1_{2}$ \&  \& \& ${ }^{25} 5^{3} 825^{27_{8}}$ \& \& 4,700 \& You \& 35 Oct \& ${ }^{1} 8$ \& ${ }^{3}$ \& ${ }^{878_{4}} \mathrm{Oct}$ <br>
\hline (1) ${ }^{912}$ \&  \& ${ }^{3}{ }^{33_{4}}{ }^{417^{3} 4}$ \&  \& ${ }^{58}$ \& ${ }_{12}$ \& \& \& \& 115 \& ${ }_{1118}^{105}$ \& ${ }_{4288}{ }^{23_{8}}$ Aug <br>
\hline \& [ ${ }^{70}$ \& ${ }^{3}$ \& \&  \& $1{ }^{8}$ \& ${ }_{18}^{18} 8375$ \&  \& $21_{8} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& 94 Jaal \& ${ }^{5}$ \& $9^{2}{ }_{8}^{6} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
\hline  \&  \& ${ }_{312}^{44_{4}}$ \& $3_{314}^{14}$ \& $1_{2}{ }^{2}$ \&  \& ${ }_{18} 180,200$ \&  \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly 

NOTICE-Prices are "and interest"-except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range,
unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they
occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year. occur. No account $i s$ taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.



## RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL

 Coll trust 4 of ot 1907


 Coll \& conv $58 .$.
-COll \& conv 58.
Allegh \& West 1st gu 4s.

 Alpine-Montan Steel 78........ 1955
Am \& Forelgn Pow deb 5s.... 2030
 Amer Telep s Teleg-
 $\begin{array}{cc}31 / \mathrm{s} & \text { debentures............... } 1961 \\ 31 / 8 \mathrm{~A} & \text { A } \\ \text { debentures............ }\end{array}$ Am Type Founders conv deb- 1950 J Amer Wat Wks \& Elec 6s ser A. 1975
Anaconda CoD Min s deb $41 / \mathrm{M}$
1950


 Adjustment gold 4s........... 1995 A
 Conv 48 of 1805 . $1910 . . .$.
Conv gold 48 of


 1st 30-year 58 serles B--
Atl Coast Line 1st cons 4 s July Ati Coastal uniffed $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ A._..-1964
 AtI \& Dan 1stg 48
second mortgage AtI Gulf \& W I SS coll tr 58
Auburn Auto conv deb 49.1959
 Baldwin Loco Works 58 stmpd_1940 $\mathbf{M}$
Bait \& Ohlo
 Retund 58 gen



 Battle Creek \& Btur 18t gu 38.1989
Beech Creek ext $1 \mathrm{st} \mathrm{g} 31 / \mathrm{s} . . .1951$ Beelt Creek ext 18t g ses $8 . . . .194$ $1 \mathrm{st} \& \mathrm{~A}$ ref 5 s ser

| Bennett Bros. © Johnson SMembers $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { New York Stock Exchange } \\ \text { Yew York Curb Exchange }\end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: |
| RAILROAD BONDS |
|  <br>  |


| $\underset{\text { Week Ended OCt. } 29}{\text { STANG }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {dan }}$ |
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| 15 -year deb $5 s$. |  |  |  |  |
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| Cuba RR 1st 5s g-an--.--1952 <br> 71/2/s series A extended to 1946 . <br> Es series B exteuded to 1946. |  |  |  |  |
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 East Ry Minn Nor Div 1st 4s_-1948$\qquad$

- $Y$ BONDS





Ernesto Breda 7s -


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Amended) 1st cons } 2-4 \mathrm{As}-1982 \\
& \text { If Proof of claim filed by owner } \\
& \text { M } \\
& \text { Certifcates of depostt. }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Galv Hous \& Hend 1st } 51 / 5 \mathrm{~s} \text { A.-1938 } \\
& \text { Gas \& } \text { of Berg Co cong } 58 \text {. } 1949
\end{aligned}
$$

Great Northern 41/8 serles A_-1981 J
General 515 s serles B General $51 / 5$ serles B
General 5 s serles C



 1st mtge 5s series C--..-19
Gulf \& I I 1st ref \& ter 5 Feb 19

## Gulf States Gulf States 10 -vear

## 10-yea Hackens -Harpen Hocking





## M11nots Bell Telep 338s ser B..-1970 A



1st good 38 sterling
Collateral trust gold 4 s .
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40-year 45/38............
Cairo Bridge gold 48
Litchifild Div 1 st gold
Loulsv Div \& Term 3
Loulsv Div \& Term
Omaha DIV $18 t$ gol
St Louis Div \& Te
Gold 31/3
Springtild Div
Western


Volume 145




In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (Oct. 23, 1937) and ending the present Friday (Oct. 29, 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 which any dealings occurred during the week covered:




(1)


## Other Stock Exchanges

| New York Real Estate Securities Exchange <br> Oct. 23 to Oct. 29, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unlusted Bonds |  |  | Unusted Bonds |  |  |
| Bryant Park Bldg 6 6/81945 11 West 42d St $61 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ - 1945reternat Commerce Bldg- <br> $6 \%$ B |  |  | Park Place Dodge Corp Income bonds v 10 East 40th St Bldg $58195 \overline{5} \overline{3}$ 250 W 39th St Bldgs $6 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} 37$ |  |  |
| Orders Executed on Baltimore Stock Exchange SteinBros.\&Boyce <br> 6 S. Calvert St. <br> Established 1853 BALTIMORE, MD. <br> 39 Broadway <br> NEW YORK <br> Hagerstown, Md. <br> Louisville, Ky. <br> York, Pa. <br> Members New York, Baltimore and Chicago Stock Exchanges <br> Chicago Board of Trade <br> New York Curb Exchange (Associate) |  |  |  |  |  |

## Baltimore Stock Exchange

Oct. 23 to Oct. 29, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | Fridat <br> Sale <br> Price | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low <br> Hioh |  | Sales forWeek Shares | Ranje Stince Jan. 11937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lowo | High |  |
| Arundel Corp. <br> Atlantlo Coast L (Conn) 50 | 17 | 16 29 | 17 29 |  | 1,043 10 | ${ }_{27}^{14}$ | Oct | 233/8 | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Balt Transit Co comvtc_* | 1 | 1 | 11/8 | 253 | 1 | Aug | - | Jan |
| 18 t pref v t c |  | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ | 55 | 2 | Oct | 9 | Jan |
| Black \& Decker |  | 16\% | 195/8 | 510 | 1356 | Oct | 38 | Jan |
| Consol Gas EL \& Po | 683 | 66 | $681 / 4$ | 662 | 62 | Oct | 891/2 | Jan |
| $5 \%$ preferred.-.-.-- 100 | 1121/2 | 112 | 113 | 131 | 1101/2 | Oct | 115 | Jan |
| Eastern Sugar Assoc- Common............. |  |  | $101 / 2$ | 9 |  | ct |  | Aug |
| Preterred |  | 181/2 | 191/2 | 108 | 10 | Oct |  | Jan |
| Fldellty \& Deposit.....- 20 |  | 101 | $1051 /$ | 135 | 89 | Oct | 136 | Apr |
| Houston Oll pref.-.-.-. 100 | $181 /$ | 151/4 | 181/2 | 2,479 | 14 | Oct | 233/4 | Aug |
| Mirs Finance 1st pret.-. 25 | 712 | $71 / 3$ | 7\% |  | 71/3 | Oct | 123/2 | Jan |
| 2d preferred. |  |  | 碞 | 10 | 1/1 | Oct | 28 | Jan |
| Mar Tex Onl....--- Common class |  | $23 / 8$ | ${ }_{25}^{25}$ | 235 |  | Oct | 4 | Jan |
| Monon W Penn P 87\% praz |  | 2218 | $221 / 4$ | 1,450 | 22 | Oct Oct | 275 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Mt Ver-Wdb Mills pret. 100 |  | 62 | 62 | 20 | $613 / 2$ | Oct |  | Mar |
| Natlonal Marine Bank _ 30 |  | 4214 | 421/4 | 20 | 421/4 | Oct |  | June |
| New Amsterdam Casualty 5 |  | $101 /$ | 11\% | 1,040 | 83\% | Oct | 187/8 | Feb |
| North American Oll com_* | 2 | 17/8 |  | 1,460 | 114 | Sept | 2 | Sept |
| Owings Mills Distillery--1 |  |  | $68^{5 / 8}$ | 200 |  | Oct |  |  |
| Penna Water \& Pow com_* U 8 Fldellty \& Guar.....-2 | 161/2 |  | ${ }_{16}^{68}$ | 43 4,790 | 68 | Oct |  | $\underset{\text { Jan }}{\text { Feb }}$ |
| Western Natlonal Bank_20 |  | $321 / 2$ | $321 / 2$ | ${ }^{4} 61$ | 32 | Oct | 378 | Jan |
| Bonds- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balt Transit Co 4s (flat) '75 |  | $233 / 4$ | 253/4 | 25,500 | $221 / 2$ | Oct | 418/8 | Jan |
| A 5s flat.---..-- 1975 |  | 26 | 26 | 1,500 | 25 | Oct | 48 | Jan |
| Finance Co of Amer 4s 1942 |  | 98 | 98 | 1,000 |  | Oct |  |  |
| 4\%------------ - 1947 |  | $931 / 2$ | 931/2 | 1,000 | 931/2 | Oct |  | Aug |

Townsend, ANTHONY AND TySON Established 188
ew York Stock Exchange
Boston Stock Exchange New York Curb Exchange (Asao.) UNLISTED TRADING DEPARTMENT
Private Wire System
30 State St., Boston N. Y. Tel. CAnal 6-1541 Laf 7010 Bangor Portland Lewiston

## Boston Stock Exchange

Oct. 23 to Oct. 29, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Fridian } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week's Range of P7ices | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Stnce Jan. 11937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { American Pneumatic Serv- }}{\square}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Common-u-- }}$ |  |  | 58 |  | Oct |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{4,858}^{298}$ |  |  |  | Jan |
| Bigelow-Sant Car |  | ${ }_{87} 87^{1 / 89}$ |  | ${ }_{87}^{139}$ | Oct | 115 | Jeb |
| Boston \& Albany-.-... 100 |  | 1083115 $128 / 131$ | 222 715 | 1284 | $\stackrel{\text { Oct }}{\text { Oct }}$ | 147 | JJan |
| Boston Elevated..... 100 | 53 | 53.542 | 75 |  | Oct |  | Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common-..--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prior pret. |  | 14 17/3/4 | 605 | 13/4/4 | Oct |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Classs }}$ B 1 Ist pret dret std. |  |  | 73 |  | Oct |  |  |
| Class C 1st pret |  |  | 100 | ${ }_{4}^{6}$ | Oc |  |  |
| Class D 1st pret stpd. 100 |  |  | 25 | $53 / 2$ |  | 29 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calumet \& Heela |  |  | 100 | ${ }_{3}^{21 / 3}$ | $Oct Oct$ | 20 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  | 30*30 | 10 | 261/1 | Oct |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employers G | 5 4 | 15\% 15 | ${ }^{345}$ | 15 |  | 263 |  |
| Glllehrist |  | $6{ }^{6} 76$ |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ${ }^{\delta 1} \%$ cum preferred_-. 100 |  | 20 | 240 |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | 1,835 | 24 | Oct | 111/2 |  |


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Eastern Mas
Eastern Mass St Ry-
Series A 41/28.

## CHICAGO SECURITIES Listed and Unlisted Paal H.Davis \& Gó

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

Oct. 23 to Oct. 29, both Stock Exchange
Oct. 23 to Oct. 29, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list

## Ab A $A$ $A$ $A$ $A$ $A$ $A$ $A$ $A$ <br> S Abbo Co Ada Ada Ad Aet All All C Alto Am Arm

 Aro Equipment Corp Compori-1Asbestos Mgt Co com.... Asbestos Mig Co com...
Associates Invest com.-.
A.they Tr Athey Truss Wheel cad
Automatic Products co
Autom Washer conv p
Barlow \& Barsiaw \& Seelig Mig A com
Bastian-Blessing Co comBelden Mfg Co com....
Bendix Aviation com Bendix Aviation com--
Berghoff Brewing Co
Bink Binks Mig Co capital.-.-Bliss \& Laughlin Inc cap. 5 (New) com Brown Fence \& Wire com
Bruce Co (E L) com.......... Bruce Co (E L) com....
Bunte Bros common.
Burd Pion Burd Piston Ring com...
Butter Brothers
5\% conv preferred.....
Castie (A M) common Castie (A M) common_-10
Central Cold Stor com_-
Centre Central Coll Stor seo

Cent III Pub S
Common-..-
Prior Ilen pref
Preterred
Cent States Pr \& Lit pret
Chain
Chain Belt Co com_.....
Chicago Cord common.-
Chic Er Mig class A.............
$\qquad$
Chic RIvet \& Mach cap.-. 100

$\qquad$
New..................25
$\qquad$
Conv part shs $v t \mathrm{t}$ of
$\mathrm{v} t \mathrm{c}$ pref part shar Continentar steel-
Preferred. Cord Corp cap stock Danningham Drg Stores 21/2
Decken Rubber Mig com.



[^4]\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks (Concludet) Pay} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Week's Renge } \\
\& \text { Oof Pricecs } \\
\& \text { High }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
\& \hline \text { Sales } \\
\& \text { for } \\
\& \text { Where } \\
\& \text { Shares }
\end{aligned}\right.
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ranje Stnce Jan. 1, 1937} \\
\hline \& \& \& Low \& High \\
\hline Burroughs Add Mach ---* \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Burry Biscuit com...121/c
Chrysler Corp com. \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,595 \\
\& \hline 2.656
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \\
\hline Consolidated Paper com \& \& 2,646 \& \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { 55 } \\ \\ 153 / 1 \& \text { Oct } \\ \text { Oct }\end{array}\) \& \(1321 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}\) \\
\hline Det \& Cleve Nav com- \& \(11 / 1{ }^{156}\) \& 730 \& \(11 / \mathrm{Oct}\) \& 37/6 Mar \\
\hline Detroit Edilson com \& \({ }^{99} 9^{1 / 6} 103^{1 / 8}\) \& 600 \& \& Jan \\
\hline ray Iron com \& \& 1.300 \& \(11 / 8 \mathrm{Oct}\) \& , \\
\hline  \& \& 4.417 \& Oet \& Feb \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l|l|l|} 
Det Paper Prod com....-1 \\
Det Steel Corp com....-5
\end{tabular} \& \({ }^{3} 50\) \& 3,985 \& 23/20t \& 10 Jan \\
\hline Ex-Cell-O Aircra \& \({ }^{9} 1818\) \& 55 \& 13/2

Oct \& 281/3 Mar <br>
\hline Federal Mogul come \& 101412 \& 1,20 \& $81 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$ \& $23 . \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
\hline Federal Screw Worl \& \& 1,15 \& \& 113/8 Feb <br>
\hline Frankenmuth Brew \& 13/8 1\% \& 10 \& \& <br>
\hline Gar Wood In \& \& \& $41 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$ \& Feb <br>
\hline General Motors con \& 33/6 \& 4,770 \& \& $\underset{\text { Feb }}{\text { Feb }}$ <br>

\hline | Grabam-Patge com....-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Grand Valley Brew com | \& \& 22,030 \& $1{ }^{3}$ Oct \& $45 / \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>

\hline General Finance com_...-1 ${ }^{\text {arem }}$ \& 416 \& ${ }_{850}^{40}$ \& \& ${ }^{2} / 3 / 8$ June <br>
\hline Hoover Ball \& Bear \& 1113 \& ${ }^{84}$ \& $21 / 2 \mathrm{Oc}$ \& ${ }_{7}^{7} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
\hline Hosklins Mfg e \& 18.18 \& 84 \& \& 221/2 July <br>
\hline  \&  \& 200 \& 9 Oc \& $27 / 4 \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>
\hline Hurd Lock \& Mig c \& \& 1,15 \& 31/2 \& $17 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>
\hline Kneste (S S com \& \& 7,33 \& \& $81 / \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>
\hline Kinsel Drug C \& \& 1,180 \& 16 \& ${ }^{293}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
\hline Lakey Fdry \& Ma \& \& \& 21/4 Oot \& $1 / 4$ Feb <br>
\hline Masco Serew Prod com \& $1{ }^{1 / 3181 \%}$ \& ${ }_{2}^{1255}$ \& 19 J Jun \& pr <br>
\hline MeClanahan Oill com- \& $1^{3 / 2} \quad 16$ \& 3,745 \& $1 / 4 \mathrm{Oc}$ \& $1 / \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
\hline Mich'St Tube Pru'com2 \& $87 / 8$ \& 21 \& $7 \%$ Oct \& ${ }_{18}{ }^{2}$ / Jan <br>
\hline Michigan sugar pret- 10 \& \& 24 \& ${ }^{3 \%} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& 71/6 Mar <br>
\hline MId-West Abrasive com 50 c \& 11/2104 \& 2.050 \& 14. \& 洺 Jan <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{61 / 2} 882$ \& ${ }_{8}^{8,901}$ \& Oct \& 20.3 Feb <br>
\hline Parke-Davis com \& 33, 341/2 \& 1,43 \& 28 \& 44\% Feb <br>
\hline Park \& 12313133 \& , \& 109 Oct \& 193 Aug <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Ptelfter }}$ Brewing \& ${ }^{3}$ \& 2,981 \& $21 / 8 \mathrm{Oct}$ \& Aug <br>
\hline dential Inves \& $23 / 28$ \& 2,03 \& ${ }_{23}^{3} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& $67 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& 1,680 \& ${ }_{2}^{2}$, Oct \& $93 \% \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>
\hline  \& 414 43 \& ${ }_{29}^{98}$ \& 3 3 \&  <br>
\hline otten-Dillon com \& 241/2 $241 / 2$ \& ${ }^{802}$ \& 22 2 \& Mar <br>
\hline Stearns \& Co (Fred'k \& 161/2 1618 \& 17,26 \& 15 \& ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {fan }}$ <br>
\hline Timken-Det Axie co \& ${ }_{14}^{14} 15$ \& ${ }^{35}$ \& 13 Oct \& 281/4 Feb <br>
\hline  \& $3 / 4$
$2 / 4$

7 \& ${ }_{2,83}^{5,33}$ \& ${ }_{13}^{2} \mathrm{l}$ \& | 10 | Feb |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8 | Feb | <br>

\hline Unlon Inv \& 738183 \& ${ }^{555}$ \& $51 / 0 \mathrm{Oct}$ \& 13 Jan <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{5}^{51 / 2}{ }_{5}^{6}$ \& 1,349 \& 3 \& eb <br>
\hline 2\% \& 25\%8, 25 \& 2,395 \& Oct \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{2}^{24} \quad 24$ \& 123 \& ${ }^{20}{ }^{20} 80 \mathrm{Oct}$ \& <br>
\hline arner Air \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Wayne Screw Prod
Wolverine Brew e \&  \& \& \&  <br>
\hline Woiverine Tube com...-.2. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 6\%\% 6\% \& 270 \& 6\% 3 \& $18^{16}{ }^{16} \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Wm.CAVALIER \& Co.

## MEMBERS

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

## Los Angeles Stock Exchange

Oct. 23 to Oct. 29, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Par | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's } \\ \text { of Pricese } \\ \text { oow } \\ \text { Hioh } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Week } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Stnce Jan. 1; 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hid |  |
| Bandini Petroleum CO.. |  | $31 / 2$ | 1/2 |  | 2,600 |  |  |  |  |
| Barnhart-Morrow Cons ${ }^{\text {B }}$ - 1 | 571/20 | 45 c |  | 4,000 | 35 c | Oct | 900 | Apr |
| Berkey \& Gay Furn Co-11 Bolta-Chica Oil A com | 11/4 | $11 / 4$ | $11 / 4$ | 300 | $621 / 2$ | Oc |  |  |
| Buckeye Union On com. | ${ }^{80}$ | 88 | 80 | 1,700 1,000 | 5 | ct | 7 | Ja |
| $v \mathrm{ve}^{\text {c }}$ | c | 5 c | 5 c | 2,000 | 4 c | Sept | 13 c | Feb |
| Preterred | 8c | 6 c | 6c |  | Be | Oc | 17 c |  |
| Preter |  | bc | Bc | 1,000 | 5 c |  | 16 c |  |
| hrysler Cor |  |  |  |  |  | Oct |  | Feb |
| Claude Neon E | 76 | 76 | ${ }^{76} 81 / 4$ | 00 | ${ }_{60}^{63}$ | ct |  |  |
| Consolddated Oil Corp | 10 | 10 | $10^{8 / 4}$ | 20 | $73 / 8$ | Oct | 17\% |  |
| Consolidated Sieel C | $57 / 8$ | 43 | 57/6 | 200 | 238 | O | 17\% |  |
| Preferr |  | $9 \%$ |  |  |  | Oc | 247 | Feb |
| Exeter Oil Co A | 1014 900 |  | 101/4 | 1,000 | 50 | Oc |  |  |
| Farmers \& Merchs Natilo | 410 | 410 | 410 |  | $410^{500}$ | $\mathrm{Oct}_{\mathrm{Oct}}$ |  |  |
| Gladding-McBean \& C | 10 | 10 | 10 | 200 |  | Oct | 301/4 |  |
| lobe Grain \& Milling.. 25 | 61/4 | $61 / 6$ | 63/8 | 400 | 5 | O | 11/4 | Jan |
| Hancock Oll Co A c | 22 | 21312 | 22 | 10 | 18 | Oct |  | Aug |
| Holly Development. | 85 c | 650 | 85 c | 1.000 | 55 | Oct | 1.50 |  |
| Kinner Airpl \& Mot | 20 c | 200 | 23 c | 9,100 | 16 | , | 72 1/5 | Jan |
| Lockheed Alrcraft C | 15 c | 150 | 18 c | 6,440 | 10 c | Ot | 60c |  |
| Los Ang Industries.. | 2\%/4/4 | \%1/2 | 814/4 | 2,800 | 15 | $\xrightarrow{\mathrm{Oct}} \mathrm{Oct}$ | 161/3 |  |
| Los Ang Investment Co. 10 |  | 5 |  | 100 | $41 / 2$ | O |  |  |
| Mascot Oil Co | 75 c | 65 c | 75 c | 600 | 50 c | Oct | 1.45 | Mar |
| Menasco Mgg | 178 | 15/8 | 17/8 | 1,200 | 90c | Oct | 43 |  |
| Merchants Petroleu | 35 c | 350 | 5 | 100 | 32 c |  |  |  |
| did-Western Oil | 11 c | 10c | 110 | 12,100 | 1 c | Jan | 23 C |  |
| Mills Alloy Inc A | ${ }^{60 \mathrm{c}}$ | 600 180 | ${ }^{600}$ |  | 60 c | Oct | 2.25 |  |
| Occidental Petro |  | ${ }_{30 \mathrm{c}}^{180}$ |  | 12,400 | ${ }_{250} 13 \mathrm{c}$ | July | 850 c |  |
| Oceanic Oll Co- | 1.25 | 1.10 | 1.30 | 1,700 | 70 c | Oc | 2.00 |  |
| inda Iand | 25 c | 22 c | 25 c | 9,900 | 160 | Sept | 40 c |  |
| Pacific Clay Pr Pacific Distille | $71 / 8$ | $631 / 2$ | $71 / 8$ | 200 | $61 / 2$ | Oct | 18 |  |
| Pacific Finance com | 16\% | 141/2. | 167/8 |  | 12 | $\xrightarrow{\text { Oct }} \mathrm{Oct}$ |  |  |
| Pacific Indemnity Co.-. 10 | 20 | $191 / 6$ | 20 | 600 |  | Oct |  |  |
| Republic Petroluem com_1 | $5 \mathrm{~s} / 8$ | 41/8 | $5 \frac{14}{4}$ | 5,800 | $23 / 4$ | Oct | 131/8 |  |
| Rice Ranch Oil | 18 c | 15 c | 18 c | 1,030 | 18 c | July | $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | , |
| Richfield Oil C <br> , Warrants | 61 | $51 / 2$ | 61 | 8,500 |  | Oct | \% | May |
| Roberts Publio Markets._- | 5 | $51 /$ | 538 | 400 | 1.2 | Oct |  | July |
| Ryan Aeronautical Co. | 13 | 15 | 13 | 1,100 | 1.35 | Oct |  |  |
| Samson Corp 6\% pret _-10 | 21/8 | 1/8 | 276 | 300 | $21 / 8$ | Oct | $63 / 4$ |  |
| Security Co unlts ben int_ | 2 | 30 | 32 | 156 | 29 | Oct | 56 | Feb |






Philadelphia Stock Exchange-See page 2790.

## H. S. EDWARDS \& CO.

Membera $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pittsburgh Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New York Ourb Exchange }\end{array}\right.$
UNION BANK BLDG., PITTSBURGH, P Tel. Court-6800 A. T. \& T. Tel. Pitb-391 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

## Specialists in Pittshurgh Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Bonds

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange
Oct. 23 to Oct. 29, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Fididay } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Wcek's Range of Prices <br> Low High | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Sares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Allegheny Ste |  |  | 285 | 141/4 | ct | 43 |  |
| Arkansas Nat Gas co |  | $\begin{array}{lll}31 / 2 & 31 / 2\end{array}$ | 50 | 11/2 | Oct | 123/8 | Feb |
| Armstrong Cork Co |  | $351 / 2$ 425 <br> 12  <br> 1818  | ${ }_{948}^{253}$ | $311 / 8$ | Oct | $701 / 2$ | Mar |
| Byers (A M) com |  | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 1312 \\ 93 & 1158\end{array}$ | ${ }_{245}^{948}$ | 57/8 | Oct | $22^{29 / 8}$ |  |
| Carnegle Metals | 15/8 | 1388 | 2,525 | 90c | Oct |  |  |
| Clark (D H) Candy Co |  | 3344 | 750 | $31 / 2$ | Oct | 834 | Feb |
| Columbia Gas \& Elec Co-* |  | $73 / 40$ | 684 | 478 | Oct | 201/2 | Jan |
| Copperweld Steel -.-. - 10 |  | 201/8 201/8 | 35 | 201/8 | Oct | $341 / 8$ | Aug |
| Devonian Oil ----.-.--10 |  | 20.20 | 245 | 17 | Oct |  | Feb |
| Duquesne Brew Co com. 5 | $143 / 4$ | 14 147/8 | 575 | 11 | Oct | 241/2 | Feb |
| Electric Products. |  | $12 \quad 12$ | 100 | 10 | Jan | 141/2 | Aug |
| Follansbee Bros pret _-. 100 | 15 | 10.15 | 240 | 5 | Oct | 41 | July |
| Fort Pitt Brewing .-.-.-. 1 | 70 c | 65 c 70 c | 500 | 60 c | Oct | \$1.25 | Jan |
| Harb-Walker Refrac com-* |  | $211 / 8 \quad 253 / 8$ | 502 | 181/8 | Oct | 581/2 | Mar |
| Koppers G \& Coke pret 100 |  | 1021/2 104 | 70 | 100 | Oct |  | Sept |
| Lone Star Gas Co | $83 / 4$ | $71 / 8$ $83 / 4$ <br> 1  | 3;316 | 51/2 | Oct | 141/8 | Jan |
| Mckinney Mig Co | 11/4 | $\begin{array}{lll}114 & 11 / 4 \\ 534 & 6^{3} /\end{array}$ | 325 |  | Oct |  |  |
| Mt Fuel Supply Co.----10 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}53 / 4 & 63\end{array}$ | 4,545 | 37/8 | Oct | 127/8 | Jan |
| Natl Fireproor Corp com-5 | 23/8 | 21. 238 | 1,475 | 15/8 | Oct |  | Mar |
| Penn Federal Corp com |  |  | 80 |  | Oct |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Brewing Co |  | $21 / 2 \quad 21 / 2$ | 300 | 21/2 | Oct |  | Feb |
| ${ }^{\text {Pittsburgh Brew Co pref-** }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}231 / 2 & 231 / 2\end{array}$ | 80 | 23 | Oct | $50^{\circ}$ | Feb |
| ${ }^{\text {Pittsburgh Coal pref.--100 }}$ |  |  | 20 | 30 | Oct | 53 | July |
| Plitsburgh Forging Co |  | $\begin{array}{ll}81 / 2 & 81 / 2 \\ 11 / 2 & 13\end{array}$ | 25 | $81 / 2$ | Oct |  | Feb |
| Pittsburgh Oil \& Gas..... 5 |  | $87^{11 / 2} 889{ }^{13 / 4}$ | 200 38 | 1113 | Feb |  | $\underset{\text { Mar }}{\text { Mar }}$ |
| Pitts Screw \& Bolt Cor |  | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}8 & 91 / 8\end{array}$ | 1,135 | 41/8 | Oct | $191 / 2$ |  |
| Pittsburgh Steel Fdy |  | 8 | 170 |  | Oct |  | Jan |
| Plymouth Oll Co. |  | 173/8 $1933 / 8$ | 120 | 127/8 | Feb | 291/2 | Apr |
| Renner Co--- | 11/4 | $11 / 8 \quad 11 / 4$ | 900 |  | Oct | $21 / 2$ | Mar |
| San Toy Mining Co | 3/4 |  | 2,400 | 20 | Jan | 4 c | Jan |
| Standard St Spring (n | 近 | ${ }_{10}{ }^{3} 12{ }^{31 / 4}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,650 \\ 372 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | Oct |  | Jan |
| United Engine \& Fdy |  | 313/8. $355 / 8$ | 135 | $237 / 8$ | Oet | $613 / 8$ | Mar |
| Vanadium Alloy Ste | 50 | 50.50 | 50 | 40 | Oct |  | Sept |
| Victor Brewing Co | 65 c | 65 c 65c | 930 | 600 | Oct | 81.25 | Feb |
| Westinghouse Air Br |  | 245/8 285 | 1,310 | 18 | Oct | 565/8 | Feb |
| Westing Elec \& Mfg .-. 50 |  | $897 / 81045 / 8$ | 629 | 897/8 | Oct | 1637/8 | Jan |

## St. Louis Stock Exchange

Oct. 23 to Oct. 29, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Par | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Salce } \\ \text { Irice } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { High } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Sheik } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| American Inv | 21 | 201/2 | 21 |  | 66 | 20 | Oct |  |  |
| Brown Shoe com | 38 | $371 / 2$ | 381/4 | 171 | 37 | Oct | 493/8 | eb |
| Burkart Mig com. |  | 25 | 25 | 35 | 22 | Oct |  |  |
| Central Brew com-1---55 Chic \& Sou Air L pref |  | ${ }_{5}^{21 / 4}$ | ${ }_{5}^{21 / 2}$ | 400 | $21 / 4$ | Oct | $5{ }^{53 / 8}$ | Apr |
| Cocoa-Cola Bottling com_ | 273 | $271 / 4$ | 28 | 505 | 241 | Sept | ${ }_{39}{ }^{9}$ |  |
| Columbia Brew com ...-5 | 3 |  | 3 | 200 | $24 / 4$ | Oct |  | May |
| Dr Pepper com- |  | 25 | 27 | 320 | $191 / 4$ | Oct |  | Feb |
| Ely \& Walker D Gds com25 |  | $211 / 2$ | $211 / 2$ | 25 | 213 | Oct |  | Feb |
|  | 73/4 |  | ${ }_{26}{ }^{73 / 4}$ | 939 <br> 50 | ${ }^{47 / 8}$ | Oct <br> Oct | 111/2 | Mar Apr |
| Hussmann-Ligonier com-.* | 15 | $141 / 2$ | 15 | 145 | 141/2 | Oct |  | Apr July |
| Huttig S \& D com_ |  | $101 / 2$ | 1078 | 120 |  | Oct |  | Feb |
| Hyde Park Brew com--10 |  | 245 | 2458/ | 100 | $173 / 4$ | Feb |  | Aug |
| Hydraulic Pr Br pref...-100 | 4 | 4 |  | 20 |  | Oct | 151/8 |  |

gitized for FRASER


| ulued) $P a$ |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { Kanes sin }}{\text { Lou }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intecrastoman Stoe | 36 |  | $\mid$ | ${ }^{\text {Low }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Hibh }}$ |
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| estin Bell |  |  |  |  |  |
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DEAN WITTER \& C口.
MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS Private Leased Wires Members: Nen York Stock Exchange, San Francisco Stock Excliange, Chicago Board of Trade New York Curb Exchange (Asso), San Francisco Curb Exchange, Honolulu Stock Exchange San Francisco Seattle Tacoma Portland New York Honoluviu Los Angeles
Oaklond Sacramento Stockton Fresno Beverly Hills Pgsecena Long Beach
Oaklond Sacramento Stockton Jresno Beverly Hills Passdena Long beoch

## San Francisco Stock Exchange



## Stocks (Concluded) Par Pacific Amer Fisheries_-- 5 Pacific Can Co Pacific Can Co.........-- Pacific G \& E common-. 5acific Liceterred $6 \%$ preterred........-. Pac Pub Ser (non-v) com.  Ry Equip \& Realty com Rainier Pulp \& P Cap. Republic Petroleum 51/2\% preterred Rheem Mifg Co common.-. Schiesinger Co (B F) com-  Sou Calif Gas $6 \%$ pret- 25 Southern Pactic Con Southern Pacific Co--10 So Pac Golden Gate A..Standard Oil Co of Calif- Super Mold Corp of Calif-10 Tide Water Ass'd Oll com- 10 $\$ 41 / 2$ preferred Unlon Oil Co of Calif-..-2 Union Sugar Co com..-2 Universal Consol Oll...-10 Preferred --.....-.-.-5 Walalua Agricultural Wells Fargo Bk \& U T-100 Western Pipe \& Steel Co-10 Yel Checker Cab Co A. 50  <br> STRASSBUREER \& CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 25 BROAD STREET
Members: New York Stock Exchange; San Francisco Stock Exchange; San Francisco Curb Exchange; Chicago Board of Trade; New York Curb S. F. 138
ect Private Wire
San Francisco Curb Exchange
Oct [23to Oct. 29, both inclusive, compiledfrom of ficial sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
|  |  | 20 | 315 |  | 2,500 | 10 c | Jan |  |  |
|  | 2.50 | 1.50 | 2.65 | 3,210 |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska Treadwelion--. ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 17 c | 150 | 20 c | 3,300 | 60 |  | 85 | eb |
| Anglo-American Mining -- |  | 57 c $148{ }^{3} /$ | 701/2 | 489 | 141 | Oct | 1863/4 | Jan |
| American Tel \& Tel_--100 | 1563/2 | 56 c | 65 | 1,400 | 55 c | Oct | 97 e |  |
| American Toll B |  |  | 151/2 | , 150 | 121/2 | Oct | $271 / 2$ |  |
| Anglo Nat' ${ }^{\text {Argonaut }}$ Min |  | 4.00 | 4.25 | 565 |  | Oct | 11.50 |  |
| Atlas Corp c |  | $93 / 8$ | ${ }^{9} 14^{3 / 8}$ | 167 | 123/8 | Oct | $15^{3}$ \% | ct |
| Baltimore \& | 147/8 | 12\% | 146 | 10,607 | $33 \%$ | Oct | $131 / 4$ | Jan |
| Bancamerica-Blai | 201/2 | 18 | $201 /$ | 140 | $131 / 2$ | Oct |  | Aug |
| ${ }_{2}$ Calif Art Tile A |  | $111 / 2$ | 111/2 | 15 | $111 / 2$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Oct }} \mathrm{Oct}$ | 941/2 |  |
| Calit-Ore Pow 6\% |  |  | ${ }_{32}$ | 1,500 | 25 c | Aug |  | July |
| Carson Hill Gold | 22 | 20 c | ${ }_{23 \mathrm{c}}$ | 5,400 | 10c | Oct |  |  |
| 2 Cardinal G | 1.70 | 1.45 | 1.75 | 18,380 | 40 c | Jan | 1.90 |  |
| Preferred | 1.70 | 1.45 | 1.75 | $\begin{array}{r}5,700 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40c | Jan |  |  |
| Cities Servic | 21 |  |  | 1,076 | 70 c | Jan | 33/8 |  |
| laude Neon L | 11/2 | 1.90 | 3.9 |  | 3.00 | Mar | 5.25 | Mar |
| Columbia Rive | 111/8 |  |  | 595 | $10^{3} 4$ | Oc | 177/8 |  |
| Consolidated Oll | 11/8 | 10\%4 | 1188 | 397 | $21 / 4$ | Oct |  |  |
| Curtiss-Wright Cor | 9 |  | 91/8 | 776 |  | Oct |  |  |
| 2 General Metals |  |  | 60 | 20 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}$ Gt Welly Developm | 878 | 750 | 92 | 1,900 | 50 c | Oc | 1.60 |  |
| 2 Holly Developme | 5.50 | 4.95 | 5.75 | 4,100 | 3.60 | Apr |  |  |
| $z$ Internat'1 Cinema | 650 | 650 | 761 | ${ }_{1} 1,69$ | $51 / 2$ | Oct | 15\% |  |
| terna |  | 42 c | 50 c | 1,420 | 30 c | Oct |  |  |
|  | 2.85 | 2.25 | 2.95 | 11,425 | 1.45 |  |  |  |
| $z$ Kinner |  |  |  | 3,700 |  | une |  | eb |
| Catson Navigatio |  | 35 | 35 | 100 | 34 |  |  |  |
| Marine Bancorpor |  | 25 |  |  |  | Oct | 4.80 | Jan |
| $z$ Menasco Mtg Co | 1.95 | . 60 | 2.00 |  | 240 | Oct |  |  |
| M J \& M \& M Con | 33 c | 3.50 | 3.75 | 12,205 | 2.00 |  | 3.75 | Oct |
| onolith Portland | 1/6 |  | 71/4 | 1,375 | 41/4 | Oc |  |  |
| Occldental Petro |  | 30 c | 30 c | 200 | 25 c | Oc |  |  |
| Olaa sugar Co _-....-.- 20 | 7 | $61 / 2$ |  | 175 | $61 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Pacific Clay Products. |  |  |  |  | 90 c | Oct |  | Jan |
| 2 Pac Coast Aggregates_. 10 |  | 1.40 | 75 | 300 | 40 c | Oct |  | May |
| Pacific Distillers-- Pac Portland Cem | 52 | 52 | 52 | 100 |  | July |  |  |
| Packard Motors | , |  | $61 /$ |  |  | Oc |  | Fe |
| ark-Utah | 3/8 | 19 |  |  | 19 | Oct | $371 / 2$ |  |
| Pioneer Mill Co- | ---7 |  |  | 2,743 | 51 | Oct |  |  |
| Radio CorD of Am | 8 |  | 51/2 | 150 | 41 | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| Radio-Keith-Orph Riverside Cement |  | 52 |  | - 40 | ${ }^{83}$ |  |  |  |
| Ryan Aeronautica |  | 1.25 | 1. |  | 1. | Oc | 10 |  |
| Sherwood Swan C |  |  |  | 140 | 25 |  | 411 |  |
| Shasta Water Co |  | $203 / 8$ | $20^{3}$ | 80 | 191 |  | 323/8 |  |
| $51 / 2 \%$ preferred_...... 25 | $5{ }^{2}$ | \% ${ }^{24}$ | $2518$ | ${ }_{53}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred .......... 25 | $5 \quad 27$ | 26 | $27$ | 53 | 25/2 | Oct |  |  |

Schwabacher \& Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange 111 Broadway, New York Cortlandt 7-4150
Private wire to own offices in San Francisco - Los Angeles -

gitized for FRASER

# HANRTE SMHEATH COMAPANY 

TELEPHONE HANOVER 2-0980

MEMBERS NEW YORK SECURITY DEALERS ASSOCIATION

SPECIALIZING IN CANADIAN UTILITY AND INDUSTRIAL STOCKS AND BONDS
IDRED BUILDING


## Railway Bonds

| anadian Pacific Ry- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cs perpetual debentures | ${ }^{86}$ |  | $1011 / 2$ | 102 |
|  | 991/200 $1 / 2$ |  | 951/4 | ${ }^{963 / 4}$ |

## Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds

| 4/2s......-sept 11951 |  |  |  | Bid 1213/ | ${ }_{1123}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1123 |  | Grand Trunk Pacil |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { July } & 1 \\ \text { July } \\ 1 & 1957 \\ 1969\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{115 \%}$ | 48-........J.Jan 1196 | ${ }_{94}^{105}$ | ${ }_{95}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Oct } & 11969 \\ \text { Feb } & 11970\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |




Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted


Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted

## F. O'HEARN \& CO.

11 KING ST. W

| Toronto | Cobalt | MEMBERS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Noranda | The Toronto Stock Exchange |
| Ottawa | Sudbury | Winnipeg Grain Exchange |
| Hamilton | ${ }_{\text {Kirkland Lake }}$ | Montreal Curb Market ${ }^{\text {Canadian }}$ (ommodity Exchange (Inc.) |
| Owen Sound | ${ }_{\text {North Bay }}$ | Canadian Commmodity Exchange (Inc.) Chicago Board of Trade |

Toronto Stock Exchange


Toronto Stock Exchange

| Stocks (Concluded) Par |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low } \quad H s o h \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  | Sales <br> fot <br> Week <br> Shates | Range Stnce Jan. 11937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | H6\% |  |
| Partanen-1 |  | 7 c | 8 c |  | 2,900 | 50 | Oct | 410 | Apr |
| Paulore Gol |  | 9 c | 10 c | 2,000 | 8 c | Oct | 46 c | Jan |
| Paymaster C | 45 c | 400 | 47 c | 49,205 | -330 | Oct | 1.38 | Jan |
| Perron Gold |  | 75 c | 95 c | 11.800 | $501 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Oct | 2.50 | Jan |
| Pet Cobalt M |  | 1. |  | 1;000 |  | Oct | 37/80 | Jan |
| Photo Engra |  | 19 | 193/2 | 75 |  | Oct | $261 / 2$ | Jan |
| Plickle Crow | 5.15 | 4.80 | 5.25 | 21,952 | 4.10 | $\mathrm{Oc}^{\mathrm{O}}$ | ${ }_{6}^{9.20}$ | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ |
| Pioneer Gold |  | 3.10 | 3.45 | 8,140 | 2.35 | Oct | 6.85 | Feb |
| Powell Rouy | 1.28 | 1.02 | 1.32 | 74,660 | 75 c | June | 2.20 | Feb |
| Power Cord |  | $153 / 4$ | 16 | 110 | 12 | Oct | $337 / 8$ | Feb |
| Prairie Roya | 18c | $163 / 4$ | 18 c | 5,000 | 15 c | Oct | 29 c | July |
| Premier | 2.30 | 2.00 | 2.35 | 7,610 | 1.50 | Oct | 4.50 | Jan |
| Pressed M |  | $221 / 2$ | $233 / 4$ | 130 | 22 | Oct |  | Feb |
| Preston E Do | 80 c | 59 c | 84 c | 38,800 | 500 | Oct | 1.47 | Jan |
| Prospectors Air |  | 1.00 | 1.00 | 100 | 1.00 225 | Oct | 2.00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Feb } \end{aligned}$ |
| Read Authier Red Crest Gol | 3.10 33 | 2.80 250 | 3.20 350 | 6,655 13,550 | $\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | Sept | 6.85 1.95 | Feb |
| Red Lake G S | 241/2 | $211 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 250 | 37,100 | 16c | Oct | 1.78 |  |
| Reeves-Macd |  | 360 75 | 40 c | 1,300 | 250 | Oct | 1.52 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Reno Gold | 75 c | 75 c | 77 c | 14,200 | $2^{700}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Oct }}$ Oct | ${ }_{33}^{1.35}$ | Jan Feb |
| Roche Long | 93/4 | $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 93/4. |  | $7 \mathrm{e}$ | Oct | 481/20 | Feb |
| Royal Bank | 174 | 174 | 178 |  | 169 | Oct | 227 | Mar |
| Royalite Oil |  | 30 | 33 | 1,515 | 24 | Oct |  | Mar |
| St Anthony | 171/2c | 140 | 20 c | 54,700 |  |  |  |  |
| St Lawrence | $65 / 8$ | 61/4 | $63 / 4$ | 355 | 37/8 | Oct | 1434 | ${ }_{\text {Aug }}^{\text {Apr }}$ |
| $\operatorname{San}^{\mathrm{A}}$ | 1.36 | 120 | ${ }_{1.39}^{20}$ | 25 8,525 | 1.19 | $\xrightarrow{\text { Oct }} \mathrm{Oct}$ | 3634 2.40 | Aug Jan |
| Shawkey Gol | 36 c | 33 c | 41 c | 13,735 | 29 c | Oct | 1.10 | Feb |
| Sheep Creek |  | 85 c | 87c | 4,200 | 60 c | Apr | 1.00 | Oct |
| Sherritt Gor | 1.49 | 1.24 | 1.60 | 77,678 | 90 c | Oct | 3.95 | Feb |
| Silverwoods |  | $131 / 2$ | 11/2 |  | 1.50 | Sept | 1.85 |  |
| Silverwood D |  | $33 / 4$ | $33 / 4$ | 75 | $31 / 3$ | Aug | 41/2 | Aug |
| Simpsons B | 6 | B | 10 | 6 | 仡 | Oct | 17 | Jan |
| Simpsons pref---.-----100 |  | 83 | 85 | 425 | 83 | Oct | 110 | Feb |
| Siscoe Gold | 3.20 | 2.85 | 3.35 | 31,415 | 2.53 | Oct | 6.65 | Jan |
| Sladen M | 95 c | 85 c | 1.04 | 23,250 | 740 | Oct | 2.49 | Jan |
| Slave Lake | 23 c | 21. | 25 c | 14,300 | 160 | Cct | 2.50 | Feb Feb |
| Southwest |  | 40 c | ${ }^{60}$ | 1,100 | 400 | Oct |  |  |
| Stadacona-- | 62312 | 501/20 | 60c | 66,590 910 | 521/20 | Oct Oct |  | Apr Feb |
| Steel of Canada.........-. Preterred_-............ | $66^{68 / 2}$ | ${ }_{60}^{64 / 4}$ | 681/2 | 910 110 | $5{ }^{521 / 2}$ | Oct Oct | 888 | Meb Mar |
| Sterlling Coal-.-...-100 |  |  | 6 | 1,910 | $31 / 2$ | Jan |  |  |
| Straw Lake Bea |  |  | $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 6,000 | ${ }_{13}^{1 / 20}$ | Oct | $151 / 20$ | Oet |
| Stuart Oil pref |  | 13 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6.90}^{17}$ |  |
| Sudbury Basin Sudbury Cont | $\begin{array}{r} 2.60 \\ 14 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ | 2.35 140 | 2.75 15 | 5,890 4,800 | 1.75 98 | Oct | $\begin{array}{r}6.90 \\ 401 / 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{\text { Feb }}{\text { Jan }}$ |
| Sullivan Con | 1.02 | 98 c | 1.05 | 13,730 | 80c | Oc | 3.25 | Jan |
| Sylvanite | 2.95 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 11,280 | 2.50 | Oct | 4.80 | Feb |
| Tambiyn | $15 \frac{1}{4}$ | 15 | 151/4 | 100 | 147/8 | Oct | 163/4 | Jan Feb |
| Tashota |  | 3 c | $4{ }^{4}$ | 5,100 | 35 | Oct | 28.40 | Feb Jan |
| Teck Hugh | 5.00 1.49 | ${ }_{1}^{4.50}$ | 1.50 | 12,535 9,298 | 100 | Uct | ${ }_{2.35}$ |  |
| Tip Top Ti | 13 | 11 | 13. | 81 | 10 | Feb | 16 | Aug |
| Preferred----.-----100 |  | 106 | 107 | 44 | 104 | Mar |  | Apr |
| Toburn Gold -.---------1 | 2.40 | 2.15 | 2.45 | 2,005 | 1.79 | Oct | 4.65 | Jan |
| Toronto Eleva | 183/4 | $183 / 4$ | 20 | 270 | 183/4 | Oct | 46 | Apr |
| Preferred .-.-.-.-. 50 | 48 | 46 | 48 |  |  | Oct | 52 110 | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}^{\text {Aug }}$ |
| Toronto General Trusts 100 |  | 83 120 | 83 |  | 80 110 | Oct | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \\ & 126 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { Feb }}{\text { Mar }}$ |
| Toronto Mortgage.-.-.-. 50 Towagmac Exploration.- | 120 | ${ }_{49 \mathrm{c}}^{120}$ | ${ }^{120} 53 \mathrm{c}$ | 4,109 | ${ }^{110} 380$ | Sept | 126 2.00 | $\xrightarrow{\text { Mareb }}$ |
| Uchl Gold | 58 c | 55 c | 61 c | 17,600 | 50 c |  | 1.10 |  |
| Unlon Ga | 14 | 13 | $141 / 4$ | 2,463 | 111/2 | Oct |  | Jan |
| United Oil |  | 131/30 | 17 c | 5,355 | 12 c | Oct |  |  |
| Uniced St | 514 | 3 $3 / 4$ | 51/2 | 8,940 | $21 / 2$ | Oct | $113 / 4$ |  |
| Ventures | 4.95 | 4.30 | 5.00 | 5,085 | 3.30 | Oct | 9.10 |  |
| Vulcan Olls | 1.10 | 1.00 | 1.12 | 1,815 | 90 c | Sept | 2.25 | June |
| Waite Am | 1.60 | 1.30 | 1.60 | 23,071 |  | Oct |  |  |
| Walkers | 1883/4 | ${ }_{17}^{35}$ | 393/4 | 7,000 1,642 | ${ }_{163}{ }^{31}$ | Oct Oat |  | July |
| Westons | $111 / 8$ | 101/8 | 111/8 | 3,537 | 91/2 | Oct | 181/2 | Jan |
| Whitewater |  |  | 91/c | 7,677 | 5 c | Oct | 30 c | Mar |
| White Eagle |  | $11 / 20$ | 2 c | [ 1,500 | 13/3 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Sent |  |  |
| Wiltsey-Cogh | 3 |  | $31 / 2$ 3 | 2,000 114 | ${ }_{2}^{31 / 2}$ | Oct | ${ }_{10}^{17}$ c | Feb Jan |
| Wood (Alex) pre |  | 60 | 60 |  | 53. | Jan | 95 | ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ |
| Wood Cadillac | 33 c | c 280 | 33 c | 16,400 | 20 c | Oct | 77 c |  |
| Wright Hargrea | 6.90 220 | 6.30 | 6.90 | 22,660 | 5.80 | Oct | 8.10 |  |
| Ymir Yankee Girl | - 22c | $181 / 20$ $51 / 2$ | ${ }_{51 / 2}^{22 \mathrm{c}}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \mathrm{c} & 2,500 \\ 62 \end{array}$ | $\frac{18 c}{5}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Oct }} \mathrm{Oct}$ | 52 ¢ ${ }_{5}$ |  |

Toronto Stock Exchange-CurbSection See Page 2824

CANADIAN SECUIRITIES
Government - Municipal - Corporation Royal Securities Corporation


Industrial and Public Utility Bonds


Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday 0ct. 29


| Bank of Manhattan ${ }^{\text {Po }}$ (10 ${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Pay }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Btd }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of Yorktown.-66 2-3 |  |  | Merchants Bank $\ldots$....- 100 |  |  |
| Bensonhurst National_-..50 | 95 | 125 | National Bronx Bank - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 40 | 45 |
| Chase - .-....-----13. ${ }^{13}$ |  | 3513 | National Satety Bank-121/2 | 13 | 15 |
| City (National) - $-121 / 2$ | ${ }^{301 / 2}$ | 154 | Penn Exchange | 5 | 12 |
| Fitth Avenue -- -100 | 890 | 940 | Pubilc National |  |  |
| First National of N Y_-100 | ${ }^{1815}$ | 1855 45 | Stering Nat Bank \& Tr-25 | ${ }_{24}^{24}$ | ${ }_{25}^{26}$ |
| Flatbush National----100 | 35 | 45 | Trade Bank........... $121 / 2$ | 20 | 25 |

New York Trust Companies

New York State Bonds

| 38197 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bid } \\ & b 2.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A s k \\ \text { less } \\ 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | World War Bonus- |  | sk |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 381981 | b2.85 | less 1 | 41/8 April 1940 to 1949_ | 62.15 |  |
| Canal \& Highway- |  |  | aighway Improvement- |  |  |
| 58 Jan \& Mar 1964 to ' 71 | ${ }^{\text {b2,95 }}$ |  | 4s Mar \& Sept 1958 to ${ }^{\prime} 67$ | 1203/4 |  |
| Highway Imp 4152s Sept ' 63 | 129 |  | Canal Imp 4s J\&J '60 to '67 | 1203/ |  |
| Canal $1 m p 41 / 28$ Jan 1964 . Can \& High Imp 41/4s 196 E | 1261/4 |  | sarge C T 4s Jan '42 \& '46. | $11091 / 2$ |  |

## Port of New York Authority Bonds

| Port of New York-Gen \& ret 4s Mar 1975. | Bid | Ask | Holland Tunnel $41 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ ser E | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bid } \\ b 0.75 \\ 110 \end{gathered}$ | $5 \begin{aligned} & A s k \\ & 1.75 \\ & 1121 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 106 | 107 | 1938-1941........-M\&S |  |  |
| Gen \& ret 2 d ser $3^{3} / \frac{1}{4}$ ' 65 | 102 | 104 | 1942-1960-------MMS |  |  |
| Gen \& ref 3d ser 31/2s 76 Gen \& ret 4 th ser 3 s 1976 | ${ }_{92}^{993}$ | 1003/4 | Inland Terminal $41 / \mathrm{s}$ ser D |  |  |
| Gen \& ret 4th ser 3s 1976 | ${ }_{96}^{92}$ | 94 97 | ${ }_{1942-1960}^{1938-1941}$ | ${ }^{\text {b1 }}$. 00 | 1.75 |
| George Washington Bridge $41 / 28$ ser B $1940-53$ _M N | 1091/2 | 111 | 1942-1960..........M\&S | 1061/2 | 1081/2 |

United States Insular Bonds

|  | ${ }_{\text {ctid }}^{\text {Bld }}$ |  | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Unill | ${ }_{114}^{63.50}{ }^{\text {a }} 1.00$ |
|  | ${ }^{1000} 10{ }^{102}$ | ${ }^{4} 508$ July 1958 | d3.7t |
|  | (109 |  | ${ }^{11}$ |



## Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

|  | Bid | Ask |  | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FIC 11/2s..-Nov 151937 | b . $45 \%$ | -- | F I C 11/2s_...Apr 151938 |  |  |
| FIC C 1 1/28...-Dec 151937 | b. $45 \%$ | -- | F I C líss.-. May 161938 | ${ }_{0}^{0.70 \%}$ |  |
|  | - $0.50 \%$ | -- | F I C C iliss | h.75\% |  |
| FIC $11 / 28$ - --Mar 151938 | b. $50 \%$ b | --- | F I C 11/2s.-.July 151938 | b. $75 \%$ |  |

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Oct. 29-continued


Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
(Guarantor in Parenthesio)

| Pat | Diodend in Dollars | Bid | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama \& Vicksburg (Illinols Central) _----...--- 100 | 6.00 | 70 | 76 |
| Albany \& Susquehanna (Delaware \& Hudson) ...... 100 | 10.50 | 140 |  |
| Allegheny \& Western (Butf Roch \& Pitts) ......... 100 | 6.00 | 75 | 82 |
| Beech Creek (New York Central) --.---..........-- ${ }^{50}$ | 2.00 | 30 | - 35 |
| Boston \& Albany (New York Central) | 8.75 8.50 | 111 95 | 115 |
| Boston \& Providence (New Haven) | 8.50 | 95 |  |
| Canada Southern (New York | 2.85 | 45 | 50 |
| Carolina Clinchtield \& Ohlo (L \& N-A C L) $4 \% \ldots 100$ | 4.00 | 84 | 88 |
|  | 5.00 | 85 | 90 |
| Cleve Cinn Chicago of St Louls | 5.00 | 90 | 96 |
| Cleveland \& Pittsburgh ( P | 3.50 | 80 | 84 50 |
| Betterman stock | 2.00 | 39 | 42 |
|  | 5.50 | 65 | 70 |
| Georgla RR \& Banking (L \& N-A C L) ............. 100 | 10.00 | 170 | 180 |
| Lackawanna RR of N J (Del Lack \& Western) .-...- 100 | 4.00 | 59 | 62 |
| Michigan Central (New York Central) ............-100 | 50.00 | 900 49 | 1050 51 |
| Morris \& Essex (Del Lack \& Western) | 3.875 5.00 | 70 | 75 |
| Now York Lackawanna \& Western (D | 4.00 | 92 | 95 |
| Northern Central (Penngyl | 4.00 | 46 | 52 |
| Oswego \& Syracuse (Del Lack \& Western) $\qquad$ 60 | 4.50 | 52 | 58 |
| Pittsburgh Bessem | 1.50 | 38 | 42 |
| Preterred | 3.00 | 77 | 82 |
| Plttsburgh Fort Wayne \& Chicago (Pennsylvania).. 100 | 7.00 | 176 | 180 |
|  | 6.82 | 81 | 84 |
| Rensselaer \& Saratoga (Delaware a Hudson)-..---100 | 6.00 | 141 | 145 |
|  | 3.00 | 70 |  |
| Tuone RR St Louts (Terminal RR) .-.-.-...---- 100 | 6.00 | 141 |  |
| United New Jersey Rr \& Cansl (Pennsylvania) .... 100 | 10.00 6.00 | 239 68 |  |
| Utica Chenango \& Susquehanna (D Western)--...-.-. 100 | 5.00 | 85 |  |
| Vleksburg Shreveport \& Paciflo (Illinols Central)..-100 | - 5.00 | 58 | 63 |
|  | 5.00 3.50 | 67 40 | 75 |
| Warren RR of N J (Del | 3.00 3 | 56 | 59 |

## EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES

Quotations-Appraisals Upon Request

## Stroud \& Company Inc. <br> Private Wires to New York <br> Philadelphia, Pa.

|  | B 12 | Ask |  | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ d | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlantle Coast Line 41/2s- | 61.90 | 1.20 | M 1 Bsout | ${ }^{04.00}{ }^{\text {b }}$ | 3.75 |
| Baltimore \& Ohlo 43/28-- | ${ }^{63} 25$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 5$ | ${ }_{5}^{58}$ | b3,75 | 2.75 |
| Boaton \& Maine $41 / 2 \mathrm{~B}$ | ${ }^{63} .50$ | 2.75 | New Ori Tex $\&$ Mex 4 | b3.80 |  |
|  |  |  | New York Central | b2.00 | ${ }_{1}^{2.25}$ |
| 31/2 |  | 2.75 |  | b3, 00 | 2.25 |
| Canadian National | ${ }^{63.25}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.50}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{62} 2$. | 2.00 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{63.25}$ | 2.40 | N ${ }_{5 S}$ N | ${ }_{64}^{64}$ | 3.0 |
| Cent RR New Jersey $41 / 2 \mathrm{~B}$. | ${ }_{62} .75$ | 1.75 | Northern Pactic 41/2 | b1.20 | 1.20 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohto |  |  | Pennsylva | $\begin{aligned} & b 2.00 \\ & b 1.50 \end{aligned}$ | 1.25 1.00 |
|  | ${ }_{61.75}^{62.75}$ | ${ }^{2.00}$ | ${ }_{48} 8$ serles ${ }^{\text {E d du }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 23/8 series G non call |  |  |
| Chicago \& Nor West 43/8. | ${ }_{64.75}^{64.75}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.00}$ | 2\%8 serles Dee 11 | b2.75 | ${ }_{25} 0$ |
| Chic Miliw de St Paul $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{65.00}$ | 4.75 4.85 | Pere Marquette 43, | b3.00 | ${ }_{2}^{2.25}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{96}^{63.00}$ | ${ }_{98}^{1.10}$ |
| stees ctis $33 / 28$ | 86 | 88 | ds-San |  |  |
| Denver \& RG West 4 | 64.00 | 3.00 | t Lou |  | ${ }_{2.00}^{2.50}$ |
|  | ${ }_{63.75}^{63.75}$ | ${ }_{2.25}^{2.50}$ | Southern Pacito | ${ }^{62} 290$ | 2.30 |
| Erie | b2.50 | 1.75 | Suthe | ${ }^{63.25}$ | 2.50 |
|  | 62.50 | 1.75 | 58. | b2.75 | 2.00 |
|  | ${ }^{82}$ | 1.75 | Texas Pacitle 4s. | b2.90 | 2.25 |
| Great Northern | ${ }^{\text {b1 }}$ | 1.25 | ${ }^{43 / 8}$ | ${ }_{62.25}^{62.90}$ | 1.50 |
| Hocking vailiey 58. | b1.75 | 1.00 | Unlon Pacitio |  | 1.00 |
| Inlinols Central |  |  | Virgi | b1.70 | 1.00 |
|  |  | 1.75 | 58. | bi.70 | 1.00 |
| Internat Great | ${ }^{\text {b4 }}$ b 000 | ${ }_{2}^{3.00}$ | Wab | 95 | 100 |
| Long 1sland 4\%\%8. | ${ }^{\text {b2 }}$ b2 50 | 1.50 |  | 95 | 100 |
| Loulsv \& | b1.75 | 1.10 |  |  |  |
| 56...------ | b1.75 | 1.10 | Western M | ${ }_{62.6}$ | 2.00 |
| M |  | 2.50 | West | ${ }^{63.75} 8$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.75}$ |
|  | ${ }_{63}{ }^{635}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2.00}$ |  |  |  |

## RAILROAD BONDS . <br> BOUGHT . SOLD . QUOTED $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Earnings and Special Studies } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Monthly } \\ \text { on Request }\end{array} \\ \text { Bulletin }\end{array}$ JOHN E. SLOANE \& CO.

Members New York Securly Dealers Assoctation
41 Broad St., N. Y. - HAnover 2-2455 - Bell Syst. Teletype N Y 1-624
Raliroad Bonds

|  | ${ }^{B i d}$ | Askel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 54 | 57 |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{54}$ | 57 |
|  | ${ }_{68} 8$ | 71 |
|  | 96 |  |
|  | 97 | 99 |
|  | 54 <br> 55 <br> 5 | ${ }_{6} \overline{5}$ |
|  | 60 | 70 |
|  | ${ }_{94}^{80}$ |  |
| Butalo Creek 18t roi 58. | 94 |  |
|  | 70 | 75 <br> 35 |
|  | ${ }^{525}$ |  |
|  | 80 | 83 |
| Georgla Southern \& Florida 18t 58....................... 1945 |  | 50 |
| Goorgia | 90 |  |
|  | 66 | 70 |
|  |  |  |
| Little Rock \& Hot Springs Western | ${ }_{93}^{88}$ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{88}^{60}$ |  |
|  | 25 | 35 |
|  | 90 |  |
| New York \& Hoboken Ferry general 58-....-.----------1946 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 608 | 86 |
|  | 80 | 86 |
| St Clair Madison \& St Louls 1st 4s....................-- 19 |  | 92 |
| Shreveport Bridge \& Terminal 1st 58. |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{76}^{56}$ | 82 |
|  |  |  |
|  | 90 | 95 |
|  | 44 | 48 |

Public Utility Stocks

| Par |  | Ask |  | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ar | ${ }_{70}^{651 / 2}$ | ${ }_{72} 61 / 2$ | Mlssissippl P \& L \$6 pt.- $-{ }^{*}$ | 53 108 | ${ }^{551 / 4}$ |
| Arkansas Pr \% Lt $\mathrm{Lt} 7 \%$ Prer ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Missourl Kan Plpe Line | 5 |  |
| Origligal preferred....-*********** | 9316 | 12 | Monongahela ${ }^{\text {Pub Serv } 7 \% \text { pret }}$ Penn | 22 | 24 |
| ${ }_{87}^{86} 50$ prefererred. |  |  | Mountaln States Pr co |  | $31 / 2$ |
| Atianile Clity El | 106 |  | 7\% preferred. |  |  |
| Bangor Hydro-EE17\% pr 100 | ${ }_{63}^{115}$ | ${ }_{65}^{125}$ |  | 1071/2 | $1093 / 2$ |
| Branghamm Ele |  |  | Newark Consol Gas.-. 100 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {B }}$ \$1.60 preferred- $57-25$ | ${ }^{2036}$ | 2156 | New Eng G\& E 5 \% \% \% Df. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 60312 | $611 / 2$ |
|  | ${ }_{75}^{80}$ | ${ }_{77}^{82}$ | New Eng Pub Serv |  |  |
| Central Maine Power |  |  |  | $1 / 2$ | ${ }_{49}^{431 / 2}$ |
| 7\% preferred. | ${ }_{72}^{81}$ | ${ }_{74}^{833 / 2}$ | New York Power \& Light |  |  |
| Cent Pr | ${ }^{73}$ |  | ${ }_{7 \%}^{56}$ cum preterred.-.i*** | $981 / 4$ | 993/4 |
| Consol Eliec d | 45 | 50 | Northern States Powe |  |  |
| Consumers Power ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ 5 | 91 | 9.5 |  | ${ }_{86}{ }^{1 / 2}$ | ${ }_{87}{ }^{\text {8/2/2}}$ |
|  | 79 | 81 | Onlo Edison 86 | ${ }_{99}^{92}$ | 93 |
| Dallas Pr ictitio | 110 | ${ }_{45}^{114}$ | ${ }^{87}$ prio Prererred $6 \%$ pret....ino | 106 | 1081/2 |
|  | ${ }_{182}^{36}$ | 45 |  | ${ }_{8}^{87}$ |  |
| Federal Water Sery |  |  |  | 100 | 1021/2 |
|  | ${ }_{26}^{251 / 2}$ | ${ }_{28}^{273 / 2}$ |  | 54 <br> 88 <br> 8 | ${ }_{58}$ |
| 促 | ${ }^{28}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 182 |  | Pub Serv ot Colo $7 \%$ pl 100 | 97 | 103 |
|  |  | 108 | Queens Borough G \& E- <br> 6\% preferred. $\qquad$ 100 |  |  |
|  | 109 | 111 | Repubilit Naturali ${ }^{\text {Ras }}$ |  | 43/4 |
| Interstate Natural | ${ }_{4}^{21}$ | ${ }_{7}^{23}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Rochester Gas } \\ 6 \% \text { preterred } \\ \mathrm{O}}}{\text { E }}$ |  | 961/4 |
| Interstate Power |  |  | Stoux City G \& E 57 pt -100 |  |  |
| 7\% preterred - $-\cdots 100$ | 38 | 43 | Southern Callf Edison- | 26 | 27 |
| Jamalea Water |  |  | South Jersey Gas \& Eililiou | 181 |  |
|  | 83 | 85 | Tenn Elee Pow 6\% pret 100 |  | 52 57 |
| Kan Gas \& EE 7\% pref - 100 | 108 | ${ }_{51}^{111}$ |  |  | 983/4 |
| Kings Co Ltg $7 \%$ pref 100 | 541/2 |  | Toledo Edison 7\% pr A 100 |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred- |  |  | United Gas \& El (Co |  |  |
| Memphis Pr \& L <br> Mlssiselppl Power | 53 <br> 43 | 585/2 48 | (tam prof- |  |  |
| $\underbrace{\substack{\text { M1884881 } \\ \text { pre }}}_{\text {M }}$ | 48 |  | Virginia Rg: ..... |  |  |
| Chain Store Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berland Shoe Stores-.--1 |  | A $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ask } \\ & 10 \\ & 98\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| B/G Foodid Inc common-. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |  |  | Muller (1) Sons comm |  |  |
| Blekfords Ino........... | 107/8 |  |  | 24 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {B2 }}$ 2.50 conv pret-- | 30\% |  | Murphy (G C) 35 pret. 10 |  |  |
| Bohack (H C) common-a |  |  | Reeves (Dantel) pret... 1 | 100 |  |
| 7\% preferred.-.... 100 |  |  | $r$-Wha |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $3^{7 / 8}$ |
| \% prefer stored.........-ió\| | $\begin{gathered} \dot{8} \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |

[^5]
## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Oct. 29 -Continued

## Associated Gas \& Electric System S. A. O'BRIEN \& CO. <br> Members New York Curb Exchange <br> 150, BROADWAY, NEW YORK COrtlandt 7.1868 COR H5 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON <br> Drrect Teletype Connections-New York to Boston Bell System Teletype-N Y

## Public Utility Bonds



Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates




## Pecialists in- <br> Water Works securities Swart.Brente Co.

10 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Tel. HAnover 2-0510 Teletype: Now Y Teletype: Now York 1-1073

## Water Bonds



## Sugar Stocks




## Miscellaneous Bonds



## CURRENT NOTICES

[^6]
## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Oct. 29 Continued



Industrial Stocks and Bonds-Continued

## Tennessee Products Common

## H. S. EDWARDS \& CO.

Mombers $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pittsburgh Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New York Curb Exsiange (Associate) }\end{array}\right.$ 120 Broadway, New York
Tel. REctor 2-7890 Teletype N. Y. 1-869
Bank Building, Pittsburgh

## Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.

COMMON STOCK
Bought-Sold-Quoted

## QUAW \& FOLEY <br> Members New York Curb Exchange

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

## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:
By Adrian H. Muller \& Son, New York:
Shares Stocks $\qquad$ $\$$ per Share
 1:000 Poyalt Siger Mines Corvice Holding Corp.t (Del.), ciass A common, to par50.2295 eventh Avenue Realty Corp. (N. Y). no par
502295 Seventh Avenue Realty Corp. (N. Y.), no par

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Shares } \begin{array}{l}
\text { Stocks } \\
\text { 6.2871/2 Perpetual Seli-Winding Wateh Corp } \\
500 \text { European Gas \& Electric common and } 100
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

20 Euron

. Cultivation Corp, common and 50 preferre
By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
${ }^{\text {Sharess Stocks }}$
\$ per Share


Mortgage Investment Corp., Boston, par $\$ 100$
By Crockett \& Co., Boston:
${ }_{50}^{\text {Shares }}$ Atrato, cockmon
\$ per Share
\$10 lot
30 Federa, Investment Truss (Boston). 8\% pref.
2 Boston Woven Hose \& Rubber Co. ,
2 Boston Woven Hose \& Rubber Co., common-
12 Federall Investment Trust (Boston), common.
6 Masb. Power \& Llght Associates preferred.
By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:
Shares Stocks
chks
sclver Co., common, par $8100 .$.
Krust Co., par $\$ 10 .$. $\qquad$
$\qquad$

100 Land Title Bank \& Trust Co, par s5--. Tives and Granting Annuities,
35 rennsylvania Company for Insurances on pars10

10 Pratt Food Co., par 8100
25 Pblladelphia Electric Co


## CURRENT NOTICES

-Amott, Baker \& Co., Inc., announce that John P. Gahan, formerly of Doyle, O'Connor \& Co.. Inc.. is now associated with its trading departstocks.
-Announcement was made that Louis S . Lebenthal, head of the munici-- Announcm of Lebenthal \& Co.., has been reelected President of the Ella Fohs Camp, Inc., for Undernourished, Underprivileged Adolescent Girls.
-Announcement is made that George A. Hurty has become with the New York Stock Exchange firm of Fenner \& Beane.



## WICKWIRE SPENCER STEEL

New Common

## Express Exchange

52 Wall Street,
HAnover 2-3080
A. T. \& T. Teletype N. Y. 1-1642

Air Associates, Incorporated
COMMON STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD

## Prospectus on reques

ROBINSON, MILLER \& CO.
Telephone
HAnover 2-1282 52 WIIliam Street, N. Y. N.Y. 1-905
Christmas Club Savings in Mutual Savings Banks at Record Level-National Association Reports Deposits at $\$ 51,657,361$, or $\$ 8,000,000$ Above Year Ago Number of Depositors Also Increased.
Christmas club savings in mutual savings banks in the 14 States in which such institutions operate these clubs reached a new peak this year, and are about $\$ 8,000,000$ above 1936, the previous record year, it was announced on Oct. 26 by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, which reported this year's deposits at $\$ 51,657,361$. An increase is also shown in the number of depositors, the total of accounts rising to $1,226,891$, a gain of 163,300 . The average account for the 14 States was $\$ 42.10$, the Association said, further reporting:

This huge accumulation of savings is soon to be available, and the larger part will find its way into Christmas buying.
The State of Now York led in point of deposits and depositors. A total of 527,497 savers have to their credit the sum of $\$ 21,928.107$, a gain of $\$ 3,309,456$ for the year. By boroughs the figures for the City of New York are as follows: Manhattan, $\$ 5,355.725$, held in 111,403 accounts; Brooklyn, $\$ 7.693 .623$. in 200,658 accounts; Queens, $\$ 1,438,698$, in 39,802 accounts; Richmond. $\$ 725,000$ in 15,107 accounts, and the Bronx, $\$ 755,000$ in 19,80 accounts. Total deposits in the five boroughs this yearer of accounts rose
contrasting with to 386.776 from 323,573 lsat year.

Figures for cities upstate rank in this order: Albany $\$ 1446$ 060; Rochester; $\$ 600,000$; Yonkers $\$ 480,000$; Schenectady $\$ 480,000$; Utica $\$ 400,000$; Poughkeepsie, $\$ 170000$. In every case these figures reflect a substantial gain over totals of 1936 in number of depositors as well a amount of deposits.

Massachusetts stands second among the States, Christmas Club deposits there amounting to $\$ 13,254,000$ with 316,000 depositors. Connecticut is third with deposits of $\$ 5,355,020$ and 131,509 depositors New Jersey ranks next, with $\$ 2,841,000$ deposits and 62,241 deposisy Pennsylvania, \$2,672,000 deposits and me deposits, $\$ 1,186,672$ and 600 deposits and 54.243 accounts, and M8 28,888 accounts
officials of mutual savings banks expressed satisfaction at the increase in the number of depositors now saving in ced surplus in the hands of the that chis is frese accumulated funds assure a pleasant Christmas to a million and a quarter savers and their families.

CURRENT NOTICE
-Chas. D. Barney \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the appointment as their representatives in Hartford of Stuar B. Knapp, for the last ten years associated with Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler.

## General Corporation and Investment News <br> RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-MISCELLANEOUS

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Specialists since 1917

## MCDonnell \& Co

## New York Slock Exchange Members Now York Curd Exchange 120 Broadway, Now York Telephone REctor 2-7815-80

 Bell Teletype NY 1.1640
## FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER

 SECURITIES ACTThe following additional registration statements (Nos. 2478 to 2488, inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The total involved is approximately $\$ 23,312,669$.
Miss.ton Stas filed a Portland Cement Co. (2-3478, Form A-1), of Jackson, value $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock and 30,000 shares of no par value common stock to be offered in units of one preferred and one common
share at $\$ 50.10$ a unit. Proceeds will be used for quarry and working capuntit. No under wrilt be used for quas namerry, plant, equipment
is President of the company. Filed Oct. 21, 1937. Worace WNillams is President of the company. Filed Oct, 21, 1937.
 $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ant and 24, 00 covering shares or oro
stock. par value of $\$ 20$ par
stock is to be offered in units of one preferred and one common share until 23,000 sharese of preferrite of and commen preferred and one common to be sold in units of one share of preferred stock and one-halif share or com-
mon stock. Price per unit, 825 . Proceeds are to be used for works capitat. southeastern unvestment Proceeds are to be used for Working
Eisele is President of the vi, Inc., will be underwriter. National Airlines Inc. ( $2-3480$. Filed Oct. 22, 1937.
National Airlines Inc. (2-3480, Form A-1) of St. Petersburg, Fla., has of such shares, 100,000 will be sold by the company at $\$ 3.75$ each and 30,000 . by two stockholders at the same price. The company will use its proceods to purchase airplanes, other equilpment and for working capital. Proceeds writer will be named by amendment. G. T. Baker is President of the has filed a registration statement covering 113 A-2 233 of East Boston, Mass., no par value. Of such shares, 25.000 are to bo offered by company and o. underwriter at $\$ 5.10$ per share for resale at $\$ 6$ each, and the remaining
 company will use its portion of the proceeds to replenish working capital, writer. A. S. Oampbell is President of the coampar \& Co. will be the under-
 common stock, $\$ 1$ par, to be offered at the market tor an entimated $\$ 3,672$.-
240. Proceeds will be used for investment. Underwriter will be American securtitios Do. So. S. W. Coleman is President of the company.
Filed Oct. 25, 1937. Affiliated Fund, Inc. (2-3483. Form A-1), of Jersey City, N. J., has ommon stock to be offered at the market for an estimated par value Proceeds will be used for investment. Lord, Abbett \& Co.. Inc ind will be
underrriters. Andrew J. Lord is President of the company. Filed Oct.
25, 1937.
Piled a der Manufacturing Co. (2-3484, Form A-2), of Chicago, III., has
Redration statement covering 25,888 shares common stock., $\$ 10$ par, and 224,112 rights to purchase common stock. The rights are to be 22,412 shares common at $\$ 10$ entitling them to purchase an aggregate of being registred are to be sold to approximately 60 employees at $\$ 10$ each. Proceeds will be used for working capital and a portion may be used tor. dividends. There will be no underwriters. Joseph C. Belden is President
Tas. filed. Management Corp. (2-3485, Form C-1), of Jersey City, N. J., whares to be offered at the market for an estimated $\$ 10,900.000$. industry will be used for investment. F. D. Orosby is President of the company Golden Age Brew
has sided a rge Breweries, Inc. (2-3486, Form A-2) of Spokane, Wash., $\$ 1$ par or the shares registered, covering 300,000 will be offered to sommon stockhock ceeds will be used for payment of will not be offered at this time. ProThere will be no underwriter. Martin Woldson is pror forking capital pany. Filed Oct. 25, 1937. Martin Woldson is President of the com-
Sontag Chain Stores Co., Ltd. (2-3487, Form A-2), of Los Angeles, mon stock. Of the stock registered ployees in units of six shares each at $\$ 30$ per unit: 7,746 been sold to emsold to employees in units of six shares each at $\$ 40$ per unit: 720 shares been
to be offered to be offered to employees in units of six shares each at $\$ 40$ per unit, and are to be used for generared to employeers at $\$ 86.67$ per share. Proceads
Morris Sonte purposes. Morris Sontag is President of the company. Filed Oct. 26, 1937.
Farms
Farms, Inc. (2-3488, Form A-1) of Pensacola
ing class A stock, no par. Proceeds will be wo-cent cumulative participattion and working caparit. Proceeds will be used for development, corstrucAugust J. Petrie is President of the company. Filled ' Will. 26,1937 .
Tampa Electric Co. ( $2-3489$, Form A-2), of Tampa, Fla., has filed refistration statement covering 31,508 sharese of no par common stock to be
offered on or about Nov. 18 to stockholders of warrants in the ratio of one share for each 18 shares held at $\& 2$. through warrants expire Dec. 20 . Proceeds will be used to meet bank loans and for completion of a turbine generator. No underwriter was named. Peter O .
Knight is President. Filed Oct.
The SEC has announced that at the request of the appli-
cants it has consented to the withdrawal of the following registration statements filed under the Appalachian Electric Power Co. (3456) Securities Act of 1933 : Submarine Gold Dr Submarine Gold Dredging Co. (3396). covering 2,500,000 units of ore
mill par value, class A stock and $2,500,000$ of one mill par value class B om. Med


Trusteed Annuities Inc. (3457), covering 200 participation certificates,
series A, and 300 participation certificates, series AA. Flid OOct. 2 . 1937 , United Specialtios Co. ( 3353 ), covering 25.000 shares of $\$ 1.40$ cum.
conv pref. $8 t o c k$ (no par) and 37,500 shares 0 common stock (par $\$ 1$ ). conv. pref. stock (nos par) and 37,500 shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ ).
Filed Aug. 16, 1937 .

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of Oct. 23, page 2684.

## Administered Fund Second, Inc.-Earnings-

Earnings for the 3 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1937



Tmtal. inci. in price paid for shares of cap. stock surrendered for $\$ 32,412$ prich. at liquidating value equal to the per share portion of dis-
Amounts allocated from the proceeds of the issuance \& reissuance
of shares of capital stock to equalize the per share amount avallable

Balanice.
Earned Surplus Account Sept. 30, 1937
Arising from sales of investments:




Surplus at Sept. 30, 1937, incl. net unrealized deprec. under
cost of investments
$\$ 4,416,025$
Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1937
$\xrightarrow[\text { Investments }]{\text { Assets- }}$
Biance sheet Sept. 30, 193

 Total........................ $\$ 4,768,873$ Total............................. $\overline{\$ 4,768,873}$

## -V. 145, p. 929.

Affiliated Fund, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 747.
Air Reduction Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30- 1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936



 $\times$ No mention was made of any provision for Federal surtaxes on undis-
tributed profits.-V. 145 , p. 1732 .
Akron Canton \& Youngstown Ry.-Earnings-


## Alabama Great Southern RR.-Earnings-

 From Jan. 1-


$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Tet from railway }-\cdots & 5,635,795 & 4,783,867 & 3,852,105\end{array}$ | Net from railway......: | $1,606,284$ | $4,783,867$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Netafter rents |  |  |
| N. | 1054,022 | 1964,275 |

## Alabama Power Co.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Sept. 30- } & \text { 1937-Month-1936 } & \text { 1937-12 Mos.-1936 }\end{array}$



Balance-.---......-- $\$ 174,576 \quad \$ 201,040 ~ \$ 1,670,609 ~ \$ 1,031,406$ x No provision was made in 1936 for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits as all taxable income for that vear was distributed. No provision profits as all taxable income for that yeer was distributed. No provision Alden Aparn
Alden Apartment Hotel, N. Y. City-
Central announcement that the 585 room Alden Apartment Hotel at 225 Central Park W est, New York will be offered at forecilosure sale on Nov. 10 , mortgage bonds and the resumption of interest payments thereon will be effected in the near future, according to Eli T. Watson \& Co. with a foreclosure sale scheduled for Nov. 10 will bee held in accordance Whered by aument oner oreclosure entered on Oct. 5 . The property will be
ofonds will be authorized to bid nurphy The trustee for the first morttage
opat
 $\$ 2,736,000$, the presensty unpaid princtipal amount of and not more than
bonds. The 1937 assessed valuation is $\$ 2,675,000$.

The sale will be held pursuant to the terms of a reorganization plan of this plan, bondholders will receive a cash payment of $\$ 40$ per $\$ 1,000$ principal amount and will receive new first mortgage bonds in the amount of $\$ 950$ bearing $3 \%$ interest to Feb. 1, 1941, after which the interest rate will increase by $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ at the expiration of each four year period, reach-
ing a maximum of $5 \%$ per annum in 1953 . ing a maximum or
Bing $\&$ Bing, Inc., or its nominee, in consideration of a cash payment of
$\$ 126,000$ will receive the entire capital stock of the new owning caompany $\$ 126,000$ will receive the entire capital stock of the new owning caompany and will manage the proper
receipts.-V. 145 , p. 1890 .

Allegheny Steel Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{gathered}\text { Period Ended Sept. 30, } 1937- \\ \text { Net profit after deprec. and Federal income taxes } \\ 3 \text { Months } \\ \$ 271,579\end{gathered} \quad \mathbf{9} \$ 1,687,082$ $\times$ Beginning May 1, increases were made in depreciation rates. After giving effect to corresponding increases in depreciation rates for the first
four months of this year, earnings for nine months become $\$ 1,604,514$ or $\$ 1.90$ a share on common stock after providing for dividends on pref. stock. No provision has been made for any Federal surtax on undistributed

Allied Laboratories, Inc.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in tock, no the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common V. 144, p. 4164

Allied Mills, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings12 Months Ended Sept. $30-$
$\mathbf{x}$ Net profit-T-F--

xistributed profits.-V. 145, p. 1407 .
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccc}9 \text { Months Ended Sepl. } 30- & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Net sales billed } & 1930\end{array}$ Cost of sales, incl. deprec. \& all exps.,
(1)

Operating income

Other income: Int. \& discounts (net) Miscellaneous (net) .......----- $\quad$| 186,393 | 195,158 | 176,554 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |


 Net income_
Common shares es outstanding $\qquad$ $\mathbf{x} \$ 6,786,336 \times \$ 3,580,813$
 Common shares outstanding..........
$\mathbf{x}$ Before provision for Federal surtaxes on undivided profits, y Based the nine months ended Sept. 30,1936 were equivalent to $\$ 2.02$ a share. in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of $\$ 23,757,249$ or 54 Orders booked for the nine months amounted to $\$ 79.321,908$, an increase of $\$ 31,535,756$ or $66 \%$ over the $\$ 47,786,152$ bookings in the same period of
1936 Unfilled orders Sept. 30,1937 totaled $\$ 25,233,936$ compared with $\$ 11,147,684$, Sept. 30,1936, and $\$ 13,818,337$ at the close of 1936 . 49 a shar compared with $\$ 1,492,212$ or 96 cents a share in the similar quarter of 1936 . Billings were $\$ 24,209,497$ and orders booked $\$ 26,325,075$ in the third quar-
ter. which compare with billings of $\$ 16,750,007$ and orders booked for $\$ 17,121,315$ in the 1936 third quarter.
was based on higher taxable income and excess profits taxes of $\$ 1,951,000$ taxes) reported herein. This was occasioned by unapplied reserves set up actual liabilities are which are not allowable as such for tax purposes until The current and working assets Sept. 30, 1937, reflecting effect of the sale of the new debentures, were $\$ 69,454,704$ and
$\$ 14,090.704$ a ratio of 4.93 to 1 -V. 145, p. 2379 .
 Total ........ $\overline{\$ 2,474,098} \overline{\$ 2,562,572}$ Total ….....- $\$ 2,474,098 \$ 2,562,572$ x After depreciation of $\$ 769,044$ in 1937 and $\$ 847,584$ in 1936. 1 y Repr
sented by 100,000 shares (no par). b Consolidated.-V. 145, p. 1732 .
American Home Products Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earninqs9 Months Ended Sept. 30-



## We Invite Inquiries in Milwaukee \& Wisconsin Issues

## LOEWJ \& CO. <br> Phone Daly 5392 <br> MILWAUKEE WIS.

American Cyanamid Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Deprec. \& depletion-..Interept, Prov. for income tax
Minority


|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1,289,106$ 313,163 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,089,344 \\ 306,980 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80,345 \\ & 331,278 \\ & 3029 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81,632 \\ & 292,297 \\ & 292 \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r}869,032 \\ 49,980 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 612,628 62,701 | 363,650 83.521 | 328,993 79,092 |
|  |  |  | 573,988 |

 xributed menofits was made of any provision for Federal surtax on undisFor the quarter ended Sept. 30,1937 , net income was $\$ 1,391,632$, equal
to 55 eents a share on combined class A and class B common shares, comparing with $81,095,263$ or 43 cents a share in Sept. 30, 1936 quarter.-
American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. (\& Subs.) -Earns.

 Net profit from oper.-
Total profit aver.-:
Balance, Income-
Non-recurring items
Exps
Exps. incident
time strike.
Net profit before Fed. $\qquad$ $\$ 132,083$ \$117,428 def 800,459
\$789,784 $-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2216 \overline{6}$.
American Ice Co. \& S"bs.)-Earnings-

 $\mathbf{x}$ fter int Federal surtax on undistributed profits.

Registrar-
The Bank of New York \& Trust Co. has been appointed registrar of 140,000 shares of $6 \%$ non-cumulative $\$ 100$ par value prefer
560,000 shares of no par common stock.-V. 145, p. 1408 .
American Metal Co., Ltd.-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30-
Profit before exchange Profter income exchang-.
Otof on foreign exch-:

Total income. Interest, \&c cill-..-Taxes other than income Amortization of invest.-Depletion-e-
Ad. of metal price fluctuation reserve..-U.S. \& for. inc. taxes-profits Minorits interest.......-
Net profit _........ $\frac{\overline{2} \overline{3}, 0 \overline{0} \overline{0}}{\$ 1,081,185} \frac{\text { Cr4, } \overline{9} \overline{9} \overline{3}}{\$ 342,769} \frac{19,274}{\$ 3,977,880} \frac{-\overline{1}, \mathbf{8} 0 \overline{7}}{\$ 1,211,391}$ Earnings per share on
common stock $\$ 0.80 \quad \$ 0.20$ not include a loss on sale of securities The 12 months' net profit does not include a loss on sale of securities
x during the last quarter of 1935 of $\$ 275,746$, nor a gave been transferred to contingent reserve.

Fifty-Cent Dividend -
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 19 . An extra dividend of 25 cents in addition to a dividend of 25 cents was paid on Sept. 1, last, and a dividend of 25 cents was paid on June 1 , last, this latter being the first dividend to be pare share was distributed.-V. 145, p. 931 .

## American Radiator \& Standard Sanitary Corp. (\& Subs. \& Affils.)-Earnings

## 9ales-...

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Sales profit after depreciation, Federal income } \\ \text { Net } \\ \$ 114,380,000 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \$ 91,201,000\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { taxes, interest, subs. pref. divs., minority int., } \\ & \text { \&c., but before surtax on undistributed profits } \\ & 6,537,000\end{aligned} 4,544,000$
 Earnings per shar

American Rolling Mill Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30- 1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936 $\begin{gathered}\text { Net profit after deprec., } \\ \text { int and Federal taxes. } \\ \$ 2,646,525\end{gathered} \$ 2,063,603 \quad \$ 9,289,296 \quad \$ 4,368,667$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Earns. per share on com- } \\ \text { mon shs. outstanding }\end{array} & \$ 0.79 & \$ 0.89 & \$ 3.09 & \$ 1.94\end{array}$ Note-Above figures are
profits tax.-V. 145, p. 2061.
before provision for Federal undistributed before provision for Federal undistributed American Water Works \& El. Co. Inc.-Weelly Output Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water
Works \& Electric Co. for the week ended Oct. 23,1937, totaled $48,276,000$ kwh., a decrease of $3.6 \%$ under the output of $50,073,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the Corresponding period of 1936.
Week End.
1937
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Week End. } & 1937 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Oct. } & 2 \ldots- & 48,9,0,000 & 49,010,000 & 37,100,000 & 33,077,000 & 32,196,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Oct. } & 2 \ldots- & 48,9,9,000 & 49,010,000 & 37,100,000 & 33,077,000 & 32,196,000 \\ \text { Oct. } & 9 \ldots- & 49,429,000 & 49,57,000 & 41,187,000 & 32,934,100 & 31,221,000 \\ \text { Oct. } & 46 \ldots- & 48,623,000 & 49,573,000 & 41,682,000 & 33,001,000 & 32,184,000 \\ \text { Oct. } 23- & 48,276,000 & 50,573,000 & 42,169, v 00 & 33,625,060 & 32,669,000 \\ -\mathrm{V} .145, \text { p. } 2686 . & & & & \end{array}$

American Zinc, Lead \& Smelting Co.-Exchange Time Extended-
The company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that the time
within which $\$ 6$ cumulative preferred stock may be exchanged for $\$ 5$ prior preferred stock and common stork of the company has been extended to Jan. 15, 1938.-V. 145, p. 2216
Anaconda Wire \& Cable Co.- $\$ 1$ DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common
stock, no par value Nov. 20 to holders of record Sept. 13. A like payment was made on sept. last and on June 21 , last, and compares with 50 cents a dividend of 5 cents in aditito to a aseceia dive or $\$ 1$ per share paid on
Nov 16. 1936 and a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share distributed Nov. 16. 1936 , and a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share distributed
on sent. 14193 Prior this latter date 19 regular quarterly dividend of
25 cents per share were distributed.-V. 145, D. 931 . AngIc-Iranian Oil Co.-Interim Dividend-
The directors have declared an interim dividend of $5 \%$ less tax, on the company's common stock. ${ }^{\text {A }}$.
disbursed.-V. 143, p. 4333 .
Ann Arbor RR.-Earnings-

| eptember- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ross from | \$302,649 | 27,533 | 8352,021 | 257,158 |
| Net from railw | 48,601 | 47.869 19,633 | 92,341 39,647 | 39,282 10,949 |
| Gro | 3,026,20 | 2,908 | 2,890,152 |  |
| Net from raiwa |  |  |  |  |
| V. 145 . p | 250,227 | 259,880 | 371,022 | 276,5 |

Appalachian Electric Power Co.-Registration Withdrawn
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 2686.
Arkansas-Missouri Power Corp.-Earnings Period Ended Sept. $30-$ Total operating revenues- Total operating expenses and taxes........................
Net operating income. Gross income.
on first mortgage bonds


Net income


Notes- (1) No provision has beee made for Federal undistributed profits shares of $6 \%$ preferred stock, $\$ 50$ par value, on which stock a cumulative dividend requirement of $\$ 3$ per share or $\$ 56,692$ will accrue during the
eight months period ending Dec. 31,1937 .

Initial Preferred Div.-
cumulativectors have declared an initial dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on the $6 \%$
Dec. 10.-V. 145, p. 2tock, par $\$ 50$, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record
Arkansas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings

| Period End. Sept. 30- | 1937-N |  | 1937-12 Mos. 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| er. exps., incl. taxes |  |  |  |  |
| Prop.retire.res.approp'ns | 102,70 | 54,000 | 758,20 |  |
|  | \$256,76 | 278,287 | \$3,233,021 | 32,791 |
|  | Dr3,915 | 11,759 | 105,944 | 110.9 |
| Other income | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 252,850 \\ 322 \end{array}$ | \$290,046 802 | $\begin{array}{r} .338,965 \\ 16,644 \end{array}$ | $11,8$ | Inross incomeOther int. \& deductions:-

Int. chgd. to construc' ${ }^{2}$

Balance-
x Applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid 581 , after giving effect to dividends of $\$ 1.75$ a share on $\$ 7$ preferred $\mathbf{1} 56$.
 1937. Didendends on these stocks are cumulative.
No provision was made for for 1936, inasmuch as the company reported surtax on undistributed profits income for that year. No such provision has been made to date for 1937 .
-V. $145, \mathrm{p}$. 2062 .

Armour \& Co. (Ill.)-Smaller Dividendthe common stock, par $\$ 5$, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record share on This compares with 20 cents paid on Sept. 15 and on June 15, last, and dividend of 15 cents paid on March 15 , last, this latter being the first paid on the common shesent common stock. The last preceding dividend
commen the $\$ 1$ dividend paid on the old class A common stock in 1926 .
Commenting on the
Presidmententing on the current dividend declaration, Robert H. Campent,
been fairly satisiactory, said our results for the year to date hav, been fairly satisfactory, quite sufficient to warrant the directors in declaring of great satisfaction to the directors the common stock. It was a matter of creat satisfaction to the directors and management that thay were abter end of the year, but have fortunathel common, Werketed our have had a a difficult
and look forward to the successfule efforts of far our staf during the well, 12 months.--V. 145 , the successful efforts of our staff during the coming

## Armstrong Cork Co.-Interim Dividend-

the common stock, no par value, payable dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov.
10. Dividends of 50 cents were paid on Sept. 1, June 1 and March 1. last and previously regular quarterl| dididendst. 1 , June 1 and March 1 . last
distributed. In addition, an extra
dividend aistrinuted. In extadition, an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 19,
1936 and an extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. $2,1935-\mathrm{V} .145$,
. 1409.
Ashland Oil \& Refining Co.--Earnings-

${ }^{\text {d }}$ deriod Ended Sept. 30 , 1937- depletion, Federal - 3Mos.- - 9 Mos .| Earns. per sh. on 958,990 shs. of com. stk. (\$1 par) | $\$ 275,881$ | $\$ 561,483$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{V} .145$, p. 932. |  | $\$ 0.57$ |

Associated Dry Goods Corp.-Accum. 2d Pref. Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \% 2 \mathrm{~d}$ preferred stock; par $\$ 100$, payable Dec. 1 ,
 2 d prefred stock since June 1 , 1932 . when a regular quarterly dividend
 - Accumulations a

Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly OutputAssociated Gas \& Electric System reports net electric output of $92,972,844$
units (kwh) for tue week ended Oct. 22 nis is an increase of , 676.143
units or $5.2 \%$ higher than the output for the comparable week a year aco

Gross output, including sales to other utilities, amounted to $100,810,088$
units.--V. 145, p. 2686 . nits.-V. 145, p. 2686.
Associated Gas \& Electric Corp.-EarningsConsolidated Statement of Earnings and Expenses of Properties Irrespective of
Dates of Acquisition
 Operating in
$\times$ Decrease.
$x$ Decrease.
Note-No provision is included for Federal surtax on undistributed profits,
any, of the corporation and (or) its subsidiaries, for the year 1937.V. 145, , p. 2063, 1733 .

Associated Railways Co.-Rejection of Dismemberment of Minneapolis Road Urged-
Rejection of the proposed plan to dismember the Municipal \& St. Louis It recommended that the Commission in a apsion find:
(1) That modification of the plan $f$ r
(1) That modification of the plan ror the consolidation of railway properso as to permit the Associated Railways to acquire the properties of the Minneapolis \& St. Louis $R R$ and its receivers a and to permit the Chicago \&
North Western Ry and its trustee, the Chicago, Burlington \& Quincy RR, North Western Ry and its trustee, the Chicago, Burlington \& Quincy RR,
Chicago, Milwaukee. St. Paul \& Pacific RR and its trustees. Chicago, Central RR, and the Minneanolis its trustees, Great Northern Ry, Illinois parts of these properties will not promote the public interest;
(2) That accuusition by the Associated Railways of the pr Minneapolis \& St. Louis RR and its receivers, and acquisition of parts thereof by the other applicants will not be in harmony with and furtherance of the plan for the consolidation of railway propertites established pursuant to
section 5 (3) of the Act, and will not promote the public interest: and of (h) That the opplication of the Associated Rail Mays to a bandon segments of the line of the Minneapolis \& St. Louis RR in Iowa, Minnesota, and of other railroads in these States and in Ilinois, and for authority to lines of other rairoads in these States and in Ilinois, and for authority to issue
880,000 of common stock and $\$ 7,200,000$ of mortgage bonds, and the application of the other carriers to assume obligation and liability in respect of these bonds, and of the Chicaso \& North Western Ry and its truste
for authority to operate under trackage rights over a line of railroad extendfor authority to operate under trackage rights over a line of railroad extend-
ing from Northwood, Iowa, to Albert Lea, Minn. be dismissed. [The report covers 400 pages]-V. 142, p. 1973.
Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry. System-Earnings${ }^{[ }$Includes Gulf Colorado \& Santa Fe Ry.-Panhandle \& Santa Fe Ry.] Reriod End. Sepl. 30
Railway oper. revenues
Railway oper. expenses.
Railway tax accrualses
Net $r y-\quad$ Dr97,632 Dr8,568 Dr605,587 Cr334,016
$\times$ Includes for income. $\$ 204,081 \quad \$ 1,403,217 \quad \$ 14,557,241 \$ 10,889,658$ of Railroad Retirem ant and Unemployn ent Insurance $\$ 291,730$ accruals accrual Indes for 1937 and 1936 respectively $\$ 2,968,675$ and $\$ 2,101,516$ accuals of Rairoad Retiren ent and Unen ployn ent Insurance taxes, with
aetidit in 1930 of $\$ 2,234,363$ reversing charges in 1936 account Railroad
Retaxes. Retirement taxes.-V. 145, p. 2217.
Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast RR.-Earnings-
September-ailway
Gross rom railo
Net from railway
Net after rents-
From
Jan
Grosm from railway.
Net from railway.
Net from railway
Net anter rents

- V. 145, p.

| 1937 | 1936 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 270,306$ | $\$ 283,141$ |
| 12,965 | 44,879 |
| def27,885 | 22,660 |
| 283,412 | 511,350 |

1935
$\begin{gathered}141.929 \\ 152081\end{gathered}$
de2 1934,
8190.469 V. 145, p. 2217
$2,250,000$
161
1062,084 2.135,297

Atlanta Gas Light Co.-Bonds
The company sold to underwriters on July 22, 1937 at 98 and int., sideration of $\$ 857,500$ e exclusive of accrued interest. Subsequently one
of the underwriters, G. L. ohrstrom \& Co.. Inc., sold $\$ 250,000$ of the bonds privately at $991 / 4$ plus int. to Modern Woodmen of America. which purchased the same for its own account for investment purposes only and
not for distribution. Accordingly, only the balance or 8625 , not for distribution. Accordingly, only the balance, or 8925,000 is for
puolic subscription which was scheduled to be offered ay $99 \%$ and int.,
to yield $4.52 \%$. o yield $4.52 \%$.

The net proceeds received be Horkexclusive of accerued interest, and after deducting estimated expenses in have deen and will be used for ther was $\$ 842,472$. Such proceeds (a) 8837.562 of the proceeds was paid to Georgia Natural Gas Corp. (b) The remaining amount, approximately 84,910 (estimated) will be used for the construction of additions and betterments to the plant and The property acmpand
The property acquired by the company as part consideration for 5,000
shares of common stock, plus $\$ 837.562$ of the proceeds from the sale of the bonds consisted of gas distribution systems.
The property was acquired from Georgia
Natural Gas Corp. (Del.), which was authorized to and engaged in the distribution of gas in'the state if Ceorgia.
Capitalization-Capitalization of the company as adjusted to reflect
the issuance eries, due 1955 and 5,000 additional shares of common stock, are as follows:



Earnings for Stated Periods
Gross oper. revenues
Operating expenses.

Non-oper. revenues

| Balance |
| :---: |


b Balance before income taxes and interest on long-term debt--

of a Bofortization of debt discount and expense.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| erating |  |  |
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## Atlantic Coast Line RR.-Earnings-

Period End. Sept. 30- 1937-Month-1936 1937-9 Mrs.-1936


 Net ry. oper. income-
$-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2217$.
$\$ 244,525$
$\$ 436,865$
$\$ 4,219,326$
$\$ 3,010,411$
Atlas Powder Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-






 $\mathbf{x}$ Includes profit from sale of securities $\$ 2,758$ in 1937, $\$ 2,864$ in 1936 and y Includes provision for surtax on undistributed profits.

Earnings for 12 Months Sept. 30, 1937
Sales, $\$ 17,670,914 ;$ cost of goods sold, delivery and other expenses,
 groriod, $\$ 1,58,653$ dividends on preferred stock, $\$ 3,42,985$; dividends on common stock, 896041 earnated Balance Sheet Sept. 30
 Total _..........25,451,323 24,966,813 Total - ....... $\mathbf{x}$ Represented of preferred and 12,982 shares common in 1937 and 12,472
30,012 shares on shares common in 1936 . z Includes accrued liabilities. a After reserve for
depreciation and obsolescence of $\$ 7,516,021$ in 1937 and $\$ 7,293,936$ in 1936. depreciation and o.

## Automobile Finance Co.-Earnings-

 Net earnings per comm on annual basis to.........-. $\$ 0.88$. $\$ 0.43$
Equivalent per share x After Federal and State income
and surtax on undistributed profits.

|  | ${ }_{1937}$ | ative Balan 1936 | nce Sheet Sept. 30 |  | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  |  | Notes payable.-..s | 4,294,000 |  |
| on hand--..--- | 8748.721 | \$461,256 | Acets. \& insurance |  |  |
| Notes and accept- | 5,739,422 | 3,809,787 | ${ }_{\text {cole }}^{\text {payable }}$ cruals | 60,628 | 67.105 |
| Cash surrender val. |  |  | Reserv |  |  |
| of lif insurance- | 30.190 | ,905 | Preterred stock | 1,000,000 | ${ }_{89,427}^{896.100}$ |
| Other notes and ac- counts recelvable | 20,640 | 55,064 | Eatned surplus. | 327,423 | 307,101 |
| Repossessed auto- | 18,192 | 3,987 |  |  |  |
| Def. charges--pre- |  |  |  |  |  |
| pald int., insur- |  |  |  |  |  |
| ance 8 expenses | 37,885 | 22.013 |  |  |  |
| deprec'd value | 161,770 | 155,548 |  |  |  |
| Irniture, fixtures |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { equipt.- }}{ }$ preciated value- | 27,708 | 16, |  |  |  |
|  | 6,784,530 |  | tal | 8,784,530 | 50 |

Babcock \& Wilcox Co. (\& Subs.) EEarnings- 12 Mos.End ${ }^{\text {b Period- }}$ Profit on



 Total income | Interest. paid |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Provision for Federal income taxes.-: | 150,510 | $71,3 \overline{2} 0$ | 179,510 | Net profit.-........................... $\$ 944,402$ loss $\$ 132,949$ of $\$ 2,289,218$

a Company's proportion of the undistributed net earnings, of companies
more than $50 \%$ owned (not included above) amounted to $\$ 447,517$ for 9 mos. $\$ 944,402$ loss $\$ 132,949 \quad \overline{\$ 2,289,218}$ more than $50 \%$ owned (not included above) amounted to $\$ 447,517$ for 9 mos.
ended Sept. $30,1937, \$ 241,900$ for 9 mos. ended Sepu. 30,1936 , and $\$ 213,370$ for 12 months ended Sept. 30,1937 . b After seling, administrative and general expenses, including provisi
for doubtful accounts and notes, but before depreciation.-V. 145, p. 749 .

## Baltimore Transit Co.-Earnings-

Including Baltimore Coach Co. (Intercompany Items Eliminated) ]
 Operating revenues..... $\$ 929,033$
779

Net operating revs.--
Operating income. Non-operating income-Gross income.-
$\$ 150,885$
87,846

| $\$ 149,757$ |
| ---: |
| 82,337 | $\$ 1,360,699$

861,916 ${ }^{81,388,222}$


 | $8_{3535}^{453.005}$ |
| :--- |
| 1025 | ${ }_{\substack{815.17 \\ 23,380}}$

 cumulative fiikures are for six m the ta une 30 olly. Interest, for the three months, July to september, inculusive, at the fuil stipuated rates, | for which no |
| :--- |
| $145, \mathrm{p} .2218$. |
| 10. |

Bangor \& Aroostook RR.-Earnings -

 | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross oper. Revenus. } \\ \text { Oper. exps. (incl. main- }\end{array}$ | 331,358 | 296,286 | $3,091,105$ | $3,039,013$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Oper

tenance \& depreciat'n)
Net rev. from opers. $\frac{331,358}{\$ 52,046} \frac{296,286}{\$ 95,286} \frac{3,091,105}{\$ 1,527,341} \frac{3,039,013}{\$ 1,273,083}$ Net rev. from opers Operating income.
Other income

Gross income-
Interest on funded debt- $\qquad$ Interest on funded debt
Net income........- def $\$ 21,395 \quad \$ 7 \overline{\$ 5,225} \quad \begin{array}{lll}\$ 587,116 & \$ 320,509\end{array}$ Tax accruals for nine months of 1937 includes adjustment account of re-
pal of 1935 (Pension Tax), credit to cancel accruals in peal of Excise Tax Act of 1935 (
$1936, \$ 64,988$.-V. 145, p. 2064.

Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30- $1937-$ Month- $1936 \quad$ 1937- 9 Mos. -1936

 Railway tax accruals Equipment rents (net) $\qquad$


Net ry. oper. income
-V .145, p. 2381 .
$\qquad$
Barber Co., Inc.-Earninqs-
Period End.Sept.30- 1937-9 Mos.-1936 1937-12 Mos.-1936
 $\begin{array}{cllllll}\text { Earnings per share on } & \$ 1.61 & \$ 0.56 & \$ 2.19 & \$ 0.51\end{array}$ ande to cover surtax on undistributed profits. Larger Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the capital stock, par 10 , payable Nov. 16 to holders of record. Nov. 9 . This
Nith compares with 25 cents paid on June lis last, anding the first payment made since De. 17,1935 , when 25 cents per share was distributed. Prior to
this later payment no dividend distributions were made since June 15 ,
(N.) Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.-Earnings-See page 2872.

Beattie Gold Mines, Ltd.-Earnings -
 Operating profit for period--
Note In the above figures
depreciation.-V. 145, p. 2687 .
Beaumont Sour Lake \& Western RR.-Earnings-

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1936 \\ & \$ 145,247 \\ & 13,006 \end{aligned}$ | 1935 <br> 8136,358 <br> 1 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & i p t \\ & \hline \mathbf{s s}, \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Net from rallu |  | def33,331 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net fro | 374,9 | def47,549 | def73,155 | er76 |

Net from railway
 $1,293,986$
316.784
def76,556

Belden Mfg. Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 2538.
Bendix Aviation Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Operat
Depre
Interes
Inepre
Inter
a Fed
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Net profit-- } \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 2,097,- \\ \$ 279,207 \\ \$ 267,310 \\ \$ 1,911,168 \\ \$ 2,136,870\end{array}\right]$

 equal to $\$ 1.33$ a share, against $\$ 3,341,680$ or $\$ 1.50$ a share for the 12 months equal to $\$ 1.33$ a share, against $\$ 3,341,6$.
ended $\operatorname{Sept.30,1936.-V.145,~p.~} 749$.

Bessemer \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net from railway.....: } & 1,303,387 & 1,313,511 & 477,39 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 1,037,789 & 1,317,039 & 403,978\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Groons from railway_.... } & 15,050,302 & 11,090,446 & 7,333,208 & 6,640,278 \\ \text { Net from railway_.... } & 8,450,685 & 5,398,744 & 2,481.249 & 1,443,693\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net from railway } \ldots \ldots . . & 8,450,685 & 5,398,744 & 2,48,249 & 1,443,69 \\ \text { Net after rents } \\ \text {-V. } 145, \text {, } 2218 . & 7,127,828 & 4,728,647 & 2,165,932 & 1,282,890\end{array}$
Bethlehem Steel Corp.-Report for Third Quarter-
The net income President, saysird part: the 1937 , after deducting dividenís
Tharter for that quarter on the preferred stocks, was equal to $\$ 2.31$ por share on
 During the chird quarter he corporation offered to holders of record of principal amount, of the 15 -year sinking fund convertible $3 \% / 2 \%$ debentures. of the corporation for each share of its common stock hed of record by them, respectively, at the price of $1010 \%$ of the principal a amount thereof. date. \$1,996,7u1, principal amount, of the debentures were subscribed for on the offering, and the remaining $\$ 46,003,300$, principal amount, of the total issue of s48,000,000, principal amount, were purchased by a group on Aug. 30, 1937 , at the price of $100 \%$ of their princinal amount them interest accrued thereon from Oct. 1,1937 , their principal amount plus date. The underwriters' commissions in connection with the sale of the
debentures (amounting to $\$ 945,(025)$ will be set up as a deferred ch debentures (amounting to $\$ 945,025$ ) will be set up as a deferred ch chare to
be amortized over the term of the debentures. The other expenses (partly estimated) incident to the issue and sale of the debentures were charged to income account for the third quarter.
The estimated value
of orders on hand Sept. 30,1937 , was $\$ 125,820,124$ ${ }_{\$ 93}$ as compared with $\$ 1477,216,591$ at the end of the previous quarter and capacity during the (hingots and castings) averaged approximately $85.1 \%$ of capacity during the third quarter of 1937 as compared with $92.9 \%$ during
the previous quarter and $69.5 \%$ during the third quarter of 1936 . Current
steel production is approximately $65 \%$ of capacity.

Earnings for 3 and 9 Months Ended Sept. 30

 $\begin{array}{llllll} \\ \text { lescence \& depiettion-- } & 4,085,101 & 4,095,880 & 12,148,829 & 12,117,212\end{array}$
 Earnings for 12 Months Ended Sept. 30 Total income

 $\times \quad$ Net income
Earnings per share on common-..........................
$x$ After preferred dividend requirements.
Note-No provision was made for surtaxes impor of 1936 on undistributed mat made for surtaxes imposed by the Revenue Act quarter, when a provision of $\$ 650,000$ was made for such surtaxes out of
$\$ 1.50$ Common Dividend Declared-
The dirrectors on Oct. 28 declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the
commmon stock, no par value, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 17 .
 on June 15, last, and a dividend of \$1.50 paid on Dec, 24, 1936, this latter
being the frist distribution made on the common stock since Feb. 15, 1932
when That there is a possibilityty of anather wom comensibuted. distribution before the end
 Would meet early in December to consider the situation. "We earned
$\$ 6.88$ a common share in the
common stockho for October and November, and than call a meeting early in Decem base our judgment on the probable results for the quarter."-V.
p. 2687 .
Bing \& Bing, Inc.-Earnings-See oage 2872.

## Bird \& Son, Inc.-Listing-

The Boston Stock Exchange has approved for addition to the list 600,000 issued shates of the common stock. without par. In the absence of inter-
vening action by the Securities and Exchange Commission, registration of these shares under the provisions of the securitiesmisschen, registration of
will become effective on Nov. 22,1937 .-V. 145, p. 1892 .
Bireley's, Inc., Hollywood, Calif.-Earnings-
Net sales. Account Year Ended July 31, 1937 Nett
Cost of goods
Sales
 Sales expense.

```
Delivery expense-
```

$\qquad$

Operating propit
Other income (net)$\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,924,107 \\ 951,341 \\ 592,735 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\qquad$
Net income-reder
Provision for Federal income and undistributed profits tax.
$\$ 67,307$
5,368

Cash dividends
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 72,67 \\ 10,56 \\ \hline\end{array}$


|  |  | 俍 31, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cashets |  | , |  |  |
| Accets recelvable | \$110,632 | Notes and con | ntracts payable. | -- \$131,950 |
| Inventories ...............-- | ${ }_{442,687}^{244,266}$ | A | deposits (botile |  |
|  | 609,307 | and cases). |  |  |
| Pats., trademarks \& goodwill. |  | Accrued expen | nses |  |
| Organization \& reca | 24,688 | Def |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Cap |  | 380,000 |
|  | 22.598 |  |  |  |
| After reserve for depre | lation of \$ | 4,813.-V. | 144, p. 1775. |  |
| Birmingham Elec | c C |  |  |  |
| Period End. Sept. 30 |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenue | \$657,486 | \$583 | \$7,477,4 |  |
| Oper. exps. (incl taxe | 477,455 | 436,834 | 550,925 | 4,970,955 |
| term |  |  |  |  |
| Prop.retire.res approp'ns | 00 | 40,000 | 480,000 | 480,000 |
| -- | \$139,720 | 106,314 | 73, | 1,094,676 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$106,311 | 50,8 | , |
| Other int. \& deductions | 4,300 | 4,373 | $\begin{aligned} & 549,0 \\ & 51 ; 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Net incon | \$90,523 | \$56,188 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 429,174 | $\begin{array}{r} 429,191 \\ 429,121 \end{array}$ |
| , |  |  |  |  |

 Diviend $\%$ these stocks are cumulative. for 1936, inasmuch as the company reported no undistributed adjusted net income for that year. No such provision has been made to date for
1937 .-V. 145 , p. 2064.

## Fishop Oil Corp.-Earnings-


$x$ Includes $\$ 18,182$ gain on sale of securities. $y$ Includes $\$ 14,212$ gain on sale of securities.
Note- The consolidated net profit is after deducting all charges including depletion, depreciation and Federal normal income tax. No deduction p. 1576 . made for the Feral surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 145
(T. E.) Bissell Co., Ltd.-Earnings-

Earnings for Year Ended May 31, 1937
Profit on operations.--
Reserve for inc
${ }^{\text {sep }}$
Net profit. .
Balance Sheet May 31, 1937
 inventories (ess res.).Land, power rights \& devel., bldgs., mach., equip., \&c.
Organization expenses...... eeferred charges.-....-...... New patents \& trademarks...

| 83,952 | Accounts payab |
| :---: | :---: |
| 57,602 | Accrued wages |

131,601 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tncome tax prov.,.-...................... } \\ & 7 \% \text { cum. }\end{aligned}$ 7\% cum. pref. stock ( $\$ 100 \mathrm{par}$ ).
b Common stock 2,859
1,748
1,616
201,800
82,076
1,8 Total_.................................................. T28282,496 no After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 37,195$. b Represented by 10,165

Blaw-Knox Co.-To Unite Subsidiaries-
A consolidation of all domestic subsidiaries of this company into on corporate unit has been announced by William P. Witherow, President.
Effective Nov. 1 domestic subsidiaries will lose their corporate identities and be known as divisions of Blaw-Knox. "This action has been taken," Mr. Witherow said, "to simplify and
strengthen the corporate structure and to effect certain economies. Officers Subsidiaries affected are Pittsburgh Rolls Corp., Lewis Foundry \& Machine Co., Union Steel Casting Co. and National Alloy Foundry \&
V. 145 , p. 2538 .

Blue Ribbon Corp., Ltd.-Accumulated Dividendof accumulations on the $61 / 2 \%$ cum pref stock, par $\$ 50$, payable Nov. to holders of record Oct. 28 . Similar distributions were made in each or the twenty-three preceding quarters, prior to which regular quarterly dis-
bursements of $81 / 4$ cents per share were made.-V. 145, p. 1411 .
(Sidney) Blumenthal \& Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 Amt, set, aside for depre Res've for taxes, \&c...-
Net profit...........- $\$ 64,169 \quad \$ 318,143$ loss $\$ 142,245-\$ 182,889$ V. ${ }^{\text {x }}$ 145, provision made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.-

Carolina Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 $\mathbf{x}$ Applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whe Reger the idends on $\$ 7$ and $\$ 6$ preferred stocks were paid on July 1, 1937. dividends at that date. Regular dividends on these stocks were declared for payment on Oct. 1, 1937. for 1936 , inasmuch as the company reported surtax on undistributed profits income for that year. No such provision has been made to date for 1937.

Bon Ami Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| $9 \mathrm{Mos}$. End. Sept. 30- | 1937 | 193 | 19 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross profit on sales. | \$2,009,004 | \$1,894,121 | \$1,729,592 | \$1,825,584 |
| Profit before deprec | 1,256.260 | 1,110,325 | 935,466 | 1,005,604 |
| Depreciation | 56,789 | 60,438 | 50,442 | 53,856 |
| F | 176.134 | 152,159 | 117,793 | 127,924 |
| Net profit | z\$1,023,337 | z\$897,728 | \$767,231 | \$823,824 |
| ${ }^{x}$ Class A shs. outstand'g | 92,647 | 88,870 | 87,000 | 87,000 |
| $y$ Class B shs, outstand'g | 200,000 | 200,000 | 199,800 | 199,800 |

$\times$ Earnings per sh. under

| participating features <br> yarning per sh. under | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 4.44$ | $\$ 3.75$ | $\$ 4.08$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| participating features_ | $\$ 2.80$ | $\$ 2.51$ | $\$ 2.20$ | $\$ 2$. |

$\$ 2.20 \quad \$ 2.34$ Note- The class A stock is entitiled to $\$ 4$ a share per annum, then after
class B stock has received $\$ 2: 50$ per annum, both issues participate equally as a class in further distribibutions.
For quarter ended Sept. 30,1937 , net profit was $\$ 344,339$, equal to $\$ 1.68$ a share on class A and 94 cents a share on class $B$ shares. This compares
with net profit in Sept. 30,1936 quarter of $\$ 309,975$. or $\$ 1.54$ a share on with net profit in Sept. 30, 1936 quarter of $\$ 309,975$, or $\$ 1.54$
class A and 86 cents a share on class B shares.-V. 145 , p. 428 .

## Brandon Corp.-Earnings-See orge 2872.

Brazilian Traction, Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings


Net earns. before de

- v. 145. \& 2065 amort

Volume 145
Financial Chronicle
2837

Boston Edison Co.-Earnings-
 Operating reven
Operating expe
Depreciation.
Taxeollectible accrued
Net oper. income.
Non-oper. income
Gross income.
Miscellaneous rents
$\rightarrow$ Income balance.

## Boston \& Maine RR.-Earnings


 Taxes oper revenue_

Net ry. oper. income-
Other income------
Totass income- deductions (rent - Net deficit- $145, \mathrm{p} .2218$.


$\$ 752,1 4 8 \longdiv { \$ 6 , 0 1 1 , 3 7 4 } \xlongequal [ \$ 3 , 2 3 3 , 0 8 9 ] { }$

Bridgeport Brass Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
9 Months En [Including Unconsolidated Subsidiaries]
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { 9et earnings after taxes, depreciation } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net earnings arter taxes, depreciation } & \$ 931,152 & \$ 658,806 & \$ 480,692 \\ \text { and all other charges_..........-- } & 926,990 & 739,592 & 646,704\end{array}$
 Note- No provision
$-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .1091$.

Briggs Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30-1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936 Net profitid atter deprec.,
Fed. taxes, and surtax

| on undist, profits |
| :---: |
| Earns. per sh. on $1.979,-$ | $\mathbf{8 1 , 8 8 6 , 6 4 0 \times \$ 1 , 9 9 3 , 1 4 6} \quad \$ 7,815.310 \times \$ 8,867,248$

 x $\mathbf{x}$ Before provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 145,

Briggs \& Stratton Corp.-Earnings-
PeriodEnd.Sept.30- 1937-9 Mos.-1936 1937-12 Mos.-1936

 Net profit from oper
Other income, less mis ${ }^{-1 \text { s- }} \$$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,335, \\ 91,3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 1,369 $\qquad$ $04 \quad$ 82,574 Net profit before in-
come taxes
cola to aill 1,427,069 $\$ 1,096,223$ \$1,678,061 $\quad \$ 1,408,303$ Bonus of $10 \%$ paid to aill

 surtax on undistributed profits on 1936 income.- V .145 , p. 1412 .

Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc.-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30-1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-12 Mos.-1936

 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Operatige expense-....- } & 1,017,531 & 1,163,022 & 4,653,410 & 4,742,079\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Non-operating revenues } & 162,833 & 120,893 & \text { Dr } & 69,886 & { }^{431,858} \\ \text { Non-oper. rev. deduct.- } & \text { Dr34,105 } & \text { Dr12,992 } & \text { Dr } 127,017 & \text { Dr83,740 }\end{array}$
 Miscel. int., amort. of
debt disc. $\&$ exp. and
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\begin{array}{l}\text { debt disc. \& exp. and } \\ \text { miscel. deductions }--\end{array} & 31,542 & 40,176 & 130,545 & 268,418\end{array}$
$\qquad$ $\overline{\$ 2,053,426} \overline{\$ 2,116,342} \overline{\$ 11,381,225} \$ 10,002,927$ Sales of electric energy- $225,154,822 \quad 296,971,9491328347,934$ 1217269,387 -V. $145, \mathrm{p} .750$.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.-40-Cent Dividend-
Brookiyn Union declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the
The directors have common stock, payable Jan. 3 , 1938 to holders of record Dec. 1. Similiar dividends of 75 cents paid in each of the six preceding quarters, and prior to then regular dividends of $\$ 1.25$ per share were paid each three
from July 1,1927 to and including Oct. 1,1935 .-V. 145, p. 2383 .
Brown Co. (Me.)-Coverdale-Colpitts Upholds Expansion Proposal-Survey Places $\$ 20,000,000$ Higher Value on Timber $\boldsymbol{L}_{\text {ands }}$ -
The long-awaited survey of Brown Co. made by the engineering firm of Coverdale \& Colpitts was filed in Federal Court at Portland, Me., Oct. 23 by the trustees of the company, This reaport was or tered company. Most sensational feature of the report was revelation that the company's
Mimberland in both the United States and Canada have an estimated present timberlandsin both the United States and Canada have an estimated present value of $\$ 32,000,000$. These vast propertie were carried at only $\$ 80,-$
980,000 in the company's Aug. 7 consolidated balance sheet which was
 James W. Sewall of old Thewn, Me., ex
Colpitts.
Other highlights of the report were:
An estimate that net income after interest charges in 1937 will total $\$ 1,338,000$.

Recommendation that $\$ 2,968.000$ be expended on plant improvements at Berlin, N. H., and that an additional $\$ 723,250$ be spent to carry out Statement that expenditure of $\$ 4,825,000$ to $\$ 4,950,000$ for expansion of the company's canadian subsula rry at 300 tons daily to 600 tons.

Oitation of the company's farsightedness in product development.
In view of the widespread discussion that occurred atter the company In view of the widespread discussion that occurred arter the company
filed y plan of reorganization two months ano, this statement as the the
expansion possibilities at Lia Tuque will probably be viewed as particularly
significant. The company's plan proposed issuance of $\$ 6,500,000$ bonds
on the Canadian property and provides for the sale of these bonds to underon the Canadian property and provides for the sale of these bonds to underWriters. Proceeds wourse bondholders' protective committee, headed by Charles Francis Adams of Botone took the position that final approval of the plan be
deferred until the independent report of Coverdale \& Colpitts confirmed deferred until the independent report of Coverdaie a Copsion
the need for expansion the need for expansion.
This report tiled now trustees stated that the proposed expansion
at La Tuque would increase net income by $\$ 3,000,000$ annually on the
the at LIa Tuque would increase net income by $\$ 3,000,000$ annually on the
basis of the 1938 price of sulphite pulp of $\$ 0$ a ton. 1 tid that that in adi-
tion to the $\$ \$ .950,000$ needed for expansion another $\$ 2,000,000$ would be needed for working capital requirements.
"Estimated income bears high and attractive relation to the investment involved in such expansion, he report said. As it stands today, the La Tuque mill is believed to be fully comperitive in in poduction cost and
well intrenched in diversified consuming markets in comparison with
min practically any commercially operated mill in the United States or Canada The forecasts of 1937 and 1938 net income were both given after deduction of interest, normal depreciation and depletion and provision for income toxes. However, an additional $\$ 1,018,000$ would be deducted each year
to cover reorganization costs and to provide a large arbitrary addition to to cover reorganization costs and to provie anersip and by rights $21,969,-$
depreciation and deplotion Oompany and its subsidiaries control by ownership and by rights $21,969,-$
000 cords of softwood and $2,736,000$ cords of hardwood, according to the report of Mr sor
The co recommendation that $\$ 2,968,000$ be spent on the Berlin Mills of \& Co, engineers contained in a supplementa conjunction with the Coverdale \& Colpitts report. It further stated that these improvements should produce a net return In making the estimate of earnings for 1937 and 1938 , the report makes it plain that this potential addition to the company's earning power is not
nacluded. Nor do the estimates take into account the added earning power that might be expected from the La Tuque expansion, it was stated. The Coverdale \& Colpitts report emphasizes the diversity of products manuf factured by brown Co. at its Berlin mills and credits the company's
foresightedness ${ }^{\text {foresightedness. }}$ Brown Co. has been farsighted in adapting its processes, equipment and products to the changed conditions in the markets or commercial pulp,
the report stated. ${ }^{\text {,Its }}$ research and development; and its commercial the reporf stated. Its research and development; and its commercial
position as a pioneer in the field of highgrade and specialty pulps give it an established head start and a leading position in this field. "Its comprehensive patent structure undoubtedly will retard and poscompany has captured Conceivably its patents m
Herbert J. Brown, President, in a statement issued Oct. 23, said:
The findings of the Coverdale \& Colpitts report substantiates the reorganization plan submitted to the Court by the company. It, should be evident now to all financtally interested part accurate knowledge of the company's present position and its future earnings prospects. With the report now on fie there is no reason or further costly delay in and institutional holders of bonds to send in their assents to the plan so that the company may pay the $\$ 145$ past due interest on each $\$ 1,000$ bond

Brush-Moore Newspapers, Inc.-Earnings-
 Advertising expense---:Circulation expense.... Total dept. expense-.--
Operating profit-...Other deductions, net--
Prov. for Federal' taxes.
Net profit.-.........
 Balance Sheet Sept. 30


 | of life insurance- | 229,205 | 174,802 | Funded and long- | term 2, 2,500 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |




 Total_........ $\$ 6,956,333 ~ \$ \overline{\$ 6,828,516}$ Total_......... $\$ 6,956,333 \overline{\$ 6,828,516}$ After allowance for doubtful of $\$ 204,340$ in 1937 and $\$ 203,563$ in 1936 . Represented by $50,000^{\circ}$ no par shares.-V. 145, p. 1091.
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.-Smaller Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 50$, payable compares with $\$ 1$ paid in each of the four preceding quarters, 75. This compares with $\$ 1$ paid in each of the four prece 1932 , to and incl.
cents per share paid each three months from Sept. 15,1 and Sept. 15, 1936, and $\$ 1$ per share distributed quarterly previously.-
V. 144, p. 3489. 144, p. 3489.
Burlingto
Burlington \& Rock Island RR.-Earninas-September-
Gross from railway.... Net from railway. From Jan. 1--
Gross from railway.....
 Net romer rents.
Net aft.
-V .145, p. 2219.

1,004,233 $591,336 \quad 591,097$
1934
$\$ 69,542$ def14,707
def 29,951 $\begin{aligned} 147,637 & \text { def } 109,903 \\ \text { def } 67,367 & \text { def } 143,243 \\ \text { def } 252,390 & \text { def287,243 }\end{aligned}$

577,828
def96,819
def217,266 Butler Brothers-Earnings9 Months Ended Sept. 30-

$\qquad$ 1937 1936
$\$ 911,037$
$\times$ on un-

California Water Service Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{llllll}12 \text { Mos. End. Sept. } 30-1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Gross revenue- } & 19,459,474 & \$ 2,295,562 & \$ 2,072,957 & \$ 2,049,447\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net earns, before deprec. } \\ \text { and Fed. inc. tax }\end{array} & 1,245,439 & 1,171,978 & 1,012,885 & 990,060\end{array}$ $-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2219$.
Calumet \& Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.-Earnings


 Depreciation--.........Federal income tax est.-
 p. 1251
(A. S.) Campbell Co., Inc.-Registers with SECSee list $\begin{aligned} & \text { iven on first paze of this department. }\end{aligned}$

## Cambria \& Indiana RR.-Earnings-

| September- | $\begin{array}{r} 1937 \\ \begin{array}{r} 1977 \\ 50,187 \\ 50,185 \\ 88,453 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1936 \\ \$ 19.962 \\ 54.146 \\ 86,151 \\ 86 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1935 \\ \$ 73,523 \\ 14,818 \\ 65,405 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1934 \\ 87,095 \\ \text { deefic, } \\ 39,622 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grotss from railwa |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\sim}{\text { Net arom }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from rail |  | 918,994 |  |  |
| Net | 716.409 | - 569,757 | 217,028 | 303,4 |

## Canadian National Lines in New England-Earninas-

 September-Gross from railwa Gross from railway
Net from railway.
Net after rents Fross from Jaill Nross from railway Net atter rents

## Canadian National Rys.-Earnings-

Period End. Sept. 30-[All-inclusive System]
Operating revenues sept. 30- $1937-$ Month $1936 \quad 1937-9$ Mos.- 1936


## Canadian Pacific Lines in Maine-Earnings-  Gross from railway <br> 

## Canadian Pacific Lines in Vermont-Earnings-


 V. 145 , p. 2219 .

## Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-





## Carpenter Steel Co.-Earnings-

$$
\text { Earnings for } 3 \text { Months Ended Sept. 30, } 1937
$$

Net profit before provision for Federal surtax on undistrib. profits_\$255.115
Carrier Corp.-Earnings-
Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1937
a After deducting the following: (1) Reserve (2) a large proportion of the moving expenses; (3) considerable excess overThe balance sheet as of sept. 30 , 1937 , reveals period.
assets, $\$ 4,964,041$, of which $\$ 852,510$ is cash Current foilowing: Current 915 , of which $\$ 250,000$ is is in notes payable to banks on Dec. 31,1937 . The Sept. 30 balance eshet does not contain the $\$ 250,000$ which was raised under
the sponsorship the sponsorship of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, and which is now
Caterpillar Tractor Co.-Extra Stock Dividend-
of The directors have declared an extra dividend on the common stock Dec. 15 to holders of record Nreforred stock, 15 , Th 100 , payable on or about
of the Corporation Comidend is subject to approval The directors also declared the regular
cents per share on the common stock payable Nov. 25 to holders of record
Nov. 15 . Nov. 15 .
the earningss for the year pending physical inventery stated that "though mated this extra the yivideard pending of 3 physical inventories can only be esti-
fixed share of preferred stock has been fixed in an amount which it is thought will disperse the current year's earnings to such an extent as to keep company's undistributed profits tax liability within or below the $17 \%$ bracket. Non-dividend bearing war-
rants will be issued for fractional shares."-V.
Celanese Corp. of America (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod Ended Sept. 30, 1937-
Operating profit
Operating profi
Other income.
Total income
interes

| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { Months } \\ & \begin{array}{c} 1,573,749 \\ 2,769 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 9 Months $\$ 6,340,222$ 11,862 |
| :---: | :---: |
| .576,518 | \$6,352,084 |
| 3250,019 50 | -933,699 |
| 176,000 | 787,000 |

$\mathbf{x}$ Net profit. -1, x. $\mathbf{x}$ Before surtax on undistributed profits or excess profits taxes.-V. 145 ,

Central Arizona Light \& Power Co.-Earnings-
 Oper. exps. (incl. taxes) Prop. retir. res. approp-
Net oper. revenues. Int. on income-...-. ther int. \& deductions

Net income. .-...... $\quad \$ 82,279$
Dividends applicabie to pref stocks for the
period, whether paid or unpaid
Balance. -
$\times$ Regular dividends on $\$ 7$ and $\$ 6$ pref. stocks wern $\mathbf{\$ 6 7 7 , 8 9 3} \$ 477,95$ Arter the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated unpaid

Note-No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits net income for that year. No such provision has been made to date for 1937.-V. 145, p. 2220.

Central Electric \& Telephone Co. (\& Sub.)-Earns.Gross earnings Earnings for the 12 Months Ended June 30, 1937 Operation---
Maintenance--.-.-.
Taxes State, local, \&
Provision for depreciation-
Interest deductions.-...-
 Note- No provisi has been made for Federal taxes on excess profits
and (or) undistribui , marnings, if any, as the amount cannot be determined ant ril the close of the calendar year- any
Carborundum Co, Sells Unit-
See Micromatic Ione Corp., below-V. 131, p. 480.
Catalin Corp. of America-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { 9 Months Ended Sept. } 30- & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Profit after chary } \\ \text { Feder and depreciation but before } & 1937 & \$ 149,900 & \$ 235,964\end{array}$
V. 145, p. 751. Georgia Ry.-Earnings-

| Se |  | 1936 | 935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nret fr | $\begin{array}{r}360.500 \\ 154 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 358,683 <br> .269 <br> 268 | ,262,197 | \$1,033,242 |
| Net a | 62,897 | 142,191 | 215,594 | 51,979 |




| Central Illinois Electric \& Gas Co.-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years Ended Sept. perating revenues. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Uncollectible accounts-----------.-.-.-.-.-.-.-- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Non-operating inc | 1,930 | 1,958,925 |
|  |  |  |
| Provision for retir | 435,000 | 1,300,000 |
|  | \$1,722,666 | \$1,660 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ral and State ta | 11,161 | 11,344 |


a Incl. Federal income $1937, \$ 101,220,1936, \$ 57,158$.
Por year ended Dec. 31, 1936. Federal surtax on undistributed pred profits for year enda year 1937, if any, is underterminable at sept, 30,1937 and no provision therefor has been made.-V. 145, p. 935 .
Central Illinois Public Service Co.-Earnings


Net operating income-
Other income (net)
$\$ 1,129,35$
5,854 $\overline{\$ 1,246,342} \overline{17,713} \overline{\$ 2,976,042} \overline{8,957} \overline{\$ 2,989,670}$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Gross income- } & \overline{\$ 1,135,210} \\ \text { Interest on funded debett- } \\ 51,473\end{array}$ Interest on funded debt. Amort. of bond discount
and expense--i--Amort. of pref. stk. seil.:,
commissions $\&$ exps. Taxes assumed on int. \&
miscell. deductions.--
Net inc. before pref.
$\begin{array}{lllll} & \text { Hvesienas--------- } & \$ 494,582 & \$ 622,394 & \$ 1,059,628 \\ \$ 1,092,989\end{array}$ period on pref. stock outstandsing full cum. rates for a three months' (2) Cum. divs. unpaid autstanding Sept. 30 , 1937 , aggregated $\$ 5.267,301$ or $\$ 18.50$


Central Indiana Gas Co.-Earninas
Years Ended Sept. 30-
Operating revenues
Operating revenues. ${ }^{\text {Ond }}$
Operating expenses and taxes 1937
$\mathbf{1}, 309.577$

$\$ 1$

| 1936 |
| :---: |
| $\substack{1,655,634 \\ 1,323491}$ |

Provision for retirements. ${ }^{\text {Grase }}$


| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 494,258 \\ 86,566 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 335,542 \\ 69,902 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$407,691 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 278,099 \\ 556 \end{array}$ |  |

 Notes(1) No provision was required for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1936. Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the calendar
year 1937, if any, is undeterminable at Sept. 30, 1937 and no provision year 1937, if any, is undeterminable at Sept. 30, 1937 and no provision (2) Dividends aggregating $\$ 170,625$ are in arrears on the $61 / 2 \%$ cumula-
tive preferred capital stock for the period from July 1,1932 to Sept. 30 , 1937.

| Comparative Balance Sheet Sept. 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | ${ }^{1937}$ | 1936 |  | 1937 | 1936 |
|  |  |  | Labaines- |  |  |
| equipment | 914,532 | 10,841,207 | $61 / 2 \%$ cum. pref. stock ( $\$ 100$ par) | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Miscel. investm'ts |  |  | $\times$ Common stock.- | 4,648,969 | 4,018,989 |
| Spectal deposits.-- | 24,291 | 6,233 | Long-term debt. | 4,581,000 | 1,281,000 |
| Notes receivable | 83,586 | 55,996 | Due to parent and | ,00 | 1,281,000 |
| Accounts receiv.. | 915 | 1,452 | affiliated cos_ | 45,683 | 3,984,025 |
| Due from affil cos. | 293,797 | 167,131 2919 | Notes payable ---- | 2,417 | 10,558 |
| Merch., materials |  | 2,919 | Consumers' depos. | 195,542 136,544 | ${ }_{1281815}^{1115}$ |
| and supplies | 155,985 | 93,607 | Accrued accounts. | 132.029 | 141,851 |
| Appli, on rental--- | 225 | 2,065 | Service exten. dep. | 5,265 | 4,650 |
| Def. debit items ${ }_{\text {_- }}$ | 18,361 | 13.591 | Def. credit items.- | 250 |  |
|  |  |  | Reserves | 1,179,526 | 1,123,515 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus | 8,866 | def120,170 |
| Total_....----11,496,094 11,184,207 Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

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Central Power \& Light Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30- 1937-3 Mos.- 1936 Total oper:revenues. Net operating income_
Other income (net) Gross incomeAmort.or bd.disct. $\bar{\alpha}$ exp. Taxes assumed on int.--
 banks, were $\$ 2,650,075$. This compares with cash of $\$ 516,264$, current payable to banks, of $\$ 2,188,482$ on Sept. 30 , inch . Inventories, aggregated $\$ 1,55,794$ against $\$ 1,300,279$. Total assets as of Sept. 30,1937, amounted
to $\$ 6,382,970$ comparing with $\$ 5,836,336$ on Sept. 30,1936 and total
surplus was $\$ 1,102,494$ against $\$ 1,017,454$. -V. $145, \mathrm{p} .601$.
Charis Corp.-Smaller Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents pfr share on the common stock, no par value, payab e Nov. 1 to holders of record oct. 29 .
This compares with dividends of $371 / 2$ cents per share previously distributed
ench each three months. In addition, a special dividend of 50 cents was paid on
Sept. 3,1935 and a special dividend of 25 cents was paid on Nov. 1, 1933 .Sept. 3,1935 and
V. 145, p. 431 .


| September | 1937 |  | ${ }_{\$ 2}{ }^{19365}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rail | \$2,672,181 | \$2,686,552 |  | $\$ 2,312,527$ |
| Net from railw | 696 | 784,203 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railway...-- $24,658.613$ |  | 23,280,685 | 22,0841349 | 21,839,808 |
| Net from railway.-.--- | 6,878,391 | 5,698.487 | 6,054,482 | 6,348,688 |
| Net after rents ------ | 2,015,850 | 1,015,762 | 2,048, 804 | 2,418,595 |
| Central States Edison, Inc. (\& Subs.) - Mkrnings- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Period End. Sept. 30- | 1937-3 M | -1936 | 1937-12 M | . $\$ 369$ |
| Gross revenues...- | \$113,600 | \$110,343 | \$405,610 |  |
| Operating expenses...-- | 53,353 | 51,749 | 203,433 | 185,872 |
|  |  | 7,826 |  |  |
| Maintenance- ${ }^{\text {Taxes }}$ (other than Fed. |  | 7,278 | 28,975 | 25,927 |
| Depreciation.----------- | $\begin{array}{r} 7,465 \\ 12,382 \end{array}$ | 10,402 | 49,530 | 38,640 |
| Net oper. income | 32,418 | 3,08 | 0,209 | 89,914 |
|  | 1,199 | 2,08 | 3,758 |  |
| Gross income of subs. <br> Int. charges of subs...- <br> Fed inc. taxes of subs | ,617 | \$35,169 | \$93.967 | 4,922 |
|  |  |  | 1,390 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance-- of Central States Edison, Inc. <br> y Interest-.-.-...-.-.... | \$33,148 | \$35,041 | \$92,577 | 94,15 |
|  |  | 1,392 | 6,419 | 6,2 |
|  | 12,522 | 13,125 | 50,967 | 52,5 |
| Net income | Net income . . . . . .-- $\$ 18,966$ | \$20,523 | \$35,191 | \$35,392 |
| $x$ After deducting miscellaneous income. y On Central States Edison, Inc. collateral trust bonds.-V. 145, p. 752. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central West Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| 12 Months Ended March 31- |  |  | 1936 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 268,250 |
| Operation |  |  | 23,983 | 60 ,738 |
| Taxes- |  |  | 29,005 <br> 39 | 137,925 |
|  |  |  | 5 | 13 |
| Balance, loss |  |  | \$28,718 | \$3,61 |

-V .144, p. 3831
$\$ 28,71$
$\$ 3,610$
Century Engineering Corp., Cedar Rapids, IowaBonds Offered-Priester-Quail \& Co., Davenport, Iowa, recently offered $\$ 125,000$ 1st (closed) mtge. conv. $5 \%$ serial bonds at 100 and int. Bonds offered to residents of Iowa only.
Dated July 1, 1937; due serially July 1, 1940 to July 1, 1947. Principal
and interest (J. \& J.) payable at Peoples Savings Bank, trustee. Cedar and interest (Japids, Iowa. Coupon bonds in denoms. as follows: Maturities 1940 to
 part at any time upon 60 days' notice at par plus a premium of 4 , of
for each unexpired year or portion thereo to maturity.
onvertion opond, providing application for conversion is made on or before two years prior to the maturity of the bond. Bonds called for redemption on or before two years preceding maturity are convertible into common siock
on or before the $15 t h$ day preceding the redemption date. No provision is on or berore the 1
made for conversion of bonds buring the two yoars Corporation was incorporated May 31, 1927, being the outgrowth of the
business established in 1926. Company manufactures and assembles oil business estabished in equipment, special type burners, warm air furnaces, boilers and hot water heaters. The majority of the products are for use by individual home owners, small apartment house owners, \&c. As
1937 , the company had 85 plant employees.

Capitalization as of May 3_, 1937 (Giving Effect to Present Financing)


y Including $\$ 125,000$ (12,500 shares) reserved for conversion of bonds.


## Century Ribbon Mills, Inc.-Earnings- <br> (Including Century Factors, Inc.)




Net income before pref.
dividends ......-.-. $\$ 534,770 \quad \$ 346,705 \quad \$ 1,248,568 \quad \$ 808,404$ Notes-(1) Dividend requirements at full cumulative rates for a three-
months period on preferred stock outstanding Sept. 3 , 1937 , amounted
to $\$ 210$, 616 .
 $6 \%$ preferred stocks, respectively, were declared Sept. 29,1937 , payable Nov. 1, 1937. (3) It is estimated that the company has no liability for Federal undistributed profits tax.-V. 145, p. 2220.

Chartered Investors, Inc.-Earnings-
Dividends received. 30Dividends received.-.--
Int. earned on bonds
Expenses income..Expenses and taxes....-
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax
 Adjust. of prov. made for
capital stock tax.---
Total income \&--.-.-'d
$\qquad$ 1936
$\$ 230,79$
19,67 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 278,402 \\ 42,006 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 250,467$
42,517
$\qquad$ 1934
$\$ 191,489$
29,840

$$
\frac{\text { Dr } 23}{\$ 835,675}-\frac{1,100}{\$ 767,608}
$$ on prer.stock.-

Unapprop. div. \& int.
income as at Sept. 30
$\qquad$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 207,9 \\
558,5
\end{array}
$$

$\begin{array}{cccccr}\text { income as at Sept.30 } & \$ 676,363 & \$ 591,485 & \$ 533,109 & \$ 507,632 \\ \text { Capital Surplus as at }\end{array}$ Capital Surplus as at Sept. 30, 1937-Balance Dec. 31, 1936, $\$ 5,850,250$;
add, unrealized loss provided for (difference between cost and market value of securities owned at Dec. 31, 1936, \$294, 220 ; balance Dec.
before provision for unrealized loss on securities owned as at that date, $\$ 6,144,470$; deduct, excess of cost over the stated
preferred stock reacquired in $1937, \$ 195,876$; net loss on sales of securities in $1937, \$ 20,185 ;$ balance, $\$ 5,928,409 ;$ deduct, unrealized loss provided for (difference between cost and market value of securities
1937 ), $\$ 1,556,600$; balance, Sept. $30,1937, \$ 4,371,809$.


Net from railway
Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llrrrr}\text { Gross from railway....- } & \$ 2,464,069 & 2,640,446 & 2,265,382 & 2,236,582 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 2, . .-- & 1,278,952 & 1,427,150 & 1,361,629 & 1,444,321\end{array}$
 Net from railway

## Net after rents.

Chicago \& Eastern Illinois Ry.-Abandonment-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct. 18 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by Charles M. Thomson, trustee, of part of a branch line of railroad extending from milepost 201 to the end oil Ind.
at Hymera, approximately Earnings for September and Year to Date


Chicago \& Illinois Midland Ry.-Earnings-


Chicago Mail Order Co.-To Pay 25-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, par 5 , payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 10 . This compares with dividends of $371 /$ ecents hor share previously distributed
each three months. In addition, an extra dividend of $12 \% / 2$ cents was paid each three months. In addition, an extra dividend of 12 , 1 , cents was paid
on March 1 , last, and in each of the last three quarters of
extra


Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul \& Pacific RR.-Earnings


 $15,824,644$
$6,82,697$ Note-Income for the period Sept. 30, 1937, includes a credit of $\$ 1,523,755$
reversing charges made against income in rent Act recently amended to become effective Jan. 1, 1937.-V Retire p. 2220 .

Chicago \& North Western Ry.-Earnings-




Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-Earnings[Including Chicago Rock Island \& Gule Ry.]


 under repealed Carriers' Taxing Act of 1935.-V. 145, p. 2689
Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis \& Omaha Ry.-Earnings
 $\begin{array}{llllrr}\text { Net rom ralway....... } & 360,662 & 335,415 & 400,997 & 291,033 \\ \text { Net arter rents_-..... } & 19345 & 83,385 & 170,934 & 132,415\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_.... } & 13,374,338 & 13,630,803 & 11,079,536 & 11,110,578 \\ \text { Net from railway_..... } & 1,328,797 & 1,2051\end{array}$


## Childs Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-




 -Vet profit $\quad$| N |
| :--- |
| $\$ 279,653$ |
| $\$ 80,035$ |
| loss $\$ 45,012$ |
| loss $\$ 81,466$ |

Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pacific Ry. Co.New President-
Ernest E. Norris, Vice-President, was elected President succeeding Fair-
fax Harrison, resigned. Mr. Harrison will continue on the fax Harrison, resigned. Mr. Harrison will continue on the board as Chair-
mand of the Finance Committee September-September-
Gross from railway for September and Year to Date Goss from railwa
Net from railway
Net arter rents $\$ 1,3437.844$
503.005
3 $\underset{\substack{1936 \\ \$ 1,376.01 \\ 529.05}}{\substack{19 \\ \hline}}$

 | 1934 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 9.64 .298$ |
| 234,706 |
|  | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. } 1 & --\cdots-\cdots & 335,730 & 391,591 & 329,797 & 140,648\end{array}$

 -145, p. 2221

## City Ice \& Fuel Co.-Earnings-

Period End. Sept. 30-1937-3 Mos.-1936
y Revenue-
Costs, exp. \& ord. taxes-
Dest
$9,205,992$
 Otner income_-N-....-

$\mathbf{x}$ Net income $\ldots-\ldots \overline{\$ 2,267,260} \xlongequal[\$ 2,917,851]{\$ 3,164,890} \overline{\$ 3,714,797}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Before subsidiary preferred dividends. y Less allowances and Federal
and State beverage taxes. Note ${ }^{\text {No }}$ mention was made of surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 143 ,
D80; V. 142, p. 2493.-V. 145, p. 602 .
Clear Springs Water Service Co.-Accumulated Div.of accurectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account
able Nov. 15 to holders 86 curnulative preferred stock, no par value, payAug Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov, 5 . Sin ilar an ount was paid on
May 15 last. Arrearages after the current payment will
amount to 85.25 per share.-v. 145 , p. 936 .

Colorado \& Southern Ry.-Earnings
$\qquad$ Gross from railway 1937
Net from railway
From Jan. $1 .--1$
Gross from railway
Net from railway
 $\begin{array}{lll}5,871,271 & 5,260,427 & 4,300,180 \\ 1,477,616 & 1,047,610 & 537,067\end{array}$ 674,978

1934
$\$ 542,034$
137,539
57,938 $4,044,274$
defis.279

Clark Equipment Co.-Consol. Balance Sheet Sept. 30-
$\stackrel{\text { Cas }}{\mathrm{C}}$
 insur. policies.-.
Notes recelver Accts. recelvabibie.-.
Acerued Accrued interest.:
Inventores.
Int Int. In $\&$ advs.
subsidiaries. Miscell. com. stock
 Clasme
banks.ät. closed
band Speclat $\times$ Real est., bldys. Deferred charges \& prepaid expenses Total............- 89.557 Total_-........-89,557,084 $88,665,275$
 a Includes s 1000000 due in 1938 . p. 2690 .
Columbus \& Greenville Ry.-Earnings -

Soptember-
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Nross from railway
Net after rents
From Jan. 1 ---
Gross from railway ...
Net from railway
$\begin{array}{cc}1937 & 1936 \\ \$ 112,893 & \$ 124.078 \\ 18,513 & 35,349 \\ 6,296 & 25,139\end{array}$

${ }^{1934} \begin{aligned} & 82.557 \\ & 7\end{aligned}$

3,557
defr, 246
616.473
def7.669

## Commercial Solvents Corp.-Earnings-


 y After deppreciation Federal taxes, \&C. but before deduction for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.-V. V. 145, p. 1581 .
Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago-Special Dividend Directors on Oct. 25 declared a special dividend of $311 /$ cents per share Nov. 10 A A dividend of 31 par cents, will be paid on this issue on Nov. 1 .. The company's stock was recently split up on a 4 -for-1 basis
825 par shares being issued in exchange for each old 8100 par share Aug vidends of $\$ 1.25$ per share were paid on the old 100 par stock on Aug. 2, May 1 , and on Feb. 1, last, and oreviously regular quarterly divi-
dends of $\$ 1$ per share were paid. In addition a special dividend of $\$ 1$
was paid on bin was paid on Der. share were paid. In addition a special dividend of $\$ 1$
James simpson, Chairman of the Board, issued the following statement in connection with the current dividend:
share will have been paid on the company's $\$ 25$ equivalent to $\$ 1.5614$ a 937. This is equivalent to $\$ 6.25$ on the old shares of $\$ 100$ par value."

Withdraws from Edison Electric Institute-
The company and its associated companies on Oct. 28 tendered their esignations as members of the Edison Electric Institute, James Simpson Chairman, revealed.
with many of the ged. operating intrastate unit, we are not concerned members of the Institute and therefore we considered it good judgment to Companies aso.
Comice Co of associated with Commonwealth Edison Co. are Publi Service Co, of Northern Illinois, Illinois Northern Utilities Co. and Western

Commonwealth Investment Co.-Registers with SEC See list given on first page of this department.-V. 144, p. 2123.
Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns. Period End. Sept. 30- 1937-Month-1936 1937-12 Mos.-1936
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Prov. for retire. reserve- } & 1,346,083 & & 568,627 & \mathbf{5 6}, 7,743,378 & 11,266,927\end{array}$


 x Includes provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1936.
No provision has been $n$ ade for such tax in 1937. y Reflects deduct for full preferred stock di ade for such tax in 1937. y Reflects deduction annum. Dividends were paid in full to Jan. 1, 1935, and at the rate of
$\$ 3$ per share per annum since that date. New Direcor since that date.
New Director
Percy
p. 2690 . Clark has been elected a director of this company.-V. $145, ~$
Community Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Community Power \&c Light Co Co-made for the Federal surtan 235,936 tributed net income for the year 1937, since thy liability for such tax 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. 2387 .

Concordia College Corp. Moorhed
Minn.-Bonds Offered-B C. Ziegler \& Co., Clay County, Winn.-Bonds Offered-B. C. Ziegler \& Co., West Bend, Wis., are offering $\$ 120,0004 \%-41 / 2 \%$ 1st mtge. serial bonds
at par and interest. at par and interest.
Dated Sept. 1,1937 ; due serially July 1,1938 to July 1,1947 . Principal
and int. payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at the office of First National Bank
West Bend Wis West Bend, Wis. or at option of holder at office or of agency of the corporation
at Moorhad. Minn at Moorbead, Minn. First National Bank in Moorhead is paying agency. Both principal and int. payalle in lawful money of the United States ${ }^{\text {P }}$.
America.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$, $\$ 500$, $\$ 100$, coupon, registerable as to princi${ }^{\text {pal }}$ First National Bank of West Bend, Wis., corporate trustee and registrar; Wis (presently Vice-Pre. of said bank), All bonds maturing on or before July 1, 1941, bear interest at 4\% per
annum; all bonds maturing July 1, 1942, to and incl. July 1, 1947, bear At the ottion of the corporation and upon not less than 30 days' notice,
any and all of the bonds, of maturities specified by the corp any and all of the bonds, of maturities specified by the corporation, may be of principal, accrued interest and a premium on the principal as follows: $1 \%$ ir red. .be effectued interest and a premiom on the principal as follows:
after July 1,1924 . In ordito July 1,$1942 ; 1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ if red. be effected at its option, which shald intion, the corporation may, on each int. date.
ate by the corporate trustee in not to exceed an aggregate principal aniount The net proceeds of this issue of bonds, $\$ 110,700$ (estimated without
including accrued interest from Sept. 1, 1937 , and after allowance for $\$ 9,300$

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estimated expenses) will be used principally to pay construction costs in the
completion of Fjelstad Hall, a new girls'. dormitory on the campus of Concordia College, Moorbead, Minn. Construction of tbe building was commenced in June, 1937 . Concordia College is the principal property of The Concordia Cole Corp. Included in the lien of the indenture are the buildings of Concordia College, together with certain fixed and movable equipment therein and the site thereof. The buildings constituting Concordia College and seven
dwellings are appraised at $\$ 849.246$. Concordia College is one of the sev operated under the supervision of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Amer-
ica.

Consolidated Amusement, Inc.-Extra Dividendaddition do the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on per share in stock, par $\$ 10$, both payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 20. Simitar stock, par $\$ 10$, both payable Nov. 1 to holders of reco
amounts were paid on Nov. 1,1936 .-V. 143, p. 2673 .

Consolidated Cement Corp.-Earnings12 Months Ended Sept. $30-$
Cost of goods sold.

| 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$1,392,482 | \$1,360,277 |
| 834,801 | 794,247 |
| \$557,680 | \$566,029 |
| 400,264 | 354,443 |
| 98,079 | 108,339 |
| 10,943 | 12,377 |
| 10,489 5,109 | 10,478 |
| \$32,796 | 75 |

\& adminis. exps., incl. expense applic to Int. on $15-\mathrm{yr}$. 1st mtge. $6 \%$ cum. inc. bonds
Int. on 15 -year $6 \%$ cum Int. on 15 -year $6 \%$ cum. income notes
Bond discount and expense.........................
Loss on retire. of fixed assets, oper. dwings,
Net profit before Federal income tax $\ldots \ldots-. . .-\$ 32,796$
Note-Charges included in the Note-Charges included in the above profit-and-loss accounts and in 12 mos. ended inventory for depreciation and depletion were as follows,
$\$ 167,103$. Effective Jan. 1, 1936, the company started providing full depreciation both operating and nonoperating periods. Hence in order to have truly comparable figures in the above statement it was necessary to add to actual proximate additional amount for the last three months of 1935 the ap had the present depreciation policy been in effect at that time. Figures in the above statement for the first nine months of 1937 are per company
books and are subject to adjustment upon final audit at the end of the cal.
-
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.-Earnings Period End Sept 1ncome Statement (Company and Affiliated Cos.)
Period End. Sept. 30-1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-12 Mos.-1936
Operating Revenues-
 From sales of steam

Total oper. revenues_ $\$ \overline{\$ 51,593,352} \$ 51,856,305 \$ 234849,328 \$ 232616,94$
 Taxes (incl. provision for
Federal income tax) -- $11,872,365 \quad 10,377,532 \times 48,151,776 \quad 44,695,772$ Operating income. .-. $\$ 7,605,881 \quad 10,802,557 \quad \$ 52,914,226 \quad \frac{\$ 58,488,359}{\$ 10,65,}$ Non-oper, revenues -- ${ }^{\text {Non }}$ Int. ons long-term debtMiscell. int., amortiz. debt discount \& exp. \&
miscell. deductions.
Divs, on pref. stock of
affil cos. held by the
public_-.
public-----------
Net income---7-
declared on pref.stks
of affil. cos. held by
the public, deducted
from income):
from income): Co. op
On Consol. Ed. Oo York, Inc., $\$ 5$
N
cum, pref, stock--
On Consol. Ed. Co. of
N.Y. Inc, com, stk
On com. stock of affil.
cos. held by minority
stockhoiders.-.----
Balance-----
Sales of elec. energy
Sales of gas-M.cu. Pt -
Sales of steam-M.
$\begin{array}{llllll} & 0,53,992 & 7,572,091 & 37,843,586 & 37,664,650\end{array}$
x Includes a provision of $\$ 5,384$ for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits. y Exclusive of divs. in arrears on New York Steam Corp. cum profits. Y Exclusive of divs, in arrears on New York

Earnings for 3 and 12 Months Ended Sept. 30 (Company Only)
Period End. Sept. 30-1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-12 Mos.-1936
Electric Operations-
perating revenues.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From sales of el.energy } \$ 22,479,266 & \$ 23,087,745 & \$ 98,846,172 & \$ 98,017,784 \\ \text { From miscell. sources_ } & 477,455 & 701,071 & 2,140,051 & 3,300,254\end{array}$
Total oper. revenues $\$ 22,956,721 \$$
Operating expenses.---
Taxes(incl. prov:for Fed
income tax)
Oper. income-electric $\overline{\$ 3,735,826} \overline{\$ 5,490,683} \overline{\$ 22,410,592} \frac{\$ 26,572,966}{}$ Manufactured Gas Opers.
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { From sales of gas.-.-- } & 6,791,852 & 7,160,545 & 34,064,755 & 34,962,244 \\ \text { From miscell. sources- } & 4,958 & 163,860 & 126,350 & 649,280\end{array}$

| Total oper. revenues | $\$ 6,796,811$ | $\$ 7,324,405$ | $\$ 34,191,106$ |  | $\$ 35,611,524$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Retirement expense -
$\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Taxes(incl. prov.for Fed. } & 1,672,238 & 1,814,451 & 7,037,908 & 7,357,006\end{array}$
Oper. income-gas__loss $\$ 672,984-\frac{1}{\$ 136,390} \frac{, 03,00}{\$ 1,793,071} \frac{1,3,120,646}{\$ 3}$
Total oper. income_-- $\$ 3,062,841 ~ \$ 5,627,073$

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Gross corp. income--- } & \$ 7,829,433 & \$ 9,872,414 & \$ 46,257,234 & \$ 46,205,105 \\ \text { Int. on long-term debt } & 2,568,083 & \mathbf{3 , 0 2 4 , 4 5 8} & 10,291,645 & 13,465,224\end{array}$ Miscell. int., amortiz. of $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { debt discount \& exp. \& } \\ \text { miscell. deductions.-- }\end{array} & 152,531 & 147,639 & 628,884 & 962,607\end{array}$ Net income -......- $\overline{\$ 5,108,818} \overline{\$ 6,700,317} \overline{\$ 35,336,705} \overline{\$ 31,777,274}$ Divs.declared on $\$ 5 \mathrm{cum}$ Balance avail. for divs. on common stock.
-.----- \$24,746,847 \$21,281,029
 xIncludes a provision of $\$ 5,384$ for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits.-V. 145, p. 2541 .

Consolidated Water Power \& Paper Co.-Stock Div.-
 one split-up was effected, it at the same time paid a stock dividend of $25 \%$
thus incens thus increasing the capital stock to $\$ 10,000,000$ or 400.000 shares

## Consumers Power Co.-Earnings-

Period End. Sept. $30-1937-$ Month- $1936,193-12$ Mos - 1936
Gross revenue xoonere enpue elaye
Prove for retire,

Gross income-
Int. \& other fixed charg.
Net income -...eck
Dividends on pref. stock
Amort. of pref. stock exp
$\qquad$ ${ }_{331,227}^{\$ 93,955} \underset{\substack{81,500,131 \\ 4,295 ; 86}}{\substack{12,995,434 \\ 4,634 ; 014}}$

Balance............ | $\$ 475,004$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 302,047$ |
| $\$ 5,803,385$ |
| $\$ 4,153,431$ | x No provision was made in 1936 for Federal surtax on undistributed

profits as all taxable income for that year was distributed. No provision has been made for such tax in 1937 .

New Director-
C. M. Sewall Clark has been elected a director of this company succeeding

Continental Insurance Co.-New Secretary-
Victor Kurbyweit on Oct. 21 was elected Secretary of this company, it was
Copper District Power Co.-Earnings
Earnings for 12 Months Ended July 31, 1937
Total operating revenues
otal operating expenses and taxe
$\$ 303,284$
$\times 152,357$

Net earnings, $-\overline{\$ 150,439}$

Net income.
$-\overline{\$ 88,793}$
$x$ Includes $\$ 10,435$ provision for Federal undistributed profits tax for the
calendar year 1936. No provision for such tax has been made in 1937. The calendar year 1936. No provision for such tax has been made in 1937. The amount included in this statement is approximately $\$ 7,365$ less than a tax
computed on the income for the 12 months ended July 31,1937 .-V. 145, p. 2691.

Cotton States Portland Cement Co.-Registers with SEC See list given on first page of this department
Crescent Public Service Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings
Period End. Sept. 30-
Total operating revenue
Total operating
Operationg (incl uncoll- accts.)
Maintenance- (incl. Fed. inc. tax of subs.)--
Taxe

 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross income-_-.............-. } & \$ 497,055 & \$ 499,899 & \$ 687,376 \\ \text { Fixed charges of subs.--- } \\ \text { Fixed charges of Crescent } & \text { Public Ser- } & 227,925 & 229,053 & 304,223 \\ \text { vice Co } & 89,629 & 77,390 & 151,542\end{array}$ Fixed charges of Crescent Public Ser-
Balance
$\$ 179,501$ $\$ 193,455$ 151,542
$\$ 231,611$ Provision for renewals and replacement 171,113
Balance to surplus $\$ 60,498$
Notes-It is the policy of subsidiary companies to make appropriations to the reserve for renewals and replacements at the end of each calendar year; therefore the above statement for the first nine months of 1937 and
1936 shows results before deducting such appropriations. Provision for renewals and replacements for 12 months ended Sept. 30,1937 is the amount set up for the calendar year 1936.-V.145, p. 1095.

Crosley Radio Corp.-New Vice-President-
Charles R. D'Olive has been appointed Vice-President in charge of the
Crowell Publing Co.
Crowell Publishing Co.-New Chairman-
Joseph P. Knapp has been elected Chairman of the Board, succeeding Lee W. Maxwell, who resigned recently. Mr. Knapp will, continuee as

## Crown Cork \& Seal Co.. Ltd.-Extra Dividend-

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 20 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, both payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Oct. 30. Similar amounts
were distributed on Nov. 16,1936 .-V. 143, p. 2364 .

Cummins Distilleries Corp., Inc.-Earnings-
Earnings for Year Ended Aug. 31, 1937

## Net sales__-_ Cost of goods sold <br> -....... for Year Ended Aug. 31, 1937





- Balance Sheet Aug. 31, 1937

| Cassets- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$10,279 18,844 | Accounts payable --.--...---) | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 102,651 \\ 49,05 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Accounts reselvable, (less res.) | 13,317 | Accrued expenses and taxes..- | 14,979 |
| Accrued interest receivable. | 1,585 | Acc. pay.-officers \& emp |  |
| Coll. pledged on bank loans | 105,456 | Notes payable-banks (sec.) | 53,952 |
| Securing collateral trust notes | 378,945 | Notes payable-misc.-sec.) | 1,000 |
| a Fixed assets. | 511,519 | b Collateral trust notes.- | 340,00 |
| Deferred charges | 104,864 | 5\% bonds payable. | 16,000 |
|  |  | 5\% Mortgage lien notes. | 27,500 |
|  |  | Deferred income |  |
|  |  | Reserve. | 8,77 |
|  |  | Common stock | 172,85 |
|  |  | Preferred | 233,210 |
|  |  | Earned surplus | 102,92 |

Total_-....-............... $\$ 1,144 ; 810$ Total........................- $\$ 1,144,810$ a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 38,020$. b $\$ 25,000$ is in effect a
demand note secured by a collateral trust certificate for a like amount. Note-Before the completion of audit all warehouse receipts for whiskey
sold were withdrawn or were in process of withdrawal as direct collateral. sold were withdraw

Curtis Mfg. Co.-To Pay 50-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 5$, payable Nov. 22 to holders of record Nov. 6. A
similar amount was paid on Feb. 27, last; a dividend of 50 cents was paid on Feb. 1,1936 , and 25 cents per share was distributed on Aug. 1 , 1935 this latter being the first dividend paid since April 1 , 1932 when a regula

Curtis Publishing Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of holders of record Nov. 30. This compares with \$1.75 paid on Oct. 1 July 1 and April 1 last: Dec. 15 and Oct. 1, 1936, and in each of the eight 75 cents per share on April 2,1934 , and 50 cents per share on Jan. 23,1934 n cents per share on April 2,1934 , and 50 cents per share on Jan. 23,1935 In addit

## Cutler-Hammer, Inc.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Period End.Sept. } 30-1937-3 & \text { Mos. } & \text { 1936 } & \text { 1937-9 Mos. } \\ \text { Net profit. } & \text { 1936 }\end{array}$ Earns. per sh, on $329,999 \quad \$ 0.94 \quad \$ 1.23 \quad \$ 3.97$ a After Federal income taxes, deprec, interest, scc., but before surtax to $\$ 5,260,966$, and current liabilities, including $\$ 600,000$ notes payable were $\$ 748,426$ This compares with cash of $\$ 815,148$, current assets of p. 2069 .

Delaware \& Hudson RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net from railway }-. . .-- & 3,594,910 & 2,995,223 & 1,906,016 & 1,687,676 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 2,330,476 & 1,831,204 & 1,167,960 & 1,155,128 \\ \text {-V. 145, p. 2223. } & & & & \end{array}$

Delaware Lackawanna \& Western RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway ..... } & 37,882,199 & 36,527,237 & 33,181,009 & 33,781,776 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 8,487,010 & 7,015,011 & 5,165,745 & 6,891,318 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 4,498,005 & 3,853,756 & 2,000,836 & 3,531,098\end{array}$ Net after rents $-\mathbf{-}$
Dentists Supply Co. of N. Y.-Pays Special DividendThe company paid a special dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common terly dividend of 75 cents per share which had been previously declared will be paid on Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20 . An extra dividend of 112, p. 266

Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR.-Earnings - -
September-
Gross from railway
Net from railway
$1937 \quad 1936$
Frot after ren.
Fan.
 Net from railway
$\begin{array}{rr}19,597,443 & 17,962,989 \\ 1,176,920 & 2,565,072 \\ \text { der746,963 } & 275,968\end{array}$

## Denver \& Salt Lake Ry.-Earnings

 September-Netsilway from railway. et after rents. From Jan. 1| Net from railway..--- | $1,848,452$ | $1,880,858$ | $1,404,680$ | $1,010,496$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net after rents | 378,265 | 430,285 | 556,593 | 379,274 | p. 2223

Derby Oil \& Refining Corp. (\& Sub.)-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30- 1937-Month-1936
Oper. profit. before nonOper. profit. before non-

| . | \$46,517 | \$76,700 | \$778,942 | \$565,188 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Non-prod. dev., deprec., and depletion | 33,825 | 49,580 | 343,264 | 333.128 |
| Not |  |  |  |  | Current Assets and Current Liabilities Sept. 30

Cash in bank.
Current assets-
Current liabilities
Working capital

- V. 145, p. $207 \overline{0}$
Detroit \& Mackinac Ry.-Earnings-

| September- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gross from railway....- | $\$ 88,722$ | $\$ 79,262$ | $\$ 70,848$ | $\$ 74,033$ |
| Net from railway_...- | 28,227 | 26,866 | 26,006 | 29,800 |
| Net after rents | 18,856 | 19,723 | 21,771 | 25,632 |


| Gross from railway | 1.-.- | 672,433 | 544,911 | 459,516 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |

Detroit Motor Bus Co.-Liquidating DividendThe directors have declared a liquidating dividend of 10 cents per share will be the ninth liquidating dividend paid and compares with 10 cents paid on July 10, last; 15 cents paid on Dec. 10,$1936 ; 25$ cents, paid on Dec. cents on Dec. 20 1933; $\$ 1$ in Feb, 1932, and 40 cents per share paid in 4, p. 4177.

Detroit Steel Corp.-Earnings-
[Including Craine-Schrage Steel Co., subsidiary] Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept, 30, 1937
Net profit after depreciation, Federal income taxes and provision
 -V. 145, p. 1416 .
(W.S.) Dickey Clay Mfg. Co.-Dividend RescindedThe $\$ 1$ a share dividend declared on the preferred stock of this company several weeks ago was rescinded at a special meeting held on Oct. 18,
attended by officers and directors of the company, banking interests and representatives of four insurance companies.
The dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on the preferred
The dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on the preferred called for payment of 25 cents in cash and 12 shares of common on each 100 shares. Objections were Insurance Co. and two other companies, which own about $70 \%$ of the outstanding common stock. ferred stock will remain at $\$ 1$ a share, but will be paid 50 cents in cash and one-half share of $\$ 1$ par class A stock for each share of preferred. For each The class A stock will be treated the same as a note, in that it will be entitled to $6 \%$ interest, payable annually. The stock has no fixed maturity
and if interest is not paid it is entitled to voting privileges.

No dividend can be paid on the outstanding common until the class A as been retired or provided for. distribution the company also will be required to retire about $\$ 50,000$ of additional $5 \%$ debentures, as provided for in the indenture of the reorganization. The 25-cent casb distribution on the preferred called for a retirement of about $\$ 130,000$ of debentures the current divi
V. 145, p. 108 .

Detroit Toledo \& Ironton RR.-Earnings-September-

## Gross from railway

Net from railway-
From Jan. 1$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway-...- } & 5,855,254 & 5,788,295 & 6,160,407 & 4,585,504 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 2,839,283 & 2,918,237 & 3,239,276 & 2,298,46\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net after rents-...-- } & 2,839,283 & 2,918,237 & 3,239,276 & 2,298,463 \\ \text { N } \mathbf{V} \text {, } 145,327 & \mathbf{2 , 0 2 4 , 9 2 7} & 2,441,649 & 1,615,065\end{array}$

Detroit \& Toledo Shore Line RR.-Earnings-September-
Gross from railway..... Net from railway.-.-.Net after rents-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway_...- } & 2,836,003 & 2,812,010 & 2,534,272 & 2,221,635 \\ \text { Net from railway_...-- } & 1,554,610 & 1,511,628 & 1,351,803 & 1,163,249 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 801,422 & 752,475 & 699,838 & 567\end{array}$

## Diamond T Motor Car Co.-Earnings-

Gross sales of new trucks and service parts, less discounts, re- $810,792,883$
turns, allowances, Federal excise \& State sales taxes
Cost of sales



| $\begin{array}{r} 437,548 \\ 22,072 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Total profit

$\qquad$
Interest paid $\qquad$ Net income (subject to Federal surtax)
Earnings per share on 421,259 shares capital stock
$\qquad$

Distilled Liquors Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
Years Ended Aug. 31-
Sales.-.--
Returns and allowances.-
 Net sales_--- advertising and selling
Const of sales, expense.............. Net profit from sales --1.-Ide plant expenses
Net loss from sale of office furniture, fixtures and plant--.-.--
Prov. for Fed. inc. \& excess profits tax

Net loss for the year.
 Net loss for the $x$ Operations of Bluebell Importing Corp, are for the period from date of
acquisition, April 1,1935 to Aug. 31, 1935. y The amount of $\$ 47,733$ represents total idle plant expenses for the period from Feb. 1 , to Aug. 31
1936 . Prior to this period idle plant expenses were charged to inventory. Cost of sales during the year includes a pro rata portion of charges for idle plant expenses prior to Feb. 1, 1936 .



a After depreciation, Federal income taxes, $\& \mathrm{c}$.
Net profit for the 12 months ended sept. 30,1937 , was $\$ 1,121,926$ after of depreciation, normal Federal income and excess profits taxes and provision of $\$ 11$ to $\$ 4$ on 280,426 shares of capital stock outstanding at close of the tion, to 84 on 280,426 ,
period.-V. 145, p. 605.
(The) Drake N. Y. City-Hearing on ReorganizationSupreme Court Judge Cotillo has ordered a hearing to be held Nov. 12
1937 on the reorganization plan dated Sept. 28,1937 for the $\$ 2,417,000$ first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds according to Eli T. Watson \& Co.
The plan of reorganization to be considered at the Nov. 12 hearing contemplates the acquisition of the property for the sole benefit of the presen for par basis. These new bonds would bear interest, if earned, up to maximum of $5 \%$ per annum, of which $3 \%$ would be cumulative. The new
bonds would mature in 15 years and would be entitled to amortization out bonds would mature in 15 years and would be entitled to amortization out of the balance of n.

Draper Corp.-To Cancel Treasury Stock-
Stockholders have been called to vote on Nov. 16 on a proposal to cance shares now held in the treasury and to pay a $25 \%$ stock dividend on the outstanding shares.
There are outstanding 350,000 no-par shares of stock, carried at a stated stock dividend on the remainder would increase outstanding shares to 392.625 , with a stated value of $\$ 35$ each. Of the reduccion in capital, $\$ 1,795,000$ would be accounted for by retirement of the treasury stock, and
$\$ 1,963.125$ carried to surplus, which was $\$ 1,485,065$ on Jan. 2.-V. 144, p. 3669 .

Driver-Harris Co.-To Call Bonds-
The company has notified the trustee that it will call for redemption on
Dec. $1, \$ 250,000$ principal amount of its outstanding bonds and $\$ 25,500$ for sinking fund purposes. This will leave outstanding, excluding amount held out treas It is understood that if conditions are sufficiently favorable the company
may consider retiring the additiona! amount of $\$ 119,000$ before the close may consider retiring the
of 1937 .-V. 145, p. 2071.

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Financial Chronicle
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Duluth Missabe \& Iron Range Ry.-Earnings-
 Net from railway Grom Jan. 1 Gross from railway Net after rents.
r. 145, p. 2224.
$\underset{\text { September- }}{\text { Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic Ry.-Earnings- }} 1934$

# Duluth Winnipeg \& Pacific Ry.-Earnings- 

(E. I.) du Pont de Nemours \& Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Period End. Sept. 30-1 1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936 Income fr. opers. before
prov. for deprec. and
 Inc. from operations_- $\overline{\$ 14,527,617} \overline{\$ 13,534,892} \overline{\$ 47,282,362} \overline{\$ 38,167,630}$
Income from marketable $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Income from marketable } \\ \text { securities_-_-_-.-. }\end{array} & 102,847 & 61,004 & 169,900 & 180,609\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Income from investment } \\ \text { in controlled cos. not }\end{array} & & & & & \\ \text { wholly owned } & 475,000 & 382,648 & 855,853 & 589,148\end{array}$
 Profit on securities (net)
Income received from in-
 Total outstanding bds
Int. on. for Fed. taxes on
Prov. for Fed. taxes on
inc. (incl. prov. for sur-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { inc. (incl. prov. for sur- } \\ \text { tax on undist. profits) } & 2,640,000 & 2,900,000 & 9,540,000 & 7,400,000\end{array}$
 Divs. on debenture stock
Div. on preferred stock
$-\$ 4.50$ cumulative.-
a675.000
a675,000
Bal. applic. to com-
mon stock 20,648,893 $\$ 22,235,652 \$ 57,206,334 \$ 57,648,830$ Incl. (E. I.) du
de Nemours $\&$ Cont
equity in undivided
trolled cos. not wholly
$\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { owned, amount earned } \\ \text { on common stock is.- }\end{array} & 21,170,467 & 22,554,444 & 58,802,062 & 58,661,815\end{array}$ avge. number of shares
$\begin{array}{llrrr}\begin{array}{l}\text { standing during the } \\ \text { period - } \\ \text { mount earned a share- }\end{array} & 11,026,596 & 11,048,128 & 11,036,490 & 11,050,973 \\ \text { mon } & \mathbf{\$ 1 . 9 2} & \$ 2.04 & \$ 5.33 & \$ 5.31\end{array}$
a see. b footnote belo
Surplus Account Sept. 30
Surplus at beginning of year
Net income nine months
revaluation of Invest$\stackrel{1937}{ }{ }_{6,236,595} \$ 196{ }^{1936}$ Adjustment resulting from revaluation of Invest-
ment in General Motors Corp.-...-.-. a8,500,000 a14,000,000 Transfer to capital stock account in connection
with issue and sale of 500,000 shares pref.
with issue and sale of 500,000 shares pref.
stock- $\$ 4.50$ cumulative for $\$ 48,750,000 \ldots-$ Dr1,250,000
Total Dividends on deb. stock $(\$ 1.50$ quar. $\$ 4.50$ )
Div. on pref. stock- $\$ 4.50$ cumm. $\$ 1.35$ a share
Divs, on com. stock $(1937-\$ 4.551936-\$ 410)$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{6} 675,000 \\
46,913,359
\end{array} \quad 45,31 \overline{4}, 58 \overline{5}
$$

Surplus at Sept. 30_............................. | $243,779,570$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 222,646,473$ | a In accordance with past custom, the value of du Pont Co.'s Invest-

ment in General Motors Corp. common stock was adjusted on the books of ment in Genera in March, 1936 , to $\$ 176,000,000$ ( $\$ 17.60$ a share) and in
the company in March, 1937, to $\$ 184,500,000$ ( $\$ 18.45$ a share), which closely corresponded to its net asset value as shown by the balance sheets of General Motors
Corp. at Dec. 31,1935 , and Dec. 31,1936 , respectively. b An initial dividend of $\$ 1.35$ a share on the new pref. stock- $\$ 4.50$
cumulative, was declared Aug. 16 for the period from July 7 , the date of cumulative, was declared Aug. 16 for the period
issue, to and including Oct. $25 .-V .145$, p. 2692 .

Duquesne Light Co.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended Aug. 31-


Net operating revenue and other income (before
 Gross income
 Interest charges (net) discount and expense
Appropriation for special reserve....................
Appropriation for special rese
Other income deductions

Duke Power Co.-To Pay Div. on Account of LitigationThe company announced that since it made final settlement of patent tion pro rata to common stockholders of the net income accruing from this source through payment on Nov. 6 of 82.82 cents a share on the common stock to holders of record Nov. 1 . July 1 , last and previously regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents per share were distributed.-V. 145, p. 1582 .

Duro-Test Corp.-Bill of Complaint Upheld by Delaware Court Decision -
A bill of complaint brought by the corporation, largest independent
Street Lighting Co of America and the American Development. Co., of Delaware, over the objection of the defendants, who moved for dismissa Maxwell M. Bilofsky, President of Duro-Test Corp., in a statement Oct. 25 said that the two defendants "have been representing to purchasers and prospective purchasers of lamps manufactured by Duro-Test tha Co. of America and the American Development Co., and that purchasers of the Amprica would ine American use infringe the patent rights and would be sued for infringement." By so doing, it is claimed, these two companies
have "induced prospective customers who are to buy Duro-Test products to refrain from doing so."-V. 145, p. 2692 .

Dwight Mfg. Co.-Smaller Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock, par $\$ 12.50$, payable paid on Dec. 31. 1935, ano on Jan. 25, 1935-V. 145, p. 109.

East Coast Public Service Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsPeriod Ended Sept. 30-
 Operation (including uncoll. accounts) Taxes (incl. Federal income of subs.)-
Income from operations
Fross income - - -
Fixed charges of subs. on obligations
in hands of public.
Net income-
Fixed charges of East Coast Public
Fixed charges of East Coast Public
Service Co
a Balance.
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { a Befor provision for renewals and real } & \$ 121,745 & \$ 80,745 & \$ 152,119\end{array}$ undistributed profits taxes of East Coast Pukl.c Service Co.. \&c.
Nole- It is the policy of subsidiaries to make appropriations to their reserves for renewals and replacements at the end of each calendar year; therefore, the above interim statement shows results before deducting
Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry.-Earnings
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Period End. Sept. 30- } & \text { 1937-Month } & \text { 1936 } & \text { 1937-9 } & \text { Mos. } & 1936 \\ \text { Railway oper. revenues- } & \$ 504,000 & \$ 502,308 & \$ 4,946,134 & \$ 5,102,155 \\ \text { Railway oper. expenses. } & 355,100 & 327,292 & 3,181,671 & 3,214,234\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rlll}\text { Railway oper. expenses - } & \frac{355,100}{} & \frac{327,292}{} & \frac{3,181,671}{} \frac{3,214,234}{\$ 175,016}\end{array}$ Taxes....-......... $\frac{42,298}{\$ 106,602} \frac{33,206}{\$ 141,810} \frac{31,701}{\$ 1,392,762} \frac{314,131}{\$ 1,573,790}$ Net after taxes.
Other income $\begin{array}{r}\$ 141,810 \\ 7,281 \\ \hline \$ 1,392,762 \\ 53,443 \\ \hline\end{array} \begin{array}{r}\$ 1,573,790 \\ 71,063\end{array}$

Gross corp. income---
Int. on funded debt, rents,
$\$ 111,347$ rents, \&c-_-:52,261
104,472

149,091 \$1,446,205 $\$$ \$1,644,853

Net loss before prov. $\$ 45,386$
$\$ 9,987$ sur $\$ 25,552$ sur $\$ 105,225$ Net ross before
for retire. losses
$-145, \mathrm{p} .2389$.
Eastern Utilities Associates-Earnings-

## 12 Months Ended Sept. 30-

Operating revenues, subsidiary companies--.-.-.
Net earnings of subs. cos. applicable to Eastern
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Utilities Associates. cos. applicable to Eastern } & \mathbf{8}, 673,266 & \$ 8,466,225\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Other income of Eastern Ütilities Associates-..-- } & 1,673,168 & 1,700,341 \\ \text { Balance for Eastern Utilities Associates dividends } & 309,824 & 309,824\end{array}$
 uted net income for the year 1937 since any liability for such tax cannot uted net income for the year 1937 since any liability for

Ebasco Services Inc.-Weekly Input-

For the week ended Oct. 21 , 1937 , the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power \& Light Co., Electric Power \& Light Corp. and National Power \& Light Co., as | Operating Subsidiaries of | 1937 | 1936, | Amount | Increase |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { American Power \& Light Co__ } & 114,769,000 & 111,873,000 & 2,896,000 & 2.6 \\ \text { Electric Power \& Light Corp } & 56,982,000 & 52,071,000 & 4,911,000 & 9.4\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Electric Power \& Light Corp_- } & 56,982,000 & 52,071,000 & 4,911,000 & 9.4 \\ \text { National Power \& Light Co_-- } & 81,804,000 & 81,255,000 & 549,000 & 0.7\end{array}$ -V. 145, p. 2692.

Eddy Paper Corp. - Larger DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.35$ per snare on tne common
stock, no par value, payable Dec. 28 to nolders of record Dec. 10 . This compares with 75 cents paid on Aug. 30, last; 60 cents paid on May 28 last; 30 cents on Feb. 27 last; 20 cents paid on Dec. 20,$1936 ; 30$ cents on Nov. 30 ,
Aug. 31 and May 30 , 1936; 40 cents on Feb. 29,1936, and on Nov. 30 , Aug. 31 and May 30,$1936 ; 40$ cents on Feb. 29,1936 , and on Nov.
1935, and 30 cents per share paid on Aug. $31,1935 .-$ V. 145, p. 2072.
Elgin Joliet \& Eastern Ry - Earnings-Geptember-
Nross from railwa Net after rents. Gross from railwa Net from railway Net after rents.

Electrolux Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30- 1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net profit arter charges } \\ \text { and Federal taxes_- }\end{array} & \$ 541,675 & \$ 632,574 & \$ 2,153,893 & \$ 2,191,332\end{array}$
 Equity Shares, Inc.-Dividend Reduced-
The directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share, payable Nov. 18 to holders of record Nov. ${ }^{\text {May }} 18$, last: and 20 cents paid on 20,1936 , and on Dec. 20,1935 , this latter payment being tnc initial distribution on the stock.-V. 145 ,
p. 940 .
Erie RR.-Earnings-


Equity Corp.-Earnings-
Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30,1937 Income-Cash dividends on stocks of associated and sub. cos.:
American General Corp General Reinsurance Corp


Total_....-....
Operating expenses
Interest on debentur

Excess of income over oper. exps. (without giving effect to
resplts of security transactions amounting to $\$ 1$ 佰
results of security transactions amounting to $\$ 1,737,992$ ).-
Preferred dividends.
Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1937
Assets-
Cask in banks and on hand.-.
Accounts and dividends receivable-
General market securities, at market quotations (book cost Investments in securities of associated and subsidiary cos.:

American General Corp:
Pref. stock at market bid quotations (book cost $\$ 464,584$ ). Common stock ( $54.78 \%$ of outstanding), at net asset General Reinsurance Corp. 'capital stock ( $36.94 \%$ of outFirst York Corp, common stock (13\% owend) at net underlying asset amount (cost $\$ 650,000$ ) --...-.
Real Estate Equities, Inc. ( $100 \%$ owned) capital stock and

## $\xrightarrow[\text { Tiabilitit }]{ }$


Accounts payable for securities purchased-not received
Other accounts payable, accrued expenses and taxes
Accrued interest on debentures outstanding--
Reserve for Federal income taxes -1937 (without provision foReserve for Federal income taxes- 1937 (without provision for
possible surtax on undistributed profits realised for the period)
Debentures assumed by the corporation..........................-. Geess of amounts (net) at which investments in American
Generp. preferred and common stocks are carried herein over book cost, without provision for any Federal taxes if Excess of cost of investment in First York Corp. common stock Unrealized depreciation (net) of general market securities owned Com stock ( 10 -cent par) .....................

Total

## 5, p. 1584.

-\$22,553,735
Fajardo Sugar Co.-Annual Report-
Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended July 3

| Cane, ground, tons Sugar output, tons |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Sugar, \&c., produced | 7,243,188 | \$7, | \$5,733,711 |  |
| Govt.-- |  | a203,401 | b961.064 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 57, 185 | 180 |  |
| Total <br> Deduct-Producing and mfg. costs, \&c. | 87,501,729 | \$7,914,991 | 6,875,531 |  |
|  | 5,493,472 | 3,317,690 | 866,01 |  |
|  | 82,008,257 | ,597,30 |  |  |
|  | 379,490 |  |  |  |
|  | 7,88 | 62,70 |  |  |
| Net profit_--.-. $1,756,657$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total <br> ncome and profit taxes of prior years Add I inc. tax assessm'ts Dividend paid.......... | \$8,854,19 | ,26,3 | 85,761,922 | \$4,141,570 |
|  | 4,15 | 175,40 |  |  |
|  | 973,940 | 453,44 |  |  |
| Profit \& loss, surplus Shs. of com, stock outstanding | ,616,10 | ,097,542 | ,420,099 |  |
|  | e323,890 | e323,890 | d64,778 |  |
| Earns. per sh. on con stock |  |  |  |  |
| a Under sugar cane production adjustment contract based on tonnage certifilid to by AAA. b In respect of restriction of sugar production during value \$100. e Par value $\$ 20$ f Under the Agricultural Cons onvervation Pro gram (since collected). g Relative to prior years paid und |  |  |  |  |

the current year.
Consolidated Balance Sheet July 31

|  | $1937$ | $1936$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{\text { Assets- }}{\text { a Prod'y } \& \text { plant. }}$ | $\stackrel{\$}{\$, 101,395}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8} \\ 7,246,198 \end{gathered}$ | C Capital stock |  |  |
| b Livestock and |  |  | Stock of subsidi- | 6,477,800 | 6,477,800 |
| equipment. | 874,321 | 889,773 | aries with public | 1,000 | 00 |
| Growing cane ${ }^{\text {Mat'ls }}$ \& supplies- | 1,295,375 | 1,162,991 | Mortgages payable | 89,444 | 247,232 |
| Mat'ls \& supplies. | 380,486 | 315,202 | Planters' accounts | 79,709 | 83,970 |
| Compen, rec, from | 56,507 | 203.401 | Accounts payable- | d492,522 | 370,252 |
| Planters' accounts | 232,735 | 170,868 |  |  |  |
| Raw sugar on hand | 1,189,408 | 1,104,845 | cies and replace- |  |  |
| Molasses on hand_ | 120,368 | 70,073 | ments .-...-...- | e230,498 | 165,247 |
| Mortgage bonds.- | 215,484 | 293,155 | Capital surplus | 319,216 | ${ }_{319}^{1816}$ |
| Chattel mtges | 26,637 | 15,850 | Earned surplus. | 7,616,107 | 7,097,542 |
| ( Misc. Investments | 100,000 | 100,000 |  |  |  |
| Cash recelvable | 3,401,512 |  |  |  |  |
| Spec, cash deposits | 97,887 | 2,87,886 |  |  |  |
| Deterred charges.- | 129,260 | 119,807 |  |  |  | a After deducting reserve for depreciation of $\$ 3,698,781$ in 1937 ,261 sented by shares of $\$ 20$ par. ding reserve for depreciation. a Represented

$\$ 65,251$ reserves originally set aside from this account and now no longer
required.-V. 144 , p. 3173 .
Fairbanks, Morse \& Co.-Extra Dividend-
a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock 25 cents per and value, both payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 12. Similar payments were made on Sept. 1 , June 1 and March 1, last. An extra of 50 cents
was paid on Dec. 21 , 1936 and an extra of 25 cents in addition to a quarterly was paid on Dec. 21, 1936 and an extra of 25 cents in addition to a quarterly first disbursements to be made on the common stock since June beng the en a dividend of 40 cents was paid.
Obituary-
Percy C. Brooks, 65, Executive Vice-President died at his home on Oct. 15, after an association with the company which had lasted 38 years.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-

| 3.Mos. End. Sept. $30-$ | 1937 | 193 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tons treated. |  |  |  |  |
| Nickel in matte prod., ib | 3,580,701 | 2,060,621 | 2,850,449 | 2,598,174 |
| Copper in matte prod.,1b | 1,700,791 | 984,901 | 1,336,449 | 1,231,154 |
| Ref'd nickel prod., lbs-- | 2,740,305 | 2,834,248 | 2,734,227 | 2,388,056 |
| Ref'd copper prod., lbs_ | 1,262.395 | 1,060,725 | 1,304.783 | 1,014,022 |
| Gross operating profit.- | \$572,023 | \$521,354 | \$719,052 | \$354,639 |
| Prov. for taxes (est.) | 46,000 | 64,500 | 66,000 | 45,000 |
| Deprec. \& def. develop. | 259,056 | 168,976 | 146,658 | 119,591 |
| -t | 266,967 | 287.878 | 06,3 | \$190.048 |


Farallone Packing Co.-Initial Dividend-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of five cents per share
on the commo stock, payable Nov, 15 to holders of record oct. 31 .on . $145, p$, 1417 .
Farms, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list civen on first page of this departmert.
Firestone Tire \& Rubber Co--Acquisition-
 \& Latex Co..all the property at Fall River. Masss. of AAMerican Printinincor Hawes of Firestone general offices. Akron. No sale price was announced. American Printing before its closing two years ago, was the largest
single employer of labor in Fall River, carrying more than 4.000 hand single employer of labor in Fall River, carrying more than 4,000 hands business. The property is assessed by the City of Fall River at more than $\$ 1,000,000$. Title will pass to Firesils op on Nov. . iary buildings, and 4,000 feet of wit Prontan facilities. Floor space totals $1,000,000$ square feet. In announcing the sale to the press, Mr. Miller said that Firestone would
spend $\$ 200,000$ remodeling the buildings, installing concrete floors, \&c. spend $\$ 200,000$ remodeling the buildin
New machinery will also be installed.
Firestone will use the property for manufacture of sponge rubber cushions
for buses, sleeping cars and furniture, as well a numerous oother latex for buses, sleeping cars and furniture, as well a numerous other latex The latex will be shipped direct to Fall River from Firestone's plantations The latex will be shipped direct
(Henry) Fischer Packing Co.-Initial DividendThe directors have declared an initial dividend of 75 cents per share on
the common stock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. $30 . \mathrm{V} .144$ p. 278 .

Flintkote Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period-
vet sales.

## x Net income---.-.-.-. Shs. com. stock outtot'g. Earnings per share

 For the three periods ended Oct. 9, 1937, net income was $\$ 432,757$ or
65c. a share, as compared with net income of $\$ 473,482$ or 71 c . a share in
the corresponding period of 1936 .-V. 145 , p. 1257 . Florida East Coast Ry.-Earnings-

| September- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$449,125 | \$430,451 | \$335,911 | \$3 |
| Net from railway | der38,394 | def29,639 | def101,355 | def119,415 |
| Net after rents From Jan. 1 | def128,521 | def130,481 | def195,186 | def213,960 |
| Gross from railway | 7,129,789 | 6,458,392 | 5,963,718 | 5,915,672 |
| Net from railway | 1,807,411 | 1,597,929 | 870,008 | 1,347,048 |
| Net after rents | 689,054 | 531,576 | def133,369 | 323,262 |


| Florida Power Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earriings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Months Ended Sept. 30 | 1937 |  |
| Operating revenue (electric) | \$3,129,082 | \$2,742,646 |
| Operating expenses and mai | 1.662,871 | $1.231,084$ |
| Provisions for retiremen | 219,293 | 209,69 |
| Provision for taxes | 232,698 | 248,749 |
| Operating incon | \$1,014,218 | \$1,053,113 |
| Other income | 80.660 | 47,913 |
| Gross Income | 1,094,878 | 1,101,026 |
| Interest on funded deb | 543,539 | 608,600 |
| Interest on unfunded debt- | 58,310 | 52,475 |
| Amortization of debt discount | 98,868 | 47,965 |
| Interest charged to construction | Cr1,586 | Cr352 |
| Balance of income | \$395,747 | \$392,338 |
| Dividends on preferred stock | 222,124 | 222,124 |

Note-No provision made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits,
f any, for 1937 .-V. 145, p. 76 .
Florida Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 Operating revenues.-.-5)-
Oper. exps. (incl. taxes)
Property retire Property retirement re-
serve appropriations.
Net oper revenues
Rent from lease of plant
Operating income
Other income (net)
Gross income_--
Int. on mortgage bondsInt. on mortgage bonds-
Other int. and deduc'ns-

| , 5971,766 | \$899,446 | $3,598,030$ $7,265,247$ | 6.801 .284 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $597,871$ | 508,837 | 265, | 84 |
| 66,667 | 33.333 | 900,000 | 400,000 |
| $\$ 347.228$ 221 | \$357,276 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5,432,783 \\ 2,650 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4,934,602 \\ 2,650 \end{array}$ |
| \$347,449 | \$357,497 | \$5,435,43 |  |

period, whether paid or unpaid. stocks for the

## Balance--

\$541,761 def\$79,203
$\$ 5,476,788$. Latest regular quarterly dividends paid Jan. 3 , 1933 . Divi-
dends on preferred stocks are cumulative. dends on preferred stocks are cumulative.
Notes (1)
Income account includes full rate reduction in litigation for which a revenues without consideration of priations from surplus in amount of $\$ 593$,019 for the provided by appro-
 for 1936, inasmuch as the company reported no undistributed adjusted net income for that year. No such provision has been made to dave for
1937 .-V. 145, p. 2074 .

Foreign

- Bond Associates, Inc.-Earnings-

Interest earned_------.


Volume 145
Statement of Surplus-For the 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1937 Capital surplus balance at Dec. 31 , 1936 -.- or 39 . 84 shares of
Excess of amounts received on isuance of
common stock over the par value of the shares issued.

 $\qquad$
Totalal-a $\begin{array}{r}\$ 119,443 \\ \hline 475 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Adjustment of provision for ${ }^{\text {Dividends }}$ paid
 Excess of cost o $\$ 80,366$

Balance. $\$ 794,006$
86,033
Balancc Sheet Sept. 30, 1937

| Assets- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | b |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Securities owned $\qquad$ 691,671 |  |  |  |
|  | Capital surplus .-....-.-...... 713 |  |  |
| Accrued interest recelvable......- 2,653 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Excess of cost over market valueof securities owned.-.-...-Dr 86,033 |  |  |
| (al.-......-..........-.-8776,752 |  |  |  |
| -V. 145, p. 2693. |  |  |  |
| Fort Worth \& Denver City Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
|  | 1936 | 1935 |  |
| Gross from railway.-.-- $\$ 524,698$ <br> 123  | \$518,311 | \$514,511 |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net from railway-...-:- } & 133,694 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 44,027\end{array}$ |  | 116.675 | - ${ }_{29,402}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railway ...--:- | 1,272,605 |  |  |
| Net after rents | 678.498 | 312,522 | 1,066,1 |

## Freeport Sulphur Co.-Earnings-

 x Earns. per sh. on $796 . \overline{3} 8 \overline{0} 0$
shs. common stock
$\$ 0.85 \quad \$ 0.60$ $\$ 2.41$
ation, Federal taxes, other than surtax on undistributed profits. Company's share of the net income of Cuban-American Mian its leading subsidiary. for the nine months enced Sept. 30 , 1937 , was Corp., 105. Its share of the net loss for the same period of 1936 was $\$ 138,110$. months period was made in the third quarter. Freeport's share amounting
to $\$ 107406$ for this period. For the same period of last year Freeport's to $\$ 107,406$ for this period. For the same period of last year Freeport's
share of the losses of the Manganese company amounted to $\$ 69,227$.

Fifty-Cent Dividend DeclaredThe directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the similar amount was paid on Sept. 1 last and compares with dividends of
25 cents per share previously distributed each three months.-V. 145 , 25 cent
p. 608 .

Fundamental Investors, Inc. (Del.)-Earnings-


Net income_............ $\mathbf{x} \$ 189,152 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 54,806$
$\mathbf{x}$ Does not include income from securities sold.
Surplus Account for the 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1937
Capital surplus-Balance, Dec. 31, 1936, $\$ 6,554,175$; excess of amounts
oceived upon issuance of cap. stock over par value thereof, $\$ 3,193,735$; total, $\$ 9,747,910$. - arising from sales of securities: Bal., Dec, 31,1036 $\$ 196,397$. restoration of excess prov. for transfer taxes applic. to prior years $\$ 196,397$; restoration or excess provilor on basis of specific certificate costs,
$\$ 413$ net profit from sales of securities on
without prov. for Federal income taxes, $\$ 209,630$; total, $\$ 406,441$; less without prov. for Federal income taxes, $\$ 209,630$, total, $\$ 406$, 441 , less
adjustment due to allocating costs aplic. to rignts sold in prior years,
$\$ 16,900$. cash divs. declared, $\$ 158,788$; bal., Sept. 30 , 1937 , $\$ 230,753$. (b) Undistributed net inc. (excl. of security profits \& losses): Balance, Dec. $31,1936, \$ 10,149 ;$ restoration of excess prov. for transfer taxes applic.
to prior years, $\$ 2,587$; taxable inc. on subscription rights received in prior to prior years, $\$ 2,587$; taxable inc. on subscription rights received in prior
year, $\$ 375 ;$ net inc. for the nine months ended sept. 30,1937 , as annexed,
 deprec. under cost of investments witnout prov. for costs of realization. quotations, $\$ 8,836,413$.
Note-During the nonths ended Sept. 30,1937 the net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation without provision for Federal income net appreciation, $\$ 1,695,035 ;$ at Sept. 30,1937 , unrealized net deprec.,
$\$ 1,154,767$; total decrease, $\$ 2,849,802$. Assets

Balance Sheet Sept. 30

| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Liabtlitiles- |  | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | 81,490,436 | \$864,566 | Accounts payable- | \$1,372 | \$92 |
| Securities owned.- | 8,318,275 | 4,471,399 | Accrued manage't |  |  |
| Divs. \& int.receiv. | z28,613 | 13,150 | fees | 4,200 | 2,800 |
| Rec. for sec. sold.- | 36,293 |  | Res. for taxes | 13.809 | 6.200 |
| Rec. from Funda- |  |  | Res. for legal exps. | 900 | 700 |
| mental Group |  |  | Unrededmed scrip. | 3.061 |  |
| Cord. | , |  | $x$ Capital stock. | 017,306 | 545,634 |
| Scrip red. fund | 3.061 |  | Paid-in surplus. | 8,836,413 | 4,351,559 |
| Subscrip. to capital |  |  | Earned surplus |  | 446,732 |
| Deferred charges.- | $38 \overline{2}$ | 507 |  |  |  | Total_........-\$9,877,062 $\overline{\$ 5,353,718}$ Total_........-\$9,877,062 $\overline{\$ 5,353,718}$ x Par \$2. z Divs. receivable only.-V. 145, p. 2075.

(Robert) Gair Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) - EarningsPeriod Ended Sept. 30, 1937-
x Profit_------7
nterest on bonds of subsidiary companies.-........-Dividend on preferred stock of subsidiary company


Net profit. $\qquad$ $\$ 179,525 \quad \$ 851,456$ x Before deducting depreciation, interest on bonds of subsidiary companies and Robert Gair Co., nc., income notes, divestandiary company and income taxes, but excluding' earnings, until resubsidiary company and income taxes, but excluding earnings, until re-
ceived as dividends, of companies whose common stock is less than $100 \%$ owned.
Note-Statement includes profit of $\$ 33,397$ on retirement of income notes. and excludes company's proportionate interest of companies whose common and $\$ 85,478$ (for first nine.months) in earnings or companies whose common
stock is less than $100 \%$ owned. No provision has been made for surtax
on undistributed profits. -V. 145, p. 760 .

Galveston Electric Co.-EarningsPeriod End.Sept. 30- 1937-Month-1936 Operating revenues. Operating rev
Operation
Maintenance Maintenanc-...........-Retirement accruals.-Net oper. revenues_-
Non-oper. income (net) Balance_...........-
Int. on equipment notes.
Net income.........- $\$ 4,707$ 而 $\$ 4,761$ a No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed net income for the year 1937 since any liability for such tax cannot be
Galveston-Houston Electric Ry.-Earnings-

| Period End. Sept. 30- | 1937-Mon | -1936 | 1937-12 M | $-1936$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues....-- | \$2,426 | \$19,693 | \$42,728 | \$214,721 |
| Operation | 307 | 11,223 | 23,818 | 130,297 |
| Maintenanc | a 6 - $7 \overline{3}$ | 1,335 | a10,686 | 16,104 |
| Net oper. revenues..- | \$1,445 | \$4,284 | \$1,682 | \$27,189 |
| Int. on G. H. Co. bds.- |  |  | 12,271 | 1,620 |
| Oil royalties....-..- | 1,099 |  | 670 |  |
| Balance | \$2,544 | \$4,284 | \$14,623 | \$28,809 |
| Int. on 1st mtge. bonds. | 5,108 | 5,108 | 61,300 | 61,300 |
| Net deficit. | \$2,564 | 8824 | \$46,677 | \$32,490 | a No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed

net income for the year 1937 , since any liability for such tax cannot be de net income for the year 1937 , since any liability for
termined until the end of the year.-V. 145, p. 2225 .

Gary Electric \& Gas Co.-Earnings-
[Including Gary Heat, Light \& Water Co.]
Period End. Sept. 30- 1937-3 Mos. $-1936 \quad$ 1937-12 Mos.-1936 Operating revenue...-.
Total income. $\begin{aligned} & \$ 779,756 \\ & 497,323\end{aligned}$ Inc.avail.for bond int.
Bond interest Bond interest.
Int. on unfunded debt. Int. on unfunded debt.
Retirement expense.-
Net income
-V.
-

| $\$ 693,415$ |
| ---: |
| 441,715 |
| $\$ 251,700$ |
| 91,787 |
| 2,517 |
| 69,000 |

$\frac{53,00,128}{\substack{1,926 \\ 1.066}}$

Gelsenkirchen Mining Corp.-Tenders-
J. Henry Schroder \& Co. of London are offering to purchase, at a flat price in doars equivalent to ${ }^{\text {Mining Core }}$ (Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks-Aktien-Gesellschaft) 6-year 6 secured notes due March 1, 1934 , together with all claims for interest accruing from Sept. 1,1937 . No adjustment is to be made for interest and
the Federal tax is to be paid by the seller. The offer applies whether the maturity of such notes has been extended or not. interest maturing up to Under the terms of the offer, the coupons and interest maturing up to
and including Sept. 1,1937 , on notes purchased pursuant to the offer must be collected oy interest is governed by existing German exchange regulations and international agreements.
Noteholders desiring to take advantage of the offer, which will remain open up to and including Nov. 3 , 1937 , should arrange for delivery or such
notes to Schroder Trust Co., 46 Niliam St. New York, on or before that notes to Schroder Trust Co., York in dollars on Nov.5.-V.144, p. 1958.

General Acceptance Corp. - Initiai Preferred DividendThe directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the convertible preferred stock and also a regular quarteriy dividend
of $371 / \mathrm{c}$. per share on the $\$ 1.50$ preferred stock, both dividends being paya

General American Transportation Corp. (\& Subs.) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Period End. Sept. 30- } \\ & \times \text { 1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936 }\end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{x}$ Net prof. after charges, |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| deprec. \& Fed. taxes. | $\$ 1,352,143$ | $\$ 1,029,328$ | $\$ 3,854,370$ | $\$ 2,059,917$ |



General Foods Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Net sales_----Mi- $-\$ 33,436,281$
Cost of sales, incl. Gross profit after do-

| preciation, $\&$ c. |
| :---: |
| $\times$ Expenses, $\& \mathbf{c}-\ldots 10,472,641$ | Balance $\qquad$ $\$ 3,295,654$

184,210
 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net profit....- } \\ & \text { Earns. per sh. on } 5,251,- \\ & \$ 2,922,351 \\ & \$ 3,773,272 \\ & \$ 9,791,274 \\ & \$ 10,617,200\end{aligned}$ Earns. per sh. on $5,251,-{ }^{2}$
440 shs. capital stock (no par)--N.-N $\$ 0.55 \quad \$ 0.72 \quad \$ 1.86 \quad \$ 2.02$ companies. Note-No provis
-V .145, p. 761.

## General Motors Corp. Financial Statement-

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Chairman, says in part:
In General-The third quarter was characterized by a continuing con-
sumer demand for the corporation's products, substantially in line with the trend which has characterized the year's operations. Under the present plan of introducing the following year's models in October or early in meant tapering off of production of the current models, completion of the sales of those on hand, and the general rearrangement of plan and tooling incident to the forthcoming model program.
So far as the current year is concerned th
lowed the normal course of events. Stocks of 1937 models in the hands of the dealer organization were in no sense excessive. The shut-down of the corporation's plants incident to the change-over period has been successfully time. The production of 1938 cars has progressed satisfactorily and, in fact, is well ahead of the corresponding period of last year. A limited num-
ber of 1938 models have, during the period, passed into the hands of the consumer. While it is too early to make a report regarding the public acceptance of the complete 1938 line, it can be safely anticipated that the characteristics of its products are concenred, will be well sustained. Sales in Units and Value-Total sales to dealers, including Canadian sales. overseas shipments and production by foreign manufacturing subsidiaries, and trucks. This was an increase of $43.7 \%$ over sales of 345,924 units for the same quarter of a year ago. Totai sales, on the same basis, for the
nine months ended Sept. 30,1937 , were $1,594,378$ units, being $5.2 \%$ over sales of $1,516,092$ units for the corresponding nine months period of a year
ago.

Sales by General Motors operating divisions to dealers within the United
States during the third quarter amounted to to3.,50 unts, being an in-
crease of $43.0 \%$ over sales of 281.880 units for the corresponding quarter
 units for the corresponding nine months period of a year aad
Deliveries of motor cars and trucks by General Motors dealers to con-
sumers in the United States for the third quarter totaled 408 , 704 units sumers in the United states for the third quarter totaled tox, 704 units,
being an increase or $6.9 \%$ over deliveries of 382,464 units for the corresponding guarter or a a year azo. Deliferies for the nine monthn ended sept. 30 ,
ind
1937 , on the same basis, were $1.279,930$ units, being a decrease of $5.0 \%$ 1937, on the same basis, were $1,279,930$ units, being a decrease of $5.0 \%$ of a year ago.
Emporment-Total wages and salaries disbursed for the third quarter
and for the first nine months of 1937 showed substantial increse and for the first nine months of 1937 showed substantial increases, notwith-
standing the important influence of the "General Motors strike, quent interruptiorsis of production on the corporation's payrolls. For the
third quarter there was disbursed for wages and salaries sil7, 19,411 the increase of $49 \%$ over the corresponding period of a year ago. For the in ine months period ended sept. 30, 1937, there was likewise disbursed on this a year ago.
The average number of factory workers on the corporation's payrolls for
the quarter totaled 207,958 . This compares with 158.944 for the corresponding quarter a year ago. The average number of emplovees in al categories on the corporation's payrolls for the quarter amounted to 257,112 , compared with 200,924 for a year ago-an increase of $28 \%$.
quarter was $\$ 0.93$ per hour, compared with $\$ 0.74$ per hour for tor the sponding quarter a year ago, or an increase of $26 \%$. The average earnings
or all hourly workers, on a weekly basis, for the three month 335.15 , as compared with $\$ 29.01$ a year ago-an increase of $21 \%$ pais The relation of weekly earnings to hourly earnings. 1937 compared with 1936, reflects the restriction imposed by the shorter work week with the onsequent spreading of work among number of employees as well Period End. Sept. $30-1937-3$ Mos.-1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936
Sales of cars \& trucks-units: Gen. Motors sales to
dealers, incl. Cana-

Retail sales by sube dealers
to consumers-U.S. dealers-U. S....-.
$\times$ Net sales
$\times$ Palue come from invests. (inct. divs. rec. from
subs. not consol. subs. not consol.).-.Gen. Mowors Corp's equity
in undivided profits or losses of sub. (\&, for the third duar. \& 9 mos
ended Sept. 30, 1936,
certain less than $50 \%$
owned) cos. not consol
Net profit from opers.
and $i$ investments Less provision for:
Int. on employees sa $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Ings on endployees sav- } & 133,659 & 200,349 & 410,143 & 551,316\end{array}$ acct. of empls, savings
withdrawn lof maturities before class Emplsurities- $\overline{\text { manas }}$ Management Corp.). Amta, proveror empis.
bonus paym'ts by cerfor'gn subs. having
separate bonus plans
Prov. for U. s . $\&$ for kn
fin
separate bonus pans,
rov. for U. . \& for ${ }^{\text {fon }}$
income
taxes excess profits
Cr67,030 Cr268,567 Cr354,941 Cr860,205
$2,597,000 \quad 1,811,000 \quad 10,990,000 \quad 13,433,000$ Gen. Motors Corp's pro- $\$ 44,481,237 \$ 34,678,048 \$ 155,142,263 \$ 175,372,418$ Gen. Motors Corp's pro-
portion of net income-
 applic. to stock
in treasury
Amt. earned on com-
2,294,555
2,294,555
6,883,66
6,883,665
Amt. earned on com-
mon capital stock- $\$ 42,118,179 \$ 32,331,523 \$ 148,074,335 \$ 168,314,959$ cap. stk. outstanding
$\begin{array}{llllll} \\ \begin{array}{lllll}\text { during the } \\ \text { Amt. earned period sh.-. of }\end{array} & 42,727,651 & 42,850,905 & 42,804,787 & 42,887,557\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Amt. earned } \\ \text { common ser sh. of } \\ \text { coltal stock- }\end{array} & \$ 0.99 & \$ 0.75\end{array}$
 and $\$ 9,581,888$ and $\$ 28,288,964$ and the nine months ended sept. 30,1937 , ended sept. 30, 1936, respectively, for depreclation of real estate months Note-The above earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937 and 1936 make no provision for surtax on undistributed profits accruing during
the respective periods.

Period End. Sept. $30-{ }^{1937-3}$ Mos. $_{\$}^{1936} \quad$ 1937-9 Mos.- 1936
of period-.......--420,466,396 392,565,904 368,081,225 331,680,319
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gen. Motors Mroportion } \\ \text { of net income........ } & 44,412,734 & 34,626,078 & 154,958,000 & 175,198,624\end{array}$
Earned surplus before
 Amt. received or accrued
by Gen. Motors on cap
stock held in tre
Earned surplus at end
of period--........
Cr755,735 Cr862,442 Cr1,659,055 Cr1.988;896 419,790,657 371,335,216 419,790,657 371,335,216
Consolidated Batance Sheet

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 30, '37 | Dec. 31, '36 | Sept |
| 182,007,115 | $188,559,023$ 4 asion | 255,357, |
| 2,900,974 | ${ }_{2}^{2,100,482}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,351,835}$ |
|  | ,947,6 | 5,709,02 |
| 7,248,615 | 9.85 |  |
| 49,211:247 | 69,899, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10,1817,32 |
|  | ${ }_{22}^{225,644,813}$ |  |
| 5,260, | 238.733 |  |
| ${ }^{23.656,140}$ | 19,774,562 | 18,194, |
| 26,493 5 5,453 |  | ${ }^{637,6}$ |
| 50,322,697 | 50,324,90 | 50,325,1 |

$\qquad$
Total o

Lazbuites-
cecounts payable
Taxes, payrolls, \& sundry acerd itemstaxes \& surtaxe income \& excess profits.
 Contractual liab. to Gen. Motors Management Corp. Accrue divs. on pref. capital stock...and equipment......-.-..........subsequent to one year----7-..-Employees bonus (at Dec. 31,1936 ,
base upon cost of stock distribbasect upon cost of stock distribSundry and contingencies. Common stock ( par §10)
 Int. of min. stockholders in sub. with
respect to capital \& surplus .-....--
Earned surplus.--

Dec. 31, '36 Sept. 30, '36
Sept. 30, '37 $76,804,423$
$57,864,640$ 42,465,070 ,465,070 39,566.231 $\begin{array}{lll}\overrightarrow{1,562,805} & \mathbf{5 , 1 3 6 , 9 1 5} & \mathbf{1 , 5 6 2 , 8 0 5} \\ \mathbf{1 , 5 6 2 , 8 0 5}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}331,020,310 & 301,979,395 & 288,047,911\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrr}9,053,229 & 9,227,692 & 10,057,620\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}10,990,000 & 5,304,124 & 6,716,500 \\ 41,742,514 & 34,5688,240 & 32,813,502\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}187,53,600 & 187,5368,600 & 187,536,600 \\ 435,000,000 & 435,000,000 & 435,000,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}2,201,382 & 2,191,626 & 2,142,651 \\ 419,790,657 & 368,081,225 & 371,335,216\end{array}$

Total... $\overline{1,617,837,647} \overline{1,518,188,800} \overline{1,488,098,733}$ ar After reserve for doubtful accounts. b Represented by 1,875.366 no New Chevrolet Prices-
Simultaneously with the announcement of its new 1938 passenger cars,
now being displayed in 9,600 dealer showrooms throughout the United now being displayed in 9,600 dealer showrooms throughout the Units,
States, Chevrolet on Oct. 23 made public its new prices. They represent States, Cherrolet on oct. 23 made public its new prices. They represent
an increase ranging from $3.4 \%$ to $5 \%$, or in dollars, of $\$ 26$ to $\$ 34$ per model The polular sedan in the Master DieLuxe series, shows an increase of $\$ 26$ from $\$ 770$ to $\$ 796$. Tne increase in the case of seven models is less than $\$ 30$
and in the case of the other five is between $\$ 30$ and $\$ 34$, the latter figure and in the case of the other five is between $\$ 30$ and \$34, the latter figure
applying to the Master Sport Sedan
These new prices now include the S. A. E. group of accessories such as front and rear bumpers, spare tire and tube, radiator ornament, and in addition, on the DeLuxe models, the right hand tail lamp, all of whicn wer cnarge to the buyer.
Manager of the bears out the statement made by M. E. Coyle, General Manazer of the Chevrolet Division of General Motors, before the company' organization, Mr. Coyle asserted that the forthcoming new models would
be introduch be introduced at an increase in price due to the steady advance in manu-
Follwing are the new prices: Master series: sedan, \$730; caacn, \$668;
 coupe, 8750 ; town sedan, $\$ 750$ sport sedan, $\$ 817$, State and local taxes.-V. 145, p. 2694.
General Printing Ink Corp.-Earnings-


Total income
Other deductions
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { (par } \$ 1 \text { ). - } \\ -1835,960 & \text { z183,990 } & \text { z183,990 } & \text { z183,990 }\end{array}$
 $x$ Before Federal surtax on undistribu
split up. $z$ No par.-V. 145, p. 941 .

## General Public Utilities, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 Period End. Sept. $30-$Gross oper. revenues Gross oper.
Operating exp
Maintenance

| $1937-$ Month | 1936 | $1937-12$ Mos.-1936. |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 497,326$ | $\$ 68,190$ | $\$ 5,336,951$ | $\$ 4,915,275$ |
| 196,675 | 181,588 | $2,159,190$ | $1,960,241$ |  |
|  | 18,058 | 23,836 | 255,617 | 227,064 |
|  | 41,375 | 36,374 | 464,267 | 422,209 |
|  | 44,255 | 45,222 | 532,382 | 486,189 | her than Fed Depreciation-

Net oper. income.-
Total --and taxes.-.-Charges of subsidiaries-



| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 196,963 \\ 1,570 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 181,170 \\ \text { Dr826 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,925,494 \\ 40,444 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,819,571 \\ 42,701 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 198,533 \\ \quad 8,399 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 180.344 \\ 6,187 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,965,938 \\ 99,011 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \$ 1,862,272 \\ 69,700 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 190,134 \\ 36,537 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 174,157 \\ 35,620 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,866,927 \\ 457,489 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,792,572 \\ 415,829 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 153,597 \\ 73,493 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 138,536 \\ 71,359 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.409,438 \\ 891,148 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,376,742 \\ 867,998 \end{array}$ |
| \$80,104 | \$67,177 | \$518,289 | \$508,744 |
| 3,242 | 3,242 | 38,910 | 38,910 |

Bal. a vail. for common
stock and surplus stock and surplus a (Other than Federal income) of General Public Utilities, Inc. (excluding
aperationg divisions.) Note-No provision has been made in the above statement for Federal undistributed profits taxes other than reflecting the accrual for the calendar
year 1936 in the figures for the 12 months ended Sept. 30,1937 . V . 145 year 1936 in the figures for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1937.-V. 145.
p. 2391 .

General Railway Signal Co.-Earnings-
$\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Period End. Sept. } 30- \\ & \text { Net profit after depr., }\end{aligned}$
1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936
 Before surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 145, 1259
General Refractories Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Sept. 30- } & \text { 1937-3 Mos.-1936 } & \text { 1937-12 Mos. } & \text { 1936 } \\ \text { Net sales }\end{array}$ cost of sales \& exps. of
$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { oper., excl. of deprec., } \\ \text { depl., int. \& taxes..-- }\end{array} & 2,725,518 & 2,237,578 & 11,128,459 & 7,523,567\end{array}$

 Profit before allow. for deprec., depl., taxes, interest, \&c., Depreciation
Depletion
Corp. \& property taxes
Corp \& property taxes
$\begin{array}{rrrr}37,238 & 27,563 & 194,394 & 130,874 \\ 2,440 & 3,091 & 20,626 & 20,463\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { funded debt- } & 10,904 & 155 & 13,958 & 1,1,958 \\ \text { Int. on funded debt-... } & 25,313 & 32,062 & 118,125 & 133,312 \\ \text { Extraordinary items.-- } & 22,669 & 25,379 & 56,385 & 155,206\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Federal and Penn-- in-
 $\underset{\text { profits. }}{\substack{\text { N }}}$

Volume 145
Financial Chronicle
 Y. Includes $\$ 25,000$ special deposit under agr
Liability Insurance Co.-V. 145, p. 2694 .

General Theatres Equipment Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns.
[Except Cinema Bldg. Corp., J. M. Wall Machine Co., Inc., and Zephyr Shaver Corp. 1
Earnings for 3 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1937
Consolidated net profit after provision for estimated Federal
income taxes, but before surtax on undistributed profits...-....- $\$ 257.805$ Due to the exercise of warrants, the corporation had outstanding on Oct. 1
600,922 shares of stock, compared with 542,634 shares outstanding on une 30 .-V. V. 145, p. 1585 .
Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-

| Period End. Sept. 30Railway oper. revenue.Rail. oper. expenses | 1937-7 | -1936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$101,272 | \$98,074 | \$1,026,515 | \$885,503 |
|  | 98,179 | 93,606 |  |  |
| Net rev. from ry. oper. Railway tax accruals. | \$3,093 | \$4, | 64 | \$68.546 |
|  | 2,856 | 7,222 | 64,705 |  |
| Railway oper. income Equip. rents (net) Joint facility rents (net)- | \$237 | def\$2,75 |  |  |
|  | Cr2,785 | Dr62 | Dr 11 | Cr1,960 |
|  | Dr1,975 | Dr1,923 | Dr17 | Dr 17. |
| Net ry. oper. income_ Non-operating income- | \$1,047 | 5,30 | 46 | $\$ 7,757$ 11,832 |
|  | 1,40 | 1,30 |  |  |
| Gross income <br> Deductions from income | \$2,456 | \$4,00 | 58,80 | 4,0 |
|  | 974 | ,00 | 8,4 |  |
| Surplus applic. to int. | \$1.482 | def\$5,004 | \$50,341 | P\$4,639 |
|  | Teek En | Oct. 1936 | Jan. |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Period- }}$ Operating revenue | \$23,150 | \$23,300 | ,072, | 31 |
| Period- |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$22,65 | \$22,800 | 1,049,14 | 908,30 |

Operiod-
Georgia Power Co.-Earnings-

 | Gross revenues...-..- | $\$ 2,490,861$ | $\$ 2,276,880$ | $\$ 28,754,147$ | $\$ 25,659,963$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| x Oper. exps. \& taxes.-- | $1,290,935$ | $1,163,442$ | $14,702,616$ | $13,004,630$ |  |
| Prov. for retire, res.-. | 230,000 |  | 133,750 | $21,500,000$ | $1,578,750$ |




Balance .-.-..-...-x No provision was made in 1936 for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits, as all taxable incomee for that year was distributed. No provision
has been made for such tax in 1937.-V.145, p. 2694 . profits, as all taxable income for that year was distribu
has been made for such tax in 1937.-V.145, p. 2694.

Georgia Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-193

Operating income.
Other income....
$\begin{array}{rrrr}-201,919 & \$ 185,63 \\ 1,-02\end{array}$

Balance of income-an - $\quad \$ 17,245$ loss $\$ 1,519$
Note-No provision made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits, if Note- No provision made for H
any, for 1937 .-V. $144, \mathrm{p} .4179$.

Georgia Southern \& Florida Ry.-Earnings-September-
Gross from railw Gross from railway....
Net from railway....
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { From Jan. 1-_ } & 1,847,623 & 1,702,486 & 1,419,364 & 1,419,266 \\ \text { Gross from railway_.... } & 1,368.924 & 237,668 & 139,911 & 140,594 \\ \text { Net from railway_....- } & 183,863 & 45,095 & 17,975 & 73,190\end{array}$ Net after rents-

Giddings \& Lewis Machine Tool Co.-EArningsEarnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1937
Gross sales--1--
 The Sept. 30 balance sheet gives effect to the recent financing of the
company, which eliminated $\$ 264,500$ of funded debt, increased cash, and boosted surplus to $\$ 1,023,931$.
Current assets stood at $\$ 485,445$, in sharp contrast to the $\$ 39,405$ of total current liabitsies. Uhere are no bank loans outstanding. Not included in
000 . the end of September common stock and surplus totaled over $\$ 1,-$
200,000 , resulting in a book value of more than $\$ 12$ a share.
Fixed assets are carried at $\$ 590,920$, after depreciation of $\$ 426,386$.-
. 145, p. 2226.
Golden Age Breweries, Inc.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.

- Grand Trunk Western RR.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { September- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & & 1934 \\ \text { Gross from railway.... } & \$ 1,807,361 & \$ 1,618,392 & \$ 1,649,526 & \$ 1,192,506\end{array}$ Gross from railway
Net from raiway.
Net after rents
Net after rents_-
From Jan.
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { From Jan. 1- } & \text { Gross from railway } & 18,564,860 & 17,451,493 & 15,085,648 & 13,455,035\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway....- } & 18,564,860 & 17,451,493 & 15,085,648 & 13,455,035 \\ \text { Net from railway..... } & 4,389,959 & 3,958,448 & 2,750,934 & 2,068,261 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 2,128,791 & 1,956,516 & 1,506,880 & 491,994\end{array}$
(W. T.) Grant Co-To Simplify Capitalization-

The directors have set Nov. 4 as the record date for a special meeting of
 corporation of the same name through the consolidation of the present Corp, Gresent stockholders of W. T. Grant Co., except Grant Estates, Inc., and Grant Finance Corp. will receive for each share now held one share of $\$ 10$ par common stock and one quarter share of sers of Grant Estates, Inc., and Grant Finance Corp. will receive with respect to 654,801 shares of W. T. Grant Co. and other assets valued in excess of $\$ 1,300,000$, an aggregate par $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock
par After the consolidation, it is expected that the new company will have
outstanding $350,1381 /$ shares of $\$ 20$ par $5 \%$ preferred and $1,190,554$ shares outstanding $350,1381 / 2$ shares of $\$ 20$ par $5 \%$ preferred and $1,190,554$ share of $\$ 10$ par common stock. This compares with $1,195,355$ shares of no par
value capital stock outstanding of the present W . T. Grant Co.- V. 145, p. 2694 .

Grays Harbor Pulp \& Paper Co.- Merger-
ee Rayonier, Inc. below.-V. 145, p. 2226.
Great Northern Ry.-To Pay $\$ 2$ DividendThe directors ared a meening held value (the only stock issue holders of record Dec. 1. This will be the outstanding) o be paid by the company since Feb. 1, 1932, when $\$ 1$ per share iistributed. irregular one.
He said payment of the dividend was actuated to some extent by the ndistributed profits tax. The company paid nothing on account of his tax last year and wili pay only a small amount this year, he added share this year, it was estimated.


| Sep | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$166,726 | \$126,988 | \$122,479 | \$106,182 |
| Net from railway. | 71,061 | 20,687 | 29,291 | 19,176 |
| Net after rents | 65,458 | 2,049 | 15,686 |  |
| Gross from railway | 1,303,486 | 1,183,188 | 1,043,996 | 802,659 39,066 |
| Net from railway | 360,076 |  | 223,852 |  |
| Net after rents- | 220,078 | 123,714 | 114,600 | def 22,653 |

(The H. W.) Gossard Co.-Dividends-
The company paid dividends of 25 cents per share on its common stock,
no par value, on Sept. 1, June 1 and March 1 last. Prior to this latter no payment no dividends were distributed since April 1, 1931, when a cash dividend of $331-3$ cents and a stock dividend of $11-3 \%$ had been paid.
Gulf Mobile \& Northern RR.-Earnings-
September-
Grost from railway.
Net from railway
Gross from railway.
Net from railway.-
Net after rents.-.
$\begin{array}{lrrr} & \$ 197,081 & \$ 642,610 & \$ 573,506 \\ \text { Net after rents--....-- } & 197,691 & 278,147 & 215,288 \\ \text { Frpm Jan. } & 85,156,010 & 130,507 \\ & & 18,\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross from railway...-- } & 5,716,733 & 5,326,523 & 4,423,667\end{array}$
Net from railway....
Net after rents.
-V.145, p. 2227 .
Gross from railway
Net from railway.-
Net after rents. $\qquad$ From Jan. 1$\begin{array}{lllrrr}\text { Gross from railway....- } & 1,220,362 & 1,100,182 & 971,440 & 862,519 \\ \text { Net from railway....-. } & \text { def } 13,638 & 151,182 & 153,109 & 110,401 \\ \text { Nef74,265 } & \text { def57,293 } & \text { def } 118,496\end{array}$ Net after rents.

Hackensack Water Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
9 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Gross operating revenue.
1937 .


$\mathbf{x}$ Federal income taxes...............
$\$ 714,023 \quad \$ 723,566$ $x$ All taxes to which the company is subject have been provided for.-V. x
$14, \mathrm{p} .2227$.

Hagerstown Light \& Heat Co. of Washington County

 Note-No provision was required for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936. Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the calendar year 1937, if any, is undeterminable at Sept. 30 profits for no provision therefor has been made.

| Comparative Balance Sheet Sept. 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Liabutties- | 1937 | 1936 |
| Prop... pl't \& equip | \$838,702 | \$830,267 | Com. stock (\$100 |  |  |
| Miscell. invest'ts. |  |  | 1st marte. $5 \%-\mathrm{bds}$ | 291,000 | 291,000 |
| Special deposits..- | 7,623 | 13,391 | Due to parent and |  |  |
| Notes recelvable. | 107 | 107 | affillated cos.-- | 1.409 | 15,295 |
| Accts. receivable.- | 30,497 | 40,272 | Notes payable--- | 12.248 | 5,918 |
| Due from affil. cos | 7,946 | 8,381 | Consumers' depos. | 13,066 | 12,848 |
|  | 22,327 | 23,743 | Accrued accounts. | 7,687 | 10,345 |
| Appl. on rental...- | 4,551 | 2,960 | Service exten. deps | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Cash in closed bks. | 264 | 1,583 | Def'd credit items. | 177,652 | 165,614 |
| Def'd debit items. | 6.217 | ,198 | Earn | 210,894 | 216,434 |
| Total | \$919,957 | \$924,633 | Total.-...-.--- | 919.957 | 3924 |

Hamilton Watch Co.-Larger Common Dividendmon stock, no par, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 26 . This compares with 60 cents paid on Sept. 15 , last 40 cents paid on June 15 .
last and 25 sents paid on March 1 I. last, this ater ter being hie first dividend
paid since Sept. 1,1931 , when 15 cents per share was distributed.

Christmas Bonus to Employees
This' company will distribute a Christmas present in the form of one Weeks wages to all employees with the company for one year or more,
Those with the company less than a year wifl receive $1-12 t h$ of a week's Wages for each month of employment. The additional compensation,
which wwill be paid Dec. 1, goes to all employees, except executives.-V.

Handley-Page, Ltd.-Interim Dividend-
Home directors have declared an interim dividend of $10 \%$. less tax on the
a dividend of $50 \%$ was distributed in the year 1936 . V. 145, p. 610 .

Haverhill Gas Light Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30-
Operating revenues Operation

Net oper. revenues
Non-oper. inco $e($ net $)$

Gross income-
Interest
Net incore-.......
Dividends declared

|  | 85,403 | $\$ 7,236$ | $\$ 50.288$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\$ 40,054$ | $\$ 58,968$ |  |

a No provision has been $r$ ade for the Federal surtax on undistributed
net inco e for the year 1937 , since any liability for such tax-cannot be determined until the end of the year.-V. 145, p. 2075.

## (Walter E.) Heller \& Co.-Earnings-

 Net profit after taxes and chan hares common stock and charges$\begin{array}{llrr} & \$ 1.15 & 240.72 & \mathbf{y} \$ 0.44\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Before Federal surtax on undistributed profits. y Based on present
capitalization.-V. 145, p. 1902 .

## Hercules Powder Co.-Earnings -

 Net earns., all sources
Fed. income tax (est.).
 roceeds from sale of
com. stock in excess
com. stock in excess
of stated valuation
Total_-_-...-. $\$ \overline{\$ 15,338,032} \overline{\$ 13,109,606} \overline{\$ 12,477,631} \frac{\ldots}{\$ 12,479,398}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Divs. on pref. stock- } & 393,696 \\ \text { Divs. on common stock- } & 2,663,174 & 1,897,607 & 1,313,113 & 1,166,658\end{array}$
Surplus at Sept. 30_ $\overline{\$ 12,281,162} \overline{\$ 10,752,687} \overline{\$ 10,610,460} \overline{\$ 10,758.674}$ Shs.com.stk.out. (no
and extraordinary dill expenses incident to manufacture and sale ordinary and extraordinary repairs, maintenance of plants, accidents, depreciation,
 year tax adjustments of $\$ 1,554$. c On basis of dividends paid during
period.

## Listing-

The New York Stock Excnange has authorized the listing of 677,834
additional share of common stock (voting), no par value, to be issued to additional share of common stock (voting), no par value to be issued to
stockholders in effectuation of the change in the enumber of the issued shares
of the capital of the capital stock of the company from 677,834 shares to $1,355.668$ shares
At a meeting of the directors held 0 oct. 15 resolutions were adopted declaring advisable and recommending for adoption at a stockholders meet ingorporation to enable a split up of the company's issued common stock into twice as many shares. -V . $145, \mathrm{p} .2694$.
Heywood-Wakefield Co.-Earnings-

 Sales billed to Sept. 30 are $34 \%$ in excess of those for the corresponding period last year.
Reduction of recei vable and inventory balances since June 30 has per-
mitted retirement of $\$ 275,000$ in bank loans, which now stand at $\$ 625,000$.
Hinde \& Dauch Paper Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Period Ended Sept. 30, $1937-$
Net profit after deprec., Federal income taxes 3 Months 9 Months

\& Honeymead Products Co.-Stock Offered-Priester-Quail \& Co., Davenport, Iowa, offered recently (only to persons and corporations resident within the State of Iowa) 30,000 shares of common stock at $\$ 8$ per share.
Registrar, Peoples Savings Bank, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Shares trans-
erable at office of the company, Cedar Rapids, lowa.
$\$ 100,000$ Notes Offered-The same bankers offered $\$ 100,000$ two-year $41 / 2 \%$ notes at par and interest (only to bona fide esidents of lowa).
Dated Aug. 1, 1937. Due Aug. 1, 1939. Principal and interest (F. \& A.) Coupon notes in denom. of $\$ 1,000$. Red. in whole or in part nt, at any time upon 15 days' notice to the bankers and the paying agent. notes andzation-After giving effect to the sale of $\$ 100,000$ two-year $43 / \% \%$
follows: 30,000 shares of common stock, the capitalization will be as

Two-year 43, \% notes $\qquad$ Authorized
$\$ 10,0$ Otstanding
75000
$\$ 100000$
$\mathbf{x ~} 380$ x Not including 10,000 shares reserved under options to July 31, 1939 to
underwriter and mana gement at $\$ 8$ a share. Company-Is engaged in the manuracture and distribution of high protein ment the feeding of coarse grains and grass, and are an aid in preparing ivestock for market, and in increasing the production of dairy products. mark names. Incorcorated on July 1, 1937, the company is an outgrowth of Honeymead Products Co. and R. P. Andreas \& \&ons, both partnerships. for the erection of a new solventextraction plant; \&50,000 in the purchase of the property formerly owned by the Cedar Rapids Grain Co.; and the
balance will be added to the company's working capital.

| es |  |  | $\qquad$ 12 Mos. Ended <br> Dec. $31^{\prime} 36$ Dec. 31 '35 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}8969.947 \\ \hline 680 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| erating |  |  | 174,734 | 34,521 |
| Oper |  |  | 8115,491 | 3114 | \$30,764 |
| Net profit a vailable for note interest \&c., charges |  | \$118,542 | \$113,397 | 30 |
| nolulu Rapid |  | Co., Ltd.-Earnings- |  |  |
| Period End. Sept. $30-$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1937-Mon } \\ & \$ 103,129 \end{aligned}$ |  | $1937+9 \mathrm{M}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,796 |
|  | 837,426 2,989 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 29,409 \\ 3,601 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 288,759 \\ 30,116 \end{array}$ | $25,620$ |
| Net r | \$40,416 | 33,010 | 318.874 | 271,34 |
| way operati | 8.489 | 8,604 | 75,291 | 69,767 |
| Depreciation. | 13.571 | 11,795 |  |  |
| Profit and 1 | , |  | Cr 109. |  |
| Replacement | 1,714 |  | 7,763 | 14 |
| Net | \$16,641 | 812,606 | 8121,152 | \$94,846 |

## Hotel Taft, N. Y. City-Distribution-

 Bank of the Manhattan Co., as depositary, announces a final distribution participation certificates in the betudernce-Bonds or the principal amount ofHotel Manger) issue of which the Prudence Co Taft (formerly Hotel Manger) issue of which the Prudence Co... Inc., is guarantor. Holders Trust department of the Bank, 40 Wall St. New Yew Yorkt This distribution
does not apply to certificates of deposit issued by Brooklyn Trust Co. does not apply to certificautes, oo deposit issed bed b.
according to the announcement. -V . $145, \mathrm{p} .1260$.

## Houdaille-Hershey Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 a After derereciation, Federal income taxes, minority interest, $\& \mathrm{c}$., but
before provision for surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 145, p.
.
Household Finance Corp.-Con. Balance Sheet Sep Cash on hand and in banks. $\qquad$ 1937,857
$56,881,113$ 1936
$8,50,889$
$45,808,908$
13,269 $x$ Instalment notes receivable
Accounts recei vable, Lans to employes \& officers pursuant to pormer
stock ownership plan (no director participated in this plan)

$295,172 \quad 457.169$

## Total_ <br> Total--

 $\begin{array}{rr}35,439 & 35,993 \\ 551,994 & 441,821\end{array}$ble banks
 Fed'l \& Dominion income \& capital stik. taxes (incl Dividends payable.

Reserve for Canadian exchange fluctuations (un-
realized appreciation) Reserve for contingencies Minority interest in subsidiary company

 Class A common stock
Capital surplus
 295,515
$6,861,654$ $\begin{array}{r}189,554 \\ 7,732,986 \\ \hline\end{array}$ y After reserves for depreciation and amortization of $\$ 420 ; 810$ in 1936 and $\$ 374,527$ in 1936 z $\mathbf{z}$ Represented by 716,903 no par shares.
a Represented by 249,663 no par shares. b Includes an estimated a Represented by 249,663 no par shares. b Includes an estimated
amount for the Federal surtax on undistributed profits. amount for the Federal surtax on undistributed profits.
The income statement for the 9 and 12 months ended Sept. 30 was published in V. 145, p. 2695.

| Period End. Sept. | 1937-M | th-1936 | 1937-12 | 22 31144 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | \$242,341 | \$202,345 |  | \$2,341,444 |
| pera |  |  | 1,340,783 | 1,156, |
| Maintenanc | 33,796 | 28,825 | 382,728 | 325,3 |
| Retirem | 27,279 | a24,579 | 291,334 | 308,7 |
| Taxe | b27,209 | 20,730 | b307,320 | 233,839 |
| Net oper. revenue | \$34,496 | \$28,246 | \$408,644 | \$316,903 |
| Interest on bonds | 15,989 | 17,725 | 197,212 |  |
| Other interest, \& | 2,541 | 459 | 17,705 |  |
| Amort or debt disc.\& exp | 646 | 680 | 7,880 | 4,509 |
| et | \$15,320 | \$9,382 | \$185,847 | \$76,668 | a This amount excludes a credit adjustment of prior 1936 accruals in b No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed net income for the year 1937 since any fiability for such undistributed

Houston Lighting \& Power Co.-Earnings-

| Operating revenues | 1937-Month-1936 |  | 1937-12 Mos.-193 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1.010.312 | \$877,80 | \$10,517,23 |  |
| Oper, ex | 483,834 | 418,415 |  |  |
| Prop. retire. res. approp | 199.431 | 143,787 | 1,622,673 | ,173 |
| er | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 327.047 \\ 1,221 \end{array}$ | 8 | $3,8$ | $\$ 3,7$ |

Net operating revs
Other income------
 other interest \& deduc
$\times$ Nividends
----- $\$ 2,360,138 ~ \$ 2,053,484$ x Applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid.
Regular dividends on $7 \%$ and $\$ 6$ preferred stocks were paid 1937 After the unpaid dividends at that date.
or 1936 , inasmuch as was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits ncome for that year. No such provision has been made to date for 1937 net

Houston Oil Field Material Co., Inc.-New DirectorMose L . Tweedy recently appointed representative in Texas for Robinson,
Miller Co , Inc., has been elected a director of this company.-V. 145,
p. 1587 .

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Howe Sound Co.-Earnings-Correction-
In the "Chronicle"" of Oct. 23 , the figures pubblished therein for the nine months ended Sept. 30,1937 were incorrect. Below we give the corrected
statement, the figures having been compiled from the company's quarterly statements:
Period-
Operating costs produced
Operating income...
$\begin{array}{r}\text { 81,109,563 } \\ 24,921 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Depreciation.


## \$1,043,6


$\begin{array}{llll}\$ 2.20 & \$ 6.45 & \$ 8.65 & \$ 3.62\end{array}$ Note- No provision has been made for surtax on undistributed earnings.
V. $145, \mathrm{p}, 269$.

Hudson \& Manhattan RR.-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30-
Gross operating revenue_ Oper. expenses \& taxes

Operating income-
Non-pperating income. Gross income-. D. Deficit. $145, \mathrm{p} . \overline{2} 0 \overline{7} \overline{6}$-.

| $\begin{gathered} 1937, M_{\circ} \\ \$ 633,255 \\ 419,836 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & h-1936 \\ & \$ 668.881 \\ & 388,892 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1937-9 \mathrm{M} \\ \mathbf{\$ 5 , 8 0 9 , 1 9 0} \mathbf{3} \\ 3,824,968 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 213,419 \\ & 12,344 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 229,989 \\ 17,975 \end{array}$ | \$1,984.222 |  |
| \$225,763 | \$247,964 | \$2,095,439 | 2,379, |
| 290,098 | 298,401 | 2,613,863 | 2,783 |
| 864,334 | \$50,437 | \$518, |  |

Hummel-Ross Fibre Corp.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Period End. Sept. 30- } & 1937-3 \text { Mos. } & -1936 & 1937-9 \text { Mos. }-1936 \\ \$ 275,870\end{array}$

 provision for preferred dividends.
Net sales for first three quarters of 1937 amounted to $\$ 2.731,763$, as
Nisainst $\$ 1.913$. 349 for the first nine months of 1936 .-V. $145, \mathrm{p}, 438$.

## Hupp Motor Car Corp.-New 1938 Prices

 The company has announced Detroit delivered prices for its 1938 line of six- and eight-cylinder four-door sedans as follows:standard six, $\$ 1,045$; regular $\overline{\text { ix }}, \$ 1,180$; de luxe six, $\$ 1,222$, and custom six, $\$ 1,340$.ight. $\$ 1,325$ : de luxe zight, $\$ 1,365$, and custom eight, $\$ 1,465$. These prices include standard accessories, and Federal excise tax but
exclude state sales tax. Announcement will be made later of prices of the exclude State sales tax. ${ }^{\text {A }}$ A
coupes.-V. 145 p. 1261 .
Huron \& Erie Mortgage Corp.-New Director
John W. Hobbs was elected a director of this corporation at a meeting
Idaho Power Co.-EarningsYears Ended Dec. 31-
Operating revenues.
Operating expenses, including taxes

Gross corporate income--
Interest on mortgage bonds
Other interest and deductions-
Interest charged to construction-:--....--
Property retirement reserve appropriations
Balance carried to earned surplus
Dividends on preferred ( $(7 \%)$ ) stock
Dividends on $\$ 6$ preferred stock
$\qquad$ \(\begin{array}{r}470,0000 <br>

\hline\end{array}\)| $C r 7,127$ |
| :--- |
| 420,000 |

$x$ Includes Federal surtax of $\$ 17,600$ on undistributed profits for the year 1936. Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1936

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Assets- }\end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plant, property, franch., \&c_ $\$ 38,888,968$ | $7 \%$ cum. pref. stk. ( $\$ 100$ par) $\$ 3,801,000$ |


 Notes receivable
Accounts recelvable..........Materials and supplies....... Prepayments - - -.-.-.....
Miscell. current Miscell. current asse
Miscellaneous assets Consigned materials (contra) -
Deferred charges Deferred charges.
> $\begin{array}{r}857,3 \\ 179,9 \\ 13, \\ 16,2 \\ 649, \\ 69 \\ 69 \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\overline{\$ 41,607,836}$ $\overline{\$ 41,607,836}$ Tota
Total...............- $\$ 41,607,836$
$\times$ Represented by 28,457 no-par shares.- V .145, p. 2695.
Illinois Central RR.-Earnings of System-



## Illinois Terminal Co.-Earnings-



Gross from railway
Net from railway
From Jan. 1--
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway....- } & 4,670,328 & 4,386,936 & 3,844,688 & 3,659,161 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 1,724,786 & 1,584,541 & 1,196,769 & 1,088,805\end{array}$ Net from railway...
Net after rents.
-V. 145, p. 2228.

Independent (Subway) System of N. Y. City-Earnings Earnings for the Month of July, 1937
Operating revenues
Operating expenses
Income from railway operation
Excess of revenu

Indiana Associated Telephone Corp.-Earnings-

 Indianapolis Water Works Securities Co.-Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1937-



 Reacquired

Total.
$\overline{\mathbf{\$ 6 , 1 7 8 . 7 6 6}}$ Total.
529,277
-V. 145, p. 2228.
Ingersoll-Rand Co.- $\$ 1.50$ Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Noy. 8. A like
payment was made payment was made on Sept. 1, last, and compares with $\$ 1$ paid on June 1, distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of $\$ 4$ was paid on Dec. 24 .
1936 , an extra of $\$ 3$ was paid on Dec. 28,1935 and an extra of $\$ 2$ was paid 1936. an extra of $\$ 3$ was paid on 944
on Dec. $28,1934 .-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .944$

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.-Meeting Again Adjourned -
Due to the absence of a quorum of the necessary 175,001 shares of com-
mon stock, the adjourned annual meeting held Oct. 22 was further adjourned to Nov. 22 .
Ernest
mernest A. Bigelow, newry elected Chairman of the Board, stated at the meeting when questioned by a stockholder, that be believed that the T. R. T. can be reorganized and be made to pay. He also stated that in
his opinion unification of the New York City subway systems is not essentail
to the welfare of the company.-V. 145, p.2696.

International Business Machines Corp.-Earnings Period End. Sept. 30- 1937 Freluding Foreign Subsidiaries
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Shs. capitalstk. (no par) } & 775,880 & 73,934 & 775,880 & 7,738,934 \\ \text { Earnings per share...-- } & \$ 0.00 & \$ 2.58 & \$ 8.47 & \$ 7.76\end{array}$ but befor interest, reserves, depreciation and estimated Federal taxes, but before provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits; subsidiaries of which $\$ 639960$ as ancountries where exchange is at foresen blocked by governmental restrictions. Similar blocked profits for the years 1936 and 1935 were fully covered by reserve.-V. 145, p. 766

## International Great Northern RR.-Earnings-

| September-_- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Gross from railway .... | $\$ 1,174,449$ | $\$ 1,065,496$ | $\$ 33,617$ | $\$ 1,098,212$ |
| Net from railway | 178,415 | 13,351 | 302,279 |  |
| Net after rents_-....- | 224,863 | 26,863 | 26,878 | 21,142 | Net after rents



International Paper \& Power Co.-No Action on Preferred Dividend-
Directors at their regular semi-monthly meeting held Oct. 26 took no action on the declaration of a dividend on the new $5 \%$ preferred stock,
The next meeting is scheduled for Nov. 9 . So far, no dividends have been The next meeting is scheduled for Nov. 9 . So far, no dividen under the reorganization plan paid on this class of stock which was issued under the rect.

International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.-New Director
Fred T. Caldwell, Vice-President, technical director and chief engineer of the spanish Noration.-V. 145, p. 2696.


Net income....................................... $\$ 618,096 \quad \$ 604,927$ Notes- (1) No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, as it is believed that all taxable net income which would have been subject thereto has been distributed. Since Jan. 1, 1937, no provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits has been made, inasmuch as the amount, if any, applicable to this period pany issued and sold an additional $\$ 1,000,000$ principal amount of 1st mtge. bonds, $5 \%$ series due June 1, 1957.-V. 145, p. 1102.
(Byron) Jackson Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30- 1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { y Net prof. after Fed. } \\ \text { Naxes deprec. int., \&c. } & \$ 359,113 & \times \$ 448,754 & \$ 1,062,607 & \times \$ 974,682\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Shares of capital stock } \\ \text { outstanding (no par) }\end{array} \quad 378,680 \quad 359,680 \quad 378,680 \quad 359.680$
 x Including $\$ 322,388$ non-recurring profit arising through sale of an
affiliated company. $\$ 2,921,755$ and current liabilitities weer $\$ 728,881$.
E. Dulin, President, announced billings third quarter this year
Ehowed an increase of about $129 \%$ over the like period of 1936 . bed an increase of about $129 \%$ over the like period of 1936.

To Pay Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock,
both payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 1. A dividend of 50 cents was paid on Aug. 14 last, and dividends of 25 cents per share were paid each thiree months from May 15, 1936, to and including May 15 last. In
addition, a special dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 19,1936 and extra, dividend
p. 611 .

Jantzen Knitting Mills of Canada, Ltd.-EarningsSears Ended July 31-
 Seling, admin. and general expe-nse-
Dominion and Provincial income tax.
Net profit from operations.


Balance Sheet

## Assets-

 Deferred charges and prepaid expenses Y Plant, machinery and pixture---.-. Trade Tiabilitie---


 Notes payable (trade)-1
Guelph Carpet \& Worsted Spinning
Mills. Ltd Guelph Carpe
Mills, Ltd
S. W. Miller-
Reserve for claims-Swim suits Goods in transit, per contra Bills receivable under disc., per conträ unncipal taxes, 1933-34
under city by-laws) Deferred under exten, agreement:--
Guelph Carpet \& Worsted Spinning Mins, Ltd Miller, Court \& Co., Ltd. (Van$7 \%$ cum. pref. shares $(\$ 00$ par)
Common shares (no par value) Common shares (no par value) Total
x After reserve for doubtfu accounts of $\$ 2,182$ in $1937, \$ 3,000$ in 1936 and $\$ 3,039$ in 1935 . $\mathbf{y}$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ \$ 9,005$ in 1937
$\$ 40,561$ in 1936 and $\$ 32,331$ in 1935. z Bills payable.-V. 143, p. 3321 .

Jersey Central Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Sept. 30- } & \text { 1937-9 Mos.-1936 } & \text { 1927-12 Mos.-1936. } \\ \text { Gross oper, revenues_-- } \\ \$ 8,487,563 & \$ 7,935,038 & \$ 11,142,428 & \$ 10,386,974\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Gross oper, revenues-.- } & 88,487,563 \\ \text { Gross mdse. revenue..- } & 1,051,498 \\ \text { Non-oper. revenue. } & 31,081\end{array}$

Oper. exp.-mdse.-.
Taxes (incl. Federal).-.
Retirement expense...-
Bond interest
Bond interest.
Amort. debt. disct. \& exp $\begin{array}{lr} & 106.900 \\ & 43.104\end{array}$
unpaid dividends at that date. Regular dividends on these stocks were
deccared for payment on Oct. 1,1937 . Note- No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1936, inasmuch as the company reported no undistributed adjusted net
income for that year. No such provision has been made to date for 1937 . income for that year.

Kansas Power Co. (\& Sub.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Period End. Sept. 30-_ } & \text { 1937-3 Mos.-1936 } & \text { M } \\ \text { Total oper. revenues_.-s } & \$ 486,645 & \$ 461,037 \\ \text { Total oper. exps. \& taxes } & 305,931 & 287,035\end{array}$
Net oper. income.
Other income (net) Gross income
Int. on funded deb Gross income
Int. on funded debt.
General interest Amort. of bond discount Amortiz. of pref. stock
discount and discount and expense Taxes assumed on int.
miscell. deductions.-
Net inc. before pf. divs
Pref. stock dividends
Balance.

| $\begin{gathered} 1937-3 M o \\ \$ 486,645 \\ 305,931 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8461,037 } \\ & \hline 287,035 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1937-9 M \\ \$ 1,241,406 \\ 842,229 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 .-1936 \\ & \$ 1.164,856 \\ & 768,823 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 180,714 \\ 606 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 174,001 \\ 496 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\$ 399,176$ 821 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 396,032 \\ 1,143 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 181,320 \\ 66,660 \\ 2,281 \end{array}$ | $\$ 174,498$ 65,691 1,553 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 399,997 \\ 196,697 \\ 7,092 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 397,175 \\ 197,175 \\ 4,939 \end{array}$ |
| 7,342 | 7,427 | 22,033 | 22,288 |
| 1,250 | 1,250 | 3.750 | 3,750 |
| 395 | 277 | 1,835 | 1,372 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 103,390 \\ 29,885 \end{array}$ | $\$ 98,298$ 29,885 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 168,589 \\ 89,655 \end{array}$ | $\$ 167,649$ 89,655 |
| $\$ 73,505$ <br> hat the con | $\$ 68,413$ any has | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 78,934 \\ \text { no liability } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 77,994 \\ & \text { for } \mathrm{Federa} \end{aligned}$ | Note-It is estimated that the company has no liability for Feder

undistributed profits tax.-V. 145, p. 1262 . $\$ 78,994$
(George E.)Keith Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative 1st preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative 1st preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable
Oct. 28 to holders of record Oct. 19. A similar payment was made on Jistribution made since July 1,1931 , when a regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share was paid.-V. $144, \mathrm{p} .4182$.

Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Earns, per sh. on combined issues of class A
and class B stock
 company. b After depreciation, interest, Federal income tax subsidiary ened Sepive of non-recurring profit, operating earnings for the nine month ened Sept. 30, 1936 , were equal to $\$ 1.48$ a share on the combined issue

Keystone Steel \& Wire Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{rllll}\text { 3 Months Ended Sept. 30- } & 1937 \\ \text { Net income after all charges, including } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{rlrrr}\text { Earnings per share on } \\ \text { Capital stock (no par) } & 57,632 \text { shares } & \$ 0.37 & \$ 0.30 & \$ 0.49\end{array}$ x Includes special income of $\$ 20,500$. y Before surtax on undistributed At the beginning of the quarter the company reduced the rate of depre-
ciation on steel mill equipment from $5 \%$ to $31 / \%$ to make the rate more closely with actual experience. This action increased net income for the quarter by $\$ 12,873$. At the $5 \%$ rate the steel mill equipment would by 1940. volume as in Shus far in October are running at approximately the same cate earnings for the present month at least as good as in . October last year.-
V. 145, p. 2229 .
Kimberly-Clark Corp.-Earnings

 | Operating profit..... | $\$ 719,966$ |  | $\$ 486,169$ | $\$ 2,451,724$ | $\$ 1,575,618$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Other income |  | 42,994 | 151,375 | 120,579 |  |



 Surplus_
Earns. per share on com.
stock. $\begin{array}{lllll} \\ \times \text { Exclusive of interplant sales. } & \$ 0.66 & \$ 0.34 & \$ 2.55 & \$ 1.18\end{array}$ $\times$ Exclusive of interplant sales

Earnings for 12 Months Ended Sept. 301937


1936
$21,968,163$
$20,071,691$
Operating profit
Other income
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,997,977 \\ 230,588 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\frac{31,896,42}{18,791}$
Total income
Bond interest
 $3,228,565$
314,104
825,000 $\stackrel{\substack{82,0755: 263 \\ 34012 \\ 40,200}}{ }$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Earplus -ar ${ }_{\text {Siospember- }}^{\text {Sill }}$ Groses from rallway_.....

Net ret rater railway_... | $\substack{81,332,251 \\ \text { loss } 2,522}$ |
| :--- |
| 12 |




## Kansas Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Sept. 30-- } & \text { 1937-Month } \\ \text { Operating revenues } & \text { 1936 } & \text { 1937-12 Mos. } & 1936\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Operating revenues-_-- } & \$ 539,312 & \$ 527,507 & \$ 6,123,738 & \$ 5,718,541 \\ \text { Oper. exps. (incl. taxes)- } & 285,652 & 253,370 & 3,249,006 & 2,949,962\end{array}$



 $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the } \\ \text { period, whether paid or unpaid.-........-- } & 520,784 & 520,784\end{array}$
 1937. After the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated

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Laclede Gas Light Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended Sept. 30 Operating revenues.
Operating expenses Operating ex
Maintenance
 Taxes-Incl. prov. for Federal income tax for
current period of $\$ 73,420$ Profit Gross income-- -
Interest on funded debt--: Interest on unf unded debtcxion. Taxes on bond \& note interest and other charges.

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,333,521 \\ 332,573 \end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| \$2,716,094 |
| 1,945,043 |
| 6,460 |
| Cr8,612 |
| 186,85 13,755 |

Link-Belt Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30- 1937-9 Mos.-1936 1937-12 Mos-1936

 , Net credit to surplus
Earns. per sh. on 675,573
$\$ \$ 2,600,322$
$\$ 1,382,061$
$\$ 3,439,637$
$\$ 1,615,494$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Earns. per sh. on } 675,573 \\ \text { shs. com. stock.-. }\end{array} & \$ 3.61 & \$ 1.80 & \$ 4.77 & \$ 2.07\end{array}$ x Includes depreciation of $\$ 342,846$ for nine months ended Sept. 3 ,
1937 , and $\$ 335,639$ for nine months ended sept. $30,1936 \$ 471,42$ for 12 months ended sept. 30,1937 , and $\$ 466,1212$ months ended sept. 30, 1936. Y In computing net income madistributed profits.

$$
\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet, Sept. } 30
$$ Notes-No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed

net income. The Citity of St. Louis has enacted an ordinance, effective March 20. 1936 ,
imposing a tax of $5 \%$ on gross receipts from the sale of gas. Company is imposing a tax of $5 \%$ on gross receipts from the sale of gas. Compance, no provision has been made in the above statement for tax of approximately
$\$ 358.700$ on the gross receipts during the 12 months ended Sept. 30,1937 , wnich tax, after adjustment of $\$ 44,800$ for ncome taxes, would reduce the net ied Sept. 30,1936 , the $5 \%$ gross receipt tax would amount to approximately 8169,700 and the ne
this amount. -V. 145 , p. 945 .

Lake-of-the-Woods Milling Co., Ltd.-Accum. Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 8.75$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. prefe. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Dec. 1 to
holders of record Nov. 15 . Dividends of $\$ 1.75$ were paid on Sept. $i$ and holders of record Nov. 15 . Dividends or $\$ 1.7$, cast
on Jun
Dividendd a arrearage after the current payment will total $\$ 7$ per share


Lake Superior \& Ishpeming RR.-EarningsSeptember railway..
Gross from rail
Net from railway Gross from railway-
Net from railway.
Net after rents $\begin{array}{lllll} & 367,615 & 285,928 & 194,213 & 72,828\end{array}$
 Net after rents.
$-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2229$.

Lane-Wells Co.-Initial Dividend-EarningsDirectors on Oct. 28 declared an initial dividend of 40 cents per share of record Nov. 10. Intention of placing the shares on a regular $\$ 1.60$ annual
 scheduled for payment in December, according to $W$. T. Wells, President. of six oil-well equipment and ser sice companies, for the 8 months ended Aug. 31, last, amounted to $\$ 516,893$ after all, charges including normal undistributed profits tax. This compares with $\$ 217,899$ earned by the uredecessor companies on a comparable basis for the same period a y year earlier and indicates an increase of $133 \%$. Earnings for the first eight
months of 1937 were equal to $\$ 2.06$ per share on the 250.000 shares outmonths of 1937 were equal to $\$ 2.06$ per share on the 250,000 shares out-
standing at the close of the period, Aug. 31 -V.145, p. 2397 .

## Lehigh \& Hudson River Ry.-Earnings-

| Lehigh \& | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \$ 129.747 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1935 | ${ }_{81934}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rail way |  | $\$ 130,666$ | \$ $\begin{array}{r}123,153 \\ 44.752 \\ 20\end{array}$ | \$114.638 |
| Net after rents. | 16.246 | 28,345 | 20,391 | 925 |
|  |  |  |  | ,093 |
| Grotss from railway | ,377,823 | 334,760 | 362,703 | 314,513 |
| Nev after | 158,460 | 111,817 | 147,523 | 459 |



## Lehigh Valley RR.-Earnings-

$\left.\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { September- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Gross from railway } & \$ .-- & \$ 3,780,375 & \$ 4,113,740 & \$ 3,269,475\end{array}\right) 2,940,559$ Net from railway From Jan. $1-$ $\qquad$ ${ }^{203}$ Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents
-V. 145, p. 2698.

| Lehigh Valley Coal Corp.-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Months Ended Sept. 30-. | ${ }^{1936}$ | ${ }_{81} 19360,457$ |
| Income from mining and selling cour | Drov,987 | Dir97,778 |
| Total income from operation | 2, 244,833 | \$1.162.679 |
| Other income.. | 1,074,473 | 1,257,825 |
| Gross income | \$3,319,306 | 82,420,504 |
| Int. \& carrying chgs. on reserve | 1,193,744 |  |
| Federal and state unemployme |  | 69, 153 |
| Federal taxes. | 123.663 | 18,981 |
| ${ }_{\text {Pennsylvania incoms }}^{\text {Minority interest }}$ | 11.017 | 736 |
| Depreciation and depletion | 1.309,364 | 1,440,588 |

Net income after deprec. \& depletion- $\qquad$ $\$ 588,028$ loss $\$ 473,998$
227,353
227,409 Net income per sharepref. stock
The earnings for the three and nine months ended Sept. 30 were published in V. 145, p. 2698.

Lehman Corp.-Listing-
The New York stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 2,086,884 shares of catock (tock par $\$ 1$ ), in substitution for a like number of shares and now outstanding (including shares held in treasury). See also V. 145, p. 2698.

Life Savers Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30- 1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936 $\begin{array}{cllll}\text { Net profit after deprec., } \\ \text { Federal taxes, \&c. } & \$ 346,233 & \times \$ 271,850 & \$ 883,847 & \times \$ 698,030\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Earns. per sh. on } \\ \text { shs. (par } \$ 5) \\ \text { com. stk. }\end{array} & \$ 0.99 & \$ 0.77 & \$ 2.52 & \$ 1.99\end{array}$ Note-Before surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 145, p. 1263.

C
Cassetsaccts. \& notes

receivable | Inventories |
| :--- |
| Secs. |

 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { y } \text { on securities } & \text {. } & 29,850 & 45,167\end{array}$ y Prop., plant \&
equipment equipment - .-.
Invest. in atfil. co;
Int, in employ Int. in employees;
stock other assets

otrusts z Preferred stock| 83,040 | 8,640 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | 525,932 | 525,932 |

Total_-.......22,231,068 $\overline{19,631,585}$ Tota1...........22,231,068 $\overline{19,631,585}$ x After reserve for receivables of $\$ 466,595$ in 1937 and $\$ 408,650$ in 1936 .
y After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 9,116,453$ in 1937 and $\$ 8,738,358$ in y After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 9,116,453$ in 1937 and $\$ 8,738,358$ in in 1936). a Represented by 33,604 shares of common stock. b At market
Long Bell Lumber Corp.-Earnings-

| 3 Months Ended Sept. 30- | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loss before deductions for interes | \$3,963 | \$3,462 |
| Interest. |  |  |
| Loss for period | \$4,131 | \$3,755 |
| Earnings of the Long Bell Lumber | Co. |  |
| 3 Months Ended Sept. 30- | 1937 | 1936 |
| Gain before deductions for depletion, deprecia | \$867,372 |  |
| Depletion | +263,067 |  |
| Depreciatio | 225,036 | 203,939 |
| Interest --- | 51,690 | 50,32 |
| Accrued Federal and State income tax | 7,500 23,495 |  |
| Acrued red. surtax |  |  | Gain for period. Note-No pro

V. $145, \mathrm{p} .768$.

## Long Island RR.-Earnings -



September-
Gross from railway Not from railway y....-
部
 Net after rents-
Louisiana \& North West RR.-Reorganization PlanICC Suggests Stock Instead of Income BondsThe Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct. 19 approved a plan Act, as amended. April 1, 1935, filed a petition in the U. S. District Court for the southern District of New York stating that it was unable to pay its debts as they matured and that it desired to effect a plan of
reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended
, 1936 , The debtor, on April 2, 1936 . filed in the Court, and on April 3, 1936 , with the ICC, its plammittee of bondholders, of which Amos $L$. Beaty is Chairman, representing the holders of $\$ 946,000$ of defaulted first mortgage
$5 \%$ bonds, Middle States Petroleum Corp., controlling stockholder, and Lou bonds, Middle states Petroleum corp., contronited evidence and briefs in support of the plan. An appearance was entered on behalf of the bondholders' protective committee of which Arthur L. Barnes is Committee reprea statement made expressing approval of the plan. This committee repre-
sented bondholders owning $\$ 293,000$ of defaulted first mortgage bonds. The holders of $\$ 10,000$ of these bonds and the St. Louis Southwestern Ry. and its trustee, intervened in opposition to the plan. Practically al the debtor's traffic is freight, the passenger business being
negligible in amount owing to bus competition. Were it not for a mail negitract, all passenger service would be abandoned.
The debtor is controlled by the Middle States Petroleum Corp., which
The $99.7 \%$ of its outstanding capital stock, the remainder being owned in owns $99.7 \%$ of its outstanding capital stock, the remainder being owned in
small amounts by various individuals. The debtor was in receivership small amounts $19 y$ various individuals. The
from Augus, 1913 , to May 20,1922 . Following the discovery of oil in
the the so-called Homer-Haynesville field in the years 1918 and 1919 , its gross revenues increased from approximately by the debtor's railroad is principally 000 in 1922 . farming although its serves several lumber and other mills, cotton compresses, cotton warehouses, and various mercantile establishments. The testimony indicates that truck farmins is increasing in the territory served. And the only tonnage that the railroad now handles as a result of the oil and gas production is casing-head gasoline, which approximates 100 carloads a month. About $85 \%$ of the traffic ha.
debtor originates on its line or is destined to points thereon.

Present Financial Structure
As of March 31,1936 . liabilities consisted of 23,000 shares of capital
stock ( $\$ 100$ par), $\$ 2,300,000$; funded debt unmatured $\$ 100,000$, being the debtor's outstanding prior-lien first-mortgage $5 \%$ bonds of 1945 ; current liabilities $\$ 2,198,702$, including $\$ 2,069,000$ of first-mortgage $5 \%$ bonds which matured Aprial the debtor's first morttage bonds outstanding in the
The princial of amount of $\$ 2,069000$ has been in default since April 1, 1935 , when the Jan. 7 and June 22, 1937 , the court ordered that interest for the period April 1,1936, to July' 1,1937 , be paid. Interest on the outstanding $\$ 100,000$ of prior-lien first-mortgage bonds has been kept current. The prior lien

## Financial Chronicle

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 approximately 35 milles. The first morta, me $5 \%$ bonds are secured by a
mortgae upon all the equipment of the debtor ana fixed property extending
from Maspolia Ark to


## Debtor's Plan of Reorganization

The plan of reorkanization contemplates that the $\$ 100,000$ of prior Hen
first mortgaze $5 \%$ honds, due Jan. 1945 , shall remain undisturbed. It

 The plan proposese the payment of interest from April 1, 1935 , to Dec. 31 , of this interest has been made to the bondolders. as a step in line with the proposed plan. The payment of one-quarter of the interest on the old first corried out und to July 1 , 1937, as a measure of relief to the blondholders,
in line with the proposed plan. The plan further provides that holders of common stock recelve, in
exchange for each share, 89 , principal amount, of the new income debentures. All unsecured claims allowed by the Court would be paid in cash. The new general mortgage bonds proposed to be issued would be dated
as of Jan. 1,1936 , would mature Jan. 1,1972 , and would be secured by a
 Trove proposed mortigage securing the new general mortgage bonds would provide that the principal amount of bondd to be issued thereunder be (a) $\$ 517,250$ in partial exchange for the now outstanding first mortgage
bonds as above stated: (b) to provide for the payment or retirement of the prior Hien mortgaaseon construction, additions and betterments to prong, and (c) for capital funds, These new, generan morttagae bonds would bear interest at the rate of $5 \%$
per annum, payable semi-annually. They would be in coupon form per annum, tayable semi-annualls. They would be in coupon form
in denominator of 81.000 , $\$ 500$ and $\$ 250$, bonds in the two smaller in denominations of 81,000 , $\$ 50$ and $\$ 250$, bate
denominations to bee echangeable for bonds of a
bonds would be registrable as to principal only.
They would be entitiled to the benefitio of a sinking fund cumulative at the
annual rate or $85,17.50$, to be paid either in ocash or by tender of general
mortgage bonds at their cost to the debtor company in the same amount the cost not to exceed the current market price at the time of purchase, or
the redemption price thereof, whichever is lower. The plan provides that the sinking fund beereivested in in the now outstanding prior lien bonds
in the same manner. The new general mortgage bonds would be redeemable on any interest date at the principal arount thereof plus accrued interest. any or the bonds are outstanding, no interest could be paid on the income matured sinking fund payments and interest on the general mortgage bonds should have been paid.
It is proposed that $\$ 517,250$ of these general mortgage bonds be issued at once upon consummation of the plan.
The new income debentures would be issued under an identure providing

 proposed that the indenture provide that the interest be cumulative whether
or not earned. The debentures would ke redeemable at the principal redemption. They would be issued in denominations of $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ of together with such scrip as necessary. There would be the same provision as to exchangeability of debentures of lower denominations for larger enominations as in the case of the general mortgage bonds. The debtor
would covant in the indenture that so long as any of such debentures are outstanding, it would not pay any dividends on the common stock unless

of the new stock provided for in the debtor's plan to be issued to holders exchange for their bonds, in the ratio of 10 shares for each $\$ 1,000$, principal mined by the board of directors. The par value or of a par valye deterunder the plan would be five qualifying shares for the stick to be issued new stock be deposited with a trustee or trus. It is proposed in that all the the trust certificatess ot be issued under a voting trust agreement in suct form
and on such conditions an to yoting by trustess and such other terms not and on such conditions as to voting by trustees, and such other terms not that the term of the voting trust be for 10 years, except that after payment. by the company of all interest requirements for threes successive years, the
voting trust would be terminated and the deposited stock which would voting trust would be terminated and the deposited suctock which would
would have cumulative voting power, distributed to the holders of the The plan of reorganization filed by the debtor proposes a total capitaliza.
tion of $\$ 2,065,700$ as compared with the present capitalization of $\$ 4,469,000$.
On March 16, 1936, Proposed Agency Operation
On March 16, 1936, the debtor entered into an agreement with the
Louisiana \& A Arkansas Ry. Oorp. whereby the debtor appointed the Arkansas company its manager, custodian and agent, for and in the name of the debtor to maintain and operate the properties of the debtor for a period of five
years. The agreement provided that the debtor's facilities, supplies and
enuip equipment should be used by the azent, that the debtor woupplies and adequate working capital for maintenance and operation, that the agent
would furnisb all managerial, supervisory and administrative services and expenses, that the a anent would use its best efforts to preserve the traffic
exper
and efficient operation and maintenance of the properties in economical and debtor, and for and in the name of the debtor do to and perform all acts and
things which the debtor would be required to franchises, agreements and leaese requiraining to toy the propertries with all
Federal, state and municipal laws and regulations, and maintain the propertiles in as good condition and repair as the earnings and funds avail
able
 income of the property operated by thount of operating revenues and net tion of $\$ 26,000$ and a maximum of $\$ 90,000$ a year. In 1935 , had the
contract beon in effect, the amount payabe to the Arkansas company
would have been $\$ 3,468$ tess than the would have been $\$ 3,468$ etess thamount payable the the tebtor Arkansas company
and administration cost
 1931,1932 and 1934, but in 1929 , 1930 and 1933 the compensation accruing
to the agent, in accordance with the terms of the contract, would have
 In addition to any savings to the debtor with respect to the cost of by the Arkansas company as agent thre tatter estimated that it could save the debtor approximately 814, .17 in operating expenses each year. up the traffic along its linemplates the that the Arkansas company would build
effective operation effective operation. The debtor gave as one of its reasons for entering into
this agency operation contract the fact that most of its executive officers this agency operation contract the fact that most of its executive officers
reside in New York and consequently are not able to give the railo the
benefits which flow from the frequent personal contact bet feside in New York and consequently are not a ale to give the railroad the
benefis which flow from the frequent personal contacts between the execu-
tives and the operating officers.

## Conclusions of Commission

[^7]plan of reorganization is limited to approval of a plan, and the act may
not be construed as authorizing or requiring our approval of the form of the documents necessary for its consummation. Cur review of the mort-
gages should be limited to the ascertainment that on their face, their to the plan approved by us.
It does not appear, however. that the past, present and probable pros-
pective earningsoot the debbor justify the isisue of $5 \%$ income debentures
in an amount oo $\$ 1,241,500$. The debtor's
 upon these debentures shal bee cumulative whether or not earned. It
appears improbable that the debtor will experience in the future a growth
op trapfic which consistently wilt produce earnings sufficient to ot traffic which consistently wilb produce earnings su
upon any considerable amount of such debentures.
The interest requirements of the proposed issue of $\$ 1,241,500$ income
debentures would be $\$ 62,075$, if earned, and the tota interst
fund fund requirements under the proposed plan would be $\$ 98,110$ not believe that this uncertain and fluctuating stratum of earnings should be represented by stock rathere than by bonds or other evidences of pould
with fixed matyrition an appromstances of this case, relationship of funded debt to stock of 9 to to 1 , although a relationship more neariy normal may require the payment of additional taxes. The
stock under the proposed plan would represent a very speculative equity,
and would be of value only as a means of control. The yearly interest liability in connection with
falls just our partcular year only if earned charges, because interest would is that the interest be fixed in amount and made cumulative, whether proposal or not, and would have to be paid before dividends on stock. Accumulated interest thereon, or even a record of inability to pay the interest, were the
 financing through the issue of sotock. Therer is is no sound imposssille further
fing a financial structure predicated apon earnings based upon an an im-
upo probable future prosperity.
For the foregoing reasons we cannot approve the suggestion by certain
of the parties in interest that a smaller principal amount of debentures be

issued than is proposed in the debtors cumstances, it is is our view that debtor's plan. int ing interest fixed $\begin{gathered}\text { Under these cir- }\end{gathered}$ gations
We conclude that the issuance of the proposed debentures is unwarranted
and that any eequity existing in the debtor's property over and above the
 protection of its interests. The equity of the general creditors and that of the present stockkolders, if any can be adjusted, on a basis similar in
effect to that proposed by the debtor, by an allotment to them of fair and would participate.
share par value, and that 65 shares thereof should be issued to the holder bonds. This partial exchangeont, of the new outstanding first mortgage bonds will result in the issue of 134,485 shares of capital stock of $\$ 1,344,850$
par value.

Thevoting trust, with proviso that the to poting trust would terminate apter
payment of all interest was intended to insurest requirements for three successive years, apparently reorganization during which the company was not expected to earn interest probabie that the railroad would earn interest on the fund it is reasonably and in order to avoid the expense and delay incition. In view of this, and approval of the terms and conditions of the voting trust, the plan
should be modified so as to eliminate the provision The question next presented is what share, if any ant the thereto.
present stockholders should receive. The record shows that new stock the period $1925-29$ the debtor earned an annual a verage of $\$ 5.38$ a shate-year common stock outstanding after payment of all charges, and during the
11 -year period, $1925-35$, embracing six years of the depression, the annua earnings averaged $\$ 1.06$ a share The present and probable future limitations on the debtor's earning power rase rave dits that the common stockholders have any equity
in the debtor's
to to accord undue weight to the present earnings and those during the deppear effect to the $\begin{aligned} & \text { erbireanable in chis case to consider and give some }\end{aligned}$ limited territory served by the debtor may partiall postore the rather weight to the permanently, the earning power of the co restore, either temearnings of the debtor, to the extent to which the bond past and prospective to the plan proposed by the debtor, to the extent to which have agreed

plan is modified herein | plan is mod encherein, and to all other relevant facts, we tind debtcc:-s |
| :--- |
| eutstage one-quarter ( 0.25 ) share of $~$ |
| 10 | outstanding 23,000 shares of $\$ 100$ par value stock will amply represent the equity remaining to the stockholders.

above, makes a total of 140,235 shares of a par value of $\$ 1,402,350$ erred to plan verow of the small amount the amount preferred and gene gereal claims, the debtor's adjudication by the Court as to which, if any, of these claims are been no to maintain the relative positions fixed be modified in this respect in ititled to priority over existing mortgages, those of of claims of creditoct in orditled expense of issue of new stock. However, for the sake of economy in the accounting, and transfer expense, it would appear that the interests
all the debtor's claimants will be best server all the debtor's claimants will be best served by the payment in cash of
general claims of minor amounts. Accordingly, we find that general ed to be entitled to priority over existingly, we find that all claims
anjuecter and each unsecured claim of $\$ 100$ or less should be paid in cash but each general unsecured claims in excess of \$10e each, not entitled to preference, should
be paid in new stock, the exchange. .t. be on a basis of one share of $\$ 10$
par value stock for of 100 be not evenly divisible by alaim. Should any claim in excess divisible should be paid in cash. The evidence indicates that not more
than 2,000 shares of stock, and possibly none, will be necessary for this
purpose As hereinbefore indicated, the debtor's plan, drafted early in 1936, is no reason apparent to us why they should not be dated as of Jan. 1, 1938 .
The debtor's balance sheet as of $J u l y ~ 31 . ~ 1937, ~ s h o w s ~ t h a t ~ i t ~ h a d ~$ hasd of 8353 , 283 a Apparently there will be no material reduction in this
cash during the iast half of 1937 . Assuming that it
same in same in amount, we are of the opinion that it should be wistributed, on the reserving sufficient for the other requirements of the plan. If one-quarter
 prior 1 lien mortgage bonds be paid in line with the debtor's plan, and
8206,90 be distributed to the holders of the defaulted first mortga on trie basis of inton to the holder of each $\$ 1,000$ bond, making total dismately $\$ 131,00$ for general unsecured claims of $\$ 100$ each or less, ppossibiwill be ample, and the debtor's planses anould borking capital. This amount rail way by the Arkansas company, it is pertinent to consider our plan
for the consolidation of railway properties of the United States. We thene allocated the debtor and the Arkansas company to different systems, the
former to Systen No.
Rock Island-Frisco. 10 - Hininois Central, and the latter to System No. $19-$ It is true that the agency operation agreement falls short of being a
consolidation or merger, but it does bargain away from the debtor for a rairoad. In that respect it would detract from the possibility of the retard, the consum reation of our plan of consolidation by volusility of at, and
carriers insofar as mar To summarize, The debtor's plan should be modified so as nate the proposal for the creation of 1 sh, 241,500 mifind so as (1) to elimi-
income debentures; (2) to eliminate the proposal for the issue of 20,685
and the 20,695 shares; (3) to create in lieu of the income debentures tanding capital stock, approximately 142,235 shares of new capital stock having cumulative voting power and a par value of $\$ 10$ a share,
to be issued as follows: 65 shares to the holder of each $\$ 1,000$ of now outstanding first mortgare $5 \%$ bonds due April 1, 1935 , one-quarter (0.25) share to the holder of each of the 23,000 shares of now outstanding capital stock, and 2,000 shares or such other amount as may be necessary to satisfy outstanding genera unsecured claims in excess of (4) to
each, upon the basis of one share for each $\$ 10$ of allowed claims; (4)
eliminate the proposed provision that the new capital stock be placed eliminate the proposed provision that the new capital stock be placed in a voting trust; (5) to provide that the new securities to be issued
shall be dated as of Jan. 1,$1938 ;(6)$ to pay interest on the outstanding
first mortgage bonds from July 1,1937 to Dec. 31,1937 , at the rate of $11 / 4 \%$ a year, in addition to the $11, \%$ from Jan. 1, 1936 to June 30,1937 , and
the full interest to Dec. 31,1935 , on said bonds aready paid; (7) pay due April $1,1935, \$ 100$ in cash; ( 8 ) to pay unsecured general claims not operation of the debtor's line for a period of years by the Arkansas company, and (10) to eliminate or modify certain of the provisions in the plan relating to participation therein or consummation thereof as hereinbefore indicated.
With the above modifications of the debtor's plan, the following canital liabilities will result: Prior lien first mortgage 5\% bonds due Jan. 1, 1945 approximately 142,235 mare $5 \%$ bonds, due Jan. $1,1974, \$ 517,25 \mathrm{D}$, and Total capitalization will thus amount to about $\$ 2,039,600$.
We find that, as above modified, the plan of rebrganization submitted by the debtor will meet with the requirements of subsections (b) and (e) of Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended, and will be compatible with the public interest, provided, however, that modifications of the debtor's accounts as the result of such plan should be subject to our approval
and the reorganized company should submit its journal entries for our approval before making its permanent accounting records.
In view of the provisions of subsection (f) of Section 77 , we will give consion as may be requisite and appropriate for the execution of the plan, including the issue of securities. We conclude that the plan submitted by the debtor, modified in accord ance with the views expressed herein, should be approved
Commissioner Mahaffie dissented.-V. 144, p. 4012.

Louisville \& Nashville RR.-Earnings-


 et from railway
Luscombe Airplane Corp.-New Director-
Luscombe Airplane Corp.- Nimonds II, has been elected a director of this company.-V. 145 p. 2398.

McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd.-To Issue Rights-
The company has notified the Montreal Stock Exchange that it proposes to issue right to its shareholders to subscribe to one new share for each
five held at $\$ 10$ per share. The rights, which will involve the issue of five held at $\$ 10$ per share. The rights, which will involve the issue of
132,000 new shares, will be given to shareholders of record Nov. 5 and will expire Dec. $10 .-\mathrm{V}$. 145, p. 1591.

McCord Radiator \& Mfg. Co.-Meeting PostponedMeeting of stockholders, caled ror Oct. 25 to approve directors plan to prened to Nov. 3 . Officers wish to allow time for the arrival of proxies

## McGraw Electric Co.-Earnings-

12 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Net sales after deducting disct., returns \& allow.
Cost of goods sold, gen., admin. \& selling exps.--
,2,754,571 Net profits from operations.-.--
Int, received, disct, on purchases \& miscell Adjust Net profits before provisions for income taxes.
Provision for income taxes_--. $\frac{81,498,205}{81,058,262}$
 a Based on present capitalization of 472,600 shares of common stock ( $\$ 1$ pare outstanding in hands of the public.
Note-No provision has been made for taxes on undistributed profits. Nhe account "adjustments of reserves and accruals set up in prior years" The account "adjustments of reserves and accrual
includes $\$ 21,664$ representing the excess provision fo
taxes which were settled in 1935 .-V. 145, p. 2699 .
Madison Square Garden Corp.-To Pay 20-Cent Div.The directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 19. Like
payment was made on Aug. 31, last, a dividend of 75 cents was paid on May 20, last; one of 20 cents was paid on Feb. 26, last, and previously quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share were distributed. In addition,
extra dividend of 10 cents was paid on May 29,1936 -V. 145, p. 2398 .

## Magma Copper Co.-Earnings-

Period-
Copper produced, lbs -.--
Average net selling price
6 Mos. End. 3 Mos. End. 9 Mos. End. 9 Mos. End.

 cost per pound .....-Income from mining oper
Other inc. (incl. railroad)

| 10.369 c. | 13.355 c. | 11.066 c. | 9.124 c. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6.769 c. | 11.665 c. | 7.911 c. | 6.120 c. |
| $\$ 568,423$ | $\$ 78,162$ | $\$ 644,585$ | $\$ 662,270$ |
| 75,180 | 57,546 | 132,726 | 92,854 | Total net income (after

deducting estimated
$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { deducting estimated } \\ \text { Fed norm. inc. tax) }\end{array} & \$ 643,603 & \$ 135,709 & \$ 779,312 & \$ 755,124\end{array}$ $\times$ The average cost of producing copper is after deducting gold and silver values and includes all operating costs, Arizona taxes, Federal social security taxes, depreciation and administrative expenses, but does not
include any allowance for mine depletion, capital stock tax or Federal include any allowance for mine depletion, capital stock tax or Federal income tax.
Note- During the third quarter there was no production for a period
of one month due to the summer close-down, resulting in the usual increase of one month due to the
in costs for the quarter. production has been sold at an average price in
The fourth quarter press of that for any previous quarter of 1937. Present indications are excess of that for any previous quarter of 1937 . Present indications are tnat tne "income from mining operations" for the last three months of
the year should approximate that of the first nine months.- $\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .1265$.

## Maine Central RR.-Earnings-

 Period End. Sept. $30-$Operating revenues...-
Operating expenses.
Taxes oper. revenues... Taxes...................
Equipment rents.
Joint fac. rents-Dr.-. Net ry. oper. income.
Other income.-.

Gross income--..--
Deduc'ns (rtls., int.,
Net income

|  | 8,032 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {83892,923 }}^{8,65}$ |
| $\frac{1}{1,982,410}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1,1,51}$ |
|  |  |

Manufactuers Casualty Insurance Co.-Extra Div.The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per sharetin
ddition to the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on the addition to the regular quarterly dividend of th cents per share on the
capital stock, par $\$ 10$, both payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov, 11 . capital stock, par
Similar payments were made on Aug. 16 . May 15 and Feb. 15 , last, and on Similar payments were made on Aug. 16, May.
Nov. 15 and Aug. 15, 1936.-V. 145 , p. 946 .
Marathon Paper Mills Co.-Stock DividendThe directors have declared a stock dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on the
common stock payable in $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock on Oct. 30 to common stock payable in $6 \%$ cumulative
holaers of record Oct. $20 .-\mathrm{V} .144, \mathrm{p}, 457$.

Marchant Calculating Machine Co.-Earnings -
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Shares common stock..-: } & 226,642 & \$ 0.78 & \$ 0.75 & \$ 3.01 \\ \text { Earnings per share... } & \$ 0.78 \\ \text { a } & \$ 2.40\end{array}$ tingencies, \&c., but before Federal surtax on undistributed profits.. 145, p. 238.
Marlin-Rockwell Corp.-To Pay $\$ 1.50$ DividendThe directors have dectared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Nov. 18 to holders of record Nov, 8. A regular
quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on Oct. 1, last. In addition, a special dividend of $\$ 2$ was paid on
was paid on Jan. 2, 1936.-V. 145, p. 2552 .

## Master Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-



$$
\begin{array}{crrr}
\text { Net mfg. profit...... } & \$ 344,588 & \$ 301,669 & \$ 1,097,337 \\
\text { Other income. } & 8,159 & 6.634 & 27,124 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1937-9 \text { Mos } \\ \$ 3,639,146 \\ 2,501,496 \\ 40,313 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $s .1936$
$\$ 2,263,662$
$1,537,116$
28,176
 ministrative exps., \&c.
Est. Fed. inc. \& profit taxes \& surtax on un$173,063 \quad 156,256 \quad 525,919$ 403,147 distributed profits...- $\quad 46,000 \_41,704-148,000 \quad \times 75,004$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net profit } & \$ 133,684 & \$ 110,344 & \$ 450,541 \\ & \$ 245,409\end{array}$ 000 shs. com. stock.
$\times 1936$ tax law made $\$ 0.64$ retroactive to Jan. $\$ 0.53,1936$, would have increased $\$ 1.17$ provision for Federal income and profits taxes to $\$ 80,103$, and reduced net profit to shet as of 'Sept. 30, 1937, showed current assets of $\$ 1,826,888$ and current and accrued liabilities or $\$ 585,550 .-$ V. 145, p. 2230.

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Masonite Corp.-Earnings- } & & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Years Ended Aug. } \\ \text { Gross profit on sales, before deducting } \\ \text { deprec. \& amort. of patents. } \\ \text { G }\end{array}$ | 1937 | 1936 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { (exclusive of depreciation) } & \text { amortiza- } & 1,939,003 & 1,620,023 & 1,250,502 \\ \text { Provision for depreciation \& amor } & 177,033 & 162,324 & 151,953\end{array}$ |  |  | 169,994 |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net profit from operations......... | $\$ 2,1692,099$ | $\$ 1,186,484$ |  |  |
| Other income.-- | 85,755 | 110,312 |  | 74,649 | $\begin{array}{lrrrr} & & & & \\ \text { Total profits and income.......... } & \$ 2,255,749 & \$ 1,762,412 & \$ 1,261,134 \\ \text { Other deductions. } & 124,509 & 44,899 & 53,522 \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. \& Miss. State inc. taxes } & \text { x40,149 } & 287,863 & 203,340\end{array}$


 Earns. per share on common stock.-.- z on undistributed profits. y $\$ 15,768$
 redemption, and $\$ 92,589$ paid on $5 \%$ cum. pref. stock from Oct. 1,1936 , to ments on the presently outstanding preferred stock.

|  |  | 1936 | Lathrut | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1 | \$1,723,185 | $7 \%$ pret. stock. |  | \$1,347,700 |
| ${ }^{\text {y Pash }}$ Plant | 1,162,458 | 1,110,678 | z 5\% cum. pt. stk | ,965,400 |  |
| Ceceivabies | 1,197,316 | 947,366 | $x$ Common stock-- | 795,885 | ${ }_{48,782}$ |
| ventorles | 1,085,817 | 763,843 | Accounts payable- | 242,083 |  |
| Prepaid ins., \&e.- | 62,269 11.396 | 61,385 | Accr. wages, taxes, interest, \&c $\qquad$ | 271,370 | 187,411 |
| Due from empl's.. |  | 10,712 | Refinancing exps. |  | 0 |
| Pats., pat. application expensestrademarks, \&c. trademarks, \&c. | 196,919 | 192,386 | Prov. for Fed. and State income tax | 430,000 |  |
|  |  |  | Dividends | 158,752 | 313,858 |
|  |  |  | Res. for sel | 35,59 |  |
|  |  |  | Earned surplu | 2,086,345 | 1,958,538 | Total .......... $\overline{\$ 5,985,434} \overline{\$ 4,809,556}$ Total ....-.---- $\$ 5,985,434$ \$4,809,556 x Represented by 536,740 no par shares in 1937 and 266,689 on par shares in $193,042,027$ in 1936 . z Represented by shares of $\$ 100$ par.-V. 145 ,

p. 1104 . p.

Mayfair Investment Co., Los Angeles-Extra Dividendto the directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in addition both payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 20. Similar amounts were

Maytag Co.-Earnings-
[Excluding Wholly-Owned Canadian Subsidiary]
Period End. Sept. $30-1937-3$ Mos.-1936 $\quad$ 1937-9 Mos.- 1936 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Pet sales.- } \\ \text { Nost of sales \& expenses. } & \$ 4,979,251 & \$ 4,197,537 \\ \text { Cost } & 3,749,868\end{array}$ Operating profit.
Int. \&
Dist' divs. received.Int. \& divs. received.--
Dist'cs, royalties, \&c--


Total profit
Sundry deductions-n-int Depreciation-1.-.-.-
Fed. \& State inc. taxes.
Profits on securs. sold.

Net profit.

|  | $\$ 643,23$ | $\$ 0.35$ | $\$ 10.23$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | a In reserve for credit losses due to improvement in receivables during

current year. b On 1,617,922 common shares (after dividends on preferred stock). Net income is stated before provision for Federal surtax on un-
Note-N Note-Net income is stated before provision for Federal surtax on un-
distributed net income. The surtax which would be payable upon the distributed net income. income, based on dividends paid for the
above nine months net
months, would be approximately $\$ 172,000$.-V. 145, p. 1104 .

Meier \& Frank Co., Inc.-Special Dividend-
The directors have declared a special dividend of 15 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common stock,
both payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 1 . An initial dividend of both payable Nov, 15 to holders of record Nov. $1 .{ }^{1}$.
15 cents was paid on Aug. 16, last.-V. 145, p. 770 .

Melchers Distilleries, Ltd.-EarningsEarnings for 8 Months Ended Aug. 31, 1937
Net profit, after allowing approx. amounts for depreciation Preferred dividend paid

Balance, surplus
Bulance Sheet Aug. 31, 1937

$\$ 18.65$

 $\$ 11,387$ for approximate amount of depreciation. c Represented by 62,500
shares.-V. 144, p. 4185 .

Memphis Commercial Appeal Co.-Listing \& Registration The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to listing and registration
the 15 year $43 \%$ sinking fund debentures due March 15 , 1952 (interest dates M-s 15).-V. 145, p. 946.
Memphis Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 Operating revenues...--
Oper. exps., incl. taxes Prop.retire.res,approp'ns
Net oper. revenues_
Gross income-.....--
deductions
$\times \begin{aligned} & \text { Net income......... } \\ & \mathbf{D i v i d e n d s} \text {. } \\ & \$ 130,157 \\ & \$ 99,76\end{aligned}$
Balance.
x Applicable to preferred stocks for
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Regular dividends on the } \$ 7 \text { and for the period } & \$ 1,160,231 & \$ 912,349\end{array}$ 1937. After the payment of these dividends there were paid on July 1 . declared for payment on Oct. 1,1937 Regular dividends on these stocks were Note-Includes provision of $\$ 145,199$ made during the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1937, and $\$ 16,000$ made during the 12 months ended Sept. 30 ,
Metropolitan Personal Loan Co., Allentown, Pa.SEC Suspends Registration-
An order has been issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission 1936 under the Securities Act of 1933 by the company.-V. 145 , p. 1908.
Michigan Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-
 Total oper. exps. \& ta
Net oper. income
Other incone income (net)
Gross income
Int. on funded debt....
General interest
Amert of bd. disc.- \& exp
Taxes asumertization.-.
miscell. deductions.
Net inc. before prior
lien \& pref. divs.

| $\$ 109,061$ |
| ---: |
| 811 |


| $\$ 109,873$ |
| ---: |
| 57,949 |
| 1,476 |
| 4,575 |
| 636 |

$\$ 10$
479


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { lien \& pref. divs.-.- } \\
& \text { Notes- (1) No provisio }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\$ 44,755 \quad \$ 37,805
$$

| $\$ 269,640$ | $\$ 24 n, 559$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $17, \dot{8}, 848$ | 173,848 |
| 2,269 | 1,069 |
| 13,725 | $13,72$. |
| 1,909 | 1,909 |

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { tax. (2) Cumulative prior has been made for Feder } & \$ 76,117 & \$ 48,751\end{array}$ the books at Sept. 30, 1937, aggregated $\$ 253,812$ not declared or accrued on per share on the $7 \%$ and $\$ 15.921 / 2$ per share on the or approximately $\$ 618.58$ books Cumulative pref. stock dividends not declared. 25,1937 .
books at Sept, 30, 1937, aggregated $\$ 127,036$, or $\$ 28$ per share on the the
and $\$ 6$ preferred stock.
Micromatic Hone Coro.-Acruisition-
goodwill of the Hutto Machine division of the Carborund the assets and matic Hone Corp. will take over that part of carborundum Co. Micromanufacture, sale and service of honing tools and replacement parts and service of honing and gear lapping mae business of manufacture, sale and

Mid-Continent $P$
The directors have declarelen Con.-un Div compares with 50 cents paidyable Dee. 1 to holders of record Nove on the 40 cents paid on June 1, 1936; 25 cents paid on Dec. 2,$1935 ; 15$ Dents 1,$1936 ;$
June 1, 1935 , and 25 cents payment was the first made since Feb. 16, 1931, when. 50 cents This latter Was paid; this same rate had been maintained when 50 cents per share including Feb. 15, 1929.-V. 145, p. 1104.
Midland Valley RR.-Earnings-

| September- | 1937 | 1936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$152,685 | \$148,897 | \$125,562 | 1934 |
| Net from railwa | 73,489 | -77,482 | - 62,890 | 77,559 |
| From Jan. 1 | 50,758 | 58,097 | 49,563 | 62,464 |
| Gross from railwa Net from railway | 1,131,365 | 1,106,662 | 946,938 | 959,582 |
| Net after rents |  |  |  | 394,669 |
| -V. 145, p. 223 | 357,844 | 349,710 | 271,690 | 274,876 |

## Midland Steel Products Co.-Earnings-

Period End.Sept. 30-1937-3 Mos. 1936
Manufacturing profit_ 1937
Expenses.-.-.
Operating profit.
Other deductions
Depreciation
Federal income taxe-.--
 rep And deducting dividend requirements of $\$ 6$ per share on $8 \%$ $\$ 907,640$ remains for com shares non-cum. div. shares in the hands of public of public, above earnings for first nine months of 1937 . shares in hands $\$ 3.86$ per share. On same basis of calculation, earnings were $\$ 2.74$ per

Minneapolis \& St. Louis RR.-ICC Examiner Urges Rejection of Proposal to Dismember Road-See Associated Railways Co. above.

## September-

September-
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Gross from railway Net from railway....-
Net after rents Net from railway-
Net after rents.

Earnings for September and Year to Date $\begin{array}{rr}1,377,842 \\ 550,166 & \text { der } 116,815\end{array}$

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. (\& Subs.) -
 Cost of goods sold and $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { operating expenses.-. } & 2,935,612 & 2,770,582 & 8,625,479 & 6,418,282 \\ \text { Depreciation } & 117,360 & 114,524 & 305,530 & 246,264\end{array}$

 | Miscellaneous income..-- | $\mathbf{1 , 0 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 6 3 1}$ | 1,536 | 10,924 | 3,078 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | 1,5165 |  |  |  | Gross income_-...-

$\times$ Provision for income \& $\overline{\$ 1,009,848} \xlongequal{\$ 1,389,824} \overline{\$ 2,882,211} \overline{\$ 2,237,727}$ $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { capital stock taxes_-. } & 209,896 & 293,826 & 601,947 & 444,558 \\ \text { Other deductions_-..- } & 20,995 & 20,648 & 60,224 & 43,018\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net inc. for the period } & \$ 778,956 & \$ 1,075,350 & \$ 2,220,040 & \$ 1,750,151\end{array}$ x Includes provision for normal Federal income taxes; no provision has
been made for the liability of the company, if any, for surtaxes on undistributed net income imposed by the Federal Revenue Act of 1936 as the amount of any such liability is not determinable until the end of the
year.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .613$.
Minneapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry.-Earnings Period End.Sept. $30-1937$-Monsin Central Ry.]

| Period End. Sept. 30 <br> Freight revenue <br> Passenger revenue <br> All other revenue....-. -- | $\begin{array}{r} 1937-M O \\ \$ 1,628,586 \\ 71,352 \\ 127,127 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,092,141 \\ 71,956 \\ 117,273 \end{array}$ | 1937-9 Mos.-1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,030,007 | 950,162 |
| Main of way \& struc exp- | \$1,827,066 | \$1,281,371 | \$11,353,189 | 406,633 |
| Main of way \& struc exp. | 207,659 222,879 | 241,572 | 1,793,247 | 1,701,437 |
| Traffic expenses | 222,879 | 224,265 | 2,206,411 | 2,035,285 |
| Transportation expenses | 587,846 | 492,254 | 4,841,728 | 418,947 |
| General expenses...-..-- | 58,828 | 62,090 | +826,741 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,482,484 \\ 568,958 \end{array}$ |



 September- Earnings of System (Including Wisconsin Central Ry.)
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_.... } & 21,396,173 & 19,751,448 & 17,219,878 & 16,855,508 \\ \text { Net from railway_-... } & 4,714,413 & 4,179,403 & 2,682,928 & 3,125,891 \\ \text { Net after rents_ } & 2,403,087 & 1,428,526 & 637,301 & 717,939\end{array}$

## Mississippi Central RR.-Earnings-

 September-Gross from railwa
Net from railway.
Net after rents
From Jan.
Gross from railway
Net from railway Net from railway.
Net after rents.
-V. $\begin{array}{ll}1937 & 1936 \\ \$ 92,981 & \$ 866\end{array}$

## Mi 145 , p. 2699. <br> Missouri \& Arkansas Ry.-Earnings-

| September- | 1937 | 1936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | \$193,248 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Net from railway | -24,463 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1 } \\ 11 \\ 1195 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \$87,975 | \$77,178 |
| Net after rents From Jan. | 9,168 | def1,390 | 14,276 | 17,854 6,843 |
| Gross from railway | 854.156 | 757,260 | 434,088 |  |
| Net after rents | 138,438 | 142,961 | 118,492 |  |
| Net after rents | 19,721 | 41,199 | 67.099 | 147,708 |

Missouri Illinois Ry,-EarningsGrom Jrom railway Net from railway... |  |  | 135,722 | $\$ 836$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net after |  | $\$ 13,938$ |  | $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { From Jan. 1- } & 14,678 & \text { def4,668 } & \text { def4,624 } & \text { def } 2,133\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_-.-. } & 1,150,419 & 800,872 & 775,020 & 713,139 \\ \text { Net from railway_-...- } & 370,981 & 175,159 & 147,440 & 152,505 \\ \text { Net after rents } \\ \text {-V. 145, p. 223i-.-- } & 184,041 & 29,827 & 27,812 & 36,595\end{array}$

## Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines-Earninas-

Period End. Sept. 30-1937-Month-1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936
Operating revenues.

 Inc. after fixed chgs_- $\$ 9,800 \quad \$ 227,179$ def $\$ 261,123 \overline{\text { def } \$ 688,075}$

Minnesota Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

| $\text { ept. } 30$ | 1937-Month-1936 |  | 1937-12 Mos.-1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oper. exps |  |  |  |  |
| Property retirement re- |  | 274,393 | 3,210,268 | $0,744,974$ |
| ve appropriations.- | 38,750 | 33,7 | 0, |  | serve appropriations.

Net oper. revenues_-
Other income
Gross income
Int. on mtge. bonds....
Other int. \& deductions,
Int.charged to construc
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net income-_- } & \$ 174,518 & \$ 110,784 & \\ \text { Dividends applicable to } \\ \text { prefer }\end{array}$


## Balance.

${ }^{x}$ Dividends accumulated and unpaid to $\quad \$ 434.2$ $\$ 320,426$ | $3 \%$ |
| :--- | 76 preferred stock, $\$ 2$ a share on $6 \%$ preferred stock, and $\$ 2$ a share on

share on
these stocks are cumulative. for payment on Oct. 1,1937 . Dividends on Note-No provision wase.
for 1936, inasmuch as the company reported no undistributed adjusted net

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income for that year. No such provision has been made to date for 1937
Missouri Pacific RR.-Earnings-September-
Gross from railway
Net from railway Net from railway From Jan. 1Gross from railway Net from railway
Net after rents
-V .145, p. 2231.
Mobile Gas Service Corp.-EarningsYears Ended Sept. $30-$
Operating revenues
Operating re
Operation
Maintenance
Uncollectible

Net operating revenues before provision for
retirements retirements income (net) ..............................
 Gross income Interest on first mtge. $5 \%$ bonds

Net income before provision for interest on 1st
Net income before provision for interest on 1st mortgage income bonds, series A and sories B Remainder. $\qquad$

 Remainde
Note-No provision was required for Federal surtax on undistribul profits for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936. Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the calendar year 1937, if any, is
1937 and no provision therefor has been made.

Comparative Balance Sheet Sept.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Comparative Balance Sheet Sept. } 30 \\ 1937 & 1936 \quad 1 \quad \text { Labilttes- }\end{array}$

## Assets- Property,

 Assets-Property, plant \&
equipment_... $\$ 2$
Miscel. Investments Property, plant \&
equipment.... $\$ 2$
Miscel. Investments
Speclal deposits...-
Cash. Cash--po-- recivaleNotes receivable-
Accunts recelvable Accounts receivable
Due from aftil. cos. terials \& supplies
terials \& supplies
Applic. on rental.
Def. debit itemis.-
Total......... $\overline{\$ 2,815,720} \overline{\$ 2,762,122} \mid$ Total.......... $\$ 2,8$
Mobile \& Ohio RR.-Earnings-

| Mobile \& Ohio RR._Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| September- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Gross from railway | $\$ 1,-.003,672$ | $\$ 956,277$ | $\$ 816,440$ |
| Net from railway | $\$ 689,119$ |  |  |
| Ne-.-- | 139,154 | 263,789 | 166,877 | Net from railway

Net after rents
From Jan.
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents-
$-V .145, ~ p .2232$
Monsanto Chemical Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- 1934 . 1935
 Selling \& adm. expense

| Research expenses.-.--- | $\mathbf{7 3 5}, 7$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Net profit from oper
Other income
 Net income for period $\frac{\mathbf{y 1}, 110,611}{\$ 4,120,930} \quad \frac{672,953}{\$ 3,337,693} \frac{550,321}{\$ 2,866,812} \frac{384,260}{\$ 1,945,230}$ Net inc. applic. to min . interests Preferred dividends...-121,172 $\$ 3,337,693$
46,972 $\stackrel{55}{56.125}$
 Earnings per share_..-. $\quad x$ Depreciation and obsolescence not reported. y Includes $\$ 172.000$ for x Depreciation and obsolescence
surtax on undistributed net income.
surtax on Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet } \\
& \text { Sept. } 30,37 \text { Dec. } 31,36 \text { Sept. } 30,37 \text { Dec. } 31,36
\end{aligned}
$$

Assets-Cash-1.....-...-
U. S. Treas. ctis.-
Receiv., less res.-
Inventories-at the $\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { lower of cost or } \\ \text { market } & & \\ \hline\end{array}\right)$ Other assets......-
Land, bldgs., ma
chinery \& equip chinery \& equip.
\&c.-..............
Patents arocesses
Deferred charges..

| Luabilities- | $\$$ | $\$$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Accts. pay. \& accr. } & 2,411,645 & 2,572.575 \\ \text { Fstimated inc. tax } & 1,304,744 & 1,170.562\end{array}$ lv. pay. Dec. 1 .

1937 , on series A.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { preferred stock } \\ & 82,000 & 11,305,018 \\ 10,145,733\end{array}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Minority int. in } \\ & \text { subsiulary cos_- } \\ & 2,346,802\end{aligned} 2,285,983$ substuiary cos.-
Pret. stock, ser. A
$\$ 4.50$ cum. \& red $\times 5,000,000$
Com, stock (par

Paid-in surplus $-11,143,880 \quad 11,144,090$ | Earned surplus_-. | $81,691,069$ | $8,283,004$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Total_ ... 53,558,296 $\frac{84,947,240}{8,283,00}$ Total_........ $53,558,296$

$44,947,240$ Total_..........53,558,2
$\times$ Represented by 50,000 no par shares.-V. 145, p. 1593
Montana Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -

 Net oper. revenues other income (net
Gross income_--.---
Int. on mortgage bonds
Other int. \& deductions.
Int. charged to construc-
Net income.
Divincome-- $\$ 20,008$ stock $\$ 217,129$
$\times$ Dividends applicable to preferred

dends at that date. Regular dividend on this stock was declared for pay
ment on Nov. 1,1937 . Note-No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits f 936 , inasmuch as the companies reported no undistributed adjusted ne V. 145 for year. No -V. 145, p. 2232 .

| Monongahela Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September | 1937 |  |  |  |
| Gross from railway | \$406,880 |  |  | \$29,950 |
| $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net after rents }--------~ & 117,724 & 129,855 & 63,557 & 81,729\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| From Jan. 1------- |  |  | 2 | 2,909,731 |
| Gross from railw | $3,416,475$ $1,989,682$ | 2,381,712 | 1,728,779 | 1,739,818 |
| Net after rents | 922,671 | 999,390 | 846,297 | 843,563 |
| Motor Transit Co-Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1937- |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- |  |  |  |  |
| Plant and property- | \$1,090,636 | Capital stock | linc. bds. 19 | 1,655,000 |
| Invests. \& advances sub.cos- | 1,171,254 | Paving liens. | do. गa. | 32,632 |
| Organization \& development. | 180,926 | Equipment |  | 189,383 $29 ; 825$ |
| Cash | 76,106 | Accounts pay | - | 2,283 |
| Accounts recel | 2,606 14,289 |  |  | 432,182 |
| Material and | 14,289 5,786 | Taxes accrue |  | 9,412 |
| Special deposit | 6,983 | Miscellaneou | labilit | 16,903 |
| Other unadjusted debits | 9 | Retirement re |  | 29,333 |
| Reacquired securs.: $61 / 2 \%$ bonds | 46,880 | Other unadju |  | 5,000 |
|  | 11,680 | Deficit. |  | 4 |
|  |  | Total |  | \$2,654,68 |

## Tota

p. 2700

## Motor Wheel Corp.-Comparative Balance Sheet

## 



 $\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { accts. recelvable } & 2,711,966 & 2,254,458 & \begin{array}{c}\text { aterar ncome tax }\end{array} & 244,235 & 467,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Other assets_-...... } & 282,490 & 297,389 & \begin{array}{c}\text { contract....-.-. } \\ \text { Prepald taxes, ins., }\end{array} & 12,500 & 37,500\end{array}$
 Total_......... $\overline{13,735,452} \overline{12,452,475}$ Total_........ $\overline{13,735,452} \overline{12,452,475}$ $x$ Represented by shares of $\$ 5$ par value. y After depreciation of $\$ 4$,
32,449 in 1937 and $\$ 4,821,579$ in 1936. , 30 were published in $V$ 145, p. 1266 .
Nashua Mfg. Co.-Preferred Stock Dividend-
The directors have declared a aividend of one-half share of 2 nd pref tock on each share of $\$ 5$ 1st pref. stock outstanding, payable Oct. 27 to olders of record
Nashville Chattanooga \& St. Louis Ry.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { September- } \\ \text { Gross from railway } . . .- & \$ 1,158,582 & \$ 1,186,924 & \$ 978,672 & \$ 1,009,212\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gros } & & \\ \text { Net from railway } . . . . .-~ & 93,320 & 203,046 & 115,844 & 95,995 \\ \text { Net after rents_-..- } & 33,564 & 150,097 & 71,715 & 36,168\end{array}$
 Net from railway Net after rents
Nassau \& Suffolk Lighting Co.-To Pay Pref. Dividend The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable
Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15 This will be the first dividend paid Dec,
on the preferred stock since July 1, 1936 when 75 cents per share was dis-
tributed.-V. 145, p. 2700 . National Acme Co.-25-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
ommon stock, par $\$ 1$, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 5 . Simiar payments were made on June 30 last and on Dec. 22 , Nov. 20 and Aug. 20, 1936, this latter being the first dividend paid by the company since
May 1, 1931, when a quarterly dividend of 20 cents was distributed. V. 145 , p. 1267 .
(Conde) Nast Publications, Inc.-Seeks Extension of Bonds-
In a letter to the holders of the $\$ 737,000$ 1st mtge. $6 \frac{1}{2} \%$ bonds, Conde Nate is now outstanding $\$ 737,000$ bonds which mature on Dec. 15 ,
There is
In view of certain capital expenditures undertaken during 1937 and 1937. In view of certain capital expenditures undertaken during 1937 and certain other liabilities maturing before the end of thation's own cash resources would reduce its working capital below the level conservatively required for its normal operations.
Because of the small Because of the small amount of mortgage indebtedness represented by
these outstanding bonds, and because of prevailing financial conditions, these outstandion considers that the extension of the maturity date of these bonds would be the most satisfactory form of financing, rather than the refunding thereof through customary channels, with its attendant delays and expense. This plan would enable the corporation to conserve its present cash resources, caring before the end of this year, and still have ample working capital for its normal requirements, without resorting to short-term banking accommodations. Furthermore, this phan wourdment in the corporation's first mortgage bonds on favorable terms, and holders of $\$ 263$, date thereof. bonds have already consented to the extension of the maturity date thereof. The corpor
proposal:
The corporation, subject to the approval of its stockholders, requests the
To holders of the bonds to consent to the extension to Dec. 15,1942 of the
maturity date of their bonds. In view of the prevailing interest rates on maturity date of their bonds. In interest rate on the extended bonds will be $51 / \%$ instead of $61 / 2 \%$ per annum. The extended bonds will be redeemable at option of corporation, in whole or in principal, with successive annual reductions in the redemption price of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ on each Dec. 15, beginning Dec. 15,1938 until maturity. Among the properties covered by the mortgage securing these bonds are the real estate, buildings, plant, machinery and equipment now owned by erected at present, subject only to the chattel mortgage lien on new presses. The mortgage also coveris such oot stock of subsidiary corporations. The capital expenditures undertaken this year were for the
expanding and enlarging the corporation's printing plant in order to meet expancreased requirements of its printing activities. This expansion program consists principally of the purchase of seven new presses and of at or
miscellaneous equipment, and the building of an addional wing at the corporation's plant in Greenwich, Conn. The expenditure necessary for this program amounts to $\$ 590,000$, of which amount $\$ 77,000$ in 1940 . this year, $\$ 132,00 s$ of the various fixed assets owned by the corporation at Sept. 30,1937 , and pledged under the mortgage was in excess of $\$ 5,912,000$. The net book value of these assets, after allowing for depreciat von rese such
of $\$ 3,097,000$, was $\$ 2,815,000$ as at Sept. 30 . 1937 . The sound value of sume assets, however, is substantially in excess of the present book value.

The consolidated net earnings of the corporation and its domestic and
foreign subsidiaries, for 1935,1936 and the first nine months of 1937, wers as follows:
 a Before charging deprec., int. on mtge. bonds, amort. \& Federal income taxes. b After charging deprec., but before int, onort. \& Federal income The interest charges on the outstanding first mortgage bonds. if all are
extended, will amount to $\$ 40.535$ per annum However, should any of the bondholders no
extension of the maturity date of their bonds under the foregoing prop to the the corporation has concluded arrangements whereby such bondholders may receive, prior to matarity, $100 \%$ of the principal amount of such bonds
from certain purchasers, not includig the corporation, by transmitting such bonds, on or before, Nov. 20, 1937, to Goldman, Sachs \& Co. agents 30 Pine St., Now York, against payment therefor. Goldman, Sachs \& Co, will act as agents for the purchasers and will charge no brokerage or other
purchasers. Unless such bonds are received by Goldman, Sachs \& Co., agents on or Unless such bonds are received by Goldman, Sachs \& Co., agents, on or
before Nov. 20,1937 , it will not be possible, due to shortness of time, for such bonds to be extended and they will have, to be paid at maturity. Consequently the corporation urges bondholders not consenting to the extension
of their bonds to transmit their bonds prior to that date to Goldman, Sachs
Bondholders consenting to the extension of their bonds should detach and retain the interest coupon dated Dee. 15, 1937 , which should be presented Por payment in the usual manner, and should then forward their bonds on or
before Nov. 20, to the corporation, c/o. Manufacturers Trust Co., 45
Beaver St. New York Beaver St., New York. Corporation, c/o. Manufacturers Trust Co.,
Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet, Sept, 30, 1937 (Including Domesti Assets-


Serlal notes(current).
Accounts payable.


Serial notes (non
1st mtge. $5^{1 / 2}$ 1st mtge. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. Notes payable (non-current).-.
Reserves Deferred revenue
(340,000 shares
no par) Capital surplus
Earned surplus Total
a After deducting cost of 1,496 shares of treasury common stock
Notes-(1) The above balance sheet is Notes- (1) The above balance sheet is prepared on the assumption that the
outstanding $\$ 737,000$ first mortgage $61 / 2 \%$ bonds maturing Dec. 15,1937 $51 / 2 \%$; and giving effect to the completion of the present plans and reduced to for plant expansion of $\$ 590,778$ of which $\$ 127.707 \mathrm{had}$ already beentracts
for up to and incl. Sept. 30,1937 ; to the application of $\$ 47$ for up to and incl. Sept. 31, 1937 ; to the application of $\$ 47,500$ first mortgage to the acquisition of 1,323 shares of the of $\$ 10,450$ of notes payable and
$\$ 37,050$ and to the extension of maturity date of certain non stock for
amounting to $\$ 80550$. (2) After giving effect to the acquisition of 1,323 shares of the company's
common stock, as noted above, the company will agreement, to be committed to repurchase 11,354 shares of its a revised stock for $\$ 318,085$ in three equal instalments, on Jan. 15,11939 , Dec. 15 ,
1939 , and Dec. 1,1940 ; except to the extent to which such shares have been (3) Under contracts of empore the date of the revised agreement have options, expiring Dec. 31 , 19388 to to buy 10,000 shares of the company
but unissued authorized (4) The real estate, machinery and equare.
subscription lists, trade marks, copyrights and and the magazine titles, company, and the capital stocks of certain subsidiary companies, are (5) No provision nas been made in this balance sheet for Federal surtax on undistributed profits, since, in the opinion of counsel, certain restrictions the bond indenture provide exemption from this tax.-V. V . 145. p. 772.
National Baking Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Net profits before interest and other
deductions and provisionf or Fed-

| Bond interest. <br> Other int., bond disct. \& exp., Amortization of goodwill. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

 58,369
32,529
33,419
30,937
$-\quad .-2$
 $\$ 172,130$
38,102
15,05
30,937 Loss on disposal of fixed assets --Midiary in hands of public.-.-....Miscellaneous deductions (net)
Prov. for Federal income taxes. Preferred dividends_ to surplus acct_

## Common dividends.

| 6, |
| ---: |
| 12 |
| 42 |
| $\$ 210$ |

ferred addition a stock dividend of $\$ 3$
$\qquad$ 38,1056
15,056
30,937 $\begin{array}{ll}\mathbf{7 , 1 0 3} & 7,763\end{array}$ $\overline{2} \overline{3}, \overline{5} \overline{5} \overline{0}$ 7,763
18,000 $\$ 62,270$ marketabk for each share of common stock). was paid (1-50 share of pre surtax on undistributed profits applicable theresto Federal income taxes and surplus, Dividends paid during the year were in excess of the to earned sidered by the company made for undistributed profits tax has net income

at $\$ 113,596$ in 1936 ), and 10,946 shs. of com. stock at $\$ 51,301$ in 1936),
(11,497, 8 shs at $\$ 60,659$ in 1936 ). d After reserve for bad debts of $\$ 58,239$
in 1937, $\$ 46,062$ in 1936 . e In respect to accrued Which were not paid by reason of the to accrued wheat processing taxes

Ni. 1 . 3680
irlines, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first nage of this department.
National Container Corp.-25-Cent Dividend
mon stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 10 share on the com-
dend of like amount was paid on Sept. 1 , last.-V. 145,
National Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Sept. 30-- } & \text { 1937-Month-1936 } & 1936 & 1937-12 \text { Mos. } & 1936 \\ \text { Operating revenues_--- } & \$ 126,542 & \$ 94,827 & \$ 1,151,339 & \$ 989,312\end{array}$ Net income
net income pror the year been made for the Federal 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. 2233 .

National Malleable \& Steel Castings Co.-EarningsEarnings for 3 Months Ended Oct. 2, 1937
Net profit fro $m$ operations (after deducting provision for de-
preciation of $\$ 107,187$ )
Other income \& credits: $\qquad$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net profit before deductions and Federal income taxes.-... } \$ 627.776 \\ & \text { Other deductions }\end{aligned}$ Other deductions.-.-...-...-...-.
Provision for Federal income taxes. $\begin{array}{r}\$ 627,776 \\ 170,500 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Net profit
$\$ 435,117$ Note-Company reports for Federal income tax purposes on a calendar-
year basis and no provision has been made in the above statement for Federal
surtax on undistributed year basis and no provision has been made in the above
surtax on undistributed earnings.-V. 145, p. 2700 .

National Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -
Period End. Sept. 30- 1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-12 Mos.-1936

$\qquad$ $36,708,35$
142,327 Net oper. revenues --
Rent for lease of pl'ts (net)
$\$ 6,817,550$
30,119 Operating income...-
Other income (Cr.)
O6,787,43
 Other income (Cr.)
Other inc. deduc. (Dr.)- $\qquad$ Gross income
Int. to public \& other
$\$ 6,789,945$
$\$ 6,259,176$
$\$ 28,324,291$
$\$ 26,683,270$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Int. } \\ \text { deductions } \\ \text { Int. charged to constr'n_ } & \begin{array}{rrrrr} & \text { Cr8,110 } & & 3,105,348 & \text { Cr5,519 }\end{array} & 12,147,932 & \text { Cr21,584 } & \text { Cr17,343 }\end{array}$

 | Balance |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Por, applic. to min. int- | Net equity of N. P. ${ }^{8}$ L. Co. 1 ninc . of sub

Nat. Pow. \& Lt. Co.

Co. in income of subs
 Expenses, incl.taxes.
Int. \& other deductions

Balance carried to con-
sol. earned surplus_
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rrr}\$ 1,649,151 & & \$ 10253,889 \\ 641,548 & \mathbf{d 1 9 9 , 1 1 6} \\ 341,191 & 1,358,018\end{array}$ $\$ 8,293,037$
194,223
$1,356,070$
a Includes provision of $\$ 49$ profits in 1936 . c Includes of $\$ 16,000$ for Federal surtax on undistributed for Federal surtax on undistributed profits in $\$ 4936$, and $\$ 127,753$ in period d Includes provision of $\$ 1,410$ made within this period for Federal surtax on undistributed profits in 1936 , but includes no provision for 1937. statement. Interest and preferred dividend been eliminated from this represent full requirements for the respective periods (whether paid or not
paid) on securities held by the public paid) on securities held by the public. The "portion applicable to minority minority holdings by the public of common balance of income applicable to ity interests have not bsen charged with deficits where income accounts of subsidiaries have so resulted. The "net equity of National Power \& Light
Co. in income of subsidiaries" includes interest and preferred dividends
paid or earned on paid or earned on securities held, plus the proportion preferred dividends accrued to common stocks held by National proportion of earnings which
where income accounts for the respective periods individual subsidiaries have resulted in deficits sidiary without provision for possible revenue losses full revenues of a subfor each 12 month period, from natural gas rate reduction now involved in Figures for 1936 as previously published have in certain cases been re-
National Radiator Corp.-EarningsPeriod End.Sept. 30-
Gross profit. 1937-3 Mos.- 1936
$\$ 402801$ Gell., admin. \& gen. exps

| $1937-9$ | Mos |
| :---: | ---: |
| $\$ 873,608$ | $\mathbf{1 9 3 6}$ |
| 861,348 | $\$ 908,257$ | Oper. profit before de-

preciation per. profit before de-
preciation
Other income.-.-.-.--
 Other exps., incl. maint. of idle properties....Deprec. of oper. prop---
Accrued int. on debs.-x Loss_-....-.-.-.
x Including provision
issued.-V. 145, p. 2233.

## National Steel Corp. (\& Subs.) -EArnings

b Profit from oper. and 1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { inc. from int. \& divs.- } & \$ 8,344,660 & \$ 5,794,731 & \$ 26,223,725 & \$ 14,963,911 \\ \text { Prov. for deprec. \& depl. } & 1,418,580 & 1,118,243 & 4,070,244 & 3,094,841\end{array}$ | funded debt |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. tax-:- | $1,103,352$ | 610,758 | 706,056 | $1,792,258$ | $1,676,229$ |

 a Based on 2,157,777 shares outstanding. b After deducting cost of
sales, selling and general expenses, \&c. sales, selling and general expenses, \&c.
Note
earnings.-No provision has been made for Federal tax on undistributed

## National Tea Co.-Sales-

 Company had 1,237 stores in operation on Oct. 9 last, as against 1,209
stores a year previous.-V. 145, p. 2084.

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Nebraska Power Co.-Earnings Period End. Sept. 30-
Operating revenues. Oper. exps. (incl. taxes):
Prop. retire't res approp Net oper. revenues...

Gross income Int. on mtge. bonds.... Other int. \& deductions
Int. chgd. to constr

Net income



2857
\$1,318,086 $\$ 1,467,369$ x Regular dividends on $7 \%$ and $6 \%$ preferred stocks were paid on Sept. 1 ,
After the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated
unpaid dividends at that date,
Notefor 1936. inasmuch as the company reported no undistributed adjusted net income for that year.
for 1937 .-V. 145, p. 2084 .

New Jersey \& New York RR.-Earnings September-
Gross from railway...
Net from railway...
Net after rents 1037
$\$ 59,848$

Grom Jan. 1Net from railwayNet after rents


| 1934 |
| :---: |
| $\begin{array}{l}\$ 61,638 \\ \text { def18.714 }\end{array}$ |

New Jersey Zinc Co.-To Pay $\$ 1$ Dividend-
The directors bave declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the capital
stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Dec. 10 to holders of record Nov. 20 A dividend of 50 conts which had been previously declared will be paid on Nov. 10 Dividends of 50 cents per share were also distributed on
June 10 and March 10 , last. See also V. 145, p. 2233 .
New Orleans \& Northeastern RR.-Earnings-

| ber | 19 | 19 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw |  | \$ | \$221,458 |  |
| Net fet from rer rents.-.-.--: | 101,568 | 59,761 | 43,0 | 0 |
|  | 迷 |  |  | 1,645,792 |

 Net after rents vay......-
New Orleans Texas \& Mexico Ry.-Earnings-


Net ry. oper. incom

Newport Industries, Inc. (\& Sub.)-Earnings-


 Prov. for denpeciation.-.
Charges in respect of equip. dismantled Taxes other than Federal Sell., gen. \& admin. exps
Prov. for doubtful acts. Prov. Ior doubtful accts-
Miscellaneous expenses-
Niscell. orofit Prom oper-:
Total income--1.:...:
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\begin{array}{l}\text { ederal income \& excess } \\ \text { profits taxes_-.... }\end{array} & 86,743 & 220,158 & 275,500 & 64,134\end{array}$
y Net profit..........-
Repairs and replacem't
charged to reserve for
y depreciation account.
surtax on undist. prof.,
and before prov. for
red. in in inestment in
Arsitrong- Newp t Co
(50\% int. which is
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { (50\% int.) } & \text { which is. } \\ \text { charged to efich acct. }\end{array} \quad 19,503 \quad 34,337 \quad 46,017 \quad 99.685$

## \section*{V. 145, p. 2233.} <br> New York Central RR.-Earnings-



 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { From } \\ \text { Gross from railway_-.--278,404, } & \text { Jan } & 261,539,073 & 225,938,957 & 222,599,596\end{array}$ | Net from railway_-...- | $67,33,0,539$ | $64,422,062$ | $52,756,287$ | $55,472,890$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2,155,055$ | $32,679,976$ | $23,364,904$ | $23,455,934$ |  | Net after rents.

New York Chicago \& St. Louis RR.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. } 11 \\ \text { Gross from railway } & 32,-. & 3,305,156 & 30,360,837 & 24,877,596 & 25,197,229\end{array}$


New York Connecting RR.-Earnings-




New York Dock Co.-Earnings-
[Including New York Dock Trade Facilities Corp.]
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Taxes, interest, \&c.-..-: } & \left.\begin{array}{l}1,262,450 \\ 1,084,576\end{array}\right)\end{array}$ 2,0686,62
 ${ }_{\$ 2,236.996}^{134}$ Net profit 2701.-$\$ 26,945$ loss $\$ 129,360 \overline{\text { loss } \$ 70,017}$ 1,096,862

New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30-
Total oper. revenue
$\$ 7,012,095$
 a The leases of the following companies were rejected on dates stated below, but net railway operating income includes the results of operation
of these properties: Oid Colony RR., June 2 , 1936; Hartford \& Connecticut Of these properties: Oid Colony RR, June , Warren \& Bristol RR., Feb. 11 1937 b Effective as of those datas, no charges for the stated leased rental. are included covering the Old Colony RR., Hartford \& Conn. Western
RR. and Prov. Warren \& Bristol RR. leases. c Before guarantees on separately operated properties.

Abandonment-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct. 18 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by Howard S. Palmer, James Lee Loomis and Henry B. Sawyer, trustess of the company, of a line of rairroad extending Town of North Smithrield, to Harrisville, 6.34 miles, all in Providence County, R. I.-V. 145, p. 2701.

New York Ontario \& Western Ry.-Earnings-
September-
Grailway
Net from rail rail way
Net from railway
Net after rents.
From

 Net after rents.

New York \& Richmond Gas Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30- 1937-Month-1936 1937-12 Mos.-1936
 Net income-- $\quad$ Notevision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed net income for the year 1937, since any liability for such tax cannot be net income or the year 1937, since any liability for

New York \& Queens Electric Light \& Power Co.Period End. Sept. 30- 1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-12 Mos,-1936 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { From sales of elec.energy } & \$ 5,306,121 & \$ 4,912,409 & 22,502,907 & \$ 20,249,078 \\ \text { From miscell. sourecs } & 134,291 & 146,384 & 568,783 & 1,286,186\end{array}$

 Retirement expense
Taxes (incl. provision for Federal income tax) $-1,129,364 \_833,019 \quad-\frac{4,559,872}{3,441,374}$ Operating income... Non-operating revenues
Gross corp. income. Int. on long-term debt-debt disct. and expense
\& miscell. deductions.
Net income..-- Divs declared on $\$ 473,418$ Bal. a vailable for divs
on common stock $\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\$ 3,510,285 \quad \$ 3,369,196$ Sales of electric energy 58,693,835 129,230,723 629,634,791 528,196,280 kilowatt-hours-
V. 145 , p. 1108.


Nonquitt Mills-To Pay $\$ 1$ DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the capital paid in August and May of this year and on Dec. 24,1936 and compares with 50 cents paid on Nov. 15, 1936, and dividend of \$1 per share paid on
Aug. 15. 1936 this latter bing the first payment made sice 1930 tien a
\$5 partial was paid in 1929 . prior to which no disbursements were made since 1924.
$-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2085$.
Norfolk \& Southern RR.-Earnings-

| Gross from rail | 1 | 1936 | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | 688,407 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 367,382 \\ 60,548 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3364,074 53,234 | \$406,597 |
| Net after rents | 14,012 | 16,489 | 6,700 | 29,564 |
| Gross from railwa | 3,764,431 | 3,309,807 | 3,530,378 | 3,683,071 |
| Net after rents | 359,026 | 197,360 | 257,271 | ${ }^{9696,67}$ |

## 5, p. 2234 .

- Norfolk \& Western Ry.-Earnings Period End. Sept. 30- 1937-Month- 1936 | Railway oper. revenues. |
| :--- |
| Railway oper. expenses_ |
| $48,737,495$ |
| 1030 | Net ry, oper. revenues

Railway tax accruals
$\$ 3,6,160,483$
1,16249
 Net ry. oper. income-
Other inc. items (bal.)-
\$2,856,15
137,997

 | $\$ 2,992,562$ |
| :---: |
| 66,167 |

| $\$ 24,476,354$ |
| :--- |
| 825,953 | s. -1936 .

$\$ 7.303 .472$

$36,392,968$ | $30,910,503$ |
| :--- |
| $9,806,181$ | \$21,104,322 233,209 $\xrightarrow[23,492,835]{493,872}$ Net income $-\mathbf{V}$ - 145 p. $22 \overline{3}$.

North American Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings12 Months Ended Sept. 30Operating expen
$\qquad$ Proxes, other than income tion for income taxes
Provision for
Net operating revenues.
Non-operating revenues.

$\qquad$ | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $-120,770,582$ | $\$ 113,961069$ | $\$ 104,501158$ |  |
| $-44,033,860$ | $42,060,411$ | $38,363,137$ |  |
| - | $7,48,615$ | $6,748,858$ | $6,277,051$ |
| $-12,41,143$ | $12,302,412$ | $11,286,451$ |  |
|  | $4,636,317$ | $4,361,551$ | $3,018,731$ |
|  | 291,889 | -2, |  |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Gross income

## $-859,132,88$ 14,347

 Amortiz. of bond disc. and expense Other interest charges............. Interest during construction chargeto property and plant Preferred dividends of subsidiaries Minority interests in net inc. of subs_
Appropriations for deprec. reserve.

Balance for divs. and surplus-1.
Divs. on North Amer. pref. stock.

$\$ 48,487,835$
$5,934,082$
51,210917
$\$ 45,555,786$
$5,390,286$
$54,421,917$
$14,625,382$
$\$ 50,946,072$
$15,244,388$ $\begin{array}{ll}189,628 & 689,422 \\ 178,546\end{array}$ Appropriations for deprec. reserve $\begin{array}{r}\$ 19,419,39 \\ 1,819,07 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Cr45,880
$8,188.089$
$1,309,385$
$13,983,927$

Balance for common stock divi-
dends and surplus.-----------(17,600,320 \$13,715,756 \$10,594, 901 Notes-(1) This statement reflects the accepted accounting practices of
the company on the basis of interim figures as shown by the books of the company and its subsidiaries and is subject to audit. It does not include Trensit Co. The North American Co. and subsidiaries on Co. or Capital owned $73.5 \%$ of the common stock of the former company, and $51.3 \%$ of the capital stock of the latter company.
the consolidated income statements for the undistributed income shown in was made in Dec., 1933 , for the year 1936 . No provision has been made for the surtax for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937, and no provision
for the nine months ended Sept. 30,1936 is included in the consolidated
income statement for the 12 mons

| North Penn Gas Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Months Ended Sept. 30- | 1937 | 1936 |
| Operating revenues .-.--- | \$2,597,139 | \$2,492,857 |
| Non-operating revenues (net) | 29,901 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,4,41,456 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total gross earnings | \$2,627,041 | \$2,534,313 |
| ating expenses. | 1,869,222 | 1,786,351 |
| Federal surtax on undistributed | 67,521 | 58,996 |
| Federal and State income taxes | 121,787 | $1 \overline{1} 3.75 \overline{8}$ |
| Net earnings-- | \$559,250 | \$575,20 |
| Interest on funded debt | 201,666 | 206,812 |
| Anterest on unfunded debt------ | 13,704 | 2,157 |
| Amortization of bond discount and | 13,883 | 14,999 |
| Divs a accrued ${ }^{\text {Na }}$ - | \$341,996 | \$351,239 |
| Divs. accrued $\$ 7$ cum. prior preferred |  | 45,321 |
| Divs. accrued $\$ 7$ cum. preferred stock | 92,120 | 92,120 |
| Balan | \$204,885 | 213 |

Note-No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits for the period Jan. 1,1937 , to Sept. 30,1937.-V. 145, p. 1108 .
North Boston Lighting Properties- $\$ 13,000,000 \quad 10$ Year Notes Sold-Primarily for the purpose of repaying bank loans and to finance additions and improvements over the past few years to electric and gas properties, public offering of $\$ 13,000,00010$-year secured notes was made Oct. 28 , signalling a resumption in corporate financing. The notes carry a $31 / 2 \%$ coupon, mature on Oct. 1, 1947, and were priced at 100. The offering was made by a group of 28 underwriters headed by The First Boston Corp and including Lehman Brothers; F. S. Moseley \& Co. Corp. and including Harris, Hall \& Co., Inc.; Bodell \& Co.; Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.; Chas. D. Barney \& Co., and White, Weld \& Co. It was announced Oct. 29 that the offering has been successully completed
The offering represents one of the few recent examples of financing by a holding company for its operating companies, and upon its completion the subsidiaries will have no bonds, preferred stock or notes with the public, and will be entirely free of mortgage debt. An advance of $\$ 674,375$ is to be made out of the proceeds to Haverhill Electric Co., a subsidiary, to redeem on Dec. 1, 1937, its outstanding 1st mtge. $5 \%$ bonds, due 1942.
The notes will be dated Oct. 1, 1937, and will be due Oct. 1, 1947. Interest trreet Trust Co., Prustee, and interest payable at principal office in of Bostote Street Trust Co.. trustee, and interest payable at principal office in Boston
of First National Bank, Boston; both principal and interest payable at an
office or agency of the company in New York. Coupon notes in denoms.o
$\$ 1,000$, registerable as to principal, or fully registered notes without coupons in interchangeable denoms. of $\$ 1,000$ and such multiples as may be au thorized. Notes red. at any time as a whole or in part on at least 30 days incl. Oct. 1, 1939; at $1021 / \%$ thereafter to and incl. Oct. 1, 1941; at $1011 / 2 \%$ thereafter to and incl. Oct. 1,$1943 ;$ at $101 \%$ thereafter to and incl. Oct. 1 1945; at $1001 / 20$ thereafter to and incl. Oct. 1,1946 ; and thereafter to
Pledged at $100 \%$ of their principal amount.
Peorites-Notes are to be issued under an indenture of trust between the company and State Street Trust Co.. Boston, as trustee under which will be initially pledged the shares and promissory notes of
utility subsidiaries of the company listed below:

and such notes will constitute all notes of such companies owned, 1937, time of the delivery of the notes.

## North Boston Lighting Properties

Company-A voluntary association, created in Massachusetts by an Company controls 10 corporations and a real estate trust, nine of such properties controlled by the company are a part of the system of utility properties controlled by New England Power Association, which system constitutes the largest electric power system in the New England States. of $191,901,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. of elicturic energy and $2,148,289 \mathrm{mcf}$ made total sal sales tomers in cities and towns north of Boston, Mass., served by such subsidiaries. Power is generated in six steam-electric plants and in such sub- 1936 such
plants generated in excess of $46 \%$ of the total plants generated in excess of $46 \%$ of the total generated and purchased gas plants and in the year 1936 such plants manufactured in excess of $98 \%$ of the total gas output. The system of distribution supply lines of one stations of the company's other subsidiaries and through connection with the transmission lines of New England Power Co. the power resources of England Power Association system are available to such subsidiaries. Purpose-The estimated proceeds, $\$ 12,660,000$, will be applied to the

1) To payment on or before Dec. 1, 1937, of notes of the com-
pany in principal amount of $\$ 11,500,000$ evidencing borrow-
$\$ 115,000$ for payment prior to maturity, which, exclusive of
2) To payment of dem such payment, will require tbe sum of $\$ 11,615,000$ Massachusetts Power \& Light Associates, which, exclusive of To advance to Haverhill Electric Co., a subsidiary sum of -

275,000
plied by such company to redenuption on Dubsidiary, to be ap-
$\$ 650,000$ first mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due June 1 ,
1942, which, together with premium thereon but exclusive of
) To finance capitalizable plant expenditures of subsidiaries.
674,375 and to reimburse the treasury of the company for amounts heretorore devoted to tbe acquisition of capital stocks and applied to future acquisitions of additional shares of capital stocks and obligations of subsidiaries ------1.-95,625 Capitalization-Capitalization as at June 30,1937, adjusted to give
effect to the issuance and sale of the entire issue of $\$ 13,000,000$ of notes, is tabulated below as follows:
Secured notes, $31 / 2 \%$ series due 1947
$\$ 3$ dividend (cumulative) preferred shares (par $\$ 50$ ) (authorized $\$ 13,000,000$ $\$ 3$ dividend (cumulative) preferred shares (par $\$ 50$ ) (authorized
and outstanding, 228,0801 shares) Common shares (no par) (auth. and outstanding, $433,3541 / 8$ shs.) $13,754,553$ Earnings of the Company

Dividend \& int. income:
Cash divs. on shares of
1934 Calendar Years- 1935 - 12 Mos.End. Cash divs. on shares o
$\begin{gathered}\begin{array}{c}\text { pledged subsidiaries } \\ \text { Cash divs. on shs. of }\end{array} \$ 2,572,963 \quad \$ 2,382,015\end{gathered} \$ 2,192,180 \quad \$ 2,211,049$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Bub. not pledged. } \\ \text { Cash divs. from other }\end{array} & 216,430 & 199,782 & 233,079 & 249,727\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Cash dists. Prom other } & 5,400 & 4,200 & 2,676 & 2,768 \\ \text { investments_....... } & 10,713 & 28,126 & 94,443 & 94,580\end{array}$

 Principal Underwriters-The name of each principal underwriter, and the respective amounts severally underwritten are as follows:

| Name- | Principal Amount | Name- | Principal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TheFirstBostonCorp., Boston_ | 2,500,000 | Stone \& Webster and Blodgett, |  |
| Lehman Brothers, New York_ | 1,500,000 | Inc., Boston....- | 250,000 |
| F. S. Moseley \& Co., Boston.- | 1,000,000 | Whiting, Weeks \& Knowles, |  |
| Lee Higginson Corp., Boston_ | 700,000 |  | 250,000 |
| Harris, Hall \& Co. (Inc.), Chi | 700,000 | Burr, Gannett \& Co., Boston. | 250,000 |
| Bodell \& Co., Providence, R. I. | 700,000 | R, L. Day \& Co., Boston. | 250,000 |
| Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., Chi. | 700,000 | Arthur Perry \& Co., Inc., Bost. | 200,000 |
| Chas. D. Barney \& Co., N. Y. | 450,000 | Tenney \& Co., Boston.-...-. | 200,000 |
| White, Weld \& Co., N. Y | 450,000 | Edward M, Bradley \& Co., |  |
| Paine, Webber \& Co., Boston. | 350,000 | Inc., New Haven......-... | 200,000 |
| Kidder, Peabody \& Co., Bost. | 350,000 | H. P. Wood \& Co., Boston | 200,000 |
| Baker, Young \& Co..Inc., Bost. | 250,000 | Minsch, Monell \& Co., Inc., |  |
| Hornblower \& Weeks, Boston. | 250,000 | New York | 100,000 |
| Otis \& Co., Cleveland, O | 250,000 | Chace. Whiteside \& Co., Inc., |  |
| Jackson \& Curtis, Boston | 250,000 | Boston... | 100,000 |
| Estabrook \& Co., Boston. | $\begin{aligned} & 250,000 \\ & 250,000 \end{aligned}$ | Arnold W. Jones \& Co., Inc., | 0 |


| Assets- | Liabilittes- |  |  | \$290,733 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash in banks | \$49,057 | Notes payable t |  |  |
| Div. on stock of non-atfil. co- |  | Accrued int. on bank credit-- |  | 42,486 |
| Notes receivable from subs-: | 325,000 |  |  | 2,590 |
| Accts. receivable from subs-- | 7,714 | Accts. pay. to arril., not sub. |  | 21 |
| Investments in subs., at cost: |  | Secured bank credit.-.------Preferred shares |  | 11,500,000 |
| Capital stocks | 33,377,039 |  |  | 11,404,013 |
| Notes receiv | 2,620,000 | Common shares |  | 3,754,552 |
| Stock of non-affil. co., at cost | 72,082 | Earned surplus....-. .-.-.-.-. |  | 127,436 |
| Unamort. debt disc. \& exp.. | 50,223 |  |  |  |
| Disc. \& commissions \& exp | 620,027 |  |  |  |
| Total----------- | 37,121,834 | Total |  | 37,121,834 |
| -V.145, p. 2554. |  |  |  |  |
| Northern Alabama Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| September- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Gross from railway | \$75,124 |  |  |  |
| Net from railway <br> Net after rents | 35,426 12,873 | 19,578 | 23,256 11,649 | 16.743 3.093 |
| Net after rents From Jan. | 3 | 1,982 | 11,649 | 3,093 |
| Gross from railway | 608,557 | 510.284 | 417,365 | 403,352 |
| Net from railway | 268,405 | 217,962 | 147.123 | 139,393 |
| Net after rents | 97,042 | 73,369 | 11,351 | 20,589 |

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Northern Pacific Ry.-Earnings-
September-
Gross from railway Gross from railway
Net from railway Net after rents. Fross fromwail Gross fromwailwa Net from railway-
Net after rents

- V. 145, p. 2235 .
Northern States Power Co. (Del.)-Weekly OutputElectric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week
ended Oct. 23,1937 totaled $26,742,693$ kilowatt hours, an increase of ended oct. 23,1937 totaled $26,742,693$ kilowatt hours, an increase of
$6.2 \%$ compared with the corresponding week last year.- V. 145, p. 2701 .
Northern Texas Electric Co.-Earnings of SubsidiariesMonth of September-
Operating revenues (ry., bus and miscellaneous). Operation
Maintena

Miscellaneous interest pa
Balance before depreciation
1.-. ${ }^{829,407}$
$\$ 33,344$
Balance before depreciation -........-------- $\quad \$ 28,808$ \$33,344 a No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed net
income for the year 1937, since any liability for such tax cannot be determined until the end of the year.
Note-Figures appearing in this
Note-Figures appearing in this report have been compiled from those Receiver of Northern Texas Traction Co., after intercompany elin inations. -V. $145, \mathrm{p} \cdot 2085$.
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-



 Net operating income- $\$ 705,376 \quad \$ 558,694 \$ 4,917,918 \$ 4,999,656$ $\mathbf{x}$ Includes an amount of 841,154 for possible additional Federal net income tax for the year 1933 due to
for the year 1936 .-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .2236$.
Northwestern Electric Co.-Earnings-

 investments---term Property retire- reserve Net oper. revenues.-.
Rent for lease of plant.Operating income-
Other income

Gross income.Int. on mtge. bonds.-. Other int. 'd deductions

Net incomeDividends appicable to preferred stocks for the
period, whether paid or unpaid-...-.
Balance.
$\times$ Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Sept. 30,1937, amounted to \$1,051,653, after giving effect to divident or $\$ 1.75$ a share on $7 \%$ preferred stock, declared for payment Oct. 1,1937 . Latest dividend on $6 \%$ preferrad
stock' was $\$ 1.50$ a share paid Oct. 1,1932 . Dividends on these stocks are
cumulative.
Note-No Note-No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profts,
for 1936. inamsmuch as the company reported no undistributed adjusted net
the to such provision has been made to date for 1937. for 1936 , inasmuch as
income for that year.

- $145, \mathrm{p} .2236$.

Northwestern Pacific RR.-Earnings-September-
Gross from railway
Net from railway Gross from railway
Net from railway.
Net after rents--
From Jan. 1From Jan. 1 Gross from railway Net after rents

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{lll}
1937 \\
\$ 357,991 & \$ 346,596 & \$ 293,985 \\
\$ 2965
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{rr}
40,266 & 46,884 \\
2,934,278 & 2,783,094 \\
246,738 & 371,272
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{r}
2,934,278 \\
246,788 \\
2,845
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

Northwestern Public Service Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30Total oper. revenues_---
Total oper Net oper. income...
Other income (net)

Gross ncome- nt. on funded debt nt. on funded debt,--:
General interest (net) and expense discount Taxes assumed on int.
miscell. deductions
Net inc. before pf. div
Balance............- $\$ 19,760 \quad \$ 30,582 \quad \$ 37,919 \quad \$ 77,579$ Notet- (1) Cumulative preferred dividends not declared or accruad on
he books at Set. 30 , 1937, aggregated $\$ 31.676$ or $\$ 9.48$ per share on the $7 \%$ and 88.121, per share on the $6 \%$ preferred stock, (2) 1 is estimated
that the company has no liability for Federal undistributed profits tax on its operations for this period.

## Accumulated Dividends.-

irectors cum. pref. stock and $\$ 1.56$ declared dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the com cum. pref. . payments were made on sent. 1 and on June 1 last.
See also V. 143, p. 3157 , and $V .143$, p. 2855 , for detailed dividend record. See also V. $143, \mathrm{p}$.
$-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .1109$.
Ohio Bell Telephone Co.-To Sell Stock to Parent Co.The Ohio State Utilities Commission has authorized the con pany to sell
$\mathbf{3 3 8}, 000,000$ additional cormon stock. Proceeds will reimburse the com-
 ended Oct. 31, 1935.
American Telephone \& Telegraph Co. will purchase the additional $\$ 38,000,000$ commmon stock, Telegrapasing its holdings to $\$ 168,000,000$ or $\$ 38,000,0100$ common stock, increasing its

Ohio Associated Telephone Co.-Earnings-

| Period End Sept. |  | 411 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uncollectible oper. |  | 205 | 14 | $205$ |
| Operating revenues perating expenses. | 39,807 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 58,206 \\ & 32,452 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 544,809 \\ 343,386 \end{array}$ | 4 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 21,490 \\ 6,608 \end{array}$ | $\$ 25$ | $55$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 93 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$14,8 | 18,9 | 50, |  | Net operating inco

- V. 145, p. 2701 .


## Ohio Edison Co.-Earnings-

 Groper. expene. and taxes.


 | Net income- | $\$ 34,51$ |  | $\$ 347,579$ | $\$ 4,841,116$ | $\$ 3,958,858$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Divs. on pref. stock-.-. | 155,576 | 155,576 | $1,866,923$ | $1,866,914$ |  | Balance_.........- $\$ 193,984 ~ \$ 192,002 \$ 82,974,193 \quad \$ 2,091,944$ x No provision was made in 1936 for Federal surtax on undistributed

profits as all taxable income for that year was distributed. No provision profits as all taxable income for that year was distribu
has been made for such tax in 1937 .-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .2400$,

| OklahomaSeptember-Gross from rail | -Atok | Ry. | gs- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1937$ | ${ }_{\$ 44.186}^{1936}$ | ${ }_{\$ 28,873}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1934}$ |
| Gross from railway | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 42,639 \\ 19 \\ \hline 993\end{array}$ |  | \$28,873 |  |
| Net after rents | 9,185 | def1,087 | def1,339 | 86 |
| Gross from railwa | 389,723 | 406,862 | 324,666 | 250,278 |
| Net from raiww | 139,650 | 110,511 | -39,071 | der8,416 |

## Net after rents $-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p}, 223 \overline{6}$ <br> Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -

 12 Months Ended Sept. 30 -
## Operation-- Maintenan- <br> Mainten

Net operating revenu $\$ 8.140 .1$

Net operating revenues
Non-operating income (net) $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}83,753,089 \\ 78,993 \\ \hline\end{array}$


 a No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed net income or the nscal year beginning Dec. 1, 1936, since any liability p. 2236 .

Olympic Forest Products Co.-Merger
Otis Steel Co.-To Pay Up All Preferred AccrualsPreferred Stock Called In-
E. J. Kulas, President of the company, announced that the director, on Oct. 23 declared a dividend of $\$ 1.371 / 2$ per share upon the company's
conv. 1st pref. stock for the quarterly period ending Dec. 15, 1937, payable conv. .st paref. stock for the quarterly period ending
on such date to the holders of record Dec. 1,1937 .
on such date the heclared a dividend of $\$ 43.75$ ner share upon the company's prior preference stock, payable Nov. 15 . 1937 , to the holders of recor
Nov. 5,1937 . Such payment will satisfy all dividends accrued on this stock Nov. 5,1937 , such payment well satisf yedemption of the prior preference stock at the price of $\$ 111.75$ a share, being $110 \%$ of par plus the dividend
of $\$ 1.75$ for the last quarter of 1937 . While the stock will be called fo redemption on Jan. 1, 1938, the full redemption price will be paid upon the surrender of stock certificates at any time on or after Nov. 16, 1937 , apital the redemption of the prior preference stock the revision in the Sept. 30 , 1937, there being outstanding 142,323 shares of $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ conv. st pref. stock, 896,597 shares of no-par common stock, and $\$ 14,700,000$
of 1 st mtge. $41 / 2 \%$ sinking fund bonds, of which $\$ 406,000$ are held in the company's treasury.

## Earnings for Periods Ended Sept. $1937-3$ Mos.- 1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936

$\begin{array}{llllll}\mathbf{x} \text { Net profit after taxes, } & \$ 948,285 & \$ 495,110 & \$ 2,691,106 & \$ 1,395,460\end{array}$
 Earnings per share--- made for surtax on undistributed profits $\$ 0.94$ $x$ No provision has In commenting on the company's earnings Mr, Kulas sid that the
flexibility of its continuous hot strip and cold roiling mills installed in 931 has contributed in no small way to the company's operating results. These mills were the largest in the country at the time of their installation and were erected when construction costs were low, The major portion of the company scurrenils in line with present-day meerating practices and customers, requirements, and include widening of the hot mills to permit the production of sheets of the widths now most
or enerplete in dervey to determine the sizes and quality of the strip and sheets
comple
now most now most
p. 2400 .
Pacific Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Operating revenues .-. } & \$ 549,629 & \$ 544,469 & \$ 5.630,79\end{array}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | | Operating revenues.-. | $\left.\begin{array}{ll}\$ 549,629 \\ \text { Oper. exps. (incl taxes) } \\ & 308,015 \\ \hline\end{array}\right)$ |
| :--- | ---: |



Operating income.
Other income (net)
Gross income.
Int. on mortyage bonds
Other int. $\&$ deductions
Int. charged to constr.
Net income $\quad \$ 94,164 \quad \$ 140,662$
period, whether paid or unpaid
pidends apple
Balance-...................................... $\frac{819,922}{\$ 298,284}$ x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to sept. 30,1937 , amounted to
Latest dividends, amounting to 81.75 a share on $7 \%$ preferred stock and $\$ 1.50$ a share on 86 preferred sto Dividends on thesesiocks are cumulative.
Note - No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1936, inasmuch as the companies reported no undistributed adjusted 1937 . -V . $145, \mathrm{p} .2702$.

Packard Motor Car Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30- 1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936 Net pron anter taxes,
depreciation
Earns
 613,714, incl. cash of $\$ 4,089,409$, marketable securities of $83,497,164$ and

Patino Mines \& Enterprises Consolidated (Inc.) -Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing on official stock, par $\$ 10$ per share, in substitution for a like number of Amerital share, certificates for capital stock without par value previously listed
and now outstanding. and now outstanding.
represented by certificates, of shares of the capital stock, without par, are and the other destignated "Foreign shares.".
par $\$ 10$, The shated "Ameres of capan shares", bar \$10, which are to be issued in exchange therefor will also be represented "Foreign shares or respoctively. The certiricates for American shares", and will be transferable on the books of the corporation kept by Bank of London
 but the holder of certificates for foreign shares, upon surrendering the
same to the transfer agent in Santiago for cancellation, may require such same to the transfer agent in tantiago for cancellation, may require such
transter agent to transmit to the secretary of the corporation in New ransfer agent to transmit to the secretary of the corporation in New
Yorke N. X, notice of such cancellation and to deliver to said holder an order addressed to the secretary of the corporation for the issuance an certificates for a like number of American shares. Upo the receipt by the
Secretary of the corporation in New York of such notice secretary the corporation in New York of such notice and the surrender
to him by the holder of such order for the issuance of American shares the secretary instructs the transfer agent of the corporation in New York to issue to the said holder certificicaess representing the same number of American shares, as aforesaid. In like manneer, certificicates representing transfer agent of the corporation and certificates representing an equal number of foreign shares will, in due course, be issued to said holder by the transfer agent of the corporation in Santiago, Chile, against receipt by said
transfer agent of notice from the secretary of the corporation and surrender to said transfrer agent of the respective order issued by the saint Secretary. The certificates for foreieg nspares without par value are now
listed on the santiago (Chile) Stock Exchange and the Lond isted on the Santiago (Chile) Stock Exchange and the London Stock Exchange, and the new certificates representing foreign shares of the par
value of $\$ 10$ each will also be listed on such Exchanges. Authority for and Purpose of Issue
The directors, at a meeting held on Oct. 1, 1937, proposed and declared advisable (a) the reduction of the capital of the corporation from $\$ 30$,
37,30 to $\$ 1,803,160$ by (i) retiring 138,351 shares of capital stock Without par value in the treasury of the corporation and (ii) reducing rom
$\$ 20$ a share to $\$ 10$ a share the amount of capital represented by the shares of capital It atck remaining outstanding at the retirement of the 138,351
shares in the treasury shares in the treasury, the total amount of such reduction of capital to be ment to the certificate of incorporation whereby the authorized amend $\begin{aligned} & \text { stock will be cbanged from } 2,500,000 \text { shares without par to } 2,500,000 \text { chanes } \\ & \text { par } \$ 10 \text { each. } \\ & \text { In respect of the }\end{aligned} 13,803160$ capital which will represent the $1,380,316$ shares of capital stock, par $\$ 10$, to remain outstanding, the sterling in the accounts of the corporation at the even rate of $\$ 5$ per pounds instead of at the current rate of approximately $\$ 4.95$, or at any other
rate which is subject to fluctuation. Av the meeting of Oct. 1, 1937, di Sockholders to be held at office of corporation. 20 Exchange meeting of the York, on Nov. 24 for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposed reduction of capital, amendment to the certificate of incorporation,
and amendments to the by-laws of the corporation
Park Place-Dodge Corp. - No Interest -
Thior periods a available for for the year nor income interest reserve from prior periods avaiable for payment of interest on the general morttrage
conds. coupons dated Nov. 1,1933 , should not be presented for payment. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Earnings for Years Ended Aug. } 1937 \\ & 1936 \\ & 19519\end{aligned}$

 in erest on gen.mitge.bd.
Nol

Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earning ${ }^{s}$ Earnings for 12 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1937 (Before Federal Income and Undistributed Profits Taxes) Sales, less cash discounts and allowances - -.-.-...............- $\$ 6,121,419$ Cost of sales, incl. packing,
Selling and administrive
Main $\begin{array}{r}2,816,053 \\ 1,194.507 \\ 493,373 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Maintenance and repairs
Provision for depletion and depreciation-Taxes, other than Federal income tax and surtax-
Provision for doubtful notes and accounts receivab $\qquad$
Profit from operations
Other incomer $\qquad$ $\$ 557,261$
 Profit before provision for Federal taxes $\$ 104,244$ x For the period from Jan. 1, 1937 to Sept. 30, 1937, depreciation has been cessor companies, which is also the basis allowable for Federal to the predeAdditional provision for depreciation amounting to $\$ 558,850$, together with $\$ 3,448$ on account of properties written off, has been reflected in the transfer
out of the special reserve.

## Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{1937}$ | 1936 |  | 37 | 1936 |
| Land, bldgs., ma- $7 \%$ pref. stock . ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 12,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| chinery, \&c.-.- | 739,353 | 17917,178 | \$7 cum. pref. stk | ,030,000 | 12,120,000 |
| Cash. | ,958,701 | 3,074,318 | x Common stock..- | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Notes \& acets, rec. | 556,000 | 656,948 | Gold bonds..-.-. | 7,763,000 | 8,515,000 |
| Inventories | ,603,657 | 1,373,719 | Accounts payable- | ${ }^{160,629}$ | 140,165 |
| Accts. ree'le from Accr'd taxes, int., 160,029 140,160 |  |  |  |  |  |
| officers.-.---- | 20.786 | 1,274 | \& ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 238,131 | 172,626 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 172,626 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 168,771 |
| U. s. sec. pledged |  | 15,481 | Other reserve | 146,309 | 232,150 |
| for self-insur'ce. | 35,000 | 35,000 | Surplus | 1,085,613 | 1,279,433 |
| Assets in hands of |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges.- | 43,256 | 36,953 |  |  |  |
| Total | 5,754 | 28,145 | Total |  |  |

x Represented by 400,000 no par shares. y After depreciation and deple June 30 , 1926, together with provisions out of earnings depreciation as a $\$ 17,884,817$; transferred from special reserve since Jan. $1,1937, \$ 562,298$, and special reserve created out of capital surplus for elimination of appre cia appraisals of June 30,1926, of $\$ 8,837,10$ a a Inclumpanies, included
in aprtax on un-
distributed profits. b Represented by 121,200 no par shares.-V. 145, distribut

Pennsylvania Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 12 Months Ended Sept. 30Gross earnings.----
Operating expenses.
General taxes
General taxes $-\quad$ -
Federal surtax
Federal

|  | 1937 | 1936 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| - | $1,123,178$ | $\$ 1,128,122$ |
| - | 716,958 | 714,173 |
| - | 55,667 | 38,273 |
|  | 750 | $-7,376$ |



| 13,204 |
| ---: |
| 264,022 | | 142,450 |
| ---: | | Divs, accrued on pref. stock of Pa. Gas \& El. Co-- | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 65,099 \\ 105,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\$ 71,277$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Balance, deficit $\$ 39,901$

$\$ 33,723$
Notes- (1) Reflects deduction for full pref. stock dividend requirements
at the rate of $7 \%$ per annum. Dividends were paid in full to Jan. 1,1936 at the rate 12 months period to Jan. 1, 1937, dividends were paid at the rate
For the 1936.
of $5 \%$ per anner at the rate of $4 \%$ per annum and two dividends have been declared and
paid at the rate paid at the rate of $3 \%$ per annum.
(2) No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits for the period Jan. 1, 1937 to Septl 30,1937 .-V. 145, p. 2086 .

Pennsylvania Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earns.

 Total gross earnings. | $\$ 5,479,702$ | $\begin{array}{l}\$ 5,317,616 \\ 3,659,538 \\ 3,452,995\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |

 Federal and State income taxes (incl. prov. for sur
tax of $\$ 14,160$ on 1936 undistributed profits)

248,560 192,042
1248,347 Net earnings
nterest and oner charges of sub. cos. (incl. divs.
$\$ 1,345,073$
$\$ 1,424,231$ Interest and other charges of sub. cos. (incl. divs. $\begin{array}{rllll}\text { holders' int. in net income of sub. co.) } & & \\ \text { Interest and other charges of Pa. Gas \& El. Corp.- } & \mathbf{6 5 4 , 5 2 4} & 703,153 \\ & & & & \end{array}$
 Balance

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 190,686 \\
\text { ad } \$ 455,714 \text { in } 1936 \text { with }
\end{array}
$$

Total_-...-.-.- $\$ 1,188,009$ \$1,191,040 Total_........-. $\$ 1,188,009$ \$1,191,040 . 165 shares in 1937 and 80 shares in 1936.-V. 145, p. 1912.
Pennsylvania Coal \& Coke Corp.-Earnings -
Including Income from Allied Companies Operated by virtue of Clearfield Period End. Sept. 30- 1937-3 Mos-1936

 Misc. inc. (incl. divs.
 Net loss (before Fed. $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { ancludes depletion \& } & \$ 24,800 & \$ 29,812 & \$ 229,643 & \text { prot } \$ 7,739\end{array}$ b Undistributed earns. of allied companies for the period, not $\quad \begin{array}{lll}\text { deprectian } & 82,895 & 82,536\end{array}$ c Dividends received from allied companies in excess of the share in earnings of said companies during the period, were- $\$ 2,162$ for 3 months ended Sept. 30,1936 , $\$ 148$ for 9 months ended wepe- $\$ 2,162$ for 3
$\$ 6,883$ for 9 months ended Sept. 30,1936 -V. 145 , 1937 and

Pennsylvania Reading Seashore Lines-Earnings-


Pennsylvania RR. Regional System-Earnings-
Excludes Long Island RR. and B. \& E. RR.]
Period End. Sept. 30- 1937-Month-1936 1937-9 Mos.- ${ }_{8}^{936}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Railway oper. revenues. } & 39,337,450 \\ \text { Railway oper. expenses } & 27,571,115 & 39,594,181 & 354,086,760 \\ 27,071,278 & 361,597,382 & 320,804,480 \\ 220,161,762\end{array}$
 RR. retirement taxes Jt. facil. rents (Dr. bal.)
Net ry. oper. income. $\quad \underset{\text { Earninas of Company Only }}{8,988,107}$

 Unemploy, insur taxes. X RR. retirement taxes.
Equip rents (Dr.) bal.
Jount facer rents (Dr.) bail.
Net ry. oper. income $\overline{\$ 6,948,894} \$ 88,392,621 \$ 56,476,401 \$ 58,796,705$ mamount of $\$ 597,142$ included in Sept., 1936 and $\$ 3,902,398$ in the nine March 1, 1936.-
New Director-
C. Jared Ingersoll was elected a director of this railroad to succeed the

Philadelphia Electric Co. System-Earnings-
Period End.Sept.30- 1937-3 Mos.-x1936 x1937-12 Mos.-x1936


 Balance............. $\overline{\$ 4,473,416} \overline{\$ 4,331,460} \overline{\$ 20,194,521} \overline{\$ 19,489,879}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Restated and adjusted for comparative purposes. y Including renewals Note-Above sum marized statement does not include any provision for
surtaxes on undistributed profits which may be applicable to the year 1937 . $-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2703$.
Phillips Petroleum Co.-Declares Exira Dividendin addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per score on the
common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov 5 .
 of 25 cents per share in addition to regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per sha
1935.
 Gross income
Cost of products sold
oper.
 Net operating profit- $\overline{\$ 11,540,019} \overline{\$ 9,369,842} \overline{\$ 32,268,247} \overline{\$ 24,356,102}$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{l}\text { Res. } \\ \text { \& retirements. } \\ \text { - Deplet. }\end{array} & 4,405,381 & 3,871,239 & 12,454,528 & 11,521,196\end{array}$ Net profit.-...... $\overline{\$ 7,134,639} \overline{\$ 5,498,603} \overline{\$ 19,813,719} \overline{\$ 12,834,905}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Avge. shares ourstanding } & 4,449,052 & 4,191,258 & 4,449,052 & 4,165,643 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 1.60 & \$ 1.31 & \$ 4.45 & \$ 3.08\end{array}$ Sufficient accruals
Sufficient accruals have been made to provide for possible Federal surtax
Frank Phillips, profits.
The recent drastic deccine in the market price, of all securities is bewildering and was unjustified in the case of our stock. The actual value of our
shares has been substantially increased by recent discoveries of additional reserves, favorable earnings and increased volume of business. Many other factors have improved the position and stability of the company which
is in excellent condition. The statistical position of this industry is sound is in excellent condition, The statistical position or this industry is sound
and usually is les a ffected in times of general depression or prosperity
than any other industry.-V. 145, , p. 2239.

## Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR.—Earnings-

September-
Gross from railwa
Net from railway
Net after rents.
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From jan. } & \text {------- } & 576,050 & 605,037 & 324,992 & 169,519\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway_.... } & 18,654,935 & 15,761,358 & 12,314,915 & 11,787,181 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 1,933,594 & 3,708,433 & 2,483,512 & 2,084,320\end{array}$ Net after rents
Pittsburgh \& Shawmut RR.-Earnings-

| September- | 1937 | 1936 | 193 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$62,941 | \$43,670 | 823.115 depl29, | ( ${ }^{845,371}$ def2.075 |
| Net from railway | 8,879 8,156 | -1,540 |  | 20 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 479,344 \\ \text { def } 1850 \end{gathered}$ | 376,512 | 441,300 9.317 | 477.048 44.844 |
| from railwa | def1,859 | def ${ }_{\text {def }}$ d8, 810 | 9,317 33,686 | 44,844 84,036 |

Net after rents
$-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2240$
V
Pittsburgh Shawmut \& Northern RR.-Earnings -September-
Gross from
Gross
Net from railwayay.....
Net after rents-
Gross from railway_-... 758.962
 145, p. 2240

Poor \& Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $\$ 1.50$
 dividend of 50 cents was paid on March 1 , last, and one of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 24,1936 , thiss latter being the first dividend paid on the class A
stock since Dec. 1,1931 , when a quarterly dividend of $37 / 2$ cents per share stock since Dec. $1,1931,{ }^{\text {w }}$
was paid.-V.
.

> WE DEAL IN
> Philadelphia Electric Co. Common Stock Pennsylvania Sugar Co. Common Stock Lehigh Valley Annuity $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and 6 s Buffalo \& Susquehanna 1st 4s, 1963 Missouri Public Service 1st 5s, 1960

## YARNALL \& CO.

1528 Walnut St.
Philadelphia
Portland Electric Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings[Exclusive of Willamette Valley Ry. Co., Now in Process of Reorganization] Gross openths Ended Sept. 30-
Operation.-
Maintenance
Maintenance

$\qquad$
nings. - $\$ 2,872,829$ $2,874,107$
1,673
Total net earnings $\begin{array}{llll}\text { ncome deductions of subs.: Int. on funded debt of } & 1,864,424 & 1,894,281 \\ \text { cood (incl. intorest on collateral notes) } \\ \text { Sundry income deductions }\end{array}$


 a Before income deductions of Portland Electric Power Co. for normal
Note-The figures shown are exclusive of any provision for Federal income tax (excepet for minor subsidiary companies) and for surtax on undistributed profits.
[Exclusive of Willamette Valley Ry. Co., Now in Process of Reorganization]


 Non oper. prop-
Invests.
in
\& Miscell. a assets.-: Miscell. assets.:-
Sink. td. \& other special depos.
Prepd acts. Prep. actact. act.
deet'd charges. Unamortiz. debe
disct. $\&$ Cashct. \& exp.Notes recelivable Accts.
(censumerers) b Accts. reeelv Accts. reeetvab Res. tor uncoilec. notes $\&$ accts. receivable-.--
Mat'is \& suppi.

| $2,694,885$ | $2,422,250$ |
| :---: | :---: | Total_......101,514,277 $\overline{101,189,059}$ Total....... $\overline{101,514,277} \overline{101,189,059}$ Total.......101,514,277 101,189,059. notal-.......101,514,277 101,189,059

## Portland Gas \& Coke Co.-Earnings-

 Period End. Sept. 30-Operating revenues Oper. exp. (incl. taxes).:-:
Prop. retire. res, approp.
Net operating rev--
Other income (net)
Int. on mortgage bonds. Other int. \& deductions. Int. charged to constru.-

Net income - - for the period, whether

 $\$ 1,662,058$. Latest dividends, amounting to $\$ 1.2$ we share shar on $7 \%$ preferred
stock and stock and \$1.07 a share on $6 \%$ preferred sto
Note: No provision was made for $F$ Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1936 , inasmuch as the company reported no undistributed adjusted net income for that year. No such provision has 2240 .
Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois-To Pay Special Common Dividend-
The directors have declared a special dividend of 80 cents per share on the two classes of common stock (par $\$ 6$, and no par value) payable Dec. 1
to holders of record Nov. 10 . Regular dividends of 75 cents per share were paid on Oct. 15, last, and in each of the three preceding quarters: a special

Prudential Investors, Inc.-Comparative Balance Sheet-
 Sept. $30,{ }_{8}^{\prime 27}$ June $30,{ }^{3} 37$

Preferred stocks Cash in banks (de-

mand deposits)-

| $a$ |
| :---: |
| Ac |
| A |
| a |
| a |

Accounts. .ece
Due for sec. sold
Accrued int. rec.
Totai
$\qquad$ 68,079
242,635
6000,000
464,328 $\begin{array}{r}69,444 \\ 281,225 \\ 8,000 ., 200 \\ 434 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Total_........ $\overline{11,724,964} \overline{11,999,277} \mid$ Total_.......... $\overline{11,724,964} \overline{11,999,277}$ a Aggregate market value of the investments and U. S. treasury bills
 $1937, \$ 11,438,653$. The estimated Federal normal income tax applicable
to the unrealized appreciation of the investments and U. S. treasury bills to the unreailzed appreciation of the Junestion 1937 . No computation nas been made of Federal surtax on undistributed profits or Federal excess profits tax with respect to such unrealized appreciation. b No reserve has
been provided with respect to possible Federal surtax on ${ }^{\text {® undistributed }}$ profits. c Represented by 45,386 shares of $\$ 6$ cum , pref. stock at Sept. 30 , 1937 (46,296 shs. at June 30, 1937) and
all of no par value.-V. 145, p. 2704 .
Portland General Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings9 Months Ended Sept. 30Gross operati
Operation.
Maintenance
Provision for depreciation
General taxes
Net earnings from operations
Total net earnings before income deductions.
nt. on funded debt (incl. int. on coll. notes)
Net income..
Net income......................................... $\$ 1,059,863 ~ \$ 774,517$ Note-The figures shown are exclusive of any provision for normal Federal
income tax (except for minor subsidiary companies) and for surtax on

Potomac Electric Power Co.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended Sept. 30-


|  | 1936 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



Net income. $\qquad$ $\$ 4,823,8$ $\begin{array}{r}49,116 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Note-The provision for Federal surtax on on undistributed income of
$\$ 34,111$ for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1937, represents the provision made in the last quartep of 1936 for the year, represents the provision been made for the surtax for the nine months ended Sept, 30, 1937 , and no incomestatement for the 12 months ended sept. 30, 1936.-V.145, p. 952 .
Pure Oil Co.-Payment for Stock Received-Offering by Underwriters Deferred-The company announced that payment was received Oct. 22 from the underwriters at the office of Edward B. Smith \& Co. in New York for the $\$ 43,439,400$ of $5 \%$ cum. conv. pref. stock not subscribed for by the stockholders, and that the stock was delivered to the participating underwriters. As previously announced, due to unsettled market conditions, no public offering of such shares is contemplated by the underwriters at this time.
The company deposited part of the proceeds to be applied to the retire-
ment on Oct. 25 of existing bank loans, whereupon the company will have ment on Oct. 25 of existing bank loans, whereupon the company will have been deposited for the purpose of redeeming on Jan. 1, 1938, the company's been deposited for the purpose of redeeming on
outstanding $\$ 7,682,0008 \%$ preferred stock.
Following these transactions, the compan
Following these transactions, the company's capitalization will consist of 442,434 shares of $5 \%$ cum. conv. pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ), 282,997 shares
of $6 \%$ and $51 / 4 \%$ cum. pref. (par $\$ 100$ ), and $3,982,031$ shares of common stock.
It was announced that earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937 were in excess of $\$ 9,000,000$ after all charges, as compared with $\$ 4,800,000$ of all interest on funded debt and all bank loans, which have been paid by the application of a portion of the proceeds of the sale of its $5 \%$ cum.
conv. pref. shares by the company, and to the retirement of the $8 \%$ pref. shares, these earnings of approximately. $\$ 9,000,000$ would be equivalent
to $\$ 1.77$ per share on $3,982,031$ common shares now outstanding compared with 94 cents per common share which was ourned on the basis of the then existing capitalization, during the nine months ended Sept. 30 ,
1936 , on the $3,257,610$ common shares outstanding on that date

Resumes Common Dividend-
Directors at a meeting held Oct. 23 declared a dividend of 25 cents per
share on the company's common stock, payable Dec share on the company's common stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record
Nov. 10. This will be the first dividend to be paid on the since Sept. 1, 1930 when $371 / 2$ cents per share was distributed.-V. 145 ,
p. 2241 .
Quincy Market Cold Storage \& Warehouse Co.Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account Nov. 1 to holders of record oct. 21. A similar payment was made on Aug. paid on Feb. 1 last, and compares with $\$ 5.45$ paid on March 26 last; $\$ 2.75$ the 12 preceding quarters. In addition, a special dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share
Was paid on May 1, 1934 . A distribution of 25 cents was made on Feb. 1, was paid on May 1, 1934 . A distribution of 25 cents was made on Feb. 1 ,
1933, and 50 cents per share was distributed in the three preceding quarters,
prior to which regular quarterly dividends Effective with the current payment, accruals will amount to $\$ 6.30$ per
share.-V. 145, p. 2240 .

Radio Corp. of America-Exchange Time ExtendedCorporation has advised the New York Stock Exchange that the time
within which B preferred stock may be exchanged for $\$ 3.5$ cumulative convertible first preferred stock and common stock of the corporation has
been extended to Nov. $30,19.37$.-V. 145 , p. 2403 .

## Railway Equipment \& Realty Co., Ltd.-Earnings-

 Operating expenses. .....)
Taxes, licenses \& percent Taxes, licenses \& percent
Depreciation
Int. \& misc. deductions_Net income
Profit $\&$ loss
charges credits (net) -........
Net,-.-..........- $\$ 84,088 \quad \$ 217,613 \quad \$ 242,157 \quad \$ 603,684$ in this quarter are of an unusual as well as non-recurring nature arising out of prior periods

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

|  | so | ed Ba | Sheet Sept. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | $\stackrel{1937}{8}$ | $1936$ |  | 1937 | 33 |
| Capital assets | ,736,335 | 26,728,692 | Liabrities |  |  |
| Cash. | 1.297,920 | 26,127,433 | Long-term debt | 48,945 | 750,301 |
| Recelvables | 108,461 | 1,184,342 | Accounts \& wages. | 369,443 | 334,142 |
| Materials \& sup. | 256,100 | 263,207 | Dividend payable. | 92,812 | 13,454 5984 |
| Deferred charges.. | 916,856 | 362,262 | Deferred credits -- | 287,849 | - 342,844 |
|  |  |  | Reserves | 3,812,456 | 3446,200 |
|  |  |  | Capital \& surplu | ,579,668 | 20,519,942 |
| Total. | 9,315,673 | 28,665,938 | Total | 315,673 |  |

Total_-.-.-.... 29
Rainier Pulp \& Paper Co.-Merger Approved-
Ree Rayonier, Inc. below.-V. 145, p. 2241 .

Rayonier, Inc.-Formed to Consolidate Three Pulp Pro-ducers-
Organization of Rayonier Inc. to consolidate Rainier Pulp \& Paper Co., approved by the stockholders at special meetings held in San Francisco Thursday,
Value of capital stocks, based on recent quotations, of approximately Value of capita stocks, based on recent quotations, of approximately
$\$ 50,000,000$. The new company will have 626,205 shares of $\$ 2$ convertible
preferred stock and 963.872 shares prefered stock and $963 ; 872$ shares of common stock, all of which is ex-
changeable for the stocks of the predecessor companies. Application will changeable for the stocks of the predecessor companies. Application will
be made in due course to list both classes of stocks on the New York and
San Francisco Stock Exchanges. San Francisco Stock Exchanges.
Directors of the new company have been selected from the boards of
the predecessor companies. E . M. Mills will be President and J. D.
Zellerbach will be executive Vice-President the predecessor companies. $\mathbf{E}$. M. Mills will be President and J. D.
Zellerbach will be executive Vice-President and these officers, together
with Charles $R$. Blyth, will constitute the ext with Charies R. Blyth, will constitute the executive committee.
The purpose of the consolidation, it is understood, is to facilitate expansion pans necessary to meet the projected demand for rayon and cello-
phane pulps. Included in the expansion plans is a mill now under construction at. Fernandina, Fla., representing an investment of approxi-
mately $\$ 6,000,000$ and designed to have an annual mately $\$ 6,000,000$ and designed to have an annual output of approxi-
mately 65,000 tons of rayon pulp. mately 65,000 tons of rayon pulp.
Rayonier Inc. has assumed the
panies whereunder sale of pulp for rayon production are made to customers in the United States, Japan, England, France, Belgium and Italy. Among the larger customers in the United States are E. 1 . duPont de Nemours \& can Rayon Corp.
In addition to pulp for rayon purposes, Rayonier Inc. will produce paper
pulp for sale under contract to S . D . Warren Co., Boston, and will continue pulp arrangement previously existing between Hammermill Paper Co. and
the and one of the predecessor companies for the production of sulphite printing
and writing papers.-V. 145, p. 2241 . Readin C. 2241.
Reading Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{crllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Railway oper. income_ } \\ \text { Equipment rents (net) } \\ \text { Joint }\end{array} & \$ 891,249 & & \$ 4,739\end{array}$ Joint facility rents (net)-
Net ry. oper. inco
-V. 145, p. 2241 .

## Reliance Steel Corp.-Earnings-

3 Months Ended-
Net profit after dep
Net profit after deprec., allowance for employee
bonuses, and prov. for Earnings surtax on undistributed profits
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Earnings per share on } 240,000 \text { shares com. stock.-- } & \$ 80,329 & \$ 144,944 \\ \text { The balance sheet as } & \$ 0.28 & \$ 0.55\end{array}$ The balance sheet as of Sept. 30 showed current assets of approximately
$\$ 2,547,370$ and current and accrued liabilities of $\$ 598,829$ leaving $\$ 2,547,370$ and current and a accued liabilities of $\$ 598,829$, leaving net
Republic Steel Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Interestit-
Depreciation \& depletion x Federal income tax ---
T-C Furnace pfd. divs.



x Includes surtax on undistributed profits.-V6. 145, p. 1914 . $\$ 1.10$
Richmond Fredericksburg \& Potomac RR.-Earnings

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net from railway-....- } & 86,695 & 136,913 & 42,439 & 10 & 10,729 \\ \text { Net after rents_-..--- } & 42,212 & 77,195 & 321 & \text { def } 14,557\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway_-.- } & 6,585,610 & \mathbf{5 , 5 5 8 , 1 2 7} & 4,920,563 & \mathbf{4 , 6 8 5 , 3 9 0} \\ \text { Net from railway_-..- } & 1,759,880 & \mathbf{1 , 2 3 7 , 3 2 3} & 4,937,329 & \end{array}$ | Net from railway_....- | $1,759,880$ | $1,237,323$ | 837,329 | 918,306 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net after rents |  |  |  |  |
| V. 145, p. 2242. | 859,453 | 503,713 | 281,525 | 351,788 |

Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.-DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.85$ per share on the A merican
shares payable Nov. 5 to holders of record Nov. 1. A dividend of $\$ 1.11$ was paid on June $7 .-V .145$, p. $27 \cup 4$.
Roanoke Gas Light Co.-Earnings Year Ended Sept. 30-
Operation
Opinten
Maintenance-----------



Interess income- on funded debt-
Otherest on indebtedness to parent company....--

$\$ 131,109$
79,585
2

Net income
$\$ 23,031 \overline{\text { loss } \$ 13,298}$ Note-No provision was required for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits for the year ended Dec 31 profits for the calendar year 1937, if any, is undeterminable at Sept. 30 .

Ruberoid Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
[Except The Ruberoid Purchase Corp]
 Cost of goods sold, exps.,
deprec., Fed. taxes.

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { deprec., Fed. taxes, } \\ \text { less other incomene--- }\end{array}$ | $4,431,187$ | $4,278,976$ | $12,818,399$ | $10.455,850$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


 x Based on 397,806 shares of capital stock
132,602 shares of capital stock outstanding.
Earnings of Ruberoid Purchase Corp
Earnings of Ruberoid Purchase Corp. (Wholly Owned Subsidiary)
Period End. Sept. $30-1937-3$ Mos. 1936 . $1937-9$ Mos. 1936 Gross earnings.
 ducted by Ruberoid Purchase Corp., which is now in process of liquidation and, by reason of this change. the earnings for the corresponding periods
are not strictly comparable.
-V. provision has been made for possible surtax on undistributed profits.

- 145, p. 2088 .

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Rutland RR.-Earnings-
September-
Grosilo from railway
Net from railway
Net from railway-
From Jan. 1-------
Gross from railway Net from railway. Net after rents-
Ryan Aeronautical Co.-Initial Dividend-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of five cents per share,
2233. -

St. Lawrence Corp.-Accumulated Dividend
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 1. This will be the first dividend paid on this. issue since A pril 15,1931 when 25 cents per share was dis-ributed-V. 145, p. 1570

\section*{St. Louis Brownsville \& Mexico Ry.-Earnings-September-

Gross from railwa Hoss from railway
Net after rents.... From Jan. 1 Net.from railway Net from raiway
Net ator rents

$-\quad, ~$ <br> |  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1937 \\ \$ 50,309 \\ 115.101 \\ 112,912 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1936 \\ \$ 39,286 \\ \$ 99,662 \\ 21,599 \\ 21.592 \end{array}$ |
| 2,320 | 4,010,280 |
| 1,740,328 | 442 ,5 |

St. Louis Car Co.-To Pay Off All Accumulations in Stock The directors have declared a dividend of one share of common stock is in lieu of all arrears on the pref. stock up to and including Nov. 1.is. in lieu of all 1134 .
St. Louis Rocky Mountain \& Pacific Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Sept. } 30- & 1937-3 \text { Mos. } & \text { - } 1936 & \text { 1937-12 Mos. } 1936 \\ \$ 396416 & \$ 363,967 & \$ 1,826,349 & \$ 1,418,279\end{array}$ Cost, expenses \& taxes Interest charges
Depreciation \& depletion

Net income-
$\$ 41,891$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 363,967 \\ 250906 \\ 36,025 \\ 26.138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \$42,898
$\$ 309,709$

# St. Louis-San Francisco R 

 Net from railwayNet after rents $1,711,650$
447,702 1936
$\left.\begin{array}{c}1,31,35 \\ 677,01 \\ 677\end{array}\right)$ Gross from railway _...- $37,743,601 \quad 34,800,889 \quad 29,631,940 \quad 30,494,938$
 Earnings of System
\$
Period End. Sept. 30-
otal operating revenues Total operating revenues
Total operating expenses
Net Net ry operating income
Other income.-....

Total income -
Deductions from income
$\$ 634$,983 $\$ 4,662,174$ $\times$ Includes credit of $\$ 720,100$, account adjustment of 1936 accruals under the Amended Pension Act, and debit of $\$ 970,906$, for accruals under the ension Act and social Security Acts, for the period Jan. 1 to sept. ${ }^{30}$,
1937 as compared with $\$ 680,882$ for same period in 1936 . -V . $145, \mathrm{p}$.

St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Lines-EarningsPeriod End.Sept. 30- $\quad 1937-$ Moyth-1936 $1937-9$ Mos.- 1936 Ry. oper. revenues.
Ry. oper, expenses Net rev. from ry. oper Ry. oper. income
other railway oper inc. Total ry oper. inc
Deducts. from ry. oper Net ry. oper. Income

Gross income --...-.


$\qquad$ | $\$ 1,522,50$ |
| :--- |
| $1,016,53$ |

$\qquad$ $\$ 50$
10

| $\begin{aligned} & 8299,284 \\ & 29,551 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 405,565 \\ 27,661 \end{array}$ | $\overline{\$ 3,219,825} \begin{gathered} 229,176 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,652,089 \\ 221,040 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$328,835 | \$433,227 | $\overline{\$ 3,449,001}$ | $\overline{\$ 3,873,129}$ |
| 149,043 | 130,899 | 1,814,230 | 1,619,290 |
| \$179,792 | 30 | \$1,63 | 82,253,839 |


| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 186,092 \\ & 273,273 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 308,329 \\ 270,445 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81,697,897 \\ 2,443,351 \end{array}$ | $\$ 2,309,083$ $2,564,035$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | $\$ 87,180 \overline{\text { sur } \$ 37,884} \overline{\$ 745,454} \overline{\$ 254,952}$

 Prov. for retirement--ä_
Gen. \& Fed. income tax
Operating profit----

 Total income- -Int. on other obligations Amort. of bond discount Tax on bond interest.
Net income.
Net income---.-.-- $\quad \$ 170,092 \quad \$ 168,961 \quad \$ 789,026 \quad \$ 880,837$ Notes: (1) No deduction made for surtax on unditributed profits. with 1937 -V 145, p. 778.
San Antonio Uvalde \& Gulf RR.-Earnings-
September-
Gross from railway
Net from railway.
Net from railway
Net after rents.-
Gross from railway
Net from railway.
Net after rents
Savage Arms Corp.-Larger Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Nover 50 cents paid on Aug. 30, last; 25 cents paid on May 28 . last, and $\$ 1$ paid on Dec. $15 ; 11936$, this latter being the first distribution made on the common stock since 78 .


Seaboard Air Line Ry.-Earnings-

| September- |  | 1971 | \$2,504 6 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$2,973,255 | \$2,971,805 | \$2,504,658 | \$2,270,856 |
| Net from railway | 294,151 | 363,290 | 69,856 | def156,800 |
| Gross from railwa | 31,983,691 | 27,595,848 | 25,098,013 | 25,529,343 |
| Net from railway | -6,374,183 |  | 1,222,758 | 1,315,252 |
| Net after rents $-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2243$ - |  |  |  |  |
| Shakespeare | -Earnin | s- |  |  |




Net profit on operations.-. $\$ 321,696$
Other expenses, incl. prov. for Federal income and excess profits
taxes (less other income) 115,306
Net income. $\$ 206,390$
Assets-
eitances and


 Mdse. \& supplies inventory...: | a Fixed |
| :--- |
| Deterred charseds |

 Liablilities -1937
Acts. payabe \& acrued, sala-
ries, wages, txaes and int.\$148,981
$\qquad$ 188,500
30,000
Dererreu carged.

Total_..................... $\$ 1,208,260$ Total_........................
Total_..................... $\$ 1,208,260$ Total_........................
$\frac{145,65}{\$ 1,208,260}$
Signal Mountain Portland Cement Co.-Accum. Div.The company paid a dividend of $\$ 4$ per share on account of accumulations
the $8 \%$ cumulative nreferred stock, par $\$ 100$, on Sept. 15 to holders of on the $8 \%$ cumulative preferred s
record Aug. 31 .-V. 145 , p. 621 .

Signode Steel Strapping Co.-Optional DividendIn an effort to avoid excessive surtax on undistributed profits and at the same time retain as much cash in the business as possible, directors on Oct. 20 voted to give common stockholders the option to take stock in a former subsidiary in lieu of the regular cash dividend. each on the common and preference stocks payable Nov. 15 cents a share record Nov. 1. Holders of common stock, however have tho holders of ares of Signode International, Ltd. Those electing to take stock of the International concern will receive two shares for each five shares of Signode Steel strapping common held, which would place valuation on the International shares of $\$ 1.561 / 4$ each. strapping Co.'s interests's in foreign subsidiaries effected about a year ago At that time Signode distributed a special dividend of one share of International on each share of its own outstanding common stock holding a minority
p. 2706 .
Simms Petroleum Co.-Earnings -

| iod End.Sept. 30- | 1937-3 Mos.-1936 |  | 1937-9 Mos.-1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inc., int. on notes \& | \$58 | \$1,520 | \$705 | 85,486 |
| Rentals of marketing |  |  | 61 | 6,718 |
| Tank car mileage recs. |  | 169 |  |  |
| Prof. on sale of storage |  | 6.273 | 41 | 165 <br> 350 <br> 8 |
| Miscellaneous income- | 298 |  |  |  |
| Total- | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 356 \\ & 4.796 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,561 \\ & 13,841 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,706 \\ & 15,949 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Adeld exps. (waxthmen, Finsurance, (cc.) inden | 211 | 2,116 | 1,501 | 9,777 |
| Taxes (other than Fed. |  |  | 287 |  |
| inc. \& Excess profits) Int. (on Fed. inc. tax | 35 | 498 | 287 |  |
| liability) |  | 327 |  |  |
| se period of sub. not consolidated |  |  | 83 |  |

Def. for the period--- $\$ 4,686$. $\$ 8,223 \xrightarrow{\$ 16,114} \underset{\sim}{\$ 22,803}$ period from Tide Water Associated Oil Co., representing payments agsre gating $\$ 535,574$ on account of principal of the amount receivable if, as, and
when oil is produced, and $\$ 72$,140 interest thereon. of which $\$ 39,476$ was deposited in escrow, The above statement does not include net losses during the period on property retirements, ac.,

Consolidated Balance Sheet, Sept. 30

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { b Conting. assets. } \\ \text { Det. ehgs., prepd. } & 3,271,624 & 3,782,304 \\ \end{array}$
Total $\overline{\$ 3,499,080} \overline{\$ 4,107,726} \overline{1} \overline{\text { Total......... } \$ 3,499,080} \overline{\$ 4,107,726}$
a Less reserve

## e.

解 by Tide Water Oil Co. (now Tide Water Associated Oil Co.) only if, as, and when oil is produced. Instalments on this contingent payment are oil and gas produced from tre Simms Oil Co. properties, except that for each of the
Tae principal amount of this contingent payment remaining unliquidated on sept. 30,1937 , was $\$ 2,866.780$. In addition, interest at $3 \%$ is receivable thereon. The amount to be received oy simms Petroleum co. from Tide escrow funds, is subject to reduction in the event that liability is established under the covenants of warranty in the agreement of May 14, 1935, or if
certain other non-admitted contingent liabilities of Simms Oil Co. referred to tnerein are established.

By agreement made on May 7, 1936, it was provided that Tide Water
Oil Co. (now Tide Water Associated Oil Co.) might withhold from the last portion of the contingent payment a sum equal to approximately $\$ 67,000$ plus interest if, at the time payment of such funds to simms Petroleum controversy.
c At Sept. 33, 1937, certain litigation was pending against Simms Oil
Co., involving possible liability of the nature referred to in note $b$, which, if unsuccessfully defended, would result in loss to Simms Petroleum Co.
Included in such Virginia Oil \& Refining Co. in which the trial court decreed a judgment on June 12, 1936 , against simms Oil Co. ett al. On appeal, the United States part. Further appeal to the United States Supreme Court may be made The liability of simms Petroleum Co. under the decision of the Circuit Court would approximate $\$ 265,000$. Another action, brought by the same plaintiff and involving substantially similar issues, although a different
property, is pending. Simms Petroleum Co.'s liability thereon, if decided property, the basis of the Circuit Court's decision, would approximate an additional $\$ 100 ; \% 0$. Among other pending actions is that brought by the
State of Texas for violation of the State anti-trust statutes, involving possible maximum penalties in excess of $\$ 1,40$ antiontrust statutes, involving
The above reserve has been provided The above reserve has been provided for these and other possible losses
of this nature, as well as for Federal income and excess profits taxes for of this nature, as well as for Federal income and excess profits taxes for
1935 and subsequent years. It is impossible to determine with even approxireserve of $\$ 718,217$ is believed by the Board of direstors to be a reasonable estimate thereof, but it may prove to be excessive or substantially in-
d The reserve for revaluation provided at June 1, 1935, was based on an estimate made at that date of the a mount to be realized on sale of fixed property. The amount realized to Sept. 3v, 1937 exceeded the total of this amount of such excess was credited to capital surplus. disposed of) and the No reserve has been provided in the accounts for administration.
No value is included above for the right of Simms Petroleum Co. to 1935 , a sum equal to the amount by which $\$ 200,000$ exceeds the May 14, Federal income, capital stock, and excess profits and corporate agranchise taxes of Simms Oil Co. from May 1, 1935, to Dec. 31, 1939 . Simms Oil
Co. ceased operations in March, 1936, and was dissolved Apr'i 15, 1936.-
V. 145, p. 2559 .

Simonds Saw \& Steel Co.-Earnings-
Consolidated net salesings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1937 Consolidated net sales
Consol. net income after all deducts. except prov. for Fed undistributed profits tax all deducts. except prov. for Fed. $\$ 8,085$ Earnings per share on 500,000 shares common stock $x$ After deducting a reserve of $\$ 164,236$ for the undistributed profits
tax, final liability for which cannot be year, the compay reports adjusted net income of $\$ 1,565,410$, or $\$ 3.13$
per share of common stock cash holdinged current assets of $\$ 7,477,727$ on Sept. 30, 1937 included cash holdings of $\$ 2,228,522$. Current liabilities amounted to $\$ 1,437,669$

Sioux City Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended Sept. 30-

Operating revenues | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $-\$ 2,946,073$ | $\$ 2,804,050$ |
| 38,163 | $\times 124,312$ | Total gross earnings.

Operation $\qquad$
 Net earnings Interest on funded debt Amortiz of debt discount, premium \& expense, etc

## Net income

\section*{| $\$ 1,044,043$ | $\$ 1,098,899$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 418,875 | 518,789 |
| 5,715 | 7,87 |
| 100,315 | 42,565 |}

 $\$ 85,534$. Federai normal income tax, Federal Surtax on Undistributed Profits or Stax purposes certain deductindar year 1936, on the basis of claiming for income representing principally nremium in the foregoing statement of amortized discount and expense applicable to certain bond issues which were refunded during the year 1936 . In the accounts and financial stateoriginal lives of the refunded issues. Accurals for such taxes for the period
Jan. 1 to June 30 experse Jan. 1 to June 30, 1936 were reversed in July, 1936, the adjustment of normal provision for Federal and state income taxes has been made, but
no provision no provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits has been made inasmuch as the amount, if any of the latter applicable to this period is
not determinable at the present time.-V. 145 , p. 1752 . Sioux City Service Co.-Earnings-

## 12 Months Ended Sept. 30-

Operating revenues.
Non-operating revenues (

## Operation gross ea


Net earnings

$\qquad$
$\$ 496,1$
266,2
79

Net deficit.

Smith Agricultural Chemical Co.--Dividend Doubledstock, no par value, payable Oct. 28 to holders of record Oct. 18 . A divi-
dend of $\$ 1$ was paid on dend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Aug. 2 last, and previously dividends of $121 / 2$ cents
were distributed each three months. In addition an extra dividend of

## Southern Pacific Co_Larning


 From Jan. 1 --
Gross from
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross from railway. }-\ldots & 130,186,784 & 109,277,975 & 90,119,527 & 84,901,153\end{array}$

Southern Pacific SS. Lines-Earnings -
September-
Gross from
Gross from railway
Net from railway
From Jan. 1-
Gross from railway
Net after railway.
V.V. 145 , D. $22 \overline{4} \overline{5}$.

1036 . $5,789,831$
186.909
$\operatorname{def} 23,441$ Hixid quity quat $\begin{array}{rrrrr}186,909 & 4,294,023 & 3,527,269 & 3,343,385 \\ \text { def } 23,441 & \text { def } 91,181,065 & \text { def413,300 } & \text { def570,119 } \\ \text { def } 430,950 & \text { def } 571,926\end{array}$

Sontag Chain Stores Co., Ltd.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.
Southern Pine Chemical Co.-Initial DividendThe directors have declared an initial dividend of 50 cents per share
payable Oct. 30 to holders of record Oct. $25 .-$ V. 139, p. 1879. Southern Ry.-Earnings-


Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-



Surplus. $\qquad$ $\overline{\$ 1,133,870} \overline{\$ 2,056,297} \overline{\text { def } \$ 696,421}$ Note-No provision is included in respect of the undistributed profits
tax imposed by the Revenue Act of 1936, since the amount of such tax, if any, cannot be determined until the end of the year.- V. 145, p. 2407., if
Southwestern Discount Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list civen on first page of this department.
Spokane International Ry.-Earnings-

## September- Gross from railway

Gross from railway...--
Net after rents
Net
Net after rents. $\begin{array}{lll}1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \$ 88,463 & \$ 71,572 & \$ 57,986 \\ 35,584 & 16,837 & 11,551 \\ 23,610 & 7,017 & 2,159\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lllrrr}\text { Gross from railway }---- & 643,440 & 578,707 & 431,816 & 383,472 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 159,885 & 143,216 & 43,715 & 9,970\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net rom railway_...-- } & 159,885 & 143,216 & 43,715 & 989,970 \\ \text { Net after rents } \\ \text {-V. } 145, \text { p. } 2245 . & 90,097 & 65,638 & \text { def8,857 } & \text { def42,989 }\end{array}$

Period End.Sept. 30- Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
9Mos. $1937 \quad 1937-12$ Mos Period End.Sept. $30-$
Gross earnings $\qquad$ Expenses....

| 37 | $1937-12 M 0$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | $\$ 2,69,441$ |
| 0 | $2,253,445$ |
| 0 | 673,358 |
| e | 30,703 |


| $5 ., 1985,826$ |
| :---: |
| 2 | Depreciation

Net profits.
taxes-estimated...
loss $\$ 436,517$ loss $\$ 265,065$ \$1 537 Note-No provision has been rade in this stater ent of earnings for the liability, if any, for excess profits taxes, or for surtax on undistributed ne
income imposed by the Federal Revenue Act of 1936.-V. 145, p. 780 . Scom 1936.-V. 145. p. 780

## Standard Brands, Inc.-Earnings-

Period End.Sept. 30- $1937-3$ Mos.- 1936
Net sales.
\$1937-12 Mos.- 1936

 | Gross profit--.....-- |
| :--- |
| Sell., admin. \& gen. exps. |
| $1,860,721$ | Net profit from opers,

Other income credits_-_
$\$ 2,722.785$

133,749 \begin{tabular}{r}
$\$ 11,723,591$ <br>
7,2111926 <br>
\hline$\$ 4,511,664$ <br>
135,704

 

$\$ 44,066,954$ <br>
$30,283,016$ <br>
$\mathbf{3 1}$ <br>
\hline

 

$\$ 46.325,316$ <br>
$28.462,584$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}




 | Net income-....... |
| :--- | :--- |
| Surplus credits-..... |
| $\$ 2,326,490$ |
| 73,722 |
| $\$ 3,764,640$ |
| 7,968 |
| $\$ 11,54,734$ |
| $1,75,014$ |
| $\$ 14,902,088$ |
| 27,941 |

 Prefrred dividends.
Common
Deficit for the period
 Includes operations of certain foreign subsidiaries for periods ended
July 31 or Aug. 31,1936 and $1937 .-V .145, p, 1599$.
Standard Cap \& Seal Corp.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 20 cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 1$, both payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. the p. 292, for detailed dividend record.-V. 145 , on Juners 1, last. See Vord V. 144 ,

Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly OutputGeectric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey-Extra Dividendin addition to a regular semi-annual dividend of 50 of 75 cents per share


Standard Products Co., Inc.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { 3 Months Ended Sept. 30- incone a fter all charges, including } & 1937 \quad 1936 & 1935\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { provision for Federal income tax } \\ \text { Earnings per share on } 300,000\end{array} & \mathbf{x} \$ 30,984 & \mathbf{x} \$ 118,925 & \$ 65,272\end{array}$


Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry.-Earnings-


Submarine Gold Dredging Co.-Registration Withdrawn See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 1753.

Stewart-Warner Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30-1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936


Net profit before Fed-

| Net proft before Fed- | $\$ 64,164$ | $\$ 60,034$ | $\$ 2,444,708$ | $\$ 1,840,275$ |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Prav. for Federain tax |  | 81,539 | 132,239 | 360,161 | 316,118 |




Tampa"Electric Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. $30-$
Operating revenues
Operating reve
Operation--
Maintenance.
Non-oper. incomues.-



 a No provision has ben made for the Federal surtax on undistributed
net income for the year 1937, since any liability for such tax cannot be end of the year.
Registers with SEC-
ee list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 2407, 2247.
Tennessee Central Ry.-Earnings-

| September- | 19374 | ${ }^{1936}$ | ${ }^{1935}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net from railwa | 76,696 | 74,356 | 70,704 |  |
| Net after rents. | 47,047 | 45,027 | 47,380 | 22,498 |
| Gross from railw | 1,919,876 | 1,818,839 | 1,631,659 | 1,566,013 |
| Net after r | 263,839 | 318,809 | 301,389 | 248,874 |

Tennessee Public Service Co.-Earnings-

V. 145, p. 2247.
Texas Electric Service Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Sept. 30Operating revenues Oper. exps. (incl. taxes) | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & 878,7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$283,487 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 306,739 \\ & 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,149,305 \\ & 15,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ther income (net) | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 283,487 \\ & 316 \end{aligned}$ | $1,739$ | $134,305$ | Dr4,825 |
| Gross income <br> Int. on mtge, bonds Other int.\& deductions. | $\begin{array}{r} 140,542 \\ 2,469 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 301,845 \\ & \hline 140.542 \\ & 2,342 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 139,49 \\ & 886,500 \\ & 19,163 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 08,6,580 \\ & \hline 86,508 \\ & 26,970 \end{aligned}$ |

 × Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the
period, whether paid or unpaid.---------
 x Regular dividend on $\$ 6$ preferred stock was paid on July 1 1il 1937 .
After the payment of this dividend there were no accumulated unpaid dividends at that date. Regular dividend on this stock was declared for payment on Oct. 1.1937 .
Note-No provision
Nor 1936 No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1936, inasmuch as the company reported no undistributed adjusted
net income for that year. No such provision has been made to date for net income for that year
1937.-V. 145, p. 2090 .
Texas Mexican Ry.-Earnings-




## Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.-Earnings-


 a After charges for derreciation, amortization, contingencies and Federal income taxes. bon $3,840,000$ shs. capital stock-
For the 12 months ended Sept. 30.1937 net income was $\$ 11,152,679$, or $\$ 2.90$ a share, compared witt. $\$ 9,926,198$, or $\$ 2.58$ a share, for the
12 months ended sept. 30,1936 . 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1936 .
 tions therefor are reflected in the earnings figures.
As at Sept. 30.193 . 193 current assets including cash and U . Treasury notes, $\$ 12,969,599$ amounted to sind $16,036,957$. This does not includ
 p. 623.

Texas \& New Orleans RR.-Earnings-
 Net from railway-ay...-:-



Texas \& Pacific Ry.-Equipment Trust CertificatesThe Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct. 21 authorized the company
to assume obligation and liability in respect of not exceeding $\$ 1,275,000$ to assume obligation and liability in respect of not exceeding \$1,27,000
equipment trust certificates, series D, to be issued by the New York Trust

Co., as trustee, and sold at $100.434 \%$ of par and accrued dividends in connection with the procurement of certain equipment.

- The certificates were offered for sale through competitive bidding. The highest bid, $100.434 \%$ of par and accrued dividends, was submitted by Pa the ap Co. On this basis the average annual Vost of the proce

Texas Pacific Coal \& Oil Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings| Period End. Sept. 30- $1937-3$ Mos.-1 |
| :---: |
| Gross earnings... |
| $\$ 836$ | Expenses ............ $\quad 649,903-550,049 \quad 1,820,144-1,632,256$ Operating profit--...-

Other income and nonrecurring income_....
Gross incom
Reductions-- for
depletion

| 9,359 | 5,748 |  | 25,659 | 19,341 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 416,408$ | $\$ 291,211$ | $\$ 1,165,057$ | $\$ 839,083$ |  |
| 27,675 | 19,209 | 83,823 | 64,828 |  |
| 128,691 | 103,731 | 365,685 | 307,702 |  |
| $\$ 260,042$ | $\$ 168,271$ | $\$ 715,548$ | $\$ 466,553$ |  | Surplus.......-.-.- $\$ 260,042 \quad \$ 168,271 \quad \$ 715,548 \quad \$ 466,553$ Note-No provision has been made for Federal income and excess profits taxes and surtax on undistributed profits, as it its estimated that afte

adjustment to a tax basis there is no taxable income.-V. 145, p. 633 .

## Texas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

|  | 1937-Month-1936 | 1937-12 Mos.-1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pera | \$1,152,842 | \$10,813,239 \$9,732,398 | Operating revenues.---

Oper. exps. (incl. taxes)

Net oper. revenues...
Other income (net) Gross income-....-.
Int. on mortgage bonds
Int. on debenture bonds
$\square$ $\$ 1,006,684$
459,048
47,225 19313,239
$5,432,328$
778,088
 $\frac{20,243}{\$ 340,020}-12,235 \frac{15,050}{\$ 2,143,00}-156,745$ Net income_-
$\times$ Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid Balance - $\qquad$ $\times$ Regular dividends on 7 ......................... $\$ 1,278,856 \quad \$ 1,465,768$ 1937. After the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated Note- No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1936, inasmuch as the company reported no undistributed adjusted net income for that year. No such provision has been made to date fo
$1937 .-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2090$.

Thermoid Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
Profit-arion. Amortization expense. Federal income tax
Net profit--7----


Nil
common stock-.....

$$
\$ 0.55
$$


$\underset{\$ 4,733,434}{8,412}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 4,741,846 \\ 2,134,283 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Third Avenue Ry. System-Earnings-

| Period End. Sept. 30--Total oper. revenue.-.Total oper. expenses.--- |  | \$1-1936 | 1937-3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ,111,841 | \$1,089,762 | \$3,352,78 | \$3, |
|  | 868,741 | 809,468 | 2,646,571 | 2,453,115 |
| Net oper. revenue-.-- | \$243,101 | \$280.294 | \$706,217 | 825,958 |
|  | 127,546 | 108,676 | 381,806 |  |
| Operating income Non-operating income.: | \$115,555 | \$171,619 | \$324,411 | 499,001 |
|  | 25,755 | 37,544 | 77,267 | 115,078 |
| Gross income Total deductions | \$141,310 | \$209,163 | \$401,678 | 079 |
|  | 217,624 | 227,986 | 659,149 | 686,424 |
| Net loss $\qquad$ | \$76,313 | \$18,823 | \$257,471 | \$72,345 |

Tide Water Associated Oil Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in no par value, both payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 10 . Similar amounts were paid on Sept. 1 , last and compares with 20 cents paid on June 1, last; 15 cents paid each three months from June 1, 1936 to March 1 ,
last, inclusive, and a special dividend of 25 cents paid on Jan. 15,1936 ,
this latter payment being the first made since Feb last, inclusive, and a special dividend of 25 cents paid on Jan. 15, 1936 ,
this latter payment being the first made since Feb. 16, 1931, when 30 cents
per share was distributed per share was distributed.-V. 145, p. 2708.

Tide Water Power Co.-Earnings ${ }^{\text {- }}$





Balance. $\$ 21,809 \quad \$ 30,177$ if any, for 1937 . $-\mathbf{V}, 145, \mathrm{p} .133$. Federal surtax on undistributed profits,
T. I.S. Management Corp.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.

## Toledo \& Ohio Central Ry.-Abandonment-

- The Interstate Commerce Oommission on Oct. 18 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company of part of a branch line of railroad extending from peoria westerly to station 891 plus 00 east of and near
Bellefontaine, approximately 16.55 miles, all in Union and Logan Counties Bellefontaine, approximately 16.55 miles, all in Union and Logan Counties,
Ohio, and abandonment of operation thereof by the New York Central RR.,
lessee.-V. 144, p. 4026 .

Toledo Peoria \& Western RR.-Earnings-

| September- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from $\mathbf{r}$ | \$201,468 | \$183,546 | \$171,124 | \$13 |
| Net from railway | 58.430 | 35,713 | 56,241 | 23,591 |
| Net after rents. | 16,212 | 7,630 | 25,367 | 2,246 |
| Gross from railw | 1,754,0 | 1,782,00 | 1,308,897 | 1,301, |
| Net from railwa | 497.687 | 497,618 | 284,208 | 276,263 |
| Net after rents | 199,294 | 223,999 | 113,393 | 108.762 |

Transcontinental Petroleum Corp. - Registration With-drawn-

See list given on first page of this department.-V. 144, p. 3195.
Tri-State Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-EarningsPeriod End.Sept. $30-$
Operating revenues

| 1937-Month- |
| :---: |
| $\$ 532,010$ |
| 2,284 | | $1937-9$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 4,647,158$ |
| 24,960 |
| $1,255,227$ |
| 10,913 | Operating revenues.. Operating expenses....

Net oper. revenues..
Operating taxes
Net operating income
$-\mathrm{V}, 145$, p. 2247 .
Trusteed Annuities, Inc.-Registration Withdrawn-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 2408.
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.-Bonds of Subs. Called-
All of the outstanding 1 st mtge. $6 \%$ s. f. bonds of Fox Film Realty Corp. and all of the outstanding 1st mtge. $6 \% \mathrm{~s}$. f bonds of the Fox F
of California were redeomed on June 1 last.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1753$.

Twin Coach Co.-15-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the A like a mount was paid on July 15 , and on May 10 last. A special dividend
of $\$ 1$ was paid of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 16,1936 . A regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents
per share was paid on Oct. 15, 1936. An extra dividend of 10 cents was per share was paid on
paid on Nov. $14,1936$.
crease the authorized common stock, par $\$ 1$, from March 800,000 last voted to in-
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
9 Months Ended Sept. 30- 1937





Net income................................................ $\$ 369,414 ~ \times \$ 446,308$ $\times$ Before provision for surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 145, p. 783 .
Ulen \& Co.-Earnings-
Company and subsidiaries for the three months period ended sept. 30 , surplus adjustments a net loss of $\$ 20,628$. This compares with a loss of $\$ 133,157$ and a loss after surplus adjustments of $\$ 194,284$ for the correFor the annual period ended Sept. 30,1937
report a loss, before adjustments to surplus, of $\$ 148,076$, and after surplus adjustments a net loss of $\$ 169,370$, This compares with earnings of ing 12 months ended Sept, 30,1936 . The income and surplus statement bonds previously credited to the reserve for expenses and cont on Poland

Union Bag \& Paper Corp.-Initial Dividend on New Stock Directors on Oct. 28 declared a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the
new common stock now outstanding, payable Nov. 18 to holders of record new common stock now outstanding, payable Nov. 18 to holders of recor The company's stock was recently split up on a 4-for-1 basis. Prior
to the split up a dividend of 50 cents was paid on the old stock on Aug. 20 to the split up a dividend of 50 cents was paid on the old
last and each three months previously.-V.

## United Aircraft Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lllrrr}\text { x Net profit-1.-...- } & \$ 1,032,643 & \$ 364,190 & \$ 2,720,698 & \$ 912,750 \\ \text { Shares capital stock-.-- } & \mathbf{y 2}, 530,295 & \mathbf{z 2 , 5 0 5 , 4 6 7} & \mathbf{y 2 , 5 3 0 , 2 9 5} & \mathbf{x 2 , 5 0 5 , 4 6 7} \\ \text { Earnings per share-..- } & \$ 0.40 & \$ 0.14 & \$ 1.07 & \$ 0.38\end{array}$
 x Before provision for surtax on undistributed profits. Aircraft \& Trans
standing when all exchanges of common stock of United Ais port Corp, have been effected. $z$ Average numb

United-Carr Fastener Corp. (\& Subs.) -Earnings9 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Net sales and commission income.--
Cost of goods sold \& oper. expenses. Net operating profit--.-.-.-.-.-. Depreciation Income taxes, exciusive of surtax Consolidated net profit -


| Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Llabdittes- | 1937 | 1936 |
|  | \$530,995 | \$487,540 | Accounts payable. | \$218,184 | \$197,764 |
|  |  | 56,044 | Accrued expenses . | 210,973 | 152,356 |
| Accts., notes and |  |  | Inc. taxes est | 311,144 | 217,789 |
| accpts. rec., net |  | 634,518 | Deferred inco | 11,829 |  |
| Mdse. inventories_ | 1,298,345 | 989,801 | Res. for conting | 15,000 |  |
| Cash surr. value life insurance |  |  | Min. int. in subs | 61,481 | 寿, |
| Mise insurance-.-- | , 5 | 31,102 | b Cum. conv. pref. |  |  |
| Misc. notes, accts., receivable, \&c.. | 6,477 | 20,336 | stock | 1,212,808 | 76 |
| Miscell. invest'ts. | 3,550 | 5,015 | Earned surplu | 2,007,898 | 1,554,132 |
| a Property, plant and equipment. | 590, | 2,286,400 | Capital surplus | 1,181,335 | 1,147,30 |
| Pat'ts (nom. val.). |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prepaid expenses. | 52,685 | 43,374 |  |  |  |
| Total---------\$5,230,653 \$4,554,138 |  |  |  |  |  |
| in 1936 . b Represented by 27,769 no-par shares. c Represented by |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

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United Fuel Investments, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for the 3 Months Ended June 30, 1937 Profit from operations before charging depreciation or bond int _ $\quad \$ 223,29$
Interest on bonds Bond and loan expenses and discount absorbedPremium paid for bonds purchased for sinking fund-:-

Combined profits, less losses, for all companies for 3 months
before provision for Dom. of Can. income taxes. Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30, 1937

## $\underset{\text { Property }}{\text { Assets }}$

Property
Premius pald on acquisition
 Accts. receivable, less reserve
Cash on deposit with trustees
Cash on deposit wit
for slnking funds

Def. charges \& prepaild exps.
Stores and spare equipment.

|  | 6\% cum. red. pref. stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$9,840,269 |  |  |
| 6,378,954 | $\times$ Common stock | 100,000 |
| 848,785 | Consolidated earned surplus. | 1,083,228 |
| 481,807 | Reserve for sinking fund.-.- | 11,210 |
| 830,397 | Gen. mtge. $61 / 2 \%$ bonds | 450,000 |
|  | Hamilton By-Product Coke |  |
| 315 | Ovens, Ltd., bonds...---- | 3,181,500 |
| 315,655 | United Gas \& Fuel Co. of |  |
| 70,906 | Hamilton, Ltd., bonds_-- | 1,569,000 |
| 69,551 | Accounts payable and sundry accrued charges | 336.499 |
|  | Union Gas Co. of Can., Ltdu.- | 5,108 |
|  | Meter deposits_---------.-- | 14,467 |
|  | Accrued interest on bonds.-- | 45,390 |
|  | Reserve for Dom, of Can. income tax \& other taxes | 127.547 |
|  | Res. for deprec. \& renewals.- | 2,912,690 |
|  |  |  |


United Gas Corp.- Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $\$ 7$ cumulative non-voting preferred stock, no par value payable Dec 1 to holders of record Nov. 12 and like payment was made on Sept. 1 , June 1 ment made since March 1,1933 , when 25 cents was paid. A dividend of $871 / 2$ cents was paid in December, 1932 , and prior thereto regular quarterly

United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly Output -


United Gold Equities of Canada, Ltd.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Years Ended June 30- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & \mathbf{y 1 9 3 4} \\ \text { Interest and dividends-- } & \$ 32,689 & \$ 55,005 & \$ 23,260 & \$ 6,670\end{array}$
et profit on sales of in-
vestment securities.--
Exptal income-a taxes, auditors,
Exps.a taxes, auditors'
legal \& trust company
 Nividends. $\qquad$
 $x$ Includes $\$ 397$ for furniture written off and $\$ 20,000$ for amount written
off book value of investments. y Income account for period from date of off book value of investments. y Income accou

| Assets | 1937 | 1936 | Lra | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | \$7,039 | \$9,959 | Accounts payable. | \$5,016 | \$542 |
| Call loan, fully gtd. |  | 24,000 | Stand.shs.(par \$1) | 202,588 | 216,689 |
| Due from brokers. |  | 9,633 | Com. shs. (par \$1) | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Invest. securities. | 480,701 | 412,100 | Capital surplus... | 268,060 | 228,784 |
| Divs. \& int. recelv. | x6,140 | 7,625 | Earned surplus.-- | 14,815 | 15,218 |
| Prepd. \& def. chgs. | 506 | 208 | Prov. for taxes | 2,907 | 1,292 |

x Dividends receivable only.-V. $\$ 443$, p. 2540.
United Profit-Sharing Corp.-10-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov, 24 .
A similar payment was made on June 15, last, and on Dec. 15, 1936 this latter being the first dividend paid since, July 15,1929 when 60 cents per

United Specialties Co.-Registration Withdrawn-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 1439.
United States \& Foreign Securities Corp.-Earnings-

 Net realized loss on invs-
Profit on syndicate parCash and sec. rec.-...-- $\times$ ©r $10 \overline{1} 1, \overline{2} \overline{2} \overline{5}$
Net profit. $\begin{array}{rrrr}\$ 1,613,227 & \$ 1,812,513 & \$ 842,991 \\ 23 & 31,682 & 31,316 \\ 42 & 119,648 & 34,200\end{array}$ Cr6,000 ther taxes 119,648
88,477

\section*{| 883,485 |
| :--- |
| 3,155 |} $70,90 \overline{6}$ Prov. for Fed. inc. ta

Profit for the period_- $\overline{\$ 1,430,325}$
x Cash and securities received during 1937 in settlement of reichsmark
$\$ 1,572,70$ balances received in prior years. United States \& Internation reichsmark Calculating the investment in United States \& International Securities regularly quoted markets at their estimated fair values in the opinion of the board of directors, the 15,000 shares of the corporation's own common stock at $\$ 1$, and all other securities at market quotations, the approximate Appreciation as at Dec 31
 ----- $\$ 17,432,618$

| com |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 937 | $936$ |
| ash | 5,003 419,362 | a 1st pref. stock_. 21,0 |  |
| ces. sold |  | b 2 d pref. stock.-- $\quad 50,000$ |  |
| delivered | 34,455 | c General reserve. $4,950,000$ | 4,950,000 |
| lvs. recely |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sec. purchased |  |
| cs. (at cost) | 357,658e32,258,813 | not received. |  |
|  |  | Res. accrued expenses 93,000 |  |
|  |  | 1tal surn 08.05 |  |
|  |  | Operating surplus. $15,818,771$ |  |
| 43,056,243 32,8 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| value. e Securities, at cost, include i5,000 shares common stock of the |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

at $\$ 1,068,359$, their estimated fair value in the opinion of the directors,
and the 15,000 shares of the corporation's own common stock at the nominal value of $\$ 1$, the securities owned had an indicated value (which should not be construed either as the amount for which the securities could be sold or for which they could be repurchased) of approximately
$\$ 36,830,732$, which is greater than the above book value by approximately
$\$ 5,473,074$. shares of 2 d pref. stock and $1,987,653$ shares of common stock
had an indicated value, based on underlying assets, as set forth in that had an indicated value, based on underlying assets, as set forth in that
company's report at Sept. 30, 197, of approximately $\$ 3,250,000$, which
is less than the above book vaiue by approximately $\$ 6,247,704$. company's report at Sept. 30, 1937, of approximately $\$ 3,250,000$, which
is less than the above book value by approximately $\$ 6,247,704 .-\mathrm{V}, 145$,-
p. 784 .
U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corp. (\& Subs.)-Bal. Sheet Assets y Cash
Instal. acets.
Oec.
 Other actes. rec--
Inventories at or lower----.-. Due from empl's,
incl Incl. exp. funds-
Deposits on leases,
contres contracts, \&ctases,
Mtges Mtges, rec., at cost
Sundry inv,,at cost
Treas, Treas. stk., 7,000
shs. com. at cost $x$ Plant property
Pats., goodwill, \&c.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
4,744,917 \\
73,725 \\
1,759,986 \\
41,859 \\
29,354 \\
5,608 \\
94,550 \\
15,503 \\
42,670 \\
864,126
\end{array}
$$



498,345
423.615 $\begin{array}{rr}21,969 & 19,596 \\ 312,825 & 273,135\end{array}$ $1,406,450 \quad 1,497,500$
 of After reserves. y Including $\$ 119,143$ in 1937 and $\$ 154,082$ in 1936 in The income statement for 3 and 9 months ended Sept. 30 were published

United States \& International Securities Corp. Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1937
Cash dividends

Interest.-.-| - - | $\$ 1,144,620$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| -- | 101,41 |











 b Represented by 239,200 no par $\$ 5$ div. shares. c Represented by
100,000 no par $\$ 5$ div. shares. d Set up out of amount paid in cash by 100,000 no par $\$ 5$ div. shares. d Set up out of amount paid in cash by
subscribers to 2 d pref. stock. Represented by $2,485,543$ no par shares.
United States Steel Co.-To Pay $\$ 1$ Common DividendNew Officials
The directors on Oct. 26 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the com mon stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Nov, 20. This
will be the first dividend paid on the common stock since March 30, 1932 when a distribution of 50 cents per share was made.
Important executive changes were announced after the board meeting. Important executive changes were announced after the board meeting.
Myron C. Taylor announced his intention of declining re-election as Chairmyron C. Taylor announced hal intention of dil 4, next, and he will be succeeded by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., present Chairman of the Finance
Committee. Mr. Taylor will continue a member of the board and of the finance committee, and will maintain his present offices at 71 Broadway Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. was elected President of the United States Steel Corp., effective Jan. 1, next succeeding William A. Ender M. Voorhees, now Vice-Chairman of the finance committee, wil assume the position of the Finance Chairman on April 5 , when Mr. Stettiniu J. L. Perry, now President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron \& RR. Co., will become President of the Carnegie-Illinois Corp. on Jan. 1, next, succeeding Mr. Fairless and Robert Gress, Vice-President of the United States Stee
Corp. will become President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron \& RR. Co. on that date. Morrison of Pittsburgh has resigned as a director of the Stee Thomas Morrison of Pittsburgh has resigned as a director
corporation, and Mr. Fairless was elected to fill the vacancy

Accompanying the quarterly report of its earnings and income for the third quarter of 1937, the corporation issued the following statement:
The demand for steel products during July, August and September from the tonnage booked in the first half of the year, but exceeded con siderably the tonnage booked in corresponding quarter in 1936. Operation $73.6 \%$ of total quarter as measured by finished product output average $73.6 \%$ of thtal caparity, compare
$63.6 \%$ in third
quarter of 1936.
shipments of steel products during the third quarter were $3,342,572$ tons
a decrease from the previous quarter of $14.6 \%$ For the nine months of a decrease from the previous quarter of $14.6 \%$. For the nine months of this year shipments totaled $10,956,846$ tons, or at the rate of $81.4 \%$ of capacity. In recent weeks a rather marked ralling oaf of of approximately
$54 \%$ of capacity. betterments to plant and property, and for payment of maturing bonds and other capital obligations of subsidiary companies, amounted to approximately $\$ 81,000,000$. At this date the unexpended balances on authorized Net working assets of the corporation and the subsidiaries, exclusive o dividends declared and unpaid, were, at the respective dates named below, as follows:
 Approximately 276,000 employees were on the payroll in September . with the corresponding period in 1936, 9 Months Ended Sept. 30-

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Consolidated Income Statement forl3 and } 91 \text { Months Ended Sept. } 30 \\ 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$
 Chgs. \& allow. for depr
depl. \& obsolescence.
Net profit Int. on bonds of subs.--
Int. on U. S. Steel bonds Proflt .-.-.-.....-Net loss from disposal of
sundry prop. assets \&
sundry prop. assets
securities.
b Extraord. deduction--
Net profit.-._-....-

Earn. per sh. ©n (Sept. 30-
9 Mos. End.
Net earnings (see note)-
Chgs. \& allow. Por depr.
depl. \& obsolescence.-
Net profit.
Int. on bonds of subs---
Int. on U. S. Steel bonds Profit---- -----
Net loss from disposal of
sundry prop. assets \& sundry prop. assets \&
securities.
Extraord. deductions.
$\frac{15,838,232}{32,375,223} \frac{14}{15}$ $\begin{array}{r}1,323,818 \\ 3,363 \\ \hline 1,048,042\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}14,992,332 \\ \begin{array}{r}15,200,557 \\ 1,225,518 \\ 3,362\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\frac{11.597,860}{1.871710}$ $10,224,776$ $\mathbf{x} 6,455,913$
$1,252,895$
3,363 $44,795 \times 7,712,171$ $\begin{array}{llll}430,404 & 187,000 & 148,500 & 1,950,000 \\ - & 2,114,596\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}30,617,638 \\ 6,304,919 \\ 8,703,252 \\ \hline\end{array}$

 $\underset{\substack{125,635 \\ \$ 0.84}}{\mathbf{y} 3,106,610} \overline{\mathrm{Nil}} \overline{\mathrm{y} 11,628,172}$ 47,190,286 $77,084,519 \quad 40,015,883$ a31,429,983 $47,461,648 \quad 41,986,702 \quad 34,343,312 \quad 33,488,481$ | $99,728,638$ | $35,097,817$ | $5,672,571$ | $\times 2,058,498$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $3,896,631$ | $3,676,326$ | $3,723,984$ | $3,784,870$ |  |
| 10,088 | 10,087 | 10,086 | 10,087 |  |
|  | 1, |  | $1,83,501$ |  | $95,821,91931,411,404 \quad 1,938,501 \times 5,853,455$

$\begin{array}{lrrrr}469,066 & 1,298,500 & 6,180,000 & 5,613,03 \overline{6}\end{array}$

 a Includes $\$ 278,849$ profits from sale of capital assets. b Proportion ncluded in the value of the season's production of ore carried in inventories, but which, because of the extreme curtailment in tonnage of ore to be mined and shipped, is not so applied. c Includes $91 / \%$ for balance of
accumulated arrearages, amounting to $\$ 33,326,002$. dincludes $2 \%$ for arrearages, amounting to $\$ 7,205,622$ e Before deducting contingent provision on account of Federal surtaxes on und
amounting to $\$ 4,500,000$. $x$ Loss. y Deficit.
Note-The net earnings as shown above are stated after doducting all expenses, icnluding those for ordinary repars and maintenance, infor proportion of overhead expenses and taxes shown) and reserves for ontingencies
Note-No allowance made for surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 145.
Universal Gas Co.-Earnings-

| Total | \$43,083 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Total cost of sales incl. administrative expenses | 32,334 |
| Insurance. | 260 |
| axes | 1,706 |
| Interest, depreciation and other deductions. | 10,696 |
| Net loss before Federal income taxes. | \$1,915 |
| Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1937 |  |



Net arter rents
Utilities Power \& Light Corp.-Amended Reorg. PlanThe Securities and Exchange Commission announced Oct. 26 that the the corporation has filled an application for approval of an amended plan of reorganization. This amended plan of reorganization (File No. 52-5)
has been filed pursuant to section $11(f)$ of the Holding Company Act and is proposed as a substitute for the plan previously proposed by the trustees Corporation.
Commission in the appointment of a truste for Ureviously opposed the Corp., is withdrawing as a party to the appeal now pending from the
order of the U. S. District Court in Ohicago appointing Willoughby $G$.
Walling as trustee. The Commission understands that Wiled notice of a m motion to be filed Oct. 27 in the district court in Chic has
specifically requesting the appointment of Mr. Walling as trustee specifically requesting the appointment of Mr. Walling as trustee.
The effect of the proposed plan on present security holders is as All old debentures not retired are to receive $90 \%$ in new $4 \%$ collateral
trust notes and $21 / 4$ shares of new common stock for each $\$ 100$ debentures, plus all unpaid back interest in cash.
The old a stock is to receive $1-5$ th of a share of the new common stock 10 stock. The old A stock is to receive 1-5th of a share of the new common stock.
One five-year warrant granting the holder the right to purchase threequarters of a share of new common stock at $\$ 5$ per share for the first six
months and $\$ 7.50$ per share thereafter. will $v e$ issued for each share of months and $\$ 7.50$ per share thereafter, will we issued for each share of class B stsock and old common stock may be made either in cash or in collaterai notes taken at the principal amount. All cash paid to the new company
upon the exarcise of the warrants is to be used to retire collateral notes. upon the exarcise of the warrants in the be used to retire collateral notes. investments in in Central states Utilities Corp, and its subsidiaries, in of interstate Power Co., Maritime Coal, Railway \& Power Co, Ltd., and Missouri miscellaneous investments.
miscellaneous investments.
A new company will be organized to acquire the remaining assets of the
corporation, which will consist mainlv of the investments in Derby Gas corporation, which will consist mainlv of the investments in Derby Gas \&
Electric Corp., Illinois \& sissouri P1pe Line Co., Indianapolis Power \& Electric Corp., Illinois \& asissouri Mpe Line Co., Indianapolis Power \& Light Co., The Laclede Gas Light Co., I aclede Power \& Light Co., New-
ncluding more than $\$ 16,000,000$ now held by Utilities Power \& Light
Corp., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary. This cash will be used for purposes Corp., Ltd., a wholly -owned subsidiary. This cash will be used for purposes The plan contemplates that $\$ 14,000,000$ of the company's idie cash shall be used in acquiring at least $\$ 19,000,000$ of debentures of the corporation in the open market. The corporation or the trustee therefor, if there be a
trustee, prior to the consummation of the plan shall promptly initiate the purchase of debentures in the open market. Upon the confirmation of the plan, accrued and unpaid interest will be paid on the remaining outstanding debentures. As soon as possible after confirmation of the plan, the new remaining debentures paying therefor a price that will exhaust the remainder
of the $\$ 14,000,000$ cash. The principal amount of debentures acquired of the $\$ 14,000,000$ cash. The principal amount of debentures acquired
through purchase up to the date of confirmation of the plan shall be dethrough purchase up to the date of confirmation of the plan shall be de-
ducted from the $\$ 19.000,000$ of debentures to be acquired and the cost ducted from the $\$ 19,000,000$ of debentures to be acquired and the cost
thereof shall be deducted from the $\$ 14,000,000$ in cash to be used for that
purpose. The portion of the $\$ 14,000,000$ so remaining divided by the purpose. The portion of the $\$ 14,000,000$ so remaining divided by the portion of the $\$ 19,000,000$ of debentures so remaining to be acquired tures. In no event, however, shall such price exceed $75 \%$ of the principal amount of debentures to be acquired.
Atlas Corp. guarantees that, if not less than $\$ 3,000,000$ of said $\$ 14,-$ a00,000 in cash is used for the purchase of debentures in the open market,
ond that the remainder of said $\$ 14,000,000$ is used for the acquisition of Ond that the remainder of said $\$ 14,000,000$ is used for the acquisition of
additional debentures through tender, not less than $\$ 19,000.000$ in aggregate
princinal amount of debentures will be canceled.
which holders of debentures shall have the right to tender such debentures for cash, remaining holders shall, for a period of another 30 days, have the right to acquire common stock of two new companies that shall have been
formed; namely, Central States Co. and the non-utility company. Central States Co. will owr all of the securities of Central States Utilities Corp. and its subsidiaries, Interstate Power Co., Maritime Coal, Railway \& Power
Co. Ltd. and Missouri Natural Gas Co. now held by Utilities Power \&
Light Corp. and (or) its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Utilities Power \& Light Corp. and (or) its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Utilities Power \&
Light Corp. Ltd., Utilities Power \& Ligho Securities Co. and Casco Securities Corp. The new non-utility company will own securities of "nonPower \& I ight Corp. and (or) the same wholly-owned subsidiaries. Bemidji Wood Products Co., City Theatres Co., Electric Building Corp., Litchfield \& Madison Ry., Mt. Olive \& Staunton Coal Co., Newport Collieries, Inc, and Utilities Elikhorn Coal Co
The Central States Co. Will issue to Utilities Power \& Light Corp. $1,000,000$ shares of its common stock (par $\$ 1$ ). These she the weral public to be paid for either in cash or debentures, the fair equivalence as between cash and debentures being first fixed by the trustee (if there be a trustee)
or the court. Atlas Corp. will guarantee that the stock of Central States Co. will be sold for not less than $\$ 5,000,000$ of debentures or their cash equivalent, but such guaranty will be conditioned upon a finding by the
Commission that Atlas Corp will not become a holding company, as defined Commission that Atlas Corp will not become a holding company, as dempany from provisions of the Act, in spite of any such acquisition under such
guaranty. At.as Corp. Will make no competitive bid for the stock of Central states Co.
The new non-utility company likewise will issue to Utilities Power \&
Light Corp. $1,000,000$ shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ ) per share Light Corp, $1,000,000$ shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ ) per share These shares also wil be offered for sale generally to be paid for either in cash or
debentures. the fair equivalence as between cash and debentures being
first fixed by the trustee, or the court. Atlas Corp. will bid $\$ 5$ per share of first fixed by the trustee, or the court. Atlas Corp. will bid $\$ 5$ per share of
such common stock, payable in debentures, but agrees to subordinate its such common stock, payable ice Tebene guaranty of Atlas Corp. is subject
bid to other bids of equal price. The
to a condition that certain utility subsidiaries of Utilities Power \& Light to a condition that certain utility subsidiaries of Utilities Power \& Light
Corp. will execute coal and coke contracts with certain subsidiaries of the Corp. will execute coal
non-utility company.
The non-utility company shall hold the new company harmless from of Utilities Power \& Light from claims filed in connection with a contract Utilities Elkhorn Coal Co., which will be a subsidiary of the non-utility company. The non-utility company shall deliver its one-year
$4 \%$ notes to the new company in the amount of the claim that finally $4 \%$ notes to the new company in the amo
Central States Co. and the non-utility company will be used for retirement of debentures of Utilities Power \& Light Corp.
Each $\$ 100$ principal amount of remaining debentures will be entitled to receive $\$ 90$ principal amount of $4 \%$ 10-jear collateral notes and $21 / 4$ shares of all the securities and funded indebtedness of subsidiaries to be owned by
the new company. Provision will be made that proceeds of the sale of the new company. Provision will be made that proceeds of the sale of
assets of the new company shall be used to retire collateral notes. The collateral notes will be convertible, subsequent to 90 days after issuance. into common stock at the rate of 20 shares per $\$ 100$ principal amount for a period of 90 days, and thereafter at the rate of 10 shares per $\$ 100$ principal amount. A sinking fund equal to $10 \%$ of the
upon the common stock also will be established.
General unsecurod claims are to receive the same treatment as that to be accorded to holders of debentures. The $5 \%$ bearer notes of Utilities
Power \& Light Securities Co., guaranteed by Utilities Power \& Light Corp. Power \& Light Securities Co., guaranteed by Utilities Power \& Light Corp.
are to receive the same treatment as debentures, except that unpaid are to receive the same treatment as debentures, except that unpaid
and accrued interest will not be paid in cash but be added to and treated as a part of the principal of such notes for all purposes of the pian. due it by Utilities Power \& Light Corp. Ltd. on the sale of the English properties shall be paid in cash.
Subject co certain, conditions, the exact effect of which cannot be deter-
mined at this time, it is claimed that the maximum capitalization of the mined at this time, it is claimed that the maximum capitalization of the notes, $2,619,252$ shares of common stock ( $\$ 1$ par), and warrants to purchase 2,477,047 shares of common stock.
No hearing date has been set, but ample notice will be given before such
Van de Kamp's Holland Dutch Bakers, Inc.-Earning Years Ended-


 Miscell. charges (net)
Deprec. \& amortization Deprec. \& amortization-
Maintenance \& repairs_ Taxes. ${ }^{\text {Por Fed. inc. tax.- }}$ Net income_-2--.--
Preferred dividends.-.

Balance, surplus....- $\$ 38,017 \quad \$ 65,568$ def $\$ 11,457$ def\$2,971 $x$ Including $\$ 4,000$ surtax on undistributed profits.

Comparative Balance Sheet

 Margin deposits on $\quad 2,69$ wheat futures - accts. recelvable Inventories Prepald expenses-
Unimproved real 1,185
114,500
a Property, plant

- Initial payment
on leasehold...
Total.-.------ $\$ 934,782$ \$871,276 Total.........- \$934,782 8871,276 b Of After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 473,807$ in 1936 and $\$ 425,312$ in 1935 .
tion in 1963 and additions thereto, less depreciation. c Represented by
40,000 no par shares.
d Represented by
367
shares op preferred stock at cost in 1936 and 144 s sares of pref. and 2,087 shares of common at cost in
$1935 .-145$. p. 1755 . 1935.-V. 145. p. 1755.

Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Ltd.-Interim DividendThe directors have declared an interim dividend of $71 / 2 \%$ on the comm
stock. A similar amount was previously distributed. V . 140 , p. 3916 .
Victor Equipment Co.-Earnings3 Months Ended Sept. $30-$.
Profit before deprec. amort. and Fed. inc. taxes.. Profit before deprec, amort. and
Depreciation of buiddings and equipment. taxes.--Amortization of patents...........
 Earnings applicable to common stock.-.-uttanPer share earnings
-Vept 30 , before
-V. 145, . 962.
Virginia Iron, Coal \& Coke Co--Earnings-

 Total profit--- int. exp. idile
plants, sce.-. of id

## 

## Virginian Ry.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. LiU } \\ \text { Gross from railway _.... } & 14,648,186 & 12,633,910 & 11,428,444 & 10,634,462\end{array}$
 Net after rents $-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2709$.

Wabash Ry.-Payment on Coupons-
A. K. Atkinson, treasurer for receivers on Oct. 28, issued the following statement:
Pursuant to authority contained in an order entered in the Federal Court
at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28 , there will be paid on and after Nov. at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28, there will be paid on and after Nov. 1,1937 , at
the office of the treasurer for the receivers, 15 Broad St., New York, $80 \%$ of the face amount of coupons from the following mortgage bonds of the series due on the dates stated:

Wabash RR., 1st mtge. $5 \%$ bonds, coupon series No. 97 , due Nov. 1,1937 .
Columbia. \& St. Louis RR., 1st mtge. $4 \%$ bonds, coupon series No. 71 , due Nov. 1, 1937. has been effected, the coupons will be stamped to indicate the partial payment made thereon and returned. certificates, should be placed for collection through the usual channels and such coupons must be presented separate and apart from any other coupons of this company's issues.

| September- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | \$3,823,950 | \$3,848,303 | \$3,462,165 | \$2,954,203 |
| Net from railway | 785,903 | 933,238 | 859,945 | 569,243 |
| Net after rents. | 281,100 | 444,750 | 436,257 | 126,887 |
| Gross from railway | 34,898,017 | 33,826,621 | 30,346,142 | 28,870,257 |
| Net from railway | 7,902,056 | 8,090,514 | 7,060,585 | 7,285.418 |
| Net after rents | 3,341,821 | 3.681,785 | 3,141,017 | 3,027,338 |

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Waialua Agricultural Co., } & \text { Ltd.--Earnings- } \\ \text { Calendar Years- } & 1936 & 1934\end{array}$


Gross profit on sugar and molasses.
Other operating
Total income
Total income_.....-.
Operating chargen
$\$ 1,283,093$
$\frac{\$ 1,316,226}{\$ 806,127} \frac{184,941}{\$ 1,193,615}$
 Profit on sale of real
estate and securities_
Profit for year -.-..ncome and excise taxes
(estimated) $\begin{array}{r}3, \\ \$ 1,971,9 \\ 8 \\ \hline \$ 1,963 \\ 369 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}3,31 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,657,564 \\ 5,711 \\ \hline \$ 1,651,853\end{array}$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 925,791 \\
7,982
\end{array} \frac{919}{\$ 1,320,962}
$$

$$
\$ 9
$$

|  | $\$ 1,063,190$ | $\$ 1,651,853$ | $\$ 917,809$ | $\$ 1,320,600$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 369,504 | 334,322 |  |  |  |

Net profit for year car-
 Balance deficit.......- $\quad \$ 554,579 \quad \overline{\$ 3,102,469} \overline{\text { sur } \$ 210,327}$ sur $\$ 250,135$
x Including stock dividend paid ( $50 \%$ ) of $\$ 3,250,000$. Ltd., at book value, $\$ 1,236,005$, and cash in lieu of fractional shares of Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., stock, $\$ 34,760$.

Assets-
Due from agents..............
Accts., notes and
oth. receivables
sugar \& molasses
In transit ......
Growing crops.
Growing crops
Real estate \& Wate
rights.-.......
Bldgs. mach.
$\times$ Blags., maid. improv.
Total..........15,335,563 15,794,565 Total_-.......15,335,563 15,794,565 x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 3,987,512$ in 1936 and $\$ 3,893,344$
Waldorf System, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { a Net credits-...-.-... } & 129,164 & 174,886 & 298,925 & 461,821\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Earned per sh. } \\ \text { stock on } & 426,419 \text { shs.- } & \$ 0.30 & \$ 0.41 & \$ 0.70\end{array}$ a After depreciation, Feder
profits tax.-V. 145, p. 1602 .

Wailuku Sugar Co.-Earnings-

$\times$ Represented by shares of $\$ 20$ par.-V. 145, p. 786.
Washington Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Sept. $30-$ | 1937-9M | os.-1936 | 193 | \$1. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross oper. revenues Operating expenses |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | 14,780 | 116 |  |
| Taxes (other than Fed- |  |  | 16. |  |
| Depreciation_--.-------- | 118,404 | 109,882 | 137,956 | 134,284 |
|  | 72,202 | 73,101 | 94,262 | 101,203 |
| Net oper. income.---Non-oper. income | \$395,271 | \$394,189 | \$542,336 | \$517,699 |
|  | 61,670 | 52,090 | 78,002 | 66,637 |
| Gross income--buds- | \$456,941 | \$446,280 | \$620,338 | \$584,336 |
| Int. on 1st mtge. bonds. | 276,544 | 277,597 | 368.859 | 370,424 |
| Int. on 1st lien \& general mortgage bonds. | 144,000 | 144,000 | 192,000 | 192,000 |
| Other interest..- | 7,516 | 5,974 | 10,051 | 6,896 |
| Amortization | 21,628 | $\begin{array}{r}21,730 \\ \hline 204\end{array}$ | 28,853 353 | 29,001 2,127 |
| Other inc. deductions--- | 187 | 204 | 353 | 2,127 | Net income........ $\quad \$ 7,064$ def $\$ 3,226 \quad \$ 20,222$ def $\$ 16,113$ Note-Dividends on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock were in arrears

at Sept. 30,1937 , to the extent of $\$ 33.25$ per share or $\$ 447,811$.- $V$. 145 , p. 1120.

Washington Water Power Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Oper. exps. (incl. taxe-s) } & 726,137 & 431,539 & 6,502,847 & 4,861,740 \\ \text { Prop. retire't res. approp } & 83,595 & 87,228 & 1,014,259 & 893,419\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Net oper. revenues..-- } & \$ 305,644 & & \$ 269,979 & & \$ 3,754,474 \\ \text { Other income (net) } & \mathbf{1 , 9 7 6} & & 98,702,818 \\ & & 33,071 & 38,253\end{array}$


 $\begin{array}{llrrrr}\text { period, whether paid or unpaid } & \text { stock for the } & 622,518 & 622,518\end{array}$
Balance......................................... $\$ 2,128,148 ~ \$ 2,075,458$ x Regular dividend on the $\$ 6$ preferred stock was paid on Sept. 15,1937 . at that date. $N$ Note-Includes provision made during December, 1936 , of $\$ 1,500$ for Federal surtax on undistributed profits of a subsidiary for 193
provision has been made to date for 1937. - $\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2249$.
Wesson Oil \& Snowdrift Co., Inc.-Consolidated Balance Sheet Aug. 31-

|  | 1937 | 1936 | Labutites- | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | L'd, bldgs., m | a Capital stock _ . $20,571,78620,571,786$ |  |  |
| chin'y \& equip.. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inv. in \& advs. to |  |  | accrued liabils | 1,957,330 | 1,672,738 |
| allied cos | 170,130 | 155,496 | Due to allied and |  |  |
| Accts, \& bills rec.- | 3,844,283 | 3,481,265 | atfliated cos | 2,748 | 85,143 |
| Advs. (current) --- | 911,843 | 996,410 | Pref. divs, payable |  | 295,655 |
| Loans to ginners, |  |  | Com. divs. payable |  | 585,414 |
|  |  | ,13 | Res. for Fed. and |  |  |
| Dep. in bk. in liq- | 298,980 | 300,241 | State inc. tax | 1,694,909 | 1,619,181 |
| c Co.'s com. stock. | 303,683 | 148,805 | Res. for fire Ins., \&ct | 761,900 | 761,900 |
| Inventories | ,928,082 | 11,521,068 | Purch. money note |  |  |
| d Inv. in pref. stk. |  | 202,375 | payable | 42,500 |  |
| Cash | 5,678,510 | 13,674,103 | Other reserv |  | 240,000 |
| U. S, Govt, bonds. | 140,000 |  | Paid-in surplus. | 3,200,000 | 3,200,000 |
| Miscell. Investm't- | 548,014 | 369,878 | Capital surplus | 8,237,465 | 6.237,465 |
| Prepaid expenses. | 207,436 | 255,534 | Earned surplus... | 7,569,620 | 7,160,239 |
| Ins. fund invest.- | 346,668 | 317,425 |  |  |  |

Total $\overline{42,038,260} \overline{42,429,522}$

Total
$\overline{42,038,260} \overline{42,429,522}$
a Represented by 300,000 no par pref. shares and 600,000 shares of no par common stock. b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 10,428,154$ in
1937 and $\$ 10,073,557$ in 1936 . Represented by 18,000 shares at cost in
1937 and 14,586 shares at cost in 1936 . d Represented by 5,600 shares at 1937 and 14,586 snares at cost in 1936. d Represented by 5,600
cost in 1937 and $4,3^{\wedge} 5$ shares at cost in 1936 . V .145, p. 2710 .

West Ohio Gas Co.-Reorganization PlanA committee for the holders of $6 \%$ first mortgage bonds has filed with Section 11 ( $f$ ) of the Act and Rule 12E-4 asking for a report by the Commission on a plan for the reorganization of the company. The company is an holding company, and has been in the process of reorganization under Section $77-\mathrm{B}$ of the Federal Bankruptcy Act since June 25, 1934. A reorganization plan was filed by Auge committee filing the present application is composed of David O. dicago. Now York, and Max J. Mauermann and David Copland Under the present plan the capitalization of the new company would consist of a stated or par vairie to be determined subject to the Court, and warrants evidencing the right to purchase an additional 7,860 shares of' such $\$ 1,353,000$ of $6 \%$ first mortgage bonds, $\$ 65,633$ of demand captes due to the parent company, 7,196 shares of $7 \%$ cumulative ( $\$ 100$ par) preferred stock,
and 78,600 shares (no par) common stock. and 78,600 shares (no par) common stock.
The present bondholders would receiver
stock, wresent wondholders would receive $95.44 \%$ of the new common
of Uliland Utilities Co., as holder of the demand notes, $52.1 \%$ stock, while Midand Utilities Co.., as holder of the demand notes, $52.1 \%$
of the present preferred stock, and all of the common stock would reseive
$3.82 \%$ of tae new common stock. Midland Utilities Co. would also receive warrants entitling it to purchase an additional 7,860 shares of the new
common stock. The preferred stockholders, other than Midland Utilities Co., would recelve the remaining $0.74 \%$ of tne new common stock.
Holders of the $\$ 1,300,000$ of the company's $6 \%$ first mortgage bonds, on which no interest has been paid since Dec. 1, 1933 , would receive $\$ 500$ principal amount of the new $6 \%$ first mortgage bonds and 111 shares or the
new common stock for each $\$ 1,000$ principal amount of the present bonds. Holders of the $6 \%$ first mortgage bonds of Delphos Gas Co., on which
interest has been paid to April 1,1937 , would receive $\$ 500$ principal amount of the new $6 \%$ first mortgage bonds and 79.5 shares of the new common stock The holder of $\$ 65,633$ of demand notes of the company would receive 3,916 shares of the new common stock.
stock for each 10 shares of the present preferred stock. Holders of the common stock would receive for each 100 shares now held, (a) one share of new common and, (b) one common stock purchase warrant evidencing the right to purchase 10 shares of common stock at the rate of
$\$ 7.50$ per share between Jan. 1, 1938 and Jan, 1, 1940 and at $\$ 10$ per share $\$ 7.50$ per share between Jan. 1,1938 and Jan, 1,1940 and at $\$ 10$ per share
thereafter up to Jan. 1,1943 .
General claims are to be paid by the new company to the extent allowed General clain
The Commission has not yet fixed a date for a public hearing on the
application.-V. 145, p. 1278 .
West Virginia Coal
Period End.Sept. 30- Coal \& Coke Corp.-Earnings-
Groductions-tons-
Gross profit on coal sales
Other oper
Gross profit from oper.
Sell., adm. \& gen. exps_-


Net profit before fixed
charges
Interest on funded debt.
Depreciation \& depletion

Net
Assets-
Cash........... and notes
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { recelvable (net). } & 1,322,895 & 1,081,418 & \text { payable-...-7. } & 8434,215 & \$ 502,156\end{array}$



 Total.......... $\overline{\$ 9,137,713} \overline{\$ 9,077,618} \mid$ Total........... $\overline{\$ 9,137,713} \overline{\$ 9,077,618}$ $x$ After depreciation of $\$ 4,462,687$ in 1937 and $\$ 3,989,833$ in 1936. Represented by 400,000 no-par shares.-V. 145, p. 1279

## Westchester Lighting Co.-Earnings-

Period End. Sept. 30-1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-12 Mos.-1936 Operating revenues:
 Totaloper. revenues $\$ 2,651,139 \overline{\$ 2,673,296} \overline{\$ 10,840,361} \frac{11,069,497}{\$ 11}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Totaloper. revenues } & \$ 2,651,139 & \$ 2,673,296 & \$ 10,840,361 & \$ 11,069,497 \\ \text { Operating expenses_...- } & 1,327,141 & 1,401,615 & 5,234,005 & 5,799,927 \\ \text { Retirement expense.-. } & 171,791 & 187,202 & 810,945 & 804,863\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llrrrr}\text { Retirement expense-_- } & 171,791 & 187,202 & 810,945 & 804,80 \\ \text { Taxes (incl. prov. for } & 524,789 & 338,155 & 1,681,903 & 1,254,845\end{array}$ Oper.income-electric $\overline{\$ 627,418} \overline{\$ 746,324} \overline{\$ 3,113,507} \overline{\$ 3,209,862}$ Manufactured Gas Operations-

| Operating revenues: | $\$ 1,337,812$ | $\$ 1,330,707$ | $\$ 6,180,853$ | $\$ 5,970,964$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| From sales of gas...-. | $\$ 1,38$ |  |  |  |
| From miscell. sources. | 7,194 | 21,229 | 10,609 | 60,886 |

 Operating expenses---

Oper. income-gas_-- $\quad \$ 68,322 \quad \$ 210,493 \quad \$ 869,817 \quad \$ 812,884$ Total operating income Non-oper. revenues- deduc'ns
Gross corp. incomeMisc. int., amort. of
debt disc. \& exp. and
debt disc. \& exp. and
miscell. deductions.
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Sales of electric energy- } & 69,415,957 & 63,360,171 & 257,978,467 & 233,208,524\end{array}$ Sales of gas-cubic fe
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. (\& Subs.) -Period-
Operating pr

Operating profit- \& doubtful accounts | Year Ended |
| :---: |
| July 31.37 |
| $\$ 205.235$ |
| $\mathbf{x} 132,629$ |


$\times$ Including income taxes.


Western Maryland Ry.-Earnings-
 Total oper. expensees....
Taxes oper. revenue...
Operating income Equipment rents-Cr-


Net income....... $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 3 , 5 6}_{\$ 165,627}^{\$ 1,399,173} \$ 956,108$

Periods-
Gross earni
Periodnings
 Gross earnings
6.-.

Westinghouse Electric \& Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 Orders received--------
Sales billed
Sid
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Earns, per sh. } \\ \text { bined pref. \& com. stk. }\end{array} & \$ 2.02 & \$ 1.20 & \$ 6.26 & \$ 4.18\end{array}$ Earnings for 12 Months Ended Sept. 30
Orders received.
Sales billed Earnings for 12 Months Enaed Sept. 1936 Net profit after depreciation, Fed'1 $193,316,391 \quad 146,561,629 \quad 114,932,970$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { tarnings per share on combined } & 20,702,105 & 14,284,446 & 9,375,989\end{array}$
 and the net profit rose $50 \%$. Andrew W. Roberston, Chairman, reports. "Incoming orders continue at a fair level, although below the peak of the year," Mr. Robertson states. . and in a few cases prospective purchases have been postponed temporarily. "The company has a substantial backlog of orders on its books but these while others are experiencing a letdown. Employment and production

Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry.-Earnings-

 Net from railway
Net $\qquad$
Wheeling Steel Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Costs, \&c


Deprec. \& depletion-:-
ell., gen. \& adminis.
expense, \& \& $\mathbf{c}$
prov.
Operating profit....--
Other income
$\$ 1,703,968$
152,868


a After discounts, , returns, \&c. b Including losses and expenses in the amount of $\$ 89,613$ for the September quarter and $\$ 223,538$ for nine months' vision made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. Expenses and losses directly attributable to the floods of March, 1936, and January and April, 1937 in the amounts of $\$ 751,035$ and $\$ 1,192,813$, respectively, deductions for tax purposes.
Note- Upon an examination of the books and accounts by independent accountants as of July 31, 1937, additional profits aggregating approximately respect of the first seven months of the year 1937, which profits have not been reflected in the foregoing or other quarterly statements, since the
corporation customarily makes any such adjustments upon closing the corporation customaril

Time for Exchange Extended-
extended to Dec. 10, the date on which holders of the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock can exchange one share of their stock into
one share of $\$ 5$ cumulative prior preferred and one-half share of common tocik under the recapitalization plan As of Sept. 30, 1937, 347,777 shares of old preferred or nearly $90 \%$ of the 382,862 shares outstanding, had been exchanged. In October thus far there 382,862 shares outstanding, had been exchanged. In October thus far there
have been further exchanges, so that only about $8 \%$ of the old stock remains
outstanding.-V. 145, p. 2411 .

> Whittenton Manufacturing Co., Inc.-Earnings-

Net sales Income Account for 12 Months Ended Jan. 2, 1937




|  | Llabuluteay |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$32,447 | Accounts p cable_-.-- | \$26,929 |
| 191,072 | Reserve forapital stock tax_ | 800 |
| 90,365 | Reserve for Federal taxes.- | 2,020 |
| 18,742 | Reserve for Mass. excise tax_ | 2,500 |
| 4,112 | Common stock | 600,000 |
| 79,208 | Preferred stock | 327,500 |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }_{50,515}^{9,415}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 505,538 \\ 600 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 28,101 |  |  |
| \$959,750 | Total | \$959,750 |

a After reserve of $\$ 2,737 .-\mathrm{V} .133$, p. 305 .
$\$ 959,750$

White Pass \& Yukon Ry.-Debenture Stock ExtendedThe $£ 300,0007 \%$ prior lien debenture stock due Dec. 31, 1935, has neen The $£ 300,0007 \%$ prior lien debent
extended to $1940 .-\mathrm{V} .113, \mathrm{p}, 2820$.
Wilson-Jones Co.-EarningsYears Ended Aug. 31-
Net sales

Net profit from
Other income.-.
Other deductions.
Net income before Federal taxes...
Provision for Federal taxes
Net income for the year.-
Profit on sale of treasury stock-......-
Earned surplus
Shs. common strk, outstanding, no par
Earnings per share_
Earnings per share_...............................
Note- In arriving at net income no
income for depreciation on idle plant.

 in 1936 . b After reserves. $c$ R
1937 and 136.400 shares in 1936 .

> Year-End Div.-New Officials-

The directors have declared a year-end dividend of 50 cents per share
n the no-par common stock, payable Nov. 12 to holders of record Nov. 8 . Th the no-par common stock, payable Nov. 12 to holders of record Nov. 8 . and on Nov. 12, 1936 ; $\$ 1$ per share paid on May 1,1936 and on Nov. 1 ,
1935; 75 cents paid on May 1, 1935, and 50 cents on Nov. 1 and April 2 ,
1934. This latter payment was the first made since June 1 , quarterly dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share was distributed. 1931 , when It was stated that while results of the company's operations for its fiscal at this time of a large year-end dividend, present unsettlement in world servative policy.
It is the present intention of the board to give consideration in the stock. At the annual meeting Benjamin Kulp was elected to the newly-created office of Chairman of the Executive Committee. Other members of this Robert Cutler. G. H. Dawson, formerly a Vice-President, was elected
President to succeed Mr. Kulp. General management of the company will continue as heretofore under direction of G. P. Gardner Jr., Chairman
Wisconsin Hydro-Electric Co.-Earnings-

3 Months Ended Sept. $30-$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Gross earnings (including other income) ............ } & \$ 154,663 \\ \text { Total operating expense } & 112,260\end{array}$
Net earnings (before Federal income taxes) .-...
Interest on funded debt.
Interest on funded debt - Interest on unfunded debt
Amortization of debt discount \& expense and other
Net income (before provision for Federal income Net income undistribut
$-\mathbf{V} .145$, p. 1918.

## Wisconsin Central Ry.-Earnings

 Period End. Sept.Preight revenue.

Total revenues
Maint. of way \& itruc-
ture expense_ ture expense._.-.
Maint. of equipment.-
Traffic expenses Maint. of equipment...-
Traffic expenses
Transportation expenses

1,229,342 $\overline{\$ 1,093,480}$

| 1937 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$154,663 | \$145,326 |
| 112,260 | 109,877 |
| \$42,403 | \$35,448 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 26,087 \\ 596 \end{array}$ | 26,750 709 |
| 3,373 | 3,505 |

Net railway revenues.

Net after taxes......
Hire of equipment....
Rental of terminals.....
Net after rentsOther income (net)

Net deficit- $-\overline{2} \overline{5} \overline{0}$. 12 Months Ended Aug. 31-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Operating revenues } & & 1936 \\ \text { 1937 }\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { Miscellaneous non-operating revenue-_-----̈-̈- } & 33,042 & 26,999 \\ \text { Income from merchandising, jobbing \& contract } & \text { Dr2,551 } & \text { Dr63,362 }\end{array}$

 Anterest charge nebt discount and expense158,15
25,83 $\begin{array}{r}74,337 \\ 24,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Note-No provision has been made by the corporation for Federal income taxes or for surtax on undistributed profits for 1936 or for State income taxes for tax returns for 1936 the unamortized debt discount and expense and redemption premium and expense on bonds redeemed in 1936 which results in no Federal or State income taxes for that year or State income taxes for
1937. During the period from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1936, the corporation 1937. During the period from Jan. 1 to June 30,1936 , the corporation
made provision for federal income taxes for 1936 in the amount of $\$ 20,100$
2 Which was reversed over the period from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1936 . During
the period from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1936, the corporation also made provision for State income taxes in the amount of $\$ 50,000$, which was reversed
ov $\rightarrow$ the period from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1936 The amount included in
operating expenses as provision for Federal income taxes in the consolidated
ncome account for the year ended Aug. 31, 1937 above, includes $\$ 2,660$ representing provision made by the subsidiary company for Federal income n undistributed profits $N o$ porision for surtax on undistributed profits during 1937 is included in the anove statement, as it is estimated that no such surtax will be incurred by the corporation or the subsidiary compan
Woodall Industries, Inc.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccc}9 \text { Month Ended Sept. } 30- & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Net profit after charges \& Federal income taxes.... } & \$ 203,220 & \$ 329.385 \\ \text { Earnings per share on } 300,000 \text { shs. capital stock } & \$ 0.68 & \$ 1.10\end{array}$ Earnings per share on 300,000 shs. capital stock
Note- No mention was made of Federal surtax on undistributed profits. $\$ 1.10$ V. $145, \mathrm{p} .627$.

Worcester Street Ry.-Earnings-



## Wright-Hargreaves Mines, Ltd.-

 Backfilling-undist. w/o
Addit. inc. tax for 1935 -

Surplus as at Aug. 31- $\$ 4,592,021 \quad \$ 4,550,921 \quad \$ 3,958,261 \quad \$ 3,420,375$ $x$ After aeducting special bullion tax. Y After deducting $\$ 56,000$, back-


| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Labilites- | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | 35,051,197 | \$5,165,142 | Accounts payable. | \$65,636 | \$94,896 |
| Bullion in transit. | 509,072 | 310,173 | Reserves for taxes. | 742,187 | 770,430 |
| Accts. receivable.- | 1,929 | 1,520 | Accrued payroll.- | 72,653 | 57,418 |
| Accrued interest.. | 8,803 | 8,978 | Accrued expenses | 5,989 | 3,697 |
| Mat'ls \& supplies |  |  | Dividend declared | 825,000 | 825,000 |
|  | 290,461 | 240,189 | Capital stock | 2,205,000 | 2,205,000 |
| Solutions in mill.- | 6,030 | 4,916 | Surplus. | 4,592,021 | 4,550,921 |
| Prepaid charges.. | 35,259 | 34,358 |  |  |  |
| Govt. \& munic. securities (cost).- | 368,174 | 373,809 |  |  |  |
| Mining properties. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |  |  |  |
| y Plant \& equip.- | 1,231,700 | 1,368,278 |  |  |  |
| Expendit. on outside exploration. | 5,860 |  |  |  |  |

Total_......... $\$ 8,508,486 \$ 8,507,363$ Total.......... $\$ 8,508,486 \$ 8,507,363$
y After provision for depreciation of $\$ 2,087,187$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,805,530$ n 1936 Afer provision for dep
(Rudolph) Wurlitzer Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-Period-
 common stock.-.-.-.........---
$\times$ After all reserves for contingencies Federal and State income taxes.- $\$ 1.60 \quad \$ 1.67$

Yale \& Towne Mfg. Co.-Earnings-

| Period- | Mar.31,37 | $\text { June } 30,{ }^{3} \text { Months- }$ | Sept.30,'37 | 9 Months Sept. 30,'37 \$1,192,476 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net earnings from opers | - \$471,115 | \$424,016 | \$297,345 |  |
| Interest received. | 16,427 4,682 | 13,425 9,697 | 13,916 6,681 | 43,768 21,080 |
| Total. | \$492,224 | \$447,138 | \$317,942 | \$1,257,304 |
| Depreciation charges. | 101,799 | 102,987 | 103,403 | 308,189 | Net profits after taxes

(no deduction made
for surtax on undis-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { tributed profits) } & \text { V. } 145, \text { p. 1122. } & \$ 390,425 & \$ 344,151 & \$ 214,539\end{array} \$ 999.115$

## Yazoo \& Mississippi Valley RR.-Earnings- 

York Rys.-Extension of Bonds-
The holders of the 1st mtge, 30-year $5 \%$ gold bonds due Dec. 1,1937,
are asked to agree to an extension of the maturity date to Dec. 1, 1947, at the same rate of i- terest.
In a letter to the bondholders, J. E. Wayne, President, says: In order to protect your investment The management is continuously and diligently applying itself to current problems with a view to improving the propsects of the company for the future. Last July the Pennsylvania P. Uighomission ordered a drastic reduction in the electric rates of Erison Light \& power Co.. The action by
sidiary of York Railways and its principal source of income. The the Commission was appealed to the courts by the management and an injunction has just been obtained which restrate the Commision from be necessary, but the decision of the court cannot but be of considerable benefit to the bondholders of the company. Other plans are under con-
sideration for further improving the position of the bondholders of the sideration for further improving the position of the bondholders of the
company, including the contemplated changes to eliminate unprofitable company, incion operations.
The management
The management feels that it is doing its utmost to protect your invest-
ment in this company and therefore beiteves that in self-interest you snould do your part by joining witn other bondholders and extending the bonds which you hold.
The extension
The extension offer was designed to save a waste of the company's assets in a costly legal reorganization which *would undoubtec.ly result from a necessary, it is more than likely that instead of a voluntary extension,
without loss of principal or interruption of payment of interest to bondholders, as contemplated, there wouid instead be an enforced recapitalizaments.

Bonds should be forwarded by registered mail to York Railways Co.
care of Transfer \& Paying Agency, 41 Trinity Place. New York, N. Y. V. 144, p. 4366 .

Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings Period End.Sept.30- 1937-3 Mos.-1936 1937-9 Mos.-1936 $\begin{array}{llllll}\mathbf{x} \text { Operating profit.....- } & \$ 5,765,113 & \$ 4,727,723 & \mathbf{8 1 8}, 796,857 & \$ 13,825,590 \\ \text { Other income........ } & 442,482 & 545,791 & 1,265,041 & 1,684,716\end{array}$
 Deprec. \& depletion.-
Interest.
Miscell. charges. $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net profit._-.-...-. } & \$ 3,586,495 & \$ 2,359,998 & \$ 10,494,626 & \$ 6,845,386 \\ \text { Shares common stock. } & 1,675,008 & 1,200,000 & 1,675,008 & 1,200,000 \\ \text { Earnings per share...- } & \$ 2.02 & \$ 1,79 & \$ 5.89 & \$ 5.18\end{array}$
$x$ After Federal income taxes.-V. 145, p. 2710.
Bing \& Bing, Inc.-Earnings-
Income Account for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1936
$50 \%$
Owned
Swiss
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Subs- } & \text { Inc. and Bing } \\ \text { Sidiaries }\end{array}$ sidiaries Owned Subs

Profit from operations of properties, management
 Total
Salaries and general expense of parent company-
Interest expense on loans and advances.-....--

Operating profit, before depreciation, \&c- le---
Depreclation and amortization of properties,
holds and mortgage discount.-.
Operating loss, after depreciation, \&c-
Provision for Federal income tax of subsidiaries.--
Operating loss-1.-.-.
Proportionate share of net losses of $50 \%$ owned subsidiaries apportioned to outside stock interests
Proportionate share of net losses of $50 \%$ owned Proportionate share of net losses in 14 real estate
 the payment of which is deferred by agreement
of Jan. 16, 1933, less credit for accrued interest payable canceled by purchase of bonds..........
Loss before special items applied to cap. surplus
Capital surplus, balance reported Dec. 31,1935 .Discount on own bonds purchased Dec. 31, 1935--
Credit arising fom Credit arising from capitalization in 1936 of certain prior year items as carrying costs of a property
sold to a less than $50 \%$ owned company Reduction of depreciation for prinr years---------
Profit from liquidation or sale of investments in Reduction in reserve for syndicate and income

(N.) Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.-Earning -

 N

 for priar years.....-:-
Adjustment to surplus. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rrr}-\cdots-1 & 4,149 \\ -7 & \end{array}$ 4,149
$-\quad-1$ 1770000 Loss on investments... $\begin{array}{r}-2,467 \\ \hline 230,909\end{array}$ $\$ 378$,
cluding $\mathbf{x}$ After deducting all expenses, including executive salaries and legal fees of $\$ 29,854$ in 1937 and $\$ 30,747$ in 1936

| Compatative Consolidated Balance Sheet July 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Luabluties- | 1937 | 1936 |
| Flxed assets | ,574,939 | \$2,532,816 | Preferred stock. | ,995,500 | ,995,500 |
| Cash | 136,786 | 14,772 | $x$ Common stock | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Accts. recelvable, |  |  | Bank loans. |  | 53,200 |
| advances, \&c. | y183,047 | 106,119 | Due to correspond | 129,808 |  |
| Inventories of grain |  |  | Accounts payable. | 248,656 | 271,647 |
| and coal... | 203,501 | 851,378 | Accr. taxes, partly |  |  |
| Life insur'ce, cash |  |  | estimated... | 11,745 | 10,930 |
| surrender value. | 18,460 | 29,369 | Spectal reserve | 40,000 | ,000 |
| Prepaid expenses. | 4,850 | 8,594 | 1st mitge. bonds of |  |  |
| Invest. \& memb |  |  | Bawlif Terminal |  |  |
| ships. | 156,460 | 137,666 | Elevator Co-- | 265,000 | 300,000 |
| onstr. \& repairs |  |  | Capital surplus.- | ${ }^{296,425}$ | 296,425 |
| ess |  | 25,000 | Operating surplus. | 230,909 | 378,011 | Total_........ $83,278,043$

$\times 8,705,714$
$\times$ Represented by 60,000 shares of no par value. y Accounts receivable x Represented by 60,0
only.-V. 143, p. 2358.


Zaca Mining Corp. (Nev.)-Stock Offered-N. H. Bennett \& Co., San Francisco are offering 90,000 shares of common stock at par ( $\$ 1$ per share).
Corporation was incorp. in Nevada, June 27, 1936. Corporation was organized for the purpoies of engaging in the business of mining. outstanding 106,000 shares of common stock, 84,000 shares of which was issued as a partial payment to a syndicate for mining properties, including mill and
mining equipment, and 22,000 shares for liguidation of indebtedness. These shares are placed, in escrow subject to the order of the Commissioner of Corporations of the State of Califoctia.
The corporation has legal titile to to 26 quartz lode mining claims, con-
sisting of over 500 acres of mineral-bearing lands. These claims are ail sisting of over 500 acres of mineral-bearing lands. These claims are all
 syndicate and the approximate amount paid by each is as follows: Norman
H. Bennett, $\$ 77,123$; Samuel G. Blythe $\$ 23,684$; and C . A. Lindstrom, 85.50 . The corporation has agreed to issue, subject to the order of the capital stock to said syndicate as full consideration for these properties,
including mill and mining equipment. These 216.000 shares when issue are required to be escrowed and the persons entitled to same shall not dispose
 holders have agreed in writing to waive their right to particicierete in any eenuivalent for their shares, shalt have receevivect the return of the full amount
of the purchase price. The cost of aceuisition of these properties developof the purchase price. The cost of acquisistion of these properties, develop-
ment thereof and installation of machinery, approximates $\$ 200,000$.
 (Sye.-Treas.) and © C A. Lindstrom.
The proceeds of this issue will be used to further develop and equip properties.
Zimmerknit Co., Ltd.-To Liquidate -
Zimmerknit Co., Ltd.-To LiquidateWas unanmousty passed authorizing the voluntary winding up of the comchartered accountant, as liquidator. The liquidator has proceeded to take an account of the assets and has ad vised that these consist onlo of 33,652
common shares without nominal or par value in York Knitting Mills, Ltd., anc that shares without nominal or par value in York nas no liabilities which have not been provided for:
The York company is a shareholder of the Zimmerknit company but has and that the company has no liabilties which have not beon provicat bras
The York company in a sareeolder of the Zimmerknit company but to
waived any right it has to participate as a shareholder in the distribution waived any right it has to participate as a
of the assets of the Zimmerknit company. The liquiuator advises that the issued shares of the Zimmerknit company held by shatronoldarsses that the tha issued shares or ork ocmpany ammerknit company
and that, therefore, each shareholder is entitled to receive the number of
and
 Co. Toranto, as his agent, is now in a position to distribute certificates
of York Knitting Mills Ltd.-V. 145 , p. 456 .

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Safford, Biddulph Co., Inc., announces that Joseph Ward Hunter is now associated with the firm. Mr. Hunter was previously associated with Dean Witter \& Co., and before that with E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc.
-H. Hentz \& Co., 60 Beaver Street, New York, are distributing a cir-non-dividend-paying issues, ranging from about $\$ 4$ to $\$ 25$ a share.

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops 

## COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN

## PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Coffee-On the 23 d inst. futures in the Santos contract closed 10 to 17 points lower, with sales of 48 lots. The Rio contract closed 4 to 13 points down, with sales of 22 lots. Coffee futures developed an irregular tone in Saturday's short session. Trading was fairly active at the opening, with 31 lots sold as the session got under way, Santos starting unchanged to 10 points lower, while Rios were 2 points up to 6 points off at the opening. There was nothing spectacular in the trading. The cost and freight market was 35 to 45 points down for the week, with Santos $4 s$ offering as the week ended at a range of 9.90 to 10.15 c ., and reports of business for shipment done at 9.85 c . Mild coffees also weakened. Brazilian milreis touched a new low of 17.55 milreis to the dollar before steadying. At the low points, the milreis had lost about $18 \%$ in value since the best rate of the year, 14.85, on Aug. 7.

On the 25th inst. futures closed 6 points lower to 3 points higher in the Santos contract, with sales of 10,750 bags. The Rio contract closed unchanged to 3 points higher. The opening range in the Santos contract was unchanged to 5 points higher, while the opening range in Rio contracts was 4 to 5 points up. Total sales in the Rio contract were 3,250 bags. Futures were unchanged to 225 reis lower in the Brazilian market, with the spot No. 7 price advanced 200 reis. The free market exchange rate held unchanged at 17.35 milreis to the dollar. The Havre futures market was $21 / 4$ to $31 / 2$ francs higher for the day.
On the 26 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 5 points lower in the Santos contract, with sales of 14,250 bags. The Rio contract closed 2 points down to 7 points higher, with transactions totaling 2,500 bags. Rio futures were unchanged to 25 reis lower in Brazil, with the Santos "C" contract 100 reis higher to 25 reis lower there. The free market exchange rate was 70 reis off at 17.42 milreis to the dollar. Coffee futures in the Havre market were $7 \frac{1}{4}$ to $91 / 4$ francs higher.
On the 27 th inst. futures closed 4 to 12 points net lower, with sales of 25,250 bags. The Rio contract closed 5 to 8 points off, with sales of only 500 bags. In the Brazilian market, futures were unchanged to 25 reis higher on Rio Janeiro futures, with the Santos " O " contract 25 to 125 reis lower for the day. The free market exchange rate, after touching a new low for the year at 17.56 milreis to the dollar, improved to 17.50 . Havre futures were $31 / 4$ to $33 / 4$ francs lower for the day.

On the 28th inst. futures closed 3 to 9 points off in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 20,750 bags. The opening range on this contract was 10 to 12 points higher than previous finals. Rio contracts here opened 2 to 8 points higher and closed 4 to 12 points net lower on sales of 4,000 bags. Futures at Rio de Janeiro were unchanged to 75 reis higher, with the free market exchange rate 150 reis better at 17.35 milreis to the dollar. A report from Brazil during the day stated that the Consultative Council had not yet arrived at any definite recommendations for future guidance of the market, and would continue its deliberations. Havre futures were $71 / 2$ to $81 / 4$ francs lower. Today futures closed 5 to 8 points up in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 74 contracts. The Rio contract closed 7 to 11 points up, with sales of 5 contracts. Trading in coffee futures was limited largely to the Santos contract, which after opening 1 point lower to 3 points higher, stood 7 to 10 points higher this afternoon, with March at 8.63 c . The market had a sold-out appearance. Rio de Janeiro futures were 25 reis higher to 150 reis lower. The free market exchange rate was unchanged to 17.35 . In Santos the "C" contract was unchanged to 100 reis higher, a fact which seemed to spike chamors that Government support had been withdrawn. Cost and freight offers were unchanged. In Havre futures were $1 / 2$ to $11 / 2$ francs lower.
were $1 / 2$ to $11 / 2$ rioncs lower. forfee prices closed as follows:

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:
 $\qquad$$-5.43$ March.
Maly

Cocoa-On the 23d inst. futures closed 7 to 12 points net lower. The opening range was 1 to 3 points net higher. Transactions totaled 1,353 tons. Outside prices in London ruled $11 / 2$ d. higher to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ d. lower, while futures on the Terminal Cocoa Market ranged net 3 d. lower to unchanged, with sales totaling 10 tons Local closing: Oct., 5.71; Wec, 5.76; Jan. 5.77; May, 5.93; July, 6.03; Sept., 6.13.

On the 25 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 6 points Iower. Transactions totaled 132 lots, or 1,769 tons. Opening sales were executed at 7 to 14 points under Saturday's finals. London came in 6d. to 9 d . easier on the outside while futures on the Terminal Cocoa Market finished 41/2
to $6 d$ down, with 880 tons trading. Local closing: Dec., 5.76; Jan., 5.76 ; March, 5.81; May, 5.88 ; July, 5.98 ; Sept., 6.07 .
On the 26th inst. futures closed 5 to 9 points net higher. Opening sales were executed at gains of 3 to 6 points. Transactions totaled 107 lots, or 1,434 tons. London reported cash prices at $11 / 2$ to 6 d . higher, while the Terminal Cocua Market closed unchanged to $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. easier, with 880 tons of futures trading. In the local market the December delivery came in for much attention, in which delivery our eading manufacturer is still believed to hold an equity of some 2,000 to 2,500 lots. Local closing: Dec., 5.83 ; Jan., 5.84; March, 5.86; May, 5.95; July, 6.04; Sept., 6.13.

On the 27 th inst. futures closed 7 to 2 points net higher This closing range compared with maximum gains of 10 to 13 points in the earlier trading. The sales volume rose to 270 lots, or 3,618 tons. London came in 3d, higher on the outside and $11 / 2$ to 6 d . stronger on the Terminal Cocoa Market, with 340 tons of futures trading. Local closing Nov., 5.87; Dec., 5.90; Jan., 5.90; May, 5.97; July, 6.06 ; Sept., 6.15.

On the 28th inst. futures closed 8 to 15 points net higher. The market displayed strength during a good part of today's session. Short covering of December and trade support of the later deliveries carried prices moderately higher. Opening sales were 9 to 15 points up from the previous final quotations. Transactions totaled 375 lots or 5,025 tons. London came in unchanged to $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. firmer on the outside. The Terminal Cocoa Market closed irregular, showing no change to a gain of $3 \mathrm{~d} .$, with 1,440 tons changing hands. Local closing: Nov., 6.02; Dec., 6.02; Jan., 6.02; March, 6.02 ; May, 6.05; July, 6.16; Sept., 6.26. Today futures closed 23 to 27 points net higher. Transactions totaled 570 contracts. The market was bid up on talk of a tightening December position. That month held at a premium over later positions, with sales today at 6.20 c ., up 18 points. News of a cocoa holding movement in West Africa was the Nerf market influence. Warehouse stocks continued to decrease. Withdrawals of about 27,000 bags were reported leaving stocks of approximately $1,324,000$ bags. Local closing: Dec., 6.28; Jan., 6.23; March, 6.23; May, 6.32; July, 6.42; Sept., 6.51.

Sugar-On the 25 th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points off. The buying that was in evidence the past week, and which sustained the market so well in the face of declining mar kets all along the line, was conspicuously absent today (Monday). Today's session in the domestic sugar contract was decidedly a dull one, with prices sagging and closing at the lows of the day. Transactions totaled 2,100 tons. In the market for raws, very little business was transacted. Sellers were holding for 3.25 c ., although it was reported that a small lot of Perus was available at parity of 3.20 c. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ to 1 point lower, with sales of 2,350 tons for the day. Futures in London were $1 / 2$ to $11 / 4$ d. down, while spot raws there were still quoted at 6S. $51 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. per cwt., equivalent to approximately $1.111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per pound f.o.b. Cuba, with freight at 27 s . 6d. per ton.
On the 26th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower. This was exactly the range at the opening, which reflected the extreme narrowness of the market. There was limited Cuban selling, and hedg ng was reported in was limited Cuban selling, and hedg ing with contracts absorbed irade and commisearly trading, with contracts absorbed ily trade and commis-
sion houses here. A depressing infle ence in the futures market was a 5 -point break in the spot raw sugar price, bringing the market back to a 3.15 c . basis and equaling the low for the year. Recent firmness in the spot raw sugar market was in sharp contrast to the weakness displayed today as evidenced in the sale of 750 tons of Peruvian sugar, duty paid, to American Sugar Fefining Co. at 3.15c., this price equaling the low for the year The sugar involved is due to arrive next week. The world sugar contract closed 3 to $31 / 2$ points off, after showing naximum declines of 4 to $41 / 2$ points. Transactions totaled 16,850 tons.

On the 27 th inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points up. The market's rally towards the close was due largely to the strength of actuals. Trading interest was centered largely in the March position, six lots trading at the opening at 2.30 to 2.31c., and 65 lots during the remainder of the session at prices ranging from 2.31 to 2.34 c. A 2 -point advance in spot raws developed in today's market. The stronger trend was made evident late Tuesday with the sale of 1,500 tons of Perus, due to arrive Nov. 21, to American at 3.17c., followed by a sale of 2,000 tons of Philippines, due Nov. 5, to the same company at 3.17 c ., yesterday. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to $11 / 2$ points lower, with transactions totaling 14,600 tons. The spot month was $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. lower in London, with the remainder of the list unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower for the day. Raws were reported offering in London at 6 s . $21 / 4$ d., a further decline, and equivalent to
approximately 1.06 c . per pound f.o.b. Cuba, with freight figured at 27 s . per ton.

On the 28 th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points up. Trading was the dullest of the year, it was stated, with only 200 tons transacted during the session. Continued firmness was in evidence in the market for raws, but it failed to have any appreciable effect on the futures market. In the market for raws Pennsylvania bought 7,000 tons of Philippines, due Nov. 30, at 3.20c., and 1,267 tons, due Nov. 29, at the same figure. Limited offerings of raws on an arrival basis were reported at $3.25 c$. and up, with refiners apparently not interested beyond 3.20 c . Some raws previously offering at 3.25 c . Were withdrawn by sellers during the day, however. The world sugar contract closed $21 / 2$ to 3 points higher, with sales totaling 13,250 tons. Futures were $1 / 4$ d. to 1 d . higher in London, with raws advanced $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$ to 6 s 3 d per cwt., following sales at $6 \mathrm{~s} 21 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$, equivalent to about 1.07 c . per lb. fo. b. Cuba. Today futures closed unchanged to 1 point up in the domestic contract, with sales of 29 contracts for the day. Sugar prices were steady in light trading. In the domestic market quotations this afternoon were unchanged to 1 point higher, with March at 2.34c. Raw sugars generally were held at $3.25 c$., but the American was reported a buyer of 1,000 tons of Louisiana sugar at 3.17 c . The world sugar market was unchanged to $1 / 2$ point lower this afternoon, after opening gains of $1 / 2$ to 1 point. In London futures were $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Freights to the United Kingdom from Cuba were reported lower. The world contract market closed unchanged to $1 / 2$ point up, with sales of 167 contracts. Closing quotations were as follows: July

Lard-On the 23 d inst futures closed 7 to 15 down. Opening prices were unchanged to 7 points lower. The market ruled heavy during most of the session. Hog prices were 10 to 15c. lower at Chicago. The top price reported was $\$ 10$. Heavy hog marketings were again fore cast for this week. Liverpool lard futures were easy, closing 9d. to 1 s 6 d . lower.

On the 25 th inst. futures closed 10 to 20 points net lower Trading was fairly active, with the market displaying a heavy undertone throughout most of the session. Chicago hog prices are being depressed owing to the very heavy hog marketings at the leading Western hog centers. Prices at the close were mostly 25c. lower, the late top price was 9.75 and sales were reported throughout the session at $\$ 9.15$ to $\$ 9.85$. Total receipts for the Western run were 82,800 head against 99,100 head for the same day last year. Liverpool lard closed 6d. to 1 s . lower.
On the 26 th inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points net higher. This was quite a setback after the earlier advances of 17 to 20 points over the previous closing. On this bulge heavy profit-taking developed, which caused prices to ease off rather sharply. The opening range was 2 to 5 points above the previous finals. Hog marketings continue to run very heavy. Prices on same at Chicago closed 50c. lower, and throughout the session sales were reported at prices rang ing from $\$ 8.75$ to $\$ 9.25$. The top price reported was $\$ 9.35$ Total receipts at the leading Western markets were 79,700 head against 104,000 head. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York were reported quite heavy and totaled 372,244 pounds, destined for London, Liverpool, Manchester and Southampton. Liverpool lard futures closed 6d. lower o 3d. higher.
On the 27 th inst. futures closed 7 to 10 points net lower. Lard futures opened moderately lower, due to scattered sell ing for speculative account. Subsequently there was a rally of about 10 points, which was later on wiped out by profittaking. The hog market displayed a steadier undertone, and prices at Chicago finished unchanged to 10 c . higher the top price being $\$ 9.40$, and scattered sales were recorded at prices ranging from $\$ 8.75$ to $\$ 9.30$. Total hog receipts at the leading Western packing centers were fairly heavy and totaled 61,300 head, against 92,900 head for the same day last year. There were no export clearances of lard from the Port of New York. Liverpool lard futures were unchanged to 3d. higher.
On the 28th inst. futures closed unchanged to 5 points net higher. Prices at one time during the session showed gains of 7 to 10 points on the deferred deliveries. Trading was comparatively light. Lard clearances from the Port of New York today (Thursday) were 18,850 lbs., destined for Gothenburg. Liverpool lard futures continued easy, closing $6 d$. to 1 s . lower. Hog prices at Chicago were mostly 10 c higher on the close, the top price registering $\$ 9.50$, with the bulk of sales ranging from $\$ 8.85$ to $\$ 9.40$. Total receipts for the Western run were 48,900 head, against 85,800 head for the same day last year. Today futures closed 15 to 5 points net higher. There was no news to account for these irmer prices outside of shorts covering.
DAILY CLOふING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO


Pork-(Export), mess, $\$ 34.121 / 2$ per barrel (per 200 pounds); family, $\$ 35.121 / 2$ (40-50 pieces to barrel), nominal, per barrel. Beef: (export) $\$ 26$ to $\$ 27$ per barrel ( 200 pounds) noninal. Cut meats: dull. Pickled hams-picnic, loose,
c. a.f., 4 to 6 lbs., $193 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 6$ to $8 \mathrm{lbs} ., 18 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 151 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, loose, c. a. f. -14 to $16 \mathrm{lbs} ., 201 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to $20 \mathrm{lbs} .$, $181 / 2$ c. Bellies: clear, f. o. b., New York-6 to 8 lbs., 24c. 8 to 10 lbs., 24 c .; 10 to 12 lbs., 24c. Bellies: clear, dry salted, boxed, N. Y. 16 to 18 lbs . $167 / \mathrm{c} \cdot 18$ to 20 lbs $167 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 20$ to $25 \mathrm{lbs} ., 167 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 25 to 30 lbs ., $163 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: creamery, firsts to higher than extra and premium marks: $291 / 2$ to $353 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese: State, held ' $36-22$ to 24 c . Eggs: $291 / 2$ to $353 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese: State, held $36-22$ to 24 c .
mixed colors, checks to special packs- 17 to $251 / 2$.
Oils-Linseed oil in tank cars is still quoted 10.4c. per pound. Quotations: China wood-resale, nearby, drums 19 to $201 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Coconut: crude, November, forward, $.041 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Pacific Coast, nearby-.041/4c. Corn: crude, West, tanks, nearby-bid nominal, offered .07c. Olive: denatured, nearby, drums, $\$ 1.271 / 2$ to $\$ 1.30$; new crop shipments 95 c . to $\$ 1.00$. Soy bean: crude, tanks, west, forward .06 to $.061 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; L. C. L., N. Y. . 08 c c. offered. Edible: 76 degrees 11c. offered. Lard: Prime, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; extra winter strained, $113 / 4$ c. Cod: crude, Norwegian, light yellow, 41 to $411 / 2$ c. Turpentine: 32 to 36 c . Rosins: $\$ 8.25$ to $\$ 9.05$.

Cottonseed Oil, sales, including switches, 35 contracts. Crude, S. E., 61/8c. Prices closed as follows:



Rubber-On the $23 d$ inst. futures closed 2 to 6 points net lower. Although rubber markets on Saturday again displayed nervousness over developments in the stock market, prices showed considerable resistance and closed with comparatively light losses. Transactions totaled 1,210 tons, which is fairly heavy for a short Saturday trading session. Outside prices were unchanged on a spot basis of 16 c . for standard sheets. London and Singapore closed steady and quict, respectively, prices showing slight advances. Local closing: Oct., 15.83; Dec., 15.88; Jan., 15.88; March, 15.97; May, 16.02; July, 16.08.
On the 25 th inst. futures closed with net declines of 26 to 31 points. The market fluctuated sharply today (Monday), with the trend following closely the stock market action most of the day. At the opening futures were 37 to 43 points lower. Transactions totaled 4,720 tons. Outside prices were quoted on a spot basis of $155 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for standard sheets. The London and Singapore markets closed steady and quiet, respectively, prices declining $1 / 8$ to $3 / 16 \mathrm{~d}$. Local closing: Oct., 15.52 ; Dec., 15.57 ; Jan., 15̄.57; March, 15.70 ; May, 15.75; July, 15.81.
On the 26th inst. futures closed with net losses of 31 to 34 points. The market started with declines of 4 to 12 points, and ruled heavy throughout most of the session Transactions totaled 3,650 tons. The London and Singapore markets closed steady and dull, respectively, prices unchanged to $3 / 16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Outside prices in the local market were quoted en a basis of $15 \% / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for standard sheets, a new low for the current movement. Local closing: Oct., 15.20 ; Dec., 15.25; Jan., 15.26; March, 15.35; May, 15.41; July, 15.49 ; Sept., 15.52.

On the 27 th inst. futures closed 47 to 51 points net lower. The market had another severe break today as a result of heavy liquidation and short selling. Prices broke through the 15 c . level for the first time since January, 1936. On the break a good amount of factory buying was reported in the outside market, with outside prices quoted on a spot basis of $147 / 8$ c. for standard sheets. London and Singapore closed quiet and steady, respectively, prices declining $3 / 16$ to 5/16d. Local closing: Nov., 14.75; Dec., 14.77; Jan., 14.78; March, 14.86; May, 14.92; July, 15.00; Sept., 15.05.

On the 28th inst. futures closed 50 to 56 points net higher. The market opened sharply higher on the strength displayed in foreign rubber markets and on short covering in sympathy with the rise in securities. Commission houses were the best buyers in early dealings, while trade interests were reported on the selling side. Following the strong opening, the rubber market experienced a few hours of extremely wide fluctuations. Prices sold off almost to the lows of Wednesday but showed another burst of strength later on and closed at the highs of the day. Transactions totaled 5,980 tons. London and Singapore closed steady and firm, respectively, prices 1-16 to $5-32 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Outside prices were quoted on a spot basis of $153 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for standard sheets. Local closing: Nov. 15.27; Dec., 15.30; Jan., 15.31; March, 15.41; May, 15.47 July, 15.50; Sept., 15.61. Today futures closed 20 to 14 points net higher. Transactions totaled 108 contracts. Rubber futures opened lower, but recovered sharply on active commission house buying and short covering, with the result that this afternoon prices were 26 to 34 points net higher. Offerings came mostly from dealers some of which was believed to be h December sold at 15.56 c . and March at 15.57. Primary markets were firm and c.i. f. offerings were generally above a workable basis, it was said. It was estimated that United Kingdom stocks would show an increase of 550 tons this week. London closed $1 / 8$ to $3-16 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Local closing: Dee., 15.50; March, 15.55; May, 15.64; July, 15.72; Sept. 15.78.

Hides-On the 23d inst. futures closed 45 to 47 points net lower. Business was active throughout the half-day session. The opening range was 5 to 20 points below the previous close. With the pronounced weakness of the
securities markets, hide values sank lower and lower as the session progressed, ending about the lows of the day. Transactions totaled $3,520,000$ pounds. Stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange declined by 2,027 hides to 829,306 hides. In the domestic spot hide market it was reported that 900 July-August heavy native cow hides sold at 15c. a pound. Local closing: Dec., 11.93; March, 12.30; June, 12.62; Sept., 12.93.

On the 25 th inst. futures closed 9 to 12 points up. Trading was very active, with transactions totaling $6,520,000$ pounds. The stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange decreased by 1,018 hides to a total of 828,288 hides. The local futures market showed a rather spectacular comeback, recovering from an opening range of 20 to 28 points below the previous close. The short element played a prominent part in the snapback of the market. Local closing: Dec., 12.05̄ March, 12.40; June, 12.71; Sept., 13.0t.

On the 26 th inst. futures closed with net losses of 6 to 9 points. During the early session the market held fairly steady, but near the close began to ease. Transactions totaled $3,680,000$ pounds. In the domestic spot hide market, it was reported that a lot of around 2,000 September light native cows had been sold at $131 / 2$ c. a pound to a specialty tanner. However, trade observers maintain that the deadlock between the big packers and tanners is still virtually unbroken. Local closing: Dec., 11.96; March, 12.31; June, 12.65 ; Sept., 12.96.

On the 27 th inst. futures closed 5 to 8 points down. The opening range was 3 to 21 points off from the previous closing. Transactions totaled $2,000,000$ pounds. No spot business was reported. Local closing: Dec., 11.91; March, 12.26 ; June, 12.57 ; Sept., 12.88.

On the 28 th inst. futures closed 20 to 22 points net higher. At the start of the session prices showed advances of 17 to 24 points. Buying stimulated by the show of strength in the securities market, was held mainly responsible for the upward surge in hide futures prices. Transactions totaled 3,080,000 pounds. Stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange remained unchanged at 828,288 hides. No new developments were reported in the domestic spot hide situation during the course of the day. Local closing: Dec. 12.13; March, 12.48; June, 12.77; Sept., 13.08. Today futures closed 1 to 2 points up. Transactions totaled 72 contracts. Operations in hide futures were mainly of a local character as the trade awaited news from the tanners ${ }^{3}$ council in Chicago. Sentiment was better on the Washington news. Prices were firm, December selling at 12.17e. and March at 12.65 c . Trading was moderately active, totaling $1,680,000$ pounds to early afternoon. Certificated stocks of hides decreased 1,752 pieces to a total of 826,536 hides Local closing: Dec., 12.15; March, 12.50; June, 12.78.

Ocean Freights-Recently there has been a sharp decline in all freight rates, and the demand for tonnage during the past two or three weeks has been rather slow. Ten steamers, an unusual number for one day, were chartered Wednesday to transport grain at higher rates. Charters included: Grain: 36 loads, Montreal to United Kingdom, Nov. 1-15 loading, 4s. 9d. 38 loads, Montreal to Antwerp 4s. 71/2d., Rotterdam, 4s. 9d., Nov. 1-15. 32 loads, Gulf to AntwerpRotterdam 4s. 3d., United Kingdom 4s. 6d., Dec. 20-Jan. 10. 38 loads, Gulf to Antwerp-Rotterdam 4s. 3d., United Kingdom 4 s . 6d., Nov. 25-Dec. 8. 31 loads, Gulf to Ant-werp-Rotterdam $4 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} .$, Dec. 10 cancelling. 35 loads, Gulf to Antwerp-Rotterdam 4s. 3d., option Hamburg 4s. 9d., November-December. 36 loads, Gulf to Antwerp-Rotterdam 4s. 3d., option Hamburg 4s. 9d., Dec. 6-25. Gulf to Antwerp-Rotterdam 4s. 3d., option United Kingdom 4s. 6d., Dec. 15-Jan. 5 loading. Gulf to Antwerp-Rotterdam s. 3d. option Hamburg, 4s. 9d., Dec 10-27. Gulf to . 4s. 6d., Dec. 20-Jan. 7. Scrap: St. Johns to United Kingdom, November, 28s. Savannah, Portland range to Gydnia, December-January, 28s., one port, loading, 28s. 6d., two ports. Trip: Transatlantic, round-delivery, St. Lawrence, redelivery north of Hatteras, Nov. 10-22, $\$ 2.25$

Coal-There were not a few in the coal trade who had looked for an upward trend in sales in anticipation of the higher freight rates, but observers in the bituminous trade are not able to discern any expansion in industrial buying at this time. It is pointed out that too many uncertainties face the industrial user of coal at the moment, the general business recession being foremost, together with the new minimum prices which the National Bituminous Coal Com mission is expected to issue some time next month. These may not be made available until Nov. 15. The market for slack is still in an easy position and no settlement is expected in this trade until the new price basis becomes known. Price evels for anthracite remain the foremost topic of discussion in the coal trade, and dealers in and out of the New York City market believe that these eventually will have to be adjusted upward. Notwithstanding, a local market commentator this week finds it to be accepted that the prices whicn became effective on Sept. 1, will remain for the rest of the active anthracite season.

Wool-There is little or no change in the raw wool situaion. It still seems to be a policy of "watchful waiting" oth on the part of dealers and manufacturers. The raw material shows no resiliency whatsoever. Yet while some
large holders refuse to yield, a number of wool houses now operating in conjunction with the wool top futures market seem to be doing a moderate business at lower prices than generally credited. In the low-priced brackets are reported certain Texas and territory wools classed as 4 s and 5 S . Clas 3 wools have been affected only partially, class 2 wools less so, while wools in class 1 , comprising delaine and strictly staple territory are practically unaffected. It is said that manufacturers and topmakers are not making any serious attempt to buy wool at this time and the raw wool market during this interlude is practically unaffected in face of out side stress interiude ist practically unaffected in face of out as murs. Manufacturers are interested in wool, but are a much at sea as are the wool men, it is said. Reports of ampeak in prices by the National Wool Marketing Corp. met no patic denial. It is said that this corporation is under no pressure from its consignors to sell.
Silk-On the 25th inst. futures closed $1 / 2$ to $2 c$. net higher. Opening lange was 1 to $11 / 2$ c. lower. Transactions totaled 740 bales. Strength of the October delivery on the eve of its final day of trading proved the feature of today's trading. Corering on the part of the short interest sent the October price 3c. higher at one time. To date a single delivery notice has been tendered against the contract Grade at Yokohama was 5 yen lower than Friday, the final day of business here, going to a parity with Kobe at 770 yen. At Yokohama futures were 1 to 6 yen higher, while at Kobe they were 7 lower to 3 yen firmer. Cash sales for both markets totaled 350 bales, while transactions in futures totaled. 3,650 bales. Local closing: Oct., 1.69; Dec., 1.59; Jan., 1.58; March, 1.57; May, 1.551/2.

On the 26 th inst. futures closed 1 to 3 c. net higher. The cpening range was $11 / 2$ c. up to $21 / 2$ c. down. Transactions totaled 1,660 bales. The October delivery closed out at noon, with June opening for trading at the same time. There were 48 notices on the final delivery day for October, making the total tenders 49 , or $1.4 \%$ of the 3,487 lots traded during the life of the contract. Japanese markets were firmer. Grade D rose $121 / 2$ yen in Yokohama to $7821 / 2$, with Kobe unreported. Bourse prices in these centers showed respective gains of 9 to 17 yen and 11 to 15 yen. Cash sales in Yokohama were 650 bales, while transactions in futures totaled 5,600 bales. Nothing was reported at Kobe, that cable being mutilated. Local closing: Nov., $1.641 / 2$; Dec., 1.62 ; Jan., 1.601/2; March, 1,58; May, 1.57; June, 1.56.

On the 27 th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 c . net lower. The opening range was 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. below the previous final quotations. Transactions fell to 120 bales. Members of the Exchange estimated American raw silk takings of 37,160 bales for October against an actual of 36,372 in September and 4093 in October, 1986. No change was reported in Grade D in Japan, the price remaining at $7821 / 2$ yen at Yokohama and 785 yen at Kobe. Bourse quotations on these markets ruled 4 yen lower to 12 yen higher at Yokohama and unchanged to 12 yen higher at Kobe. Sales of cash silk in these centers were 1,000 bales, while there were 8,675 bales of futures traded. Local closing: Nov., $1.631 / 2$; Dec., 1.60 ; Jan., 1.059; March, 1.56½; May, 1.551/2; June, 1.55.

* On"the 28 th inst. futures closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The opening range was $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$, over the previous close. Transactions totaled only 230 bales. Grade D in Japan lost $121 / 2$ to 15 yen, Yokohama quoting 7721/2 and Kobe 770 yen. Bourse gquotations on these markets were respectively, 11 to 13 "and 5 to 11 yen off. Cash sales of 600 bales were recorded, while a total of 2,225 bales of futures changed hands. Local closing: Nov., 1.63; Jan., 1.59; March, $1.561 / 2$; May, $1.551 / 2$. Today futures closed $41 / 2$ to $1 / 2$ c. up. Sales totaled 34 contracts. The market opened unchanged to 1c. advance but firmed up on strong reached only 200 bales to early afternoon. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot marke of mained at $\$ 1.76$, unchanged. Interest was rather small, but a better feeling was reported. Yokohama's Bourse closed 2 to 6 yen higher, while grade D silk was 5 yen lower at $7671 / 2$ yen a bale. Local closing: Nov., $1.671 / 2$; Jan., $1.641 / 2$; March, $1.591 / 2$; May, $1.561 / 2$; June, $1.561 / 2$.


## COTTON

Friday Night, Oct. 29, 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 313,437 bales, against 323,319 bales last week and 379,066 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1937, $3,824,379$ bales.

| Receipts | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ust |  | 436 | 99 |  |  |  |  |
| pum |  |  |  |  | 2,3 |  |  |
| New Orlea | 38,979 | , 72 | 34.650 | 19,567 | 16,109 | 16.025 |  |
| Mobile ${ }^{\text {Pensacola }}$ |  | 1,212 |  |  | 2,023 |  |  |
| Jacksonv |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charleston | 327 | 247 | 327 | 352 | 122 | 2.51 |  |
| Lake Cha |  | 58 | 69 |  | 100 |  |  |
| , | 211 | 324 | 323 | 271 | 43 |  | 1.655 |
| Baltimore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals this week | 65,36 | 45,549 | 64,825 | 39,331 | 36,172 | 62,198 | 313,4 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1937, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Receipts to } \\ & \text { Oct. } 29 \end{aligned}$ | 1937 |  | 1936 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\xrightarrow{T}$ Whis | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } A u g \\ 1,1937 \end{array}\right\|$ | This | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } A u g \\ 1,1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1937 | 1936 |
| Ga | 79,881 | 1,023,082 | 130,079 | 919. | 911,101 | 810,584 |
| Texas City | $63.0 \overline{5} \overline{8}$ | 1,01110070 | 108,7 | 6955.57\% | 828.0005 |  |
| Corpus Chr | ce, ${ }_{2}^{2,864}$ | 378,074 | 4,184 | 263.048 | 106,506 | 73 |
| - | 134,406 | 90,493 | 113,061 | 883,597 | ${ }_{851,063}^{16,106}$ |  |
| Mobile | 16,555 | 117,780 | 9,6 | 121.1 | -98,695 |  |
| Pensacola, | 2,023 | 43.991 2.879 | 50 | 67,016 3,259 | ${ }^{16,989}$ | 11 |
| Javannah | 4,069 | 101,104 | 4,138 | 90,890 | 168,690 | 161,753 |
| Brunswick | $3, \overline{8} 9 \overline{4}$ | $140,97 \overline{2}$ | 8.138 | 109,099 | 89,5565 | 788.114 |
| Lake Char | 1,125 | 65,719 4 4 | 1,615 | 48,465 | 46,393 10,303 | 32,125 13,924 |
| Norfols | 1,655 | 16,710 | 2,602 | 13,288 | 22,170 | 27,467 |
| Newport |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{100}$ | 10 |
| Boston. | 883 | 8014 | 100 |  | 3,123 | . 5235 |
| Philadel phia |  |  |  | 7,089 |  |  |

[^8] we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston..-- | 79.881 | 130,079 | ${ }_{123}{ }^{99}$ | 47.752 <br> 61716 | 112,305 | 118,292 |
| Nouston----- |  | ${ }_{1}^{138,7621}$ | 183 | 51.240 | 105,490 |  |
| Mavannail-: | 16.555 4,069 | 9,606 4,138 | 16.249 13.739 | 5,143 | 3,648 <br> 4,208 | 13,649 |
| Brunswick |  | 38 |  |  | , 849 |  |
| Wilmington |  | 94 |  |  | 5,28 | ${ }_{2}^{4,558}$ |
| Norfolk | 1,655 | 2,602 | 2,447 | 4,865 | 1,703 | 2,323 |
| All others-. | 9,472 | $\overline{8,0} \overline{3} \overline{1}$ | 17,445 | 19,7\% $\overline{8} \overline{4}$ | $\overline{20}, \overline{8} \overline{3} \overline{4}$ | 22-8847 |
| Total this wk. | 313.437 | 385,111 | 372,149 | 201.932 | 313,111 | 404,069 |

## Since Aug. 1.- $3,824,\left.\left.379|3,226,824|_{3,269,650 \mid 2,241,462}\right|_{3,585,744}\right|_{3,351,990}$

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 229,241 bales, of which 70,246 were to Great Britain, 40,011 to France 46,035 to Germany, 11,455 to Italy, 14,453 to Japan, 460 to China, and 46,581 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 153,193 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been $1,554,242$ bales, against $1,496,143$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

| Weet Ended Oct. 29, 1937 Exports from- | ported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Britain | France |  | ${ }^{\text {Italy }}$ | Japan | Chtna | Other |  |
| vest | $\begin{aligned} & 25,805 \\ & 16,870 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,888 \\ & 5,469 \end{aligned}$ | 14,272 <br> 5,344 <br> 7 | $3.6{ }^{-630}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 3,009 \\ 4,054 \\ 1,753 \end{array}\right]$ | --. | 13,073 |  |
| ouston |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ |
| wo | $\begin{array}{r} 20,6.0-63 \\ 2,290 \end{array}$ | 21,992 |  |  |  |  | 11,755 | 67,249 |
| ${ }_{\text {Mobile }}$ |  | 453 | 3,893 | 2,122 | ----- |  | 1,056 | ${ }^{\text {9,524 }}$ |
| ann | 592 |  |  | 100 | $\cdots$ |  | 100 | $\xrightarrow{5,940} \begin{aligned} & \text { 5,918 }\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 1,409 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  | 728 |  | 5,2̄7̄ | ---- | - | 7,973 <br> 1,648 <br> 18 |
| San F | 398 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 70,246 | 40,01 | 46,03 | 11,455 | 14,45 |  | 46,58 |  |
| Total | $\begin{aligned} & 32,481 \\ & 75,741 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{18,349}^{26,170}$ | 20,40412,998 | 7.23713813 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 41,303 \\ 59,880 \end{array}\right\|$ | $1,612 \mid$ |  | 53,193 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Auo. 1, 1937, to Oci. 29, 1937 Exports from- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Great | France | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gar- } \\ \text { many } \end{gathered}$ | Italy | Japan | Chi | Other | rotal |
| Galvesto | 98. | 22 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 35,807 \\ & 35.770 \\ & 350.760 \end{aligned}$$46,389$ | $\begin{gathered} 19,720 \\ 9,032 \end{gathered}$ | 2,909 <br> 4.834 <br> 3,500 |  |  |
| Houston | ${ }^{87.677}$ | ${ }^{76198}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63,285 \\ & 50,705 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}52.984 \\ \hline 200\end{array}$ | $346^{2} 717$$\begin{array}{r} 305.567 \\ 5.278 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| pus | ${ }_{3}$ | 1,0 |  |  | $21,831$ |  |  |  |
| New Ori | ${ }^{62,446}$ | 57.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,900 \\ 28,448 \end{array}$ | 28,907 | 9,6856 | 200 | ${ }^{45,300} 10.849$ |  |
| ke Char | ${ }_{23,717}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{5}^{4,501}$ | 19,999 | $3,5 \overline{58}$ | ---- | ---- |  | 析 |
| Jackson |  |  |  | -100 |  |  | $\underset{6,634}{ }$ |  |
| Pensacolab | ${ }_{24,376}^{21,290}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 130 \\ 2,491 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 778 |
| Charl | 48,254 | 1,632 | $\begin{array}{r} 20,914 \\ 7,147 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,298 | 10.845 |
| New |  | 374 |  |  | 250 |  | ${ }_{712}$ |  |
| Boston |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Phallad }}$ |  | 4,653 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 1,062 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Los Ange |  |  | 3, $\overline{3} \overline{8}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12, \overline{69} \overline{69} 9 \\ & 458 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} -777 \\ 5,381 \\ 1,266 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | 1,220 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 449,436 285,608 307,984 152,663 |  |  |  | 74,085 | 11,443 273,043 1554,242 |  |  |
| Total 1936...- | $339,786261,470$ 225,125 71,512 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 417,504 \\ & 355.089 \end{aligned}$ | $3,897176,8491496,143$$8.239223 .2371414,913$ |  |  |
| In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 |  | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leaving } \\ & \text { Stock } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Great Britain | $n{ }_{\text {France }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Foreign | $\begin{array}{c\|c}  \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { Coast- } \\ \text { wise } \end{array} \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| H | $\begin{aligned} & 19.300 \\ & 14.126 \\ & 14,699 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.500 \\ & 9.178 \\ & 2.188 \end{aligned}$ |  | 23.60017.714 | 2.000 | .00 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 825,701 \\ 776,450 \\ 796.417 \\ 168.190 \\ 89.565 \\ 83.598 \\ 22.170 \\ 204,372 \end{array}$ |
| New Orie |  |  |  |  |  | ( 5 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Shannah }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.690 \\ & 14,691 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}4,500 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 500 |  |  |  |  |
| Mobile |  | 484 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 i \\ ---1 \end{gathered}$ | -: | $\overline{5}, \overline{9} \overline{7}$ |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 倍 | $\begin{aligned} & 62.513 \\ & 19.69 \\ & \hline 33.555 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,668 \\ & 45.68 \\ & 28,410 \end{aligned}$ | 48.275 46.568 <br> 27.129 56.657 <br> 34,664 132,990 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & , 967,263 \\ & , \quad, 506,032 \\ & , 525,758 \\ & \hline, 52 \end{aligned}$ |
| tal 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery during the past week was devoid of any spectacular features; in fact, the futures market was relatively dull. There was comparatively little hedging, and with much cotton reported going into the loan, the market experienced no severe pressure. Traders show no disposition to aggressiveness either way, with the result the market has been generally in the doldrums, with no definite trend.
On the 23 d inst. prices closed 15 to 19 points net lower. Developments were of a decidedly bearish character, with the stock market showing renewed weakness and rumors that a leading cooperative association had issued a new estimate on the crop indicating a yield of $18,100,000$ bales. This compares with an estimate of $17,573,000$ bales made by the government in its last report. These new figures were circulated widely and had considerable bearing on the day's developments. This was particularly true in as much as increased selling developed through cooperative brokers, and there was an increase in volume of general hedging. Reports from Washington said that President Roosevelt had expressed himself definitely against any new farm legislation that would interfere with the plan for balancing the budget. This was interpreted as indicating possible curtailment of government loans. Apparently farmers were still more inclined to accept the government loans than to sell through ordinary trade channels. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were 10 to $\mathbf{1 7}$ points lower. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.13c.
On the 25 th inst. prices closed net unchanged to 6 points off. Trading was fairly active, and after early decines of 12 to 15 points, the market rallied and wiped out almost all the early losses. Most activity occurred during the first hour, when the market was under pressure from abroad. Liverpool and Bombay were lower, and active selling from those markets, as well as early commission house selling and hedging, was responsible for the market's early weak appearance. After the early selling had spent itself, the market steadied. When stocks began to show strength, short covering developed in cotton, and prices responded readily. However, there was no real aggressiveness on the buying side, traders not being disposed to take on substantial commitments with so much uncertainty surrounding the market. Spot demand continued quiet, as textiles were inactive and mills were not inclined to buy. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 1 point higher. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.13c.
On the 26 th inst. prices closed 3 points up to 4 points off. Influenced by firmness abroad, values advanced early 5 to 13 points. There was moderate foreign, trade and commission house bruying. Offers from the South continued light, and in the absence of pressure prices were easily sustained in the early session. On the whole, underlying conditions were not changed, and with traders puzzled over the outlook, price movements in cotton appeared to parallel the movements of the stock market. Reports indicated that cotton was rapidly going into the loan, and perhaps in greater volume than agricultural officials had anticipated. The Commodity Credit Corporation reported the total pledged in the loan was 757,000 bales up to and including Friday of last week. With comparatively little cotton being offered in the South, except at a high basis, the spot situation was more or less deadlocked, and mills were taking only moderate quantities. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were 1 point higher to 4 points lower. Average price of middiling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.13c.
On the 27 th inst. prices closed 5 points off to 2 points up. Trading was inactive. During the greater part of the day the market displayed a heavy undertone. Hedge selling was light, but there was considerable liquidation as well as selling by New Orleans and commission houses. The offtake was poor and the market was influenced by small orders either way. Toward the close prices hardened following the action of the stock market. The Agricultural Committee in Washington was in conference with numerous subcommittees and was endeavoring to prepare a new farm bill to be acted upon at the special session. It is said that Southern farmers are not inclined to sell cotton freely, and even where it is not going into the loan, it is being held off the market pending developments at Washington. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 2 points lower. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.12c.
On the 28th inst. prices closed 2 points up to 2 points off. The market opened steady and 5 to 9 points higher in response to firmness in Liverpool, and held steady early, with moderate Liverpool buying on differences and local and commission house buying. Subsequently prices fluctuated feverishly, but toward the close sagged under liquidation by early buyers. The market displayed about the same characteristics that have prevailed all week, with no definite trend. There was some hedge selling, but no pressure from the south, where much of the crop was still being held off the market or going into the government loan Spot houses reported domestic demand for spot cotton and a pick-up in exports was assumed to be a reflection of purchases made abroad earlier in the season. In no branch
of the industry were there any marked changes, and the market was more or less in the doldrums awaiting further developments. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 10 points lower. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.11c.

Today prices closed 1 point down to 1 point up. Trading was very quiet throughout most of the session, though the undertone was steady. Spots on the Liverpool market opened with moderate business done and prices steady. Futures here opened steady, prices being 2 to 4 points lower with steady Liverpoal cables offset by hedge selling. Soon after the opening the market quieted down.

Premiums and Discounts for Grade and Staple-The table below gives the premiums and discounts for grade and staple in relation to the base grade, Middling $7 / 8$, established or deliveries on and on Nov. 5, 1937. Pe staples are the average quotation of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and staple premiums represent $60 \%$ of the average premiums over $7 / 8$-inch cotton at the 10 markets on Oct. 28 .

|  | Inch | $\underset{\substack{15-16 \\ \text { nch }}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1 \text { In. } \& \\ & \text { Longer } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Inch | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inch } \\ \hline 15-16 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1 \text { In. \& } \\ & \text { Longer } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Whate- |  |  |  | Spoted- |  |  |  |
| Mid. Fair --- | . 65 on | . 90 on | 1.14 on | Good Mad..... | . 14 on | .33 on |  |
| 8t. Good Mid.- | . 580 | . 83 on | 1.07 on | St. Mid | . 6500 off | . 43 onf | . 23 off |
| St. Mid.. | . 5050 on on | . 615 on | . 84 on | *St. Low Mide- | 1.48 off | 1.32 oft | 1.18 off |
| Mid... | Basis | . 25 on | . 48 on | *Low Mld | 2.24 off | 2.14 oft | 2.07 off |
| St. Low Mid..- | . 61 off | . 36 off | . 18 off | Trined- |  |  |  |
| Low Mid --. | 1.41 orf | 1.25 off | $1.13 \text { otf }$ | Good Mid | . 45 otf |  | . 36 off |
| *St. Good Ord- | 2.76 off | 2.75 off | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} 2.05 \\ 2.73 \\ \text { off } \end{array}\right\|$ | St. Mld | 1.50 off | 1.39 off | ${ }^{.36}$ off |
| * Extra Whate- |  |  |  | *St. Low M Mial | 2.30 of | 2.24 O | 2.17 off |
| Good M1d. | . 50 on | . 75 on | . 99 on | Low Mid | 2.89 off | 2.84 of | 2.80 off |
| St. Mid. | . 35 on | . 61 on | . 84 on | Yel. Stain |  |  |  |
| Mid | Even | . 25 on | . 48 on | Good MId | 1.22 off | 1.05 off | .93 93 |
| 8t. Low Mid.-- | . 59 off | . 35 off | . 11.16 off | * M L | 2.41 ot |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {LSt }}$ Low Mood Ora- | ${ }_{2}^{1.13}$ oft | 1.22 off | 2.02 off |  |  |  |  |
| -Good Ord.-. | 2.74 off | $2.72 \text { off }$ | $2.71 \text { off }$ | Good MId st. Mid ${ }^{*}$ MId | .56 off |  |  |

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: Oct 23 to Oct. $29-$ $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Sat. } & \text { Mon. Tues. } & \text { Wed. Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } & \\ 8.34 & & 8.33 & 8.33 & 8.33\end{array}$

## New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Oct. 29 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:


Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Saturday } \\ \text { Oct. } 23 \end{gathered}$ | Monday Oct. 25 | Tuesiay <br> Oct. 26 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { Oct. } 27 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thursday } \\ \text { Oct. } 28 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { oct. } 29 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nop (1937) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-- | 8.18n | 8.17n | $8.16 n$ | $8.15 n$ | 8.15n | $8.13 n$ |
| Dec.-- ${ }_{\text {Range }}$ - | 8.14-8.28 | 8.02-8.19 | 8.13-8.27 | 8.05-8.15 | 8.09-8.20 | ${ }_{8.12-8.16}$ |
| ClogingJan.(1938)Range | 8.14-8.15 | 8.14-8.15 | 8.13-8.14 | 8.13-8.14 |  |  |
|  | 8.15-8.29 | 8.00-8.13 | 8.12-8.20 | 8.03-8.12 | 8.09-8.16 | $8.06-8.11$8.08 |
|  | 8.15 | 8.09 | 8.12 | 8.07 | 8.09 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing- | 8.12n | $8.09 n$ | 8.11n | $8.07 n$ | $8.09 n$ | n |
| $M$ arch-Range_- | 8.09-8.25 | 7.96-8.13 | 8.09-8.21 | 8.01-8.10 | 8.06-8.14 | ${ }_{8.07}^{80.2-8.12}$ |
|  | 8.09-8.10 | 8.09 | 8.09 | 8.08 | 8.07-8.08 |  |
| April- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing - | 8.09n | $8.09 n$ | $8.09 n$ | $8.08 n$ | 8.08 | $8.07 n$ |
| May- Range -- | 8.08-8.25 | 7.95-8.12 | 8.08-8.21 | 8.00-8.10 | 8.04-8.15 | 8.03-8.11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range -- Closing | $8.08 n$ | 8.09n | $8.07 n$ | 8.07n | $8.07 n$ | $8.07 n$ |
| JulyRange . | 8.09-8.27 | 7.97-8.14 | 8.05-8.19 | 7.99-8.09 | 8.05-8.15 | $\begin{aligned} & 80.3-8.11 \\ & 8.06-8.07 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 8.09-8.27 | 8.09 | 8.05 | 8.07-8.08 | 8.08 |  |
| Aup.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing - <br> Sept.- | $8.12 n$ | $8.13 n$ | 8.09n | $8.11 n$ | $8.09 n$ | $8.10 n$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range Closing | $8.15 n$ | $8.17 n$ | $8.13 n$ | $8.15 n$ | $8.12 n$ | 14 |
| Oct.- | 8.20-8.36 | 807-8.24 | 8.16-8.28 | 8.10-8.19 | 8.16-8.24 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.12-8.20 \\ & 8.17 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 8.20 | 8.20 | 8.16 | 8.18 | 8.16 |  |
| $n$ Nominal. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range for future prices at New York for week endingOct. 29,1937 , and since trading began on each option: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Option for | Range for Week | Range Since Beginning of Option |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8.15 Oct. 191937712.40 July 12 |
| Dec. 1937 | 8.02 Oct. 25 8. 880 |  |
| Jan. 1938.- | 8.00 Oct. 258.29 | 8.40 Sept. $271937{ }^{\text {7 }}$ 13.85 Mar. 311937 |
| Mar. 193 | 7.96 Oct. 25 8.25 Oct. 23 | 7.52 Oct. 8193713.97 Apr . 51937 |
|  | 7.95 Oct. 25 - 8.25 Oct. 23 | 7.69 Oct. 81937 12.96 May 211937 |
| June 1938 |  |  |
| Juiy 1938 | 7.97 Oct. 258.27 | 7.65 Oct. 8193711.66 July 27 |
| Sept. |  |  |

The Visible Supply of Cotton tonight, as made up by able and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks as wel as afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign
figures are brought down to Thursday evening. To make the total show the complete figures for tonight (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only.


Total visible supply-.........-. $\overline{8,028,706} \overline{7,678,934} \overline{7,059,751} \overline{7,963,494}$

| Liverpool sto |  | 20 | 152,000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Man |  |  |  |  |
| Havre sto |  |  |  |  |
| Oavrer Cont |  |  |  |  |
| American a |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| export | 31,241 | 31,898 | 24,259 | 46,077 |
| Total American. <br> East Indian Brazili-- | 466 | 5,844,934 | 5,806,761 |  |
| Liverpool sto | 374,000 | 479,000 | 251.000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Brave stock | 34 | 38.000 | 19,000 |  |
| Other Continentail stock | 19,000 | 61,000 | 56,000 |  |
| Indian afloat for |  | 42,000 |  |  |
| Egypt ${ }^{\text {Stock }}$ in Alexazal, \&c | 161,000 | - ${ }^{1797,000}$ | 182,000 |  |
| Stock in Bombay, India | 591,000 | 625,000 | 403,000 | 30,00 |
| Total East India, Total American. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,562,000 \\ -6,466,706 \end{array}$ | $1,834,000$ $5,844,934$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,253.000 \\ & 5,806 ; 751 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { } 6,9202 \end{aligned}$ |
| tal visibl | 8,028,706 | 7,678.934 | 599,751 |  |
| ding uplands. |  |  |  |  |
| Egidut, good Sakei, Liv | ${ }_{9.60}$ | 11.77d. | 9.63 d . |  |
| Broach, fine, Liverpool. |  |  | 5.87 d . | 5.25 |
| eruvian Tanguls, ${ }^{\text {e }}$ 'd fai |  |  |  |  |
| C.P.Oomra No. 1 staple, ${ }^{\text {s }}$ 'in | 4.13d. | d. |  |  |

Continental imports for past week have been 164,000 bales.
The above figures for 1937 show an increase over last week of 243,682 bales, a gain of 349,772 over 1936, an increase of 968,955 bales over 1935, and a gain of 65,212 bales over 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. 29, 1937 |  |  |  | Movement to Oct. 30, 1936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | Stocks Oct. 29 | Recetpts |  | Shipments Week | Stock <br> oct. <br> 30 |
|  | Week | ason |  |  | Week | Seaso |  |  |
| Ala., Birmin | 3,635 | 27,032 | 2,761 | 30,162 | 8,151 | 38,672 | 2,247 |  |
| Eufaula | 463 | 8.597 | 109 | 9,973 | 495 | 6,931 | 480 | 10,449 |
| Montgomer | 2,204 | 35,444 | 683 | 51,032 59 | ${ }^{2}, 076$ | 38,317 | ${ }_{2} 845$ | 68,122 79 |
| s.,Blyth | 7,779 | 79.398 | 4,384 | 90,223 | 13,253 | 118,849 |  | 115,901 |
| Forest Ci | 2,412 | 24,528 | 1,123 | 22,897 | 2,511 | 21,349 | 4.135 | 16,570 |
| Helena | 4,633 | 50,652 | 4,444 | 38,344 | 3,118 | 40,907 | 3,656 | 32,197 |
| Hope | 4,360 | 46,407 | 5,774 | 20,062 | 4,381 | 42,938 | 2,866 | 25,293 |
| Jonesboro | 3,059 | 17,751 | 820 | 21,553 | 1,454 | 12,939 | 722 | 13,060 |
| Little Roc | 9,097 | 75,946 | 5,688 | 74,468 | 11,608 | 120,781 19203 | ${ }_{9} 9.4231$ | 110,864 |
| Newport | ${ }^{12,997}$ | 25,854 85,234 | ${ }_{5,631}{ }^{963}$ | 20,481 69,051 | 3,638 8,567 | 19,203 61,002 | 5,220 | 19,374 57,975 |
| Pine Bluff | - | -80,084 | ${ }_{2,855}$ | 28,94 | 5,5i0 | 31,565 | 3,428 | ${ }_{25,411}$ |
| ., Alban | 550 | 14,169 | 634 | 18,946 | 570 | 10,349 | 179 | 18,238 |
| Athens | 1,435 | 23,603 | 820 | 25,420 | 3,150 | 12,415 | 1,925 | -23,692 |
| Atlan | 9,407 | 53,679 | 1,234 | 107,927 | 8,860 | 46,912 | 2,647 | 96,684 |
| Augusta | 5,085 | 99,469 | 2,831 | 129,846 | 8,667 | 115,112 | 7,483 | 141,198 |
| Columbu | 700 | 11,200 | 500 | 34,100 | 600 | 5,375 |  | 34,050 |
| Macon | 1,470 | 33,077 | 921 | 36,335 | 1,384 | ${ }^{26,2 C 6}$ | 1,309 | 38,731 |
| Rom | 1,500 | 103,756 | 1,500 | 19,278 | 2,000 | 84,998 |  |  |
| La., Shreveport |  | 103,756 117,120 | 6,100 10,074 | 63,957 72,999 | 6,680 | 84,998 95,377 | 7,536 | 44,703 59,928 |
| Miss.Clarksdale Columbus. | 10,117 1,000 | 117,120. | 1,000 | 54,388 | 2,900 | 28,359 | 415 | 34,334 |
| Greenwood | 16,217 | 167,006 | 11,761 | 18.439 | 17,893 | 182,356 | 8,833 | 117,945 |
| Jackson | 4,160 | 46,001 | 2,770 | 32,473 | 1.311 | 52,174 | 2,845 | 34,515 |
| Natchez | 1,771 | 8,963 | 1.895 | 6,862 <br> 17.797 | 1,791 | ${ }_{26,104}^{11,396}$ |  | 19,077 |
| Vicksburg | 2,408 | 23,595 | 1,889 | 17,797 | 3,101 | 26,104 | ${ }_{2}^{1,556}$ | 19,077 |
| Yazoo City | 1,246 | 43,401 | 2,620 | 35,062 | 1,939 | ${ }_{71}^{37,577}$ | 10,067 | ${ }_{533}$ |
| Mo., St. Louls- | 8,539 | ${ }^{36.495}$ | 8,348 | 1,805 | 9,842 169 | +1,352 | 10,067 |  |
| N.C.,Gr'nsboro Oklahoma- | 30 |  | 27 | 1,805 | 169 | 4,352 |  | 2,608 |
| 15 towns * | 29,546 | 204,099 | 22,129 | 154,971 | 18,795 | 94,314 | 11,64 |  |
| S. C., Greenville | 2,523 | 32,697, | 2,940 | 60,323 | 7,912 | 66,32 | 2,97 | 1 |
| Tenn.,Memphis | 110,587 | 721,314 | 86,900 | 19,556 | 46,742 |  |  | 4.627 |
| Texas, Abilene- | 2,066 | 14,411 | 531 | 1,68 | 653 | 10,51 | 1,16 | 2,163 |
| Arenham | 10 | 12,343 | 510 | 3.08 | \% | 3,97 | 44 | 2,799 |
| Dallas | 4,609 | 67,788 | 3.014 | 15,98 | 3,814 | 59,15 | 6,176 | 15,226 |
| Parls | 4,932 | 69,736 | 4,326 | 19,730 | 4,695 | ${ }_{135}^{55.78}$ | 4,103 |  |
| Robsiown |  | $15.652$ | 112 |  | $213$ | 13,006 5,59 | $397$ |  |
| San Anton | 3,054 | 27,408 | 2,011 | 15,693 | 2,767 | 24,902 | 2,056 | 12,829 |
| Waco | 3,045 | 73,208 | 2.507 | 18,745 | 2,950 | 61,045 | 7,21 | 7,475 |
| Total, 56 towns $295,1892,681,320217,2972129804334,7042,875.991247,8972266371$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$\frac{\text { Total, } 56 \text { towns } 295,1892,681,320217,2972129804334,7042}{*}$
The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 77,892 bales and are tonight 136,567 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 39,516 bales less than the same week last year.

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.

| 1 | Spot Market Closed | Futures Market Closed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday ${ }^{\text {Monday }}$ | Quiet, 15 pts. dec | Barely steady-- | 1,200 |  | 1.200 |
| Tuesday .-- | Steady, unchanged. | Steady------- | 450 100 |  | 450 |
| Wednesday- | Steady, unchanged. | Steady | 100 |  | 100 |
| Thursday -- | Steady, unchanged. | Barely steady-- |  |  |  |
| Eriday | Steady, 1 pt. dec. | Stead | 634 |  | 634 |
| Total week ${ }^{\text {Since Aug. }}$ |  |  | 2,384 | 78,000 | $2,384$ |

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1;, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

| Oct. $29-$Shipped- | Week Since |  | 936- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Via St. Louis | 8,348 | A 37.349 | ${ }_{10.067}$ |  |
| Via Mounds, \& | 6,500 | 37,745 | 10,067 5,975 | 72,417 44,290 |
| Via Rock Islan | , 391 | ,857 | . 600 | 44,291 |
| Via Louisville. |  | 1,649 | 505 | 4,301 |
| Via Virginia poin | 5,395 | 49,953 111,120 | 3,888 | 51,774 |
| other routes |  | 111,120 | 23,933 | 118,747 |
| Deduct Shipments - <br> $44,968 \quad 293,700$ |  |  |  |  |
| Overland to N. Y., Bosto |  | 8,014 | 100 | 7,089 |
| Between interior towns- |  | 2,625 | 198 | 3,726 |
| Inland, \&c., from | 6,490 | 58,525 | 7,142 | 95,760 |
| Total to be deducted | 7,498 | 69,164 | 7,440 | 106,575 |
| Leaving total net overland *..... $\overline{47,346} \overline{169,509}$ |  |  |  |  |

* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 47,346 bales, against 37,528 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 217,616 bales.

| In Sight and Spinners' Takings | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sunce } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ | Week | Since Aug. 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts at ports to Oct. 29 ....-313,437 | 3,824,379 | 385,111 |  |
| Net overland to Oct. 29 | 169,509 | 37,528 | 187,125 |
| Southern consumption to Oct. 29-125,000 | 1,530,000 | 135,000 | 1,695,000 |
|  | 5,523,888 | 557,639 | 5,108,949 |
| Excess of Southern mill takings over consumption to Oct. 1 |  | 86,808 | 1,083,604 |
| Came into sight during week.-. 563,675 Total in sight Oct. 29. | 6,549,881 | 644,447 | 6,084,305 |
| North. spinn's' takings to Oct. 29-60,717 | 351,946 | 56.715 | 396,131 |
| * Decrease. |  |  |  |
| Movement into sight in previou | years: |  |  |
|  | e Aug. |  | Bale |
|  |  |  | 64,840 |
|  |  |  | 842,614 |

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Markets Below are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

| Week EndedOct. 29 | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'day | Thursday | Friday |
| Galveston-.- | 8.00 | 8.00 |  | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| New Orleans | 8.21 8.24 | 8.21 | 8.22 | 8.20 | 8.20 | 8.22 |
| Savannah. | 88.29 | 88.30 | 88.29 | 8.23 8.28 | 8.83 | 8.22 |
| Norfolk- | 8.40 | 8.40 | 8.40 | 8.40 | 8.40 | 8.40 |
| Montgomery | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.22 |
| Augusta--- | 8.39 | 8.39 | 8.38 | 8.38 | 8.38 | 8.37 |
| Houston.- | 88. | 8.15 8.00 | 88.15 | 8.15 8.00 | 8.05 | 8.05 |
| Little Rock | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 88.00 | 8.00 |
| Dallas Worth | 7.59 | 7.59 | 7.58 | 7.58 | 7.58 | 7.57 |
| Fort Worth | 7.59 | 7.59 | 7.58 | 7.58 | 7.58 | 7.57 |

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Saturday } \\ \text { Oct. } 23 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Monday Oct. 25 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuesday } \\ & \text { Oct. } 26 \end{aligned}$ | Wednesday | Thursday Oct. 28 | Friday Oct. 29 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nov (1937) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December- | $\begin{aligned} & 8.21 \\ & 8.20 \end{aligned}$ | $820 b-821 a$ | 8.22-8.23 | 8.19-8.20 | 8.19-8.21 | $8.21-8.22$ |
| February - |  |  |  |  | 8.17 | 8.18 |
| March <br> Apri | 8.16 | 8.16 | 8.17 | 8.13-8.15 | 8.14 | 8.16 |
| May- | 8.17 | 8.16 | 8.17 | 814b-815a | 8.14 | 8.17 |
| July | 8.16 | 816 | 9.15 | 8.14 | 8.13 |  |
| AugustSeptember |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October .- | 8.25 Bid. | 8.25 | 824b- $826 a$ | 8.25 | 8.26 | 8.24b-8.25a |
| Spot <br> Options | Steady. Steady | Steady. Steady | Steady. <br> Steady. | Qulet. <br> Steady | Steady. <br> Steady. | Steady. Steady |

Cotton Ginned from Crop of 1937 Prior to Oct. 18The Census report issued on Oct. 25, compiled from the individual returns of the ginners, shows $11,068,319$ running bales of cotton (counting round as half bales and excluding linters) ginned from the crop of 1937 prior to Oct. 18, compared with $8,569,476$ bales from the crop of 1936 and $6,590,402$ bales from the crop of 1935 . Below is the report in full:

NUMBER OF BALES OF COTTON GINNED FROM THE GROWTH OF
1937 PRIOR TO OCT. 18,1937, AND COMPARATIVE STATISTICS TO THE CORRESPONDING DATE IND COMPARATIVE STATISTICS TO

| e | Running Bales (Counting Round as Half Bales and Excluding Linters) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| ${ }_{\text {Ar }}$ Alabama | 1,203,423 | 953,069 | 891.537 |
| ${ }_{\text {Arkana }}^{\text {Arkansas }}$ | 105,863 | 57,694 | 33,283 |
| Californa | 1,043,066 |  | 451,023 |
| Florida, | ${ }^{32,396}$ | 25,978 | ${ }_{25,065}$ |
| Georsia-- | 1,125,954 | 807.696 | 1,432 |
| Mississippi. | 1,661,189 | 1,541,379 | 1,022.681 |
| Missour | 161.493 |  | 62,681 |
| New Mexic | ${ }_{33,725}$ | 41,284 | 16.54 |
| North Carol | 375,926 | 214,107 | 1269.017 |
| Oklahoma | 351.289 | 190,680 | ${ }_{142} 1975$ |
| South Carolli | 629.640 | 409,973 | 510.183 |
| Tennassee | 268,085 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Texas }}$ | 3,124,024 | 2,081,900 | 1,599,227 |
| All other Statas | 8,720 | 10, | $\xrightarrow{6,262}$ |
| United States.. | *11,068,319 | *8,569,476 | ,590,402 |

* Includes 142,983 bales of the crop of 1937 ginned prlor to Aug. 1 which was
counted in the supply for the season of 1936-37, compared with 41,130 and 94,346 counted in the supply for the season
bales of the crops of 1936 and 1935.
The statistics in this report include 186,174 round bales for 1937, 148,827 American-Egyptian for 1937 ; 4,158 for 1936, and 4,885 for 1935; also The statistics for 1937 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. bales. CONSUMPTION, STOCKS, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS-UNITED Cotton consumed during the month of september, 1937, amounted to
601,837 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on sept was 931 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Sept. 30 The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 23 , 886,948 . The total imports for the month of September, 1937, were 5,042
bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 617,444 bales.
WORLD STATISTICS
The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown
n 1936 , as compiled from various sources, was $30,024,000$ bales, counting American in running bales and foreign in bales of 478 , pounds lint, whil the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ended July 31 , 1937 , was $30,820,000$ bales. The total number
Weather Reports by Telegraph-Reports to us by telegraph this evening indicate that general rains have again covered the eastern half of the cotton belt, increasing the damages done to grades.


The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on the dates given:
 Shreveport--.--------A Above zero of gauge-


Cotton Freights-Current rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert \& Barrows, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound:

|  | Hioh <br> Densty | Standaid |  | High <br> Denstid | Stand |  | Han Densit | Stand- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liverpool | . 52 c . | .67c. | Trieste | d. 450. | .60c. | Piraeus |  | 1.00 |
| Manchester | r.42c. | .67e. | Fiume | d. 450. | .600. | Salonics | .85c. | 1.00 |
| Antwerp | .52c, | .67e. | Barcelona |  |  | Venice | d.85c. | 1.00 |
| Havre | .520. | .67c. | Japan |  |  | Copenhag' | n. 57 c . | . 72 c |
| Rotterdam | 52c. | .87c. | Shanghal | * | ${ }^{*}$ | Naples | d.45c. | .60c. |
| Genos d | d. 45 c . | .60c. | Bombay $\times$ | .50c. | .65c. | Leghorn | d.45c. | .60c. |
| Oslo | .58c. | .73c. | Bremen | . 52 c . | . 679. | Gothenb'g | .57e. | .72c. |
| Stock holm | .63c. | .78c. | Hamburg | .52c. | . 67 c. |  |  |  |

Receipts from the Plantations-The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

| Week | Receipts at Ports |  |  | Stocks at Interior Towns |  |  | Received from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ended | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1937 | 1936 | 93 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | 55,190 | 39,742 | 46,866 | 828,147 | 1,206,417 | ,121.546 | 34,411 | 11 | 34,849 |
| Aug |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{94.093}^{68.215}$ | 38,915 52.891 | 56.583 61.492 | ${ }_{796.150} 811$ | 1,144,650 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.111 .532 \\ & 1.097 .283 \end{aligned}$ | 79,061 | 30,140 | 47.243 |
| 20 | 149.210 | 76,336 | ${ }_{96,074}$ | 788,408 | 1,132,176 | 1.094.124 | 141.468 | 63.8 | 92,915 |
| 27. | 21.570 | 41,365 | 159,138 | 806,649 | 1,140.781 | 1.119.686 | 239,8 |  |  |
| Eept. |  | 201,842 |  | 836.739 |  |  |  | 280.892 | 248,136 |
|  |  | 271,456 | 215,017 | 918.178 | 1,339.682 | 1.274,081 | 361,614 | 391,30 | 310.219 |
|  | 347.270 | 340,815 | 265.021 | 1,050,914 | 1,499,275 | 1,414,604 | 480,006 | 500.4 | 5,544 |
| 24 | 411,538 | 314,287 | 330.897 | 1,245.539 | 1.677.862 | 1,610,222 | 606,163 | 492.87 | 15 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,784,489 | 724,826 | 473,918 | 500.419 |
|  | 44, | 330,03 | 387.0 | 1,715,693 | 1,980,33 | 1,990,723 | 666.85 | 478,343 | 593,294 |
|  | 379.06 | 370,72 | 372,945 | 1,904,035 | 2,098,73 | 2,132,345 | 596.8 | 489,120 | 514,566 |
|  | 23 | 8.083 | 405,16 | 2,051,912 | 2,179,563 | 2,220,751 | 471, | 483.1 | 493.570 404.498 |
|  | 313,437 | 385,111 | 372,1 | 2,129,804 | 2,266,371 | 2,253.100 | 91,32 | 471,9 | $404.498$ |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1937, are 5,122,096 bales; in 1936 were $4,307,916$ bales and in 1935 were $4,382,398$ bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 313,137 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 391,329 bales, stock at interior towns having increased 77,892 bales during the week.
World's Supply and Takings of Cotton-The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons from all sources from which statistics re 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 supply | 7.785,024 | 2 | 7,366,881 |  |
|  | 563, $67 \overline{5}$ | 6,549,881 | 644,447 | 6,084,305 |
| Bombay receiptsts to Oct. 28 -- | 20,000 | 132,000 84,000 | 17,000 | 154,000 109,000 |
| Alexandria receipts to Oct. $2 \overline{7}$ | 82,000 | 565.200 | 84,000 | 603 |
| Other supply to Oct. 27 -* $b_{--}$ | 9,000 | 99,000 | 10,000 | 113,0 |
| Total supply | 8,462,699 | 11,769,103 | 8,135,328 | 11,962,76 |
| Visible supply Oct. 29. | 8,028,70 | 8,028,706 | 7,678,934 | 7,678,93 |
| tal taking |  | 3,740,397 |  | 4,28 |
| Of which American | 315,993 118,000 | 2,500,597 | 346,394 | -353,620 |

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, \&c. * Embraces receipts in Europe from drazila, estimated consumption by
$a$ This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total
Southern mills, $1,530,000$ bales in 1937 and $1,695,000$ bales in 1936 taking Southern available and the aggregate a amount taken by Northern and
not being Poreign spinners, $2,210,397$ bales in 1937 and $2,588,8$
of which 970,597 bales and $1,635,629$ bales American.


## $b$ Estimated.

India Cotton Movement from All Ports-The receipts of Indian cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1 as cabled, ports for the week and for the season
for three years, have been as follows:


According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 3,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record a decrease of 8,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show a decrease of 49,000 bales.


[^9]Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in yarns is firm and in cloths is steady. Merchants are not willing to pay present prices. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:


Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 229,241 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:
GALVESTON-TO Ghent-Oct. 20-Belgique, 254-_Oct. 22- ${ }^{\text {B }}$


 To Rotterdam-Oct.22-Edgehill, 300 ..-Ctt. 25 -Burgerdijk,


 NEW ORLEANS-To Liverpool


 North Cornwall,


To Copenhagen-Oct. 26 -Troleholm, 10 $\qquad$




To Have-Oct. $21-$ West Kyska 2,453.-...ōt. 20 - Brand,


799
20,389 4.713
1,192
0






PEN


Liverpool-By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, \&c., at that port


Financial Chronicle
Oct. 30, 1937

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

| Spot | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market, $\begin{aligned} & 12: 15 \\ & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} \end{aligned}$ P. M. | Quiet. | Qulet. | Good inquiry. | Moderate cemand. | A fair business doing. | Moderate demand. |
| Mid.Upl'ds | 4.87 d . | 4.75 d . | 4.774. | 4.76 d . | 4.85 d . | 4.83d |
| Futures. |  | Qulet. | Steady. |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { opened }}{\substack{\text { Marke }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { changed wo } \\ & 2 \mathrm{pts} . ~ d e c . \end{aligned}$ | decline. | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { to } 4 \text { pts. } \\ & \text { advance. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1 \text { to } \\ & \text { decline. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | changed to $1 \mathrm{pt} \text {. dec. }$ | to 1 point |
| Market, 4. M. | Quiet, unchanged to 1 pt. dec. | Steady, 11 to 13 pts decline. | Steady, 4 to 5 pts. advance. | Steady, <br> 1 to 2 pts . decitne. | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Quiet; } 1 \\ \text { doe. } 1 \mathrm{pt} \\ \text { des. adv. } \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | St'y, 2 pts. adv. to 1 pt. decline |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } 23 \\ & \text { to. } 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { Sat. }}{\text { Close }}$ | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | Wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noo | Close |
| New Contract | d. | ${ }_{4}^{4 .}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }_{4}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ | ${ }_{4}$. | 4 | 4 | 帾 | d. |  |  |
| December-7--- | 4.73 |  | 4.62 |  | 4.67 |  | 4.85 | 4.65 |  | 4.63 | 4.65 |
| January (1938) -. | 4.75 | 4.63 | 4.63 | 4.77 | 4.68 | 4.64 | 4.68 | 4.7 i | 4.68 | 4.69 | 4.70 |
| March | 4.80 | 4.68 | 4.68 | 4.72 | 4.73 | 4.68 | 4.71 | 4.74 | 4.71 | 4.71 | 4.72 |
| May | 4.83 | 4.71 4 4 | 4.71 4 | 4.75 | 4.76 | 4.72 | 4.74 | 4.77 | 4.74 | 4.74 | 4.75 |
| Ouly | 4.87 4.91 | 4.75 | 4.75 4.79 | 4.79 | 4.79 | 4.75 | 4.77 | 4.80 | 4.76 | 4.78 | 4.76 |
| December | 4.95 |  | 4.82 |  | 4.87 |  | 4.85 |  | 4.81 |  | 4. |
| January (1939).- | 4.97 |  | 4.85 |  | 4.89 |  | 4.87 |  | 4.88 |  | 4. |
| March. | 4.99 |  | 4.87 |  | 4.91 |  | 4.89 |  | 4.88 |  | 4.85 |
| y. | 5.01 | ...--1 | 4.88 | -..-- | 4.92 |  | 4.90 |  | 4.89 |  | 4.89 |

## BREADSTUFFS

## Friday Night, Oct. 29, 1937.

Flour-No break in the monotony of a dull market was noted. The current trend of grains is regarded as greatly retarding any real demand for flour, bakers preferring to keep their position on the sidelines. Even the usual hand-to-mouth trade is light, since many consumers have flour supplies to draw against.
Wheat-On the 23 d inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to 1 c . lower. The break in the stock market and a disappointing demand for, American-grown wheat were the chief contributing factors in the day's wheat decline. During the early session prices held fairly steady on the strength displayed in the Liverpool market, but when the securities market began to show signs of real weakness, wheat values began to sag. Liverpool prices were more than 2c. a bushel higher at the close, the English market refusing to follow Friday's decline here. Liverpool wheat strength was attributed to a reported breach in the international non-intervention negotiations.
On the 25 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. This compared with maximum gains of 1c. for all deliveries during the session. However, wheat continued to move within narrow limits, and without any significant feature. American export sales continued to disappoint. Some of the trade expressed disappointment with the action of wheat. The strength of securities found little reflection in the movement of this grain, while a sizable decrease in United States visibles drew only mild comment. Wheat visibles showed the most substantial decrease of the season, falling to $125,057,000$ bushels, a drop of $3,145,000$ from the week before. A year ago the stocks stood at $71,570,000$ bushels. Winnipeg wheat market ruled $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Minneapolis, $1 / 8$ to $\% / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher after earlier gains of $3 / 4$ to 1 c ., while Kansas City ran $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower to unchanged after being $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher.
On the 26 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. firmer This compared with maximum gains during the session of $15 / 8$ to 2 c. above the previous closing. Failure of North American wheat markets to hold early strength disappointed the trade today. In view of the general run of bullish news, it appeared to be the general expectation the market would have no trouble holding its earlier gains. On the bulge, however, considerable profit-taking developed. A disappointing export sale of winters also discouraged support Liverpool closed strong, with gains of $5 / 8$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., which served as quite a stimulus to wheat values here, in the early trading. Buenos Aires advance of as much as 5c. for the November delivery also played its part in enhancing values on the Chicago Board. Further, there were reports that he Australian outlook was none too bright, with trade estimates down to about $140,000,000$ bushels, or $10,000,000$ less than last year's crop. With this combination of bullish factors it was surprising the market did not register substantial gains at the close.
On the 27 th inst. prices closed $13 / 4$ to 2 c. lower. The market broke today a maximum of $25 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. a bushel, due to heavy selling that came largely from Eastern sources. The selling movement was associated with statements that out of the $200,000,000$-bushel surplus of wheat in the United States, only about $10 \%$ has been sold since the season started nearly four months ago. Fractional rallies at the last overcame part of the decline, but not until Chicago May wheat contracts had come within 2c. of the season's low. An item that contributed to the break on the Chicago Board was the report that premiums on top grades of Canadian wheat were lowered 4c. a bushel today. More than $1,000,000$ bushels of North American wheat were bought for export, it was announced after today's break in prices.

About 650,000 bushels of this total was United States wheat, including 500 bushels of hard winter grades via the Gulf of Mexico and 150,000 bushels of Pacific Coast white wheat.

On the 28 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $5 / 8$ c. higher. The contributing factors in the higher wheat market today were new export purchases of around $1,250,000$ bushels of North American wheat and upturns in securities. Advances in Chicago wheat values at the last more than overcame setbacks which at times amounted to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a bushel. These macks which at times amounted to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a o bushel. These pressure from the East that developed on wheat price rallies and repeatedly forced the market down. Advices state that Russian shipments this week have been the largest for any week since 1931. On the other hand, talk was current that Russia's wheat shipments are of inferior quality, and anxiety was reported over dubious moisture conditions of the new Argentine wheat crop. Another bullish circumstance given attention was that stocks of deliverable wheat in Liverpool are nearly at the vanishing point.
Today prices closed $1 / 4$ to $7 / 3 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Reactions of securities had a depressing effect on wheat values today toward the last. Export business in North American wheat today was estimated at about 500,000 bushels, chiefly United States hard winter. Premiums on high grades of Canadian wheat were off 2c. a bushels. Open interest in wheat was 110,581,000 bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york
No. 2 red.....-...-..................
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. } \\ 121 / 4 & 1121 / 2 & 1121 / 2 & 1101 / 4 \\ 1111 / 4 & 1103 / 8\end{array}$ daily closing prices of wheat futures in chicago


DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BONDED WHEAT AT WINNIPEG
October-
DecemberCorn muled the $23 d$ inst. prices closed $11 / 8$ to $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. weakening of the cash basis, anticipation of session. The movement, and fine curing conditions created bearish sentiment. The fact of corn's nearness to an export parity appeared to be forgotten, for the time being at least. On the 25th inst. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Operators with export connections supported corn, this market being buoyed by the development of the first actual sale for foreign consumption, approximately 100,000 bushels being booked from the Gulf to Rotterdam. Corn visibles fell off 97,000 bushels to a total of $3,712,000$.
On the 26 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. At one time corn values showed gains of $7 / 8$ to 1 c . above the previous finals. While some further export sales are believed to have been made, no figures could be confirmed. Furthermore, sentiment turned bearish on much heavier receipts and good weather over most of the belt. On the 27 th inst. prices closed $21 / 4$ c. off to $1 / 2 c$. up. Exceptionally large receipts were quite a depressing factor in the corn market today, 342 cars having been reported. The October delivery of corn was bearishly affected in particular. The action of the other grain markets also had their depressing effect.
On the 28 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to 1c. up. Corn values averaged substantially higher, this strength being influenced largely by advices of export purchases of corn aggregating at least $1,000,000$ bushels. A countering influence was that Chicago receipts of corn today were increasingly liberal, about 464 cars. Most of the export buying of corn was for Germany. Today prices closed unchanged to 3/8c. lower. Trading was light and without any special feature. Open interest in corn was $41,336,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK
No. 2 yellow $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { S OF CORN IN NEW YORK } & \\ \text { Sat. Mon. Tues. } & \text { Wed. } & \text { Whurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 791 / 4 & 79 \dot{1} / 8 & 785 / 8 & 771 / 2 & 781 / 2\end{array}$
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTUREA IN CHICAGO
Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. October-
December


 October. Mec. (new):---
July

Oats-On In 23 inst prices closed $1 / 3$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. In oats ruled lower. On the 25 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. easier. Trading was slow and without special feature. On the 26 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. firmer. There was little or nothing to report on oats, the trading being quiet and more or less routine. On the 27 th inst. prices closed $8 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. off. Heaviness prevailed in this market in sympathy largely with the weakness in the other grains.
On the 28th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. Oats appeared to be steadied by the action of corn. Today prices closed $1 / 4$ to $8 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. There was a better demand for oats today, with offerings not so liberal.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK
No. 2 white.-


Volume 145
Financial Chronicle
2881

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO December

 CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG


Rye-On the $23 d$ inst. prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. The action of rye in maintaining steadiness in face of declining markets for cther grains was rather surprising, and was attributed to a better spot demand. On the 25 th inst. prices closed $13 / 8$ to $15 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Scarcity of offerings distinguished the rye market. About 46,000 bushels of rye cleared for Europe. Rye visibles up 124,000 bushels to a total of $10,085,000$ bushels. On the 26 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. With good weather in many areas and liberal receipts, together with the weaker showing of wheat and corn, it was only natural to expect a heavier undertone in the rye market. On the 27 th inst. prices closed $5 / 3$ to $13 / 4$ c. lower. A feature of the trading in rye was the sale of May rye against purchases of July wheat.
On the 28 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. Rye displayed an independent strength as shorts found offerings limited. Today prices closed $7 / 8$ to 1c. down. Larger receipts and more liberal offerings were the factors depressing rye futures today.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO

 December--.-
May
July.........-
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG
October-- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Sat. Mon. Tues. } & \text { Wed. Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 80 \% & 831 / 4 & 833 / 8 & 81 \% & 823 & 818 \\ 8014 & 82 & 82 \% 8 & 81 \% & 81 \% 8 & 818 / 8\end{array}$
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG October.

Closing quotations were as follows: FLOUR

| Spring oats, high protein $-6.45 @ 6.80$ | Rye flour patents-1.-. $4.75 @ 4.90$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Spring patents |  |

 Hard winter straights. Hard winter straights
Hard winter patents_-5.-......5@
Hard winter clears GRAIN
Wheat, New York-
No. 2 red, c.i.f. domestic.
Manitoba No. 1, f.o.b. N.Y. Corn, New York-
No, 2 yellow, all r $\qquad$ 78 Barley, ibs. malting
Chisicago, cash... $\qquad$
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- | lour | Wheat | orn | ats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ish 56 lbs 1,426.000 | bush 32 lbs | $49,0$ | $255 .$ |
|  | 206.000 | 705.000 |  | 425.000 |  | 86 |
| Muluth. |  | $1,261.000$ | 1,000 | 365.000 | 149,000 | 303. |
| Mllwauk | 12,000 | 217 | 108.000 |  | 3.000 | 687,000 |
| Toledo |  | 117.000 | 26.000 | 38.000 | 4.000 |  |
| Indianapo |  | 33.000 | 243.00 | 132.000 | 2.000 |  |
| St. Louls | 144.000 38.000 | 339.000 73.000 | 214.000 588,000 | 82,000 92 | 9,000 38,000 |  |
| Peorla | 8,000 | 756.00 | 207,000 | 48,000 |  |  |
| Omaha |  | 179.0 | 330,00 | 107,000 |  |  |
| St. Josed |  | 38.00 | 78.00 |  |  |  |
| wichita |  | 188.000 6.000 | 7.000 55,000 | 12.000 | 3.000 | ,000 |
|  |  | 3.617.000 | 377,000 | 344,000 | 434,000 | 250,000 |
| Total we | 414 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same we | 12.000 | .696.0 | 3.547.000 | 1,263 | 239,0 |  |
| Same weel | 415,000 | 9,340,000 | 2,383,000 | 3.429,000 | 683.0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 23, 1937, follow: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Recetpts $a t-$ | Flout | Wheat | orn |  |  |  |
| New York .-Phlladelphia.Baltimore New Orleans * Galveston. Montreal Boston: $\square$ Brilfax | bbls 196 lbs 137.000 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 60 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 486.000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 56 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 13.000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 6.000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 56 \mathrm{lbs}^{\prime} \\ 99,000 \end{array}$ | bush 48 los |
|  | - 37.000 | 66.000 | ${ }^{6.000}$ | 12.000 22.000 |  |  |
|  | - $\begin{array}{r}9.000 \\ 22.000\end{array}$ | 58.00 63,00 | 11.000 42.000 | 22.000 16.000 | 18,0 |  |
|  |  | 474.000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 45.000 | 1,533,000 |  | .000 |  |  |
|  | 19.000 1.000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total week, ${ }^{3} 37$ Since Jan. 1 '37 | 7270 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 71 | 71.674 | 28,065,000 |  |  |  |
| Week 1936 Since Jan. 1 '36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ded Saturday, Oct. 23, 1937, are shown in the annexed |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 324,000 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Barrels } \\ 42,855 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 137,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels } \\ & \mathbf{4 0 0 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ |
| Philadelphia | 44,000 | 92,000 | 1,000 |  |  | ------ |
| Gaiveston | 496.000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montreal | 1,533,000 | ------ | 45,000 | 18,000 | 190,000 | 650,000 |
| Halitax. |  |  | 1,000 |  |  |  |
| Total week, 1937.- | 2,397,000 | 92,000 | 89.855 | 18.000 | 327,000 | 1,050,000 |
| Same week, 1936.--- | 2,525,000 |  | 100,132 | 383,000 | ------ | 8,000 |

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1937, is as below:

| Exports for Week and Since July 1 to- | Flour |  | Wheat |  | Corn |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Oct. } 23, \\ 1937, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Julc } 1, \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weet } \\ \text { Oct. } 23, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Since <br> July 1. <br> 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Oct.23. } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 1 . \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Barrels | Barrels | Bushels | ${ }^{\text {Bushels }}$ | Bushels | Bushels |
| United Kingdom- | 44,360 | 816,394 | 1,080,000 | 22,030,000 |  |  |
| Continent.-.--- | 8,495 | 137.215 | 1,158,000 | 16,462,000 | 92,000 | 385,000 |
| So. \& Cent. Amer- | 10,500 | 207,500 | 159,000 | 299,000 |  | 146,000 |
| West Indies..---- | 22,500 | 364,500 |  | 15,000 |  |  |
| Brit. No.Am. ${ }^{\text {athels }}$ | 000 |  |  | 315,000 |  |  |
| Other countries. |  | 65,081 |  | 310,00 |  |  |
| Total 1937 | 89,855 | 1,591,290 | 2,397,000 | 39,121,000 | 92,000 | 531,000 |
| Total 1936 | 100,132 | 1,820,930 | 2,525,000 | 48,647,000 |  | 1,000 |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports_Saturday, Oct. 23, were as follows:


| Total Oct. $23,1937 \ldots 125,057,000$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| $3,712,000$ |
| $27,651,000$ |
| $6,775.000$ |
| $10,085,000$ |
| Total Oct 16, 1937 | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Totalal Oct. } 16,1937 \ldots \ldots . .128,202,000 & 3,809,000 \\ \text { Total Oct. } 24,1936 \ldots, \ldots & 71,470,000 & 37,309,000 & 47,701,000 & 6,298,000 & 17,362,000\end{array}$ * Foreign corn in bond-Chicago, 36,000 bushels.

Note-Bonded grain not included above: Barley-Duluth, 203,000 bushels; Note-Bonded grain not included above; Barley-Duluth, 203,000 bushels;
Buftalo, $110.000 ;$ Baltimore, 40.000 ; on Lakes, $1,209,000 ;$ total, $1,562.000$ bushels, against 2,195,000 in 1936. Wheat-New York, 541,000; bushels; New York arfoat: 130,000; Buffalo, 692,000; Baltimore, 23,000; Duluth, 10,$000 ;$ on Lakes, $3,451,000$;
on Canal, 311,000 ; total, $5,158,000$ bushels, against $23,209,000$ bushels in 1936. $\begin{array}{ccccc} & \text { Wheat Corn } & \text { Outs } & \text { Rye } & \text { Bar ey } \\ \text { Canadian- } & \text { Bushels Bushels Bushels Bushels Bushels }\end{array}$ Lake, bay, river and sea-
board $13,219,000$
$20,876,000$ $\qquad$ $1,083,000$


| her Canadian \& other |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| elevator stocks | Total Oct. 23, 1937 $\frac{63,001,00}{67,699}-\cdots \cdots \frac{5,867,000}{}-363,000 \frac{5,589,000}{1545000}$



## Summary -

 Total'Oct. 23, 1937_ $1 \longdiv { 3 2 , 7 5 6 . 0 0 0 } \overline { 3 . 7 1 2 , 0 0 0 } \xlongequal [ 3 5 , 1 0 6 , 0 0 0 ] { 8 , 0 5 4 , 0 0 0 } \frac { 1 0 0 0 } { 2 1 , 0 6 7 . 0 0 0 }$



The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Oct. 22, and since July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1936, are shown in the following:

| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Oct. } 22, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Slnce } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly 1, } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Oct. 22, } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 1, \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July }, \\ & \text { 1936, } \end{aligned}$ |
| North Amer- | Bushels $3 ; 622.000$ | Bushels 50,482,000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ \mathbf{7 4 . 9 4 2 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | Bushels 115,000 | Bushets 500,000 | Bushels 1,000 |
| Black Sea. | 3,522.000 | 31,002,000 | 25,832,000 | 9,000 | 2,786,000 | 7,017.000 |
| Argentina..- | 1,071,000 | 14,516,000 | 17.698.000 | 7,251,000 | 124,029,000 1 | 124,306,000 |
| Australia. | 1,103.000 | 21.725.000 | 20,580.000 |  |  |  |
| India | 424.000 | 8,640,000 | 3,123.000 |  |  |  |
| Oth. countr's | 360,000 | 7,880,000 | 9,728.000 | 2,701,000 | 34,079,000 | 7,284,000 |
| Total | 10,102.000 | 134,245,000 | 151,908,000 | 10,076,000 | 161,374,000 | 138,608,000 |

Weather Report for the Week Ended Oct. 26-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Oct. 26, follows:
At the beginning"of the ${ }^{*}$ week a depression was centrail over the western Ohio Valley "With widespread, unsettled weather prevaling over the east-
ern half of the country. This "low" moved northward over the western Lake region during the first 24 hours of the period, attended by precipitation generally from the Mississippis Valley eastward. At the same time much colder weather prevailed in the 8outh.
the Appalachian Mountains and moved thence slowly northeastward the Appalachian Mountains and moved the fhesapeake Bay region by the followg morning. It was attended
to the
by heavy to excessive rains in the Midle and North Atlantic States, with by heary to excessive rains in the Middle and ${ }_{1}$ North Atlantic States, with
many stations reporting 24 -hour falls of 2 to 3 inches. There was more or less flooding of lowlands in North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, with considerable damage locally.

In the meantime, an extensive "high" had moved slowly southward
over the Great Plains to the west Gulf region. It was attended by abnorover the Great Plains to the west Gulf region. It was attended by abnor-
mally cold weather, with record low temperatures in the middle Gulf States, but the weather had become much warmer in tbe Northwest. The latter part of the week was fair
sections of the country.
The line of freezing w
The line of creezing weather extended farther south than is usual for
this season of the year. Freezing did not occur along the Atlantic coast this season of the year. Freezing did not occur along the Atlantic coast
even as far north as New England, but west of the Appalachian Mountains
readings as low as 32 degrees were reported from as far south as Macon readings as low as 32 degrees were reported from as far south as Macon,
Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and Meridian, Miss. West of the Mississippi
River freezing extended to Little Rock, Ark., and Wichita, Kan. The Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and Meridian, Miss. West of the Mississippi
River frezing extended to Little Rock, Akk, and Wichita, Kan. The
lowest temperature reported for the week was 14 degrees at Huron, S. Dak., lowest temp
on the 22 d.
For the conditions in different parts of the country. It was relatively warm in the more northeastern states and abnormally high temperatures preNorthwest, where the weekly means were from 9 to 11 degrees above normal. On the other hand, the weather was abnormally cold over a wide north-
south belt extending from the Appalachian Mountains to the eastern Great Plains. In much of this area the average temperatures for the week
were from 6 to 10 degrees below normal, with freezing weather general, were from 6 to 10 degrees below normal, with freezing weather
except in southern sections.
Just as marked contrasts were shown in rainfall. From the Appalachian Mountains eastward the weekly totals, were beavy, ranging up to
around 5 inches locally in the middle Atlantic area. Between the Mississippi River and Appalachian Mountains precipitation was general, also,
but was light to moderate as a rule, though some heavy falls occurred in the wastern Lake region. West of the Mississippi River the week was
almost entirely rainless, with only a very few localities having precipitation almost entirely rainless,
sufficient to measure.
While frequent and largely heavy rains in the Atlantic aria retarded seasonal farm work and caused some flood damage in the Middle Atlantic
States; the additional moisture was favorable for replenishing the water supply quite generally in the northeastern section of the country. Moderate rains in the Obio Valley were also helpful, especially for grass and
winter grain crops. East of the Mississippi River soil moisture is sufficient for present needs.
Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains conditions
continue variable. Recent rains in Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Okla homa and most of Texas have improved the outlook in those states with
winter grains and grass making satisfactory advance. It is still too dry in most of Missouri, parts of western Kansas, extreme western Nebraska, is needed in Iowa. especially the southeast, where water supplies are low. We needed in oo the Rocky Mountains the situation remains largely faverable,
except that moisture is deficient in parts of the Washington wheat belt except that moisture is deficient in parts of the Washington wheat belt
and in some places in eastern Oregon, while rain is needed in parts of Utah
and Arizona Low temperatures of the week carried frosts and freezing weather well into the Southern States. There was scattered damage to tender vegeta-
tion, most extensive apparently in Arkansas, from Virginia southwest tion, most extensive apparently in Arkansas, from Virginia southwest-
ward and westward, but on the whole harm was not extensive as crops had largely matured. Cloudy, damp and rainy weather was unfavorable for field operations in the Southeast and from the Ohio Valley northward week. West of the Mississippi River fair weatber and much sunshine
were generally favorable for field work, except in the upper Mississippi valley.

Small Grains-Winter wheat shows some improvement rather generally unsatisfactory in parts of the central area, as well as in the northern Great Plains and some parts of the Pacific Northwest.
In the ohio Valley the soil moisture is now
In the Ohio Valley the soil moisture is now satisfactory, with winter Wheat inat slow, due to the cool weather and lack of sunshine. In Missouri and Iowa, wheat improved somewhat, but more moisture is needed,
With poor stands reported in many fields of the form With poor stands reported in many fields of the former State. In Texas
and oklahoma progress and condition were fair to very good, with some early being pastured in the latter State. In Kansas the crop is improving, witb seeding and reseeding resumed on a large scale, but the stands are
only fair in the dry areas; a serious deficiency in the subsoil moisture is only fair in the dry areas; a serio
indicated over much of the State.
Wheat made very good progress in Nebraska, except in the extreme
west, where it was poor due to dryness. In the Dakotas and central and northern Minnesota moisture is badly needed for winter grains, although early sown are reported in fair to good condition. The warm, dry weather
favored growth in Montana and condition of wheat is good, while in the Pacific Northwest the fall-seeded is growing well in the moister sections, but it is too dry locally, with some seeding being done in dry soil.
Corn-Husking and picking corn were inactive during the week in
most places from the Ohio Valley eastward and northeastward because of frequent rains and wet fields. Grain is still too damp to crib in parts of
the Ohio Valley. From the Mississippi Valley westward, except in the upper valley sections, conditions were generally favorable and picking or husking made good advance. In Iowa the cold, cloudy weather and wet when activity was resumed.
belt, with-Unseasonably cold weather prevailed throughout the cotton belt, with frosts or freezing temperatures extending well into the central
sections. Rainfall was heavy in the east and light to moderate in east-central sections, out a practically rainless week was reported from
the western half of the belt. While further growth was stopped by low temperatures in most northern parts, there was no extensive frost damage. and is in fair to good condition; elsewhere the crop has been largely picked, except for some scrapping. Good progress in picking was reported in Oklahoma but there are indications that some will not be gathered be-
cause of low prices. In the central States of the belt, much of the week was unfavorable for outside operations and picking of the remaining cotton made mostly slow progress, with more or less damage by rain to open
bolls. Considerable cotton remains unpicked in this area, especially in the bolls.
Mississippi delta. In the eastern States picking made slow progress because of rainfall,
which was heavy in many localities. Consideranle cotton is still in the
fields in the northeastern belt.

The Weather Bureau has furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:
Virginia-Richmond: Rainfall heavy, except in extreme west; tem-
peratures slightly subnormal. Light to heavy frosts in Tidewater 25 th. peratures slightly subnormal. Light to heavy frosts in Tidewater 25 th.
Tarm work delayed and considerable flood damage to crops in south.
Tobacco harvest finished and picking cotton half finished. Seeding wheat Tobacco harvest finished and pic
continues. Pastures excellent.
North Carolina-Raleigh: Warm at beginning, but cold latter half of
week. Frosts Sunday and Monday did some damage Rain retarded wort Hevy did some damage to tender vegetation. heading in mountains did some damage to ungathered corn in these regiovs oy flooding. Seeding grain continues. Picking cotton fair advance. South Carolina-Columbia: Averaged cool, with lowest temperatures of
record for season in many places Sunday; heavy to killing frosts on coast. Flooding in extreme northwest first of week damaged unharvested crops. Small-grain sowing delayed. Consideraole open cotton
still in fields in north and local damage to staple by beating rains; picking
slow progress. All crops about harvested in south.
Georgia-Atlanta: Picking cotton slow advance and practically com-
pleted, except in north. Week cool and heavy frosts general sunday pleted, except in north. Week cool and heavy frosts general Sunday-
light to heavy rains. Practically all crops retarded. Sowing wheat and
oats oats continues slowly. Unfavorable for digging yams or harvesting pea-
nuts. Pastures good. Pecans almost ready for harvest. Florida-Tacksonville: Cotton season over: only mall
Frosts Sunday, but practically no damage. Early potatoes in fields. Frosts sunday, but practically no damage. Early potatoes good; pre-
paring land for main crop in St. Johns County. Truck fair; plantings
continue. Citrus ripening and coloring; some dropping continue. Citrus ripening and coloring; some dropping.
Alabama-Montgomery: Light to moderate rains first half of week.
Cool generally, with freezing or below Sunday morning and heay ing frosts, but no damage to cotton. Picking cotton fair ad vance in north. Tender vegetables killed and pastures damaged by frosts, except in coast section. Harvesting corn, sweet
Soil rather wet for fall planting.
Mississippi-Vicksourg: Cool until Monday, with moderate to heavy
frosts in central and north; light to moderate rains. Cotton picking slow
progress; this work nearing completion in extreme south, but probably
over one-third unhoused in delta counties and one-fourth
north and central uplands, with staple generally damaged. Fair progress north and central uplands, with staple generally dama
Louisiana-New Orleans: Rain or wet fields hindered harvesting first part, but good to excellent progress atter part in gathering corn, cane cotton crop. Good progress in planting oats and cover ang remnants of low temperatures Saturday, with local freezing and scattered frosts in north and cenc , but repored wage
Texas-Houston: The week averaged considerably warm over western
third and normal or below elsewhere. Unseasonably low minima occurred over northeast on 23 d . Scattered showers on coast and in extreme east, west-central in fair to good condition, but elsewhere practically all picked except scrappings. Winter-wheat planting made good progress during
week and early planted coming up nicely. Truck, ranges and ming week and early planted coming up nicely. Truck, ranges and minor
crops showing improvement, but general rain still needed in extreme south oklahoma-Oklahoma City: Cool and dry, with killing Prosts in mos of eastern half on 23d. Crops mostly matured and only slight damage. Picking cotton fair to good advance; much being snapped and some wil not be gathered. Progress and condition of winter wheat fair to very good
some early being pastured; some remains to be planted in south. Good some early being pastured; some remains to be planted in south. $G$
advance of corn harvest; some being husked. Livestock fair to good. Arkansas-Little Rock: Picking cotton fair to good advance, except
Thursday and Friday when damp, rainy weather interfered; growth stopped in nearly all portions by killing frosts and freezing temperatures on 23d; Corn being gathered rapidy; small amount injured by frosts. Pastures
frosted down and practically all fall truck killed. Very favorable for
winter grains. winter grains.
Tennessee-Nashville: Stripping tobacco in progress, with moisture con-
ditions favorable. Filling silos, gathering corn, sowing wheat and threshing lespedeza made some progress, but considerable interference by rains. Early sown grains have excellent stands. Picking cotton slow advance
account heavy rains. Only slight frost damage as crops mostly matured.
Pastures good for season.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Oct, 29, 1937 Although weather conditions during part of the week were none too favorable, retail business made a fairly satisfactory showing as sentiment in the financial district underwent an improvement. The call for apparel items remained fairly active, whereas other divisions were neglected. Forecasts of this year's holiday trade are conflicting; while some observers believe that the enhanced buying power of the farming population will continue to make itself felt, others point to the decline in security values, the probable curtailment in corporate distributions and the slowing down in general industrial activities as causes for a likely reduction in the volume of holiday buying.
Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets gave indications of a turn for the better. Improved conditions in the gray cloths markets and a moderate betterment in the inventory position of both retail and wholesale establishments have resulted in causing buyers to give more attention to the covering of spring needs. Attracted by recent price reductions, retail merchants placed substantial re-orders on percales. Business in silk goods turned slightly more active, with attention centering on rough crepes. Prices continued their easier trend. Trading in rayon yarns remained sluggish as additional reports of wide-spread curtailment by the weaving plants came to hand, and surplus yarn stocks of producers showed a further increase. Rumors of an impending reduction in yarn prices circulated in the market pending reduction in yarn prices circulated to be without foundation.
Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloths market early in the period under review, continued quite active, and sales exceeded production by a fair margin. Buying by bag manufacturers was a feature of the early trading. Later in the period, business slowed down somewhat although prices held steady reflecting, on the one hand, the growing movement towards curtailed operations and, on the other hand, the unwillingness of mills to accept orders for future deliveries at current prices, in view of the imminence of Federal legislation having a bearing on cotton goods values. Business in fine goods expanded moderately as numerous orders for small spot lots came into the market. Combed broadcloths moved in fair volume, and increased interest was shown in plain taffetas and carded piques. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39-inch 80 's, $63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $67 / 8$ c.; 39 -inch $72-76$ 's, $61 / 2$ c; 39-inch $68-72$ 's., $55 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $64-60$ 's, $47 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $60-48$ 's, $41 / 8$ c. to $41 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.
Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics gave indications of an early pick-up, following reductions in prices on spring and summer suitings ranging from $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{C}$. a yard announced during the week clothing manufacturers, having heretofore observed a waiting attitude in anticipation of impending price cuts, will now proceed to cover their requirements on a major scale. Reports from retail clothing centers made a rather spotty showing as mild temperatures caused consumers to postpone seasonal purchases. Business in women's wear materials quieted down perceptibly as the Fall season has come to an end and the introduction of the new spring lines is still impending. Retail sales of women's apparel held up fairly well, although in the higher price brackets the adverse influence of the gyrations in the stock market continued to be felt.
Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens was seasonally more active. Numerous small fill-in orders were received, and the demand for holiday items expanded perceptibly. Reports from foreign primary markets continued to stress the present dearth of orders which is beginning to cause scattered curtailment in the production centers. Business in burlap broadened slightly, and prices stiffened somewhat, in line with firmer Calcutta quotations. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 3.85 c ., heavies at 5.25 c .

# State and City Department 

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## PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Selection of Regional Directors Announced-The following is the text of an official statement from the above Federal agency, made public from Washington on Oct. 21:
$\therefore$ Public Works Administrator Ickes today announced the selection of Regional Directors who have been awarded Presidential interim commis-
sions under the Public Works Administration reorganization, placing the entire field staff on a regional basis.
The Regional Directors who will replace 81 State Directors and State Engineer Inspectors, togetner with their jurisdictions and their headquarters, Region No. 1-Director Maurice E. Gilmore, now State Engineer In-
spector for New York-headquarters New York City. Region No. 1 is spector for New York-headquarters. New York Citty Region No. 1 is
comprised of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont. New York, Massachusetts, comprised of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont. New York, Massachusetts,
Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey. Rejion No. 2-Director David R. Kennicott, now State Director for Illinois-headquarters Chicago. The region is Region No. 3-Director Howard T. Cole, now'state Engineer Inspector for Goorgia and Alabama headquarters Atlanta. Refion No. 3 is comprised of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Region No. 4 , Director Robert A. Radiford, now State Director for
Minnesota-headquarters Omaha. Rexion No. 4 is comprised of Montana, Minnesta- headquarters Omaha. Region No. 4 is comprised of Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, 1owa
and Missouri. Region No. 5 -Director George M. Bull, now State Director for Colo-
rado-headquarters Fort Worth, Texas. Region No. 5 is comprised of Colorado, New Mexico. Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Reegional Director)-headquarters San Francisco. The region is comprised of Califorria, Nevada, Utah and Arizona.
Region No. 7-Director Claude C. Hockley,
Region No. 7-Director Claude O. Hockley, now State Director for Oregon-headquarters Portiand.
In selecting the Regional Directors, to permit the shifting of the Federal PWA field organization from a state to a regional setup to acnieve economirs, full advantage was taken o half years and all selections of Regional Directors were rrom the existent staff of the PW A. Assistants and starf for the Regional Directors' offices will be selected as required on the same The new PWA Regional Directors, who will have field charge of the
construction program now under way having a total cost approaching $\$ 2,000,000,000$ and embracing nearly 3.000 projects now under construction, contract or under allotment, have been called to Washington to confer with the central office officials.
State new regional setup of the PWA becomes effective Nov. 1 when the State offices will be abolisned and the field direction of this v

## FLORIDA MUNICIPALS

## Thomas M. Cook \& Company <br> WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

## News Items

Connecticut-New State Treasurer Named-It was announced by Governor Cross on Oct. 22 that Guy B. Holt had been appointed State Treasurer to fill the unexpired portion of the term of the late John S. Addis, beginning Nov. 1. Colonel Hewes of Farmington has been acting as Treasurer until the post could be filled by executive designation.

Greenwood, S. C.-U. S. Supreme Court to Review Court Decision on PWA Municipal Power Program-The Duke Power Co. was granted a United States Supreme Court review of the Federal Circuit Court decision which last summer held the Public Works Administration municipal power program constitutional in the case of a Federal loan and grant to the above county for the construction of an electric generating plant.

Along with the Southern Public Utilities Co., the Duke Power Co. contended that sections of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which assertedly authorize allotments for the construction of local power stations, unlawfully delegated legislative power to the executuve department of the Federal Government; that it invades the constitutional powers of the States, and that it deprives them of their property without due process of law.
The case involves a $\$ 2,852,000$ electric plant at Buzzard's Roost on the Saluda River in South Carolina. The plant was approved in June, 1934, and has been in litigation since November of that year. During the Oct., 1936 term, the

Supreme Court returned the same case for reargument because of irregularities in the earlier proceedings.
Indiana-U. S. Supreme Court Refuses to Consider Law Taxing Municipal Utilities-The United States Supreme Court on Oct. 25 refused to consider a case involving the constitutionality of the Indiana law providing for State taxation of the property of municipally owned utilities, according to a news dispatch from Washington, D. C. The State taxing authorities are said to have sought to tax the municipally owned water plant of South Bend, Ind. The city's petition for an injunction was on the ground that the law providing for taxation of its water works unconstitutionally deprived it of property without the due process of law. The Indiana Supreme Court is reported to have upheld the law.
Kentucky-Chain Tax Law Upheld-The constitutionality of the State's 1936 chain store tax law, protested by a nation-wide chain store organization, has been upheld by Circuit Judge William B. Ardery, according to Frankfort advices.
The court denied the chain company's contention that the tax was discriminatory and confiscatory in setting aside a claim by the company for the recovery of $\$ 52,353$ paid under the Act in 1936 . provides taxes ranging from $\$ 2$ to $\$ 300$ per store per year, in addition to a The court ruled that the tax law was not "unreasonable nor arbitrary" and was not a double levy.
Minnesota-Chain Store Tax Ruled Invalid-The gross sales tax, part of Minnesota's old chain store tax law, is unconstitutional, Judge R. D. O'Brien ruled in the Ramsey County District Court in St. Paul on Oct. 20, according to press advices from St. Paul. This chain store tax was superseded by another, adopted at the last session of the Legislature.
In the decision, which lays the state liable to refund of many thousands of dollars of taxes collected from chain stores throughout the State, the court, however, found the so-called specific tax, another chain store levy, was constitutional.

Philadelphia, Pa.-Court Decision Sets Maximum Tax for School Purposes-Large savings to the city's taxpayers in 1938 were forecast on Oct. 22 when the judges of Common Pleas Court No. 2 handed down a decision prohibiting the Board of Education from imposing taxes greater than 85 cents on each $\$ 100$ of assessed real estate for school purposes, as compared with the existing school tax of $921 / 2$ cents on the $\$ 100$, according to the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of Oct. 23, which continued in part as follows:
The Court decision, precedent established in character, held the school
Code of 1929 and its predecessor, the Act of 1921, to be unconstitutional
Board Enjoined
It enjoined the school hoard from imposing in 1938 any greater tax than the maximum provided in the school Code of 1919 eight mills, with a leeway or an add school system prior to the establishment of the presen Board of Education in 1911 .
Such debts, still exist and are being carried by the Board of Education.
The Court's decision was made in a taxpayers' suit brought by Mayor Wilson and his wife throurh City Solicitor tosesph Sharfin As a citizen, the Mayor had demanded that all the school taxation acts,
from 1911 to the present, be nullified and that the Board of Education be from 1911 to the present, be nullified and that the
prohibited from levying taxes in any form in 1938.

Members Hint Fight
The decision had its echoes among members of the board. who promptly asserted that under the maximum taxes provided under the Act of 1919
the citys schools could not properly be operated. It was indicat
Tax Appeal Set for Nov. 12-Chief Justice Johr W. Kephart, of the State Supreme Court, on Oct. 26 fixed Nov. 12 as the date to hear arguments on the Board of Education's appeal from the above injunction, we are informed. This announcement is said to have been made after Robert $T$. McCracken, counsel for the board, requested a hearing before Dec. 6, the deadline for the fixing of a new school tax rate.

Texas-Bill Raising County Funds Approved-In keeping with the recommendation of the County Judges' and the Commissioners' Association, the House has passed finally a bill which would broaden the State Highway Assumption Act to permit greater compensation to counties, according to Austin advices. One cent of the four-cents-a-gallon tax was allocated five years ago for assumption by the State of county and district bonds, the proceeds of which were spent on State highways. The income was insufficient to pay all the principal on assumed bonds, but the interest was paid. Onethird of the portion assumed by the State was paid in $1933 \cdot 30 \%$ in 1934 and up to $90 \%$ this year. The new allocation is for $100 \%$ on next year's assumption.

Special Session Ends-The special session of the State Legislature came to an end at midnight on Oct. 26 without enacting any new tax levies, although this was the specific reason for which it was convened by Governor James V. Allred, according to a special dispatch from Austin to the "Wall'Street Journal" of Oct. 28.

Texas-Municipal Bond Laws Discussed at Investment Forum-At the annual fall meeting of the Investment Bankers Association of America, the legislation committee
of the Texas group, meeting at the Hotel Baker in Dallas on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, conducted a forum on matters of interest in municipal investment circles. One of the prominent speakers at the meeting was Henry Cutler, of Chapman \& Cutler, nationally recognized bond attorneys of Chicago. A summary of Mr. Cutler's remarks is given herewith:
Henry Cutler, in speaking of Texas laws pertaining to the issuance of materially strengthen Texas bond issues. Under the present tax limit laws tnere is no way for counties or other governmental units to raise sufficient revenues when assessed valuations go lower than was anticipated.
A debt limit law, of say $5 \%$ of the assessed valuation, would protect tax payers against executive issues and at the same time leave taxing authoritites
free to raise revenue to meet obligations on bonds. This would strengtnen free to raise revenue to meet obligations on bonds . This would strengtnen
bonds so they would sell for better prices and at iower interest rates, tnus bonds so they would sell for better prices and atiower interest rat
saving money for taxpayers as well as protecting bond buyers. He stated further that the bond laww are scaterered all over Texas. records and recommended that they be gathered togetner and codiried. He suggested also that the operation of the revenue has had been spoiled by provision owned utility property. must be a first mortgage on the property. He
cited the fact that the state of Illinois has no mortgage requirements in cited the fact that the state of lininois has no mortgage requirements in
its revenue law, saying that the Texas law would re ust as well without Dayment of the bonds. ${ }^{\text {Donald }} \mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Neil, of Donald $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Neil \& Co., Dallas, asked if Section 15 , Subsection O of the securities Exchange Act places a derinite liability on the boundness of the issue offered for sale. and whether or not the dealer may be suoject to repay the full purchase price of such bonds if demanded by the purchaser. He meationed two situations: First, that in case of a rome. or some other single piece of property or type of property; second in case of a financial statement on a county, showing a county debt. and a financial statement of a district overlapping the county $100 \%$, should some state aid tax remissions.
Mr. Cutler answered that he would advise all bond dealers to show the
full overlapping debt and also all tax warrants outstanding full overlapping debt and also all tax warrants outstanding. Further, in a should also not be omitted.
A. W. Snyder. of A. W. Snyder \& Co., Houston. stated that the main A. W. Snyder. of A. W. Snyder \& Co., Houston, stated that the main
purpose of circular is sto show the full truth In the case of Harris County
and its navigation district the boundaries Ine coext puting the Harris County debt, the navigation district should be included. He stated further that all or us should tell an of the story in all our own
circulars. That is the basis of thought of the Investment Bankers Concirculars.
Mr. Rauscher, of Rauscher, Pierce \& Co., Dallas, who presided over the forum, then introduced W. Harvey Gordon, Chief Accountant of the Board of County and District Road Indebtedness which controls revenues from gasoline tax as used to pay debt service on bonds.
Mr. Gordon cited the inclination of several members of the State Leglature to attempt to transfer funds they had on hand to pay debt service ond handf, million tol goneral supposed surplus is a misnomer since this larze and half million dollar supposed surplus is a misnomer since this large
accumulation or funds is tobe oused to poy heavy October maturities. He
explained that in July. 1937 . the Board estimated that it would need explained that in July, 1937, the Board estimated that it would need approximately four million dollars to pay the percentage of elipibility
allowed on county and district road bond
He mentioned that 1988 is the first year when the State wit be able to pay its full share of principal
percentage. The Board has anticipated a surplus and has been workng on a program to be submitted to the convention of county judges, to be held on Amarillo on Oct. $14-16$ incl. This program proposes a consti-
tutional amendment providing for the application of the present law to all outstanding road bonds, so that each country many levy the same tax rate alt
retire outstanding bonds issued for road construction. If this proposition carries by a constitutional amendment, it will prevent any bill prom trition chis fund and that all bonds would come under a state-wide plan. It is also proposed that the gasoline tax appropriations for the payment of debt service on road bonds be included in the constitutional amendment so that
the appropriation would not have to be made each succeeding biennial period.
such a proposed that additional bond programs for road construction after such a constitutional amendment would not come withnn the program
but would have to be paid by the county or district issuing them. On Jan. 1 , 1933, Mr. Gordon mentioned that there were outstanding $\$ 200,000,000$ road bonds that were eligible to a $52 \%$ average participation
in the gasoline tax revenue to be used to pay debt service. On Oct. 1,1937 . only $\$ 166,000,000$ of such road bonds were estarated to be outstanding, are about $\$ 36,000,000$ road bonds in the State that did not recelve any
partitcipation. He also mentioned that the majority of all such bonds will In again referring to the proposed program which will be based on all
road bonds estimated to be outstanding as of Dec. $31,1937(\$ 199,000,000)$ it is estimated that based on a revenue of $\$ 9,5000000$. from the gasoline
 by each county to pay the balance of debt service on road bonds. This Prom the
bonds.
In accordance with the program to be adopted by constitutional amendment, a surplus will again accumulate by 1954. This surplus is papoposed
to be given to counties for the construction of "farm-to-market" roads. He stated that in the period rom 195 through 1977. the period to be covered
by the constitutional amendment, that a surplus to be apportioned to the by the constitutional amendment, that a surplus to be apportioned to the
counties would approximate $\$ 218.000 .000$ In reviewing their plans, Mr. Gordon mentioned that every county in the state except one would have
substantial savings over the life of the bonds and that one would lose about $\$ 3$,000 only.

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations

Montgomery, Alabama<br>Bought - Sold - Quoted

## McALISTER, SMITH \& PATE, Inc. <br> 67 BROAD STREET <br> GREENVILLE, S. C. $\quad \underset{\text { Telephone }}{\text { WHitehall }}$ 4-6765

## ALABAMA

FALABAMA, State of-BONDED DEBT REDUCED DURING YEAR during the fiscal year that ended sept. 30, the total direct debt of the

 bonds, $\$ 500,000$; second issue high way bonds
$\$ 805,000$; harbor bonds, $\$ 175,000$ The following interest paymen bond ins onds were also made during, thee frisall year. First tisserest highway bonds harbor bonds, $\$ 4144.563$. renewal bonds and funding bonds, $\$ 339,720$. by a wice on the bonds secured by pledge of specific revenues was covered than twice the combined principal and interest requirements of the first

Ifsue highway bonds. The two-cent gasoline tax was more than 2.8 times was more than 1.3 times principal retirements and interest of the revenue bonds and, it is stated, if the $\$ 550,000$ of bonds retired by sinking fund in advance or maturity are deducted, was more than 2.2 times the principal The Governor said $\$ 500,000$ of refunding bonds would be retired around Dec. ahaed of schedule. Recalling that neariy six months ago the State
had called and retired $\$ 500,000$ of refunding bonds before maturity the Chief Executive said "we have enough th take uon that many morre ahead. of
Bonds which will show the híghest net return on invested funds according factory to the above secretary. Tenders should show the yield to maturity and the percentage of par value at which bonds are tendered.
The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders and to accept tenders The right is reserved to reject
aggregating more than $\$ 250,000$.
W ALABAMA, State of-BOND TENDERS INVITED-It is stated by sealed tenders at the office of the state Treasurnor, that he wil rceive
 with interest computed to date of delivery but not later than Nov. 16, 1937. HALE COUNTY (P. O. Greensboro), Ala.-BOND SALE - TV is
reported that an election will beheld on Nov. 23 in order to vote on the
issuance of $\$ 100,000$ in road bonds. HUNTSVILLE, Ala-CONFIRMATION OF ELECTION-N. M. Payne, City clerk confirms the report siven in these columns recently-
$\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2722-$ that a $\$ 75,000$ issue of not to exceed $5 \%$ school improvement bonds wili be voted, upon at an election to be held on Nov. 16. Denom.
$\$ 1000$. Dated Dec. 1, 1937 Due on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 3.300$. 1940 to 1959, and $\$ 5,000,1960$ to 1962; callable on or after Dec. 1,1942 .
MOBILE, Ala.-BOND TENDERS INVITED-It is stated by H. G. Bond Ordinance adopted on Jan. 8, 1936, he will receive sealed tenders of its interest and sinking funds, bonds of the following series. The tenders so made are to be in amounts not greater than the amounts shown as availabie in each sinking fund for the purchase of bonds of that issue, and
the price at which the bonds are tendered is not to exceed their face value and accrued interest:


## ARIZONA

COCHISE COUNTY (P. O. Bisbee), Ariz.-SCHOOL DISTRICT of school district bonds as follows: Merchants Bank of Bisbee at par plus a premium of $\$ 338.50$, equal 65,000 Douglas School District No. $2733 \%$ bonds to the Bank of Douglas MI938 coupons--Kirby L. Vidrine \& Co., Phoenix, refunding agent for the 1938 coupons-Kirby L. Vidrine \& Co., Phoenix, refunding agent for ithe
town, have been advised by Oren F. Frary, Ton Treasurer. that the necessary funds are now on deposit at the Vaney National Bank, Miami, covering The Treasurer has also stanted that bonds due duan. $\$ 3.1940$ refunding bonds. ability be called Jau. 1, 1938, at par and accrued interest
SALT RIVER VALLEY WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION (P. © Phoenix) Ariz.-BOND RETIREMENT CONTEMPLATED- We are accumulated, in advance of the due date, a substantial sum of money for
the retirement of serial bonds maturing during the calendar year 1938. It s felt that at the present time some or the holders of the bonds might be
 par. and accrued inoterestt to dateo of payment are being urged to get in touch
with Mr. Beck. Water Users Building, Poenix.

## ARKANSAS

LARKANSAS, State of-ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON CUMUreport given in our issue of Oct. 23 , 3 , on the amount of highway tenders report given in our issue of oct. 23 , on the amount of highway tenders
recived for purchase of securities since effective date of Act 11 of 193 . We
give herewith an article taken from a recent issue of the Chicago "Journal give heremith an article taken from a recent issue of the Chicago "Journal With the purchase of $\$ 817,450$ par value of obligations tendered on Oct. obilgations since the refunding Act of 1934 became effective. The latest tender was the 12 th and is expected to be the last for the current year and Favored by market conditions, it has-cost the State only $\$ 10,521,932$ to accomplish the retirements, total discount amounting to
Discount of the lot just tendered was $\$ 81,842$.
 of series A road district refunding bonds. No purchases will be made in


## ARKANSAS BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS MO

## ARKANSAS BONDS

Largest Retail Distributors
WALTON, SULLIVAN \& CO. LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

## ARKANSAS

Road district refunding bonds, series A: Par value, $\$ 265,500$; price, 58.
Refunding municipal aid certificates: Par value, $\$ 15,057$; price, $\$ 13,189$; high, 88 .
Funding notes of contractors:
Par value, $\$ 12.655$; price, $\$ 12,369$; high, ${ }^{94.84 .}$ Highway refunding bonds, series A: Par value, $\$ 424,000$; price, $\$ 413,294$; high, 5.2752 . refunding bonds, series A: Par value, $\$ 57,000$; price, $\$ 54,550$; high, 5.32 plus high, 5.32 plus.
Clearing the way for the $\$ 150,000,000$ highway debt adjustment proposed for Arkansas by Governor Carl E . Bailey, Counsel of intervenors have
announced that appeal will not be taken to the United States Supreme Court announced that appeal will not be taken to the Unted States supreme Court
in W. G. Scougale's suit, in which the Arkansas supreme Cour en ays sustained validity of the program. The Scougale suit was directed against
Acts No. 103, No. 151 and No. 278 . Which authorized the contemplated
Neth Acts No. Now, No.
dett adjustment and created the Advisory Finance Board to act for the
state. The

The Board made contract with Stite Nicolaus \& Co, Inc. and A C. Alyn action, however, was taken pending the outcome of litigation.
Scougale's suit asserted princpipally that the program violated a section of Act No. 11 of 1934, the original refundinn Act. Ay which highway revenue is pledged to payment on the meet the costs of refinancing.
ARKANSAS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION (P. O. Little Rock), ARk- BOND OFFERING DETAILS-In connection with the offering
scheduled for Nov. 3 , of the $\$ 240,0004 \%$ semi-ann. coupon revolving fund

 $\$ 10,000$. 1947 and 1948 , and $\$ 9,000$ in 1949 . and subsequent amendments
Revolving Loan Fund Act No 119 of 1927 and thereto created and established a fund known as "Revolving Loan Fund.",
The fund is administered and supervised by the State Board of Education of the State of Arkansas for the purpose of alding needy school districts in repairing, erecting, and equipping necessary schood buildings, and in paying
off outstanding indebtedness on buildings already erected and equipment alreadsy purchased within the limitations set forth in in said Act and under
are
such rules and revulations as may be adopted by the State Board of such rules and regulations as may be adopted by
Education. not loan to any school district an amount which would make its total bonded debt over $7 \%$, of the assessed valuation of the real and personal
property in said district. It further required the electors in the district to property in favor of said loan or bond issue at a school election and also vote a continuous building fund tax sufficicent to pay the principal and interest as they mature. Loans made to school districts from the Revolving Loan
Fund are further secured by a pledge of the State Apportionment. The Fund are further secured by a pledge of the State Apportionment. The
apportionment is substantially sufficient to pay the loan to the Revolving Loan Fund, thus any loan made to a school district by the Revolving Loon Fund is sufficiently secured from two sources: First, a continuous ad
valorem tax and second the State Apportionment the case of Rurf vs. Womack (1744 Arkansas 971 , dated Oct. 3 , 1927 ). in The Revolving Loan Fund law specifically provides that the state Board Apportionment should the district fail to remit promptly as the principal Apportionment should the district fail to remit prompty as the primcipal of Education anticipates the voted tax will be slow in being remitted, the
Apportionment may be withheld from the district prior to maturity of the Apportionment may be withheld from to districelving Loan Fund should The original Act provided loan made from Revolving Loan Fund should bear $6 \%$ interest and
Fund, and distributed with the tstate Apportionment. The other
the bonds. This has been done in such an efficient manner that shcool districts borrowing from the Revolving Loan Fund have met their maturities prompt1y throughout the depression, wht

| Authority for this Issue Act No. 333 of 1935 and Act No. 162 of 1937 |
| :--- | authorizes the state Board of Education to issue and sell State Board of Education bonds and to pledge as security therefor loans, evidenced by basis not to exceed two for one. Said bonds pledged as collateral being secared as outlined in the preceding paragraphs. The right of the state Board of Education to sell bonds has been upheld by the supreme Court of

Arkansas in the case of Davis vs. Phipps (191 Arkansas 298, dated July 23 , Arkans.
JEFFERSON COUNTY BRIDGE DISTRICT (P. O. Pine Bluff), Ark- REPORT ON FINAANCRAL. STATUS-In a letter dated OCt. 1 If,
we are informed as follows by L. Tallee, Secretary of the above District: In reply to your etter or beg to advise as follows: County Bridge District, I beg to advise as follows,
The Jefferson County Bridge District is collecting taxes on all real property in Jefferson County at a tax rate of $2 \%$ on the assessed betterments under an assessment made in the year The 193 and charged on the the district under said assessment are $\$ 3,485.541 .25$. , which was due on
 July 1. bonds outstanding and unpaid are as follows:

First Issue Bond- $\$ 700,000.00$ Issue (1913)
July $1,1936-\$ 477.000 .00$
July $1 ; 1937-49,500.00$

July 1, 1938- | $\$ 96,500.00$ |
| :---: |
| $51,500.00$ | Total past due $\$ 148.000 .00$ Total bonds unpaid. (1915.)

Second Issue Bonds- $\$ 50,000.00$ Issue (1915)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } 1,1939-\$ 50.00 .00 \text {. Aul princtpal due at that date. } \\
& \text { strict expects to collect enough tax on the } 2 \% \text { rate now app }
\end{aligned}
$$

The district expects to collect enough lax ore $2 \%$ rate now applied to
oond payments in each year to pick up the unpaid and past due bonds with o apply all moneys available to payments of the bonds with oldest due dates first. It is estimated by doing this, applying the surplus from each
tax collection to pay past due bonds as soon as possible, the district will pay out in 1980 . This is about all of the information $I$ know to give you, but if you wish
any particular information not given above, write me and I will endeavor any particular info
to give it to you.

## CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL BONDS REVEL MILLER \& CO.

ME MBERS: Los Angeles Stock Exchange 650 So. Spring Street - Los Angeles Telephone: VAndike 2201 Teletype: LA 477 SAN FRANCISCO

SANTA ANA

## CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of-WARRANT SALE-The $\$ 4,524,050$ issue of registered warrants offered for sale on Oct. 27 , was a awarded to a group composed of the American Trust Co.i the Bankamerica Ca.ital National California of Sacramento, at 1\%, paying a premium of $\$ 3,000.80$. The proceeds of this sale will be used to replenish the revolving fund rrom which geneeral fund State expenses are paid. Warrants to be dated and delivered oct. 29 ,
1937. An estimate of the State's revenue indicates that the call date of 1937. An estimate will be on or about Feb. 23, 1938 .

Anese warrants headed by on or arth \& Co. IIc. Inc. was second high in the bidding.
offering $\$ 1,411.49$ for 1s. Third best was a group composed of A .
 Moring $\$ 1,115.25$ at $1 \%$. WARRANTS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders.
reoffered the above warrants for public subscription priced to yield $0.70 \%$. CALIFORNIA (State of)-BOND OFFERING-The Veterans' Welfare $2 \% \%$ semi-anc. bonds. Due up to 1954 .
CITRUS HEIGHTS IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Roosovillo), Calif. BOOND EXCHANGELDATn connection with the 88 , 8600 refunding Finance Corporation refinancing loan of the same amount, as noted here Finance Corporation refinancing joanict seceretary that the new bonds have
at that time, it it stated by the Distren
been exchanged for all outstanding bonds and interest coupons of the first issue.
KKERN COUNTY (P. O. Bakersfield), Calif.-BOND ELECTION IN ROSEDALE SCHOOL a proposal to issue $\$ 20,000$ school building
LASSEN COUNTY (P. O. Susanville), Calif.-WESTWOOD SCHOOL LOND ELECTON A An election wan be held in Westwood Unified School
District on Nov. 13 for the purpose of voting on a proposal to issue $\$ 135,000$ District on Nov. 13 for
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.- LONG BEACH -V.145. p. 2722-were a warded as follows:
$\$ 100,000$ Long Beach City School District school puilding bonds to Weeden \& Co. of San Franciso as 21 shs, att par plus a premium of $\$ 52$,
equal to 100.052 a basis of about $2.49 \%$. Due $\$ 10,000$ yearly on equal 1 from 1937 t to 1946 , incl
Novel
Citrict school building bonds to 33,000 Weeden \& Co. as 313 s, at par plus a premiom of $\$ 005$, equal to 100.924 a basis of about $3.15 \%$. Due $\$ 3.000$ on Nov. 1.
and 1942 , and $\$ 3,000$ yearly on Nov. 1 from 1945 to 1953 .

Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. 1, 1933. Principal and semi-annual interest County, in New York. Co. of Los Angeles bld a premium of $\$ 26$ at $21 / 2 \%$
Crowell, Weedon $\&$. interest on the larger issue. Heller. Bruce
premium of $\$ 201$ at $3 \frac{1}{4} \%$ on the $\$ 33,000$ block.
PACHECO PASS WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Hollister), Calif.${ }^{0} 0 N D D$ OFFERING-It is stared by L. G. Barrett, Secretary of the Board of Directors, that he will receive sealed bids until 2 p m. Mo N Nov. 1 , for
ohe purchase of an issuu oof $\$ 180,0004 \%$ water supply bonds. 1 enom.
 5,000, 1963 a and $\$ 10,000,1,100$ to 1968 . The bonds shall not be sold for California Districts securities Commission as a legal investment for savings banks and for other purposes specified in the act. creating said Commission,
bund in accordance with such certification said bonds are acceptable for and in accordancurety purposes to the same extent as are county or muninvestment and surety parposes the the same extent as are co cone . The district will diver to the
cipal bonds under the laws clpal estud bidder. without charge, the legal opinion of Orrick, Palmer \&
suahlsuist, of San Francisco, and Herbert CO Sones, of San Jose, approving
Dat Dahlquist, of San Francisco, and Herbert C. Jones, of san Jose, approving
their validity. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount of bonds offered their validity. A certifie,
must accompany the bid. REDDING, Calif.-BOND SALE-The City Council on Oct. 21 ar-
anged to sll'an isse of $\$ 200000$. $31 \%$ manicipal water works bonds to Stone \& Youngberg of San Francisco. Due $\$ 10,000$ yearly on July 1 from
1940 to 1959 . 940 to 1959.
SACRAMENTO COUNTY (P. O. Sacramento), Calif-SACRA-
 offered on Oct. 25-V. 12.0 interest wasis, plus a premium of 821 . Dated Nov. 1,1937 . Due Dec. 20,1937 . The
SAN FRANCISCO (City and County) Calif.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 1,500,000$ issue or tax anticipation notes offered for sale on Oct. $25-\mathrm{V}$. San, p. Francisco, ate $0.50 \%$, plus a premium of f68.99, according to te cie Clerk
of the Board of super isors. The next highest bid was a tender of the of the Board of supervisors. The next highest bid was a tender or the
Bankamerica Co. of San Francisco, on the notes bearing $0.60 \%$ interest. SANTA CRUZ COUNTY (P. O. Santa Cruz), Calif.-WATSONWatsonville Union High School District, offered on Oct. $23-\mathrm{V}$. 145. p. 2578 Were a warded to stone \& Youngberg of San Francisco at par plus a
premium of $\$ 15$, equal to 100.021 . The first $\$ 21,000$ bonds will bear premium or $\$ 15$, equal to $100.02 \%$. Dated Nov. 1,1937 . Due $\$ 7,000$
$4 \%$ yearly on Nov. 1 from 1938 to 1947 . Heller, Bruce $\& \%$ Co. of San Francisco bid for $\$ 7,0004 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 63,00021 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ at a premium of $\$ 51$.
SHASTA COUNTY (P. O. Redding), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND OFFERING DETAILS- In connection with the, offering scheduled for 2 p . m, on
Nov. 1, of the $\$ 3,0005 \%$ coupon Slate Creek School District bonds, noted Nov. 1, of the $\$ 3,0005 \%$ coupon sit is stated by Errol A. Yank, County
 TULARE COUNTY (P. O. Visalia), Calif.-TERRA BELLA SCHOOL BONDS VETED-Tne voters of Terra Betla Union School District recently
approved a proposition calling for the issuance of $\$ 10,000$ school building bonds. $\$ 15,0005 \%$ semi-ann. municipal building bonds at par to a local investor. as noted in these columns in september-V. $145, \mathrm{p}$. $2105-$ we are now
informed that the bonds mature $\$ 700$ annually from 1938 to 1957, and informed that
$\$ 1,000$ in 1958 .

COLORADO
BOULDER, Colo-BOND OFFERING-On Nov. 2 the city will offer for sale an issue

Financial Chronicle

CONEJOS COUNTY (P. O. Conejos) Colo.-WARRANTS CALLEDIt is reported that ordinary county revenue warran.
DENVER, Colo.-SUPREME COURT HOLDS BONDS VALID-The Colorado supreme Court has rendered a decision upholding the validity
of the $\$ 750,000$ air school site bonds which the city plans to issue. The of the $\$ 750,000$ ands will probably take place in the very near future. The
DENVER, Colo.-BOND OFFERING-John F. Maguire, Manager of
Revenue, will receive bids until 11 a . m. Nov. 12 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 750,000$ general obligation air school site bonds.
$\$ 1,000$. Bidders are to name rate of interest in a multiple of $1 / 4 \%$, not to exceed $31 / 4 \%$. Dated Nov. 1, 1937. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the City Treasurer's office or at the Bankers Trust Co, New 1956, Certified check for $\$ 15,000$, payable to the City Treasurer, required. Approving opinion of
FREMONT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Florence), tary that the $\$ 18,000$ refunding bonds purchased by Donald $F$. Brown \& Co. of Denver, as noted here in september-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .2105-1$.
as $31 / \mathrm{s}$ at par, and mature $\$ 1,500$ from Nov. 1938 to 1949 incl.
PROWERS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Lamar), refunding bonds to Amos C. Sudler \& Co., and Donald F. Brown \& Co., both of Denver, jointly, at a price of 100.164 , as noted in these columns early in Soptember-V. 145, p. 1616 -it is now reported that the bonds
were sold as follows: $\$ 25,000$ as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing on Jan. and July were sold as follows: $\$ 25,000$ as $23 / \mathrm{s}$, maturing on Jan. and July 1 , from
July 1,1938 to July 1,$1943 ; \$ 26,000$ as 38, maturing from Jan. 1,1944 to
July $1 ; 1948 ;$ the remaining $\$ 24.000$ as 314 s maturing from Jan. 1999 to July 11952.
RIO GRANDE COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Monte Vista), Colo.-BOND OFFERING-On Oct. 29 at $7: 30$ p. mil the district will offer for sale an issue of $\$ 80000$ junior high received by Jack C. Nelson President of the Board of Education.
ROCKY FORD, Colo.-BOND OFFERING-As previously reported in these columns-V. $145, \mathrm{p}_{2} 2723-$ Mayor George T . Babcock will receive not to exceed $5 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Jan. $2,1938$. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. i. Due $\$ 20,000$ yearly on Nov. 1 from 1943 to 1960 , and $\$ 15,000$ Nov. 1,1961 . Certified che
required. The purchaser is to oear
bonds and completion of the issue.
SALIDA, Colo-BONDS SOLD-Robert J. Reardon City Clerk states that $\$ 137000$ refunding bonds were sold through the Internation
Trust Co. of Danver as follows: $\$ 68000$ as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, and $\$ 69 ; 000$ as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
TRINIDAD, Colo.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The town authorities aave pa

## CONNECTICUT

 FAIRFIELD, Conn.-NOTE OFFERING-On Nov. 8 at 5 p , m. theTown will offer for sale an issue of $\$ 250,000$ tax anticipation notes, dated
Nov. 15. 1937 and payable June 15,1938 .
WINDHAM, Conn.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 200,000$ tax anticipation notes was sold Oct, 27 to Putnam \& Co
$\$ 100,000$ each on May 15 and June 1, 1938 .

## FLORIDA BONDS

\author{
Clyde C. Pierce Corporation

## JACKSONVILLE

 <br> Firat National Bank Building T. S. Pierce, Resident Manager}

## FLORIDA

FLORIDA, State of-REPORT ON SUPREME COURT DECISIONSThe following article is taken from the Oct
In our August bulletin we mentioned two cases, pending before the Florida One of them had to do witn Special Acts, changing tne allocation of the gas Gax as set forth in the general law; the other, to House Bill No. 396, known An odd situation has arisen in regard to the question of legality of the special Acts, which seek to change the gas tax allocation. Our Florida Supreme Court consists of six Justices. In a case involving one of these Special Acts, the Supreme Court divided three to three, as to whether the
Special Act or the general act should govern. When the Supreme Court is special Act or the general act should govern. When the Supreme Court is ovenracing Tallahassee, in which action must be brought against the State Comptroller with reference to payments under the gas tax, there are two
Judges. One of them held the Special Act constitutional. Another Judge n the same Circuit granted an injunction restraining the Comptroller from paying any gas tax money under the special tax mentioned, on the ground hat the general act governed. This, therefore, places the Comptroller in he enviable position of being able to do whatever he wants, either pay out t is a peculiar situation to say the least.
The Supreme Court, we are sorry to say, upheld the validity of the bill, tax certificates more than two years old, in which title has reverted to the State, must be sold to the highest and best bidder. The law was intended to bring back on the current roll, property on which taxes were purchase the certificates because the owner can redeem them within two years, (10 years if the property is a homestead), and the only penalty is $3 \%$ interest per annum on the purchase price, entirely too low to make Supreme Court went further, evidently, than even the proponents of the bill desired, as it held that the sale of these two year old certificates not
only wiped out all delinquent taxes, due to the time the certificate was only wiped, out all delinquent taxes, due to the time the certificate was past two years. Some attorneys have even interpreted the supreme Court's decision as canceling the present year's taxes since these taxes theoretically are levied as of Jan. 1,1937 . Whether this is correct or not, very low figure and the various taxing units have lost thousands of dollar which could have been collected. It is another case where instead of facing the situation squarely and intelligently, the Legislature has made it asier for the tax-dodger to pay delinquent taxes.
HALIFAX HOSPITAL DISTRICT (P. O. Daytona Beach), Fla.of the Board of Commissioners, that he will open and consider sealed offer ings on Dec, 10, at 8 p. m., of $\$ 10.000$ Halifax Hospital District refunding onds, of 1936 days in order to be considered.
HOMESTEAD, Fla.-REPORT ON REFUNDING AGREEMENT-We ave been sent a brier prospectus of the refunding agreement entered into \& Co., Miami. They state that the holders of more than $\$ 760,000$ out of a total of $\$ 980,000$ par value bonds outstanding have tentatively approved negotiations they have been instrumental in bringing about this refunding. They say that they, themselves, represent as agent more than $50 \%$ of the outstanding principal indebtedness. However, the city preferred to handle
agreeable to Corrigan, Miller \& Co. and other bondholders. The refunding is being handled without expense to the bondholders. It is believed that the new refund
Dec. 15,1937 .
JACKSONVILLE, Fla, STATE APPROVES VALIDATION OF REFUNDING BONDS-The first barrier to the city's proposal to issue State's Attorney William A: Hallowes III, on tbat date, filed bis answer in the validation proceedings, instituted in the Duval County Circuit Court, and writing for the State of Florida Hallowes informed the court that he in the petition, should not be validated and confirmed.".
The Court will formally pass on the proposed issue present schedule.
PUTNAM COUNTY (P, O. Palatka), Fla, REFUNDING AP-PROVED-Tbe refunding of $\$ 1,140,000$ in Putnam County highway wonds,
authorized by the Board of Bond Trustees, was approved on Oct. 14 at a meeting of the Putnam County Commission. It was announced that the refund would be made on the first of January, 1938 .
Bonds of 1936 and 1937 maturities. totaling $\$ 47,000$, are now in default, trustees
(PUWANEE COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 15
 sold, according to the Secretary of the Board of Public Instruction. Dated
July 1, 1937. Due $\$ 500$ from July 1, 1940 to 1955 incl.
TURKEY CREEK SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tampa) Fla.-NEW ELECTION TO BE HELD-It is reported that another election has been made necessary to resubmit to the voters the
$\$ 36,000$ construction bonds that were approved on Oct. 5 by a vote of
66 to 4 . We understand that because the Public Works Administration regulations have been revised the bonds cannot be purchased by tne Federal

## HAWAII

HAWAII (Territory of)-BOND SALE-On Oct. 27 the Territory of composed of Lazard Freres \& Co. of New York and including Blyth \& Co., New York; B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., New York; Edward Lowber Stokes \& ties Co., Columbus; Heller, Bruce \& Co., Sin Francisco; Brown. Schlessissue of coupon refunding bonds at a price of ionicago, bid in a $\$ 1,500,000$ about $2.68 \%$. The bonds are dated Nov. 15, 1937, and will mature yearly on Nov. 15 as follows: $\$ 170,000,1939$ to 1946 , and $\$ 140,000,1947$. The o $2.75 \%$, according to maturity. $\$ 300.000$ coupon public improvem bonds was awarded to Laurence M. Marks \& Co. of New York on a bid of par for 3.10 s . These bonds are dated Nov. 15 , 1937 , and will mature on Nov. 15 as follows: $\$ 183,000,1939$ to 1955 , and $\$ 189,000$ in 1956 . The
bankers state that the bonds were placed privately at once. Other bidders included the Chase National Bank, which offered 100.1599 for the refundings as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. A group headed by Halsey, Stuart \& 8 Co.
offered 100.029 for the entire $\$ 4,800.000$ as 3.10 s , and another bid of 100.20 offered 100.029 for the entire $\$ 4,800,000$ as 3.10 s , and another bid of 100.20
for the $\$ 3,300,000$ public improvement issue as 3.20 s . Although topping all bids for the refundings with a price of 100.3099 as 2.60s, the offer of First Boston Corp was turned down because of a condition in the bid. The offer was conditioned upon the territory selling the at not more than $3 \%$.

## IDAHO

ADA COUNTY (P. O. Boise), Idaho.-BOND OFFERING-We are now informed by Stephen Utter, Clerk of the Board of County Commis-
sioners, that he will receive bids until 2 p. m. on Nov. 16 , for the purchase
of the $\$ 195,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ coupon semi-ann. court house and jail onds that were offered for sale without success on Oct. 20 when all the bids were rejected, as noted in these column
from two to 10 years after date of issuance.
MURTAUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Murtaugh), IdahoBONDS VOTED-At an election held on Oct. 8 the voters are said to have
approved the issuance of $\$ 17,000$ in construction and playground bonds. (P. O. New Plymouth), Idaho-BONDS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11 uilding bonds offered for sale on Oct. 22-V. 145, p. 2579 -was purchased by Childs \& Montandon, of Boise, subject to the preferential right of the
State Department of Public Investments. Due in from one to 15 years. PRESTON, Idaho-BONDS NOT SOLD-It is now reported by C. L. Greaves, City Clerk, that the $\$ 100,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-annuai
water bonds offered on Sept. $23-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 1933 -were not sold. Due water bonds offered, on Sept. $23-\mathrm{V}$. 145 , p. 1933
on the amortization plan in from two to 20 years.
BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be be received until $7.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on of coupon water works improvement bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable semi-annually Dids Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Oct. 1,1937 . Due in
from two to 20 years. Bian Prom two to 20 years. Bids are required specifying (a) the lowest rate of interest and premium, if any, above par, at which the bidder will pur-
chase said bonds or (b) the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchase the bonds at par. A certified check for $5 \%$, payable to the city. must accompany the bid.
(These bonds are part of the $\$ 100,000$ issue offered for sale without (These bonds are puccess on Sept. 23.)
RUPERT, Idaho-BOND OFFERING-On Nov. 13 the city will offer

## 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. $137 \%$

## ILLINOIS

CARLINVILLE, III.- PRE-ELECTION SALE-Subject to approval of of Chicago, $\$ 270,000$ bonds. divided as follows:


53,000 5 $5 \%$ water revenue filtration plant bonds. Due Oct. 1,1957,
with the provision that bonds numbered from 1 to 49 , incl., shali be subject to prior redemption at par and accrued interest on any
interest-payment date as follows: $\$ 2.000$ in 1942 and 1943; $\$ 3,000$
interest-payment date as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1942 and $1943 ; \$ 3,000$,

CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT, III.-TENDDERS WANTEDTreasurer, Board of Trustees, Frank 0 . Birney will receive sealed tenders of refunding bonds of 1935 , series $A$ and series B of the district, until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
Nov. 1, at which time they will be publicly opened at his office, 910 South Michigan Ave., Chicago.
Subject to the following terms and conditions, legally acceptable tenders
received offering bonds at the lowest prices will be accepted in amount or received offering bonds at the lowest prices will be accepted in amount or
amounts sufficient (exclusive of accrued interest payable under said tenders) amounts sufficient (exclusive of accrued interest payable under said tenders)
to exhaust the sum of not to exceed $\$ 6,311,500$ a vailable for the purchase of said bonds thy the district.
(a) Tenders must state the amount and maturity or maturities of and

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yield to maturity on said bonds at the price at which they are offered and
also the price in dollars (exclusive of accrued interest) at which they are offered. Tenders stating the highest average yield to maturity will be considered the tenders offering bonds at the lowest prices.
(c) Tenders stating a price in dollars which exceeds the par value of the bonds orfered wiat not a be consinered.
(d) Terders accopted shall obligate the Sanitary District of Chicago to (d) Tenders accepted shall obligate the Sanitary District of Chicaro to
accept delivery of the bonds and to pay therefor such a mount, plus acrued accept delivery of the bonds and to pay therefor sych manitary District of
interest the date of deliery. as will yield to the She
Chicago income at the average yield stated in such tender, but in any event not more than the price in dollars stated in such tender. with the terms of this notice will be rejected. Tenders may be submitted in the alternative or may be conditioned upon the acceptance, of all or none or the bo
firm until 11 o'clock a . m . on Nov. 3
CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT, II.-FEDERAL COURT RULING
$N$ SEWAGE TREATMENT CASE UPHELD BY U. S. SUPREME COURT-The United States Supreme Court on Oct. 25 denied the district's applicition for review of a Federal Circuit Court opinion that it had in-
fringed on valid sewage treatment patents by Activated sludge, Inc., according to report. In its petition, the district said there was a claim
of about $\$ 10.000,000$ against it involved in the patents. The process used in about $\$ 0,000,00$ against the involved in the patents. The process used
in its sewage treatment work, the district contended, was discovered by scientists and not patenta
putting it into operation.
CHRISTY (P. O. Sumner), M11-BONDS NOT SOLD-The Commissioner of Highways rejected all bids r
issue offered $\mathrm{Oct.23-V.145}, \mathrm{p}$.2723 .
COOK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 124 (P. O. Evergreen ard by them several months ago and the payment of debt servic charges is now on a current basis
EDINBURGH TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 308
(P. O. Edinburg), III.-BOND OFFERING-H. C. Irwin, Secretary, P. O. Edinburg), Ill.-BOND OFFERING-H.C. Irwin, Secretary, Board of Education, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Nov. 4 for the purchase
of $\$ 50,0004 \%$ school building bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated Sept. 1,
1937 . Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1. Due Nov. 1 as follows:
 opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago wil be furnished
LAKE COUNTY SCHOOL DIST. NO. 64 (P. O. North Chicago), Ill. Lewis, Pickett \& Co. of Chicago, as previously reported in these columns MCNTICELLO, III.-BOND SALE-The White-Phillips Corp, of Davenporv pat par plus a premium of $\$ 1,081.50$, equal to 105.40 , a basis of about $2.93 \%$. Due $\$ 2,000$ on Nov. 1 from 1938 to 1947 , incl. These bonds
were voted. Oct. 23 by a count of 234 to 34.
NASHVILLE, II1.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 76,0004 \%$ water evenue rerundid from 1940 to 1962 incl. Interest payable F. \& A. Coupon bonds of $\$ 1,000$ each. Sale was effected July 8, 1937
NEWTON, III,-BOND SALE DETAILS-As previously reported in these columns, Lewis, Pickett \& Co. of Chicago purchased an issue of and due $\$ 1.000$ on Aug. 1 from 1938 to 1956 incl. Bonds maturing from and due $\$ 1,000$ on Aug. 1 from 1938 to 1956 incl. Bonds maturing from
1948 to 1956 are callabie in numerical order, $\$ 1,000$ each year from 1938
to 1946 incl. Interest payable $F$. \& A. Coupon bonds of $\$ 1,000$ each. NORTH MUDDY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Wheeler), III.-BONDS SOLDd. A. Smith, Township Clerk, reports the sale of $\$ 30,-00$ road graveling bonds to Vieth,
OAK PARK, III-BOND SALE-The $\$ 115,0003 \%$ funding bonds offered on Oct, 25 . 145 , p. 2579 -were awarded to the First National of about $2.97 \%$. Dated Nov. 1,11937 . Due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000$,
1941 to 1953, and $\$ 6,000,1954$ to 1957 . The Northern Trust Co. of Chicago bid a premium of $\$ 366.85$.
OGLE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 131 (P. O. Rochelle), Education, will receive sealed kids until 6 p . M. . On Nov. 2 for the purchase
of $\$ 100,00031 / 2 \%$ coupon building bonds. Dated Sept. 1,1937 . Due
 payable to the order of the School District, must accompany each proposal. furnished the successful bidder.

PRINCETON, III.-BONDS APPROVED ON FIRST READING-The City Council has given first reading to an
of $\$ 100,000$ light plant extension bonds.
ROODHOUSE, I11.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 60,000$ water revenue
bonds offered on Oct. $26-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 2724 was awarded to N. L. Rogers bonds offered on Oct. 2
$\&$ Co., Inc. of Peoria.
The $\$ 60,000$ water revenue bonds bear $4 \%$ interest, will be dated about
Jan. 1,1938 and mature in 20 years. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Issue was sold Jan. 1, 1938 and mature in 20 years. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Issue was sold WILBERTON TOWNSHIP, Fayette County, Ill.-BOND SALE Pickett \& Co.. Chicago, as previously reported in these columns, is dated Jan. 1,1937 due Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1939 to 1943 incl. and
$\$ 2,000$ from 1944 to 1948 incl. Interest payable J. \& J. Coupon bonds of $\$ 2,000$ from 1944 to 1948 incl. Interest payable
$\$ 1,000$ each. Sale was effected Nov. 18, 1936 .
WILMETTE, III.- BOND SALE DETAILS-Ballman \& Main of by them, as previously reported in these columns. Due as follows: $\$ 4,000$ 1947; $\$ 6,000$ in 1948 and 1949; $\$ 7,000$ in 1950 and 1951.

## INDIANA

HANOVER SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Morristown), Ind.-BOND OFFERING-Harry E. Carmony, Trustee, will receive sealed bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Nov. 3 for the purchase of $\$ 30,0004 \%$ school building addition
bonds. Dated. 1,1937 . Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Due as follows: $\$ 1,000$,
July 1, $1939 ; \$ 1,000$, Jan. 1 and July $1,1940, \$ 2,000$, Jan. 1 and $\$ 1,000$ July 1, in each year from 1941 to 1949 incl. Principal and interest (J. \& J.)
Jayable at the Union State Bank, Morristown. (The above report of the payable at the Union State Bank, Morsistown.
MARION COUNTY (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind.-BOND OFFERINGCharles A. Grossart, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (Central Standard Time) on Nov. 18 for the purchase of $\$ 164,300$ not
exceed $5 \%$ interest bonds, comprising the following issues:
$\$ 148,300$ Julietta Infirmary Building bonds. One bond for $\$ 300$, others \% interest bonds, comprising the followng issues $\$ \$ 00$, others
Julietta Infirmary Building bonds. One bond for $\$ 300$ Due an follows: $\$ 7,000$ on June 15 and bec. 15
$\$ 1,000$ each. Due and
from 1939 to 1944 , incl; $\$ 8,000$ June 15 and Dec. 15 from 1945 to
Bidder to irom 1939 to 1944 , incl; $\$ 8,000$ June 15 and Dec. 15 from 1945 to
1947 , incl.; $\$ 8,000$ June 15 and $\$ 8,300$ Dec. 15,1948 . Bidder to
name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 /$ of $1 \%$.
16,000 real-estate purchase bonds of 1937 . Denom. $\$ 1,00$. Due
$\$ 2,000$ on June 15 and Dec. 15 from 1939 to 1942 , incl. Bider to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of i/ of $1 \%$. Each issully thereafter. A certified check for $3 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Board of coun will be considered must accompany each proposal. No colity of the issues. The bonds of each and tenders are made subject to legality of the issues. The bonds of eace issues on all of its taxable property.
MARION COUNTY (P.O. Indianapolis), Ind.-BOND OFFERINGCharles A. Grossart, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m .
on Nov. 12 for the purchase of $\$ 26,990$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding
bonds. Dated Dec. 1. 1937 . One bond for $\$ 990$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$, of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J. \& D. 15) payable at the County Treasurer's office. A certified check for Commissioners, must accompany each proposal. No conditional bids will be
bonds to be furnished b NEW CASTLE, Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 5.000$ 4\% armory bonds
offered on Oct. 25-V. 145, p. 2724 -were awarded to Kenneth S. Johnson of Indianapolis, at par plus a premium of $\$ 317$, equal to 106.34 , a basis of
about $2.84 \%$. Dated Oct. 1, 1937 and due Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in about $2.84 \%$. Dated Oct. 1,193
1943 and 1944 , and $\$ 1,000$ in 1945 .
RICHMOND SCHOOL CITY, Ind.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Board of school building bonds.

WESTFIELD, Ind.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 12,50041 / 2 \%$ gas sysdiscount of $\$ 590.62$, equal to 95.27 , a basis of about of $5 \%$. Denom. $\$ 500$.
due Sent 15 as follows: $\$ 500$ from 1941 to 1949 , incl., and $\$ 1.000$ from Due Sept. 15 as fol.
1950 to 1957 , incl.

## IOWA

ALBERT CITY, Iowa-WARRANT OFFERING-W. E. Westholm, Town Treasurer, will receive bids untio 6 p. m. Nov. 8 for the purchase of $\$ 10,00031 / 2 \%$ water works improvement warrants. 15,1938 . Principal and annual interest (Oct. wn legal opinion.
BLAIRSBURG, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 6,000$ issue of water works bonds offered for sale on Oct. $21-\mathrm{V}$. 145, p. 2724 -was awarded to the
Carleton $D$. Beh Co. of Des Moines, as 3 , s. paying a premium of $\$ 6$, Cqual to 100.10 , a basis of about $3.49 \%$. Due from 1940 to 1962 .
CERRO GORDO COUNTY (P. O. Mason City), Iowa-BOND FFFERING-County Treasurer of $\$ 25.000$ warrants funding bonds. check for $\$ 500$, required. Opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago wili be furnished by the purchaser.
DES MOINES, Iowa-TAX RATE TO BE INCREASED-The 1938 ax rate will be about three mills higher on the basis of the recent order of the State board
FREMONT COUNTY (P. O. Sidney), Iowa-BOND OFFERING. C. Case, County Treasurer, will receive bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Nov. 4 for the GRANDVIEW CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Grand GRAN Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Cecil A. Wiele, Secretary, Board of view,
Directors, will receive bids until
issue of $\$ 35,000$ refunding bonds.
HUMBOLDT COUNTY (P. O. Dakota City), Iowa-BOND SALEph 2580 -was awarded to the Polk-Peterson Corp. of Des Moines, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 580.00$, equal to 100.61 , according to Thos. B. Byrne, County Treasurer. The second highest bidder was th
LENOX INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lenox), that the $\$ 3.500$ gymnasium bonds purchased by the First National Bank of Diagonal at a price of 100.35 , as noted here recently-V. 145 , p. 2724 , were sold as $21 / 4$ s and mature on Dec. 1 as
and $\$ 500$ in 1943 , giving a basis of about $2.41 \%$.
McGREGOR, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-W. R. Stone, Town Clerk, will receive oids until 8 p. m. Oct. 30 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 8,000$ flood protection bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest. 1) payable at the office of the 1938 to 1954 . Certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the town, required. The bonds are offered subject to the opinion of Stipp, Perry, the town.
NEVADA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Nevada), Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ issue of coupon gymnasium bonds offered for sale on Oct. 25-1. 234 s , paying a premium of $\$ 115.00$, equal to D. Beh according to the Secretary of the Board of District Directers.
100.383, a
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. 1, 1937. Due from 1938 to 1949. Interest Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
OTTUMWA, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 158,000$ water works revenue bonds offered on Oct. 29 - Va, the Merchants National Bank, Cedar Rapids, and the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank \& Trust Co., Des Moines, as
$21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 626$, equa to 100.396 , a basis of about $2.04 \%$ 21/4, at par plus a premium of $\$ 626$, equa, to 100.396, a basis of about
Dated Dec. 1, 1937. Due $\$ 25.000$ on June 1 and Dec. 1 in each of the years 1938 and $1939 ; \$ 25,000$ June 1, 1940 and $\$ 33,000$ Dec. 1,1940 . The
Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines bid a premium of $\$ 625$ for $21 / 4 \%$ bonds. POSTVILLE, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-A. O. Webster, Town Clerk,
will receive bids unvil $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Nov. 8 for the purchase at not less than will receive bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m . Nov. 8 for the purchase at not less than
par of $\$ 20,000$ general obligation sewer bonds. Dated Dec. $1,1937$. par of $\$ 2,000$ general obligation sewer bonds. Tated Dec. Principal and seme 1 and Dec, 1 in each of the years from 1938 to 1957 , incl. ;
Due $\$ 500$ on June 1 and
redemable on and after June 1, 1950. Certified check for $\$ 100$, required. TAMA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa-BOND ELECTTION-A proposition to issue $\$ 12,000$ school building
at an election called for Nov. 10 . WEBSTER COUNTY (P. O. Fort Dodge), Iowa-WARRANT SALE-
The $\$ 60,000$ anticipation warrants offered on Oct. 26 were awarded to the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines on a $1 \% \%$ interest basis, plus a premium of $\$ 15$.
These

## KANSAS

AUGUSTA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. O. Augusta), Kan.BOND SALE-The $\$ 61,270$ 234 $\%$ coupon vuilding bonds offered on Oct. Securities Corp., both of Topeka, at a price of 101.129, a basis of about
$2.50 \%$. Dated Sept. $1,1937$. Duee on Sept. 1 as ollows: $\$ 5.270$ in 1938 . $2.50 \%$. Dated Sept. $1,1937,1$ Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 5,270$ in 1938
$\$ 5,000,1939$ to $1942 ; \$ 7,000,1943$ to 1946, and $\$ 8,000$ in $1947 ;$ optional
The Brown Crummer Investment Co. and the on and after Sept. 1, 1943. The Brown Crummer Investment Co. and the
Small-Milburn Co., both of Wichita, joined in bidding 100.576 for the bonds
BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan-BOND SALE DETAILS-We are now informed by R. F. Gresser, City Clerk, that the $\$ 10,000$ water plant noted here recently- $V$. 145 , p. 2580-were sold as 3 s , at a price of 101.748 ,
 Interest payable J. \& J. 15.
CRAWFORD COUNTY (P. O. Girard), Kan.-BOND SALE-County Clerk Ira L. Harper informs us that an issue of $\$ 26,0003 \%$ poor relief
bonds was sold on Oct. 27 to the Brown Crummer Investment Co. of bonds wa

EASTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Easton), Kan.-BOND SALE bonds sold recently, as noted here-V. 145, p. 2580 -were purchased by the State School Fund Commission as 3s at par. Denom. \$750. Coupon bonds, matur in 10 years.
EL DORADO, Kan.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 18,500$ issue of $21 / 4 \%$ semi-ann, storm sewer by the El Dorado National Bank. No other bid was received, according to the
from Oct. 1, 1939 to 1947 .

EUREKA, Kan.-BOND ELECTION-A special election has been called for Nov. . for the purpose of submitting to the voters a proposal
GLEN ELDER SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Glen Elder), Kan an issue of $\$ 28,8723 \%$ bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ except one for $\$ 872$. Dated Nov. 1,1937 . Due $\$ 72$ May 1, $1938 ; \$ 1,000$ each six months from Nov. 1,
1938 to Nov. 1, 1952 ; Cert. check for $2 \%$ of amount of bid, required.
HADDAM, Kan.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received unt 7 p. m. on Nov., by Mrs. Fern T. Fencl, City Clerk, for the purchase of
not less than $\$ 20,000$ and not more than $\$ 30,000$ water works pys $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ on Nov. 0 ,
not less than $\$ 20,000$ and not more than $\$ 30,000$ water works purchase of
struction bonds. Each bidder shall state the lowest rate of interest and struction bonds. Each bidder shall state the lowest rate of interest and
the premium, if any, at which he will purchase said bonds. The purchaser the premium, if any, at which he will purchase said bonds. The purchaser
shal assist in the preparation and examination of transcript and the bid
shall include the printing of bonds and other incidental expenses. In case shall include the printing of bonds and other incidental expenses. In case the bonds are taken by the state school Fund, the bidder is to state his charges for the expense incurred in making the said preparations. These
bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on Oct. 22-V. 145.
p. 2580 . p. 2580.

LABETTE COUNTY (P. O. Oswego), Kan.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ issue of $21 / 2 \%$ coupon semi-annual poor relief bonds offered for
sale on Oct. $25-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2725$-was awarded to the small-Milburn Co. of Wichita for a premium of $\$ 103.25$, equal to 100.41 , a oasis of about $2.41 \%$. of Wichita for a premium of $\$ 103.25$, equal to 100.41 , a oasis of about $2.41 \%$
Dated Aug. 1,1937 . Due $\$ 3,000$ from 1938 to 1942 , and $\$ 2,000$ from 1943
PAOLA, Kan.- KOND SALE-On Oct, 15 the city sold an issue of at par. Denom. $\$ 1,000$, except one for $\$ 420$. Dated Nov, 1, 1937. Interest ayabie May 1 and Nov. 1. Due serially in 10 years, beginning Nov. 1, 1939 . PARADISE, Kan.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-An ordinance nas been passed authorizing th
STAFFORD COUNTY (P. O. St. John), Kan.-BOND SALE-
On Oct. 12 the County Commissioners sold $\$ 5,000$ county welfare bonds to he five banks located in the county.
WYANDOTTE COUNTY (P. O. Kansas City), Kan_-BONDS Fas purchased on Oct. 25 by the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago Denom. \$1, Po0. Dated Nov. 1, 1937.) Due $\$ 8,000$ Prom Nov, 1,1938 to
1947 incl. Prin. and int. (M. \& Nayable at the State Treasurer's

## KENTUCKY

BARBOURVILLE, Ky.-BOND ELECTION-On Nov. 2 the City
Council will ask the voters for authority to issue $\$ 190,000$ waterworks and Council will ask the voters for authority to
KENTON COUNTY (P. O. Covington), Ky.-BOND ELECTTIONA proposal calling for the issuance of $\$ 70,000$ industrial home construction
bonds will be submitted to the voters on Nov. 2 . LEXINGTON, Ky.-BONDS NOT TO BE SUBMITTED TO VOTEConcerning a recent report that the voters of the city on Nov. 2 would be sked to approve a $\$ 4,800,000$ property purchase bond issue, we now lear hat no bonds are to be voted upon at the election. The voters will be asked system, which purchase has already been financed by the issuance of bonds
to LOUISVILLE, Ky.-BONDS SOLD TO PWA-The $\$ 12,318.334 \%$ coupon special assessment street improvement bonds offered on oct. 28
were awarded to the Public Works Administration at par. Due serially for
ten years; optional after five years.:

## Offerings Wanted: <br> LOUISIANA \& MISSISSIPPI MUNICIPALS <br> WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK <br> Bell Teletype N. O. 182 <br> Raymond 5409

## LOUISIANA

EUNICE, La.-BOND OFFERING-W. H. Kessler, Town Clerk, will eceive bids until 2 p . m. Nov. 16, for the purchase of $\$ 20,000$ public 6\%. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Oct. 1, 1937, rate of interest, not to exceed
Oct. 1. Due serially on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 1.500$ payable April 19 and Oct. 1. Due serially on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,500,1938$ and 1939 , $\$ 2,000$,
1940 to 1945 , and $\$ 2,500,1946$ and 1947 . Certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to J. B. Lewis, Mayor, required. The approving opinion of r r
OUACHITA PARISH (P. O. Monroe), La.-U.S. SUPREME COURT
TO CONSIDER APPEAL ON GROSS RECEIPTS TAX CASE-The United States supreme Court is sald to magreed to consider the appeal of the decision that the Louisiana law leveing a a special Federal District Court the sale of electricity manufactured in Louisiana was an unconstitutional Line Co of Ouachite commerce as applied to the Arkansas-Louisiana Pipe me Co. of Ouachita, Ark.
RUSTON, La.-BOND ELECTION-The City Council has ordered a
pecial election to be held Nov. 23 for the purpose of voting on a proposition special eiection to be held Nov.
(PT. O. Franklin), La.-MATURITY DETAILS-The $\$ 60$ PICT NO. 1 building bonds being offered for sale on Nov. 16 as reported in these
columns-V. $145, \mathrm{p}$. 2725 will mature serially as follows: $\$ 1,000$, 1939 ;


## MAINE

DEER ISLE-SEDGWICK BRIDGE DISTRICT (P. O. Stonington), $\mathrm{Me.-BONDS}$ NOT SOLD-NO bids were received at it Stonington), Oct. 22 of $\$ 490,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest bridge bonds- V . 145 , 14 ,
2580.
inclusive.
MAINE (State of)-LIST OF BIDS-Tne following is a complete list of awarded Oct. 21 to Barr Bros. \& Co., Inc., New York, as previously reported in

Rate Bid
101.199
100.669 100.5876
100.50 100.4799 100.479

PORTLAND, Me-BOND OFFERING-John R. Gilmartin, City Treasurer, will receive bids until noon Nov. 3 for the purcbase at not less to name rate of interest, in a multiple of $1 / \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. 1, 1937. Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1,000 . Nond Nov. 1) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. Due $\$ 8,000$ yearly on They will be engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to genuineness by The First National Bank of Boston; their legality will be
approved by Ropes, Gray. Boyden \& Perkins, of Boston, whose opinion approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins, of Boston, whose opinion cript of proceedings covering ail details required in the proper issuance of the bonds will be filed with The First National Bank of Boston, where they Bonds will be delivered to the purchasr on or about Monday, Nov. 15,
H The First National Bank of Boston, 17 Court Street Office Bor at The First National Bank of Burchasr on or about Monday, Nov. 15, 17 Court Street Office, Boston,
against payment in Boston funds. gainst payment in Boston funds.
Financial Statement as of Oct. 15, 1937
Floating Debt-
Balance due account land purchases ................... $16,715.41$






## MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Md.-DEBT SERVICE COST LOWER NEXT YEARFor the first time in at least two decades and probably for a much longer period debt. This was revealed Oct. 21 by Herbert Fallin, Budget Director. The city
is now spending $\$ 12,282,518$ for debt interest and retirement, while next year the sum needed for such purposes will be $\$ 12$ retirement, while next on the $\$ 42,077$ decrease will be equivalent to the sum brought in by 38 cents Baltimore's debt reached a peak of $\$ 165,525,760$ in 1932. At the begin-
ning of this year it had dropped to $\$ 156,480,147$ ning of this year it had dropped to $\$ 156,480,147$. tax rate can be appreciated when it is realized that $26 \%$ of the total municipal appropriation this year will be spent for debt service.
Shortly after taking office in 1931 for his second term Mayor Jackson adopted a policy calling for a reduction in the debt. It was decided that no new bonds or stock
not be postponed.

This policy bas been Pollowed as closely as possible.
Mr . Jackson also inaugurated
capital improverments are being made each year with current funds some current budget carries an appropriation of $\$ 900,000$ for such improvements future administr's hope that the debt reduction policy will be followed by allowed to increase as the cost of debt service declines.
Mr. Fallin revealed cost for thin revealed the following comparison detween the debt service

 With self-liquidating items excluded, the net debt at the beginning of this year was $\$ 111,984,961$, an amount equal to $5.97 \%$ of the current taxable
basis. The self-liquidating items are loans for water conduits and the rminal.
BALTIMORE, Md.-PER CAPITA COSTS LOW-OP all the cities in the lowest ser capita cost for the operation and maintenance of its general municipal departmental service, according to a statement issued recently oy The statement was
the Budget. It was prepared by Herbert Fallin, Municipal Director of Department of Commerce on financial statistics of cities having a population of over 100,000 .
"Baltimore is shown (in the Commerce Department report) with a popu-
lation of 817.100 and ranks in population as the eighth city in Group 1
( 500.000 and over). "Baltimore is shown in this group as having the lowest cost for the operareport, the amount spent by Baltimore city for this purpose totals $\$ 30$,
142.111 "Wasnington, D.C. on the other hand, wnich is shown with a population of 575,000 and the last city in this group from a population standpoint spent for this purpose $\$ 38,432,705$.
"Baltimore is also shown in this statement with the lowest per capita cost "This report also shows the total taxes levied for the cities in each of these groups, together with the per capita levy. Baltimore's per capita tax
of $\$ 37.45$ is the fourth lowest in its group.".

## MASSACHUSETTS

BEVERLY, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30.000$ coupon municipal relief loan bonds offered on Oct. $27-\nabla .145$, p, 2725 -were awarded to
R. L. Day $\&$ Co. of Boston on a bid of 100.29 for $1 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ a basis of about R.15\% Dated Nov. 1,1937 on a Due $\$ 6.000$ yearly on $1 / 4 \mathrm{siv}$, a basis of about
1942. Tyler \& Co. of Boston bid 100.155 for $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. Other bids were as follows:


HAVERHILL, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ municipal rellief
oan bonds offered on Oct. $26-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 2726 -were awarded to R L. loan bonds offered on OCct. 26-V. $145, \mathrm{p}$. 2726 -were awarded to R. L . Dated Nov. 1, 1937. Due 85,00 yearly on Nov. 1 from
Whiting. Weeks \& Knowles of Boston bid 100.093 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.
Otner bids were as follows. Otner 'blds were as follows:
${ }^{\text {Bidder- }}$
National Shawmut Bank of Boston.
 ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Salem), Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Harold (E. Thurstern Standard Time) on Nov. 2 for the purchase at discount of $\$ 10,000$ industrial farm loan, Chapter 126, notes. Dated Nov. 1, 1937. Denom.
$\$ 5,000$. Payaple Nov. 1, 1938 at the Merchants National Bank. Salem, $\$ 5,000$. Payaole Nov. 1 , 1938 at the Merchants National Bank, Salem, Will be made at the latter bank on or about No. 2 . Notes will be certified as to genuineness and validity by the National Shawmut Ba
under advice of Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.-BOND OFFERING Sealed bids addressed to James W. Libby, Town Treasurer, c-o The Second National Bank of
Boston, will be received until noon on Nov. 3 for the purchase of $\$ 33,000$ coupon' bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 19,000$ police station loan bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1938 to 1946 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ in 1947 .
14,000 sewer and drain loan bonds. Due 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from
1938 to 1941 incl. and $\$ 1.000$ from 1942 to 1947 incl.

$$
\text { - } 1930 \text { to }
$$ Each issue is dated Nov. 1, 1937 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Bidder to name a

single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $j, ~$ of $1 \%$ Principal and single rate of \&interest, expressed (M.) payable at the Second National Bank of Boston. The
interest (M. Ne.N.
bonds are exempt from taxation in Massachusetts and will be engraved bonds are exempt from taxation in Massachusetts and will be engraved National Bank of Boston. Legal opinion of Ropes, Gray, Boyden \&
Perkins of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder. Bonds will be delivered to the purchaser at Second National Bank of Boston, 111 Franklin St., Boston, on or about Nov. 12.
Financial Information

| Oct. 25,1937 |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | :---: |
| Tax Rate |  |  |
| $\$ 26.40$ | Tax Levy | Uncollected Taxe |
| 27.00 | $\$ 619,572$ | $\$ 345,024$ |
| 29.30 | 699,969 | 7,918 |
| 27.00 | 690,562 | 545 |

Present issues .-
Less water debt $\$ 688,050$
19,000
 of the proposed $\$ 19,000$ Police Station Loan Bonds.
Tax titles held, $\$ 51,305$. No tax title loans. Population, 1935-10,494.

## We Buy for Our Own Accoant

MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS
Cray, McFawn \& Company DETROIT
Telephone CHerry 6828
.t. t. Tel. det 347

## MICHIGAN

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Battle Creek, R. F. D. No. 4), Mich.-PRICE PAID-As previousl reported
in these columns, Siler, Carpenter \& Roose of Toledo were awarded en Oct. 20 an issue of $\$ 18,0004 \%$ school timprovement 10 basis of about $3.975 \%$. Dated Oct. 15,1937 and due April 15 as follows: $\$ 3,500$ from 1939 to 1942
incl. and $\$ 4,000$ in 1943 . COTTRELLVILLE TOWNSHIP (P. O., R. F. D., Marine City), Mich.-BONDS NOT SOLD-Walker H. Smith, Township Clerk, reports special assessment water extension bonds which were offered on oct. $12-$
145, p. 2428 . Dated Oct. 15,1937 , and due April
15 V. 145, p. 2428 . Dated Oct. 15,1937 , and due April 15 as
$1938 ; \$ 2,000$ in 1939; and $\$ 3,000$ from 1940 to 1957 , incl.

DEARBORN, Mich.- BOND SALE NOT CONSUMMMATED-Thesale of $\$ 100,00023 \%$ general obligation sewer bonds on sept. $7-\mathrm{V}$. 145 , p .
$1935-$ to McDonald, Moore $\&$ Hayes of Detroit was not complete. The purchaser's attorneys raised technical objections to the issue, based upon officials have petitioned the State Supreme Court for a ruling on the validity of the issue. If the court's decis
issued to the city's sinking fund.
BONDS SOLD TO SINKING FUND -The city has purchased as sinking were originally sold on Sept. 7 as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ to McDonald, Moore $\&$ Hayes of were originally sold on Sept, 7 as 23 is to McDonald, Moore \& Hayes of
Detroit. As noted above, the investment house, because of teccnical objections to the issue raised by their attorneys, declined to accept the loan. Althougn the city immediately pee, it was determined to effect the sale to the sinking fund without such a decision in order to meet time limit set by the Public Works Administration to qualify for the $45 \%$. Federal grant. The purchase, however, was made on the strength of an approving oponnection with the objections which resulted in the cancellation of the sale to the banking house, it is reported that one point concerned the cty's purported failure to make provision in the buaget for paymmen or hrss year sinerest. The current issue it is said, was issued and sold in the same manner as
sua0..000 previousiy disposed of, the legality of which had never been
auestioned questioned.
$B O N D$ ELECTION-Four proposed bond issues, calling for the issuance
of $\$ 302,000$ fire department bonds and $\$ 144,000$ swimming pool bonds, will of submitted to the voters on Nov. 2 .
DETROIT, Mich.-TENDERS WANTED-Edward M. Lane, Secretary of the Teachers' Retirement Fund Board of the City, announces that
sealed offerings will be received at his office, 1354 Broadway, Detroit, until noon on Nov. 1 (ory remain rirm untu bonds of the city in the approximate amount or
state the rate of interest, date of maturity, dollar value and the yield on each offering.
BOND PUURCHASES-John N. Daley, City Controller, reports that
bonds in the amount of 8575.000 have been purchased from original holders bonds in the amount of $\$ 575,000$ have be
at an a verage yield to the oity of $4.72 \%$.
FENTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fenton), Mich.-BOND SALE-Tne \$22,000 school bonds offered on Oct. 26 - ${ }^{2727}$-were awarded 145 , Me po
 $\$ 4,000$ in 1943 . Shannon, K .
$\$ 6.60$ for 3.5 .
Other bids were as follows:
 First Michigan Corp--...
Siler, Carrenter or
Chainner Securities Corp.
HANCOCK, Mich.-TENDERS WANTED-Albert L. Ehler, City
Clerk, will receive sealed tenders of 1936 refunding bonds unti $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
on Nov. 17. Tenders must fully ddscribe the bonds offered and state the
HOUGHTON, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
by Oliver Marion, Village Clert, until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Nov. 4 for the purchase of $\$ 20,0004 \%$ refunding bonds. Dated $\dot{\text { Sept. }} 1,1937$. ${ }^{4}$ Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 4,000$ on Sept. 1 from 1938 to 1942 , incl. Interest payable $M$. \& $\&$. The village will pay the cost or printing the ebrified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the order of the village, must accompany each proposal.
LANSING TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Lansing, R. F. D. No. 2), Mich.-BOND OFFER1NG-Sealed bids addressed to for the purchase of $\$ 15,0004 \%$ building bonds. Principal and interest
Due $\$ 3,000$ on April 1 from 1939 to 1943 , incl. A certified check for $\$ 300$, payable to the order of the village, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Miller,
furnished the successful bidder.
MANISTIQUE, Mich.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 53,000$ general obligation
improvement bonds offered on Oct. $25-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2428$-were awarded improvement bonds offered on Oct. to Braun, Bosworth \& Co. of Toledo as $31 / \mathrm{s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 68$, equal to 100.128 , a basis of about $3.23 \%$. Dat 1 from 1939 to 1952 , incl. John N $31 / 2 \%$.
Other bids were as follows:
Bidder-


ST. CLAIR, Mich.-BOND OFF---.- $4 \%$ ST. CLAIR, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-Gertrude German, City Clerk,
will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Nov. 15 for the purchase of $\$ 69,500$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest bonds, divided as follows.
15,000 \$12,500 in 1939 , and $\$ 7,000$ from 1940 to 1945 , incl. 15 as follows: 15,000 general obligation paving bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 15
as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1939 to 1944 , incl. and $\$ 3,000$ in 1045. Each issue is dated Oct. 15, 1937. Principal and interest (A. \& O.) payable at the Commercial \& S Savings Bank of St. Clair. A certified check
for $5 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the City for $5 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for, pas
Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

## MINNESOTA

BLUE EARTH COUNTY (P. O. Mankato), Minn.-BOND SALEWe are informed by the County Clerk that the $\$ 104,00021 / 3 \%$ coupon
 p. 2581 - were purchase
vestors, paying par on
Nov, 1, 1940 to 1944 .

FAIRMONT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Minn.-BOND ELECTION-A proposal to issue $\$ 31,000 \mathrm{sc}$
JACKSON SCHOOL DISTRICT, MInn--BOND OFFERING-Walte H. Halloran, Clerk, Board of Education, will receive bids until 2:30 p. m.
Nov. 12 for the purchase of $\$ 110,0003 \%$ school building bonds. Denom. Nov. 12 for the purchase of $\$ 110,0003 \%$ sch
$\$ 1,000$. Certified check for $\$ 2,000$, required.
LAKE CRYSTAL, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-J. T. Wiger, City Clerk:
LAL receive bids until $8 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{m}$., Nov. 12 for the purchase of $\$ 45,000$ electric distribution system and power plant construction bonds. $\$$ Bidders are to name rate of interest, not to exceed $31 / 2 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov 15, 1937. Principal and semi-annuarinterest payable at any suitable bank Nr trust company in Mas follows: $\$ 2,000,1940,1941$ and $1942 ; \$ 3,000$ from 1943 to 1947, and $\$ 4,000,1948$ to 1953 ; redeemable on any interest payment date. Certhe executed bonds.
The approving opinion of Kyle \& Kyle of St. Paul and Junell, Fletcher,
Dorsey, Barker \& Colman of Minneapolis will be furnished by the city. LITTLE FALLS, Minn.-CERTIFICATE SALE-On Oct. 20 an issue National Bank and the First National Bank, both of Little Falls, at par. Due $\$ 900$ yearly for 10 years 1937 . In MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.-BOND SALE-The three issues of bonds awarded at public auction to a group headed by Phelps, Fenn \& Co. of New York, as 2.20 s, paying a premium of $\$ 25.00$, equal to 100.0029 , a $\$ 150,000$ permanent improvement (storm drain) bonds.
500,000
public relief bonds.
200,000 permanent improvement (work relief) bonds.
Dated Nov
938 to 1947 . 1937. Due in equal annual instalments from Nov. 1. The other members of the successful syndicate were Brown, Harriman \& Co., Inc., the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago, the Chemical
Bank \& Trust Co. and F. S. Moseley \& Co., both of New York. BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The bonds were re-offered by he pur turity
MOORHEAD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Moorfer sale on Oct. $27-\mathrm{V}$. 145, p. 2727 , -was awarded jointly to the AllisonWilliams Co, and the Justus F . Lowe Co. both of Minneapolis, as 3 s , paying a premium of $\$ 25$, equal to 100.12 , a basis of a about
Nov. 1937 . Due $\$ 4,000$ from Nov. 15,1938 to 1942 incl.
PRIOR LAKE, Minn.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The $\$ 18,000$ issue of Water Main Improvement No. - , cer purchased by the Justus F. Lowe Co
 the first maturing certificates, oy the Prior Lake State Bank.
RED WING SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Red Wing), Minn.-
$B O N D$ OFFERING POSTPONED-In connection with the report given in these be offered for sale on Oct. 28, by N. C. Lien, Clerk of the Board of Educaon Nov. 1. Due $\$ 2,000$ from Dec. 1,1938 to 1944 , and $\$ 7,000$ due each six months thereafter until Dec. 1, MOTHORIZED-The City Council has ST. PAUL, Minn.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council has
athorized the issuance of $\$ 200,000$ improvement bonds. UNDERWOOD, Minn.- BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 1000$ water bonds to the State of Mod by the Village Clerk that the bonds were sold as 3 s at par, and mature $\$ 1,000$ annually from
July 1,1943 to 1955 , inclusive.

## MISSISSIPPI

ATTALA COUNTY (P. O. Kosciusko), Miss.-BOND CALL-Mrs. Ruby Nowell, Clerk of the $\$$ numbered 1652 to 1701, are being called for payment at par and accrued. interest on Jan. ${ }^{1}$, 1938, on which date interest ceases. Due on July 1, 1961 Payable at the County Depository, the Merchants \& Farmers Bank, Kosciusko.
LAUDERDALE COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P} . \mathrm{O}^{\circ}$ O. Meridian), Miss.--BONDS TO BE LE-OFFERED-In connection with the $\$ 80,000$ refunding bonds that were offered for sale recently without success, as noted in these columns- $V$.
145, p. 2727 -we are informed by Howard Cameron, Chancery Clerk, that
they will be re-offered at the January meeting of the Board of County
LAUREL, Miss.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 65,000$ refunding bonds offered on Oct. 22-V. 145, p. 2582-were awarded to J. S. Love \& Co. of Jackson
as 41/s at par. Due as follows: $\$ 1,000,1940$ to $1945 ; \$ 2,000,1946$ to 1950 ; and $86,000,1956$ to 1959.
MAGNOLIA SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Magnolia), Miss.- BONDS VOTED-The
$\$ 45,000$ school building bonds.
NATCHEZ, Miss.-BOND ELECTION-An election will be held on Nov. 12, according to report, in ord
$\$ 300.000$ in industrial plant bonds.
PASCAGOULA RURAL SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Miss.BOND ELECTION-A A special election is to be held Oct. 30, for the purpo
of voting on a proposition to issue $\$ 100,000$ school building bonds.
TUNICA COUNTY SUPERVISORS DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Hollywood), Miss.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported by L. C. Shannon, District Oct. 1, have been purchased by the Planters Bank of Tunica, as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par. WADE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pascagoula), Miss.- Bors approved the issuance of $\$ 11,000$ in construction bonds to be the voters approved the issuance of $\$ 11,000$ in construction bo
used in connection with a Public Works Administration grant.

## MISSOURI

 KIRKWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Louis) Mo.-BONDSALE-The $\$ 253,000$ issue of school bonds offered for sale on Oct. 25

- 145, p. 2728 -was awarded to the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago, and the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis, jointly, as $23 / 8$, paying a premium of \$802.01, equal to 100.317 , a
ST. CHARLES SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Charles), Mo.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 130.000$ land purchase and improvement , bonds offered on
Oct. 28 -V. 145, p. 2728 -were awarded to the Boatmen's National Bank of aboutis, as $23 / 4$ s, at par plus a premium of $\$ 689$, equal to 10.53 , a basis
of about $2.71 \%$. Dated Nov. 1,1937 and d of about $2.71 \%$ Dated Nov. 1,1937 and due Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000$,
$1943 ; \$ 7,000,1944$ to 1946 incl.; $\$ 8000,1947$ to 1949 incl.; $\$ 9,000,1950$
to 1952 incl.; $\$ 10,000$ from 1953 to 1955 incl. and $\$ 11,000$ in i956 and 1957. Second high bid of par and a premium of $\$ 2,085.20$ for 3 s was made by


## MONTANA

BOZEMAN, Mont.-BOND AND WARRANT CALLL-Walter Davis, and Special Improvement District bonds are being called for payment It is reported that special date interest shall cease.
March 1 and July 1, 1937, have not been presented as yet BROWNING, Mont-BONDS NOT SOLD T
refunding bonds offered on Oct. $21-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2267-$ were not wor wh bids being received. Dated Jan. 1, 1938 .
CHOUTEAU COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 44 (P. O. Geral dine), Mont.-BOND OFFERING-H. M. Magnuso., Clerk, Board of refunding bonds. The bonds will be sold as either amortization or serial able from and after five years from date of issue. Certified check for $\$ 300$, payable to the Clerk, required.
DANIELS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Scobey), Mont.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is reported by the District Clerk that were purchased by the State Land Board, as 4 s at par. This issue is in one bond for $\$ 18,000$, due on Sept. 1,1952 : optional five years after Sept. 1 ,
1937. Coupon bonds, payable M. \& S. 937. Coupon bonds, payable M. \& S.

FAIRVIEW, Mont- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received of a $\$ 5,000$ issue of refunding bondanouette, City Clerk, for the purchas payable semi-annually. (These are the bonds that were originally secheduled Por sale on Oct. 22, as noted in these columns-V. 145, p. 2582.)
FOLATHEAD AND LAKE COUNTIES JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT Noported in these columns., Hon. A. Veeder, District Clerk, will receive bids Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the econd choice of the school board.
If amortization bonds are sold
bond or divided into several sold the entire issue may be put into one single apon at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semiIf serial bonds aring a period of 20 years from the date of issue. $\$ 750$ will become payable on Oct.15, 1938, and a like amount on the same The bonds, whether amortization or serial bonds, will bear date o Oct. 15, 1937, and will bear interest at a rate not exceeding 4 $4 \% \%$, payable any interest payment date from and after five years frodeemable in full on The bonds will be sold for not less than their par value uith accrued will purchase the bonds at par. behalf of the State Board of Land Com-
All bids other than by or on beners must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $\$ 500$
payable to the order of the clerk. payable to the order of the clerk.
MILES CITY, Mont.-MATURITY-It is reported by the City Clerk as 38 s. at a price of 100.41, as noted in these columns \& recently of Spokane,
p. 2728 - 145 , ville) Mont.-BONOUNY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 16 (P. O. Bainvile) Mont.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until
7 p . m . on Nov. 8, by Ear J. Summers, District Clerk, for the purchase
of $\$ 6,000$ school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable J . \& D. Dated June 1, 1937 . Amortization bonds wo exceed $6 \%$, payable J. \& D.
district and serial bonds will be the second choice. The chirst cnoice of the
amortization amortization or serial, will be redeemable in full on any interest payment check, payable to the District Clerk, must accompany the bid $\$ 600$ certified (These are the bonds that were offered for accompany the bid.
as noted in these columns at the time-V. 145, p. 2110.)
SAVAGE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Savage) BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. . On Nov. 20 ,
by Frank Balogh, District Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 35,000$ issue of
high school building bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed semi-annually. Dated Jan. 1, 1938. Amortization bonds will be payable the first Whether amortization or serial bonds are issued they the School Board. in 20 years; optional after five years. They will be sold for not less than par plus accrued interest. A certified check for be sold for not less than
order of the above Clerk, must accompany the bid. (These bonds replace the $\$ 33,890$ issue of bonds that was scheduled for award on Sept. 25, the sale of which was postponed because of legal diffi-
culties.)
SHELBY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14, Mont.-BOND ELECTIONAssue $\$ 34,500$ school building bonds. SHERIDAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 29 (P. O. Outcolumns, Henry Walder, District Clerk, will receive bids until 2 p p. m . Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the school board.
If amortization bonds are sold the
If amortization bonds are sold the entire issue may be put into one single apon at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semi-

If serial bonds are issued they will be in the amount of $\$ 500$ each; the
sum of $\$ 500$ will become payable on Nov. 9,1938 , and a like ameunt on the same day each year thereafter.
Nov. 9,1937 , and will bear interest at a serial bonds, will bear date of semi-annually, on May 9 Nov. 9 and will be redeemable in full on any
interest payment interest payment date from and after five years from the date of issue.
The bonds will be sold for not less than their par val 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 tbe 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 $\$ 500$ missioners must be accompanied by
payable to the order of the Clerk.

## NEBRASKA

Willage Clerk that the $\$ 37,000$ MATURITY-It is now reported by the were handled through the Mortgage Investment Co. of Hastings, as noted
bere in September-V. 145, p. 2110-are due from 1938 to 1955.

## NEVADA

ELY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT (P O. Ely), Nev.-BOND receive sealed bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 1 , for the purchase, of a $\$ 55,000$ issue of coupon school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable
A. \& O. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated April 1, 1937. Due on April 1 as follows: all not be sold at allowed or paid on the sale of said bonds. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the (These are required.
(These are the bonds that were offered for sale on June 30, at which
time all bids were rejected-V. 145, p. 157.)

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY (P. O. Manchester), N. H.-BOND OFFERING Board of County Commissioners will receive sealed bids until 3 p . m. on Nov. 22 for the purchase of $\$ 25,000$ farm and hospital bonds,
dated Nov. 1, 1937 and due serially from 1938 to 1942 incl. No bid for less than par and accrued interest will be considered.
JAFFREY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Jaffrey), N. H.-NOTE SALE to the district recently sold an issue of $\$ 64,000$ seria

## MUNICIPAL BONDS

## New Jersey and General Market Issues

## B. J. Van Ingen \& Co. Inc.

57 william Street, n. y.
Telephone: John 4-6364
A. T. \& T.: N. Y. 1-730

Newark Tel.: Market 3-3124

## \$50,000 Camden County, N. J., 41/2s Due Jan. 1, 1955.-67 Colyer, Robinson \& Company

1180 Raymond Blyd., Newark <br>A. T. $\underset{\text { M T. T. Teletype }}{\text { MA }}$

## NEW JERSEY

 B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc., New York, as 33 s , at a price of 100.579 a
basis of about $3.675 \%$ Dated June 15. 1937 and due Dec. 15 as follows
2n
 The borough, as previously noted in these columns-V. 145, p. 2728 -is
orfering for sale on Oct. 28 a block of $\$ 118000$ not to exceed $\%$ interest
refunding bonds, being part of an and and refunding bonds, being part of an authorized amount of $\$ 169,000$ In
connection with the offering, George $M$. Wilson, Borough Clerk, has issued connection with the ofiloring data regarding $\$ 169,000$ refunding bonds:
the
Refunding bonds authorized Bod debt as at Sept. 30, 1937
School bor $\$ 301,000.00$ Note- (*) Included in this amount are $\$ 95.000 .00$ bonds which, will be
sold and exchanged for a like amount of water bonds now outstanding. $\$ 13,000.00$ bonds on Dec. 15, 1938 of Borough Debt 1950 .
. $\$ 169,000.00$
Real property assessed valuations (including second class

Tax Data for a Period of 4 Yearstanding Outson


Tax title liens outstanding as at Sept. 30, 1937-~--- $\$ 15,551.17$
BURLINGTON, N. J.-BONDS APPROVED-The State Funding Conds.
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP, N. J.-BOND SALE-Campbell \& Co..of New York reecently purchased at private sale an issue of $\$ 70,000$ $\$ 42,0004 \%$ and $41 / 2 \%$ bonds due $\$ 7,000$ each on Dec. 31 from 1944 to 1949, $31,0004 \%$ bonds. Due Dec. 31 as follows: $\$ 4,000$, 1938 and 1939;
$\$ 5,000$ in 1940 and $\$ 6,000$ from 1941 to 1943 , inclusive. Legality approved by Hakkins, Delafield \& Longfellow of $N$. $\mathbf{Y}$. City. In agproving thised finany Hant the state Delafield \&und Longfellow of Commission did No . Yith thy.
understanding that the issuing expense to the township was not to exceed $\$ 750$.
EDGEWATER, N. J.-BOND SALE-The Sinking Fund Commis-
CAMDEN COUNTY (P. O. Camden), N. J.-BOND SALE-The




A group composed of H. L. Allen \& Co., A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc., both of
New York, and C. C. Collings \& Co., Philadelphia, also participated in the bidding, their tender being par plus a premium of $\$ 1,322.40$ for $\$ 114,000$

EATONTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BONDS NOT SOLDNo bids were submitted for the $\$ 32,0003,3,2 \%$ coupon or registered school building bonds offered Oct. $25-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p}, 2582$. Dated Nov. 1, 1937, and
due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1938 to 1950, incl., and $\$ 3,000$ in 1951
and 1952 .
GLOUCESTER, N. J.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-On Oct. 19 the City Council passed
NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Frederick A. the purchase of $\$ 20,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered emergency relief bonds. Dated Nov. 1.1937 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due
Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1938 to 1943 , incl., and $\$ 1,000$ in 1944 and 1945. Principal and interest (M. \& N.) payable at the State Trust Co.,
Plainfield. Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$, No more bonds will be sold than will produce to the borough a sum of $\$ 21$, 000 , exclusive of accrued interest. The bands are party. A certified check for $\$ 400$, payable to the order of the borough, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Clay, Dill
RARITAN, N. J.-BOND AUTHORITY UPHELD-The right of the provement and incinerator bonds, questioned in a suit brought recently by a taxpayer, has been sustained by Supreme Court Justice Joseph B. Perskie, according to report. The Court, it is said, ruled that the town
has gufficient authority to enact the ordinances under the Home Rule Act has sufficient authority to enact the ordinances under the Home Rule Act
and the Local Bond Act of 1935 . (The town has attempted to dispose of the above bonds on two occasions, but in each instance was obliged to defer the financing because of pending litigation. The latest effort was made
on Oct. 15, as previously reported in these columns.-V. 145, p. 2729.)
SAYREVILLE, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-On Nov. 17 the Borough interest rate will be determined by the bidding, but will not exceed $6 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Dec. 1, 1937. Principal and semi-annual interest
Denable at the Continental Bank \& Trust Co., New York. Due $\$ 2,000$ payable at the Continental Bank
yearly from 1938 to 1958, inclusive
SEA ISLE CITY, N. J.-BOND EXCHANGE-The $\$ 5,00031 / 2 \%$ reviously reported in these columns, are part of an authorized amount of $\$ 525,500$. The balance of $\$ 520,500$ is being exchanged at par. All of the bonds are dated April 1, 1937, and mature as follows: $\$ 5.500,1938 ; \$ 7,000$,
$1939 ; \$ 10,000,1940 ; \$ 13,000,1941 ; \$ 15,000$ from 1942 to 1947 , incl., and 1939; $\$ 10,000,1940 ; \$ 13,000,19$
TEANECK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Teaneck), N. J.-BOND OFFERINGHenry E. Diehl, Township Clerk, will receive sealed bids until $8: 30$ p. m. on Nov. 3 for the purchase of $\$ 113,500$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or
registered bonds, consisting of: registered bonds, consisting
$\$ 100,000$ park bonds.
100,000 park bonds.
13,500 street improvement assessment bonds
Ali of the bonds are dated Aug. 1, 1937 One bond for $\$ 500$, others
$\$ 1,000$ each. The maturities of both issues have been combined and pay$\$ 1,000$ each. The maturities of
ments will be made annually on Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000,1938 ; ~ \$ 5,000$, 1939 to 1946 , incl.: $\$ 3,500,1947 ; \$ 3,000$ from 1948 to 1968 , , incl., and $\$ 4,000$ in 1969 Princibal and interest (F. \& A.) payable at the Bergen County
National Bank, Hackensack. Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple National Bank, Hackensack. Reck for $2 \%$ must accompany each proposal.
of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. 10 . City will be furnished the successful bidder
WEST ORANGE, N. J.-BONDS PASSED ON FIRST READINGThe Town Commission on Oct. 19 passed on first reading ordin

WOODBINE, N. J.-BONDS PASSED ON FIRST READING-On Oct. 18 the Borough Council gave first
the issuance of $\$ 34,000$ funding bonds.

## NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO, State of-BOND OFFERING-The State Board of Finance announces that it will receive sealed bids until 2 p . M. On Nov. Interest rate is mit the purchaser , Dated Nov. 1, 1937. Due on Nov. 1 as follows suit the purchaser.
$\$ 250,000$ in $1945,1946,1948,1950$ and $\$ 360,000$ in 1952 . Bids for one or
all series will be considered. No bid at less than par and accrued interest will series will be considered. Prind int payable at the State Treasurer's office will be considered. Prin. and int, payable at the State Treasurer's office,
or at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York. The debentures are issued to anticipate the proceeds of the collection of the five-cent gasoline exicse taxes, the motor vehicle registration fees and the property tax provided by law
for the State Road Fund. The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood \& for the State Road Fund, The approving opinion of check for $2 \%$ of the
Hoffman of New York will be furnished. A certified check amount bid, payable to the state Treasurer, is required. The State sold on June 14, 1937 , a $\$ 2,000,000$ issue at a net interest cost of $3.13 \%$ to a syndicate headed oy
sold to the successful group as follows: for $\$ 400,000$ maturing $\$ 250,000$
 SILVER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Silver City), of the Board of Education that the $\$ 100,000$ construction bonds purchased by the State Treasurer, as noted here recently-V. $145, \mathrm{p}, 2583$-were sold
as $31 / \mathrm{s}$ at par, and mature on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 3.000,1938 ; \$ 4,000,1939$ to $1944 ; \$ 5,000,1945$ to $1950 ; \$ 6,000,1951$ to 1956 , and $\$ 7,000$ in 1957 .

## NEW YORK

ALBANY, N. Y.-OBLIGATIONS ENJOY HIGH CREDIT RATINGLazard Freres \& Co., Inc., 15 Nassau St., New York, recently issued a revised financal sis of all factors bearing on the municipal fiscal structure conclude that in spite of some unfavorable factors , the "obligations of the city continue to warrant a fairly high credit rating." Discussing the city's
current operations and the tax collection record, the compilers of the study current operatio
note as follows:
CURRENT CONDITION-Collection of taxes early in fiscal year has practically obviated any need for tax-anticipation borrowing. Relief costs are no longer being funded but partial refundin
pursued in order to maintain balanced operations.
pursued COLLECTIONS-The city is permitted to turn all delinquencies over to the county and is thus practically always assured of $100 \%$ collection for its own needs. Even on the basis of the total levy, collections are ex-
ceptionally good and have been showing consistent improvement since 1933 .
BUFFALO, N. Y.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-On Oct. 19 the City council passed two ordinances providing authority for the issuance of $\$ 1,400,000$ bonds, composed of $\$ 1,000,000$ bonds for relief
CAMBRIA (P. O. Lockport), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 3,000$ coupon, have been sold to the Niagara County National Bank \& Trust Co. of Lockport on a bid of 100.075 for 2.70 s , a basis of about $2.65 \%$.
1937. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on March 1 from 1938 to 1940 .
CLAYTON, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Kenneth D. Halladay, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Nov. 4 for the purchase of Dated Nov. 1,1937 . Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 1,500$ on Nov, 1
from 1938 to 1967 incl. Bidder to name one rate or interest, expressed in Prom 1938 to 1967 , incl. Bidder to name one rate or interest, expressed in
a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$ Principal and interest (M. \& N. payable
at the First National Exchange Bank, Clayton, with New York exchange. a multiplirst National Exchange Bank, Clayton, with New York exchange. taxes. A certified check for $\$ 900$, payable to the order of the village, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Clay, Dillon \&
Vandewater of New York City will be purnished the successful bidder. Pro-
ceeds of the issue will be used for improvements to the village water supply
system. EAST HAMPTON, N. Y.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,000$ coupon or regawarded to Roosevelt \& Weigold. New York, as $2^{3 /}$. 145, p. 2729 -were a basis of about $2.71 \%$. Dated Oct. 1, 1937, and due $\$ 2,000$ each on Oct. from 1938 to 1947, incl.
GREENBURGH UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. school building bonds offered on Oct. 28-V.145, p. 2728-were awarded to Lehman Bros. and Phelps, Fenn \& Co., both of New York, jointly, as 3s, at 100.14 , a basis of about $2.985 \%$ to 1958 incl. Second high bid of Lehmr 3.20 s was made by George B. Giibbons \& Co., Inc., New York. Lehman Bros. and Phelps, Fenn \& Co., both of New York, jow at prices
offering for public investment $\$ 300,0003 \%$ school building bonds
at 1939 to 1958 incl. In the opinion of the bankers, they are legal investment 1939 to 1958 incl. In the opinion of the Dankers, York State. The District includes all of the unincorporated community known as Harts.and is $\$ 11267$ 906 and bonded debt, including the current offering, amounts to $\$ 388,890$. Bids submitted for the issue were as follows:
Bidder
Lehman Bros. and Phelps, Fenn \& Co. Aerge B. Gibily \& Co., Inc.
Halsey, Stuart \& Coders Trus
Adams, McEntee \& Co
INDIAN LAKE FIRE DISTRICT NO, TOWN OF INDIAN IAKE Secretary, annur Lake), N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-John Joyce, secretary, bids unntil 11 a. m . on Nov. 5 for the purchase of $\$ \$ 16,500$ not to exceed
ool $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered building and apparav, $\$ 500$ Due Oct. 1 as follows. $\$ 1,500$ from 1938 to
Oct. 1,1937 Denom. $\$ 500$. Due 1,046 incl., and $\$ 1,000$ in 1947 . Bider to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ of $1 \%$, Principal and interest New York exchange. The bonds are general obigations Bank, Wells, wistrict, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for of the Fire District, payable from Fire District, must a accompany each pro-
$\$ 300$, payable to the order of the posal. The approving legal opinion of Clay, Dillo

Financial Statement The assessed valuation of the property subject to the taxing power of
the district is $\$ 634,945$. The total bonded debt of the district including the above mentioned bonds is $\$ 16,500$. The estimated population of Indian
Lake Fire District No. 2 is 300 . The bonded debt above stated does not Lake Fire District No. 2 is 300 . The bonded debt above stated does non any or all of the property subject to the taxing power of the district. The 1931, and no district taxes for the fiscal year commencing Jan. 1, 1937, or prior thereto have been - BOND SALE-The $\$ 295,000$ coupon or registered
KINGSTON, N. Y.
bonds offered on Oct. 29 V. 145, p. 2584-were awarded to Lazard Freres \& Co. and Firt. of Michigan Corp., both of New York, jointly, as 1.80 s, at 100.149 , a basis of about $1.77 \%$. Dhe act. 1 as follows: $\$ 25,000$ from 1938 to 1943 incl. and $\$ 30,000$ from 1944 to 1947 incl .
25.000 debt equalization bonds, sed of the bonds are dated Oct. $1,1937$.

MAMARONECK (P. O. Mamaroneck), N. Y.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 150,000$ tax anticipation notes was sold Oct. 20 to the First National Bank of Int. Rate Bidder-
R. W. Pressprich \& Co. (plus $\$ 15$ premium)
County $\qquad$ $1.35 \%$
$1.50 \%$
$1.75 \%$
MIDDLEBURY, ATTICA, COVINGTON, PERRY, WARSAW AND BETHANY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. W yoming), N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Doris Jenkins, Clerk of the Board of Educa-
tion, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Nov. 1 for the purchase of

 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest, exp.
or 1-10th of $1 \%$ Principal and interest (M. \& N . pable at the W Woming
County Bank $\&$ Trust Co., W yoming. The bonds are payable from unCounty Bank \& Trust proceeds of the sale, together with a Federal grant limited taxes and the proceeds or
of $\$ 138,841$, will be used in the construction of a new school building in the ofistrict. A certified check for $\$ 3,400$, payable to the order of Edward
Davies, District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Caldwe
successful bidder
MOUNT KISCO, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 155,000$ coupon or registered bonds occo. and Burr \& Co., Inc., both of New York, jointly, as 2.70 s, at a price of 100.0 gement bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 8,000$ from
$\$ 119,000$ general improvement $\$ 1938$ to 1944 , incl., and $\$ 9,000$ from 1945 to 1951 incl. 1940 to 36,000 water improvement bonds. Due 1957 , incl. All of the bonds are dated Nov, 1, 1937. Second high bid of 100.145 for
2.70s was made by the Marine Trust Co., Buffalo, and R. D. White \& 2.70s was made by the Marine T
Co., New York, in joint account.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 689,000$ coupon or regise composed of Phelps, Fenn \& Co., R. W. Pressprich \& Co. and
group Hynson \& Co., Inc., all of New York, as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.10 , a basis of about $2.23 \%$. The sale consisted of: 1 from 1938 to 1947 incl. $\$ 250,000$ home relief bonds. Due $\$ 25,000$ Nederal project bonds. Due $\$ 29,000$ on Nov. 1 from 1939 to 132,000 municipal improvement bonds. Due Nov, 1 as follows: $\$ 13,000$ 46,000 equipment bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 9,000$ from 1938 to 46,000 equilincl. and $\$ 10,000$ in 1942.
All of the bonds are dated Nov. 1, 1937.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ coupon or registered street paving bonds offered Oct. 26 York, as 1.90 . 2730 - were awarded to 100.165 , a basis of about $1.85 \%$. Dated Nov. 1,1937 and due $\$ 5,000$ Nov, 1 from 1938 to 1942, inclusiv
ROME, N. Y.-UTILITY TAX IMPOST-The Common Council on Oct. 22 adopted a home rule law taxing utilities $1 \%$ of their inet relief costs. SAYVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sayville), N. Y.-BONDS SAYVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sayvilie), N. Y. VOTED-The voters of the district ands.
to issue $\$ 392,500$ school building bonds.
SHERRILL KENWOOD WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Kenwood),
N. Y.-MATURITY-The $\$ 5,00041 / 2 \%$ coupon deficiency bonds purchased by the district at par, as previously reported in these co.
V. 145 , p. $2730-$ mature $\$ 1,000$ each July 1 from 1942 to 1946 inc..
UTICA, N. Y.-WATER WORKS PURCHASE ABANDONED-The proposed. Mayor Carraw said the city could not sell thel $\$ 7,900,000$ in bonds the city. Mayor parrawse buyers would not bid under the ruling by the State Water and Power Control Commission giving several areas at any time.
mission to buy parts of the water system in their mission to buy parts of the water system in the of notice of its intention to
The water company announced withdrawal
call $\$ 5,575,000$ in bonds on Nov. 1 . call $\$ 5,575,000$ in bonds on Nov. 1.
145, St. James), N. YMONONCHOFFERINGTRICT NO. 2 ( $\mathbf{2}$ (P. O. Box Clerk of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 3 p . m. on
Nov. 9 for the purchase of $\$ 19,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or
registered school bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1937 . Denom. \$1,000. Due
$\$ 1.000$ on May 1 from 1939 to 1957 incl. Bidder to name one rate of in$\$ 1,000$ on May 1 from 1939 to 1957 incl. Bidder to name one rate of in-
terest. expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4 \mathrm{or} 1-10 \mathrm{th}$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (M. \& N.) payable at the Bank of Smithtown Smithtown Branch, or at holder's option, at the National City Bank, New York City. A
certified check for $2 \%$ must aceompany each proposal Legality approved
by Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfollow of New York City. Financial Statemen
 Population, 1930 census, 179 . collected in the year of levy, were as follows: 1933-1934, $\$ 2,579.03 ; 1934-$
$1935, \$ 2,020.84 ; 1935-1936, \$ 2.389 .43 ; 1936-1937, \$ 5,905.16$. WELLSVILLE, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The \$105,000 coupon or registhe First Trust Co. of Wellsville as $23 / \mathrm{s}$ at a price of par. Dated Nov. 1,
1937 , and due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000,1941$ to 1959 incl; $\$ 5,000,1951$ to 1954 incl.; $\$ 6,000,1955$ to 1958 incl,; $\$ 7,000$ from 1959 to ig 191 incl. Second and the Marine Trust Co., Buffalo, jointly.
WIASTCHESTER COUNTY (P. O. White Plains), N. Y.-FINANthe fol

Report on Finances for the Quarter Ended June 30, 1937
Name of municipality: County of Westchester. Fiscal year dates Jan. debt obligations: County has never defaulted. Property Valuation-
Assessed valuation
 Basis of assessment-Equalization table adopted by Board of supervo Changes in County Debt Since March 31, 1937-
Bonds amortized.$\$ 2,171,000.00$
 Outstanding Debt-
General bond
Total


Total
debt-incurring power of county $\qquad$ $\$ 101,341,886.20$
$-66,770,549.00$
$6.32 \%$
 Uncollected at
End of Fiscal Uncollected to 4,399,310.74 Report
$\$ 4,035,124.67$
Other Perlinent Data
of bonds, and shall purchase offerings at whatever price below par they are LE Levenue notes were purchased recently by the Concord National Bank \& Trust Co. of Concord, at $3 \%$, paying a premium of $\$ 5.00$.
notes were purchased N. C.-NOTES SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 30,000$ notes were purchased on Oct 26 by the
Salem, at $3 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 1.01$.

## NORTH DAKOTA

## CLEVEN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 123, Ward County, N. Dake-

 CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Fred Talbott, District Clerk, will receivebids until 2 p. m . Nov. 6 for the purchase of $\$ 1.000$ certificates of indebtedbids until 2 p. m, Nov, 6 for the purchase of $\$ 1,000$ certificates of ind.
ness, bearing interest at no more than $7 \%$. Payable Oct. 15, 1939 .
EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO, 3, Ward County, N. Dak. CeVRTIFICATE OFFFERING W. W. T., Greenup, District Clerk, will re
ceive bids at the County Auditor's office in Minot until 2 p. m . Nov. 6
for the purchase of $\$ 1,500$ certificates of indebtedness. Interest rate is for the purchase of $\$ 1,500$ certificates
not to exceed $7 \%$. Due Nov. 1,1939
FOXHOLM SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 156, Ward County, N. Dak.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-F. W. Lambert, District Clerk,
will receive bids until 2 p. . Nov. Nov. for the purchase of $\$ 3,000$ certificates
of indebtedness, bearing interest at no more than $7 \%$. Due Nov. 5,1938 . FhARRISON, N. Dak.-PRICE PAID-It is stated by the City Auditor that the $\$ 8,000$ auditorium bonds purchased by the Garrison as noted here recently-V. 145, p. 2731-were sold as 6 s at par.

GREEN VALE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O. Beulah), N. Dak. Education, will receive bids until 7.30 p. m . Nov. 8 for the purchase of an
issue of $\$ 2,500$ certificates of ind issue of $\$ 2,500$ certificates of indebtedness.
N HARTLAND SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 80, Ward County, N. Dak-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-S. A. Hovland, District Clerk, will receive bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Nov. 6 at the County Auditor's office in
Minot for the purchase of $\$ 6,00 \mathrm{certificates}$ of indebtness. Interest rate
is not to exceed $7 \%$. \& Payable Nov. 6,1939 .

HATTON, N. Dak.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 14,000$ issue of coupon water bonds offered for sale on Oct. 25-V. 145, p. 2585 - was purchased by a
local investor, as 384 at atr, according to the Oity Auditor. No other
bid was received. Due $\$ 1,000$ from Oct. 30,1940 to 1953 incl ma was received. Dues1,000 rrom Oct. 30, 1940 to 1953 , inci.
LAKEVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Columbus), N. Dak. tion, will receive bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Nov. 8 , for the purchase of $\$ 2,000$ certificates of indebtedness.
LIBERTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 18 (P. O. Stanley), N. Dak. will receive bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ Nolph Sorenson, Clerk, Board of Education, ificates of indebtedness. Denom. $\$ 1,500$. Certified check for $2 \%$, required
N. LIDGERWOOD SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lidgerwood) N. Dak.-BONDS TO BE SOLD-In connection with the $\$ 19,000$ auditorium bonds that were offered for sale without success on Oct. 9 , as noted here-
V. 145 , p . 2585 it is stated by the District Clerk that the bonds have been
offered to thiversity and approved by the Attorney General, they will tard and if the proceedings are approved by the Attorney General, they will ta
1937. Due $\$ 1,000$ from Oct. 1,1940 to 1958 .
LINTON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 150, Ward County, N. Dak.CERTIFICATE OFFERING-O.L. Osteraas, District Clerk, wil Preceive bids at the County Auditor's office in Minot until 2 p. $m$. Nov. 5 for the
Frank V SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 111, Ward County, N. Dak. Frank V. Spalla, District Clerk, will receive bids at the County Auditor' certificates of indebtedness, to bear interest at no more than $7 \%$. Due Nov. 1, 1939.
PLEASANT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 16, Ward County, N. Dak. CERTIFICATE OFFERING-L, H. Finneseth, District Clerk, will receive bids at the County Auditor's office in Minot until $2 \mathbf{p}$. m.. Nov. 6 for the
purchase of $\$ 2,000$ certificates of indebtedness, to bear interest at no more purchase of $\$ 2,000$ certificates
than $7 \%$. Due Nov. 1, 1939.
PLEASANT VIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Hettinger) N. Dak.-CEERTIFICATE OFFERING-Mrs. Oscar Lundahl, Clerk, Board
of Education, will receive bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Nov. 8 , for the purchase of $\$ 500$, certificates of indebtedness.
RED BUTTE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Hazen), N. Dak. CERTIFICATE OFFERING-N. P. Jensen, Clerk, Board of Education,
will receive bids until $7.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Nov. 8, for the purchase of $\$ 1,000$ certifiwill receive bids until
N. ROLLING GREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 129, Ward County will receive bids until 2 OFFERING-Mrs. Ida Wolf, District Clerk of indebtedness, to bear interest at no more than $7 \%$. Due Nov. 1, 1939 . N. Dak.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-M. O. Dyrstad, District Clerk, N. Dake- CERTIFICATE OFFERING-M. O. Dyrstad, District Clerk,
will receive bids until 2 p. m. Nov. 6 at the County Auditor's office in will receive bids until 2 p. m. Nov, 6 at the County Auditor's office in
Minot for the purchase of $\$ 5,000$ certificates of indebtedness. Interest rate is not to exceed 7\%. Due Jan. 1. 1939.
ST. JOHN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rolla), N. Dak.-CERTT FICATE OFFERING-E. W. Jerabeck, Clerk, Board of Education, will of indebte
SCOTIA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 52, (P. O. Bottineau), N. Dak.-
CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Oscar Larson, Clerk, Board of Education, will receive bids until 2 p m Nov 1 for the purchase of $\$ 8007 \%$ Education, of indebtedness. Denom. $\$ 400$. Certified check for $2 \%$, required.
CERTAMMEN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 26, Ward County, N. Dak.CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Mrs, Gertrude Schmitz, District Clerk, will
receive bids at Minot until 2 p . m . Nov. 6 for the purchase of $\$ 1.500$ certifi-

## OHIO MUNICIPALS

MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO. 700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND<br>CANTON AKRON CINGINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

ADAMS TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Lucas County,
Ohio-BOND ELECTION-A proposal calling for the issuance of $\$ 50,000$ Ohio-BOND ELECTTION-A proposal calling for the issuance of $\$ 50,000$ BUCYRUS, Ohio-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council on
Oct. 19 adopted an ordinance authorizing the issuance of $\$ 75,000$ sewage Oct. 19 adopted an ord.
treatment plant bonds.
CLEVELAND, Ohio-BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the previous report in these columns of the sale of $\$ 811,000$ sewage disposal
plant bonds to the Sinking Fund Commission- $V .145$, p. 2270-we learn 1934 and due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 88,000$, $1949 ; \$ 292,000$ in 1950 and 1951 ;
and $\$ 139,000$ in 1952 These bonds are part of the total of $\$ 7,303.000$

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which were proposed to be sold to the Federal Government. The latter has aiready bought $\$ 4,000,000$ worth and the balance of $\$ 2,492,000$ will not be to permit the sale to the sinking fund
CTATEMENT-The following is (Piven Cleveland), Ohio-FINANCIAL STATEMENT-The following is given in connection with the recent award to A. C. Allyn \& Co. Inc. of Chicago and associates of $\$ 3,000,000$ refunding
bonds as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and $3 \dot{2} \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.31 , a basis of about $3.37 \%-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 42270 :

Financial Statistics As of Sept. 1, 1937
Assessed valuation, 1936 real estate and public utilities and estimated personal tangible, $\$ 1,731,940,060.00$.
Assessed valuation $100 \%$ of actual valuation




Amt. Outstanding $\$ 2,394,000.00$

4\% coupon semi-ann. building bonds offered on Oct. 20-V. 145, p. 2432BONDS REOFFERED-It is stated by Althea Halenbeck, District Clerk, that she will receive sealed bids until Nov. 4, for the purchase of the above bonds. Bids will be received until 8 p. m. Bill come due Nov. 15, 1939, and $\$ 5,000$ watr of yearly on Nov 15 wrom 1940 to 1946. Bidderra are to name rate of interest, not to exceed $4 \%$.
Dated Nov. 15, 1937 Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the County Treasurer's office or at the fiscal agency of the State of Oregon in
New Sork, at purchaser's option. Certified check for $\$ 1$ O 1 or New York, at purchaser's option. Certified check for $\$ 1,000$, required.
The approving opinion of Teal, Winfree, McCulloch, Schuler \& Kell be furnished to the purchaser

## Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA

## Moncure Biddle \& Co.

1520 Locust St., Philadelphia

## PENNSYLVANIA

ASYLUM TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Bradford County, Pa. -BOND ELECTION-At the Nov. 2 election a pro
BROOKVILLE, Pa.-BOND SALE-The issue of
mprovement bonds offered on Oct. $22-\mathrm{V} .145,0004 \%$ street
$\$ 1886-$ was awarded mprovement bonds offered on Oct. 22-V. 145, p. 2586-was awarded equal to 102.73, a basis of about $3.55 \%$. Due as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1938 ,
$\$ 4,000$ in 1939 and 1942 , and $\$ 5,000,1953$. Other bids were as follows: Bidder-
Bidder-
Singer, Deane \& Scribner.
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc Singer, Deane \& Scribn
E. H. Rollins \& Sons,
Giover \& MacGregor.-


CENTER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Beaver), Pa.BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ coupon, registerable as to principal, bond offered on Oct, $25-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p}$. 2732 -were awarded to singer, Deane
 on Nov. 1 from 1939 to 1960 , except that in the yea
$1950,1953,1956,1959$ and $1960, \$ 2,000$ will mature.
Other bids were as follows: Int. Rate Price Bid
NameLeach Bros
Glover \& MacGrego

| S. K. Cunningham \& C 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

CLARK'S SUMMIT, Pa--BOND OFFERING-J. R. Wilson, Borough coupon funding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1$ Nov. 8 for the purchase of $\$ 30,0004 \%$ Due yearly, beginning July $1,1938,000$. Certified check for $2 \%$ required. DECATUR TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clearfield), Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 8,0004 \%$ coupon bonds offered on Oct, 19 at par. Dated July 1, 1937. Due $\$ 500$ yearly on July 1 from 1938 to 1953. DOYLESTOWN, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 7,00031 / \%$ (not $313 \%$ ) coupon sewer improvement bonds of Pore of Philadelphia, at 102.689, a basis of about $2.76 \%$. Dated Oct. 1, 1937 and
1946 incl. Other bids were as follows:
 Bidder-
Moncure. Biddle \& Co.. Rate Bid C. O. Collings \& Co Leach Bros. Inc.-.
Johnson \& McLean $\qquad$ - 100.58

DUNMORE, Pa.- $\$ 500,000$ BOND ISSUE URGENTLY REQUIREDIn ronnection with Borough Council recently issued a statement outlining getral election, the Borough counclin rece financing "if drastic increases in the tax rate are to be avoided." The statement, in part, said: The proposed bond issue is not an increased indetededness of the money borbut the proceeds are to be used to pay ofr existing debts wears. The debts are to be paid off as follows:
Judgements with accrued interest, totaling $\$ 359,000$, representing bonds
issued by the borough for various sewer, pavement and sidewalk projects issued by the borough for various sewer, pavement and sid by the borough
which have not been paid. These bonds could not be paid by which have many property owners could not pay improvement assessments against their property. The holders of these bonds have resorted to the
courts of Lackawanna County and have entered judgement against your borough.
Improvement bonds of the same nature as above of approximately $\$ 72,000$, represent bonds which are past to judgment. Ungid bills and notes payable, in the amount of approximately $\$ 69,000$, are an accumulation of bills which the borough was unable to pay due to a policy of operating the borough on a fixed millage. This millage was incontinually reduced from year to year.
continually reduced from year to year.
These judgments and accounts are open por public inspection in the
Court House and the Dunmore Borough offices.
ELWOOD CITY, Pa.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Borough Council has adopted
sewer bonds
GIRARDVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BONDS NOTSOLD-The $\$ 110,0004 \%$ coupon, registerable as to principal, school building bonds are trying to arrange a private sale of the issue. Denom, \$1,000. Dated July 1, 1937. Principal and semi-annual interest (Jan. 1 and July 1) payable from 1940 to 1961.
Harry L. Heywood, District Secretary, reports that the First National Bank of Girardville has purchased as 4 s , to mature $\$ 5,000$ annuall
from 1940 to 1943 , incl., a block of $\$ 20,000$ bonds of the issue.
LOWER MERION TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ardmore), as to both principal and inter,000 coupon, registerable as to prin cipal or as to both principal and interest, school kuilding bonds, offered on
Oct. $25-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 2866 were awarded to Dougherty, Corkran \& Co. of
to Philadelphia on a bid of 101.39874 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, a basis of about $2.14 \%$. Dated $\$ 41,000$ from 1947 to 1962 . Blyth \& Co. bid 101.0719 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. ner, Pittsburgh, the Bancamerica-Blair Corp., Philadelphia; Butcher The following is a list of the bids submitted for the issue:
Int, Rate

* Didder-

Corp., Singer, Deane \& Scribner, Butcher \& Sher-
rerd, and Francis I. du Pont \& Co.-....- Blodget
Inc., Schmidt, Poole \& Co., Stroud \& Co., Paine, $21 / 4 \%$
101.07

First Boston Corp., E . H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., E . W .
Clark \& Co., Mackey, Dunn \& Co, and George E .

101.066
100.839

Yarnall \& Co... \& Co., Inc., Halsey, Stuart \& Co.,
Brown Harriman \& $1 / 4 \%$
C Collings \& Co. and Riter \& Co............
This group also bid a price of 100.13 for $\$ 335,0002 \mathrm{~s}$ and 101.29 for

Pa. HEERFORD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ardmore), Pa--BEND ELECT1ON-At the November election the voters of the
 the recent award of $\$ 41,000$ - The school bonds to Bivan in camerica-Blair Corp. associates.- V. 145, p. 1940:
Financial Statement as of July 5, 1937
This statement does not include the debt of any other political subdivisions which have the power to leve taxes on the property within the
School District of the Township of Mount Lebanon, and is adjusted to give effect to the issuance of these bonds and the application of their pro-





Net debt before other deductions

$\$ 1,840,918$

230,297 Population, 1930 census, 13,403 ; present estimate, 17,000 . In the opinion of counsel, these bonds will constitute, when properly both principal and interest from ad valorem taxes levied against as to toxabe property therein within the thax limimates levied against all the
tiatates of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Tax Levies and Collections
$\qquad$ Adusted total levy -..............
Collected in yearof levy-
Amount outstanding July 5 , $193 \overline{7}$ Amount outstanding July $5,19 \overline{7} \overline{7}$

Approximate per cent_........ | $1933-34$ |
| :--- |
| $1934-35$ |

 PENNSYLVANIA (State of)-LOCAL ISSUES APPROVED-The Affairs. Bureau of Municipal Affairs. Information includes name of the Affairs, Bureau of Municipal Affairs. Information includes $n$ nand
Municipality and Purpose of IssueMtumbing \& electrical work- Lebanon Tw. S. D. Alegheny Co.-ConstructMing, equipping \& furnishing add'ns to oschool lddg cost of erecting, equipping of furnilshing juvior high
 debtedness, \&47,000. Bethel Township, S. D., Armstrong Con Funding
floatitg indebtedness, $\$ 7,500$, repairing school Northumberland Borough Northumberland Co..- Sept. 28 Porthumber improving streets with necessary drainage
Pacilities imple Foscer Tw. Th. D.: Duzerne Co.-Funding fioating in- Sept. 2 Chartiors, Twp. S. D., Washington Co.--Providin funds for the purpose of paying part cost of acquisition of land, construction of school bldgs. \& PENNSYLVANIA (State of)-LOCAL ISSUES APPROVED-The the following bond issues. Information includes name of the munapproved aun and parpose of issue and date approved.
Municipality and Purpose-
Amber Borough, Montgomery County-Purchasing
real estate, rights and privileges, real estate, riishts and privily eges, personal property
and franchise of the A mbler Spring
 Bool, $\$ 6,000$-.....er indebtedness, $\$ 1,000$; refunding bonded indebing
ness, $\$ 28,000$ ness, 828,000 Borronh umberland County-Rerunding bonded indebtedness, $\$ 1,643$; street im South Connelisvilie Borough, Fayette County-Purchasing fire engiines, fire apparatus and fire hose part cost of construction of an outfall sauntty-Pay sewer
and sewage disposal plant with necessary rights of
way
 PROFITS - A United Press dispatch from State College on Oct 23 SHOW "'The 34 municipaly
 by, the Politital stiene sce Department of Penn State College. represent distributing systems, all owned and operated by boroughs,
customers.
"Absence of bonded indebtedness in 19 of the boroughs was attributed
largely to use of profits from sale of electricity to finance local government
That conclusion was drawn by John H. Ferguson, Assistant of Poilital Science, whose stuy John H. Ferguson, Assistant Professor Innancial report on the municipally owned plants, believed the first of its
kind made available to the Public Utility Commind
"In most instances,' he said, 'these earnings were transferred to the orough expenses. Some of the boroughs have completely discontinued rom sales of electricity and water, . The comparative report, compiled from data furnished by the P. U. O. and the Department of Internal Affairs in addition to information obtained
directly from the com unities, showed Chambersburg is the largest borough owning its electric system. It reported $\$ 185,565$ in net revenue for 1936
after siving $\$ 35,724$ worth of electricity to the borough for street and public
building lighting. "Chambersburg is one of the nine boroughs serving electric customers
outside their borg is one limits. the nin thar boughs serving electric customers
control tuder the reason their rates are subject to control under the 1937 Public Utility A Act.
$\$ 9,224$ worth of electricity for lighting to the borough. year after donating the smarlest on eiectricity for lighting to the borough. Sharpsburg roported
\$80, after for
Lexnishing borough lighting free. Lewisberry reported $\$ 508$ profit from distribution only."
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.-LOCAL INVESTMENT BANKERS PLAN TO
COOPERATE WITH STATE SECURITIES BODY-The COOPERATE WITH STATE SSCCUITIES BODY -The following report
 got underway yesterday. The suggestion came from Colley sission Chairman of the Commission, in a sepeech during which he outlined Barer,
and problems of the department at a luncheon or the Bond Club of Philaand problems of the dup
delphia at the Bellevva.
committee in conjunction with the Eastern District Investment Bankers'
Association.

Mr. Baker, in making the suguestion Sought
to hear the eviews of the bond then and to keep them advised of the work of the Commission through the committee.
 Mr. Baker explained that the Commission is ready to be helpful. to the investment bankers and suggested that one way in which they could
help themselves would be to see that more of the revenue collected under help themsalves would be to see that more of the revenue collected under
the state Securities Act goes for increasing the securities division. He said more invertigators are needed and more examiners to speed up work on
Discussing enforcement, Mr. Baker said that when the market is booming
there are fewer violations than during quiet perion
PHILAD LIMITADELPHIA SCHOOL DISTRITT, Pa.-COURT DECISION BLOCKED- In an unanimous ruling delivered Oct. 22, Common PALeas Court No. 2 enjoined the Board of Education from. levying a t tax rate rin
excess of 85 cents on each $\$ 100$ of assessed valuation ynd held that the Ltegislative Actsor 1929 and 1921 , which gave unlimited taxing power to Lhe Board, constituted an unwarranted which deleg undimitited of taxing power to
Legislature, according to press advices from Philadelphiar by the State Legislature, according to press advices from Philadelphia. The present
school rate is
to increase the levy cents and at is is said, it was the intention of the Board school rate is $921 / 2$ cents and. it it said, it was the intention of the Board
to increase the levy to $\$$. 5 for 1938 . In its decision the Court
injunction requested the injunction requested by Mayor S. Davis Witson, as a t taxpayer, tranted imit the
Board to the rate of taxation provided in the Act of 1999 This measure Board to the rate of taxation provided in the Act or 1919 . This measure
fixes the school tax rate at not less than 6 mills and not more than $81 / 2$ mills, the latter amount being permissible only in the case of assumption by the the
School Board of the bonded deth tof School Board of the bonded debto of any prior the chool Board.
Sinance Committee, court rultilng, Walter that an aidde Saul, Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that an appeal would be made immediately to
 in December.". Mr. Saul also announced that the doubt thus raised as to the Board's taxing power would prevent the sale of \$ $\$ 6,650,0$ Oc 0 funding bonds effect on schoon revenues, Mr. Saul pointed out that the tax limit of 85 cents would provide only, $\$ 22,425.000$ for the next schol year, while re
 ings, and for payment of admuristrative personnel.
of 10 cents in the school tax and the decision, asserted that the "decrease the city taxi, will result in a total saving of 30 cents we expect to make in
out impairing in any dents to the taxpayers without impairing in any degree the "efficiency of either the schools or the
municipal government."
PLAINS TOWNSHIP (P. O. Plains), Pa.-OPTION ON BONDS-NO bids having been received at the offering on Oct. 22, the Township Com-
missioners accepted the proposal of E . H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc for an option until Nov. 22 on the $\$ 25.0004=\%$ bond issue. Dated Oct. 1 1937 and due Oct 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1938 and 1939 , and $\$ 3,000$ from
1940 to 1946 , inci.
ROCKWOOD, Pa.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 23.00031 / 2 \%$ coupon Pund-
ing bonds offered July 17 have been sold to the State Teachers Retirement ing bonds offered July 17 have been sold to the state Teachers Retirement
Board at a price of par. Dated July 1, 1936 and due $\$ 1,000$ on July from 1941 to 1963 , inclusive.
SUMMMERHILL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Conneautville), Pa.-BONDS SoLD-An issue of $\$ 8,00031 / 2 \%$ bonds has beatville) Pa.-BONDS March 1 1937, and due March 1 as follows: $\$ 500,1938$ to 1940 , incl.;
$\$ 7047$, $\$ 900$ in 1948 and $\$ 700$ in 1943; $\$ 700,1944$ and 1945 ; $\$ 900,1946 ; \$ 700$.

## PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico-PWA LOAN APPROVED-It is stated by Secretary Luis A. Castro that the Public Works Administration has ap ing this loan to bear 4\% interest, payable J. \& $\mathrm{J}^{2}$, and to thature on July 1 as follows: $\$ 11,500$, $1938 ; 812,000,1939$ and 1940 . $\$ 15,0001941$ to 1946 ;
$\$ 18,000$. 1947 to $1950 ; \$ 20,000,1951$ to 1960 , and $\$ 25,000,1961$ to 1965 .
$\$ 15,000.00$
SPARTANBURG, S. C. Water $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, January 1955-57 @ $3.60 \%$ basis

## F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY 皃 <br> Richmond, Va.

Phone 3-9137 . T. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83

## SOUTH CAROLINA

RICHLAND COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Colum-
 ing construction bonds would be offered for sale on or about Oct. $15-\mathrm{V}$. 145 ,
p. 1624 it it stated by C . S . Huthinson Secretary of the Board of Trus-
tees, that of a Public Works Administration grant. the bonds depend on the approval

## SOUTH DAKOTA

BOWDLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, S. Dak.-BOND
 bons. Denom. $\$ 500$.
JAVA, S. Dak-BEBONDS VOTED-At an election held on Oct. 19 ,
a proposition to issue $\$ 18,000$ water works bonds was approved by the
voters. KFADOKA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, S. Dak.-BOND

PERKINS COUNTY (P. O. Bison), S. Dak.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 217,00043 \%$ refunding bonds recertly authorizd bALE-An the Cousue
Commisioners has been sold to M. Plin Beebe of Ipswich, representing
the Nother Commissioners has been sold to M . Plin Beebe of Insw
the Northwestern Municipal Corp., of Minneapolis.
TRIPP, S. Dak.-BONDS NOT SOLD-P. J. Hofer, City Auditor,
 due serially on sept. 1 from 1939 to 1945 incl.
Writton), S. Dak.-BONDS NOT SOLD-W The \$21,000 issue of 2 (P. O. ceed 41/2\% semi-annual refunding bonds offered on Oct. $25-\mathrm{V}, 145, \mathrm{p} .2733$ Das not sold as no bids were received, according to the District Clerk. S. WOOD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. $\mathbf{1}$ (P. O. Wood), school bonds offered on Oct. 25, was not sold as there were no bids received. acording to th
1940 to 1956.

## TENNESSEE

HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Chattanooga), Tenn.-HIGH BIDThe highest bid received for the two issues of coupon bonds aggregating
$\$ 500,000$ offered on Oct. 29 -V. 145 , p. 2587 -was a tender of $\$ 2$ git premium on 4s, submitted by a syndicate composed of the Equitable
 Securities Corp. of Naskvile; stranahan, Harris \& Co. , Inc., uof Tolododo;
Robinson; Webster \& Gibson, and the Nashvile Sectrities Co., Inc., both
of Nashville. We are informed that the award of the bonds was deferred until 9 a. m. on Oct. 30 . The issues are divided as follows: 200,000 elementary and high school improvement bonds. Due from The second highest bid was an offer of $\$ 1,350$ premium on 4 s , submitted by an account managed by Booker \& Davidson, Inc., of Knoxville. Next
best bid was offered by a group headed by Mackey, Dunn, \& Co., Inc., of best bid was offered by a group headed by Mackey,
New York City, a tender of $\$ 1,280$ premium on 4 s .
LINCOLN COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Fayetteville), Tenn.-BOND SALEVil. 145, p. 2587 -were awarded to Robinson, Webster \& Gibson of Nashville as 4 s , at par plus a premium of $\$ 490$, equal to 104.90 , a basis of about
$3.25 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Oct. 1,1935 . Interest payable April 1 $3.25 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Oct. 1,01935 . Int
and Oct. 1. Due $\$ 4,000$ in 1944 and $\$ 6,000$ in 1945 .
MEMPHIS, Tenn.-BOND OFFERING-D. C. Miller, City Comptroller will receive bids until 2.30 p.m.. Nov. 23 for the purch $\$ 1,085,000$ sanitary intercepting sewer bonds. Due $\$ 35,000$ yearly from 154,000 public school bonds. Due $\$ 14,000$ yearly from 1938 to 1948. Bidders are to name rate of interest. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Nov. 1 , 1937. Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1 Legality approved by at New York. Certified check for $1 \%$, req.
Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of New York.

PULASKI, Tenn.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Board of Aldermen has passed an
SIGNAL MOUNTAIN, Tenn.-BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Nov. 18, ry Joel W. Richardson, Town treas
urer, for the purchase of a 825,000 issue of park bonds. Interest rate is
 Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at the National City Bank, New
York. The town will furnish the bonds and the approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutter of Chicago, to the purchaser. It is said that the bonds will will be obligated to levy ad valorem taxes upon all the taxable property within the town for the payment of the bonds and interest thereon.
$\$ 2,000$ certified check, payable to the Town Treasurer, must accompany the bid.
SPRINGFIELD, Tenn.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by Frank Hollins, City Clerk, that he will receive bids until 2 p. m. on Nov. 15, for
 $\$ 9,000$, 1953 to 1955 , and $\$ 10,000$ in 1956 and 1957 . These bonds are must oring par and accrued along with other bids. A certified check for date of sale and considered along with other bids. A certified chect
$5 \%$ of the bid, drawn on a Springfield or Nashville bank, is required.

## TEXAS

 BRAZORIA COUNTY (P. O. Angleton), Texas-BOND ELECTION-The Commissioners' Court has called an election for Nov. 20 at which
a proposal to issue $\$ 3,000,000$ bridge bonds will be submitted to a vote. a proposal to issue $\$ 3,000,000$ bridge bonds will
CANYON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Texas-BOND SALE-The district has arranged to sell $\$ 141,0004 \%$ refunding bonds the state Board of Education
DAWSON COUNTY (P. O. Lamesa), Texas-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 50,0003 \%$ road bonds has been sold to
tion. The bonds will mature in 15 years.
EL PASO, Tex.- BOND CALL-Notice is given by Mayor M. A. Harlan "El Paso street paving bonds, series No. 2, dated Dec. 1, 1917 , bearing $41 / \%$ interest, in denom. of $\$ 1,000$ each, aggregating $\$ 48,000$ and being onds No. $66-78$ incl., due Dec. 1, 1947; bonds No. $79-91$ incl., due Dec. 1, 20 years from their date at the time any coupons shall fall due. 917, bearing $5 \%$ interest, in denom, of $\$ 1,000$ each, aggregating $\$ 44,000$, and being numbered and maturing as follows: Bonds No. ©3-65 incl. 1 . n and after 20 years from their date at the time any coupons shall fall due. "El Paso public school bonds, series No. 11, dated Dec. 1, 1917, bearing $5 \%$ interest in denom. of $\$ 1,000$ each, aggregating $\$ 34,000$, and being numbered and mo. 66-78 incl. due Dec. 1, 1947; bonds No. $79-91$ incl., due
1942; bonds 1957 ; but redeemable on and after 20 years from their date at the The date fixed for redemption of the bonds is Dec. 1 . The place of redemption is the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., ${ }^{\text {N }}$ N
will cease to bear interest on and after Dec. 1, 1937 .
GREGG COUNTY (P. O. Longview), Tex.-BONDS AUTHORIZED The County Commissi
KENEDY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kenedy), Texas-BOND SALE DETAILS-We are now informed by the Clerk of State Department of Education, as noted here recently-
LA GRULLA COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Tex.- BOND SALE-The School Board recently sold $\$ 9,0004 \%$ refunding bonds to the
MIDLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.-BOND ELECTTION-The MIDLAND SChol Board has called a special election for Nov.
40,000 gymnasium bond issue will be voted upon.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Conroe), Texas-BOND OFFERING Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Nov. 8, by A. E. Hickerson, County Auditor, for the purch $4 \%$, payable J. \& $\mathbb{D}$. Dated Dec. 1, 1937. Interest.rate $\$ 25,000$ from Dec. 1,11388 to 1942 incl. The purchaser is to pay for
the printing of the bonds, the market attorney's opinion and preparation the printing of the bonds, the market attorney's opinion and preparation for the necessary orders and certificates. These bonds were approved by
the voters en Oct. 9 , and are said to be direct general obligations of the the voters on Oct. 9, and axe samit of 25 cents per $\$ 100$ valuation for public improvements. A certified

 Time warrants, road and bridge
\$1,108,391.77
Total $\$ 1,108,391.77$ PORT ARTHUR INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Port Arthur, Texas-BOND SALE-The $\$ 325,000$ issue of builling bonds offered for sale on Oct. 27- Inc., paying par on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 68,000$ as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing Inc., paying par on the bons 1941, the remaining $\$ 257,000$ as 3.45 s . maturing as
$\$ 17,000$ from 1938 to 190 in
follows: $\$ 17,000$ in 1942 , and $\$ 16,000$ from 1943 to 1957 incl., giving a net

TRICT Tex BOND SALE-The district STAMFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.-BOND SALE of Education.

The proceeds of the issue are to be used to retire a like amount of $5 \%$ school TRAVIS COUNTY (P. O. Austin), Texas-WARRANT OFFERINGan issue of $\$ 75,00031 / 2 \%$ road and bridge warrants. Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
 Feb. 15 as follows: $\$ 3.000,1939$ to $1942 ; \$ 4,0001943$ to $1946 ; \$ 5000$,
$1947 ; \$ 6.000,1948$ to $1950 ; \$ 7,000,1951$ and 1952 , and $\$ 10,000$ in 1953 .

## UTAH

MURRAY CITY, Utah-BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-EdWard L. Burton
$5 \%$ refunding bonds. Dake City are offering for general
$\$ 1,000$. Dated Oct. 1, 1937. $\$ 35,000$
Due on $5 \%$ refunding bonds. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$, 1942 to 1946 , and $\$ 5,000,1947$ to 1950 . Principal
and interest (A. \& 8 . and interest (A \&
Legal approval by Ingebretsen, Ray, Rawlins \& Christensen of Salt Lake
SANDY CITY, Utah-BONDS VOTED-The taxpayers have voted SANDY CITY, Utah-BONDS
approval of a proposal to issue $\$ 20,000$ sewer bonds.

## VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.-PROPOSED BOND ISSUANCE UPHELDAt a recent meeting the City Council is reported to have decided not to rescind a commithend if and the Public Works Administration should make a sufficien
$\$ 272,000$.

## NORTHWESTERN MUNICIPALS

Washington-Oregon-Idaho-Montana

## Drumhtuller, Elutidthan \& IVhite

## SEATTLE

Teletypes SEAT 187, SEAT 188
Teletype SF 2961

## WASHINGTON

 BELLINGHAM, Wash.-BOND ELECTION-Harry A. Binzer, CityComptroller, states that at an election to be held on Dec. 4, the following
bonds Comptroller, states that at an election to be held on the voters: $\$ 750,000$
bonds aggregating $\$ 1,150,000$, will be summitted to
water revenue, and $\$ 400,000$ city hall bonds. water revenue, and
(This report super

BENTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Prosser) Wash. bOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until noon on Nov, 1 bonds, aggregating $\$ 22,500$, divided as follows: $\$ 17,500$ School Distric No. 6, and $\$ 5,000$ School District No. 29 bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable semi-annually. Dffice or at the office of the State Treas urer. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount bid is required.
COWLITZ COUNTY (P. O. Kelso), Wash.-KALAMA SCHOOL俍 offered for sale on
of Washington, as 4s, at par. No other bid was received, according to the
No County Treasurer. Dated Nov. optional after two years from date.
EAST WENATCHEE (P. O. Wenatchee), Wash.-BOND OFFERN Lee L. Thulean, Town Clerk, for the purchase of a p . m . on Nov. 6 bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$ payable semi ese bonds were approved by the voters at an election held certified check for $5 \%$ of the bid is required.
KITSAP COUNTY (P. O. Port Orchard), Wash.-BOND CALLred Wckorf, Couny Treasurer, is reported to be calling for paymen on Nov. 1, Marine Drive
SEATTLE, Wash.-BOND OFFERING CONTEMPLATED-We are nformed by Joseph A. Whetstone, superintendent of bonds will probably be received the latter part of December, 1937.
STEVENS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 49 (P. O. Colville), Wash.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 33,000$ issue of coupon schoo bonds offered orgton, as 4 s at par. No other bid was received, according to the Deputy County Treasurer. Due serially in from two to 20 years.
VANCOUVER, Wash-BOND OFFERING-C. A. McDonah, City lerk, will receive bids until $7: 30$ p. m. Nov. 15 for the purch
$6 \%$ general obligation bonds. Cert. check for $5 \%$, required.
WAHKIAKUM COUNTY (P. O. Cathlamet), Wash,-BOND OF-FERING-It is reported that sealed bids wil be recelve $\$ 100000$ bridge by the County Treasurer, for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 100,000$ bridge in not more than 15 years.
WHITE SALMON, Wash.-BONDS SOLL-In connection with the report given here recently, that $\$ 30,000$ water revenue bonds would be sold - . . 1938 to 1956.

## WEST VIRGINIA

MORGAN COUNTY (P. O. Berkeley Springs), W. Va.-CORREC-TION-It is stated by W. B. Simmons, County superintendent of schools, mitted to the voters for approval is 899,000 , not $\$ 125,000$ as reported in these columns recently-V. 145, p. 2733 it is said that these bonds
to be issued in connection with a Public Works Administration grant.
WEST VIRGINIA, State of-BOND SALE-The $\$ 500,000$ issue of coupon, full registerable, road bonds orfered Co., Inc., of New York, paying p. 2733-w of 100.1079, a net interest cost of about $2.55 \%$, for $\$ 120,000$ as
3 price
$31 / 2$ maturing $\$ 20,000$ from May 1,1938 to 1943 : the remaining $\$ 380,000$ $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. maturing $\$ 20,000$ from May 1.1938 to 1943 : the remaining $\$ 380,000$ as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing $\$ 20,000$ from 1944 to 1962 inclusive. The second highest bid was submite \& Savings Bank, both of Chicago,
Northern Trust Co, the Harris Trust $\&$ Be Boands National Bank of St. Louis, and Braun, Bosworth \& Co. the Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis, and Braun, Bosworth \& Co.
 \& Co.;. Bacon, Stevenson \& Co., and Campbell, Phelps \& Co., Inc.. all of New York.
OPTION The purchaser was awarded an option on an additional
$\$ 500,000$, of bonds at the same rate and price, up to Oct. 28 . $\$ 500,000$. of bonds at the same rate and price, up to Oct. 28.
$B O N D S$ the anove bonds for general investment, the $31 / 2 \%$ bonds at prices to yield
from $0.60 \%$ to $2.00 \%$, while the $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ are priced to yield from $2.10 \%$ to $2.60 \%$, according to maturity.
The bonds, in the opinion of counsel, constitute legal and valid obligations of the State of West Virginia, payanle primarily from motor vehicle and gasoline taxes and in addition supported by taxes which may be levied against all the taxable property the bonds meet the present requirements as legal investments for sand in certain other States.
\& Co., Inc. OPTION EXERCISED-We are informed that Brown Harriman for the purchase of the additional $\$ 500,000$ bonds, also maturing from May 1 , 1938 to 1962 , the option having been granted when they took the originai
$\$ 500,000$ block of bonds. The new bonds also carry $21 / \%$ and $315 \%$ coupons and are being reoffered to the public jointly with Phelps, Fenn \&
Co. of New York, at prices to yield from $0.60 \%$ to $2.60 \%$ according to maturity.

## WISCONSIN

FORT ATKINSON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Fort Atkinson), Wis.-BONDS DEFEATED-The voters of the district recently FREDERIC, Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 21,50031 / 2 \%$ sanitary sewer and sewage disposal bonds offered on Oct. 25-V. 145, p. 2734-were $\$ 150$, equal to 100.697 , a basis of about $3.43 \%$. 1 Dated Oct. 1,1937 .
Due on Oct. $1, ~ a s ~ f o l l o w s: ~$
500,$1940 ; \$ 1,000,1941$ to 1949 , and $\$ 1,500$, 1950 to 1957.
WAUWATOSA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3, Wis.-BONDS VOTED bonds was approved by the voters.
WEST ALLIS, Wis.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a . m . on Nov. 6 by Fred A. Sanlader, City Clerk, for the received pa a $\$ 200,000$ issue of school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $4 \%$. Rate to be in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$, but no bid combining
pay two different rates of interest shall be accepted, Dated Oct. $1,1937$.
Due $\$ 10,000$ from Oct. 1,1938 to 1957 , incl. Prin. and int office of the City Treasurer in such funds as are, on the respective dates for payment, lawful money. These bonds must be old and disposed of for
not less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery. Bidders must furnish their own legal operued interest to date of delivery. Bidders must
of the bonds bid for is required. blank bonds. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the bonds bid for is required.
WISTRIBUSIN, State of-REPORT ON TAXES AND VARIOUS AIDS DISTRIBU TED-The following is the text of Bulletin No. 80, made avail-

The Taxes of the State and Its Political Subdivisions, 1937
State and County Aids Distributed, 1937
The tables comprising this bulletin are generally similar to and compar-
able with tables issued for previous years. Attention is called to the fact that not all tax data presented are on the same basis, General property taxes, occupational taxes on coal and grain are shown as 1936 levies. All
other taxes are shown on either a gross collection or net receipts basis. The orther taxes are shown on either a gross collection or net receipts basis. The
normal income tax shows net collections for the period June 1 to May 31, thus making it possible to show the local and county share on an accounting Although the State and its political subdivisions now impose more than 30 different types of taxes, these have been grouped under six main headings, as indicated in Table I. The data for the last seven fiscal years have been of all taxes from the all-time high in 1930 to the low levels reached in 1934 and 1935 reflects the effects of the depression.
In noting proportionate changes in various types of taxes, consideration In noting proportionate changes in various types of taxes, consideration
should be given to the following facts: (1) the increase in gas tax in 1931 verage in assessing the income tax, (3) the imposition and collection of additional "Other Special Taxes," such as malt beverage, liquor and chain store taxes, and (4) the collection of $\$ 1,500,000$ of railiroad taxes in 1936 . curve for these years and a downward trend in 1937. General property axes levied constituted $55.8 \%$ of the total of all taxes which represents the State Aids Distributed
Although the State collected upwards of $\$ 59,500,000$ in taxes, an all-time high, it retained, after the payments of aids, approximately $\$ 29,750,000$, the highest volume since 1931 .
A total of $\$ 29,750,000$ in was paid during the last fiscal period. ighest amount ever distributed to all political sue previous year, and is the due largely to more liberal payments for all charitable aids except unmployment relief which shows a substantial decrease since 1936.
Taxes of the State and Its Polttical Subdiotsions (Ratsed Durting tho Fiscal Year Ended


| Spectal PropertyRallroads <br> Street RR. Lt. Ht. Pr... <br> Cons. \& reg <br> Sleeping ear $\qquad$ <br> Telegraph <br> Express $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

$$
\begin{gathered}
789,563 \\
\hdashline-\cdots . \\
\hdashline \cdots
\end{gathered}
$$

$\qquad$ 785


Other Special
Freight line


Inhertance Tax-

 \begin{tabular}{l}
….... <br>
\hdashline$-\cdots . .$. <br>
\hline$-\cdots$

 

211,761 \& $2,611,716$ \& $2,823,47$ <br>
761 \& 9,394 \& 10,15 <br>
26,463 \& 326,377 \& 352,84 <br>
\hline$\cdots \cdots$ \& 209,865 \& 209,86 <br>
\hline 238,085 \& $3,157,352$ \& $3,396,337$
\end{tabular}

|  |  | 238,985 | 3,157,352 | 3,396,337 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income Taxes- |  |  |  |  |
| Normal | 6,323,317 | 1,263,621 | 5,090,262 | 12,677,200 |
| T. R. F. surta | 271,334 |  | 1,506,949 | 1,778,283 |
| Emergency surtax, $193 \overline{2}-$ |  |  | 4,250 78.255 | 4,250 |
| Emergency surtax, 1933. |  |  | 76,255 42,362 | + 72,362 |
| Emergency surta, 1935. |  |  | 77,406 | 77,406 |
| Old age pension surtax.- |  |  | 2,374,324 | 2,374,324 |
| ividend |  |  | 1,659,257 | 1,659,257 |
|  | 6,594,651 | 1,263,621 | 10,831,065 | 18,689,337 |
| Motnr Vehicle Taxes- |  |  |  |  |
| Licenses--.-.-.-.-.---.-.-. .-...- --...- 12,808,661 12, |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline tax |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 12,808,661 \\ 18,894,399 \end{array}$ | 18,894,399 |
| Highway |  |  | 1,020,891 | 1,020,891 |
|  |  |  | 32,723,951 | 32,723,951 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 48,343,267 \\ (27.30) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,792,555 \\ (19.63) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,499,436 \\ (33.56) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 177,199,090 \\ (100.00) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | +7927,29 | $\begin{array}{r} +14852871 \\ +3890,500 \end{array}$ | -29758820 |  |
| Total adj. $\qquad$ 45,432,987 Percent to total $\qquad$ (25.63) | 56,270,561 | $\begin{array}{r} 45,754,926 \\ (25.83) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29,740,616 \\ (16.78) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77,199,090 \\ (100.00) \end{array}$ |

TABLE II
State Alds Distributed to Polttcal Subditisoins (During the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30,1937 )
Type of Aid
Educational Asds-
Publle school fund
Educational Aids-
Publle school fund
Fund income...................... Fund income-.Advance course-Rural sehools. High schools. State graded. Crippled children. Vacational school.-. Part-time agricultural.-.................
Emergency aid. County supervisor teachers................ County normals --...................

## Chartable AldsOld ase pensions Blind pensions. Dependent childre Dependent children.-................... County tuberculosis County insane asylums Unemployment rellet ............

Hightyay Atds-
County bond redemption.........
County trunk system


June 30, 1937) (During the Fiscal Year Ended Schools Local County Total
 $\square-\quad-\quad=\quad=$ $\$ 2,434.725$
$1,06 ., 440-$
$1,085,918$
$\begin{array}{r}1,085,918 \\ 591,841 \\ 1,109 \\ \hline\end{array}$


Other Alds-
Highway privil
County fores.

| \$267,164 | \$3,339,758 |  | \$3,606,922 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 56,305 | -56,305 | \$28,154 | -140,764 |
|  |  | 111,650 | 111,650 |
|  | ------ | 133,799 | 133,799 |
| \$323,469 | \$3,396,063 | \$273,603 | \$3,993,135 |

## WYOMING

 CAMPBELL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Rozet),Wyo -BOND SALE CANCELED-Mary White, District Cleri, reports
that the sale of the $\$ 5,000$ school bonds to George W. Vallery \& Co of Denver, noted in these columns in September-V. 145 . p. 1942 -Was can-
celed. Due $\$ 1,000$ from Aug. 1 , 1938 to 1942 incl. celed. Due $\$ 1,000$ from Aug. 1, 1938 to 1942, incl.
HOT SPRINGS COUNTY (P. O., Thermopolis), Wyo.-BOND Nov. 4 at $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. a $\$ 60,000$ issue of court house bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $33 \% \%$, payable semi-annually. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 4,000$ from 1942 to 1956; optional in whole or in part at any time after five years.
No bid for less than par and accrued interest will be considered. Prin. and No bid for ess than par and accrued interest will be considered. Prin. and
 be furnished. A $\$ 2,000$ certified check, payable to the County Treasurer,
must accompany the bid
LARAMIE, Wyo.-BOND CALL-H. R. Bath, City Treasurer, is said to be calling for payment on Nov. 15 , bonds numbered 1 to 30, of
Street Drainage, Grading and Gravel Surfacing District No. 2. Dated
Nov. 15, 1936. ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo.-BOND ELECTION-A proposal to issue
$\$ 75,000$ flood protection bonds will be voted upon at the general election
in November.

## Canadian Municipals

Information and Markets
BRAWLEY, CATHERS \& CO. 25 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO ELGIN 6438

## CANADA

CHICOUTIMI, Que.-INTERESTPAYMENT ORDERED-The Quebec Municipal Commission has authorized the city to meet interest coupons of bonds due of date Nov. 1, 1934, and Dec. 1, 1934 .
LA TUQUE, Que.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 8000004 \%$ school bonds offered on ct.
 $\$ 1,900,1949 ; \$ 2,000$ in 1950 and 1951 , and $\$ 46,600$ in 1952 .
MONTREAL, Que.-BOND CONVERSION NOT UNDEER CONSIDER-ATION-In answer to rumors that action in that direction had or was being
considered. Lactance Roberge, Director or Finance, emphatically denied considered. Lactance Roberge, Director of Finance, emphatically denied
that the city was planning to effect a bond conversion program, adding
that he had never heard of the proposition until it was mentioned in the press.
ST. HYACINTHE, Que.-BOND OFFERING-H. Morin, Secretary-
Treasurer of the School Board, will receive sealed bids until 8 p $m$ mon Treasurer of the School Board, will receive sealed bids untit 8 p. p . . on Novery-
for the purchase of $\$ 47,000$ bonds dated Nov, 11937 and rede. ally to Nov. 1, 1999. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Aiternative bids are asked for
$31 / 2 \%$ and $4 \%$ bonds.
ST. JOSEPH DE LA RIVE, Que.-BONDS VOTED-An issue of $\$ 13,963$
hydro-electric bonds has been approved by the ratepayers hydro-electric bonds has been approved by the ratepayers.
4 SALTFLEET TOWNSHIP, Ont.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 22,000$ $4 \%$ bonds, due serially in 20 years, has been sold to Harris, Mackeen,
Goss $\&$ Co. of Toronto.
SOREL, Que.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 46,4004 \%$ bonds offered
 Other bids were as follows:
${ }_{\text {Didine }}^{\text {Didinion }}$ Securities Corp.
VANCOUVER, B. C.-BOND ELECTION-At election on Dec. 8 VANCOUVER, B. C.-BOND ELECTION-At an election on Dec. 8
the ratepayers will be asked to approve an issue of $\$ 974,000$ local improvement bonds.
W. WHITNEY TOWNSHIP, Ont.-OFFERING OF SCHOOL BONDS7 p . . Gor on Nor, Solicitor for the townhip, will receive sealed bids until
of the the purchase o \$19.000 $5 \%$ bonds of the School Board
 1946 and $\$ 2,343.47$ in 194794 Prin. and int. (annually on Oct. $\$$ ) payable
at the Imperial Bank of Canada at Toronto or at office in South Porcu-
pine. Bidder to specify whether or not at pine. Bidder to specify whether or not accrued interest is included in the
price tendered. Further details of the offering may be obtained from
John M. Nicolson price tendered. Further details of the offeri


[^0]:    Published Every Saturday Morning by the William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City Herbert D. Seibert, Chairman of the Board and Editor: William D. Deibert President and Treaurer Willim Dige Buin Manager. Other officess, Chicago-In charge of Fred H. Gray, Western Representative, 208 South La Salle Street (T)elephone State O613). London-Edwards \& Smith, 1 Drapers' Gardens. London, E. C. Copyright 1937 by William B. Dana Company. in United states and Possessions, $\$ 15.00$ per year, $\$ 900$ for 6 months in Dork. N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879 . Subscriptions South and Central America, spain. Mexico and Cuba, $\$ 18.50$ per year, $\$ 10.75$ for 6 months; Great Britain. Continental Europ (except spain) Asia, Australia and Africa, $\$ 20.00$ per year, $\$ 11.50$ for 6 months. Transient display advertising matter, 45 cents per agate line Contract and card rates on request. NoTE: On account of the fluctuation in the rates of exchange, remittances

[^1]:    These prices are computed from average yield

[^2]:    *Comparable figures not avallable.

[^3]:    a Excess of repayments and collections (deduct). b Counter entry (deduct).

[^4]:    For footnotes see page 2824.

[^5]:    For footnotes see page 2830.

[^6]:    -Nichols Milbank, Jr., who has been prominent in California Pinancial circles for the past 13 years and associated with the stock department of Pacific Company of California since 1930, has become a member of the board of directors of the company and a vice-President in charge of the stock department, according to Robert H. Parsons, Vice-President of the
    firm. The firm is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, with head offices in Los Angeles.
    -F. S. Moseley \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the opening of a Buffalo office under the management of William H Cuibertson. Associated with him in the new office will be John W. with Starkweather \& Co. and prior to that wean were formerly associated Corp., the former as manager of the firm's Buffalo office.
    -Paul A. Schmuck, formerly associated with E. A. Pierce \& Co. and Merrill, Lynch \& Co., and more recently a partner in Robert \& Co., announces the formation of Paul A. Schmuck \& Co.. Inc., to transact a general
    -G. A. Saxton \& Co., Inc., announces that Frank E. Mulligan, formerly with Distributors Group; Peter J. Cole, formerly with Williams, Bailey \& Benjamin, and Charles J. Edwards, formerly with Van de Water \& Co., have become associated with them in their trading department.

[^7]:    Approved the proposal in the debtor's plan of reorganization that the The proposal to issue $\$ 517,250$ of general mortgage bonds together with the establishment of a sinking fund as provided in the debotots plan with
    reorganization, is reasonable and will not result in an excessive amount of
    reorganization, is reasonabie and
    fixed interest bearing securitios.
    Provision in the debtor's plan
    

[^8]:    Totals_.........|313,437|3,824,379|385,111|3,226,824|3,173,661 $\mid 2,670,665$
    In order that comparison may be made with other years,

[^9]:    Note-A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lis. 27 were
    This statement shows that the receipts for the week

