## 







## B A N K of <br> New York \% <br> TRUST <br> COMPANY



## The

 NewYorkTrust CompanyCapital Funds • • \$37,500,000

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

European Representative's Office: 8 KING WILLIAM STREET LONDON. E. C. 4

## *

Member of the Federal Reserve System, the New York Clearing House Association
ad of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK of the city of new york

The chase is traditionally a bankers' bank. For many years it has served a large number of banks and bankers as New York correspondent and reserve depository.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corperation

## United States Government Securities

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

State and Municipal Bonds

## Barr Brothers \& Co.

 inc.Now York Chicaso

Service to Banks and Dealers since 1888
HORNBLOWER \& WEEKS Established 1888 40 Wall Street
Members New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit Stock Exchanges

## A. G. Becker \& Co. Incorporated

Investment Securities Commercial Paper

New York
Chicago
And Other Cities

## J. \& W.Seligman \& Co.

No. 54 Wall Street NEW YORK

London Correspondents SELIGMAN BROTHERS

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



Detroit Stoek Exchange Chicago stock Exph. 334 BUHL BLDG.,

MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS

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

MILWAUKEE

WISCONSIN<br>CORPORATION SECURITIES<br>Teletypo-Milwaukee 92<br>EDGAR, RICKER \& CO. 750 North Water Street,<br>Milwaukee, Wis.

## Foreign

Hong Kong \& Shanghai BANKING CORPORATION Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of members is limited to the extent and
in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Celony.
Authorized Capltal (Hongkong Currency) H $\$ 50,000,000$ Pald-up Capital (Hongkong Currency) ...H $\$ 20,000,000$
 rency) $-\cdots$ ilability of Proprietors (Hong- $\$ 10,000,000$
$R$ eserve
 A. G. KELLOGG, Agent 72 WALL STREET. NEW YORK


New Jersey State \& Municipal Bonds Newark Bank \& Insurance Stocks
J. S. RIPPEL \& CO. ${ }_{18}$ Cllinton St. Newark, N. J.

## FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE * CREDIT BANK *

## CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURES

Exempt from Federal, State, Municipal and Local Taxes
Authorized by an Act of Congress approved
Consolidated debentures are the joint and several obligation of the twelve Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.
Eligible up to six months' ma turity for purchase by the Fed eral Reserve Banks and are ac ceptable as collateral security for fifteen day loans to member banks of the Federal Reserve System.
Consolidated debentures are legal for investment by savings banks in the State of New York.
Eligible as security for all fiduciary, trust, and public funds held under the authority or held under the authority or
control of officers of the United control
These debentures have been ap. proved as security for deposits of postal savings funds.
$\star$ Further information and circulars can be obtained from

## Charles R. Dunn

FISCAL AGENT
For the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks 31 Nassau Street - New York City

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

63rd ANNUAL STATEMENT

Year Ending October 30th, 1937 Profit and Loss Account


Reserved for contingencles...... $\quad 150,000.00 \quad 250,000.00$
 Profit and Loss Balance 30th October, 1937.s $\quad 638,032.72$

BALANCE SHEET
Liabilities

```
Notes in Circulation_.....--.---
```

Deposits by and balances due
to Dominion Government.
to Dominlon Government -- $\$ 2,378,936.34$
Deposits by and balances due
Deposits by and balances due
to Provincial Governments---
Deposits by the public not bear-
Deposits by the public not bear--
ing interest
Deposits by the public bearing
interest, including interest ac.
interest, including interest ac-
crued to date of statement -- $91,207,987.66$
Deposits by and balances due
to other Chartered Banks in

to Banks and Banking Cor-
respondents in the United

Assets
Gold held in Canada -......-
Subsidiary Coin held in Canada
Subsidiary Coin held in Canada
Notes of Bank of Canada.........

| Neposits with Bank of Canada-- | $277,187,34$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $, 624,189.00$ |  |

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Notes of other Chartered Banks } & 8,090,465.69 \\ 307,065.00\end{array}$
Government and Bank Notes
orher than Canadian.......-106,211.91
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the
security of note circulation
Becurity of note circulation.................
Deposits with and balances due by other
Chartered Banks in Canada ............-
Due by Banks and Banking Correspondents
$308,137.96$
$6,466,452.89$
$619,304.23$
Dominion and Provincial Gov-
ernment direct and guar-
anteed Securities maturing
within two years, not exceed-

Other Dominion and Provincial
Government direct and guar-
Government direct and guar-
anteed securities, not exceed
ing market value --...-.
38,533,500.44
Canadian Municipal Securities,
4,165,148.61
not exceeding market value--
Stocks, not exceeding market
value... $110,930.64$
Call and short (not exceeding
thirty days) Loans in Canada
thirty days) Loans in Canada
on Stocks, Debentures, Bonds
on Stocks, Debentures, Bonds
and other Securities, of a
and other Securities, of
sufficient marketable value to
cover--.-.-.-.-....-.-.-.-.- 6,166,163.58

palities and School Districts_ 6,458,544.38
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada,
noted for
vide......................-.
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided
Real Estate other than Bank Premises $\quad 338,768.8$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Real Estate other than Bank Premises.-.-. } & 26,060.12 \\ \text { Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank } & 372,282.91\end{array}$
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less 372,282.9



121,578.99
MY,
A. F. PHIPPS

Prestdent.
H. T. JAFFRA

JAFFRAY,
General Manager.

## Cim <br> Thr

Vol. 145
No. 3782.

## CONTENTS

Editorials
PAGH
PAGH
Financial Situation. ..... 3859
Can Business, Industry and Government Cooperate? ..... 3872
Wages and Hours Regulation ..... 3873
American Diplomacy Faces New Tests ..... 3875

## Comment and Review

Gross and Net Earnings of United States Railroads for

Week on the European Stock Exchanges ............... 3863

Foreign Exchange Rates and Comment......... 3869 \& 3918

Indications of Business Activity .............................. 3881
Week on the New York Stock Exchange ................ 3862
Week on the New York Curb Exchange .................... 3917

## News


Bank and Trust Company Items ............................. 3915
General Corporation and Investment News ............. 3964
Dry Goods Trade .-................................................. 3996
State and Municipal Department ............................ 3997

## Stocks and Bonds



New York Stock Exchange-Stock Quotations _-. .-. - 3930
New York Stock Exchange-Bond Quotations _-3930 \& 3940
New York Curb Exchange -Stock Quotations . . . . . . . 3946
New York Curb Exchange-Bond Quotations ........... 3950
Other Exchanges-Stock and Bond Quotations ......... 3952
Canadian Markets-Stock and Bond Quotations ...... 3957
Over-the-Counter Securities-Stock \& Bond Quotations _ 3960

## Reports


Course of Bank Clearings ........................................ 3918
Federal Reserve Bank Statements .-....-....-. .-........... 3927
General Corporation and Investment News .............. 3964
Commodities
The Commercial Markets and the Crops .................. 3986



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 Dana Seibert, President and Treasurer: William D. Riggs, Business Manager. Other ofrices: Chicago-In charge of Fred H. Gray, Western Representative. 208 s uth La salle street (Telephone State O613). London-Edwards \& Smith, ${ }^{1}$ Drapers Gardens, London. E. C. Copyright 1937 by William B. Dana Company. Entered as second-class matter June 23.1879 , at the post office at New York. N. Y., under the Act or March n United States and Possessions, S15.00 per year, Suba or 6 moners; in, si0.75 for 6 months; Great Britair, Continental Europe (except Spain), Asia, Australia and Africa, $\$ 20.00$ per year, $\$ 11.50$ for 6 months, Transient display advertising matter, 45 cences per agate line Contract and card rates on request. Nork. On account or th
for foreign subscriptions and advertisements must be made in New York funds.


## The Financial Situation

CONGRESS is shortly to adjourn, and its members will go back home for the holiday period. More than the usual number of enterprises will close down for year-end stock taking and for other purposes. It would be an excellent thing if the relative quiet of the next two weeks were in large part devoted to some wholesome thought about the situation with which we are faced, and to seeing to it that members of Congress, soon to be widely scattered throughout the country, become well acquainted with the conclusions reached. No one can doubt that the existing state of affairs and the outlook are to be taken seriously. Whether the "stage" of the "cycle" in which we now find ourselves is to be denominated a "depression" or merely a "recession" may well be left to those who find enjoyment in giving phenomena names. Whether we have entered a long period of poor and declining business or are merely passing through a relatively temporary if trying adversity may be left to those gifted with prophecy. What is perfectly clear is that business is in a highly unsatisfactory state, that the major causes of this condition are to be traced to the New Deal, and that, whether or not there presently appears a revival of activity, really sound and solid recovery must await an altered attitude at Washington.

## Congress a Disappointment

Congress has been a disappointment all round. Those who had hoped for relatively quick action of a constructive sort on taxation, particularly in regard to the pernicious undistributed profits tax, find that after a month they must reconcile themselves to nothing more tangible than words obviously designed to assure the business community that the matter will be duly considered at some later date. Prophecies that this would be a Congress that would formulate a constructive program of its own, more or less regardless of the White House, have not been borne out in the event. Assurances that our national legislators would do their own thinking henceforth have not proved well founded. Where Congress has been disposed to show its own hand, the result, with deep regret be it said, has been rebellion directed against pressure from the President in behalf of greater circumspection in public expenditures. The daily press has carried reports within the ${ }^{\text {y }}$ past few days of "an alleged effort to

## Politicians and the Budget

The President's recent proposal for reduction in Federal expenditure for roads almost at once evoked an outburst by the Chairman of the House Roads Committee, who said:
"When this bill gets to the floor it will then be time to discuss the economy in road then be time to discuss the economy in road
building appropriations. If we are asked to builing appropriations. 1f we are asked to go along in reductions to balance the Federal
budget, then, of course, we will accept in good grace such cuts as are proportionate. But we are not going to sit idly by and see road building stopped when there are increases in other items, or at any rate, no reduction for other activities of the government."

This statement is of interest not because it is unusual or not to be expected, but because it is so precisely typical of the reactions cause it is so precisely typical of the reactions
of politicians to any and all reductions in expenditure. We have often in recent years had occasion to speak of the rise of vested interests in relief. It is fully as true that once the bars are let down and moneys granted for this, that or the other purpose, politicians soon acquire what they view as a sort of vested right to a continuance of such outlays year after year, resist attempts to reduce them at all, and usually refuse bluntly to permit them to be reduced in greater degree than are other expenditures of the government.

Obviously this is an utterly illogical and indefensible attitude. It by implication denies that there is any difference in the degree of wisdom or even of necessity in expenditures for various purposes-a patently absurd position. But politicians are rarely logical, and unfortunately are seldom deeply interested in considerations of real statesmanship. At any rate, the fact is that few more difficult tasks ever confront the State than to reduce expenditures.

It is evident that these familiar difficulties are facing the President at present. If he is to succeed he must have far more general and more articulate support than he has yet had.
organize an opposition coalition which planned to announce its existence with a grandiose pronunciamento, but the project appears to have run upon the rocks. In any event such a movement ought to be announced in terms of votes, and in the form of a concrete program of legislation if and when such a step is in some measure politically feasible. It is not too soon to assert with assurance that the net results of the extra session are to be recorded upon the wrong side of the profit and loss ledger.

Yet it certainly cannot be said that anything has occurred since Congress convened to lead any sane man to suppose that the business situation is less serious than had been supposed. The general index of the Reserve Board, which averaged about 116 for the first eight months of the year, stood at 103 for the month of October, and al, most certainly will have to be further reduced by revision when all the data are in hand. The current issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin brings the information that for the month of November the figure will apparently stand below 95 . Unless statisticians whose business it is to know about such things are badly awry, the December figure will be drastically below that for November. While it seemsprobablethatthese figures do no more than half reveal and half conceal the truth within, there can be little question that they depict, albeit in a very general way, the real course of business during the past few months. It is true that inventories in some branches of business have been very substantially reduced, and that this reduction may lead to some moderate increase in activity after the turn of the year, but certainly one would have to be an optimist indeed to find in the current situation any real indication of either a fundamental change in the situation or promise of such a change.

## Do-Nothingism at Washington

Yet despite all the promises and hopes of six weeks ago, not even a start has been made at Washington toward establishing conditions under which the business community can really get under way again with a moderate degree of confidence. The Administration, for that matter, has not yet reached the stage of admitting that there is anything wrong with the state of business. The President recently replied to a question concerning the current "depression," "recession," or whatever it is, by calling
it an "assumption," and still more recently he said that what one thought about the actual state of business depended largely upon what newspaper one read. The housing program which he sent to Congress some time ago is now rather well recog. nized as hardly more than a gesture. His much advertised conferences with utility executives have so far not resulted in anything concrete, and it is yet to be shown convincingly that they will come to anything of consequence in the future. As to Congress itself, it has for the time being at least apparently lost interest in tax reform, and has been giving its attention almost exclusively of late to a farm measure presumably certain sooner or later to be enacted in a form to complicate matters further in various ways, among them by adding to rather than subtracting from public expenditures, and to a wages-hours measure which is encountering difficulties but which may yet become law in one form or another further to plague business which is already beset on all sides by the vicious National Labor Relations Act. The President has recommended a very substantial reduction in Federal expenditures in the construction of public roads, but, of course, the whole budgetary issue is yet to be clearly outlined, to say nothing of settled.

## Later Responses

Greatly reduced business activity, a rate of decline still continuing which threatens to bring industry near to a standstill, profit margins rapidly disappearing where they have not already disappeared, mounting discouragement on all sides, an un-understanding government responsible for this state of affairs either denying its existence or spending its time applying hairs of the dog that did the bitingsuch is the situation by which the country is faced today. This much is now so plain that a wayfaring man need not err therein. What may not be so obvious to the rank and file is the hazard involved in the impact of the state of business upon public officials and legislators at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. It may be taken for granted that neither the White House nor Congress will find it feasible to continue to ignore such developments indefinitely. As business conditions continue to grow worse, or even if they merely fail to get materially better, pressure upon the politicians will grow progressively greater. Of that we may be sure, as we can of the further fact that some sort of response will be afforded at one time or another. The question is therefore of more than ordinary moment: In what way will the Government respond to a situation which it can no longer ignore? There is some reason to fear that the response of the Administration will be, unless some way to prevent it is found and applied, to come forward with more instead of less "economic planning" with all the trimmings of regimentation and virtual economic dictatorship. It is more than probable that the inflationists whom we always have with us will gain in influence as time passes and conditions grow worse, or, at best, do not materially improve. The President, no matter what he says on the subject, has shown in his housing program that he is still far from immune to the inflation organism-if it is given some other name.

## The Direction of Forces

Some of the directions in which these forces will act are obvious and accordingly need little com-
ment, for example the danger of a revival at some later date of the old make-work idea with its disgraceful, not to say suicidal, waste. Others are too obscure at the present time to permit of accurate forecast. Still others are likely to occur only to thoughtful students of public affairs. One very real danger, probably of this last mentioned class, is inherent in the budgetary outlook and is directed at the banks in particular. No one knows just how seriously the decline in business and the virtual disappearance of profits, actually experienced, or in the offing, will reduce tax revenues of the Federal Government next year, but every one knows, of course, that the effect will be very substantial. Few believe that the Treasury has as yet made due allowance for all this in its estimates. Nor can any one now accurately estimate increases in expenditures for relief that will be found necessary, or thought to be so, during the next six months, but they too will be large. We are destined soon to test the extent to which State unemployment insurance systems will act as a buffer against unemployment distress and public relief expenditures. The States have large funds on deposit in Washington. About twenty of them must begin paying unemployment insurance from these funds shortly after the turn of the year. For the States in question this process is simply one of drawing the funds down and paying them out to claimants (i. e. apart from administrative difficulties), but for the Federal Government the matter wears a totally different aspect. The funds so deposited with the Treasury have long ago been expended, and all that is left from which to meet the claims of the States is a large batch of the Treasury's own promises to pay. Some of the subsidies planned may be routed through government corporations and thus be kept out of the budget, but the funds will have to be found somewhere.
Now in circumstances of this sort the Treasury will find two courses open to it, both threatening to the banks in particular and to the country in general. The one is to offer obligations for the needed funds, and the other is to use various funds it has at its command, notably the so-called gold profit-the money obtainable by de-sterilizing gold without retirement of the obligations sold in the sterilization process-and the large accumulated seignorage on the mountains of silver the Government has acquired to pacify various speculators and the silver interests. Can the Treasury sell large blocks of securities for new money without calling on the banks to provide the cash by the creation of additional deposits for the purpose? More to the point perhaps, can the Treasury do so without causing substantial declines in the market prices of outstanding government obligations now held by the banks in such large volume? If there is question as to whether the Treasury can do these things, there is all the more reason to ask whether governmental corporations, whose obligations are guaranteed by the Treasury, can. At least it may be said with assurance that conditions which impose upon the Treasury the task of either directly or indirectly raising large sums of money will place the Administration under great temptation to make use of the various funds it now has but which have heretofore been held under earmark for one reason or another.

Either method of procedure would place serious strain upon the already extended banking system. We hear a great deal constantly about the volume of reserves of member banks and in particular about their so-called "excess reserves," but, strangely enough, little is said about the capital position of the banks. Yet so greatly has the volume of bank credit expanded during the past few years, and so relatively slightly have the capital funds of the banks expanded, that the ratio of deposits to capital funds is now probably at or near the peak for all time. At the middle of 1919 , when it is now clear that bank credit was extended almost to the breaking point, bank deposits amounted to about 7.1 times the capital funds of the banks. In the Spring of 1929 deposits were some 6.3 times capital funds. At the end of 1931 the figure was 5.8. On June 30 last deposits were 7.9 times capital funds, and it is well-known that if bank assets were taken at market value the capital funds of banks would be shown at a figure much below that given in the official statements.

It is clear therefore that the banks ought not for a moment to be expected to increase their already swollen deposits by the purchase of government obligations against artificially enlarged reserves. On the contrary, the need, and an urgent need it is, is either to reduce bank deposits or to strengthen the capital position of the banks. Sale of government obligations to investors or institutions other than the banks in such quantities as to depress materially prices of Treasury issues now outstanding would be hazardous for the banks, since in this way their capital funds, computed upon any realistic basis, would be reduced. Use by the Treasury of funds it now holds in reserves would increase bank reserves, but it would likewise increase their deposits without adding a nickel to their capital funds. Nothing further need be said to make it clear that while the Administration temporizes with the situation, and while Congress engages in what passes for debate about the precise form thoroughly undesirable legislation ought to take, the inevitable course of economic events is creating forces that may very well prove too much for those in command of the ship of state.

## "See Your Congressman"

The public, if it will, can do much during the next two or three weeks to alleviate this situation. If members of Congress come back to Washington after the holidays with deep and realistic impressions of the nature of the crisis that we are facing, with a better understanding of what needs to be done, and above all with a conviction that they must show a record of constructive achievement during the winter months or face a disgusted electorate next autumn, the Washington outlook will very quickly take on a vastly different and far more satisfactory appearance. This is the time to "see your Congressman."

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

CHANGES in the banking statistics this week reflect only the ordinary seasonal variations, and even those are toned down sharply by the business recession or depression. Currency circulation, for instance, increased only $\$ 5,000,000$ in the week to Wednesday night, although the normal expectation is many times that figure. Indeed, since
the announcement was made on Sept. 12 that open market purchases of Treasury obligations would offset the seasonal advance of currency there has never been a time when currency in use equalled the Labor Day figure. The total still is $\$ 1,000,000$ under the level at the time of the announcement, and this performance doubtless occasioned the hasty abandonment of the open market operations. Member bank reserve balances climbed somewhat in the last statement week, and the total of excess reserves over legal requirements moved up $\$ 10,000,000$ to $\$ 1,060,000$,000. The gold stock figures remain puzzling, as they probably are intended to be by the official manipulators of other people's money. Despite considerable receipts from both foreign and domestic sources, only $\$ 1,000,000$ was added to our acknowledged gold stock in the week ended Wednesday, making the aggregate $\$ 12,765,000,000$. It is plain that interactions of the Treasury inactive fund and the stabilization fund serve to obscure the real trend of the gold figure.

The combined condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks indicates unchanged holdings of gold certificates at $\$ 9,121,907,000$, but a small increase of "other cash" made possible an advance of total reserves by $\$ 1,130,000$ to $\$ 9,444,007,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation dipped $\$ 1,578,000$ to $\$ 4,293,307,000$. Total deposits with the regional banks advanced $\$ 11,205,000$ to $\$ 7,534,968,000$, with the account variations consisting of a gain in member bank reserve balances by $\$ 48,125,000$ to $\$ 6,884$,407,000 ; a drop in the Treasury general account balance by $\$ 10,303,000$ to $\$ 231,540,000$; a decline of foreign bank balances by $\$ 9,500,000$ to $\$ 216,438,000$, and a drop of other deposits by $\$ 17,117,000$ to $\$ 202,583,000$. The reserve ratio fell to $79.8 \%$ from $79.9 \%$. Discounts by the regional banks were down $\$ 1,618,000$ to $\$ 15,772,000$, and industrial advances receded $\$ 18,000$ to $\$ 18,432,000$. Open market holdings of bankers bills were quite unchanged at $\$ 2$,825,000 . The total of United States Government securities in the open market portfolio remained at $\$ 2,564,015,000$, but the Treasury financing of the quarter date was reflected through a gain of bond holdings by $\$ 33,466,000$ and a corresponding reduction of note holdings. This, it may safely be assumed, merely indicates that Federal Reserve holdings of notes due next February were refunded under the Treasury's exchange offering into eight-year bonds.

## Business Failures in November

THE current slump in business appears to have had its effect on the solvency of commercial enterprises, judging from Dun \& Bradstreet's recent reports of failures. These reveal a greater number of insolvencies in three of the last four months than in the same months of 1936 , whereas in all but one of the first seven months of the year, there were fewer failures than in the corresponding months of last year; and the single increase in that period was so small as to be virtually nil. The increases in recent months have not raised the totals to high levels by any means; in fact, but for last year's figures, failures in those months were the smallest in many years. But the percentage gains were considerable, amounting to $7.9 \%$ in August, $25.7 \%$ in October and $14.2 \%$ in November.

In each succeeding month the increases covered a wider range of industries; in August, three of the five classifications into which the figures are divided, reported a larger number of failures; in October four, and in November, all five.

There were in November 786 failures involving current liabilities of $\$ 10,078,000$. In November, 1936, 688 firms failed for $\$ 11,532,000$ while in October last 768 failed for $\$ 9,335,000$. In the manufacturing division 164 insolvencies with liabilities of $\$ 3,058,000$ were reported this year compared with 139 involving $\$ 3,631,000$ in November, $\mathbf{\$ 1 9 3 6}$. Retail trade failures numbered 440 last month and 409 a year ago; liabilities in the group totaled $\$ 3,816,000$ this year and $\$ 3,901,000$ last. In】the wholesale division there were 82 casualties jwith $\$ 1,391,000$ liabilities in November while a year ago there $\$ were only $_{4} 65$ involving $\$ 932,000$ liabilities. The construction group had 60 failures this year and 46 last, butןliabilities involved aggregated only $\$ 994,000$ this year in comparison with $\$ 2,781,000$ in November, 1936. In the commercial service】classification 40 firms failed for $\$ 819,000$ in November, 1937 as compared with 29 for only $\$ 287,000$ last year.

The Boston and Philadelphia Federal Reserve districts were the only ones reporting fewer failures this November than in November, 1936. Of the other ten districts, nine had more failures this year and one, St. Louis, had the same number. In respect of liabilities involved, the districts in the East were all smaller than a year ago while those in the West, with one exception, were higher. The exception here also was St. Louis where failures this year involved less liabilities than in November, 1936.

## The New York Stock Market

ATER modest backing and filling, stock prices in the New York market settled late yesterday just about to levels prevalent a week earlier. With internal and international affairs uncertain, traders and investors plainly preferred an attitude of aloofness. There is reason to believe, in fact, that the bulk of transactions now reported from day to day are of the switching variety, intended to establish losses for tax purposes without changing the essential position of the holders in the market. Despite the prevalence of such trading, transactions on the New York Stock Exchange averaged less than $1,000,000$ shares in the full sessions, which suggests that the ordinary variety of trading is of extremely small proportions. Other financial markets likewise are extremely dull, for the circumstances making for inactivity and uncertainty on the New York Stock Exchange are of general application.

It could not possibly be more clearly apparent that the current situation calls for clarification of the Administration stand toward business and finance. Only as confidence is revived can risks again be assumed, and it is a commonplace to every business man that definite and trustworthy assurances must be provided of a friendlier Washington attitude. The halting steps so far taken in that direction are insufficient, and the stock and other markets give sufficient êvidence of that fact. Internally, the only satisfactory indication of the week now ending was a suggestion that steel production now has reached its lowest point, with some improvement almost sure to follow. This occasioned a little interest in steel stocks and in other manufacturing issues. The sessions otherwise contained little of interest. The Japanese sinking of the American gunboat Panay caused nervousness early in the week, but this was overcome when it appeared that the able diplomatic handling of the incident would prevent an international flare-up.

In the listed bond market the tone was steady to firm. United States Government securities moved slowly higher, as banks entered the market to replace with investments their dwindling loans. The two new issues offered Dec. 6 and issued last Wednesday were eagerly sought and moved to rather large premiums over the par offering figure. Highest rated corporate bonds were firm, as dealers tried to accumulate blocks for offering to institutional investors. In the speculative departments of the bond market the trend was alternately higher and lower, with net changes unimportant. Commodity markets followed much the same desultory tendency that was apparent in securities markets. Grains and other agricultural products did not vary much, while base metals still were under mild pressure. Business in the raw materials of industry naturally is at a low ebb. The foreign exchange dealings of the week were small and changes inconsequential. The various stabilization funds were active as usual, but it was rather well understood that intervention was on a small scale.
On the New York Stock Exchange four stocks touched new high levels for the year while 115 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 81 stocks touched new high levels and two stocks touched new low levels. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at $1 \%$.
On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half-day session on Saturday last were 389,970 shares; on Monday they were $1,017,384$ shares; on Tuesday, 896,330 shares; on Wednesday, 929,480 shares; on Thursday, $1,033,830$ shares, and on Friday, 792,760 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 75,512 shares; on Monday, 180,022 shares; on Tuesday, 186,935 shares; on Wednesday, 214,480 shares; on Thursday, 214,290 shares, and on Friday, 228,2 г0 0 shares.
Extreme dulness pervaded the stock market this week, and little more could be expected in view of the problems both national and international in scope still awaiting a reasonable solution. Thus, traders and the investing public were reluctant to make any sizable commitments at this time. On Monday prices opened lower and continued so throughout the session without benefit of any real support. Irregular movements featured Tuesday's session, and trading was on a diminished scale. A tendency toward irregularly higher prices was reflected at Wednesday's session after a fairly steady opening. On Thursday prices resumed their upward trend to close the day with leading issues enjoying advances of from fractions to two or more points. Yesterday in a market devoid of color and much likened to that of earlier sessions, prices came to rest slightly above the average levels of a week ago. General Electric closed yesterday at $431 / 4$ against 43 on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $241 / 4$ against 25 ; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at 9 against $93 / 8$; Public Service of N. J. at $331 / 4$ against $347 / 8$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at $931 / 2$ against 95; International Harvester at 66 against 68 ; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $591 / 4$ against $571 / 2$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $343 / 4$ against $343 / 8$; Woolworth at 36 against $383 / 4$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1461 / 4$ against 150 . Western Union closed yesterday at $235 / 8$ against $261 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at 162 against 162;
E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $1151 / \mathrm{s}$ against $1161 / 2$; National Cash Register at 17 against 17; International Nickel at $447 / 8$ against $431 / 4$; National Dairy Products at 14 against $141 / 2$; National Biscuit at $183 / 8$ against $173 / 4$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 27 against $291 / 2$; Continental Can at $401 / 4$ against $413 / 4$; Eastman Kodak at 161 against 165; Standard Brands at $81 / 8$ against $81 / 4$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $1061 / 4$ against $1073 / 8$; Lorillard at $161 / 8$ against $161 / 2$; U. S. Industrial Alcohol at 21 against $213 / 4$; Canada Dry at $141 / 4$ against $141 / 2$; Schenley Distillers at 25 against $281 / 2$, and National Distillers at $203 / 4$ against $221 / 8$.

The steel stocks are irregularly changed for the week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $573 / 8$ against $567 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at 70 against 69 ; Bethlehem Steel at $551 / 2$ against $55 \%$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $383 / 4$ against $397 / 8$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $31 / 2$ against $63 / 4$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at $327 / 8$ against $341 / 2$; Chrysler at $5 \check{5}$ against $565 / 8$, and Hupp Motors at $15 / 8$ against 11/2. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $193 / 4$ against $207 / 8$ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at $261 / 2$ against $271 / 4$, and B. F. Goodrich at 16 against $171 / 8$. The railroad shares suffered recessions the present week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $211 / 8$ against 23 on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at 40 against $405 / 8$; New York Central at $187 / 8$ against $191 / 2$; Union Pacific at $841 / 4$ against 87; Southern Pacific at $211 / 4$ against $223 / 4$; Southern Railway at $131 / 4$ against 14 , and Northern Pacific at $121 / 2$ against 13 . Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $451 / 4$ against $441 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $163 / 4$ against $167 / 8$, and Atlantic Refining at $201 / 2$ against $201 / 2$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $313 / 4$ against $321 / 8$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at $485 / 8$ against 49 , and Phelps Dodge at $271 / 8$ against $271 / 4$.

Trade and industrial reports continue to make pessimistic reading. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute at $27.4 \%$ of capacity against $27.5 \%$ last week, the decline now having continued for 16 consecutive weeks. For the first nine months of this year the average rate of operations was $83.12 \%$ of capacity. Production of electric energy for the week to Dec. 11 is reported by the Edison Electric Institute at 2,196,105,000 kilowatt hours against $2,152,643,000$ kilowatt hours in the preceding week and $2,243,916,000$ kilowatt hours in the corresponding week of last year. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 11 are reported by the Association of American Railroads at 622,131 cars. This is a decrease from the preceding week of 1,206 cars and a drop of 116,965 cars under the figure for the corresponding week of 1936.
As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the December option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $9433 / 8$ c. against $955 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. December corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $577 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. against $557 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. December oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $313 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $311 / \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 8.31 c . as against 8.22 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 15.06 c . as against 15.48 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $101 / 8$ c. to 11 c . as against $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to 11 c . the close on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was 19 1/16 pence per ounce as against $1815 / 16$ pence per ounce on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $443 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 4.993 / 4$ as against $\$ 5.001 / 8$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at 3.39 9/16c. as against $3.401 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

STOCK exchanges in the principal European financial centers were dull this week, partly in response to the advance of the holiday season. Traders and investors also were made cautious, however, by the international developments. The fear prevailed in London and Paris early in the week that the sinking by Japanese airplane bombs of the American gunboat Panay in the Yangtze, and the artillery shelling of the British gunboat Ladybird, might lead to an enlargement of Far Eastern hostilities. When it appeared in the midweek session that diplomatic moves would suffice for adjustment of these incidents greater confidence was manifested in the European centers. Close attention again was paid the trend of business in the United States, with a view to possible repercussions elsewhere. With the exception of a decline of American purchases of foreign raw materials, however, not much effect so far is noticeable, in any direct sense. The recently reported increase of British unemployed is occasioning caution, however, de spite reports that some industries are operating at capacity. In London and Paris a tendency to fore cast business prospects for 1938 already is in evi dence, and the tone of such prognostications is said to be gloomy. The German market remains almost completely unaffected by developments elsewhere, under the control of the Nazi authorities.
The London Stock Exchange was depressed on Monday by the news from the Far East of the attacks on American and British naval boats. Uncertainty as to the outcome of these incidents occasioned some liquidation, and almost all groups of issues were affected. British funds slowly receded, as did most industrial stocks. Gold mining issues attracted some support, but international securities were marked lower. The situation on Tuesday was not greatly changed, as the international atmosphere was thick. Liquidation was slow and spasmodic, but investors preferred to remain on the sidelines, and British funds and industrial stocks again drifted slowly downward. There was a better tone in Anglo-American favorites, however, owing to improved reports from New York. After early uncertainty on Wednesday, the tone improved at London. Gilt-edged issues were marked upward, while industrial stocks advanced on assurances from British Ministers that the rearmament program can be
expected to continue for some years to come. Commodity issues and international securities joined in the modest upswing. The session on Thursday was cheerful, with gilt-edged issues steady and firm conditions prevalent in British industrial stocks. Improved demand was noted also for commodity securities and international obligations. Giltedged issues were steady in quiet trading yesterday. Industrial stocks showed small gains, while international issues were neglected.

Small recessions were the rule on the Paris Bourse in the initial session of the week, owing to Far Eastern events and the Italian withdrawal from the League of Nations. The Italian action was considered more important from the viewpoint of French policy. Rentes were marked fractionally lower and almost all French equities likewise suffered. Foreign securities were in demand. The trend remained unfavorable on Tuesday, with closing quotations the lowest of the session. Rentes held close to former levels, but sizable losses were recorded in bank stocks, industrial issues and other securities. International issues also were lower, with the exception of gold mining stocks. The impression spread Wednesday that a real balancing of the French budget still is distant, and this occasioned a strong demand for equities and international securities. Rentes were dull, while almost all other groups surged forward under the impetus of inflationary expectations. Assurances once again were provided Thursday by French Ministers that the budget would remain on a sound basis. This brought fresh buying of rentes, and some interest also was displayed in French equities, but international securities drifted downward. Rentes were firm yesterday, while most French equities receded. International securities were in good demand.

Little activity was reported on the Berlin Boerse in the initial session of the week, and the trend was toward slightly lower levels. Bank and industrial securities drifted slightly lower, while fixed-interest obligations remained steady. No great change was reported on Tuesday, although stocks proved more resistant. A few fractional advances were registered in the leading industrial issues, but there were many small losses in other groups. The opening on Wednesday was firm, and the gains slowly were extended as public participation increased. Advances of 2 to 4 points were scored in representative securities, while smaller gains appeared in the general list. The fixed-income group displayed mild uncertainty. Another period of advancing quotations was reported Thursday, but the gains were relatively small. Fractional advances were reported in most departments of the market at the end, as best figures were not maintained. Movements yesterday were small, with gains and losses equally numerous.

## Intergovernmental Debts

0NLY a modest and anticipated change in the war debt position was recorded last Wednesday, when semi-annual payments were due from a baker's dozen of European countries. The change, announced earlier this year, consisted of a small token payment by Hungary, which thus is the first of the defaulters to resume transfers on intergovernmental debt account to the United States Treasury. Hungary paid $\$ 9,828$, which is a small fraction of the sum actually due from the regency, but the pay-
ment was accompanied by a note to the effect that the three-year period during which such semi-annual payments are to be made will be utilized in reaching a permanent readjustment of the $\$ 1,939,000$ debt. Finland continued to observe its fine and worthy tradition of honoring its international pledges, and a payment in full of $\$ 232,143$ was made by the small Scandinavian country. All other war debtors continued to default, and the small sums received by the Treasury contrast painfully with the $\$ 1,680,170,447$ actually due and payable on current and overdue instalments.

The amount due from Great Britain on both accounts was $\$ 994,486,367$, but the British Government contented itself once again with assurances that it is "willing to reopen discussions on the subject whenever conditions are such as to warrant the hope that a satisfactory result might be reached." France paid not a penny against the $\$ 455,009,163$ due, and the note from Paris is said to have been devoted largely to elaborate explanations of French inability to resume payments at this time. Other defaulters and the sums due and past due last Wednesday are: Italy, $\$ 84,119,757$; Belgium, $\$ 61$,300,084 ; Poland, $\$ 151,766,147$; Czechoslovakia, $\$ 16$,315,400 ; Rumania, $\$ 7,438,750$; Estonia, $\$ 4,160,287$; Yugoslavia, \$1,913,515; Latvia, \$1,607,298, and Lithuania, $\$ 1,353,227$.

## Standstill Agreement

$\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{E}}$EW standstill arrangements covering the credits extended to German banks and industrial concerns by institutions in other countries were evolved at a meeting in London, from Dec. 1 to 13 . The changes effected in the last agreement are of relatively minor importance, as against the simple fact that the standstill problem rapidly is being cleared up. When the collapse of Germany's external credit occurred in 1931, the standstill then agreed upon involved about $\$ 1,495,000,000$, with the American participation calculated at $\$ 486,000,000$. The renewal effected last Monday was in respect of credit lines totaling $\$ 440,000,000$, of which the United States share hardly exceeds $\$ 100,000,000$. Details of the latest understanding were supplied in a communication from Harvey D. Gibson and Joseph C. Rovensky, representatives of the American creditors. This is the first occasion on which the meeting took place in London, previous discussions having centered in Berlin. Under the agreement now reported, two changes of significance are to take place. There is, firstly, to be a gradual substitution of new commercial bills of highest types for existing finance bills and cash advances which are regarded as the poorest types of credit included currently in the standstill. Secondly, certain obligations guaranteed by the German Golddiskontbank and now the sole obligation of that institution because the original obligors are bankrupt or otherwise out of existence are to be paid by the Golddiskontbank in the respective foreign currencies. The guaranteed lines of credit concerned are estimated at about $\$ 3,600,000$, or $10 \%$ of the total, and the repayments will be made in proportionate amounts to the individual creditors.

## Japanese ${ }^{7}$ Agression

STILL another international incident of exceptional gravity has been occasioned by the Japanese militarists in their heedless and headlong in-
vasion of China. The fighting between the invaders and the Chinese was overshadowed by the complications resulting from Japanese airplane bombing and sinking of the United States gunboat Panay, 20 miles upstream from Nanking, on the Yangtze River. The attack occurred last Sunday, and three river vessels of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. were bombed at the same time. Several squadrons of Japanese airplanes engaged in this attack, and casualty lists indicate that three persons were killed, nine wounded and a number still are missing. On the same day the British ship Ladybird was subjected to fire from Japanese artillery at Wuhu and near Nanking, with the result that one British seaman was killed, another seriously wounded and three additional crew members slightly injured. Those killed in the attack on the American ships include an American seaman, the American captain of one of the oil ships, and an Italian war correspondent. Lieutenant A. F. Anders, Executive Officer of the Panay, was seriously hurt.
These incidents developed as a direct consequence of the Japanese attack on Nanking. The American vessels were moving slowly upstream, and there could have been no difficulty about identification, as the flag was easily visible and was painted additionally on awnings and the sides of the 45 -ton Panay. As detailed reports were received in Washington, the seriousness of the matter steadily increased. Enough information was at hand by Thursday to indicate that Japanese surface vessels approached as the American boats were sinking and fired on the survivors even though our emblems were plainly visible. The case of the attack on British ships almost parallels the sinking of the Panay, for a number of direct hits were made on the Ladybird despite plain indications of that vessel's nationality. Great indignation naturally was occasioned throughout the English-speaking world by these incidents, and it would appear that even the Japanese militarists finally have been impressed with the enormity of their offense, despite their vainglory.

As usual in such matters, there are considerable divergencies in the accounts of the survivors and those of the attackers. Japanese authorities became alarmed over the reaction and attempted to explain the airplane bombings as mistakes on the part of their flyers. Some of the Japanese airmen were said to have returned to their basis boasting that they had sunk a Chinese warship. The Japanese tried to claim, moreover, that the Panay had not reported her position and that the mistake was therefore understandable. These accounts fail to jibe with some official and cbviously accurate versions available to the United States Government. It was established that the Panay actually reported her position with the utmost care and circumspection. It is understood, moreover, that the Japanese issued instructions for their airmen to attack any and all ships on the great Yangtze, and the incident involving the British ship Ladybird suggests that land batteries received similar instructions. With regard to all these circumstances, a series of sharp diplomatic exchanges naturally has taken place between the United States and British Governments on the one side, and the Japanese Government on the other.

President Roosevelt took prompt steps when the facts of the attack were established. He made pub-
lic instructions to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, wherein the latter was urged to communicate to the Japanese authorities the sense of shock and concern occasioned by the incident. Mr. Roosevelt requested specifically that Emperor Hirohito be informed of the protest, and it would seem that the reference to the Emperor was keenly felt in Japan, where the "Son of Heaven" is considered above politics and diplomacy. Even before a formal protest could be delivered by the State Department, apologies were tendered by the Japanese Foreign Office. In the Tokio note it was contended that a mistake had been made owing to poor visibility, and indemnification for all losses was promised. Strict orders quickly were issued, the Japanese note added, for preventing any further incidents, and a promise was included for "appropriate treatment of those responsible."

The Japanese note was handed to Ambassador Joseph C. Grew just two hours before a formal American protest was cabled to Tokio. In the latter communication, Secretary Hull expressed the sense of shock occasioned by the sinking of American vessels which were in the Yangtze by "uncontested and incontestible right." The Japanese were reminded pointedly of their many assurances that foreign interests and rights would be respected in the course of the military expedition. "In these circumstances," the note added, "the Government of the United States requests and expects of the Japanese Government a formally recorded expression of regret, an undertaking to make complete and comprehensive indemnifications, and an assurance that definite and specific steps have been taken which will insure that hereafter American nationals, interests and property in China will not be subjected to attack by Japanese armed forces or unlawful interference by any Japanese authorities or forces whatsoever." It was indicated subsequently that the spontaneous Japanese apology was considered inadequate, and this attitude was maintained even after it was announced by the Japanese, on Thursday, that Rear Admiral Teizo Mitsunami, chief of Japanese aerial operations, had been relieved of his post as a result of the bombing and sinking of the Panay. The British Government made public on Wednesday an exchange of notes with Tokio, in which strenuous protests again were made against such incidents as the attack on the British Ambassador and the recent shelling of a British ship. Apologies were made by the Japanese, and they promised once again to take action against any repetition.
Events in the undeclared war between Japan and China were of major importance, even though they were obscured by the international incidents. The Japanese invaders gained a foothold in Nanking last Saturday, and after stern and protracted fighting they completed the investment of the former capital on Monday night. The actual circumstances attending the capture of Nanking still are to be disclosed, for it is known that considerable bodies of Chinese troops preferred to remain and offer bitterend resistance. Other than the laconic military statements, there have been no reports of the developments. The fall of the former capital was made the occasion for announcement of a new Provisional Republic of China, with headquarters at Peiping. Chinese enemies of the Nanking Nationalist authorities were placed at the head of the new
regime, which closely resembles the intermediate government established as a prelude to formal severance of Manchukuo from China. The name of the capital of this vast area was changed back to Pe king, and the Japanese announced that they would not immediately recognize the new regime. The threat of recognition, it is believed, will be utilized by the Japanese in the attempt to force peace overtures by the Nationalist Government of China. The new government will have as its guiding principles, the Japanese mentors state, vigorous opposition to the Nationalists, the complete eradication of communism, and cooperation with Japan and Manchukuo.

## Spain

SHARPLY conflicting reports emanated this week from the Spanish loyalists and insurgents, as the civil war rounded out 17 months of continuous and bitter fighting. Wintry weather is holding up the battle for Madrid and the long-promised insurgent drive on the Aragon front, but it would appear that some important developments nevertheless are taking place. The insurgent commanders made it known at French border points, last Sunday, that a general offensive had been started at three points, and General Francisco Franco was reported as having informed his men that a definite victory would be achieved rapidly. The usual airplane attacks preceded the offensive, but it seems that the loyalist anti-aircraft guns and pursuit airplanes put the insurgents to rout. Insurgent positions were bombed by loyalist airplanes in retaliation, and the impression is spreading that General Franco no longer has complete control of the air. The southern sector of the Aragon front was active for a few days, but it appeared that the loyalists actually took the offensive. From French sources reports were received Thursday to the effect that the loyalists had completed a thrust at the Aragon front which virtually isolated the insurgent base at Teruel, where 60,000 troops are garrisoned. The insurgents on the same day closed all border communications, with the complaint that a "vast conspiracy by foreign elements" had been discovered. The conclusion in London was that events in Spain are assuming momentous importance, but the nature of the developments is obscure.

## European'Diplomacy

DIPLOMATIC developments in Europe this week were of little more than a routine nature, so far as outward appearances go. Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos of France continued his visits to the French allies in central Europe, and it is plain that the discussions again concerned the results of the conversations in Berlin by Lord Halifax and the subsequent conclusions of British and French Ministers in London. But local incidents of the French Minister's tour gained greater notice than such fundamental matters. M. Delbos concluded his visit to Rumania, late last week, and a joint statement was issued to the effect that the two nations will remain loyal to the League of Nations and its principles. A deepening of the cooperation between France and Rumania was promised, but in independent press reports it was suggested that this phrase covered little more than an understanding for augmentation of the Rumanian military estab-
lishment with French capital. M. Delbos proceeded to Belgrade, and he was greeted in the Yugoslavian capital by warm manifestations of official friendship. His arrival was signalized on Sunday, however, by grave riots which the censored reports attributed to pro-French demonstrators. The conversations were concluded, Monday, with the announcement that a long-pending trade agreement would be signed immediately. No reference was made to political understandings, and the impression thus was fostered that Yugoslavia is turning more to the fascist dictatorships than to the democratic countries. The French Foreign Minister arrived at Prague, Czechoslovakia, on Wednesday, and he was greeted there with unmistakable enthusiasm. The loyalty of Prague to the French entente is unquestioned, however, and no great consequences are expected from the conversations there.

## Italy Quits the League

PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI announced in his best oratorical style, last Saturday, the resignation of fascist Italy from the League of Nations. The action was clearly foreshadowed, not only by preliminary hints from Rome, but also by the lack of Italian representatives at League meetings during the last two years. It is, nevertheless, a serious blow to the Geneva organization, for it augments the drift from the League which Germany and Japan set in motion and leaves as members only the satisfied States. The Italian measure emphasizes once more the lack of resiliency at Geneva, and the discontent occasioned in various countries by the Anglo-French domination of the League. It indicates, also, despite Italian disclaimers, the force behind the grouping of dissatisfied States in what is now sometimes referred to as the "steel axis" of Berlin, Rome and Tokio. All too plainly, this is another step toward the alignment of world Powers in opposite camps of "have" and "have-not" countries. And it means a further waning of the ideals of peace and international amity that called the League originally into existence.
The Grand Council of the fascist party ratified the decision to resign from the League just before the announcement was made by Il Duce. All preparations already had been made, however, and Premier Mussolini stepped to the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia to address a huge throng of his adherents. In his speech to the assembled Black Shirts, Signor Mussolini suggested that the sanctions imposed by the League when Ethiopia was invaded provided the chief cause for withdrawal at this time. Not a single nation has attempted to make amends for the sanctions, he declared, and when the crowd was asked whether Italy should stay in the League, the response was a thunderous "No!" The Italian dictator went on to say that no pressure was applied by his German or Japanese allies toward this decision, and he insisted that Italy would continue to collaborate with other nations for peace. "We draw away," he shouted, "from the tottering temple where they are not working for peace but are paving the way for war."

Within Italy this decision was hailed with the usual apparent acclaim, and the chorus of the controlled press was all in favor of the action. If any contrary views were entertained they were kept carefully secret. The question of continued Italian
participation in some of the really admirable works of the League immediately arose, and in one sense at least the answer is favorable. In a Basle dispatch of Monday to the New York "Times," it was reported that assurances quickly were given the Bank for International Settlements that Italy would continue to participate in the activities of that institution. In League circles the Italian announcement was accepted with good grace, and with the usual caution that two years must elapse before the resig. nation can become fully effective. London and Paris were reported not especially impressed by the Italian measure, which was generally anticipated. The German Government made the most of the occasion, and an announcement was made in Berlin, last Sunday, which has perturbing implications. The statement indicated that the Reich never will rejoin the League under any circumstances, and fresh light thus is thrown on the Anglo-French endeavors for European appeasement through mutual concessions. It was well understood, before the German statement appeared, that a German return to the League would be one of the demands offsetting possible colonian concessions to the Reich.

## Russian Election

INDEPENDENT observers long have pointed out the curious similarity of political procedure in communist Russia and the fascist countries of Europe, and another illustration of the like results achieved by dictatorship, whatever its avowed aims, was furnished last Sunday in a "free and secret" ballot for the Supreme Soviet of Russia. The election was'reminiscent of the last German poll, where the only choice was to approve Chancellor Hitler's program or abstain from voting. In the Russian plebiscite of last Sunday an electorate estimated at $90,000,000$ was asked to vote for a Soviet of the Union with 569 members, and a Soviet of Nationalities with 574 members. The only candidates, however, were those who approved completely of the present leadership of Joseph Stalin. As was the case in the last German election, the sole point of interest was that of the number of voters who could be induced to take the trouble to vote. It was quickly established that the press and oratorical campaign had sufficed to bring out most of the electorate, and Dictator Stalin thus was able to point to a tremendous and unanimously favorable ballot. On the eve of the election, M. Stalin addressed his countrymen in terms that are hardly distinguishable from those used by Herr Hitler not so long ago. He described the plebiscite as "the freest and most democratic election in the history of the world." Such claims contrast sharply with the "purge" of thousands of victims of the Stalin dictatorship, who were massacred in recent months because they happened to hold views ever so slightly divergent from those entertained by the communist dictator.

## The Americas

DESPITE the example set in almost all other parts of the globe, evidence was afforded by Nicaragua and Honduras late last week that the ideal of peaceful settlement of international disputes still has some validity in the Americas. The two Central American countries recently were at swords' points over the question of their respective
boundaries. This unsettled problem was revived by postage stamp issues containing maps, in which each country made plain its claims to disputed territory. After the customary exchange of unpleasantries, however, both countries agreed to mediation, and an arbitration board was appointed with members from the United States, Venezuela and Costa Rica. Acting in concert with representatives of the disputants, this group was able to announce on Dec. 10 a convention whereunder the two countries agreed to discontinue all military measures and to place sole reliance upon peaceful means of adjusting the differences. The agreement was signed at San Jose, Costa Rica, and it bids fair to prevent the threatened war between the two countries over the boundary question. After achieving this result, the Mediation Commission adjourned for the Christmas holidays, with further sessions scheduled for early next year, when it is hoped that the border question can be disposed of entirely.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

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

| Country | Rate $\mathrm{t} \boldsymbol{n}$ Effect Dec. 17 | Date Established | Previous Rate | Country | Rate in Effect Dec. 17 | Date Establlshed | Previous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentins | $31 / 2$ |  |  | Holland | 2 | Dec. 21936 | $21 / 2$ |
| Austria...- | $31 / 2$ | July 101935 | 4 | Hungary..- | 4 | Aug. 281935 | $41 / 2$ |
| Batavia.- | 4 | July 11935 | 43/2. | India.-...- | 3 | Nov. 291935 | 31/2 |
| Belctum. | 2 | May 151935 | ${ }^{21 / 2}$ | Ireland...-- | ${ }_{4}^{3}$ | June 301932 | ${ }_{5}^{31 / 2}$ |
| Bulgaria. |  | Aug. 151935 | 7 | Italy ....... | $41 / 2$ 3.29 |  | ${ }_{3}^{5} .65$ |
| Canada | ${ }_{4}^{21 / 2}$ | Mar. $111935 \mid$ | 41/2 | Japan_ | 3.29 | Apr. <br> Jan. <br> 6191936 <br> 1987 | ${ }_{4}^{3.65}$ |
| Colombia.- | 4 | July 181933 | $51 / 2$ | Jugoslavia. | 5 | Feb. 11935 | 61/2 |
| Czechoslo- |  |  |  | Lithuania -- | $51 / 2$ | July 1 1936 <br> May   <br> 8 1935  |  |
| vakla... | 3 4 4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31 / 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Morocco -.- | ${ }_{4}^{61 / 2}$ | May 281935 <br> Dec 51936 | 41/2 |
| Danzig-.-- | 4 | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Jan, } & 21937 \\ \text { Oct. } & 19 \\ \hline 1868 \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }_{31 / 2}$ |  | 4 |  | ${ }_{8}^{31 / 2}$ |
| England.-- | 2 | June 301932 | $21 / 2$ | Portugal. | 4 | Aug. 111937 | 41/2 |
| Estonia. |  | Sept. 251934 | $51 / 2$ | Rumania | $41 / 2$ | Dec. 71934 |  |
| F4nland. |  |  |  | South Africa |  | May 151933 |  |
| France. | 3 4 4 | Nov. 121937 <br> Sept. 30. 1932 | 31/2 | Spain.....- | ${ }_{21 / 2}^{5}$ |    <br> July 10 1935 <br> Dec. 1933  | $53 / 2$ |
| Greece. | 6 | Jan. 41937 | 7 | ${ }_{\text {Swltzeriand }}^{\text {a }}$ | 11/2 | Nov. 251936 | 2 |

## Bank of France Statement

THE weekly statement dated Dec. 9 showed a loss in note circulation of $791,000,000$ francs, the total of which stands now at $91,142,929,520$ francs, compared with $86,778,731,470$ francs a year ago and $80,847,795,615$ francs two years ago. A decrease was also registered against advances against securities of $98,000,000$ francs, while credit balances abroad, French commercial bills discounted and creditor current accounts rose $1,000,000$ francs, $77,000,000$ francs and $526,000,000$ francs, respectively. The Bank's gold holdings showed a slight increase of 221,162 francs, which raised the total to $58,932,243,-$ 349 francs. Gold last year amounted to $60,358,742$,140 francs and the previous year $65,911,343,586$ francs. The reserve ratio is now at $53.51 \%$; a year ago it was $61.27 \%$ and the year before $71.00 \%$. Below are the different items with comparisons for previous years:


## Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended Dec. 15 shows an expansion in the large amount of $£ 9,124,000$ in note circulation, raising the total to $£ 501,954,000$, within two million pounds of the record high and $£ 21,580,397$ higher than on Nov. 24, when the seasonal rise, which customarily continues until Christmas, began. At the same time gold holdings declined $£ 15,624$ and so reserves fell off $£ 9,140,000$. Note circulation now totals $£ 501,954,000$ in comparison with $£ 467,695,333$ a year ago. The proportion of reserves to liabilities dropped sharply to $30.1 \%$ from $35.3 \%$ a week ago; last year the proportion was $32.00 \%$. Deposits for public account decreased $£ 309,000$ and for other account, $£ 3,123,947$. Of the latter amount ' $£ 2,928,735$ was from bankers' accounts and $£ 195,212$ from other accounts. Loans on government securities rose $£ 7,765,000$ and on other securities decreased $£ 2,030,025$. $£ 1,791,911$ of the latter amount was from discounts and advances and $£ 238$,114 was from securities. The discount rate remains $2 \%$. Below are shown the different items with comparisons for preceding years:


## Bank of Germany Statement

THE quarterly statement dated Dec. 15 showed another slight increase in gold and bullion of 42,000 marks, which raised the total to $70,565,000$ marks. The total of gold a year ago was $66,409,000$ marks and two years ago $82,368,000$ marks. Reserves in foreign currency showed a loss of 269,000 marks, bills of exchange and checks of 783,000 marks and notes in circulation of $69,000,000$ marks. Circulation now totals $5,005,900,000$ marks, compared with $4,567,855,000$ marks last year and $4,067,209,000$ marks the previous year. Silver and other coin, advances, other assets and other liabilities showed increases, namely $40,017,000$ marks, $13,940,000$ marks, $35,119,000$ marks and $7,838,000$ marks, respectively. The reserve ratio is now $1.51 \%$; a year ago it was $1.57 \%$ and the year before $2.15 \%$. Below we show the various items with comparisions for previous years:

|  | Changee for Week | Dec. 15, 1937 | Dec. 15, 1936 | Dec. 14. 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | Retchsm | 70 | ceis | Retchsmarks |
| Gold and bumion---.7' | No change | $70,565,000$ $20,333,000$ | $66,409,000$ 28,191 | 82,368,000 |
| Res've in for'n currency | -269,000 | 5,300,000 | 5,162,000 | 5,355,000 |
| Bills of exch. \& cheeks | -783,000 | 5,240,500,000 | 4,645,983,000 | 3,944,877,000 |
| silver and other coin. | +40,017,000 | 177,820,000 | 160,678,000 | 166,086,000 |
| Advances | $+13,940,000$ | 56,700,000 | 56,713,000 | 47,487,000 |
|  | +35,119,000 | 397,253,000 | 522,897,000 | 662,013,000 |
| Laabtities | +35,119,000 |  | 702,217,000 | 780,111,000 |
| Notes in circulation. | -69,000,000 | 5,005,900,000 | 4,567,855,000 | 4,067,209,000 |
| Other daily matur.oblig. |  | 703,254,000 | 667,931,0 | 720,675,000 |
| Other liabilitles | +7,838,000 | 332,823,000 | 300,712,000 | 290,829,000 |
| curr. to note circul'n | +0.02\% | 1.51\% | 1.57\% | 2.15 |

## Foreign Money Rates

IN LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were $3 / 4-13-16 \%$, as against $7 / 8 \%$ on Friday of last week, and 11-16@3, $4 \%$ for threemonths' bills, as against $13-16 @ 7 / 8 \%$ on Friday of
last week. Money on call at London on Friday was $1 / 2 \%$. At Paris the open market rate was lowered on Dec. 13 from $31 / 2 \%$ to $31 / 4 \%$, while in Switzerland the rate remains at $1 \%$.

## New York Money Market

$A^{L}$LTHOUGH some activity was occasioned in the New York money market this week by the quarter-date financing of the United States Treasury, no stringency of any kind was to be noted and quotations remained unchanged for all classes of paper. The new Treasury offerings of $\$ 450,000,000$, for which payment was made Wednesday, were offset in large part by discount bill maturities of like amounts in the few days immediately succeeding the tax date. A fresh issue of Treasury discount bills due March 19, 1938, was sold Monday, and awards were made at an average of $0.124 \%$, computed on a bank discount basis. Bankers' bill and commercial paper rates were motionless at figures that have been unchanged for months. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to $1 \%$ for all transactions, while time loans were again $11 / 4 \%$ for maturities to 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' datings.

## New York Money Rates

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

## Bankers' Acceptances

T'HE market for prime bankers' acceptances has been quiet this week. The demand has been light and the supply of prime bills has been limited. 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 sixmonths, $5 / 8 \%$ 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 $\$ 2,825,000$. 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 banks...--
Ellgible non-member banks


## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

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

| Federal Reserve Bant | Rate $\mathrm{s} \boldsymbol{n}$ Effect on Dec. 17 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Established } \end{gathered}$ | Prentous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston | 11/2 | Sept. 21937 |  |
| New York.- | 1 | Aug. 271937 | $11 / 2$ |
| Philadelphla | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 41937 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
| Richmond | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 271937 | 2 |
| Atlanta. | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 211937 | 2 |
| Chicago | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 211937 | 2 |
| St. Louls. | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 21937 | 2 |
| Minneapolis | 113 | Aug. 241937 Sept. 31937 | 2 |
| Dallas ... | 115 | Aug. 311937 | 2 |
| San Francliso | 11/2 | Sept. 31937 | 2 |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange continues to display a firm undertone, but the British and American exchange equalization funds have had to intervene on several occasions to keep sterling from going above $\$ 5.00$. The range this week has been between $\$ 4.999-16$ and $\$ 5.00$ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.991 / 8$ and $\$ 5.007-16$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.995 / 8$ and $\$ 5.001-16$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.993-16$ and $\$ 5.001 / 2$ a week ago.
The underlying factors in the foreign exchange situation are on the whole unchanged from those of the past few weeks. The present firmness in sterling is due very largely to the business recession here, which has resulted in an almost complete lack of interest in American securities on the part of foreign investors. However, no further withdrawals of private funds from New York are indicated. On the contrary, both London and Amsterdam report a mildly renewed interest in American securities. The foreign markets show a strong tendency to await business revival on this side, though the most competent authorities abroad seem agreed that American issues are attractive at present levels. Currently a large part of the demand for foreign exchange in every currency is due to year-end settlements, chiefly on commercial account. Sterling and some of the European currencies also derive firmness at this season through the transmission of gift funds.

While the situation in the Far East has caused anxiety and a retardation of trading in all markets, the general feeling among financial experts in London seems to be that no serious international complications are likely to result. Now, as during the past few months, foreign funds previously disposed to seek refuge in the United States, have turned toward London, contributing to the firmness of the pound. However, present fluctuations in the exchange rates do not represent a large volume of trading. Trading is, in fact, so limited that even small transactions cause wide fluctuations.

There is renewed evidence of activity by hoarding interests in the London gold market and the increase in the Bank of England note circulation is in part attributable to this source. The repatriation of French funds has apparently ceased and French interests are actively represented in accumulations of hoarded funds in London. However, by far the major part of the increased note circulation of the Bank of England reflects increased industrial activity in Great Britain at higher wages. The Bank of England's note circulation increased this week by $£ 9,124,000$ to $£ 501,954,440$ a new record high. The business recession on this side has caused some anxiety in Great Britain. Some industries there report a tendency to lag, as is seen in the fact that bank clearings in London, and in the provinces, have declined in the past few weeks.

The talk of business recession abroad was responsible for statements by Prime Minister Chamberlain and other official sources before Parliament which were intended to give reassurance. On Dec. 14, Prime Minister Chamberlain asserted that "Great Britain is in a far better position to meet any temporary decline in trade than at any time since the war." He said: "Talk of a coming slump is not only an exaggeration, but dangerous." Sir Thomas Inskip, Defense Coordinator, in addressing the National Union of Manufacturers a few days ago ridiculed slump discussion, saying: "The rearmament program will not slow down for four or five years. It is gathering momentum daily and the Nation is united in its determination to carry out the full program." Comparing armament expenditures since before the war he said: "In 1913-1914 we spent $£ 77,000,000$ for defense, in $1924 £ 113,000,000$, and in 1937, $£ 278,000,000$. In $1938-1939$ we will spend $£ 340,000,000$. You will have to multiply the numbers employed in armament work at present by two, three, four, and even five before you will reach the full capacity which has been planned for the full purpose of this program." Rearmament, Sir. Thomas said, has reached only a fraction of the momentum it will have in 18 months. There is not the slightest reason for gloom or depression, he stated.

Apart from the rearmament program it is clear that Great Britain is exerting extraordinary efforts to increase its foreign trade. At present the chief acitivity in this direction is reflected in efforts to bring about a trade agreement with the United States. It is evident that the preliminary conversations are progressing favorably. Recent figures published by the United States Department of Commerce show that there has been a very considerable expansion of foreign trade. British figures covering the same period are not immediately available, but from all accounts Great Britain's foreign trade has also expanded. The aggregate value of exports to all countries, the Commerce Department showed, was $\$ 333,136,000$ for October, compared with $\$ 264,949,000$ for October, 1936. United States exports decreased only with respect to France, Greece, Union of South Africa, Spain, China, and Japan. It is understood that British exports to the same countries have shown similar declines but have increased with respect to other countries.

Domestic purchasing power in Great Britain has risen to the highest levels in many years due to rapidly rising wage rates and record employment. The Ministry of Labor's index of average wage rates ( 1924 rates being 100) stood at $1021 / 2$ for the third quarter of this year, compared with 98.5 in the same period last year. At no time since the series was started in 1925 has the index stood at so high a level. This gain in wages, however, does not indicate a corresponding increase in real wages because of the rapidly rising cost of living which is fast becoming a feature of the British economic scene. Retail prices for food and cost of living are now the highest since early in 1930.

Money rates in Lombard Street show only a slight firmness in view of the approach of the year-end. Overnight money is in supply at $1 / 2 \%$. Two- and three-months' bills are $27-32 \%$, four-and six-months' bills $3 / 4 \%$. All the gold available in the London open market seems to have been taken for account of hoarders. On Saturday last there was available
$£ 56,000$, on Monday, $£ 378,000$, on Tuesday, $£ 333$,000 , on Wednesday $£ 897,000$, on Thursday $£ 598,000$, and on Friday $£ 640,000$. At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Dec. 15, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:
GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, DEC. 9-DEC. 15, INCLUSIVE

| Imports | Exports |
| :--- | :---: |
| None | None |

Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account Decrease: $\$ 1,125,000$
Not-We have been notified that approximately $\$ 7,217,000$ of gold was received at San Franciscófrom Japan.
The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday there were no imports or exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. On Friday there were no imports or exports of the metal but gold held earmarked for foreign account decreased $\$ 1,125,400$.

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


Increase for the Week Ended Wednesday $\$ 38,734$
Canadian exchange shows a firm undertone. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of $3-64 \%$ and a premium of $1-128 \%$.
The following tables show the mean London check rate on Paris, the open market gold price, and the price paid for gold by the United States:

MEAN LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS

| Saturday, Dec. 11....-.-.-147.07 | Wednesday, Dec 15. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Monday, Dec. 13_......-. 147.12 | Thursday, Dec. 16......-147.28 |
|  |  |



## LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE

Saturday, Dec. 11_-_-_-139s. 10d. Wednesday, Dec. 16_--139s. 91/2d. Monday, Dec. 13_-.-.-139s. 11d. Thursday, Dec. 16.-.139s. 91/2d. Tuesday, Dec. 14-----139s. 10d. Friday, Dec. 17--139s. 9d.
PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK)
Saturday, Dec. 11-.....-.-. $\$ 35.00 \mid$ Wednesday, Dec. 15........ $\$ 35.00$


Referring to day-to-day rates, sterling exchange on Saturday last was firm. Bankers' sight was \$4.993/4@\$4.9913-16; cable transfers \$4.99 13-16@ $\$ 4.9915-16$. On Monday the pound was slightly easier. The range was $\$ 4.995 / 8 @ \$ 4.9913-16$ for bankers' sight bills and $\$ 4.9911-16 @ \$ 4.997 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday sterling was firm. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.99$ 11-16@\$5.00; cable transfers $\$ 4.993 / 4 @ \$ 5.001-16$. On Wednesday exchange on London continued firm. The range was $\$ 4.99$ 11-16 @\$4.99 13-16 for bankers' sight bills and \$4.993/4@ $\$ 4.997 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Thursday exchange was steady. The range was $\$ 4.99$ 11-16@\$4.99 13-16 for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.993 / 4 @ \$ 4.997 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Friday sterling was steady with a firm undertone. The range was $\$ 4.99$ 9-16@\$5.00 for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.995 / 8 @ \$ 4.9913-16$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.995 / 8$ for demand and $\$ 4.993 / 4$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.995 / 8 ; 60$-day bills at $\$ 4.98$ 11-16; 90 -day bills at $\$ 4.985$-16; documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 4.9811-16$; and 7 -day grain bills at $\$ 4.991 / 8$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 4.995 / 8$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

FRENCH francs are apparently again under pressure. It would seem that the repatriation of French funds has largely if not altogether ceased. There is some evidence of French capital moving into London and to neighboring countries, including Switzerland, though Switzerland has extablished firm restrictions on foreign capital intrusted to Swiss banks. The recent internal $5 \%$ bond issue of the Government seems to have been well subscribed. At last indications fully $3,000,000,000$ francs had been taken, although at the time of issuance it was thought that the Government would be content with a $2,000,000,000$ return. The secret of the loan's success lies in its high rate of yield. Including redemption premiums the issue yields around $63 \%$. When the Government has to pay so high a rate to obtain funds an unsound underlying situation is indicated.
The spot franc is held steady by operations of the exchange equalization fund, but forward francs are again showing severe discounts. Foreign commercial firms operating in France are now paying the equivalent of a $12 \%$ or higher insurance premium as protection against further depreciation of the French currency. The trend was indicated especially on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week as renewal of maturing commercial short positions in francs drove forward francs to the lowest levels in the past several weeks. Commercial interests have suffered such severe exchange losses in the last few years that they insist upon protecting themselves by short sales in the forward market, regardless of how favorable the immediate outlook may be. On Wednesday the discount on 30-day francs increased to $31 / 4$ points under the spot rate from $21 / 2$ points on Tuesday, 2 on Monday, and $11 / 8$ on Saturday. The 90 -day discount widened to $101 / 2$ points on Wednesday from $83 / 8$ on Tuesday, $63 / 8$ on Monday, and $51 / 4$ on Saturday.
The crux of the adverse French situation seems to rest in the rising costs, diminished production, and the increasing unfavorable trade balance. French exports for the first 11 months of this year were valued at $21,590,000,000$ francs, an increase of $7,749,000,000$ francs over the corresponding period last year. However the increase in exports was more than offset by the unfavorable import position. Imports totaled $37,777,000,000$ francs, a rise of $15,401,000,000$ francs over 1936.

Belgas continued to display a firm tone so far as the spot rate is concerned. Par of the belga is 16.95. The unit ruled this week between 16.99 and 17.003 / . However, 30 -day belgas are at a discount of $21 / 2$ points below the basic cable rate, while 90 -day belgas are at discounts as high as $73 / 4$ points. The underlying position of the belga is extremely favorable. Unsettled Cabinet conditions are chiefly accountable for the present weakness of the forward quotations. The National Bank of Belgium on Dec. 9 showed total gold holdings of $3,419,500,000$ belgas, a ratio of gold to notes of $79.60 \%$, and a ratio of gold to total liabilities of $68.90 \%$.
Italian lire are held steady through the intervention of the Italian exchange control. On Dec. 15 at the Fascist Cabinet presided over by Premier Mussolini, Finance Minister Thaon di Revel estimated Italian receipts during 1938-39 at $\$ 1,253,-$

626,470 and expenditures at $\$ 1,251,755,347$, leaving a surplus of $\$ 1,871,123$. He disclosed that the 1936-37 budget closed with a net surplus of $\$ 64,-$ 450,000 , compared with an original estimate of $\$ 1,022,133$. This seems to have been the first official information on the Italian financial situation published since December, 1935.

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

b The franc cut from gold and allowed to "float" on June 30, 1937.
The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 147.18, against 147.09 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at $3.393 / 8$, against $3.3915-16$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $3.399-16$, against $3.401-16$. Antwerp belgas closed at $16.991 / 2$ for bankers' sight bills and at $16.991 / 2$ for cable transfers, against $17.001 / 4$ and $17.001 / 4$. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.30 for bankers' sight bills and 40.30 for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.33 and 40.33. Italian lire closed at $5.261 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and at $5.261 / 4$ for cable transfers, against $5.261 / 2$ and $5.261 / 2$. Austrian schillings closed at 18.91, against 18.93; exchange on Czechoslovakia at $3.511 / 2$, against $3.51 \frac{1}{4}$; on Bucharest at $0.741 / 2$, against $0.741 / 2$; on Poland at $18.971 / 2$, against $18.971 / 2$; and on Finland at $2.211 / 2$, against $2.211 / 2$. Greek exchange closed at $0.913 / 4$, against $0.913 / 4$.

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war continues firm in sympathy with sterling. Dutch guilders and Swiss francs have an independent tendency toward firmness as uneasy money is inclined to move into both countries. The Swiss are averse to this inflow of foreign funds. In this connection the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System published on Dec. 12 a translation of the "gentlemen's agreement" between the Swiss National Bank and the Swiss banks under which they are now trying to discourage foreign deposits in Switzerland and curtail the hoarding of Swiss bank notes by foreigners. Referring to the large inflow of funds to the Swiss banks after devaluation of the Swiss franc in 1936, the letter sent by the National Bank to the individual banks with copies of the agreement pointed out that to a great extent these funds sought protection from exchange risks rather than permanent investment in Switzerland and would be withdrawn at the earliest opportunity.
"Capital of this character constituted a serious and constant danger to currency and credit," the bulletin said in discussing the agreeement, which it regarded as an interesting way of handling the "hot money" situation.

The agreement provides that the banks will classify deposits by foreigners under a special heading; that no interest payments will be allowed on any foreign demand deposits; maturing time deposits in Swiss francs, as well as new time deposits, will be treated as demand deposits unless they are fixed for nine months at least; they will accept no further foreign demand deposits, but only time deposits subject to at least three months' notice of withdrawal;
and the banks undertake to inform foreign depositors that their deposits, to the extent to which they exceed the balances on Sept. 30, 1936, may be withdrawn only after at least three months' advance notice.

Certain exemptions are provided and other conditions prescribed. The agreement became effective on Nov. 15, and will remain so until Dec. 31, 1938.
Bankers' sight on Amsterdam closed on Friday at 55.61, against $55.631 / 2$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 55.61 , against $55.631 / 2$; and commercial sight bills at 55.55 , against 55.58 . Swiss francs closed at $23.123 / 4$ for checks and at $23.123 / 4$ for cable transfers, against $23.131 / 2$ and $23.131 / 2$. Copenhagen checks finished at 22.31 and cable transfers at 22.31 , against 22.32 and 22.32. Checks on Sweden closed at 25.76 and cable transfers at 25.76 , against 25.78 and 25.78; while checks on Norway closed at 25.11 and cable transfers at 25.11 , against $25.121 / 2$ and $25.121 / 2$.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries presents no new features of importance. These currencies are all inclined to firmness in sympathy with sterling and their foreign exchange position is progressively improved by reason of the large expansion in their export trade. Dr. Alberto Acevedo, Argentine Finance Minister, said a few days ago in commenting on the sound financial position of the country that he recommends that the 1938 outlay be confined to a conservative minimum. During the past week a new trade pact was signed between Argentina and Germany. The agreement, one of many which the Reich has concluded with the South American nations in an effort to extend its economic penetration of the southern hemisphere, will provide for extensive German purchases of Argentine beef and wool. It was not announced on what basis the purchases would be made or what concessions, if any, were made by the Argentine Government.
Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday, official quotations, at 33.32 for bankers' sight bills, against 33.34 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 33.32, against 33.34 . The unofficial or free market close was 29.32@29.35, against 29.35@29.45. Brazilian milreis, unofficial or free market rates, were $5.40 @$ 5.55, against $5.45 @ 5.55$. Chilean exchange is nominally quoted at 5.19 , against 5.19 . Peru is nominal at $243 / 8$, against $243 / 8$.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries presents no new features of importance from those of recent weeks. The Chinese Government has in the past few months sent a great deal of silver to Hongkong, whence it is rerouted to London and to a large extent apparently finds ultimate lodgment in New York. Heavy gold shipments from Japan to the United States continue despite the Japanese Government's efforts to reduce its adverse trade balance through drastic curtailment of imports. An additional engagement of $\$ 5,800,000$ was reported on Friday, bringing the total movement since last March to $\$ 239,500,000$.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 29.11, against 29.13 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at $31.30 @ 313 / 8$, against $31.30 @ 313 / 8$; Shanghai at 295/8@29 25-32, against 29.60@29 13-16; Manila at $503-16$, against $503-16$; Singapore at $583 / 4$, against $583 / 4$; Bombay at 37.74 , against 37.76 ; and Calcutta at 37.74 , against 37.76 .

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

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

| Banks of- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 327,563,214 | $\stackrel{\underset{314,339,926}{f}}{ }$ | 200,667,347 | 192,772,647 |  |
| France | 310,169,702 | 482,869,937 | 527,290,748 | 657,853,653 | 191, ${ }^{1654}$ |
| Germany b- | 2,511,600 | 1,906,850 | 3,066,700 | 2,875,350 | 17,012,500 |
| Spain - | c87,323,000 | 87,323,000 | 90,202,000 | 90,672,000 | 90,441,000 |
| Italy | 225,232,000 | 42,575,000 | 42,575,000 | 65,081,000 | 76,595,000 |
| Neth'lands_ | 113,820,000 | 47,491,000 | 52,504,000 | 70,170,000 | 76,685,000 |
| Nat. Belg. | 96,845,000 | 106,006,000 | 99,620,000 | 71,513,000 | 77,898,000 |
| Switzerland | 77,846,000 | 82,534,000 | 46,743,000 | 69,435,000 | 61,710,000 |
| Sweden.. | 26,083,000 | 24,708,000 | 22,082,000 | 15,804,000 | 14,386,000 |
| Denmark | 6,545,000 | 6,552,000 | 6,555,000 | 7,396,000 | 7,397,000 |
| Norway | 6,602,000 | 6,603,000 | 6,602,000 | 6,582,000 | 6,572,000 |
| Tota' | ,080,340,516 | 1,202,908,713 | 1,097,907,795 | 50,154,650 | ,236,874,631 |
| Pre | 080,883,876 | 7,664 | 207 | , | ,236,839,646 |


alAmount held Dec. 31, 1936, latest figures available. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which is now
reported at $£ 1,016,650$. c Amount held Aug. 1, 1936, the lateat figure avallable. The gold of the Bank of France waslrevalued on July 23, 1937, at 43 milligram of gold 0.9 fine, equal to one franc; this was the second change in the gold's values within less than a year, the previous revaluation took place on sept. 26,1936 ,
when the gold was given a value of 49 milligrams to the franc as compared with When the gold was given a value of 49 miligrams to the franc as compared with
65.5 mgs. previously. On the basls of 65.5 mgs ., approximately 125 francs equaled ${ }_{41}$ sterling at par; on basis of 49 mgs., about 165 francs equaled $£ 1$ sterling, and at 43 mgs., there are about 190 francs to $£ 1$.

## Can Business, Industry and Government Cooperate?

In the "Platform for American Industry for 1938" which was adopted by the National Association of Manufacturers at its New York meeting, on Dec. 8, one reads, under the head of "Maintenance and Extension of Sound Industrial Practices," the item "Cooperation with and support of all the agencies of government in the exercise of their legitimate functions." Later on, under the head of "Sound Government Policies," the platform declares that "the public needs government policies which will aid business, and calls upon the Government for cooperation to this end," and that "American industry renews its pledge of cooperation in the furtherance of measures which will promote the best interests of the American people."
Such statements doubtless represent the beliefs and hopes of large numbers of persons in business and industrial fields. Whatever differences of opinion there may be at any given time between industry or business and government over questions of polic: t , it is obvious that the two parties cannot go on indefinitely working in opposite directions without inviting political and industrial disaster. Sooner or later an accord must be reached which will admit of confidence and cooperation between the two. There can be no accord, however, if the principles to which the two parties adhere and the aims which they seek are irreconcilable, if the methods of the one are denounced or rejected by the other, and iif, in spite of minor disagreements, there is not at bottom a genuine cooperative spirit.
It seems unlikely that the Manufacturers Association, in drawing up a platform for 1938, seriously expected that the cooperation which it called for would be forthcoming. The economic principles which it espouses and the governmental methods of which it would approve are, at a number of vital points, different from those of the Administration. The cooperative spirit, moreover, is not readily discoverable in the Administration's attitude. In spite of unctuous professions of regard for the general welfare, the attitude of the White House has too often been one of hostility to the industry and busi-
ness upon whose successful operations the general welfare obviously depends. Not only have tried and tested principles of economic organization and procedure been rejected as out of date, but the integrity and patriotism of business and industrial dissenters have been impugned and their criticisms ignored or viewed with contempt. Nor is the Administration alone to be blamed, for the same hostility and suspicion have appeared again and again in Congress. On Dec. 11, three days after the National Association of Manufacturers adopted its platform, Washington dispatches reported that an investigation of the Association was to be undertaken by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, the Chairman of which is Senator La Follette, and that subpoenas, returnable Jan. 18, had been served on the Association and its executive vice-president and secretary.

A cursory examination of the platform will show some of the difficulties in the way of the cooperation which the Association desires. "The onward march of the American people," the platform declares, "can be resumed and continued only if American industry produces more so that all can have more. This advance can be secured by, 1 . Encouragement of private initiative - the basis of competitive American industry. 2. Maintenance and extension of sound industrial practices by industry. 3. Equitable employment relations throughout industry. 4. Creation of new and broader markets. 5. Constructive efforts to relieve depression effects. 6. Sound government policies. 7. Cooperation with agriculture. 8. Peace." The promotion of competition and individual initiative is to be insured by the limitation of government regulation to "the prevention of abuses inimical to the public interest," by "freedom from Federal control of prices, wages and hours in manufacturing," and by "taxes that are fair both in amount and in character."
On the subject of equitable employment relations the platform accepts collective bargaining. It insists, however, upon "the right of individual employees to seek, secure and retain employment without regard to membership or non-membership in any organization, and to bargain individually," declares that "no employer should be penalized for failure to deal with any labor organization organizing, supporting or maintaining a strike for illegal purposes or by illegal means among his employees," and calls for "legal and social responsibility of both employers and employees for their commitments and their acts."
Where, in the provisions of the platform just quoted, is the Federal Government likely to cooperate? Not, certainly, in the matter of insuring competition and individual initiative. The whole trend of New Deal legislation for industry and business has been, not indeed to abolish competition outright, but so to control and circumscribe it as to deprive it of much of its essential character as a free economic operation. Competition and planning do not go together, and the New Deal is for planning. On the employment side the outlook is no brighter. Under the Wagner Act, as interpreted and enforced by the National Labor Relations Board, there is no place for anything except collective bargaining, and no penalties are provided for breaches of agreements or illegal practices in strikes. Thanks largely, also, to the tolerant attitude of the Administration, State laws and local or-
dinances applicable to strike disorders are only indifferently enforced. The Association did well to state clearly its position, but between its proper demands and present Federal policy there is no common ground.
The conception of sound government policies, as set out in the platform, is that they "should establish and maintain conditions in which trade and commerce can be conducted most successfully by private enterprise in the interest of the public." The road to increased production and employment through manufacturing, in turn, lies "in improving old and developing new products, in attracting private capital for both operations and improvements, and in cooperation between employers and employees." The way to that goal, however, the platform declares, is cumbered with many "road closed" signs. Among them are "legislation which reduces incentive to invest funds, especially in the durable goods and construction industries;" "continued uncertainty involving Federal regulation of industry beyond the field of necessary public safeguards;" policies whose effect is to redistribute wealth and income instead of producing more national wealth and income; ill contrived and unduly burdensome taxes, and a "continued unbalanced Federal budget caused by excessive government spending;" labor legislation which encourages controversies, leaves employees without protection against coercion, and makes employers the only persons who can be guilty of "unfair" labor practices; tariff policies which increase imports of competing foreign goods "by extending the benefits of reciprocal tariff provisions to those not parties to the agreements, giving the benefits and getting nothing in return;" "increasing government competition with private enterprise," and "increasing centralization of economic and legislative power in the hands of the Federal Government."
Differently and on the whole less pointedly phrased, but nevertheless clear in its championship of private enterprise and its criticisms of government handicaps, is the "Address to the People of the United States," a tentative draft of which was made public on Thursday. Representing, apparently, only the views of a group of Senators and having no formal backing, the address carefully refrains from making the document a direct criticism of the Administration, and the partisan flavor is lacking, but it nevertheless suggests a platform on which conservatives and liberals might unite and which citizens of all classes, occupations and interests, if they wish good government and a prosperous national life, might join in supporting.

It will be interesting to see what response, if any, Mr . Roosevelt makes to either of these suggestions of cooperation. It is difficult to see how he can accept them without abandoning some of his most important objectives. With all allowance made for possible adjustments and compromises, he cannot go along with the Manufacturers Association without giving up the program of Federal centralization which he has sedulously urged, the wide socialized national planning which he has supported, the controlled and subsidized agriculture to which he is committed, and the government competition with private industry which he has furthered. Yet unless such policies are dispensed with and a return is made to the political and economic policies upon
which national prosperity has been built, the breach between the Administration and the industrial and business interests of the country will be widened. We shall continue to have the unhappy situation which we have now-an Administration in whose fundamental policies industry and business cannot have confidence, and under which production, distribution, employment and national credit must suffer.
The question, then, is what the framers of such platforms will do with their handiwork. If they are to content themselves with merely publishing formal statements, there is little to be looked for beyond a slow penetration of thoughtful minds by the truths and proposals which the statements contain. It is to be hoped that they will do more than that. The platforms might well be made the startingpoints of a systematic and vigorous campaign of political and economic education aimed at developing throughout the country a body of enlightened opinion whose weight the Administration and Congress will eventually recognize. It will not be an easy task, but there is an encouraging precedent in the campaign which was successfully prosecuted more than a generation ago to combat the free silver fallacy and maintain the gold standard. That campaign aroused the Nation, and what was done then can be done again.

## Wages and Hours Regulation

The situation in the House of Representatives arising out of the efforts to set up a thinly-disguised National Recovery Administration under the sanction of a congressional enactment providing for Federal regulation of wages and hours of labor has degenerated to about the level of a common broil. No one knows what may happen, whether any bill will pass, or what new and eccentric changes may be made. The conflict within the Democratic majority, which obliged the Administration to resort to almost open abuse of the power of patronage in order to defeat the Rules Committee that had declined to allow consideration of the bill recommended by the Labor Committee, the arbitrary restrictions which allowed only the minimum time for debate (oddly enough accidentally extended by unusual inefficiency in handling the printing of an unprecedented flood of amendments proposed by those who had first sponsored the measure in another form), the obvious maneuvering on the floor to advance the interests of one section of the country against another, or of one labor group against another, and the cynical acceptance of conditions which palpably disclose that very few of those who will vote for the bill believe it is just or wise, have become scandalous and apparent.
On Tuesday Representative Connery, brother of the deceased Member from Massachusetts who gave his name to the original bill, solemnly repudiated the measure, in its present form, and in an impassioned but dignified address requested the removal of his brother's name because the proposal has been so mangled and modified that he could no longer support it.
On the surface, the developments of the special session to date are that the minority within the Democratic ranks, ostensibly committed to the general scheme of legislation, with the quite visible aid
of the entire corps of leg-men from the White House, forced the bill out of the Rules Committee and defeated the motion to re-commit, on Monday, by what looked like a substantial majority. So the measure is, at this moment, before the House. But was measure? No one, least of all those upon whom the duty of preparing such a measure for legislative consideration formally rests, can as yet give satisfactory answer to that question. More than a hundred amendments have been accepted by members by whom they have never been seen, and are to be submitted to the vote of Representatives who in many cases will neither know what they mean nor attempt to foresee their probably consequences.

The original Black-Connery bill which, in much modified form, passed the Senate at the last session and was so long successfully smothered by the antipathetic Rules Committee, has been, in very large measure, abandoned. The strong pressure-groups are openly or tacitly against it. William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, says that it will not do at all, and offers a substitute which it is impossible to take seriously, while John L. Lewis, militant chieftain of the Committee for Industrial Organization, damns the bill with faint and plainly reluctant praise.

Promptly and complacently Mary T. Norton, Representative from New Jersey and titular leader of the Labor Committee, announced radical committee amendments and declared that complete revision from the floor was not unexpected and would not be unwelcome. As experience has demonstrated that this is a most cumbersome and unwieldy method of legislation, it is natural that a movement to re-commit the measure for detailed consideration by the committee developed and, although it failed at the first attempt, there should be no surprise if it were renewed with increased prospects of success; in the end it may prevail. There can be no doubt that such disposition of the bill would relieve a very large number of Representatives from a dilemma that must seem to most of them as fatuous in its origin as it is provoking in its imminence.

If the bill could be sent back to the committee, there to repose until the exceedingly attenuated interest in it that remains, outside of Administration circles, shall vanish completely, it is difficult to see what, if any, injury could result anywhere. It is true that the President would have sustained another defeat, and that the very slight visible results from the much-heralded special session of Congress would have been reduced to almost nothing, for it is now very unlikely that the cropcontrol bill can be passed before Christmas in any form acceptable to Secretary Wallace and to the President, and the government reorganization measure is plainly doomed, as far as this session is concerned. Yet, by such an ending to the highly controversial wages and hours measure even the President might be a gainer. As the situation has developed, it has become highly improbable that any measure can be formulated that will have the wholehearted support even of its intended beneficiariesthat is to say, the main groups of organized labor. The great brotherhoods of railroad employees have retired from the discussion in dignified disinterest, after insisting upon, and obtaining, a provision completely exempting all railroad employees from the operation of any legislation that may be adopted.

William Green, learned in labor history and alert to apprehend even the remote consequences of novel measures which allure the support of the less experienced and less wise, sees plainly that from government benevolences which moderately restrict to government control that is burdensome and oppressive is but a short step, easily taken. He perceives that when any government, even one strongly subservient to pressure-groups of organized employees, has fixed by enactment the maximum hours that men may work, or the minimum wages for which they will be permitted to exchange their labor, it will have established a principle and practice of regulation that may have most drastic and unlimited applications. It is more than probable that John L. Lewis is controlled by precisely similar considerations and that his attitude of lukewarm acquiescence, always coupled with insistence upon changes that seem to be far-reaching although their definition has been adroitly withheld, is merely the acceptance of obligations that he does not intend shall operate so far as to insure passage of the bill. In truth, although these labor leaders might well be supposed to be asking themselves what conceivable need a body of labor, looking to Congress for the statement of its scale of wages and conditions of employment, could have for craft or industrial unions or for skilled and salaried leaders and adept and well-paid assistants to such leaders, their underlying and developing opposition must be assumed to rest upon the real repugnance of such legislation to the fundamentals of free and democratic government.
"Involuntary servitude," except as punishment for crimes or misdemeanors and after conviction by a competent court, was abolished throughout the United States, with Negro slavery, by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution. But does any intelligent person consider that slavery and servitude have no form except compulsory toil? Is it not plainly true that there is involuntary servitude when any person, having opportunity to labor for wages and under conditions acceptable to himself not actually and directly impairing the general health or morals, must stand aside because the offered conditions do not accord with statutory standards? Is there not slavery, in fact, when the majority in any craft or industry effectively prevents even a single man or woman from accepting honest employment upon individually satisfactory terms? To these questions but one answer, the affirmative, can be given in good faith and candor. Nor is it yet true that the innumerable decisions of the courts, that to enforce such involuntary servitude by statute is to deprive the affected persons of inalienable rights of personal liberty, have lost their innate reasonableness or their compelling force. There are governments which have found means to enforce such involuntary servitude upon multitudes of their subjects, but such governments are never "just governments" within the definition of the Declaration of Independence, which makes the consent of the governed the ultimate and absolute criterion. In Russia, in Czechoslovakia, in Italy, in Germany, perhaps now in Brazil, men and women must give their labor in such places, on such work, for such wages, and during whatever hours their respective governments may direct. But in none of the countries does there remain an independent
craft or industrial union of labor. Where, in any of them, vestigial remnants of the old organizations have been suffered to continue, they have been reduced to mere agencies of administration acting within the absolute and detailed control of the autocracy. In the United States the pending wages and hours bill is only the insidiously entering nose of the camel. Once admitted to American polity, the Nation will be fortunate indeed should the plan of governmental control ever be halted or abandoned before it has, in natural evolution, developed into tyranny and disaster. Happy indeed is the expanding recognition that the experiment is in the wrong direction, rests upon discredited and dangerous doctrines of governmental supremacy, and ought to be abandoned before it has begun.

## American Diplomacy Faces New Tests

The action of the armed forces of Japan in bombing and destroying an American gunboat in Chinese waters has confronted the American Government with a diffcult and serious problem. With the popular temper that at times has been found in this country and in official circles at Washington, such an incident would at once have aroused the war spirit, and outspoken demands would have been made for vigorous and even forcible action to redress the affront offered to the flag. The calmness with which the news has been received is a gratifying tribute to the self-control and pacific disposition of the American people. Neither in Congress, nor in the press nor in public meetings has the war cry been raised. The situation has been left, as it should be left, in the hands of the President and the Department of State for such treatment as they may find it best or possible to give, and there is and should be no inclination to hamper them as long as the methods of diplomacy have a reasonable chance to work.

The situation itself, however, is both delicate and grave. The attack on an American gunboat is the latest of a succession of incidents in which Japan, in its war operations in China, has trespassed upon the rights of neutrals in violation of its obligations under international law. On a number of occasions American naval vessels have been exposed to shell fire or compelled to turn their guns on Japanese bombing planes. The explanation, promptly offered in most cases if not in every one, is that the attacks were unintentional or that, in the confusion of fighting, foreign flags or other national markings could not be distinguished, and for the incidents official apologies have been tendered. The explanations suffice, perhaps, for most of the cases, but they hardly seem adequate for all. The Japanese air force, like the air forces of other nations, is a highly trained body of men of more than ordinary intelligence, presumably well disciplined and acquainted with the obligations as well as the technique of air fighting. If the repeated attacks upon American and British vessels, some naval and some commercial, have been due to ignorance or carelessness, they would seem to point to a lack of training and discipline which increases rather than diminishes the responsibility of the Japanese high command and the Japanese Government.

The practical question, on the other hand, is what can be done about it. The Department of

State, acting under President Roosevelt's direction, has asked for ample apologies from the Japanese Government, punishment of the persons responsible for bombing the gunboat Panay, and assurances against a repetition of such attacks. Mr. Roosevelt has also asked that his feeling be communicated to the Japanese Emperor. The apology called for has been promptly tendered, and indemnification for the attack on the Panay and some vessels of the Stand-ard-Vacuum Oil Co. has been offered. The President's feelings, it is reported, have been made known to Emperor Hirohito. Beyond this, however, the matter is complicated. It is not certain that assurances of respect for American citizens and their property in the future, if they are given, can be enforced. The recall of Rear Admiral Mitsunami, chief of the Japanese air operations, which has been announced, may or may not be effective in restraining the younger Japanese officers to whom the war in China has the character of a mingled adventure and crusade, and the Chinese, in their bitter hostility to the invaders, will show less than their natural subtlety if they do not try to create situations in which Japan will again appear as the aggressor.

Presumably the Japanese Government, when investigation has made clear all the facts of the case, will make proper amends, and give such assurances for the future as it feels able to give, and in the end the United States will have to be satisfied with what Japan offers. The reports of deep concern in Japanese Government circles over the effect of the Panay incident upon relations with this country are to be taken, perhaps, with some allowance, especially in view of the apparent belief at Washington that the attack in the Yangtze River was deliberate. Beyond diplomatic pressure, however, the United States can hardly hope to go. Even if there were any popular support for a war with Japan, which happily there is not, a naval war on the other side of the Pacific is out of the question. The Neutrality Act has no resources that could be brought to bear with any determining effect upon Japan, and the suggestion of withdrawing American naval and military forces from China and urging all Americans to leave the country would leave American property in China, and such Americans as chose to remain, with less protection than they have now. A crucial fact of the situation is that while Japan can be reasoned with and recognition of international obligations obtained, it cannot be coerced.
The position of Great Britain is similar to that of the United States. The American Government, it is reported, has declined to be a party to an AngloAmerican front in dealing with Japan, and the British Government shows no disposition to go beyond well-worded diplomatic protests. For Great Britain, as for the United States, war is out of the question. The most that it can hope to do is to obtain from Japan amends and assurances as satisfactory as those which it is to be hoped will be given to the United States, and safeguard as well as it may its territorial and financial interests in the Far East. It is not certain that at this latter point it can expect to be very successful. Recent dispatches from London report a feeling in financial and commercial circles that Great Britain is facing the end of its great interests in China, that Japanese control of the Chinese customs may mean a stoppage of
interest on British loans, that a development of Chinese industry under Japanese direction will operate to reduce British imports, and that while the important colony of Hongkong may be retained, its importance may be greatly impaired by Japanese control of the Chinese mainland.

Meantime the conquest of China proceeds. Shanghai appears to be firmly in Japanese hands, Nanking, the capital, has been occupied, and a tentative form of government for the occupied territory has been announced at Peiping. Military operations in the north and northwest are being vigorously pushed, and Canton in the south can apparently be taken whenever Japan is ready. These things mean a revolution in Sino-Japanese relations and in the relations of each of those countries with the rest of the world. The vastness of the undertaking upon which Japan has entered raises doubts as to its financial ability to stand the strain, but there is no sign as yet of an imminent break. If, as has been suggested, the aggravating incidents of which the bombing of the Panay is for the moment the culmination represent a deliberate attempt to test the American and British temper, an opportune time has been chosen for that dangerous experiment.
With international tension increasing in the Far East, and no lessening of the tension which for a year and more has prevailed in Europe, Italy announces its withdrawal from the League. The announcement comes as no surprise, for it has been foreshadowed ever since the episode of sanctions, but it nevertheless deals the League another heavy blow. With Japan, Germany and now Italy out of the League, only three of the great Powers, Great Britain, France and Soviet Russia, remain in that organization, and while Great Britain and France
have politically much in common, close cooperation between them and Soviet Russia is hardly to be expected. The withdrawal of Italy opens a prospect of new political alignments which may change the European scene as markedly as Japan's invasion of China is changing the scene in the Far East. The smaller European States have long been restive under British and French domination of the League, and the way is now open for the withdrawal of such of the smaller Powers as are Fascist in fact or sympathy and the formation of a European Fascist bloc in which Germany and Italy will naturally lead.

In view of all these circumstances, the wise course for American foreign policy is plainly indicated. There is no longer any reason for even informal American cooperation with the League, for the League, as an international force for peace, is well on the way out. The Administration has been well advised in refusing to join its interests with those of Great Britain in the Sino-Japanese imbroglio, and Mr. Roosevelt is to be commended for pursuing an independent course. The American communications to Japan have been dignified as well as forcible, and the insistence upon redress and satisfactory assurances has carried no threats. It may be some time before the Panay incident is closed, but in the meantime there should be general and hearty support for Mr. Roosevelt in his efforts to bring about a settlement by proper diplomatic means. Admittedly the situation is difficult, and it is inevitable that national feeling should be deeply stirred, but the refusal of the President and Secretary Hull to be stampeded by an extremely aggravating episode sets an example of restraint which it is to be hoped the country will not fail to follow.

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

Perhaps the most favorable thing that can be said about the railroad question at this time is that it is attracting, belatedly, the national prominence and the national attention that it plainly merits. Although the principal carriers were making some economic progress up to a few months ago, they have been hard hit by the business recession and even more unfortunately affected by the rigid regulations under which they operate. The gross and net earnings of the railroads, which we now present for the month of October, reflect plainly the net effects of the various adverse circumstances. Gross receipts have tended to drop with the general decline of business. But wage increases and the high costs of materials purchased by the railroads occasioned mounting costs of operations, with everincreasing taxes completing the picture of financial devastation. The result is a sensational decline of net earnings. So marked is the downward trend that equipment purchases and maintenance of way expenditures once again have been curtailed sharply, of necessity, and it requires no great perspicacity to realize that the plight of the railroads tends to accentuate the decline of general business.

President Roosevelt at length has taken cognizance of this situation, according to recent reports from Washington. At a press conference on Dec. 10, Mr. Roosevelt was reported to have discussed at some length the problems faced by the carriers, with emphasis placed firstly upon what
he plainly considers over-capitalization of the rail roads, and secondly, upon the competition of paral. lel lines. Such over-simplification of the problem is far from encouraging, but Mr. Roosevelt's record with regard to business and economics does not incline anyone to expect that he would take into consideration the effects of Federal regulation through the Interstate Commerce Commission, the disastrous result of motor highway competition that remained quite unregulated up to a year ago, the wage increases ordered under the general pressure of an Administration attitude favorable to labor but heedless of capital and management, and the higher costs of fuel and other items of operation, occasioned in large part by the Administration measures. It would plainly by poor politics to admit such things, but the conscience of the President apparently is not easy. He hinted broadly in the course of the press conference that the ICC might well hasten its consideration of the carrier difficulties.

Even while the press conference was in progress, endeavors were being made for a more rapid determination by the ICC of the question of freight rate increases. If granted in full, these rate increases would add $\$ 517,000,000$ annually to railroad gross income, on the basis of operations in the year ended June 30, 1937. That seems like an impressive sum, but as every railroad executive knows, it would barely make up for the higher wages and increased
costs made necessary by developments of the last four years. If the gain were made possible in full by a favorable ICC ruling, the carriers would be restored only to a more nearly normal state in years of what must now be considered general prosperity. The railroad managers have been able to present a formidable case in the hearings before the Commission, and one mildly encouraging aspect can be reported. When the carriers requested immediate determination of the freight rate application, the ICC issued its expected denial. But it did advance materially the dates for final hearings and presumably for a decision on this highly important matter.

The results of operations for last October, as noted above, are a sufficient argument for prompt granting of the desired increase of freight rates. Gross earnings in that month were $\$ 372,283,700$ as compared to receipts in the same month of 1936 of $\$ 390,633,743$, a decline of $\$ 18,350,043$, or $4.69 \%$. The current business recession, it should be noted, was only beginning to move into full stride in that month. But in October the railroads were forced to pay the additional wages to operating employees, which were added on top of the wage increase previously granted to non-operating employees, and this factor was mainly responsible for a sharp increase of operating expenses. Net earnings before taxes, accordingly, fell to $\$ 102, \overline{0} 60,563$, in October of this year, against $\$ 130,196,850$ in the same month of 1936 , a decline of no less than $\$ 27,636,287$, or $21.22 \%$. Needless to say, all sections of the country contributed to this general result, for the adverse circumstances are universal and not attributable to any particular condition that might be regarded as of a temporary nature. It is a situation that requires a regulatory remedy, for it is excessive and adverse regulation that occasioned the difficulty. We present the recent statistics in tabular form:


We turn now to the business factors in which the carriers find themselves enmeshed as a matter of course. There are many aspects of business recession which contributed to the lower earnings of the railroads. Conspicuous among these is the heavy falling off in the iron and steel industries. According to the figures compiled by the American Iron and Steel Institute, a drop of $25 \%$ occcurred in the steel ingot production in October, 1937, as compared with October last year (which was the record month for that year), only $3,392,691$ gross tons having been produced in the month the present year as against $4,534,246$ in October, 1936. The October, 1937, output, however, was still higher than in October, 1935, and other previous years back to October, 1929, the comparisons being: $3,142,759$ gross tons in 1935; $1,481,902$ in 1934; 2,084,894 in 1933; 1,087,058 in 1932; $1,590,180$ in $1931 ; 2,692,539$ in 1930, and 4,534,326 in October, 1929. In the case of pig iron, the decline in production was not quite so marked, the statistics compiled by the "Iron Age" showing that only $2,892,629$ gross tons of coke pig iron were produced in October, 1937, as against $2,991,887$ gross tons in October, 1936, but comparing with 1,978,411 gross tons in October, 1935; only 951,062 in 1934; $1,356,361$ in $1933 ; 644,808$ in $1932 ; 1,173,283$ in 1931;

2,164,768 in 1930, and 3,588,118 gross tons in 1929. On the other hand, when we turn to the production of automobiles we find that the output in October the present year was very much larger than in the month a year ago-in fact, the largest recorded for October since 1929. The Bureau of the Census at Washington reports that 329,876 motor vehicles were produced in October, 1937, as compared with only 224,688 cars in October, 1936; 272,043 in 1935; 131,991 in 1934; 134,683 in 1933; 48,702 in 1932; 80,142 in 1931, and 154,401 in 1930. Back in 1929, however, the output reached 380,617 cars.
As to another great basic industry-the mining of coal-we find the results for October anything but satisfactory, both the bituminous and anthracite production being below, especially in the case of the former, that of October, 1936. According to the statistics prepared by the United States Bureau of Mines, the quantity of soft coal mined in October the present year reached only $40,040,000$ net tons as against $43,321,000$ net tons in October, 1936, but comparing with $37,768,000$ net tons in October, 1935 ; $32,807,000$ in $1934 ; 29,656,000$ in 1933 ; $32,677,000$ in 1932, and $35,700,000$ in October, 1931. In October, 1930, the bituminous output aggregated $44,150,000$, and in 1929 , no less than $52,174,000$ tons. In the case of Pennsylvania anthracite, the October, 1937, output was only $4,579,000$ net tons as against $4,608,000$ net tons in the month the previous year, but comparing with $4,279,000$ tons in 1935. Going further back, we find that the quantity of hard coal mined in October, 1934, was 4, 729,000 tons; in 1933, $4,711,000$ tons; in 1932, $5,234,000$; in 1931, 6,561,000; in $1930,7,443,000$, and in 1929 , no less than $8,026,000$ tons.

Regarding still another important industry-the building trade-the statistics compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corp. show that there was a heavy falling off in the money value of construction contracts in the month under review as compared with the same period last year. According to the figures, construction contracts awarded in the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains in October, 1937, involved a money outlay of only $\$ 202,080,900$ against $\$ 225,767,900$ in October a year ago, but comparing with only $\$ 200,595,700$ in October, 1935. Comparison with the years immediately preceding 1935 is as follows: $\$ 135,224,800$ in October, 1934; $\$ 145$,367,200 in 1933 ; $\$ 107,273,900$ in 1932; $\$ 242,094,200$ in 1931 ; $\$ 336,706,400$ in 1930 , and $\$ 445,642,300$ in 1929. The decline in the building trade was naturally reflected in the lumber industry, with which it is so closely allied. The statistics compiled by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association showed that an average of $\check{5} 4$ identical mills reported a cut of only $921,853,000$ feet of lumber in the four weeks ended Oct. 30 the present year as against $1,094,906,000$ feet in the same four weeks of 1936 , or a decrease of $16 \%$. Shipments of lumber during the same period of 1937 were also much smaller than a year ago, totaling only $847,591,000$ feet as compared with $1,060,689,000$ feet during the same period of 1936 , or a decrease of $20 \%$, while orders received aggregated only $727,169,000$ feet as against $1,143,452,000$ feet, or $36 \%$ below the similar period of 1936.
Turning for the time being from the trade statistics to the grain traffic over Western roads, we find that the movement in October the current year was
very much larger than in the month a year ago-in fact, was the largest recorded for the period since 1929. All the various items, in greater or less degree, added to the present year's increase, with the single exception of barley, the receipts of which at the Western primary markets were considerably smaller than a year ago. We deal in detail with the Western grain traffic in a separate paragraph further along in this article, and therefore need only say here that for the five weeks ended Oct. 30,1937 , receipts of the five staples, wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, combined, at the Western primary markets aggregated $72,918,000$ bushels as against only $46,136,000$ bushels in the same five weeks a year ago; $71,660,000$ in 1935 ; 45,621,000 in 1934; 55,815,000 in $1933 ; 71,884,000$ in $1932 ; 67,117,000$ in 1931, and $70,299,000$ in 1930, but comparing with no less than 87,434,000 bushels in 1929.
It is, however, when we come to the statistics showing the loading of revenue freight on all the railroads of the country that the composite result of all that has been said above is most clearly brought out. For the five weeks of October the present year, according to the figures compiled by the Car Service Division of the Association of American Railroads, the number of cars loaded with revenue freight on the railroads of the United States was $4,017,319$ cars as against $4,097,448$ cars in the same five weeks of last year; $3,565,051$ in 1935 ; $3,147,988$ in 1934 ; $3,213,427$ in $1933 ; 3,158,104$ in $1932 ; 3,813,162$ in $1931 ; 4,751,349$ in 1930 , and $5,751,645$ cars in 1929.

In view of what has been said above, it is no surprise to find that when the figures of earnings of the separate roads and systems are scrutinized, the list of decreases in both gross and net earnings alike is a long one; in fact, assumes dismal proportions. Not a single road is able to show an increase in both gross and net earnings in excess of $\$ 100,000$. And only three roads are able to report increases in the case of the net above that amount. One of the three, the Illinois Central, however, has turned a loss of $\$ 775,669$ in gross earnings into a gain in net of $\$ 228,021$. The other two-the Louisiana Arkansas \& Texas, and the Kansas City Southern-both with small gains in the gross ( $\$ 25,591$ and $\$ 92,414$, respectively), report increases in net earnings of $\$ 152,410$ in the case of the former and $\$ 103,420$ in the case of the latter. Among the roads (10 in number) which report gains in gross earnings only, we find the Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe, with an increase of $\$ 349,342$ in gross earnings, accompanied by a loss in net earnings of $\$ 1,080,504$, and the Southern Pacific System, showing a gain of $\$ 204,721$ in the gross and a loss of $\$ 1,410,568$ in the case of the net. Lack of space prevents our naming separately, with their losses, the numerous roads and systems which have suffered decreases in both gross and net earnings alike, and we will therefore mention only a few of the most conspicuous: The Pennsylvania RR., showing $\$ 2,656,659$ loss in gross earnings and $\$ 1,497,107$ decrease in net earnings; the New York Central, reporting $\$ 1,199,084$ loss in gross and $\$ 2,778,293$ loss in net (these figures cover the operations of the New York Central and its leased lines; when, however, the Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie is included, the result is a decrease of $\$ 1,619,821$ in the case of the gross and a loss of $\$ 3,145,330$ in the case of the net) ; the Chesapeake \& Ohio, with
$\$ 1,427,634$ loss in gross and $\$ 1,567,878$ loss in net; the Baltimore \& Ohio, with a decrease of $\$ 1,375,148$ in gross and a loss of $\$ 1,131,880$ in net; the New York New Haven \& Hartford, showing $\$ 262,386$ loss in gross and $\$ 1,111,855$ in net, and the Great Northern, having a decrease of $\$ 645,247$ in gross and of $\$ 1,083,073$ in net. In the table which follows we show all changes for the separate roads and systems in amounts in excess of $\$ 100,000$, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net:
PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH
 a These figures cover the operations of the New York Central and the Cased lines Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago \& St. Louis, Michigan Central, cluding Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie, the result is a decrease of $\$ 1,619,821$. PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1937


When the roads are arranged in groups or geographical divisions, according to their location, the prominent part played by heavily increased operating costs is very plainly brought out. Of the eight regions into which the three great districts-the Eastern, the Southern and the Western-are divided, only one solitary region (the Central Western region in the Western district) reports a gain in gross earnings, and a very small one at that (only $0.78 \%$ ), while in the case of the net, not a single region is able to report an increas. The percentages of loss, too, in the net earnings, are high, especially in the case of the regions comprising the Eastern district. Our summary by groups is as below. As previously explained, we group the roads to conform to the classification of the ICC. The boundaries of the different groups and regions are indicated in the footnote to the table:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| istrict and Region <br> Month of OctoberEastern District- | 1937 | 1936 | 1 lnc . ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| New England (10 | 13,715.692 | 14,554,762 | 839,070 | 5.76 |
| Great Lakes region (24 roads) | - 68.092 .78974 | $71,577,547$ 80,601540 | ${ }^{-3,484,768}$ | ${ }_{7.60}^{4.86}$ |
| Total (52 roads) | 156,277,212 | 166,733,849 | -10,456,637 | 6.27 |
| Southern District- |  |  |  |  |
| Sochern | $44.116,663$ <br> $23,402,998$ | ${ }_{25,525,214}^{46,52651}$ | $\square_{2,122,216}^{2,409888}$ | ${ }_{8.31}^{5.17}$ |
| Total (32 roads) | 67,519,661 | 72,051,765 | -4,532,104 | 6.29 |

Volume 145
Financial Chronicle
3879
 Commerce Commission, and the following indicates the confines of the different groups and regions:

EASTERN DISTRICT
New Enoland Regton-Comprises the New England States.
Great Lakes Reglon-Comprises the section on the Canadian boundary between a line from Chicago via Pittsburgh to New York.
Central Eastern Region-Comprises the section south of the Great Lakes Region east of a line from Chicago through Peoria to St. Louis and the Mississippl River
to the mouth of the Ohio River, and north of the Ohio River to Parkersburg w to the mouth of the Ohlo River, and north of the Ohio River to Parkersburg, W.
Va., and a line thence tothe southwestern corner of Maryland and by the Potomac Ra., and a line thenc
River to its mouth.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT
Southern Regton-Comprises the section east of the Mississippl River and south
of the Ohio River to a point near Kenova, W. Va., and a line thence following the of the Ohio River to a point near Kenova, W. Va., and a line thence following the
eastern boundary of Kentucky and the southern boundary of Virginia to the Atlantic. Focahontas Region-Comprises the section north of the southern boundary of
Virginia, east of Kentucky and the Ohio River north to Parkersburg, W. Va Virginia, east of Kentucky and the Ohio River north to Parkersburg, W. Va.,
and south of a line from Parkersburg to the southwestern corner of Maryland and thence by the Potomac River to its mouth.

WESTERN DISTRICT
Northwestern Region-Comprises the section adjoining Canada lying west of the
Great Lakes Region, north of a line from Chicago to Omaha and theng to Great Lakes Region, north of a line from Chicago to Omaha and thence to Portland
and by the Columbia River to the Pacific.
Central Western Region-Comprises the section south of the Northwestern Region
west of a line from Chicago to Peoria and thence to St. Louis and north of a ling west of a line from Chicago to Peoria and thence to St. Louis, and north of a line
from St. Louis to Kansas City and thence to EI Paso and by the Mexican boundary
to the Pacilic to the Pacific.
south of St. Louis and Comprises the section lying between the Mississippi River and by the Rio Grande to the Guif of Mexico

As we have already pointed out, Western roads, taking them collectively, had the advantage of a very much larger grain movement than in October, 1936. Moreover, it was the largest recorded for October in all recent years. With the single exception of barley, all the different staples, in greater or less degree, contributed to the increase. Thus the receipts of wheat at the Western primary markets in the five weeks ended Oct. 30 aggregated $27,504,000$ bushels as against but $16,341,000$ bushels in the same five weeks of 1936 ; the receipts of corn were $19,025,000$ against $11,043,000$; of oats, $11,727,000$ against $4,522,000$; of barley, only $11,560,000$ as compared with $12,272,000$, and of rye, $3,102,000$ bushels against $1,958,000$ bushels. Altogether, the receipts at the Western primary markets of the five cereals, wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, in the five weeks ended Oct. 30, reached $72,918,000$ bushels against only $46,136,000$ bushels in the corresponding five weeks of last year ; 71,660,000 in 1935 ; $45,621,000$ in $1934 ; 55,815,000$ in $1933 ; 71,884,000$ in $1932 ; 67,117,000$ in 1931, and $70,299,000$ in 1930 , but comparing with $87,434,000$ bushels in 1929 . In the following table we give the details of the Western grain movement in our usual form:

| 5 Wks. End. Oct. $30-$ | Flour (Bbls.) | Wheat (Bush.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Corn } \\ & \text { (Bush.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oats } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Barley } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rye } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicago- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937-.--- | 1,128,000 | 2,849,000 | 8,018,000 | 2,996,000 | 1,517,000 | 713,000 |
| 1936 | 1,090,000 | 1,381,000 | 3,255,000 | 1,441,000 | 1,874,000 | 744,000 |
| Minneapols- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937--.-- |  | 5,722,000 | 1,017,000 | 2,944,000 | 4,344,000 | 708,000 |
| 1936... |  | 5,598,000 | 665,000 | 583,000 | 4,149,000 | 537,000 |
| Duluth- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937----- |  | 6,500,000 | 33,000 | 2,317,000 | 2,042,000 | 1,236,000 |
| 1936.-..- |  | 1,745,000 |  | 108,000 | 831,000 | 188,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937.-..- | 78,000 | 1,319,000 | 325,000 | 219,000 | 2,969,000 | 123,000 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1936 . . . \\ \text { Toledi- } \end{gathered}$ | 77,000 | 307,000 | 366,000 | 30,000 | 4,151,000 | 38,000 |
| 1937. |  | 804,000 | 162,000 | 404,000 | 4,000 | 24,000 |
| 1936 |  | 458,000 | 220,000 | 313,000 | 122,000 | 3,000 |
| Detrott- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937. |  | 228.000 | 37,000 | 141,000 | 158,000 | 112.000 |

$\begin{array}{cc}5 \text { Wks. End. } & \text { Flour } \\ \text { Oct. 30- } & (B b l s)\end{array}$

| 5 Wks. End. Oct. $30-$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Flour } \\ \text { (Bbls.) } \end{gathered}$ | Wheat (Bush.) | (Bush.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oats } \\ & \text { (Bush.) } \end{aligned}$ | Barley <br> (Bush.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rye } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indianapolis-Omaha- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937-...- |  | 1,523,000 | 3,298,000 | 1,362,000 | 2,000 | 53,000 |
| 1936....- |  | 1,302,000 | 2,101,000 | 741,000 |  | 139,000 |
| St. Louts- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937----- | 620.000 | 1,663,000 | 1,438,000 | 414,000 | 314,000 | 25,000 |
| 1936.-.-- | 650,000 | 986,000 | 894,000 | 416,000 | 381,000 | 31,000 |
| Peoria- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937- | 198,000 | 173.000 | 2,680,000 | 344,000 | 295,000 | 200,000 |
| 1936....- | 184,000 | 57,000 | 1,356,000 | 124,000 | 438,000 | 125,000 |
| Kansas City- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937.-..- | 68,000 | 5,226,000 | 1,114,000 | 424,000 |  |  |
| 1936_.-.- | 82,000 | 2,736,000 | 【1,691,000 | 321,000 | --- | 34,000 |
| St. Joseph- |  | 393,000 | 405,000 | 210,000 |  |  |
| 1936.-.-- |  | 280,000 | 117,000 | 229,000 |  |  |
| Wichita- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937----- |  | 1,286,000 | 43,000 | 4,000 |  |  |
| 1936.-... |  | 1,223,000 | 14,000 | 2,000 |  |  |
| Stour City- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937----- |  | 46,000 | 357,000 | 89,000 | 73,000 | 22,000 |
| 1936 | --..-- | 40,000 | 227,000 | 73,000 | 168,000 | 7,000 |



## Total all

 $\begin{array}{llllllll}1937 \ldots . . & 2,092,000 & 27,504,000 & 19,025,000 & 11,727,000 & 11,560,000 & 3,102,000 \\ 1936 \ldots . . & 2,083.000 & 16,341,000 & 11,043,000 & 4,522,000 & 12,272,000 & 1,958,000\end{array}$On the other hand, the Western livestock movement appears to have been somewhat smaller than in October a year ago. This was due entirely to a falling off in livestock receipts at Chicago, which aggregated only 8,478 carloads against 10,779 carloads in October last year. At Kansas City the receipts comprised 5,848 as compared with 5,327 cars in October, 1936, while at Omaha they totaled 4,782 against 3,492 cars.

Turning now to the cotton movement in the South, this was on a reduced scale both as regards the overland movement of cotton and the receipts at the Southern outports. Gross shipments overland aggregated only 137,905 bales as against 237,360 bales in October, 1936 (the largest amount for October in all recent years) ; 78,705 bales in 1935; 97,379 in $1934 ; 89,836$ in 1933 ; 58,566 in 1932; 74,219 in 1931; 78,670 in 1930, and 84,965 bales in 1929. Receipts of cotton at the Southern outports totaled only $1,610,786$ bales in October, 1937, as against $1,613,244$ in the same month of 1936 , and $1,676,620$ in 1935 , but comparing with only 961,203 bales in 1934. Going further back, comparison is with $1,614,061$ bales in October, 1933; 1,562,157 in 1932; $2,149,633$ in 1931; $2,090,822$ in 1930, and 2,314,730 bales in 1929. In the subjoined table we give the details of the port movement of cotton for the past three years:
RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN OCTOBER, 1937, 1936
AND 1935. AND SINCE JAN, 1, 1937, 1936 AND 1935

| Ports | Month of October |  |  | Since Jan. 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Galvesto | 463,678 | 526,321 | 390,846 | $\underline{1,233,471}$ | $\underline{1,245,928}$ | 905,233 |
| Houston, | 415,503 | 422,420 | 477,280 | 1,185,421 | 1,095,584 | 897,498 |
| Mobile. | 544,152 | + 58 [1794 | 108,801 | ${ }_{1}^{1,5679,578}$ | 1,399,659 | 1,104,021 |
| Pensacol | 8,453 | 10,503 | 36,187 | 33,689 | 81,198 | 105,803 |
| Savannah | 21,507 | 16,591 | 94,280 | 151,463 | 132,170 | 247,833 |
| Charlesto | 51,207 | 42,085 | 77,844 | 172,184 | 133,326 | 161,507 |
| Wilmingt | 3,070 | 4,377 | 7.763 | 16,283 | 14,770 | 13,782 |
| Nortolk | 8,411 | 9,493 | 11,746 | 40,021 | 33,317 | 34,211 |
| Corpus Chris | 17,585 | 25,588 | 34,423 | 450,565 | 298,870 | 291,818 |
| Lake.Charl | 15,732 | 11,493 | 10,938 | 68,044 | 49,397 | 51,543 |
| Brunswick | 3,220 | 540 | 23,907 | 18,558 | 14,806 | 30,733 |
| Jacksonvil | 1,499 | 662 | 445 | 5,433 | 3,709 | 4,060 |
| Total | 1,610,786 | ,613,244 | ,676,620 | 5,221,963 | 4,696,561 | 4,066,422 |

## Results for Earlier Years

The very poor results shown by United States railroads in October the present year, namely, a decrease of $\$ 18$,350,043 (or $4.69 \%$ ) in gross earnings and a loss of $\$ 27,-$ 636,287 (or $21.22 \%$ ) in net earnings, followed a gain in gross earnings of $\$ 50,213,876$ (or $14.74 \%$ ) and an increase in net earnings of $\$ 21,598,065$ (or $19.89 \%$ ) in October last year, and these gains, in turn, came on top of increases in both gross and net- $\$ 48,095,489$ in the former and $\$ 27$,512,645 in the latter-in October, 1935. However, the gains recorded in October, 1936, and October, 1935, followed decreases in each and every year back to and including October, 1929, viz. : $\$ 1,494,550$ in gross and $\$ 9,217,000$ in net in October, 1934; $\$ 393,640$ loss in gross and $\$ 7,336,988$ loss in net in October, $1933 ; \$ 64,475,794$ in gross and $\$ 3,578,421$ in net in 1932; $\$ 120,136,900$ in gross and $\$ 55,222,527$ in net in October, 1931; $\$ 125,569,031$ loss in gross and $\$ 47,300,393$
loss in net in October, 1930 , and $\$ 9,890,014$ loss in gross and $\$ 12,183,372$ loss in net in October, 1929. On the other hand, these losses followed very notable improvement in October, 1928, when our tabulations registered $\$ 36,755,850$ gain in gross and $\$ 35,437,734$ gain in net. But these gains, in turn, came after decreases in the previous year, our tabulations for October, 1927, having shown a falling off of $\$ 23,440,266$ in gross and of $\$ 13,364,491$ in net as compared with 1926. Carrying the comparisons further back, we find that the 1927 decreases came after increases in 1926 not materially different from the 1927 losses, the 1926 gains having been $\$ 18,043,581$ in gross and $\$ 13,361,419$ in net. In the year before, too, that is in 1925, the record was one of increases in gross and net alike- $\$ 18,585,008$ in gross and $\$ 12,054,757$ in the net; this was notwithstanding the heavy losses then suffered by the anthracite carriers on account of the strike then under way in the anthracite regions, but at least, as far as the gross earnings are concerned, the 1925 gain was little more than a recovery of the loss sustained in October, 1924, a year when industrial activity was at a low ebb because of the then pending Presidential election. In other words, in October, 1924, there was a loss in gross of $\$ 15,135,757$ as compared with 1923. In the net there was no falling off in October, 1924, but rather an improvement in the considerable sum of $\$ 26,209,836$, due to the great curtailment of operating expenses then effected as a result of increasing efficiency of operations.
As a matter of fact, improvement in net results was a distinctive feature of the returns in virtually all the years (barring only 1927 and 1929) after the abandonment of government operations and the return of the roads to private control, up to the collapse in October, 1929, just as in the period preceding net results had been growing steadily worse, year by year. In October, 1923, our compilations showed $\$ 37$,248,224 gain in gross and $\$ 20,895,378$ gain in net. It is true that if we go back still another year, to 1922, we find that gross earnings then increased only $\$ 13,074,292$, following a tremendous loss in the year preceding (1921), when trade was extremely depressed, and this was attended by an augmentation in expenses of $\$ 30,758,244$, leaving, therefore, an actual loss in the net for the month in that year of $\$ 17,683,952$. On the other hand, however, the fact should not escape attention that in October, 1921, a prodigious saving in expenses had been effected-dire need having forced the utmost economy and compelled the elimination of every item of outlay that could be spared or deferred for the time being. Owing to this great saving in expenses there was a substantial addition to the net in 1921 in face of the enormous contraction in the gross revenues. In brief, the decrease in the gross in October, 1921, reached the huge sum of $\$ 105,922,430$, but this was attended at the time by a saving in expenses in amount of no less than $\$ 128,453,510$, yielding a gain in the net of $\$ 22,531,080$. Of course, a genuine basis for the great cut in expenses in 1921 existed in the huge antecedent increases in expenses. In addition, also, the carriers had the advantage of a $12 \%$ reduction in the wages of railroad employees made by the Railroad Labor Board, effective July 1, 1921.

As indicating the extent of the antecedent rise in operating costs, it is only necessary to say that expenses kept mounting in very pronounced fashion for a number of successive years, owing to repeated advances in wages and the growing cost of operations generally. So much was this the case that even the big advances then made in railroad rates-passenger and freight-did not suffice to absorb the constant additions to the expenses. The experience in that respect of the carriers in October, 1920, furnishes a capital illustration of the truth of this remark. The roads had then just been favored with a new advance in rates, calculated to add $\$ 125,000,000$ a month to their gross earnings, and, accordingly, our tabulations then showed an increase in gross earnings in amount of $\$ 130,570,938$, or $25.9 \%$; but, unfortunately, $\$ 115,634,417$ of this was consumed by augmented expenses, leaving only $\$ 14,936,521$ gain in the net earnings, or $14.49 \%$. This growth in the expenses had added significance in view of the huge rise in operating costs in preceding years. Thus, in October, 1919, our tables showed $\$ 18,942,496$ increase in gross, accompanied by $\$ 21$,136,161 increase in expenses, leaving actually $\$ 2,193,665$ loss in net. In October, 1918, owing to the first great advance in passenger and freight rates made by the Director-General of Railroads under government control, gross earnings registered a gain in the large sum of $\$ 106,956,817$, or $28.30 \%$, but expenses moved up in amount of $\$ 122,450,404$, or $47.97 \%$ causing a loss in net of $\$ 15,493,587$, or $12.63 \%$. In October, 1917, the situation was much the same. The gross at that time increased $\$ 43,937,332$, but expenses ran up in amount of $\$ 50,267,176$, leaving net smaller by $\$ 6,329,844$. In the following we furnish a summary of the October comparisons of gross and net for each year back to 1909:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { october } \end{aligned}$ | Gross Earnines |  | Increase ( + ) ${ }^{\text {I }}$ or |  | Muleage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Preceding } \end{gathered}$ | dearas | (-) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gear } \\ & \text { Given } \end{aligned}$ | PTeced'g |
|  | \$25 | 822 | +826.0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| 1911 | ${ }_{293,738,091}^{260,48}$ | ${ }_{258,473}$ | + |  |  |  |
|  | 299,195,006 | 300,476 | -1,28 | -0.48 |  |  |
|  | 2091 | 278 | 8,740,856 | 9.64 | ${ }_{248}^{244}$ | 247,009 |
|  | 314,77 | 310,740,113 | +35,050, | 11.28 |  | ${ }^{246,000}$ |
| 1917 | 484,824,7 | $345,0979,977$ $377,867,933$ | $+43,937,3$ $+106,9568$ | +12.73 | 234 |  |
| 1918 | 48 | 377,867,933 | +106,942,4 |  |  |  |
|  | 633,852 | 503,281,630 | +130,570,938 | ${ }_{\text {+ }}+25.94$ |  |  |
|  |  | 532,684,914 | +13,074,292 | +2.45 | 233 |  |
| 1923 | 588,328,886 | 549,080,662 | + $+37,248,224$ |  |  |  |
|  | 571,405,130 590,161,04 | 586,540,887 | ${ }_{-18,585,008}^{15,13,757}$ | ${ }^{2}+3.59$ |  | ${ }_{236}^{235}$ |
|  | 604,052,017 | 586,008,436 | +18 | 08 |  |  |
|  | 582,542,179 <br> 616,710.73 | -605,982,445 | ${ }^{-23,440}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{607}^{607.584}$ | $617,475,011$ <br> 608851 | - ${ }^{-9,89890,014}$ | ${ }_{-2.64}^{1.61}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{482}^{482,712}$ | 608,281,555 | - ${ }^{120} \mathbf{1 2 5 , 1 3 6 , 9 6 9}$ | ${ }_{-24.87}^{20.87}$ |  | ${ }_{242}$ |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{298}$ | ${ }^{382,551,904}$ | -64,4731 | ${ }_{-0.13}^{17.78}$ |  | 242,177 |
|  | ${ }_{292}^{297}$ | ${ }_{29}^{29}$ | - | ${ }_{-0.62}^{-0.13}$ | 23 | 240,428 |
|  | 340 |  | +48,095,489 | +16.44 |  |  |
|  | 372,283,70 | $340,612,8$ $390.633,7$ |  | +1 | ${ }_{235,173}$ | 235,7 |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moneh } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { october } \end{aligned}$ | Net Earnings |  | Inc. $(t)$ or Dec. $(\rightarrow)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year Given | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Preceding } \end{gathered}$ | Amount | Per Cent |
| 1909 | \$99,243,438 | 885,452,483 | +813,790,955 | +16.25 |
| 1910 | 91,451,609 | 102,480,704 | -11,029,095 | -10.76 |
| 1911 | $93,836,492$ 108046804 | ${ }_{93,224,776}^{91,725,725}$ | $+2,101,767$ $+14,282,082$ | +2.30 +15.90 |
| 1913 | 97,700,506 | 110,811,359 | -13,110,853 | -11.85 |
| 1914 | 87,660,794 | 95,674,714 | -8,014,020 | $-8.38$ |
| 1915 | 119,325,551 | 89,244,989 | +30,079,562 | +33.70 |
| 1916 | 130,861,148 | 119,063,024 | +11,798,120 | +9.91 |
| 191 | 125,244,540 | 131,574,384 | -6,329,844 | $-4.81$ |
| 191 | 107,088,318 | 122,581,905 | -15,493,587 | $-12.63$ |
| 1919 | 104,003,198 | 106,196,863 | - ${ }^{2,14,193,664}$ | - 2.2 .07 |
| 1920 | 117,998,825 | 103,062,304 | $+14,936,521$ $+22,531.080$ | +14.49 +19.49 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1921 . \\ & 1922 . \end{aligned}$ | $137,928,640$ $120,216,296$ | $115,397.560$ $137,900,248$ | ${ }_{-17,683,952}$ | +19.49 -12.84 |
| 1923 | 141,922,971 | 121,027,593 | +20,895,378 | +17.26 |
| 1924 | 168,750,421 | 142,540,585 | +26,203,836 | +18.38 |
| 1925 | 180,695,428 | 168,640,671 | +12,054,757 | +7.14 |
| 1926 | 193,990,813 | 180,629,394 | +13,361,419 | +7.35 |
| 1927 | 180,600,126 | 193,701,962 | $-13,101,836$ | ${ }^{-6.88}$ |
| 1928 | 216,522,015 | 181,084,281 | +35,437,734 | +19.56 |
| 1939 | 204,335,941 | ${ }_{204,416,346}^{216,519,313}$ | - $12,18,300,393$ | -23.13 |
| 1931 | 101,919,028 | 157,141,555 | -55,222,527 | -35.14 |
| 1932 | 98,336,295 | 101,914,7.16 | -3,578,421 | -3.51 |
| 1933 | 91,000,573 | 98,337,561 | -7,336,988 | -7.46 |
| 19 | 80,423,303 | 89,641,103 | - $9,217,800$ | -10.28 |
| 19 | 108,551,920 | 81,039,275 | +27,512,645 | +33.95 |
| 1936 | 130,165,162 | 108,567,097 | +21,598,065 | +19.89 |
| 193 | 102,560,563 | 130,196,850 | -27,636,287 | -21.22 |

## The Course of the Bond Market

Although bond prices have eased off this week, movements in the higher-grade section of the market have not been large and the different group averages have closed with little change from a week ago. The more speculative issues have lost ground.

High-grade railroad bonds have sought higher levels. Atchison gen. 4s, 1995, showed a fractional improvement of $3 / 4$ at 109 ; Norfolk \& Western $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1996$, advanced $13 / 8$ points to 118. Medium-grade and speculative railroad bonds softened toward the end of the week and scored losses. Erie 5 s , 1975, closed at $485 / 8$, off $1 \%$ points; Illinois Central $43 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1966$, dropped $15 / 8$ points to $391 / 8$. Alleghany bond issues showed little change on the announcement of a plan to purchase the 5s of 1950 in open market with cash pledged under those bonds and, compared with last week's price, under those bonds and, compared 1950 showed almost no change. Defaulted railthe 5 s of 1950 showed almost no change. Defaulted rail1 st $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1939$, at 70 were off $17 / 8$ points.
Fluctuations in utility bonds have been in a relatively narrow range, regardless of class. High grades have shown fair strength. Dayton Power \& Light $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1960$, advanced $1 / 1$ to $1061 / 2$; Delaware Power \& Light $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1971, gained $11 / 2$ at 107; New York Edison $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1965$, closed at $1021 / 2$, up $1 / 4$. In lower grades, no pronounced movements have been visible. Brooklyn Union Gas bonds, which in previous weeks have been off, have shown some recovery and stability. Gatineau Power bonds firmed on news with respect to revised contracts with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1056$, closed at $1031 / 2$, up $3 / 4$, and the $6 \mathrm{~s}, 1941$, declined $1 / 8$ to $1013 / 8$.

A moderately declining trend has characterized industrial bonds this week, although the recession has been confined largely to second and lower-grade bonds; high-grade issues have remained relatively firm. In the steel group, National Steel $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1965$, were unchanged at 107 , but Wheeling Steel $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1966$, fell $11 / 2$ to $861 / 2$. In the automobile group, Stude$41 / 2$ s, 1966 , fell $11 / 2$ to $861 / 2$. In the automobile group, Stude-
baker conv. $6 \mathrm{~s}, 1945$, closed at $605 \%$ off $43 / 8$. Amusement issues have been featured by a fall of $7 / 8$ point to 74 in Warner Bros. Pictures 6s, 1939. Meat packing bonds have been firm, and tobacco bonds stronger. Oil bonds have been mixed, Houston Oil $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1940, closing unchanged at par.
The foreign bond market has been a dull affair this week, with slightly lower prices generally ruling. Japanese bonds rebounded after their earlier unsettlement following the Panay incident, while other speculative issues churned around recent levels.

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES (REVISED) (Based on Averape Yields) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES (REVISED) (Based on Indioddual Clostna Prices) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \text { Davi } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | U. S. Goot. Bonds | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } 120 \\ \text { Domes- } \\ \text { Ift } \\ \text { Corp. } \end{gathered}$ | 120 Domestsc Corporate * by Ratungs |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups * |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \text { Daily } \\ \text { Derajes } \end{gathered}$ | All 120 <br> DomesCorp. | $120 \begin{gathered}\text { Domestic Corporate } \\ \text { by Ratings }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups * |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { For- } \\ \text { elgns } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | $a \mathrm{a}$ | Aa | A | aa | k. $R$. | P. U. | Ind $\cdot 18$. |  |  | Aab | Aa | A | Baa | R. $R$. | P. U. | Indus. |  |
| Dec. 17. | 109.55 | 95.46 | 114.72 | 107.69 | 94.81 | 72.87 | 82.93 | 99.66 | 106.17 | 17 | 4.27 | 3.23 | 3.58 | 4.31 | 5.95 | 1 | 4.02 |  | 5.60 |
| 16. | 109.48 | 95.62 | 114.51 | 107.69 | 94.97 | 73.20 | 83.06 | ${ }_{99}^{99.66}$ | 106.17 | 16. | 4.26 | 3.24 | 3.58 | 4.30 | 5.92 | 5.11 | 4.02 |  |  |
| 14.- | 109.41 | 95.46 95.62 | ${ }_{114.51}^{114.51}$ | 107.49 107.69 | 94.81 94.97 | 73.20 | 83.06 83.19 | 99.66 99.66 | 106.17 106.17 | 15 | 4.27 4.26 | 3.24 3.24 | 3.59 <br> 3.58 | 4.31 4.30 | 5.92 5.91 | 5.11 5.10 | 4.02 4.02 | 3.66 <br> 3.66 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14- \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 109.33 | ${ }_{95.62}^{95.62}$ | ${ }_{114.51}^{114.51}$ | 107.69 | ${ }_{94.97}^{94.97}$ | 73.42 | 83.19 83.33 | 99.63 | 106.17 106.17 | 13. | 4.26 4.26 | 3.24 <br> 3.24 | 3.58 3.58 | 4.30 4.30 | 5.91 5.90 | 5.10 509 | 4.2 4.01 | ${ }_{3}^{3.66}$ |  |
| 11. | 109.36 | 95.62 | 114.51 | 107.49 | 95.13 | 73.42 | 83.19 | ${ }^{99.66}$ | 106.17 | 11. | 4.26 | 3.24 | 3.59 3 3 | 4.29 | 5.90 | 暴5.10 | 4.02 | 3.66 3 |  |
| 10 | 109.38 | 95.62 | 114.51 | 107.49 | 94.97 | 73.20 | 83.06 | ${ }_{99}^{99.66}$ | 106.17 | 10. | ${ }_{4}^{4.26}$ | ${ }_{3} 3.24$ | 3.59 3.59 | 4.30 4.30 | 5.92 5.90 | ${ }^{+}$ | 4.02 4.03 | 3.66 <br> 3.67 | 5.69 |
| 8 | 109.40 | ${ }_{95.62}^{95.62}$ | ${ }_{114.51}^{114.51}$ | 107.49 107.49 | 94.97 94.81 | ${ }_{73} 73.42$ | 83.33 83 | 99.48 99.48 | 105.98 105.98 | 9 8 8 | 4.26 4.26 | 3.24 3.24 | 3.59 3.59 | 4.30 4.31 | 5.90 5.90 | + 5.09 <br> 4.09 | 4.03 | 3.67 <br> 3.67 |  |
| 7 | 109.26 | 95.13 | 114.30 | 10711 | 94.49 | 72.76 | 82.66 | 99.31 | 105.79 |  | 4.29 | 3.25 | 3.61 | 4.33 | 5.96 | 躳5.14 | 4.04 | 3.68 |  |
| 6. | 109.29 | 95.13 | 114.30 | 107.11 | 94.65 | 72.76 | 82.93 | 99.14 | 105.60 | 6. | 4.29 | 3.25 | 3.61 | 4.32 | 5.96 | -5.12 | 4.05 | 3.69 |  |
| 4. | 109.31 | 95.13 | 114.30 | 106.92 | 94.49 | 72.76 | 82.40 | 99.31 | 105.7y |  | 4.29 | 3.25 | 3.62 | 4.33 | 5.96 | 5.16 | 4.04 | 3.68 |  |
| 3 | 109.28 | 94.81 | 114.30 | 106.73 | 94.33 | 72.32 | 82.00 | 99.30 | 105.79 |  | 4.31 | 3.25 | 3.63 | 4.34 | 6.00 | 5.19 | 4.04 | 3.68 | 5.65 |
| $\stackrel{2}{2-}$ | 109.31 | 94.33 | 114.09 | 106.73 | 94.01 | 71.04 | 80.96 | ${ }_{98}^{98.97}$ | ${ }^{105.41}$ |  | 4.34 4.34 | 3.26 3.26 | ${ }_{3.63}^{3.63}$ | 4.36 4.36 | ${ }_{6.12}^{6.12}$ | 5.27 5.27 | 4.06 4.06 | 3.70 <br> 3.70 |  |
| sekly | 109.27 | 94.33 | 114.09 | 106.73 | 94.01 | 71.04 | 80.96 | 98.97 | 105.41 | Weekly | 4.34 | 3.26 | 3.63 | 4.36 | 6.12 | 5.27 | 4.06 | 3.70 |  |
| Nov.26.- | 109.14 | 93.37 | 113.89 | 106.17 | 93.37 | 69.37 | 79.70 | 98.62 | 104.30 | Nov. 26. | 4.40 | 3.27 | 3.66 | 4.40 | 6.28 | 5.37 | 4.08 | 3.76 | 5.78 |
| 19-- | 109.30 | 94.65 | 114.09 | 106.92 | 94.33 | 71.89 | 81.22 | 48.97 | 106.36 | 19 | 4.32 | 3.26 | 3.62 | 4.34 | 6.04 | 5.25 | 4.06 | 3.65 | 5.72 |
| 12-- | 108.59 | 95.62 | 114.09 | 107.30 | 95.13 | 73.53 | 83.06 | 99.14 | 106.92 | 12. | 4.26 | 3.26 | 3.60 | 4.29 | 5.89 | 5.11 | 4.05 | 3.62 | 5.69 5.61 |
| ct. 29. | 108.77 | ${ }_{96.11}^{95.78}$ | ${ }_{114.00}^{114.30}$ | 107.49 108.73 | 95.46 95.78 | 73.53 74.89 | 83.19 84.01 | 99.14 99.14 | ${ }_{107.11}^{107.30}$ | Oct. 29.- | 4 | 3.25 <br> 3.26 | 3.59 3.63 | 4.27 4.25 | 5.89 5.77 | 5.10 5.04 | 4.05 <br> 4.05 | 3.60 <br> 3.61 | 5.61 5.68 |
| 22. | 108.34 | 98.44 | 113.48 | 107.30 | 95.95 | 75.58 | 85.93 | 98.28 | 106.54 | 22-- | 4.21 | 3.29 | 3.60 | 4.24 | 5.71 | 4.90 | 4.10 | 3.64 | 5.77 |
| 15.- | 108.44 | 96.28 | 113.48 | 107.11 | 95.62 | 75.24 | 85.93 | 98.11 | 107.17 | 15 | 4.22 | 3.29 | 3.61 | 4.26 | 5.74 | 4.90 | 4.11 | 3.66 | 5.75 |
| 8. | 108.39 | 97.78 | 113.48 | 108.08 | 97.11 | 78.33 | 88.36 | 99.14 | 107.30 |  | 4.13 | 3.29 | 3.56 | 4.17 | 5.48 | 4.73 | 4.05 | 3.60 | 5.69 |
| 1. | 108.36 | 98.45 | 113.48 | 108.66 | 97.95 | 79.32 | 89.25 | 99.83 | 107.69 |  | 4.09 | 3.29 | 3.53 | ${ }_{4.11}^{4.12}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.40}$ | 4.67 4.69 | 4.01 4.00 | 3.58 <br> 3.58 | 5.42 5.39 |
| Sept. ${ }_{17}{ }^{\text {24-- }}$ | 108.47 | 98.45 | 113.27 | 108.46 | 98.11 | 79.20 81 | 88.95 | 100.00 | 107.89 | 17-- | 4.09 | 3.30 3.29 | 3.54 <br> 3.50 | 4.06 | 5.23 | 4.58 | 3.97 | 3.52 | 5.33 |
| 17-. | 107.78 | 99.66 | ${ }_{113}^{113.27}$ | 109.24 | ${ }_{99} 98.14$ | 81.74 | ${ }_{90.90}$ | 100.38 | 108.46 | 10 | 4.02 | 3.30 | 3.50 | 4.05 | 5.21 | 4.56 | 3.95 | 3.54 | 5.38 |
| 3.- | 108.04 | 100.70 | 113.68 | 100.64 | 99.66 | 83.60 | 92.12 | 101.58 | 109.24 | 3 - | 3.96 | 3.28 | 3.48 | 4.02 | 5.07 | 4.48 | 3.91 | 3.50 | 5.28 |
| as. 27. | 108.28 | 100.70 | 118.89 | 109.44 | 99.66 | 84.01 | 92.59 | 101.58 | 109.24 | Aug. ${ }^{27}$ | 3.96 | ${ }_{3}^{3.27}$ | ${ }_{3} 3.49$ | 4.02 | 5.04 | 4.45 4 4 | 3.91 389 | 3.50 3.48 | 528 5.33 |
| 20. | 108.86 | 101.06 | 114.09 | 109.84 | 100.00 | 84.41 | 92.75 | 101.94 | 109.64 | 12 | 3.94 3 3 | 3.26 3.22 | 3.47 <br> 3.43 | 4.00 3.95 | 5.01 4.98 | 4.44 4.36 | 3.89 3.87 | 3.48 3.45 | 5.3 508 5 |
| 13-- | 109.12 | ${ }_{101.76}^{101.76}$ | ${ }_{114.72}^{114.93}$ | ${ }_{111.03}^{110.63}$ | 100.88 | 84.88 | $\xrightarrow[93.85]{94.01}$ | 102.12 | 110.24 |  | 3.90 3.90 | 3.22 3.23 | ${ }_{3}{ }_{3} 41$ | ${ }_{395}^{3.95}$ | 4.98 500 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 388 | 345 3 | 5.09 |
| - $30-$ | 109.52 | 101.58 | ${ }_{114.72}^{114.72}$ | ${ }_{110}^{11.63}$ | 100.70 | 84.28 | ${ }_{93.85}^{93.85}$ | 101.94 | 109.84 | July 30-\% | 3.91 | 3.23 | 3.43 | 3.96 | 5.02 | 4.37 | 3.89 | 3.47 | 5.13 |
| 23.- | 109.22 | 101.76 | 114.09 | 110.63 | 100.88 | 85.10 | 94.97 | 101.76 | 109.24 | 23-- | 3.90 | 3.26 | 3,43 | 3.95 | 4.96 | 4.30 | 3.90 | 3.50 | 5.13 |
| 16.. | 108.90 | 101.58 | 113.89 | 110.24 | 100.53 | 85.24 | 94.97 | 101.58 | 108.85 | 16 | 3.91 | 3.27 | 3.45 | 3.97 | 4.95 | 430 | 3.91 | 3.52 | 5.20 |
| $9 .-$ | 108.59 | 101.58 | 11389 | 11024 | 10053 | 85.24 | 95.13 | 101.06 | 109.24 |  | 3.91 | 3.27 | 3.45 | 3.97 | 4.95 | 4.29 | 3.94 | 3.50 | 5.15 |
| 2. | 108.39 | 100.38 | 113.68 | 109.84 | 100.00 | 83.87 | 94.33 | 100.18 | 108.66 | June 25 | ${ }_{3}^{3.95}$ | 3.28 | 3.47 | 4.00 | ${ }_{5}^{5.05}$ | 4.34 <br> 4.34 | 3.99 | ${ }_{3}^{3.53}$ | 5.17 |
| June 25-- | 108.36 | 100.70 | 113.48 | 109.64 | 99.83 | 93.87 | 94.33 | ${ }^{99} 9.83$ | 108.66 | June 25.- | 3.96 <br> 3.92 | 3.29 <br> 3.27 | 3.48 3.45 3 | 4.01 <br> 3.98 | 5.05 4.96 | 4.34 4.29 | 4.01 3.96 | 3.53 3.50 | 5.12 5.13 |
| 18. | 108.44 | 1 | ${ }_{113.89}^{113.89}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 110.24 \\ & 110.43\end{aligned}$ | 100.35 100.70 | 85.10 85.65 | ${ }_{95.95}^{95.13}$ | 100.70 100.88 | 109.24 | 18-- | 3.92 3.90 | 3.27 <br> 3.27 | 3.45 3.44 | 3.98 <br> 3.96 | 4.96 4.92 | 4.29 4.24 | 3.96 3.95 | 3.50 3.50 | 5.13 5.11 |
| 11. | 108.59 | ${ }_{101.58}^{101.7}$ | ${ }_{113}^{11389}$ | 111024 | 100.35 | $8{ }_{85} 8.65$ | ${ }_{95.46}$ | 100.70 | 109.05 | 4. | 3.91 | 3.29 | 3.45 | 3.98 | 4.92 | 4.27 | 3.96 | 3.51 | 5.19 |
| May 28. | 108.73 | 101.41 | 113.27 | 110.04 | 100.35 | 85.65 | 95.62 | 100.53 | 108.85 | May 28. | 3.92 | 3.30 | 3.46 | 3.98 | 4.92 | 4.26 | 3.97 | 3.52 |  |
| 21. | 108.22 | 101.58 | 113.07 | 109.84 | 100.35 | 88.07 | 95.46 | 100.88 | 108.66 | 21.- | 3.91 | 3.31 | 3.47 | 3.98 | 4.89 | 4.27 | 3.95 | 3.53 | 5.27 |
| 14-- | 107.97 | 101.23 | 112.25 | 109.44 | 99.83 | 86.21 | 95.13 | 100.88 | 108.27 | 14. | 3.93 | 3.35 | 3.49 | 4.01 | 4.88 | 4.29 | 3.95 | 3.55 | 5.33 |
| 7. | 108.03 | 101.58 | 112.45 | 109.05 | 100.18 | 87.21 | 95.78 | 101.23 | 108.08 | -- | ${ }_{3}^{3.91}$ | 3.39 | 3.51 | 3.99 | 4.81 | 4.25 | $\begin{array}{r}3.93 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.56 | 5.37 |
| Adpr. 30 | 107.59 | 100.70 | 111.43 | 108.27 | 99.48 | 86.50 | 94.97 | 100.70 | ${ }^{106.92}$ | Adr. ${ }^{30}$ | 3.96 | 3.39 | ${ }_{3}^{3.55}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.03}$ | 4.86 4 4 | 4.30 4.28 | 3.96 3 3 | 3.62 3 3 | 5.41 |
| 23. | 107.17 | 100.70 | 111.23 | 107.69 | 99.48 | 86.92 | 95.29 | 100.70 | ${ }^{106.54}$ | ${ }_{16}^{23 .}$ | 3.96 | ${ }_{3}^{3.40}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.58}$ | 4.03 | 4.8 | 4.28 4.26 | 3.96 3 | 3.64 <br> 3.64 | 5.31 5.33 |
| 16. | 107.79 | 100.70 | ${ }_{109}^{11.63}$ |  | 99.48. | 87.21 | ${ }_{94.49}^{95.62}$ | 100.70 99.31 | ${ }_{105.41}^{106.54}$ | 16. | 3.96 4.03 | 3.41 <br> 3.48 | 3.57 3.61 | 4.03 4.09 | 4.81 4.92 | 4.26 4.33 | 3.96 4.04 | 3.64 3.70 | 5.33 5.33 |
| ${ }_{2}^{9}$ | 107.23 107.19 | 99.48 100.18 | $\xrightarrow{109.64}$ | 107.11 | 98.45 | 85.65 86.64 | ${ }_{95.13}^{94.49}$ | ${ }_{99.83}^{99.31}$ | ${ }_{106.17}^{105.41}$ |  | 4.03 3.99 | 3.48 <br> 3.43 | 3.61 <br> 3.59 | 4.09 4.07 | 4.92 4.85 | 4.33 4.29 | 4.04 4 | 3.66 3.68 | 5.36 5 |
| Mar. 25. | 108.40 | 101.23 | 111.84 | 108.27 | 99.48 | 87.93 | 96.11 | 100.70 | 107.30 | Mar. 25. | 3.93 | 3.37 | 3.53 | 4.03 | 4.76 | 4.23 | 3.96 | 3.60 | 5.33 |
| 19-- | 109.32 | 101.23 | 111.84 | 108.46 | 99.14 | 87.93 | 96.11 | 100.88 | 107.30 | 19. | 3.93 3 | 3.37 | 3.54 3 | 4.05 | 4.76 | 4.23 | 3.95 | 3.60 <br> 3.55 |  |
| 12 | 110.76 | 102.30 | 112.86 | 109.24 | 100.35 | 89.40 | 97.45 | 101.76 | 108.27 | 12 | 3.87 3 3 | 3.32 3 32 | 3.50 4.55 | 3.98 <br> 3.90 | 4.66 4.57 | 4.15 4.09 | 3.90 3.81 | 3.55 <br> 3.49 | 5.30 5.24 |
| Feb. ${ }_{\text {26--- }}$ | ${ }_{112}^{11.82}$ | 103.74 103.93 | ${ }_{114.72}^{114.09}$ | 110.43 110.83 | ${ }_{10212}^{101.76}$ | 90.75 90.59 | ${ }_{98.62} 98.45$ | $1{ }^{103.38}$ | 109.84 | Feb, 26. | 3.79 <br> 3.78 | 3.26 <br> 3.23 | 4.55 3.42 | 3.90 <br> 3.88 | 4.58 4.58 | 4.09 4.08 | 3.81 3 3 | 3.49 4.47 | 5.13 5.13 |
| 19-- | 112.12 | 104.11 | 114.30 | 110.83 | 102.48 | 91.05 | 98.97 | 104.11 | 109.44 | 19-- | 3.77 | 3.25 | 3.42 | 3.86 | 4.55 | 4.06 | 3.77 | 3.49 | 5.13 |
| 11.- | 112.20 | 104.48 | 114.93 | 111.03 | 102.84 | 91.51 | 99.66 | 104.30 | 110.04 | 11 | ${ }_{3}^{3.75}$ | 3.22 3 3 | 3.41 3 | 3.84 3 3 | 4.52 4.51 | 4.02 4 | 3.76 3 3 | 3.46 <br> 3.43 | 5.18 5.19 |
| 5 | 112.34 | 105.04 | 115.78 | 111.84 | ${ }_{10356}^{103.38}$ | ${ }_{91} 91.61$ |  |  |  |  | 3.72 3 3 | 3.18 <br> 3.14 | 3.37 3.35 | 3.81 <br> 3.80 | ${ }_{4.52}^{4.51}$ | 4.00 4.00 | 3.72 3 | 3.43 3.39 | 5.19 5 |
| n. 29 | 112.21 | ${ }_{106.17}^{105.41}$ | ${ }_{117.72}^{116.64}$ | ${ }_{113.27}^{112.25}$ | ${ }_{104.30}^{103.56}$ | 91.51 92.38 | 100.00 101.23 | ${ }_{105.79}^{105.04}$ | 111.43 112.05 | Jan. ${ }^{29}$ | 3.70 3.66 | 3.14 <br> 3.09 | 3.35 3.30 | 3.80 3.76 | 4.52 4.47 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{4.93}$ | 3.68 | ${ }_{3.36}^{3.3}$ | 5.39 |
| 15.- | 112.53 | 106.36 | 118.16 | 113.48 | 104.48 | 92.28 | 101.23 | 106.17 | 112.25 | 15. | 3.65 | 3.07 | 3.29 | 3.75 | 4.47 | 3.93 | 3.66 | 3.35 | 5.41 |
| 8 | 112.71 | 10636 | 117.94 | 113.89 | 104.48 | 91.97 | 10123 | 106.17 | 112.25 | Low 1937 | ${ }_{3}^{3.65}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.08}$ | 3.27 3 | 3.75 <br> 3 | 4.49 4.48 | 3.93 | 3.63 | 3.35 | 5.43 |
| High 1937 | 112.78 107.01 | 106.54 93.37 | 118.16 10964 | 113.89 105.98 | ${ }_{93.21}^{104.67}$ | 92.43 69.27 | 101.41 79.57 | 106.17 96.28 | 112.45 104.30 | Low 1937 | 3.64 4.40 | 3.07 3.48 | 3.27 3.67 | 3.74 4.41 | 4.48 6.29 | 3.92 5.38 | 3.66 4.22 | 3.34 3.76 | 5.78 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | . 51 | 100.88 |  | 111.6 | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Yr}$ Y'. Agn | 3.67 | 3.10 | 3.2 | 3.77 | 4.52 | 3.95 | 3.69 | 3.38 | 5.65 |
|  | 112.39 | 105.9 | 117.50 | 113.68 | 104.11 | . 51 | 100.88 | 105.60 | 11.6 | ${ }^{\text {2 Prs.Ago }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec.17'35 | 107.44 | 96.61 | 110.04 | 106.36 | 93.85 | 80.20 | 87.93 | 97.78 | 104.85 | Dec.17'35 | 4.20 | 3.46 | 3.65 | 4.37 | 5.33 | 4.76 | 4.13 | 3.73 | 3.23 |

vel or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of sleld averages, the latter beling the truer pleture of the bond market

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, Dec. 17, 1937.
For the first time in many weeks business activity has been halted in its steady downward course, the business index of the "Journal of Commerce" showing a gain of 1.3 points the past week, the figures for the latest week being 76.3 as compared with a revised figure of 75.0 for the previous week and 100.9 for the corresponding week of 1936. It is stated that bituminous coal production showed a marked gain and electric output also advanced. Car loadings were about steady, while petroleum runs to stills, steel production and automotive activity showed further reductions. A number of the economic services recently have reported that the curtailment of production has been so severe that consumption in many lines is running ahead of production. Of course, there has been a reduction in buying also, according to these observers, but this never attained the pace established by the curtailment in manufacturing industries. Consequently, hopes are high in some quarters that the present business depression, despite its severity, will be short-lived. According to Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, there is decided evidence that industrial production is running below actual need for supplies, while inventories, or stocks of goods on hand, are rapidly being absorbed. Information which the Department of Commerce has received recently indicates that Christmas trade would run about the same rate as last Christmas, although some reports state the volume might be as much as $5 \%$ ahead of 1936. For the first time in more than three months the rate of steel-making operations this
week does not show a decline. According to the "Iron Age," production is on a basis of $271 / 2 \%$ of capacity, unchanged from last week. "It seems likely that approximately the present operations will be maintained up to the Christmas holidays, at which time some steel-making, capacity probably will be shut down until after Jan. 1," the review continues. It is expected that during the final week of the year business may be accumulated that will start operations off in January at moderately above the present level. According to the "Iron Age," conditions in the automobile industry are immediately discouraging. However, an output of about $4,000,000$ cars is hopefully predicted by automobile statisticians against almost $5,000,000$ in 1937. It is pointed out that the motor car industry's forecasts of its own performance have usually been realized, and, if they do not miscarry in 1938, a considerably higher rate of automobile production might logically be expected by February. Production of electricity by the electric power and light industry of the United States for the week ended Saturday totaled $2,196,105,000$ kilowatt hours, according to the Edison Electric Institute. This figure constitutes a $2.1 \%$ drop from the power production of the similar week last year. It was a gain over the of the similar week last year. It was a gain over the
previous week, however, which showed a $4.1 \%$ drop in previous week, however, which showed a $4.1 \%$ drop in
output from same period last year. Engineering construction awards for the week totaled $\$ 35,706,000,12 \%$ above last week, but $11 \%$ below the corresponding week in 1936, "Engineering News Record" reported yesterday. Private awards are $18 \%$ below the preceding week and $69 \%$ below the 1936 week. Public construction is $24 \%$ above last week and $67 \%$ above 1936. Public gains are due to more than $\$ 11,000,000$ in public building contracts awarded. The Association of American Railroads recently announced that preliminary reports from 92 Class I railroads showed that during November these roads had estimated operating revenues amounting to $\$ 261,619,434$ against $\$ 296,244,475$ in the
same month last year and $\$ 326,512,937$ in the same month of 1930 . Operating revenues of these roads in November were $11.7 \%$ below those for November last year. According to Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., a delayed rush of Christmas gift shopping this wek carried retail sales $4 \%$ to $10 \%$ above last week. The week's volume was $3 \%$ to $12 \%$ above the corresponding period last year. It is stated that retailers were cheered by the faster rate of inventory liquidation, and many urgent replacement orders were reported by the wholesale trade, which was seasonally quieter as a rule Revenue freight transported by United States railroads in the week ended last Saturday totaled 622,131 cars, a decrease of 1,206 cars, or $0.2 \%$, from a week ago, and a drop of 116,965 cars, or $15.8 \%$, from the same 1936 week, the Association of American Railroads announced today. The Department of Agriculture, in a preliminary estimate, placed cash farm income, including government benefit payments, at $\$ 9,000,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 1,135,000,000$ over that received by farmers last year. It was stated that bumper crops, despite lower prices, will give farmers the largest cash income since 1929. No considerable changes largest cash income since 1929 . No were expected from November estimates of a corn crop of
$2,651,393,000$ bushels, largest since 1933 , and a wheat crop $2,651,393,000$ bushels, largest since 1933 , and a wheat crop
of $886,145,000$ bushels, largest since 1931 . The cotton estiof $886,145,000$ bushels, largest since 1931 . The cotton esti-
mate last week placed 1937 production at $18,746,000$ bales, the largest on record. The week averaged abnormally cold throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains, being one of the coldest weeks of record for the season in many places. The weekly mean temperatures were generally from 10 degrees to 15 degrees below normal rather gener ally from the Plains States eastward. West of the Rocky Mountains conditions were reversed, with abnormally warm weather prevailing, the relatively warmest being in the Great Basin and southern Rocky Mountain sections, where the temperatures averaged from 12 degrees to 17 degrees above normal. Freezing weather was experienced throughout the United States, except in extreme southern Florida, extreme southern Texas, and narrow southwestern and Pacific belts. Zero temperatures were reported from areas in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Kansas; also, locally in the Northeast and northern Lake region. The lowest temperature reported was 20 degrees below zero at Williston, N. Dak., on Dec. 10, but low records down to 40 degrees below occurred in some Canadian Provinces to the northward, In the New York City area it was generally cloudy and cold, with mist at times forming coatings of ice. Today it was raining and cold here, with temperatures ranging from 37 to 43 degrees. The forecast was for rain tonight and Saturday. Slightly warmer tonight. Overnight at Boston it was 32 to 40 degrees; Baltimore, 42 to 54 ; Pittsburgh, 40 to 52 ; Portland, Me., 30 to 32; Chicago, 30 to 32 ; Cincinnati, 40 to 56 ; Cleveland, 32 to 42 ; Detroit 30 to 34 ; Charleston, 54 to 68 ; Milwaukee, 28 to 32 ; Sa vannah, 56 to 70 ; Dallas, 42 to 48 ; Kansas City, 28 to 38 ; Springfield, Mo., 32 to 44 ; Oklahoma City, 34 to 44 ; Salt Lake City, 34 to 44 ; Seattle, 46 to 54 ; Montreal, 24 to 28 , and Winnipeg, 18 to 34 .
"Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Unchanged During Week Ended Dec. 15 as Compared with Preceding Week
Reporting that "commodity prices appear to have established a temporary bottom," the "Annalist" announced on Dec. 16 that its Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices on Dec. 15 was $85.9(1926=100)$, unchanged from Dec. 7 but 3.5 points lower than a year ago. Prices are now Dec. 7 but 3.5 points lower than a year ago. Prices are now at about the levels prevailing in the latter part of October,
1936 . Beginning with Dec. 15 the "Annalist" is computing 1936. Beginning with Dec. 15 the "Annalist" is
its index as of Wednesday instead of Tuesday.

In its announcement of Dec. 16 the "Annalist" also stated:
Weakness still persists in some sections of the markets, notably the metals and chemicals but most other divisions are either firm or slightly better.
Corn led a rise in grain prices: Raw cotton was higher although mos textile prices continued their decline. Fuel prices were steady excep bituminous coal which advanced sharply: Metals were lower with tin and aluminum suffering the worst declines. A large demand for eggs pushed quotations higher.
THE "ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES ( $1926=100$ )

|  | Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1937 | Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1937 | Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products | 84.6 | 84.5 | 98.4 |
| Food products | 79.6 | 79.6 | 82.8 |
| Textlle products | *61.3 | 61.5 | 80.3 |
| Fuels.- | *90.0 | 89.2 | 89.1 |
| Metals...-- | 103.9 | 104.1 | 94.3 |
| Building materials | 68.9 | 68.9 | 67.1 |
| Chemicals-.- | 88.9 | 89.1 | 86.5 |
| Miscellaneous | 74.9 | 75.1 | 71.1 |
| All commodities. | 85.9 | 85.9 | 89.4 |

Revenue Freight Car Loadings Off 1,206 Cars in Week Ended Dec. 11
Loadings of revenue freight for the week ending Dec. 11, 1937, totaled 622,131 cars. This is a drop of 1,206 cars or $0.2 \%$ above the preceding week; a decrease of 116,965 cars or $15.7 \%$, from the total for the like week of 1936 , but a gain of 5,481 cars or $0.9 \%$ above the total loadings for the corre-
sponding week of 1935 . For the week ended Dec. 4, 1937, loadings were $16.4 \%$ below those for the like weeks of 1936, and $2.4 \%$ under those for the corresponding week of 1935. and of $19.9 \%$ when compared with 1936 and a drop of $2.3 \%$ when of $19.9 \%$ when compared with 1936 and a drop o.
The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Dec. 11, 1937 loaded a total of 290,989 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 292,659 cars in the preceding week and 351,922 cars in the seven days ended Dec. 12, 1936. A comparative table follows:
revenue freight loaded and received from Connections

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Recetved from Connections Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Deec. 11 |  | 1936 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { ec. } 11 \\ 1937 \end{array}$ | Dec. ${ }^{4}$ 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 12 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |
| Atchison Topek | 22,008 | 22,670 | 22,119 | 08 | 43 |  |
| Baltimore \& Ohi | 25,836 | 25,233 |  |  |  |  |
| Chicaso Burlington \& | 16,245 | 18,052 | 17,985 | 7,6 | 7 | 9,71 |
| Chicaso Mill w, st. Paul \& Pac. Ry | 18,576 | 18,649 | ${ }_{\text {20, }}^{20} 1$ | 7,336 9 | 7,275 | 9,302 |
| Chicago \& North Weste |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{10,847}$ |
| Gurt Coast Lines-it | - | $\stackrel{3}{3,819}$ | 2,358 | 2,698 | ${ }_{2,3}^{1,3}$ | ${ }_{2,026}^{1,03}$ |
| Missourl-Kansas-Texas RR. | 4.348 | 4,814 | 4,755 | 2,5 | 2,511 | 138 |
| issouri Pacific RR- | 15,569 |  | 173,964 | 8,710 | 35,022 | 9 |
| ${ }_{\mathrm{Y}}$ York Central Line | 34,611 | 35,489 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 204$ |  | ${ }_{8} 8$ |  |
| Nortolk \& Western Ry | 18,640 | 16,979 | 22,848 | ${ }^{3}, 651$ | ${ }_{3}^{3,762}$ | 4 |
| nnsylvania RR |  | 51,477 |  | 33,357 | 33,321 | 5,073 |
| re Marquette R | 5,292 | ${ }_{3,43}^{5.4}$ | 7,434 | - ${ }_{5}^{5,062}$ | 4 |  |
| ttsburgh \& Lake Eri | 3,736 | 3,664 |  | ${ }^{5}$ |  | +9,916 |
| Southern Pacific Lines Wabash Ry | 26,267 | 2,456 | 5,939 | 8,136 | ,703 | 0,437 |
| Total | 290,989 | 292,659 | 351,9 | 174,55 | 171,651 | 2 |

X Excludes cars
Orleans $\mathrm{RR} . \mathrm{Co}$.
total loadings and receipts from connections (Number of Cars)

|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. 11, 1937 | Dec. 4, 1937 | Dec. 12, 1936 |
| Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry Ilininois Central System | Not Available 33,471 | ${ }_{32,426}^{23,584}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Not Available } \\ 35.889 \\ 14.933 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 46,453 | 69,579 | 50,822 |

The Association of American Railroads, in reviewing the week ended Dec. 4, reported as follows:

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 4 totaled 623,337 cars. This was a decrease of 121,958 cars, or $16.4 \%$ beiow the corresponding week in 1936,
the same week in 1930.
Loading of revenue freight for the week of Dec. 4 was an increase of 64,710 cars, or $11.6 \%$ above the preceding week, which included Thanksgiving holiday.
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 244,439 cars, an increase of 28,030 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 56,263 cars below the corresponding week in 1936

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 155,065 cars, an increase of 20,443 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 13,762 cars below the corresponding week in 1936 .
Coal loading amounted to 126,168 cars, an increase of 5,163 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 41,919 cars below the corresponding week in 1936.
Grain and grain products loading totaled 37,783 cars, an increase of 4,866 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,495 cars above the corresponding week in 1936. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Dee. 4 totaled 23,401 cars, an increase of 2,902 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 2,381 cars above the corresponding week in 1936.
Live stock loading amounted to 15,174 cars, an increase of 2,812 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 2,673 cars below the corresponding week in 1936. In the Western districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of Dec. 4 totaled 11,449 cars, an increase of 1,874 cars above the preceding we
corresponding week in 1936 .
Forest products loading totaled 28,021 cars, an increase of 2,904 cars Forest products loading totaled 28,021 cars, an increase of 2,04 cars
above the preeeding week but a decrease of 5,712 cars below the correabove the preceding we
sponding week in 1936 .
sponding week in 1936.
Ore loading amounted to 10,518 cars, an increase of 1,160 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 2,353 cars above the corresponding the preceding
week in 1936.
Coke loading amounted to 6,169 cars, a decrease of 668 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 5,477 cars below the corresponding week in 1936
All districts reported decreases compared with the corresponding weeks in 1936 and 1930.
Loading of revenue freight in 1937 compared with 1936 and 1930 follows:

|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Five weeks in January. | 3,316,886 | 2,974,553 | 4,246,552 |
| Four weeks in February | 2,778,255 | 2,512,137 | 3,506,899 |
| Four weeks in March. | 3,003,498 | 2,415,147 | 3,515,733 |
| Four weeks in April. | 2,955,241 | 2,543,651 | 3,618,960 |
| Five weeks in May | 3,897,704 | 3,351,564 | 4,593.449 |
| Four weeks in June | 2,976,522 | 2,786,742 | 3,718,983 |
| Five weeks in July. | 3,812,088 | 3,572,849 | 4,475,391 |
| Four wecks in August | 3,115,708 | 2,954,522 | 3,752,048 |
| Four weeks in Septembe | 3,182,943 | 3,062,378 | 3,725,686 |
| Five weeks in October | 4,017,319 | 4,097,448 | 4,751,349 |
| Four weeks in Novemb Week of Dec. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,627,637 \\ \quad 623,337 \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 0 1 4 , 6 6 7}$ $\mathbf{7 4 5 , 2 9 5}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,191,342 \\ 787,072 \end{array}$ |
|  | 36,307,138 | 34,030,953 | 43,883.464 |

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Dec. 4. During this period 30 roads out of a total of 138 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND REGEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED DEC. 4


Moody's Commodity Index Slightly Lower
Moody's Index of Staple Commodity Prices declined fractionally this week, closing at 148.2 on Friday, as compared with 148.5 a week ago.
The principal changes were the advance in steel scrap and the decline in hog prices. There were also advances for silk, corn, cotton, coffee and sugar; declines for cocoa, rubber, wheat, copper, lead and wool; and no net changes for hides and silver.
The movement of the index during the week, with comparisons, is as follows:

| Fri., | D | 2 Weeks Ago, Dec. 3 -------- 148.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sat., |  |  |
| Mon. | Dec. 13---.---------148.9 | Year Ago, Dec. 17 |
| Tues., | Dec. 14------------149.1 | 1935 High-Dec. 28.......---208.7 |
| Wed., | Dec. 15...----------149.8 | Low -May 12_......-. 162.7 |
| Thurs., | Dec. 16-.-.-..-------148.4 | 1936 High-April 5_......-.-228.1 |
| Fri., | Dec. 17.-...--------148.2 | Low -Nov. 24......-. 144.6 |

Wholesale Commodity Price Average Declines Still Further During Week Ended Dec. 11, According to National Fertilizer Association
Continuing the downward trend for the twelfth consecutive week, the wholesale commodity price index, compiled by the National Fertilizer Association, reached a new low level during the week ended Dec. 11. Based on the 1926-28 average of $100 \%$, the index last week registered $78.5 \%$ as compared with $78.7 \%$ in the preceding week. A month ago it stood at $81.1 \%$, and a year ago at $82.3 \%$. The Association's announcement, under date of Dec. 13, went on to say: Last week's decline was the smallest recorded during the sustained period there was some indication of leveling off. Three of the principal group indexes advanced last week, but the effect of these increases was slightly more than offset by declines in four other groups. Another decline in the index of food prices took it to the lowest point reached in more than a year, with last week's recession due largely to lower meat prices. The farm product price average moved upward, with higher quotations for cotton and grain more than offsetting continued price weakness in livestock. Declining prices for fibers, cotton goods and cotton yarn resulted in another decline in the index of textile prices, taking it to the lowest point recorded in the last three years. A reversal of the long downturn in the price of steel scrap and slight increases in copper and tin resulted in an upturn last week in the metal price average. A fractional rise in the building material index was caused by a small mark-up in lumber uotations.
Thirty price series included in the index declined during the week and 23 advanced; in the preceding week there were 38 declines and 22 advances; in the second preceding week there were 34 declines and 11 advances.

| Per Cent Beats to the Total Index | Group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Latest } \\ \text { Wece } \\ \text { Dece } 11 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prececer } \\ \text { Weeck } \\ \text { Dee. } 4, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Aon } 0 \text { a } \\ \text { on } 19 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Agot } \\ \text { Dec. } 12, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | oods | *79.2 | 79.9 | 82.5 | 83.9 |
| 23.0 | ${ }^{\text {Fats and oill }}$ Cotonsed | 63.9 68.5 | 63.9 68.3 | 87.6 683 | 89.3 105.1 |
|  | Farm products | 69.6 | 69.3 | ${ }_{73} 5$ | ${ }_{83.3}$ |
|  |  |  | 44.3 | 44.0 | 71.3 |
|  | Livestock. | ${ }^{*} 7.7$ | 67.8 75.3 | 66.5 880.5 8 | 104.7 78.7 |
|  | Fuels. | 83.8 | 83.8 | 84.7 | 79.9 |
| 10.88.27.1 | Miscellaneous commoditle | *79.2 | 79.3 | 81.0 | 70.0 |
|  | Textiles | *62.2 | 62.7 | 66.0 | 75.4 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | ${ }_{83.4}^{88.4}$ |  | 89.4 84.7 | 89.9 <br> 83.3 |
| ${ }_{1.3}^{6.1}$ | Chemicals and dru | ${ }_{95.5}^{83.4}$ | ${ }_{96.5}^{83.3}$ | 84.7 96.3 | ${ }_{8}^{83.5}$ |
| .3.3.3 | Fertilizer materlals. | 73.1 | 73.1 | ${ }_{73.2}$ | ${ }_{69.2}$ |
|  | Fertilizers | 79.9 | 79.9 | 80.5 | 74.7 |
|  | Farm machinery | 96.5 | 96.5 | ${ }_{96.4}$ | 92.6 |
| 00.0 | All groups comblned..- | *78.5 | 78.7 | 81.1 | 82.3 |

## Decrease of $1.5 \%$ in Retail Food Costs During Month Ended Nov. 16 Reported by United States Depart-

 ment of Labor"Retail food costs declined $1.5 \%$ during the month ended Nov. 16," Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Sta tistics, United States Department of Labor, announced on Dec. 10. "This decline resulted from a sharp break in ment prices, particularly beef and pork," Mr. Lubin said. "Fortynine of the 51 cities covered by the Bureau reported lower costs. Prices of 58 of the 84 items decreased, 21 increased, and five remained unchanged." The Commissioner continued:
The food cost index for Nov. 16 was $83.6 \%$ of the $1923-25$ average This is lower than the index has been at any time since December, 1936. $\mathrm{I}_{t}$ is $1.4 \%$ above the Ievel of a year ago. Despite the recent decline, and vegetable largest advance in costs above last commodity groups are well below the November, 1929, level, when the food cost index was 106.7.
The cost of cereals and bakery products declined $0.8 \%$. Prices were lower for seven of the eight cereal items. Corn meal showed the largest decrease, $5.2 \%$. Wheat flour dropped $4.0 \%$, with price reductions in 42 cities. Advances of $0.1 \%$ for whoie wheat bread and $1: 0 \%$ for pound cake were the only changes in the bakery product items.
Meat costs dropped $5.6 \%$, the largest change for any month since January, 1935. Meat costs were lower in each of the 51 cities, the recuuctions ranging from $0.1 \%$ in San Francisco to $12.4 \%$ in Philadelphia.
Prices declined for 19 of the 21 items in the meat group Prices declined for 19 of the 21 items in the meat group. Decreases of more than $5.0 \%$ were shown for four of the six beef items and for all seven of the pork items. The cost of beef fell $6.7 \%$, while pork dropped 7.4\%. Roasting chicken prices declined $2.1 \%$.

The dairy products group continued its seasonal advance with an increase of $1.7 \%$. Butter and fresh milk prices rose $1.9 \%$. Higher prices were reported for butter in 37 cities and for fresh milk in five cities. The New York City, Rochester and St. Paul. Cream and cheese prices rose
$1.1 \%$ and $0.5 \%$, respectively. Evaporated milk showed the only decline in the dairy products group, $0.2 \%$.
INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL COSTS OF FOOD BY COMMODITY GROUPS Thre--Year Average $1923-25=100$

| Commodity Giroup | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ 16, \\ 1937 \text { * } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 12, \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | Sept <br> 14, <br> 1937 | Noo. 17. 1936 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ 19 . \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | Nov. <br> 15, <br> 1932 | Nov. 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cereals | 94.0 | 94.7 | 95.1 | 91.9 | 95.0 | 73.3 | 98.2 |
| Meats | 102.8 | 108.8 | 111.4 | 93.2 | 97.2 | 70.0 | 118.8 |
| Dairy produc | 86.6 | 85.1 | 83.9 | 82.2 | 77.5 | 65.8 | 102.0 |
| Eggs | 84.9 | 81.6 | 79.0 | 90.1 | 84.9 | 78.4 | 129.5 |
| Fruits and veget | 56.2 | 56.5 | 59.2 | 66.3 | 58.7 | 50.4 | 103.9 |
| Fresh. | 53.5 | 53.5 | 56.3 | 64.5 | 56.8 | 49.0 | 104.2 |
| Canne | 80.5 | 81.0 | 82.0 | 81.5 | 80.0 | 67.6 | 94.9 |
| Dried | 64.1 | 67.9 | 72.2 | 69.2 | 59.0 | 60.5 | 108.5 |
| Beverages a | 70.1 | 70.3 | 70.4 | 67.7 | 67.8 | 73.8 | 108.9 |
| Fats and olls. | 74.8 | 77.5 | 78.4 | 76.2 | 83.5 | 50.0 | 91.8 |
| Sugar and sw | 67.1 | 67.4 | 66.5 | 63.8 | 67.0 | 58.8 | 76.2 |
| All 10 | 83.6 | 84.9 | 85.8 | 82.5 | 81.5 | 65.6 | 106.7 |

## * Preliminary.

The $4.1 \%$ increase in egg prices was less than the usual advance between October and November. Higher prices were reported in 42 cities and lower prices in nine. The largest increases occurred in the Middle Atlantic and North Central areas. Egg prices are $5.6 \%$ below the November, 1936, level.
Fruit and vegetable costs declined $0.4 \%$. The cost of the fresh items in this group advanced $0.1 \%$, with higher prices for eight items and lower prices for five. The price of oranges dropped $23.8 \%$. Apples advanced $3.0 \%$; potatoes, $2.8 \%$; lemons, $5.4 \%$, and onions, $6.9 \%$. The canned products decreased $0.6 \%$, with changes ranging from a decline of $1.4 \%$ or canned corn to an advance of $1.7 \%$ for canned peas. Lower prices or all six of the dried products resulted in a $5.6 \%$ drop for this sub group. Navy beans, which registered the largest decline, 11.5\%, dropped to their lowest level since August, 1936.
The cost of beverages and chocolate decreased $0.3 \%$. Coffee prices declined $0.3 \%$. Cocoa and chocolate were lower by $0.9 \%$ and $0.7 \%$ respectively. The price of tea rose $1.0 \%$, continuing the gradual upward trend of the past 20 months.
The index of fats and oils dropped $3.5 \%$. Six of the seven items in his group showed lower prices. Lard, which showed the greatest decline $6.4 \%$, was closely followed by lard compound, $5.2 \%$.
The cost of sugar and sweets moved down $0.4 \%$. Lower prices were reported for all four items in the group. Sugar declined $0.4 \%$, breaking le upward movement of the past few months.
All the regional areas shared in the general decline in food costs. The decreases were largest in Atlanta, Philadelphia and Birmingham. In each In addition, cereal costs dropped sharply in Atlanta and Birmingham A
 light increase in the food cost index for St. Paul was largely a result of the advance in the price of fresh milk
INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL COSTS OF FOOD BY REGIONAL AREAS OF RETAIL COSTS OF FOOD B
Three-Year Average 1923-25=100

| Repional Azea | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { Nov. } 16, \\ 1937 * \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } 12, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sept. } 14, \\ 1937 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\text { Nov. } 17$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Nov. } 15 \\ 1932 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not. } 15, \\ 1929 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England | 83.8 | 85.0 | 85.6 | 80.1 | 66.5 | 107.2 |
| Middle Atiantic | 84.9 | 86.1 | 86.7 | 82.8 | 67.9 | 107.0 |
| East North Central. | 83.6 | 85.0 | 86.4 | 82.9 | 63.3 | 107.6 |
| West North Cen | 85.2 | 85.7 | 87.2 | 86.6 | 64.6 | 107.7 |
| South Atlantic. | 81.8 | 83.4 | 84.8 | 82.4 | 64.1 | 105.2 |
| East South Central | 77.4 | 79.7 | 81.3 | 79.3 | 61.0 | 105.3 |
| West South Centr | 81.2 | 82.8 | 83.3 | 81.9 | 62.3 | 104.3 |
| Mountain | 85.6 | 86.9 | 87.3 | 86.8 | 64.2 | 104.0 |
| Pacific | 80.9 | 82.1 | 82.6 | 81.0 | 66.4 | 105.0 |
| United States | 83.6 | 84.9 | 85.8 | 82.5 | 65.6 | 108.7 |

## Preliminary

Decline of $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ \% Noted in Index of Wholesale Commodity
Prices of United States Department of Labor Dur-
ing Week Ended Dec. 11
A slight decline $0.1 \%$-was recorded in the index of wholesale commodity prices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, during the week ended Dec. 11 according to an announcement made on Dec. 16 by Commissioner Lubin. "The decrease," Mr. Lubin said "brought the all-commodity index to $81.9 \%$ of the 1926 average, the low point of the year. It is $1.6 \%$ below the corresponding week of November and $1.8 \%$ below the level of a year ago." He added:
Sharp decreases in wholesale prices of farm products and hides and leather products largely accounted for the recession in the all-commodity index. Smaller decreases were registered in the metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities groups. Textile products advanced fractionally. Foods, fuel and lighting materials, building materials, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level. The raw materials group fell $0.5 \%$ largely because of weakening prices for agricultural commodities. The current index- 75.3 -is $3.7 \%$ below a month ago and $10.8 \%$ below a year ago. Semi-manufactured commodity prices declined $0.4 \%$ during the week. They are $2.4 \%$ below the corresponding week of last month and $4.3 \%$ below that of last year. The index for the finished products group remained unchanged at 85.9. Compared with the corresponding week of November, finished product prices are down $0.7 \%$. They are $2.9 \%$ above a year ago
Non-agricultural commodity prices, as measured by the index for "all commodities other than farm products, showed no change from the week beare. The index-83.8-is 0.8 - According to the index for "all commodities other a move a products and foods"', industrial commodity prices declined $0.2 \%$ harm pared with the level of a month ago, industrial commodities are down $0.4 \%$. They are $2.2 \%$ above a year ago.

The following is also from an announcement issued by the Department of Labor:
Pronounced decreases in prices of hides, skins, and leather together with weakening prices for shoes caused the hides and leather products group index to tall $1.5 \%$ to the low proint of the year. Average prices of gloves, harness, luggage. and belting remained steady.
A decrease of $2.2 \%$ in livestock and poultry prices, principally steers, hogs, ewes, and lambs together with lower prices for barley, cotton, eggs. lemons, hops, sweet potatoes, white potatoes at Boston, and wool caused the farm products group index to decline $0.7 \%$. Grains advanced $4.0 \%$.

Quotations were higher for corn, oats, rye, wheat, cows, wethers, live poultry, apples at New York, oranges, alfalfa hay, flaxseed, dried beans, onions, and potatoes in the Chicago and Portland, Oregon, markets. This and $\$ 15.9 \%$ below a year ago
The index for the chemicals and drugs group declined $0.6 \%$ largely as a result of lower prices for fats, oils, and glycerine. The fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizer subgroups remained unchanged.
Wholesale prices of cattle feed dropped $1.4 \%$ during the week. Orude rubber declined $0.9 \%$ and paper and pulp decreased $0.5 \%$. Lower prices were also reported for neutral oil and soap products.
Weakening prices for nonferrous metals, including antimony, electrolytic copper, quicksilver, and pig zinc, together with a sharp drop in prices of concrete reinforcing bars were responsible for a decline of $0.1 \%$ in the metals and metal products group index. Average whel mplements, motor vehicles, and plumbin firm.
The textile products group index for the first time in 20 weeks registered an advance. Higher prices for clothing and raw silk largely accounted Higher prices were reported for wide print cloth. Several cotton materials such as drillings, flannels, muslin, osnaburg, and sheeting declined. Manila hemp prices also averaged lower. No changes were reported in prices of knit goods and woolen and worsted goods.
Whe wholesale foods group remained unchanged at last week's level. Cereal products advanced $1.5 \%$; dairy products, $1.0 \%$; and fruits and vegetables, $0.2 \%$. Higher prices were reported for butter, powdered milk, lour, hominy gits, corn meal, fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh pork, lard. pepper, raw sugar, and cottonseed oil. Meats decreased 0.3\%. Quotations were lower for cheese in the Chicago market, dried apples and apricots, canned corn. mutton, cured pork, veal, copra. eggs, oleo oil, edible tallow, peanut oil, soybean oil, and vinegar. The current food index-80.7-is $3.5 \%$ below a month ago and $4.8 \%$ below a year ago.
For the fourth consecutive week the index for fuel and lighting materials remained unchanged at 78.6. Bituminous coal and Pennsylvania fuel oil advanced fractionally. Coke, Oklahoma gasoline, and Pennsylvania gasoine and crude petroin at 93.0 Higher prices for yellow pine lath and flooring caused the lumber sub-group to prices 0.0 . Paint materials and prepared roofing declined. No changes were reported in prices of brick and tile, cement. and structural steel.
The housefurnishing goods group index remained at $92.1 \%$ of the 1926 average. Prices of both furniture and furnishings were stationary.
The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes 784 price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets and is based on the average for the year 1926 as 100.
The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past five weeks and for Dec. 12, 1936, Dec. 14, 1935, Dec. 15, 1934, and Dec. 16. 1933:

| Commodity Groups | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Dec. } \\ 11 \\ 1937 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 4 \\ \hline 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} N o 0 . \\ 27 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ 20 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ 13 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 12 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 14 . \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 15 \\ 1934 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} D e c . \\ 16 . \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All com | 81.9 | 82.0 | 82.0 | 82.9 | 83.2 | 83.4 | 80.8 | 76.7 | 70.8 |
| Farm prod | 73.4 | 73.9 | 73.4 | 75.9 | 77.8 | 87.3 | 79.2 | 75. | 9 |
|  | 80.7 98.3 | 80.7 99.8 | 81.5 100.2 | 101.8 | 83.6 103.0 | 99.8 | 85. | 75.4 |  |
| Textile produ | 69.9 | 69.8 | 70.0 | 70.5 | 71.0 | 75.2 | 72.8 | 69.4 | 76.0 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 78.6 | 78.6 | 78.6 | 78.6 | 79.0 | 77.5 | 75.7 | 75.2 | 74.2 |
| Metals and metal products- | 96.2 | 96.3 | 96.1 | 96.6 | 94.6 | 88.4 | 86 | 85 | 83.1 |
| Building materials | 93.0 | 93.0 | ${ }_{79}^{93.7}$ | ${ }_{79}^{93.8}$ | 94.0 | ${ }_{84}^{88}{ }^{2}$ | 85.3 | 78 | ${ }_{73}^{85.3}$ |
| Chemicals and drugs | 78.9 | 79.4 | 79.6 | 79.8 | 80.0 | 84.2 | ${ }_{82}^{80.5}$ | 78. | 73.4 |
| Houseturnlshing goo | ${ }_{74}^{92.1}$ | 92.1 | ${ }_{75.1}^{92.1}$ |  |  | 84.3 <br> 74.1 | 82.2 67.4 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous | 74.8 | 75.1 | 75.4 | 75.4 | 75.0 | 84.1 | 67.4 | ${ }_{*}^{71.2}$ | 65.6 |
| Raw materials-.-.- | 75.3 78.1 | 75.7 | 75.4 78.9 | 77.0 | 88. | 84.4 | * | * |  |
| Semi-manufactured <br> Finished products. | 78.1 | 78.4 85.9 | 78.9 86.1 | 79.7 86.6 | 88.0 | 81.6 83.5 | * | * | * |
| All commodities other than farm products | 83.8 | 83.8 | 84.0 | 84.5 | 84.5 | 82.5 | 81.1 | 77. | 73.9 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods... | 83 | 9 | 83 | 84.2 | 84. | 81.9 | 78.9 | . 2 | 77.5 |

Electric Production During Week Ended Dec. 11 Totals $2,196,105,000 \mathrm{Kwh}$.
The Edison Electric Institute, in its weekly statement, disclosed that the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Dec. 11, 1937, totaled 2,196,105,000 kwh., or $2.1 \%$ below the $2,243,916,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. produced in the corresponding week of 1936. The Institute's statement follows:

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

| Major Geographic Regions | Week Ended Dec. 11, 1937 |  | yWeek End <br> Dec. 4, 193 | yWeek Nov. 27 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ended } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |  | ek Ended 20, 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England........- |  |  | $\times 12.5$ | x120 |  |  |  |
| Middle Atlantic. | $\times 0.8$ |  | x2.1 | 0. |  |  | . 3 |
| Central Indust |  |  | $\mathbf{8 1 . 9}$ <br> $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\begin{array}{r}55.8 \\ \mathbf{0} 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | $\times 0.3$ 1.8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{x 1 . 0} \\ & \times 2.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mathbf{x 1 . 6}$ $\times 5.4$ | 10.9 $\times 3.0$ |  |  | 1.8 0.0 |
| Southern States | x 2.8 |  | x5.4 11.6 | 10. |  |  | 16.4 |
| Rocky Mountal | 11. |  | 3.5 | 5.3 |  |  | 6.7 |
| Total United States. | $\times 2.1$ |  | $\mathbf{4} 4$ | x 3.2 |  |  | 2, |
| $x$ Decreases. y Adjusted to include hollday conditions both years. DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week Ended | 1937 | 1936 | Per Cent <br> Change <br> 1937 <br> from <br> 1936 | 1935 | 1932 | 1929 |  |
|  | 2,320,982 | 2,135,598 |  | 1,809,716 | 1,464,700 |  | 1,761,594 |
| Seppt. $11 . . .-{ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2,154,276 | 2,098,924 | + +2.6 +2.6 | 1,752,066 | 1,423,977 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,674,588 \\ & 1,808259 \end{aligned}$ |
| Sept. 18 | $2,280,792$ |  | +12.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,87.513 \\ & 1,851.541 \end{aligned}$ | $1,478,442$1,490 |  |  |
| Sept. 25 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 , 2 6 5 , 7 4 8} \\ & \mathbf{2 , 2 7 5 , 7 2 4} \end{aligned}$ | $2,170,807$ <br> $2,157,278$ | +4.4 +5.5 | 1,851,541 | $1,490,863$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,792,131 \\ & 1,777,854 \end{aligned}$ |
| Oct. | 2,280,065 | 2,169,442 | $\begin{array}{r} +5.0 \\ +5.1 \\ +5.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,857,470 \\ & 1,863,483 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,499,459 \\ & 1,506.219 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,819,276 |
| Oct. 16 | 2,278,123 | 2,168,487 |  | 1,867,127 | 1,507,503 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,806,403 \\ & 1778.633 \end{aligned}$ |
| Oct. 23 | $2,281,636$ <br> 2,254 <br> 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,170,127 \\ & 2,166,656 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +5.0 \\ & +5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,863,086 \\ & 1,895,817 \end{aligned}$ | 1,528,145 |  |  |
| Oct. 30 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +5.1 \\ & +4.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,533,028 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1}, 798.633 \\ & 1,824.160 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nov. ${ }^{\text {Nov. }} 13$ | 2,202,451 | $\xrightarrow{2,175,810} \mathbf{2 , 1 6 9} \mathbf{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1.2 \\ & +0.3 \end{aligned}$ | 1,897,180 | 1,520,730 |  | 1,815,749 |
| Nov. 20 | 2,178,557 | 2,169,480 | $\begin{array}{r}+0.3 \\ +2.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,913,684 | 1,475,268 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,798,164 \\ & 1,793,584 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nov. 27-...-.-. | 2,065,378 | 2,196,175 | $\begin{array}{r} 8.0 \\ +0.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,953.119 \\ 1.976 .884 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,818,169 \\ & 1,718,002 \\ & 1,806,225 \\ & 1,840,863 \end{aligned}$ |
| Dec. ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  | 1,969,662 | 1,518 |  |  |
| Dec. |  | 2,278,303 |  | 1,983,431 | 1,563 | ,384 |  |



Business (Corporate) Profits During Third Quarter of 1937-191/2\% Increase Over Same Period of 1936 in Net Earnings of 231 Companies Reported by New York Federal Reserve Bank
"As most of the current recession in business has occurred since September," stated the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, "total corporation profits for the third quarter of this year remained above those of a year previous, but the increase was less than in the early months of the year, reflecting a smaller increase over a year ago in the volume of business and also a narrowing of profit margins by reason of increased operating costs. Net profits of 231 industrial and mercantile companies in the July to September quarter of this year were $191 / 2 \%$ larger than in the corresponding period of last year, whereas profits in the first quarter were approximately $50 \%$ above a year previous." Continuing, the New York Reserve Bank, in its "Monthly Review" of Dec. 1, also had the following to say: Approximately three-fifths of the 231 companies either increased profits, converted deficits into profits, or reduced deficits between the third quarters of 1936 and 1937; the other two-fifths of the companies shinged indicate that the upward trend of profits of the past four years was checked before the rapid decline in business during the past three months got well under way.
The outstanding increase in industrial profits in the third quarter was in the steel industry, United States Steel Corp. alone showing an increase of $125 \%$, and 14 companies, including United States Steel, a rise of $83 \%$ over the third quarter of 1936. Excluding the large increase in the steel industry, the increase for other reporting companies amounted to $12 \%$. Among these other companies, the principal increases were in the electrical equipment, machinery and tool, metals and mining (excluding coal and coke), and railroad equipment groups. The important automobile group had an increase in combined profits of only $12 \%$, although automobile production increased $23 \%$ and industrial pronts generally tend to rise more rapidly than the volume of business in periods of expansion. There were declines in profits in the clothing and textile, food and food products, household supply, printing and publishing, cigar, and miscellaneous groups, and a deficit for 1937 supplanted the panies in 1936.

Aggregate net profits, less deficits, of the 231 companies for the first nine months of 1937 were $26 \%$ larger than a year ago, and were $24 \%$ less than in the corresponding period of rair coad equipment, paper and paper products, building supply, and machinery and tool groups, and moderate products, building supply, and mas increases in secits in the most of the groups which showed reduced profits for the third quarter
which showed resuce preating expenses, net operating income of Class I railroads in the third quarter of 1937 was $13 \%$ less than a year ago, and ret income was $38 \%$ less, although gross revenues were about $3 \%$ larger. For the first nine months of the year, however, the net income of the railroads showed a substantial increase, reflecting the increases which resulted from operations earlier in the year. Net operating income of telephone companies in the third quarter fell $8 \%$ below last year, but for the nine months was slightly ahead. Net income of other public utilities for the third quarter was $5 \%$ above a year ago, and for the nine months $8 \%$ ahead.

| Corporation Group | Thitd Quarter |  |  |  | First 9 Months |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929193219361937 |  |  |  | 192 | 1932 | 1936 | 1937 |
| Automoblles | 86 | $\times 17.9$ | 48.5 | 4.4 | 296.0 | $\pm 1$ | 225.9 | 198.1 |
| Automobile parts \& accessories (excl. tires) | 22.0 |  | 11.3 | 12.3 | 78.5 | $\times 8.2$ | 45.2 | . |
| Bullding suppli | 8.9 | x 1.4 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 18.7 | ${ }^{\mathbf{x} 5.6}$ | 8.7 | . 5 |
| Chemicals and d | 43.0 | 11.7 | 43.3 | 44.9 | 124.4 | 40.5 | 117.1 | 131.4 |
| Clothing and te |  |  | . 3 | - 0 | 3.2 2.5 | $\times 1.9$ $\times 1.6$ | 2.2 | 0.6 $\times 0.2$ |
| Coal and coke | 35.7 | $\times 0.6$ <br> $\times 1.9$ | 15.1 | x 0.3 21.7 | 90.3 | 11.7 | 43.6 | 68.7 |
| Food and food p | 51.3 | 24.1 | 38.4 | 31.1 | 137.2 | 81.7 | 99.2 | 92.3 |
| Household supplies | 5.4 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 14.2 | 1.6 | ${ }^{6.8}$ | . 5 |
| Machinery and tools | 8.4 | $\times 2.7$ | 7.1 | 10.4 | 25.1 | x 9.2 | 19.2 |  |
| Metals \& mining and coke) | 16.2 | 0.2 | 16.0 | 22.7 | 46.6 | 2.4 | 44.7 | 8.8 |
| Office equipment.-.-.-....-. -- | 6.9 | $\times 0.3$ | 3.7 | 5.1 | 21.8 | 1.0 | 12.5 | 8.6 |
| Paper and paper | 1.6 | $\times 0.2$ | 0.9 | 1.2 | 4.1 | $\times 0.4$ | 27.4 |  |
| Petroleum--- | ${ }_{6.6}^{52.5}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}29.8 \\ 1.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 41.6 0.9 | 115.8 21.8 | 17.0 | 6.9 |  |
| Printing and pub Railroad equipm | ${ }^{6.6}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\times 0.2 \\ 0.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.8 | 8.7 | 21.8 30.6 | $\times 0$. | 11.8 | 25. |
|  | 83.9 | $\times 34.4$ | 28.9 | 52.8 | 240.8 | x93.4 | 61.9 | 163. |
| Tobacco (elgars | 31.6 | $\begin{array}{r}0.8 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14.3 | 13.2 | ${ }_{62.7}^{9.3}$ | 21.1 | 2.7 34.8 | 39.6 |
| Miscellan | 21.8 | $\times 2.7$ |  | 13.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 231 compa | 470.0 | $\times 19.6$ | 276.5 | 330.5 | 1,343.6 | 16. | 814 | 1,0 |
| 141 Class I Railroads: Net operating incom et income | *93.3 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 88.2 \\ \times 39.0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 196.5 \\ 6.5 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 170.2 \\ 41.8 \end{array}\right\|$ | 944.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 197.8 \\ \times 164.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 434.5 \\ \hline 43.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 468 . \\ 78 \end{array}$ |
| 81 telephone companles: Net operating income. |  |  | 56.4 | 52.1 | * | * | 169.8 | 170 |
| 55 other publio utilltics: Net income | 57.2 | 41.6 | 46.5 | 48.9 | 187.6 | 152.9 | 148.9 | 160 |

$\times$ Deficit. * Not available

November Chain Store Sales Decrease
Volume of chain store business in November reflected the decline in general business activity, according to the current review of "Chain Store Age."
The index of sales in November compiled by that publication dropped to 110 of the 1929-31 average taken as 100 , from 114 in October and 111 in November, 1936. This index makes adjustment for the number of business days in each month.
The greatest decline was reported by the chain shoe store group, which in recent months has been showing the best results.

The index figures for other groups compared as follows: Five-and-ten-variety stores group, 113 against 118 in October and 116.8 in November, 1936; apparel group, 118 against 128 in October and 127 in November last year; drug, 132 against 136 in October and 129 last November.
The preliminary index figure of sales for the grocery group was 104, practically unchanged from October.

National Industrial Conference Board Reports Cost of Living of Wage Earners in United States Decreased Shaprly During November
Living costs of wage earners in the United States turned sharply downward in November, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. The decline was due to decreases in the cost of each of the major groups of expenditures except coal. The most significant change noted in Nevember was a decline in rents, the first decrease since January, 1934. Living costs in November were $0.6 \%$ lower than in October, $3.7 \%$ higher than a year ago, $24.1 \%$ higher than at the low of 1933 , and $11.9 \%$ lower than in November, 1929. Under date of Dec. 13 the Conference Board also stated:
Food prices in November were $1.5 \%$ lower than in October, $1.3 \%$ higher than in November, $1936,39.8 \%$ higher than in the spring of 1933, and $21.7 \%$ lower than in November, 1929.
Although rents declined only $0.1 \%$ from October to November, this decline is significant in view of the fact that the rent index has moved up markedly from month to month during the past few years. Rents in November were $9.5 \%$ higher than a year ago, $42.1 \%$ higher than at the beginning of 1934, and only $3.2 \%$ lower than in November, 1929.
Clothing prices in November were $0.5 \%$ lower than in October, $5.8 \%$ higher than a year ago, and $29.0 \%$ higher than at the low point of 1933. Since November, 1929, there has been a reduction of $20.7 \%$ in clothing prices.
Coal prices moved up seasonally, $0.6 \%$, from October to November, but in November they were $0.6 \%$ lower than in November, 1936, and $8.3 \%$ lower than in November, 1929.
The cost of sundries in November was $0.1 \%$ lower than in October, $2.8 \%$ higher than in November, $1936,8.4 \%$ higher than at the low of 1933, and $2.3 \%$ lower than in November, 1929.
The purchasing value of the dollar was 112.4c. in November as compared
ith 111.7c. in October, 116.6c. in November, 1936, and 100c in 1923. with 111.7c. in October, 116.6c. in November, 1936, and 100c. in 1923.


## Further Decline in World Industrial Production During October Reported by National Industrial

 Conference BoardWorld industrial production declined during October for the second consecutive month, according to the monthly survey of world conditions by the National Industrial Conference Board. This decline was principally a result of the continued curtailment of activity in the United States, says the Conference Board, which on Dec. 13 also had the following to say regarding the survey:
The Board's survey indicates varied conditions in different countries. Business increased sharply in Canada. Irdustrial activity in France rose in September, largely because of some easing in the internal financial situation. Output in Denmark has shown improvement, and activity in Sweden continues to be well maintained. Output in Germany increased in September, and preliminary reports indicate a further improvement in October. Although publication of statistics for many vital industries has been suspended in Japan during the war crisis, rapid expansion in industrial production is indicated. According to preliminary estimates, activity in Latin America receded during November.
In England, production was well maintained through October. A widespread decline in new orders has occurred, however, and there are growing
indications of curtailment of output. Chief indications of curtailment of output. Chief of these is the rising level of unemployment. The number of registered unemployed workers rose by 108,954 between 0 ct. 18 and Nov. 15, bringing the increase for the last three months to about 190,000 .
tionally during September. Trade was still less than one-half of the 1929 tionally during September. Trade was still less than one-half of the 1929
average, but was $21.0 \%$ higher than in September, 1936 , and $14.5 \%$ above average, but was of this year. Preliminary reports for October indicate a further increase in world trade despite the fact that falling commodity prices are
reducing the purchasing power of countries producing raw materials, particularly those in South America.
World prices of foodstuffs and raw materials declined substantially during October for the third consecutive month. The October figure reached $71 \%$ of the 1928 average, the lowest point since June, 1936. All commodities declined except wheat and coree, liminary reports show that the decline was continued throughout November.

## Automobile Financing in September

The dollar volume of retail financing for September, 1937, for the 456 organizations amounted to $\$ 130,690,734$, a decrease of $19.7 \%$ when compared with August, 1937; an increase of $2 \%$ as compared with September, 1936; and an increase of $59.1 \%$ over September, 1935. The volume of wholesale financing for September, 1937, amounted to $\$ 77$,760,366 , a decrease of $51.9 \%$ when compared with August, 1937; an increase of $35.1 \%$ compared with September, 1936; and an increase of $88.2 \%$ over September, 1935.
The report for September shows the amount of retail automobile receivables outstanding, which was reported for the first time in the August, 1937, statement. Comparable figures, all as reported by 224 identical organizations, are given in the September report for each month back to January, 1936. We have appended a table below showing the figures for the entire period. The volume of retail automobile receivables outstanding at the end of September, 1937, as reported by the 224 organizations, amounted to $\$ 1,253,926,346$. These 224 organizations accounted for $95.8 \%$ of the total volume of retail financing ( $\$ 130,690,734$ ) reported for that month by the 456 organizations.
Figures of automobile financing for the month of August, were published in the Oct. 23 issue of the "Chronicle," page 2611.
aUTOMOBILE FINANCING


Weekly Report of Lumber Movement: Week Ended Dec. 4, 1937
The lumber industry during the week ended Dec. 4, 1937, stood at $45 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and $46 \%$ of average 1929 shipments. The week's reported production was $3 \%$ greater than new business booked and $2 \%$ greater than reported shipments. Reported production was about the same; shipments and new orders were heavier than in the preceding holiday week. Reported production, shipments and orders were all appreciably below the corresponding week of 1936, even though the maritime strike was curtailing the lumber movement at this time last year. National production reported for the week ended Dec. 4, 1937, by $6 \%$ fewer mills was about the same as the output (revised figure) of the preceding week; shipments were $6 \%$

## Volume 145

Financial Chronicle
3887
above shipments of that week; new orders were $3 \%$ above that week's orders, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important hardwood and softwood mills. Production in the week ended Dec. 4, 1937, was shown by softwood mills reporting for both 1937 and 1936 as $23 \%$ below output in corresponding week of 1936 ; shipments were $25 \%$ below last year's shipments of the same week; new orders were $47 \%$ below orders of the 1936 week. The Association further reported:
During the week ended Dec. 4, 1937, 538 mills produced $153,383,000$ feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped $150,765,000$ feet; booked orders of $148,476,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 572 ; production, $153,914,000$ feet; shipments, 142 , 587,000 feet ; orders, $144,705,000$ feet.
All regions but West Coast and Northern pine reported orders below production in the week ended Dec. 4, and all except these two and Western pine and California redwood reported shipments below production. All regions reported orders below those of corresponding week of 1936 ; all but California redwood reported shipments below last year's week, and all softwood regions reported production below that of similar 1936 week. Lumber orders reported for the week ended Dec. 4, 1937, by 459 softwood mills totaled $143,713,000$ feet, or $1 \%$ above the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were 143 .
feet or $1 \%$ above production. Production was $142,531,000$ feet.
feet, or $1 \%$ above proarts from 100 hardwood mills give new business as $4,763,000$ feet, Reports from 100 hardwood mills give new business as $4,763,00$ foet, ${ }_{7,436,000}$ feet, or $31 \%$ below production. Production was $10,852,000$ feet. Identical Mill Reports
Last week's production of 447 identical softwood mills was $141,497,000$ eet, and a year ago it was $183,491,000$ feet; shipmeṇts were, 141,40 , $142,599,000$ feet and $188,942,000$ feet, and orders received, $142,529,000$ feet and $269,570,000$ feet.

## AAA Reallots Hawaiian Sugar Quota Deficit to Other Producing Areas

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced on Dec. 9 a reallotment of 54,123 short tons of sugar, raw value, out of the existing quota of $1,038,333$ short tons, raw value, for Hawaii, to other producing areas in accordance with the provisions of the Act. It has been found that the sugar producers of Hawaii will be unable to deliver this quantity of sugar for United States consumption during the calendar vear 1937. Under Section 204 (a) of the Sugar Act of 1937 the Secretary is required to allot deficits of any areas who are unable to market the quota for the calendar year then current. The quantities allotted to other sugarproducing areas out of the above-mentioned deficit, which are in direct proportion to the existing quotas, are as follows:

Short Tons,
Ravo Value

Raw Value

Total. $\begin{array}{r}32,964 \\ \hline 54,123\end{array}$
The above allotments are contained in General Sugar Quota Regulations, Series 4, No. 2, Supplement 4, signed by the Secretary of Agriculture on Dec. 8, 1937.

Petroleum and Its Products-Crude Output Rises, First Gain in Three Weeks-Madison Anti-Trust Suit Adjourned-Crude Oil Inventories LowerGovernor Marland Conference Set for Jan. 17
Daily average crude oil production showed its first increase during the Dec. 11 period in three weeks, all major oilproducing States contributing to the 27,450,-barrel gain that lifted the total to $3,414,450$ barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute report.
The production total for the period, however, was approximately 76,800 barrels less than the estimated December daily market demand as fixed by the United States Bureau of Mines. Compared with the corresponding 1936 week, however, the $3,414,450$-barrel total was up 371,800 barrels. however, the $3,414,450$-barrel total was up 371,800 barrels.
The East Texas Sunday shutdowns, which pared about
60,000 barrels daily from Texas production, ended last Sun60,000 barrels daily from Texas production, ended last Sun-
day and a sharp rise in the total there, with a corresponding increase for the Nation, as a whole, probable, is seen certain barring new shut-down orders.
Sharpest gain last week was in Texas where output climbed 14,650 barrels to $1,319,000$, compared with the Nov. 16 allowable of $1,354,143$ fixed by the Texas Railroad Commission and the market demand estimate of $1,399,800$ barrels set by the Bureau of Mines. A 10,100-barrel gain for Kansas lifted the total there to 178,900 barrels, against the State allowable of 176,700 barrels and the Federal recommendaallowable of $176,700 \mathrm{re}$
tion of 186,000 barrels.

Oklahoma contributed 4,100 barrels of the Nation's increase, production there reaching a total of 560,200 barrels. against the State quota of 550,000 barrels and the Bureau's figure of 186,000 barrels. Louisiana was the only member of the "Big Five" to show a decline, output easing 7,000 barrels to 239,300 barrels daily, against the State quota of 253,975 and the Federal figure of 244,000 barrels. California was up 9,800 barrels to 712,900 , against the Central Committee of California Oil Producers' rêcommendation of 674,600 barrels daily, and the United States suggestion of 674,600 barrels
679,400 barrels.
An announcement will be made by the Texas Railroad Commission within a few days as to its future policy on Sunday shutdowns. This was indicated at the Friday (Dec. 17) of the Commission to consider reports on the after-effects
of the Sunday shutdown that ruled in the East Texas field for the Nov 20 -Dec. 12 period. It was indicated that a for the Nov. $20-D e c$. 12 period. It wells in Texas on Sundays might be issued.
January market demand for Oklahoma was estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines at 566,600 barrels, against the current State quota of 550,000 barrels fixed by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission and the December recommendation of the Bureau of 588,800 barrels, Reford Bond, Chairman of the Commission, said in Oklahoma City on Dec. 17.

The Department of Justice's gasoline price-fixing suit was adjourned by Federal Judge Patrick Stone in Madison on Dec. 16 until Dec. 28 after the death of Mrs. Stone's mother, Mrs. Louis Desert, at Wausau, Wis. The defense will resume on that date with John W. Frey, associate of the Petroleum Conservation Division of the Department of the Interior at Washington.

The "14-man" jury, the two extra jurymen being alternates named at the outset of the trial in order to avoid any mistrial of the costly suit should one of the original jury be unfit to continue on the jury for any reason at all, which has been in the custody of the marshal since the trial began Oct. 4, will remain "locked up."

Feature of the week's testimony was the flat statement that the major oil companies' oil buying activities in 1935 had not been "definitely" approved by secretary of the Interior Ickes or the Petroleum Administrative Board, made by Dr. Frey on Dec. 15 during cross-examination by a Government prosecutor. The witness said he had been a member of the Petroleum Board during the NRA code days.

Testifying as a defense witness, Dr. Frey said that the Board had received from Charles Arnott, Socony-Vacuum official, an oral report on the major company purchases of independent refiners' pasoline through the Tank Car Stabiliindepen Comittee zation Co " under authority of a letter sent the Socony-Vacuum official by Secretary Ickes.
When questioned from the bench by Judge Stone, Dr. Frey said that he "thought the Petroleum Board did approve of the activities" although he said he did not know whether "the Board really had any authority to give approval," adding "its work was done informally." Under cross-examiadding its work was done informaly. nation, ho contention that Mr. Arnott had told the Board that he was conducting buying activities on his own authority, that Mr. Arnott did not ask the Board's approval and had said that he did not want the Board's "blessing." He also testified that he had told other persons that the buying activities were "unofficial."
Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended Dec. 4 were $303,034,000$ barrels, off $1,122,000$ barrels from the previous week, reflecting the "under-demand production" according to statistics comwiled by the Bureau of Mines. The drop was comprised of a piled by the 000 bis in dip of $1,280,000$ barrels in domestic of partially offset by a gain of 158,000 barrels in foreign nventories.
Jan. 17 has been tentatively set as the date for the proposed conference of oil-State Governors to discuss methods to increase conservation, Governor Marland, sponsor of the plan, disclosed in Oklahoma City on Dec. 13. Governor Marland also has invited President Roosevelt to send an observer to the meeting, which probably will be held in Hot Springs, Ark.
There were no crude oil price changes this week.
There were no crude oil price changes per Barrel at Wells
 EFFINED PRODUCTS PROACHES-MOTOR FUEL STOCKS GAIN-CONSUMPTION
RLUMP PABTIALLY OFESET BY LOWER REFINERY RATES-
SLUMP PARTIALLY OFGS DRAIN ON GAS, FUEL OIL STOCKS
As the final month of 1937 moved along to its close, a contra-seasonal steadiness in gasoline prices combined with the normal cold weather strengthening of the price structure of heating and fuel oils featured the refined products' markets Prices, on the whole, were unchanged with revisions limited to various adjustments due to local competitive conditions.
Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline mounted 320,000 arrels during the week ended Dec 11, totaling 70,153,000 barrels the American Petroleum Institute reported. Refinery stocks were up 811000 barrels in contrast to a drop of 479,000 barrels at bulk terminals. Unfinished gasoline stocks were off 12,000 barrels
While consumption continues its seasonal slump, cold weather cutting down motoring in many areas save for business vehicles, the industry's sustained effort to pare refinery rates has held down the rise in motor fuel inventories. A further decline of 0.9 point during the Dec. 11 period pared the rate to $77.4 \%$ of capacity, with daily average runs of crude to stills dropping 30,000 barrels to $3,200,000$ barrels daily.

The frigid wave enveloping most of the country east of the Rocky Mountains was quickly reflected in lower storage
figures on gas and fuel oils which showed a slump of $1,165,000$ barrels during the week to touch $120,154,000$ barrels.
U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octáne), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B Refinery

 Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery New York -
(Bayonne)
$\ldots$
N. Y. (Bayonne)Fuel Oil, p.O.B. Refinery or Terminal $81.25)^{0}$
.2 .20

Callfornia 24 plus D , ${ }^{\text {New }}$ Orleans C
Dlesel $28-30 \mathrm{D}$

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

N. Y. (Bayonne)$8.043 /\left.\right|^{\text {Chicara }}$ D $\qquad$ . $\$ .053$ | $\left.\right|^{\text {Tulsa.. }}$ New York_Gasoline, Sertice Station, Tax Included

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

## Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products,

October, 1937 of the United States Bureau of Mines showed that the daily average production of crude petroleum in October, 1937, was 3,577,500 barrels; this was nearly 90,000 barrels below the average of September, but $16 \%$ above the average of October, 1936. The Bureau's report further disclosed:
Crude petroleum in the States and fields was generally downward in October, only California among the important producers showing an increase. The only other States to record gains were Arkansas, where production was still under the influence of the Rodessa boom, Illinois still enjoying a boom in the Clay County area, and Michigan. The largest decline in daily average production in October was in Texas, where East Texas was the only major district to hold its own. Oklahoma's average dec'ined below the 600,000 -barrel mark for the first time since November,
1930. Louisiana, which had been establishing new peaks in 1936. Louisiana, which had been establishing new peaks in almost every
month, experienced a decided decline in October, due primarily to the month, experienced a decided decline in October, duy
withdrawal of pipe-line outlets in the Lisbon field.
Crude runs to still moved in unison with production, the daily average declining from $3,450,000$ barrels in September to $3,388,000$ barrels in october. The trend in crude stocks continued much the same, the reduction for the month being $1,270,000$ barrels, compared with $1,181,000$
barrels withdrawn in October.

## Refined Products

Gasoline yields, which were abnormally low in the summer monthe, rebounded to $44.6 \%$, or $1.1 \%$ higher than in September.
The indicated domestic demand for motor fuel in October was $45,361,000$ barrels, or $2.5 \%$ higher than a year ago. Exports were $3,830,000$ barrels, up $54 \%$, and total demand was $49,191,000$, up $5 \%$. Stocks of gasoline, which are generally reduced in October, rose $2,657,000$ barrels to a total
According to data of oct. 31 .
According to data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the price index for petroleum products declined in October after showing gains in every month since March. The October index was 61.7, compared with 62.2 for ertember, 1937, and 57.9 for October, 1936.
The refinery data of this report were compiled from schedules of refineries having an aggregate daily crude oil capacity of $3,982,000$ barrels. These refineries operated at $85 \%$ of capacity, compared with $87 \%$ in September and $80 \%$ in October, 1936.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF ALL OILS

a From Coal Divislon. b Imports of crude as reported to Bureau of Miness all
her imports and exports from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. cDecrease.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BY STATES AND

|  | October, 1937 |  | September, 1937 |  | Jan. to oct., |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Daty } \\ \text { Alerage } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total | $\text { \| Datly } \text { Average }$ | 1937 | 1936 |
| Arkansas- Rod | 9 | ${ }^{10.6}$ | 53 | ${ }_{32}^{5.2}$ | ${ }_{8}^{561}$ |  |
| Rest of State Total Arkan | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1, } \\ 1,250 \\ \hline 129\end{array}$ |  | - $\begin{array}{r}967 \\ 1,120\end{array}$ | 32.2 37.3 |  |  |
| Callfornia-Huntington Beach. | ${ }_{1}^{1,125}$ | 36.3 | 1,081 | 36.0 | 11,076 | 11,098 |
| Kettleman H |  | ${ }_{578}^{81.3}$ | 2,418 | 80.6 | 24,128 | ${ }^{24,535}$ |
| Long Beach | ci,291 | ${ }_{41.4}^{57}$ | 1,779 | ${ }^{59.3}$ |  |  |
| Rest of State | 14,811 | 477.7 | 14,017 | 467.3 | 128,844 | 108,791 |
| Colorado | ${ }^{21,529}$ | ${ }^{694.5}$ | 20,556 | ${ }^{685.2} 4$ | 195,607 | ${ }_{1793}{ }^{17212}$ |
| Cllinols. | 912 | 29.4 | 849 | 28.3 | 5,351 | 95 |
| Indiana | ${ }_{6,022}^{68}$ |  | ${ }_{5}{ }^{71} 1$ |  |  |  |
| Kansas- |  | 14.1 |  | 15.9 |  |  |
| Loulstana- | 5,220 | 168.4 | 5,266 | 175.5 | 51.64 | ${ }^{43,534}$ |
| Rodeses | 1,531 | 49.4 | 1,536 | ${ }^{51.2}$ | 15,35 | 15,515 |
| ( Rest of State |  | 245.4 | ${ }_{7,923}^{1,121}$ | ${ }_{264.4}^{37.4}$ | -8,850 | 6,602 |
| Michigan_ | 1,659 | ${ }_{53}{ }^{2} 5$ | 1,566 | ${ }_{52.2}$ | ${ }_{12,715}$ | 10,133 |
| Montana |  | 12.7 | 468 | 15.6 | 4,965 |  |
| New Mexic | 3,297 | 106.4 | 3,410 | ${ }_{15}^{113.7}$ | 32,221 | 21 |
| New York | ${ }_{4}^{44}$ | 14.3 | 453 | 15.1 | 4,56 |  |
| Oklahisma-0 | ${ }_{4,914}^{262}$ | 158.5 | 4,916 | 163.9 | -32,876 | - |
| Seminole | ${ }^{4.126}$ | ${ }^{133.1}$ | 4,084 | ${ }^{136.1}$ | 41,964 | 42,584 |
| Rest of S | 9,514 | 59.2 | 9,523 | 317.4 | 9,038 | ${ }^{82,732}$ |
| Total | 源 | ${ }_{53,3}^{598.5}$ | 18,523 | -617.4 | ${ }^{153,876}$ | 170,626 |
| Texas-Gulf | 10,340 | ${ }^{333.5}$ | 10,270 | 342.4 | 96,570 | ${ }^{71,304}$ |
| Weest Texas East Texas | - ${ }_{\text {c, }}^{6,621}$ | ${ }_{486}^{213}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6,7994 } \\ 14.501\end{array}$ | ${ }_{483.4}^{226.4}$ | ${ }^{142,532}$ | ${ }_{1}^{51,775} 140.634$ |
| ${ }^{\text {East Texa }}$ | 2,771 | ${ }_{77.5}^{486.7}$ | ${ }_{2,361}$ | ${ }_{78.7}^{483.4}$ | ${ }_{23,281}^{14,52}$ | 18,754 |
| Rode |  | 28.2 | 1,002 | 33.4 | 11,4 | 1,608 |
| Rest of Sta | ${ }_{4}^{9,616}$ | ${ }_{410.2}^{315}$ | -9,566 | ${ }^{3188.9}$ |  |  |
| West Vrrginia | ${ }^{44,84}$ | 1, 10.5 | ${ }_{327}$ | 1, 10.9 | ${ }_{\text {4,212 }}$ |  |
| Wyoming-Salt |  | ${ }^{13.7}$ | 467 | ${ }_{15}^{15.6}$ | 4,801 |  |
| Rest or state-- Total Wyomin | 1,578 | 37.2 50.9 | 1,252 <br> 1,719 | ${ }_{57}^{41.7}$ | 10.808 15,609 | ${ }_{\text {- } 11,645}^{6,581}$ |
| Other-a... |  |  |  |  |  | Whial 46 |
| Total United States | 110,911 | 3.577.8 | 109,980 | 3,666.0 | 1066,868 | 909,846 |

## Daily Average Crude Oil Production During Week

 Ended Dec. 11 Placed at 3,414,450 BarrelsThe American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Dec. 11, 1937, was $3,414,450$ barrels. This was a gain of 27,450 barrels from the output of the previous week, but the current week's figure was below the 3,491,300 barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oil-producing States during December. Daily average oil-producing states furing December. Daity average production for the four weeks ended Dec. 11,1937 , is
estimated at $3,450,300$ barrels. The daily average output estimated at $3,450,300$ barrels. The daily average output
for the week ended Dec. 12, 1936, totaled, $3,119,500$ barrels. Further details, as reported by the Institute, follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended Dec. 11 totaled $1,282,000$ barrels a daily average of 183,143 barrels, compared with a daily a verage of 150,143 barrels for the week ended Dec. 4 and 149,821 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Dec. 11.
There were no receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended Dec. 11 compared with a daily average of 11,000 barrels for the week ended Dec. 4 and 6.929 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Dec. 11

Reports received from refining companies owning $89.0 \%$ of the $4,159,000$ barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States, indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week, $70,513,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline and $120,154.000$ barrels of gas and fuel oil.
Cracked gasoline production by companies owning $94.8 \%$ of the potential charging capacity of all cracking units indicates that the industry as a whole, on a Bureau of Mines' basis, produced an average of 735,000 barrels daily during the week.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { R. of M. } M .1 \\ \text { D ept. of } \\ \text { Intertor } \\ \text { Calcu- } \\ \text { lations } \\ \text { Dec.) }\end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { y State } \\ \text { Allowable } \\ \text { Dec. } 1 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Dec. } 11, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Previous } \\ \text { Week } \end{array}\right\|$ | Fout <br> Weeks Ender Dec. 11, 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Endeat } \\ \text { Dec. 12, } \\ 1936 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oklahom | 588,800 | 550,000 | 560,200 | +4,100 | 568,500 | 2,200 |
| Kansas. | 186,000 | 176,700 | 178,900 | +10,100 | 176,500 | 172,500 |
| Panhandle Te |  |  | 69,750 | +2,050 | 71,950 | 56,900 |
| North Texas--- |  |  | 72,350 |  | 72,550 | 65,000 |
| West Central Texas.-- |  |  | 33,050 | -400 | 33,500 | 33,600 |
| West Texas - - .-.--- |  |  | 190,950 | +900 | 193,550 | 166,700 |
| East Central Texas..- |  |  | 93,950 | +2,550 | 97,900 | 84,250 |
| East Texas.-.......-- |  |  | 417,800 | +900 | 433,850 | 444,900 |
| Southwest Texas |  |  | 246,900 | +6,300 | 245,300 | 177,100 |
| Cosstal Texas |  |  | 194,250 | +2,350 | 195,300 | 167,600 |
| Total Texa | 1,399,800 | x1354143 | 1,319,000 | +14,650 | 1,343,900 | 1,196,050 |
| North Louistan |  |  | 70.750 | -4,150 | 73,900 | 78,850 |
| Coastal Louisian |  |  | 168,550 | -2,850 | 169,200 | 161,000 |
| Total Louisiana | 244,000 | 253,975 | 239,300 | -7,000 | 243,100 | 239,850 |
| Arkansas. | 33,900 |  | 46,200 | +2,100 | 45,450 | 28,200 |
| Eastern | 126,200 |  | 129,200 | -7,800 | 134,000 | 113,550 |
| Michligan | 51,800 |  | 52,400 | $-1,350$ | 54,100 | 28,250 |
| W yoming | 57,100 |  | 49,400 | +700 | 52,600 | 47.000 |
| Montana | 15,800 |  | 15,200 | -550 | 15,300 | 18,500 |
| Colorado | 4,400 104,100 | 107.600 | 4,100 107,650 | -200 $+2,900$ | 4,200 105,500 | 3.750 85650 |
| Total east of Cal | 2,811,900 |  | 2,701,550 | +17,650 |  | 2,525,500 |
| Callforna | 679,400 | y674,600 | 712,900 | +9,800 | 707,150 | 594,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]following Sundays: Nov. 21 and 28; Dec. 5 and 12, "in order to take pressure tests
under more stable conditions." California OH1 Producers.
Night have bigures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oil which
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED
GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OHL, WEEK ENDED DEC. 11,1937 $\quad$ (Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each)

| District | Dally Refining Capactty |  |  | Crude Runs to Stidls |  | Stocks of Finished and Unfinished Gasoline |  |  | Stocks <br> of <br> Gas <br> and <br> Fued <br> Otl |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Poten- } \\ \text { tial } \\ \text { Raze } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Datly Averape | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} P . \\ \text { oper- } \\ \text { ated } \end{array}\right\|$ | Finished |  |  |  |
|  |  | Report |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { At } & \text { Re- } \\ \text { finertes } \end{array}\right\|$ | Terms., <br> \& $c$. |  |  |
| East Coast | 669 | 669 | 100.0 | 536 | 80.1 | 5.773 | 10,957 | 1,158 | 14,030 |
| Appalachian. | 146 | 129 | 88.4 | 103 | 79.8 | -962 | 1,630 | ${ }_{692}^{222}$ | 950 7000 |
| Ind.,II., Kı- | 529 | 489 | 92.4 | 425 | 86.9 | 5,059 | 4,778 | 690 | 7,000 |
|  | 452 | 383 | 84.7 | 276 | 72.1 | 3,511 | 2,342 | 435 | 3,708 |
| Inland Texas | 355 | 201 | 56.6 | 132 | 65.7 | 1,529 | 256 |  | 1,845 |
| Texas Guif.- | 833 | 797 | 95.7 | ${ }^{654}$ | 82.1 | 7.820 | 303 | 1,813 | 11,656 |
| La. Gult --- | 174 | 168 | ${ }^{96.6}$ | 135 | 80.4 | 1,060 | 402 | $\begin{array}{r}511 \\ 58 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 3.487 532 |
| No. La.-Ark. <br> Rocky Mtn_ | $\begin{array}{r}91 \\ 89 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{6}^{58}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63.7 \\ & 69.7 \end{aligned}$ | 48 43 | $\begin{aligned} & 82.8 \\ & 69.4 \end{aligned}$ | 1,477 | 92 | 86 | ${ }^{342}$ |
| Californla. | 821 | 746 | $\begin{aligned} & 69.7 \\ & 90.9 \end{aligned}$ | 515 | 69.0 | 9,459 | 2,416 | 1,242 | 73,286 |
| Reported.--- |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,702 } \\ \hline 45 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 89.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,867 \\ 333 \end{array}$ | 77.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 36,903 \\ 2,990 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,176 \\ 600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,564 \\ & 280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117,134 \\ 3,020 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { xEsc.tot.U.S. } \\ \text { Dec. } 11,{ }_{2} \\ \text { Dєc. } 4,{ }^{2} 37 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,159 \\ & 4,159 \end{aligned}$ | 4,159 4,159 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,200 \\ & 3,230 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39,893 \\ & 39.082 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{24,756}^{23,776}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,844 \\ & 6,856 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120,154 \\ & 121,319 \end{aligned}$ |
| U.S.B. of M. xDec. 11, '36 |  |  |  | z3,002 |  | 34,596 | 19,277 | 6,376 | 109,877 |

x Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis. z December, 1936, daily average.
Natural Gasoline Statistics for October, 1937
The production of natural gasoline increased slightly in October, according to a report prepared by the Bureau of Mines for Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. The daily average production in October was $5,986,000$ gallons, which was only 5,000 gallons more than in September but 797,000 gallons ( $13 \%$ ) greater than the average of October, 1936. The most notable increases in production were in the Appalachian and Panhandle fields.

Material withdrawals from stocks continued at both refineries and plants and terminals in response to the seasonal trend in blending. Total stocks on Oct. 31 were $228,648,000$ gallons, compared with $263,676,000$ gallons on hand the first of the month and $184,128,000$ gallons a year ago.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF NATURAL GASOLINE


## November Anthracite Shipments Total 3,694,322

 Net TonsShipments of anthracite for the month of November, 1937, as reported to the Anthracite Institute, amounted to 3,694,322 net tons. This is a decrease, as compared with shipments during the preceding month of October, of 625,752 net tons, or $14.48 \%$, and when compared with November, 1936, shows a decrease of 89,063 net tons, or $2.35 \%$

Shipments by originating carriers (in net tons) are as follows:

|  | November, 1937 | October, 1937 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { November, } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octoher, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading Co | 770,693 | 932,173 | 813,882 | 828,128 |
| Lehigh Valley RR | 712,351 | 893,714 | 831,511 | 912,658 |
| Central RR. of New Jersey -.-- | 304,881 | 365,841 | 326,498 | 302,971 |
| Del. Lack, \& Western RR..-- | 526,057 | 614,459 | 402,406 | 425,835 |
| Delaware \& Hudson RR. Corp- | 300,676 | 378,389 | 385,225 | 410,108 |
| Pennsylvania RR.............- | 427,808 321,953 | ${ }_{363,071}^{471,027}$ | 428,147 <br> 208 | -237,417 |
| N. Y. Ontario \& Western Ry-- | 127,545 | 137,153 | 196,076 | 192,033 |
| Lehlgh \& New England RR.-- | 202,358 | 164,247 | 196,382 | 180.565 |
| Total. | 3,694,322 | 4,320,074 | 3,783,385 | 3.942,486 |

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The weekly coal report of the National Bituminous Coal Commission disclosed that the total production of soft coal in the week ended Dec. 4 is estimated at $8,080,000$ net tons as against $7,218,000$ tons in the holiday week preceding. In comparison with the full-time week of Nov. 20 , the increase is slight-172,000 tons, or $2.2 \%$. Production in the increase is slight-172,00 tons, or 1936 corresponding with that of Dec. 4 was estimated at $10,581,000$ tons.

The cumulative production of soft coal in 1937 to date stands approximately $3.9 \%$ ahead of 1936; the cumulation of both soft and hard coal in 1937 to date, $3.1 \%$ ahead of 1936 .
The Bureau of Mines, in its weekly report, stated a further slackening of activities in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania during the week of Dec. 4 brought the total production down to 859,000 tons, a decrease of 95,000 tons, or $10.0 \%$ when compared with production in the preceding week. The average daily production for the six days of the week, amounting to 143,000 tons, declined $25.1 \%$ in comparison with the five-day rate of the week before. Production in the corresponding week of 1936 amounted to 1,298,000 tons.
The consolidated report of both the above-mentioned organizations follows:
estimated united states production of coal and beehive

| Week Ended- | Dec. 4, 1937 | Noo. 37, 1937 | Dec. 5, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bituminous coal: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| Total, including mine fuel | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{c} 8,080,000 \\ & \mathbf{c 1}, 347,000 \end{aligned}$ | $7,218,000$ $1,444,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,581,000 \\ 1,764,000 \end{array}$ |
| Penngylvania anthracite: b |  |  |  |
| Total, including mine fuel | 859,000 143,000 | 954,000 190,800 | ${ }^{1,2988,000}$ |
| Commerclas production.i | 818,000 | 909,000 | 1,236,000 |
| Beehive coie: |  |  |  |
| Dally average. | 5,976 | ${ }_{5,617}$ | 10,3 |
| Calendar Year to Date i- | 1937 | 1936 | 1929 |
| Bituminous coal: a |  |  |  |
| Total, Including mine fuel | $\begin{array}{r} 415,822,000 \\ 1,444,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 400,312,000 \\ 1,387,000 \end{array}$ | $501,610,000$ $1,733,000$ |
| Pennsylvania ant braciè: ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |
| Total, including mine fue | h45,679,000 163,400 | h50, 174,000 179,500 | h66,669,000 238,800 |
| Commmercial production, | ${ }_{8}$ |  |  |
| Beenive coke: | ,044,500 | 0.400 | 44.800 |
| Daily average | 10,535 | 5,503 | 21,262 |

a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical conventence the production of lignite and anthracite and semi-anthracite outside of Pennsylvania.
$b$ Includes wisher bIncludes washery and dredge coal and coal shlpped by truck from authorized
operations. c Subject to revision $f$ Sum of 49 full weeks ended Dec. 4. 1937, and corresponding 49 weeks of 1936 and 1929 . 49 Comparable data not yet avaliable. h Sum of 48 weeks ended Nov. 20 . i Exeludes mine fuel.
ESTIMATED WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PRODUCTION
The current estimates are based on ralliond carlogdings and river shipments and
are subject to revision on recelpt of monthly tonnage reports from district and State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)

| State | Week Ended |  |  | Monthly Production |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} N o o .27 \\ 1937 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}\right\|_{1}^{N}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} N 00 . & 20 \\ 1937 \mathrm{p} \end{array}$ | ( Nop, 28 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct.i. }_{1937} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept., } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | Oc 193 |
| Alaska | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | 15 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Arkabe }}^{\text {Alabama }}$ | ${ }_{91}$ | ${ }_{82}$ |  | ${ }_{442}$ |  |  |
| Colorado | 70 | 70 | 54 | 5 | 582 | 85 |
| Georgia an | 1,058 | 1,075 | 1,234 | 4,954 | 4,353 |  |
| Indlana | ${ }^{334}$ | 365 | 415 | 1,518 | 1,456 | 1,688 |
|  | 71 |  |  | ${ }_{637} 30$ | ${ }_{548}^{260}$ | 319 |
| Kansas and M1sso | 148 539 | 165 653 | ${ }_{863}^{150}$ | 3,728 | ${ }_{3,652}^{562}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,920 } \\ \\ \hline 102\end{array}$ |
| Western | 179 | 193 |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland | ${ }_{8}^{30}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mlenigan | 77 | $7{ }^{6}$ | 77 | 336 | 234 |  |
| New Mexico |  |  | 34 | 150 |  |  |
| North and South O | ${ }_{420}^{76}$ | 477 | ${ }_{534}^{52}$ | 2,200 | 2,080 | ${ }_{2,333}$ |
| Pa, bituminou | 1,457 | 1,737 | 2,447 | ${ }_{3}^{3,421}$ | 3,187 | ${ }_{7}^{3,515}$ |
| Tentesters. | 98 | 97 | 115 |  | ${ }^{6} 4780$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{65}$ | 72 |  |
|  | 237 |  |  |  | 1,276 | 1,213 |
| Washingt |  | ${ }_{42}$ |  | ${ }_{1} 175$ |  |  |
| West Virgin | ${ }_{1.307}^{1.37}$ | 1,335 | 1,921 ${ }_{626}$ | 10,645 | - | ${ }_{2}^{8,928}$ |
| Wyoming | 135 | 126 | 134 | 30 | 526 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| otal bluminous | 7,218 ${ }^{\text {954 }}$ | ${ }^{7,908}$ | ${ }_{\text {9, }}^{9,825}$ | 40.722 4.684 | ${ }^{39,055}$ | ${ }_{4,608}^{4321}$ |
| All coal | 8.172 | 8.891 | 10,935 | 45,406 | 2,562 | 7,921 |
| 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 ocunties. b Rest of State, in Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania anthractite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. e Represents that portion of the State not fncluded in western Peninsylvania. f Figures are comparable with records for 1935 and cover production of western Pennsylvania vised. *Less than 1,000 tons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Non-Ferrous Metals-Domestic Stocks of Refined

Copper Increased 38,765 Tons in November
"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of Dec. 16, reported that copper industry. The domestic figures, showing a large gain in stocks on hand, had no influence on prices. Traders inclined to the view that the current quotations for Traders inclined to the view that the current quotations for the metal discounts about all of the unfavorable news.
The foreign statistics were better than generally expected. The foreign statistics were better than generally expected.
Copper in the domestic trade last week averaged a little Copper in the domestic trade last week averaged a little
lower in price than in the preceding seven-day period. Lead and zinc were unchanged. Tin was slightly lower. The publication further reported:

Copper
The domestic statistics for November were just about as bad as the industry expected, stocks of refined increasing 38,765 tons. Blister stocks here decreased 5,892 tons, so that the net change in combined stocks of blister and refined was an increase of 32,873 tons. Production was down, but deliveries for domestic account fell to
ures were good, deliveries of refined abroad mounting to
120,696 tons, $a$
new high. Refined stocks abroad decreased 8,083 tons and blister stocks declined 602 tons. World stocks of refined at the end of November to taled 413,846 tons, an increase of 30,682 tons compared with a month previous. Quite a few of the figures released previously for October have boen revised.
F Following is a summary of the statistics for October and November, in short tons:

Production (bilster):
U. S. mine

Totals.
Productlon, rêfined:-
United United Sitates
Totals. $\qquad$ ${ }_{71,238}^{\text {Oct. }}$ $\begin{array}{r}71,238 \\ 9,199 \\ 103,758 \\ 12,441 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $-196,636 \overline{178,776}$
-.---.-. $\overline{196,578} \frac{109,480}{185,270}$ Domestic copper was established at Totals...............383,164 413,846 little more buying developed at that level. Sales for the last week totaled 8,441 tons, bringing the total for the month to date to 14.497 tons. There was quite some inquiry for copper at about one-quarter of a cent under the market. Even after the statistics were issued yesterday, no selling pressure developed. Most operators hold to the view that 10 c . looks like bottom for this movement. Foreign demand was good all week, and sales by the Cartel abroad may come close to 80,000 tons this month.
Demand for lead during the week was chiefly confined to buying carload lots for prompt delivery. The volume sold was 1,216 tons, compared with 2,780 tons in the previous week and 4,965 tons two weeks ago. The trade believes that responsibility for the hand-to-mouth buying points to a drop in new business by consumers and also their desire to reduce end-of-year inventories. some producers, however, believe that actual consumption vember of about 7,000 of r

Quotations continued unchanged at 5c., New York, which was also the contract settling basis of the American Smelting \& Refining Co., and at 4.85 c . St. Louis.

Deliverles to Customers:
Domestic $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Oct. } & \text { Nov. } \\ -43,742 & 33,892 \\ -114.191 & 120.696\end{array}$ Totals_.......... $\overline{157,933} \overline{154,588}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { copper } & \text { S. ............... } & 4,698 & 3,133\end{array}$ cocks, refined:
United States. $\qquad$ 182,911 221,67 $182,911221,676$
$-200,253192,170$

## 1

 factor by the second quarter of the new year.
Conditions in the automobile industry are in
Conditions in the automobile industry are immediately discouraging, but
even so an output of about $4,000,000$ cars in 1938 is hopefully predicted by automobile statisticians, against almost $5,000,000$ in industry's forecasts of its own performance have usually been realized, and, if they do not miscarry in 1938, a considerably higher rate of automobile production might logically be expected by February.
In view of the greatly reduced volume of steel buying in most lines, the
lettings of fabricated structural steel stand out as one of the bright spots lettings of fabricated structural steel stand out as one of the bright spots of the current market. The week's reported awards totaled 24,000 tons, of which 3,050 tons is for power houses for the Commonwealth \& Southern Power Oo., possibly a significant development of the rapprochement between the public utilities and the Federal Government. An apartment building in New York takes 1,300 tons and a viaduct approach to the Lincoln Tumel, New York, 1,835 tons. New projects out for bids total 24,650 tons, including 6,000 tons for grade-crossing elimination at Lynprames and track units for the Grand Coulee bridge over the Potomac River at Hancock. Md Reinforcing tons for a are light, but a good deal of tonnage will be closed before Dec, 20 , when protection against outstanding bids will be withdrawn by distributers An oil company is inquiring for 24,000 tons of $123 /$-inch line export.
The policy of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in its negotiations to be begun Feb. 7 with steel companies that have signed labor contracts is being formulated this week at a convention of the SWOC in Pittsburgh. It is doubted that new wage demands will be presented, but other concessions, such as the checkoff of union dues and the closed shop, probably will be discussed.

## THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES

Finished Steel
Dee. 14, 1937, 2.605c. a Lb.
One week ago One week ago.........................605c. 2.605 . $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wire, rails, black pipe, sheets and hot } \\ & \text { One month ago strips, These }\end{aligned}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { One month ago } . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .605 c . ~ & \text { rolled strips. These products represen } \\ \text { One year ago } \\ 85 \% \text { of the United States output. }\end{array}$
 ig Iron
Dee. $14,1937, \$ 23.25$ a Gross Ton
One week agon Based on average of basic iron at Valley


 Average prices for calendar 44.150 . 4.85 Average prices for calendar week ended Dec. 11 are: Domestic copper f. o. b.
refinery, 10.1290 . export conper, 9.900 .; Straits tin, 44.442 c .; New York lead,
 The above quotations are "M. \& M. M.'s"' appralsal of the major United States markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencies. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louis, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound.
Copper, lead and zinc quotations are based on sales for both prompt deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only. Daily London Prices

|  | Coppe | , std. | CopperElectiva (Bid) | Tin, Std. |  | Lead |  | Zinc |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Spot | $3 M$ |  | Spot | $3 M$ | Spot | $3 M$ | Spot | 3 M |
| ${ }_{\text {Dec. }}{ }^{9}-$ | 397/6 | $40{ }_{16}$ | $431 / 2$ | 193 | 1921/4 | 15\%/4 | ${ }^{1511_{18}}$ | 147/8 | $151_{16}$ |
| Dec. 10 | ${ }_{40}^{403_{18}}$ | 4036 $403{ }^{3}{ }^{3} 18$ | 44 | 197 | 196 | $151_{516}$ | $11^{1616}$ | 147\% | 151/8 |
| Dec. 14- | 391/8 | 年 39818 | 44314 | 199 | $1981 / 4$ $1891 / 2$ | 161/4 | ${ }_{1513^{16}}^{16{ }_{16}}$ | ${ }_{15156}^{1511_{15}}$ | ${ }_{15}^{155^{16}}$ |
| Dec. 15 - | $391 / 2$ | ${ }_{3911}^{318}$ | 431/4 | 1903/4 | 190 | ${ }_{15119}^{10}$ | $1513_{18}$ 1518 | 1418 | $151 / 8$ |

Condon Metal Exchange; prices for cicial buyers' prices for the first session of the prices. All are in pounds sterling per long ton ( $2,240 \mathrm{lb}$.).

Decline in Steel Ingot Output Halted at $271 / 2 \%$
The Dec. 16 issue of "Iron Age" reported that for the first time in more than three months there has come a halt in the decline of steel-making operations, this week's estimated rate of $271 / 2 \%$ being the same as that of last week. Such important districts as Pittsburgh, Chicago, eastern Pennsylvania, Buffalo, Wheeling-Weirton, Birmingham and Detroit are holding at their previous rates, the Cleveland Lorain district has gained 2 points, while the southern Ohio area, which was below $10 \%$, is up to $22 \%$. The only loss of consequence is at Youngstown, where the average is 2 points lower than a week ago. The "Iron Age" further stated:
It seems likely that approximately the present operations will be maintained up to the Christmas holidays, at which time some steel-making
capacity probably will be shut down until after Jan capacity probably will be shut down until after Jan. 1. During the final
week of the year, however, business may be accumulated that will start week of the year, however, business may be accumulated that will start
perations off in January at moderately above the present level. below normal. This is indicated by the great number of small orders being of November, it was not until this week that prices actually advanced at Pittsburgh and Chicago, where there have been rises of 50 cents a ton, with no change at Philadelphia, where a similar advance occurred a week ago.
The "Iron Age" composite scrap price has risen for the second week, now The "Iron Age" composite scrap price has risen for the second week, now being $\$ 13.42$, or 50 cents above its recent low. There have been some small mill purchases, but part of the strength in the market is accounted for by speculative buying by dealers. Severe weather, such as has recently been shipping of scrap thereby adding $i r m e s s$ to the markt. It will be esting to observe in this period of uncertainty whether the scrap market has the forecasting value that is frequently attributed to it.

The fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission. apparently in response to President Roosevelt's urging. has further expedited hearings on the railroads' plea for higher freight rates, indicating that a decision may be hat rain late February or early March, has given rise to hopes in the trade $t$ railroad buying, assuming a favorable decision, will be an important stry's fatisticians, against almose $5,000,00$

Demand for zinc as reflected in Zinc no pressure to sell, the price structure remained steady on the basis of Western division Prime Western. In the week ended Dec. 11 the Prime week previous and only 1,631 tons, which compares with 1,900 tons in the indications, deliveries of domestic zinc to consumers during December Will be larger than those reported for November.

Tin
Announcement on Dec. 10. by the International Tin Committee, that production for the first quarter of 1938 will be $70 \%$ of standard tonnages, The trade believes consumers have ample supplies of tin on hand, in view of the business slump, and some are said to be requesting that shipments or the business slump, and some are said to be requesting that shipments 50 and $55 \%$ of capacity. Prices on the London Metal Exchange reached £199 on Dec. 13 following announcement of production curtailment, but dropped the following day to $£ 19010 \mathrm{~s}$. Sellers believe that supplies of tin even on the lower production basis will be well above requirements, unless a sharp upturn in business should occur in the next few months. Chinese th, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: Dec. 9th, 42.500 c.; 10th, DALY $43.900 \mathrm{c} . ; 13 \mathrm{th}, 42.625 \mathrm{c} . ; 14 \mathrm{th}, 41.875 \mathrm{c}$.; $15 \mathrm{th}, 41.750 \mathrm{c}$

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Stratis Tin | Lead |  | zinc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dom.,Refy. | Exp., Refy. | New York | New York | St. Louts | St. Louts |
| Deo. ${ }^{9}$ | 10.025 | 9.875 | 44.000 | 5.00 | 4.85 | 5.00 |
| Dec. 10... | 10.025 | 9.775 | 44.750 | 5.00 | 4.85 | 5.00 |
| Dec. 11.... | 10.025 | 9.700 | 45.400 | 5.00 | 4.85 | 5.00 |
| Deo. 13. | 10.025 | 9.675 | 44.125 | 5.00 | 4.58 | 5.00 |
| Dec. 14.-. | 10.025 | 9.550 | 43.375 | 5.00 | 4.85 | 5.00 |
| Dec. 15. | 10.025 | 9.550 | 43.250 | 5.00 | 4.85 | 5.00 |
| Average | 10.025 | 9.688 | 44.150 | 5.00 | 4.85 | 5.00 |

Dec. 14, 1937, \$13.42 a Gros Steel Scrap
 One month ago


The American Iron and Steel Institute on Dec. 13 announced that telegraphic reports which it has received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having $98 \%$ of the steel capacity of the industry will be $27.4 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning Dec. 13 , compared with capacity for the week beginning Dec. 13, compared with
$27.5 \%$ one week ago, $36.4 \%$ one month ago, and $79.2 \%$ $27.5 \%$ one week ago, $36.4 \%$ one month ago, and $79.2 \%$
one year ago. This represents a decrease of 0.1 point, or one year ago. This represents a decrease of 0.1 point, or
$0.4 \%$, from the estimate for the week ended Dec. 6, 1937. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Nov. 23, 1936, follow:


#### Abstract




"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Dec. 13 stated:
Slight signs of improvement in the steel market apparent a week ago Slight signs of improvement in the steel market apparent a week ago
have been multiplied and a distinct change in sentiment has taken place.
received, emphasizing the care that steel users are exercising in holding thventories to an absolute minimum until year-ond stock-taking is out of January. Replenishment buying on a more general scale is probable in in operations of more than very moderate proportions.
Although the decline in prices of steel scrap was halted in the third week $\because$ $\because$ ,

In both Eastern and Western centers encouragement has come from a slightly better volume of orders from miscellaneous sources.
In some cases important sellers last week booked the best tonnage in six to eight weeks, and the Mid Western mill has increased operations 10 points on the basis of increased orders where two weeks ago it had expected o decrease output.
The increase in buying is in small lots for immediate delivery, indicating inventories are being depleted and assortments brokm, a harbinger of larger buying after the year-end.
Steel operations last week declined further, losing 3.5 points to $27 \%$ of ingot capacity. This was caused by curtailment of a few points at all important centers, and practically no increase of importance. How. ever, in a number of instances schedules for this week call for adaitional 5 points to $19 \%$, Chicaco 6 points to 24 , Eastern Pennsylvania 2 points to 29. Youngstown 11 points to 24 , and Birmingham 9 points to 45 . New England gained 4 points to 36 , and Detroit 2 points to 52 . There was no England gained 4 points to 36 , and Detroit 2 points to 52 . 21 and St. Louis 20.6. Cincinnati regained the 15 points lost the previous week, to $29 \%$.
Although miscellaneous buying is the better indicator of a turn in the market, a number of large single projects aid in building mill backlogs. Southern pig iron interests will profit from an order for 10,000 tons of 30 -inch cast iron pipe placed with a Birmingham foundry, sufficient for five months' production. A fabricator in the Birmingham district has received specifications on 12,000 tons of structural steel for the Baton Rouge, Miss., bridge. Two navy tenders requiring 12,500 tons of steel have been placed with Eastern private yards, and two cthers to navy yards. Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey is considering bids on eight tankers and it is believed it will buy 12 .
Various adjustments are being made in prices and allowances to meet current conditions. Reinforcing bars from warehouse have been marked down $\$ 2$ per ton and the jobber functional allowance has been reduced from $\$ 8$ to $\$ 6$. On flat galvanized sheets and formed roofing and siding carload and jobber discounts have been readjusted. Prices on ferr manganese and other ferroalloys have been reaffirmed for first quarter.
Although much less in volume than usual at the year's end, railroad buying of rails and rolling stock continues to give mills fair tonnages, mostly for rolling in January and later months. Last week some 61,000 tons of rails were placed by Western roads. The Santa Fe placed seven diesel locomotives and 43 stainless steel streamlined cars for a fleet of luxury that W. East a lin
 omething definite on the pending freight rate increase petition.
Production of steel ingots year. Thi was the lowest monthly production since December, 1934

In spite of this low record for last month, cumulative production for 11 months is only $7 \%$ lower than for the corresponding period in 1929, the all-time peak, and $4 \%$ below the similar period of 1928, the second highest. November operations were at $38.22 \%$ of capacity, compared ith $90.27 \%$ in April, the year's high rate
Automobile assemblies sagged slightly to 85,765 , compared with 86,848 the preceding week. Ford has attained a rate of about 5,000 daily, and 13,070 the week before. General Motors output was off to 31,800 from 42,075 , and Chrysler's to 19,600 from 20,700 . Independents accounted for 11,750 compared with 11,003 in the preceding period. Most producers, Ford excepted, are expected to continue at the lower schedules now in effect until after the first of the year.
For the second consecutive week the composite of steelworks scrap prices has advanced, gaining 17c., to $\$ 13.08$. This was caused by stronger prices steel composite was carried up 2c. to $\$ 38.88$ by the scrap advance. Finished steel composite is steady at $\$ 61.70$.
Steel ingot production for the week ended Dec. 13, is placed at a shade over $28 \%$ of capacity according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Dec. 16. This compares with $30 \%$ in the previous week and $32 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reports:
United States Steel is estimated at $29 \%$, against $33 \%$ in the week before and $31 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $28 \%$. unchanged from the preceding week. Two weeks ago they were at $321 / 2 \%$. Indications are that there is likely to be a further drop in the current week. While schedules were practically unchanged on Dec. 13, therg hard before Dec. 18.
The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years, together with the approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:

|  | Industry | U. S. Steel | Independents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937. | $28-2$ | $29-4$ | 28 |
| 1936 | $80 \pm 3$ |  | ${ }_{64}^{87} \pm^{43 / 2}$ |
| 1935 | ${ }_{34}^{56}+1$ | 47 <br> 28 | 64 38 3 |
| 1933. | 33 +3 2/2 | $301 / 2+21 / 2$ | $351 / 2+31 / 2$ |
| 1932 | $141 / 2-1$ | $15-1 / 2$ | 141/2-1 |
| 1931 | $25-11 / 2$ | $26-1$ | $24-2$ |
| 1930 |  | $44+1$ | $32-1$ |
| 1929. | ${ }_{80}^{631 / 2-1 / 2}$ | 64 84 |  |
| ${ }_{1927}^{1928 .}$ | $8011 / 2$ $671 / 2+4$ | ${ }_{701 / 2}+5$ | ${ }_{65}^{79} \quad \overline{+3}$ |

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
During the week ended Dec. 15 member bank reserve balances increased $\$ 48,000,000$. Additions to member bank reserves arose from increases of $\$ 19,000,000$ in Reserve bank credit and $\$ 2,000,000$ in Treasury currency and decreases of $\$ 10,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, $\$ 19,000,000$ in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and $\$ 2,000,000$ in Treasury cash other than inactive gold, offset in part by an increase of $\$ 5,000,000$ in money in circulation. Excess reserves of member banks on Dec. 15 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 1,060,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 10,000,000$ for the week. Inactive gold included in the gold stock and Treasury cash amounted to $\$ 1,233,000,000$ on Dec. 15 , unchanged for the week.

The principal changes in holdings of bills and securities were an increase of $\$ 33,000,000$ in United States bonds and a decrease of $\$ 33,000,000$ in United States Treasury notes.

The statement in full for the week ended Dec. 15 in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year will be found on pages 3928 and 3929.
Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and related items during the week and the year ended Dec. 15,1937 , were as follows:

| 1 s | 15, 1937 | Increase ( + ) or Dince Decrease ( - ) <br> Dec. 8, 1937 Dec. 16. 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 16.000,000 | ,000,000 | 00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\$ 13,000,000$ commitm'ts-Dec.15) | 18,0 |  | -7,000,000 |
|  | 30,0 | 000, |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $+2,000,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 543,000,000 \\ +93,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| Member bank reserve Money in circu Treasury deposits with $F$. . . benk-Non-member deposits and other Fed-Non-m |  | +48,000,000 | 10 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ,000 |
|  | 689,000,0 | -19,000,000 | +197,000,000 |

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

Below is the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago member banks for the current week, issued in advance of full statements of the member banks, which latter will not be available until the coming Monday:

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEM BER BANKS


[^1]
## 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, simultaneously with the figures for the Reserve banks themselves, and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks in 101 cities cannot be compiled.
In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business Dec. 8:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended Dec. 8: Increases of $\$ 108,000,000$ in total loans and investments, $\$ 70,-$ 000,000 in loans to brokers and dealers in securities, $\$ 50,000,000$ in holdings of United States Government direct obligations, $\$ 95,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted, and $\$ 36,000,000$ in vault cash; and decreases of $\$ 60,000$ in reserve balances with Federal Regerve banks, $\$ 6,000$ in
balances with domestic banks, $\$ 51,000,000$ in time deposits, and $\$ 64$, 000,000 in deposits credited to domestic banks.
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans decreased \$9,000,000 in New York City and at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities increased $\$ 60000000$ in New York City $\$ 5000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 70,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of United States Government direct obligations increased $\$ 59,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 9,000,000$ in the Richmond district and declined $\$ 8,000,000$ in the Cleveland district and $\$ 7,000,000$ in the Chicago district, all reporting member banks showing a net increase of $350,000,000$ for the week. Holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government declined $\$ 11,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 16,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of "Other securities" ncreased $\$ 6,000,000$ during the week.
Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 115,000,000$ in New York City $\$ 18,000,000$ in the Boston district and $\$ 95,000,000$ at all reporting member banks, and declined $\$ 33,000,000$ in the San Francisco district and $\$ 11$,in New Y the Kansas $\$ 51,000,000$. Ti all reporting decined $\$ 60,000,00$ now 0 on mosestic banks declined $\$ 40,000,000$ in New Yrk City and $\$ 84,000,000$ all reporting momber banks. Deposits credited to foreign banks do lined $\$ 10,000,000$ in New York City Borrowings of weekly reporting during the week to $\$ 13,000,000$

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of the reporting member banks, together with changes for the week reporting member banks, together with
and year ended Dec. 8,1937 , follows:


United States Protests to Japan, Following Sinking of Gunboat Panay in Yangtze River-Warship and 3 Standard Oil Vessels Also Bombed Were Carrying Refugees-Secretary Hull States Japanese Surface Craft Also Machine-Gunned Panay-Text of Diplomatic Exchanges
A series of formal protests to the Japanese Government was sent by the United States this week, following an incident on Dec. 12, when Japanese airplanes bombed and sank the American gunboat Panay on the Yangtze River above Nanking. The planes also bombed and sank three vessels owned by the Standard Oil Co. All four ships were carrying refugees from Nanking. Three. persons were killed and 14 were injured in the attack. The Japanese Government promptly admitted responsibility for the incident, promising to punish those involved and to furnish reparations. President Roosevelt, in a memorandum to Secretary, of State Hull, went to the unusual length of "requesting" that the United States protest be conveyed personally to Emperor Hirohito of Japan. This action was regarded as of special importance, since the Japanese Army and Navy are responsible only to the Emperor, and have no direct connection with the Japanese Foreign Office, which was prompt in submitting its apologies for what it termed an "accident" and a "grave error." Meanwhile Japanese planes within the last week also bombed British vessels on the Yangtze. On Dec. 15 the British Government sent a note of protest to Tokio, while on Dec. 14 it was revealed that the German Government had also protested to Japan against the bombing of the British steamer Wangpu, on the ground that temporary offices of the German Embassy in China had been established on the vessel.
Secretary Hull said at his press conference on Dec. 16 that Japanese surface vessels had machine-gunned the Panay after it had been bombed from the air. He added that this information had been sent to Tokio for transmission to the Japanese Government.

The State Department on Dec. 13 issued the following series of statements in connection with protests and apologies in connection with the sinking of the Panay:
the white house
Washington
Memorandum handed to the Secretary of State at 12 :30 p. M., Dec. 13, 1937.
Please tell the Japanese Ambassador when you see him at 1 o'clock:

1. That the President is deeply shocked and concerned by the news of indiscriminate bombing of American and other non-Chinese vessels on the
2. That all the facts are being assembled and will shortly be presente to the Japanese Government.
3. That in the meantime it is hoped the Japanese Government will be considering definitely for presentation to this Government:
a Full expression of regret and proffer of full compensation;
b. Methods guaranteeing against a repetition of any similar attack in the future.
(Signed) F. D. R.
Secretary Hull informed Ambassador Saito of this instruction from the White House at 1 o'clock, Dec. 13, 1937.
The Japanese Ambassador called upon the Secretary of State at 1 o'clock this afternoon. He informed the Secretary that the Foreign Minister o Japan, before receiving official reports concerning the bombing and sinking of the U. S. S. Panay, called upon Ambassador Grew in Tokyo and offered regrets.

The Japanese Foreign Minister had instructed Ambassador Saito that reports were to ge given to the Secretary of State. The Ambassador als was instructed to extend full regrets and apologies, which he came to the Secretary to do.
The Ambassador added that the American authorities had informed the Japanese authorities of the position of the American vessels, and that therefore the bombing was a very grave blunder.

The Ambassador said further that the Japanese authorities were trying to furnish relief to the survivors at Hohsien, but that the place is one where Chinese and Japanese troops are fighting and that it was a difficul matter to get relief to them.
Before receiving the instruction quoted above, Ambassador Joseph C. Grew today reported to the Secretary of State from Tokio, as follows:
"The Minister for Foreign Affairs has just called on me in person at the Chancery and has informed me of the receipt of a Domei report from Shanghai that, in following fleeing remnants of the Chinese Army, Japanese planes had bombed three Standard Oii vessels and had sunk the U. S. S. Panay while in the close vicinity on the Yangtze above Nanking. The Minister said that he had as yet received no official report, but that he had come immediately to express to our Government the profound apology of the Japanese Government and that Ambassador Saito would do the same to you.
"He said that Admiral Hasegawa had accepted full responsibility for the accident. He said that immediately after my visit this morning he had communicated my representations to the Japanese naval and military authorities. Hirota said: 'I cannot possibly express how badly we feel about this.
"The Navy and War Ministers have sent similar expressions of regret to the Navy and War Departments in Washington through the naval and military attaches here."

Mr. Hull on Dec. 12 sent a preliminary instruction to the American Ambassador in Tokio. The preliminary instrucAmerican Ambassad
"Telegrams from Hankow indicate that yesterday and today American and British naval and merchant vessels at various points on Yangtze above Nanking were repeatedly fired on and bombed. A Japanese source is reported to have stated at Wuhu that Japanese military forces have orders to fire on all ships on the Yangtze.
"Today the U. S. S. Panay and three Standard Oil steamers at point 27 miles above Nanking are reported bombed and sunk and survivorsincluding embassy personnel, navy personnel and some refugees-are now at Hohsien.
"Please immediately inform Foreign Minister Hirota, ask for informa tion, and request that Japanese Government immediately take appropriate action. Impress upon him the gravity of the situation and the imperative need to take
or personnel.
"When we have further particulars I shall give you further instruction."
On Dec. 14 the State Department made public the following text of the note which had been sent to Japan formally protesting the bombing of American war and commercial ships:

The Government and people of the United States have been deeply shocked by the facts of the bombardment and sinking of the U. S. S. Phockay and the sinking or burning of the American steamers Meiping, Meian and Meisian by Japanese aircraft.

The essential facts are that these American vessels were in the Yangtze River by uncontested and incontestable right; that they were flying the American flag; that they were engaged in their legitimate and appropriate husiness ; that they were at the moment conveying American official and private personnel away from points where danger had developed; that they had several times changed their position, moving up-river, in order to avoid danger ; and that they were attacked by Japanese bombing planes. With regard to the attack, a responsible Japanese naval officer at Shanghai has informed the commander-in-chief of the American Asiatic Fleet that the four vessels were proceeding up-river; that a Japanese plane endeavored to ascertain their nationality, flying at an altitude of 300 meters, but was unable to distinguish the flags; that three Japanese bombing planes, six Japanese fighting planes, and two Japanese bombing planes, in sequence, made attacks which resulted in the damaging of one of the American steamers and the sinking of the U. S. S. Panay and the other two steamers.
Since the beginning of the present unfortunate hostilities between Japan and China, the Japanese Government and various Japanese authorities at various points have repeatedly assured the Government and authori ties of the United States that it is the intention and purpose of the Japa nese Government and the Japanese armed forces to respect fully the right and interests of other powers.
On several occasions, however, acts of Japanese armed forces have violated the rights of the United States, have seriously endangered the lives of American nationals and have destroyed American property. In severa instances the Japanese Government has admitted the facts, has expressed regrets and has given assurance that every precaution will be taken against recurrence of such incidents.

In the present case acts of Japanese armed forces have taken place in complete disregard of American rights, have taken American life and have destroyed American property, both public and private.
and expects of the Japanese Government of the United States requests regret, an undertaking to make complete and comprehensive indemnifications, and an assurance that definite and specific steps have been taken which will insure that hereafter American nationals, interests and property
in China will not be subjected to attack by Japanese armed forces or unlawful interference by any Japanese authorities or forces whatsoever.
Foreign Minister Hirota of Japan on Dec. 14 sent the following note of apology to the United States, through Joseph C. Grew, the American Ambassador at Tokio:

## Dec. 14, 1937.

Regarding the incident of Dec. 12 in which the United States gunboat Panay and three steamers belonging to the Standard Oil Company were sunk by bombing of Japanese naval aircraft at a point about 26 miles above Nanking, I had the honor, as soon as unofficial information of the incident was brought to my knowledge, to request your excellency to transmit to the United States Government apogolies from the Japanes Gavernment.
From reports subsequently received from our representatives in China it has been established that the Japanese Air Force, acting on information that Chinese troops were fleeing from Nanking and were going up the river by steamer, took off in pursuit, and discovered such vessels at the above-mentioned point. Owing to poor visibility, however, the aircraft any mark showing any of them was an American ship or man-of-war. Consequently the United States gunboat Panay and the vessels of th Standard Cil Co., being taken for Chinese carrying fleeing Chinese troops, were bombed and sunk.
While it is clear in the light of the above circumstances that the present incident is entirely due to a mistake, the Japanese Government regret most profoundly that it has caused damage to a United States man-of-war and ships and casualties among those aboard, and desire to present hereby our sincere apologies.
The Japanese Government will make indemnifications for all losses and deal appropriately with those responsible for the incident. Further more, they already have issued strict orders to the authorities on the spot with a view to preventing recurrence of a similar incident.
The Japanese Government, in fervent hope that the friendly relations of Japan and the United States will not be affected by this unfortunat affair, have frankly stated as above their sincere attitude, which I bes your excellency to make known to your Government.
I avail myself of this opportunity to renew expressions of my highest consideration.

коKI HIROTA.
Meanwhile Ambassador Saito of Japan had called at the State Department to express his Government's deep regret over the bombing. On Dec. 16 Rear Admiral Teizo Mitsunami, chief of Japanese naval aerial operations, was relieved of his post as the result of the bombing of the Panay.
A London dispatch of Dec. 15 from Ferdinand Kuhn Jr to the New York "Times" discussed the British note of protest as follows:
The note was of a familiar pattern. It reminded the Japanese that attacks on British naval and merchant shipping "raise grave issues." With icy coldness it revived evidence that these attacks were not accidents but deliberate actions ordered by the senior Japanese military officer on the spot.
The note then demanded punishment of the men responsible for incidents whose recurrence, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the Hous of Commons today, "must impair relations between the two countries." Finally in polite language, but with scathing implications, the note spoke of the latest Japanese apologies and of all previous assurances that the interests of foreign powers in China would be respected.
"It is clear," said the British note, "that steps hitherto taken by the Japanese Government to prevent such attacks have so far failed in tha purpose, and His Majesty's Government must now ask that they be informed that measures have actually been taken of a character which will put a definite stop to the incidents of which they complain."
All this was strikingly similar in tone and substance to the note aleady sent by Washington to Tokyo, although the Brition did not follow resident Ro
protest
The text of the British note was communicated to Washington before being sent to Tokyo, a visible symbol to the Japanese that the British and American Governments were keeping in close and friendly contact on解 ment quarters that it could not take place now
According to Associated Press advices from Tokio on Dec. 16 the Japanese Navy announced it would take action without precedent in its recent annals to ease the tension arising from the sinking of the United States gunboat Panay by Japanese planes. In part these advices continued:
The Navy Ministry announced a formal salute, called one of the highest honors one nation could render to another, would be given the four persons silled in the attack Sunday on the Panay and three Standard Oil boats, company of bluejackets was ordered to fire the salute of honor to the ictims at the spot on the Yangtze River abo
A high government official said Japan would meet the demands made by the United States for indemnities, apologies and guarantees that there would be no recurrence of the attacks.
The official said, however, "the negotiations at present are entirely between the governments and, therefore, His Majesty has no part in the picture." Japån will reply to the American note in a few days, he added.

## Statement of Condition of Bank for International

 Settlements as of Nov. 30Total resources of the Bank for International Settlements, Basle, Switzerland, declined during November from 671,259,624 Swiss francs Oct. 31 to $653,261,875$ Swiss francs Nov. 30, according to the Bank's statement of condition as of the end of November, made available on Dec. 5 . The assets of the Bank on Nov. 30 , however, are above a year ago when they amounted to $604,907,229$ Swiss francs Assets which decreased during November were time funds Assets which decreased during November were time funds
at interest, total sundry bills and investments, guaranty on at interest, total sundry bills and invest.
commercial bills sold, and sundry items.
The statement of the Bank for Nov. 30, as compared with Oct. 31, was reported as follows in Associated Press advices from Basle Dec. 5 (figures in Swiss francs at par):


Italy Withdraws from League of Nations-Premier Mussolini Charges "Crumbling Temple" Is Place "Where War Is Prepared"-Pledges Country to Continue to Collaborate for Peace
The withdrawal of Italy from the League of Nations was decided upon on Dec. 11 by the Grand Council of the Fascist party and proclaimed shortly after by Premier Benito Mussolini from a balcony of the Palazzo Venezia. Addressing a huge gathering, the Premier said that "we leave with no regrets the crumbling temple where there is no peace, but where war is prepared," according to a United Press interpretation of his remarks. While Italy has made formal notice of its withdrawal, her membership in the League will not end officially until two years hence.
Premier Mussolini, in his address, took exception to the sanctions imposed by the League of Nations against Italy because of its conflict with Ethiopia. He said:
The historic decision which the Grand Council has acclaimed and which you have greeted with most enthusiastic pride could no longer be pro crastinated. We were abie for many years to give to the world a darin xample of our patience. We do not forget, however, as we will not forget he frightful attempt at economic strangulation of the Italian people erpetrated by Geneva.
"Italy's withdrawal from the League of Nations," Premier Mussolini continued, "represents an event of great historical importance, which has attracted the attention of the world, and whose consequences cannot yet be completely foreseen. Not because of this shall we abandon the fundamental political policies which directed our collaboration for peace." In commenting on Italy's withdrawal from the League, advices from Rome, Dec. 11, by the Associated Press, had the following to say:
In leaving the League, Italy followed the footsteps of Germany and Japan, with which nations she is joined in an anti-Communist pact. Japan, with which nations she is joinedicially until two years after a Membership in the Leazue does not end officially untir two years atter a pursued a "policy of non-cooperation" with Geneva.
The estrangement dates from May 11, 1936, when the Italian delegation walked out of a meeting of the League Council after the Council had voted to continue sanctions against Italy because of the Ethiopian war.
All members of the Grand Council, supreme governing body in Italy were present at the meeting except Gabriele D'Annunzio, who succeeded the late Marchese Guglielmo Marconi as an ex-officio member of the Grand Council because of his (D'Annunzio's) election as President of the Royal Academy.
Count Dino Grandi, Itaiian Ambassador to Great Britain, came from London for the session and Field Marshal Italo Balbo from Libya, where he is Governor General of Italy's colony in North Africa.

Premier Mussolini's speech from the balcony was preceded by the reading of a brief communique, announcing the Council's decision, by Achille Starace, Secretary of the Fascist party.
The following is the text of Premier Mussolini's address as contained in Rome United Press advices of Dec. 11:
The historic decision which the Grand Council has acclaimed and which you have greeted with most enthusiastic pride could no longer be procrastinated. We were able for many years to give to the world a daring forget, the frightful attempt at economic strangulation of the Italian people perpetrated by Geneva.
We could have hoped that the League was ready to make a rightful gesture of reparation. This it did not do and will never be able to do. The good intentions of certain governments drowned themselves no sooner than their delegates came into contact with that destructive atmosphere typical of Geneva, controlled by muddled, hidden and inimical forces against our Italy and our revolution.
In these conditions our presence on the threshold of Geneva was no longer tolerable. It wounded our doctrine, our style and our temperament of soldiers.
The time approached when it was necessary to solve this dilemma: remain inside or get out. Inside? (The crowds shouted "No!") Outside? (Crowd shouted "Yes !")
Here we shout our "basta," which means enough, and we leave with no regrets the crumbling temple where there is no work for peace, but where war is prepared.
It is simply grotesque to believe and make believe that there has been pressure which determined our attitude. There has been no pressure, and there could be none. Our comrades
and this is true-absolutely discreet.
Italy's withdrawal from the League of Nations represents an event of Italy's withdrawal from the League of Nations represents an event of world, and whose consequences cannot yet be completely foreseen
Not because of this shall we abandon the fundamental political policies which directed our collaboration for peace. In recent days we have given luminous example by consecrating for peace the waters of the Adriatic.
Threatening voices, which from time to time have been raised and perhaps will be raised all the more so from the heads of the big democracies, leave us perfectly indifferent.
There is nothing to do against people like Italians, who are capable of any sacrifices. We have weapons in the sky, on land and at sea which are numerous and well-tempered by two victorious wars, but above all we possess the heroic spirit of revolution, which no human strength in the world ever has been capable of bending.

No Need For Grain Futures Legislation in Canada According to Secretary Darby of Winnipeg Grain Exchange-So Informs Royal Grain Inquiry Commission
That there is no need in Canada for legislation such as the Grain Futures Administration Act was indicated on Nov. 18 by A. E. Darby, Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, in presenting his views to the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission at Ottawa. According to Mr. Darby, conditions prevailing on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange are different from those on the Chicago Board of Trade. He stated that the Winnipeg Exchange is not opposed to apd pointment of a supervisor whose observations and experience might result in improvement of exchange regulations and practices. This was reported in Canadian Press advices from Winnipeg, which also said:
While attempts to corner the market or manipulate prices might have occurred in the United States, they had not taken place at Winnipeg, he said.
Canadian prices were regulated by the large exportable surplus of grain If they were pushed too high, exports ceased and prices came down. Simi larly, attempts to depress prices stimulated demand and brought Canadian rices back to a level in harmony with world conditions.
The proportion of hedging to speculative trading in grain futures was much smaller at Winnipeg than at Chicago. The amount of cash grain available for delivery at Winnipeg was always much greater and was a rotection against undue influence of speculation on price levels.
Questioned about a sharp rise and a sudden fall in the price of barley at Winnipeg in December, 1936, Mr. Darby said it was not due to market crop in the United States.
"If anyone suffered any injury at that time it was someone who had sold hort," said Mr. Darby. He did not believe that short sales were either made or adjusted outside the Exchange. If they were it would be against the rules of the Exchange, and those involved would be found out and punished in the interests of the members of the Exchange generally.

## Cuba Has Plan for Resumption of Service on Public Works Bonds-Approval of Cuban Congress Required

A new oplan for the resumption of payments on the Cuban public works debt, in default since 1933, was announced on Dec. 10 by Julio B. Foreade, President of the Havana Stock Exchange and head of the Cuban Public Works Bondholders Committee. The committee has been studying the question for the past several months. The Secretary of the Cuban for the past several months. The Secretary of the Cuban Dee. 10 , following a meeting of the committee. Any plan for the payment of the public works obligations must be approved by the Cuban Congress, said a wireless dispatch from Havana, Dee. 10, to the New York "Times" of Dec. 11, which also had the following to say:
According to the proposal, the Government will make a new bond issue to cover the public works indebtedness, with interest at $41 / 2 \%$, maturing in 1977. Holders of these bonds will receive $23 / 2 \%$ interest in the 4 -year period since 1933, when paym
Amortization would start in the fiscal year 1938-39 with payment of $\$ 500,000$. From 1939 to 1944 payment of $\$ 1,000,000$ would be made yearly; from 1944 to 1949, \$1,500,000 yearly; from 1949 to 1954, \$2,000,000; from 1954 to 1959, $\$ 2,500,000$; from 1959 to 1977, $\$ 2,750,000$.

Mr. Forcade said that, according to the note delivered to him, the issue might be up to $\$ 85,000,000$, which would cover the entire indebtedness, including $\$ 40.000,000$ in the hands of United states and Cuban bond National Bank and other banking institutions and $\$ 20.000 .000$ in con tractors' certificates.
The new issue would be paid by present revenue augmented by w taxes the Government might find necessary to meet this obligation. While no official statement was issued by the commission indicating tha holders of the indebtedness were agreeable to the plan, it was learned that representatives of the bondholders were presenting a statement of their principals, and it is expected that an agreement will be reached.

Comparative Figures of Condition of Canadian Banks
In the following we compare the condition of the Canadian banks for Oct. 30, 1937, with the figures for Sept. 30, 1937, and Oct. 31, 1936:
STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF THE DOMINION

| Assets | Oct. 30, 1937 | Sept. 30, 1937 | Oct. 31, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current gold and subsidiary coin- |  |  |  |
| In Canada -........- | ,603,00 | 5,043, | 4,860,865 |
| Ise | 3,926,269 | 4. | 7,705,177 |
| tal | 8,529,272 | 9,121,338 | 12,566,042 |
| Dominion notes...... |  |  |  |
| Notes of Bank |  |  |  |
| Deposits with Bank o | 98, | 179, | 182,876,712 |
| United States \& other forelgn currenctesCheques on other banks. | - $\begin{array}{r}5,900,900 \\ 24,074,815\end{array}$ | 5,112,944 $24,176,317$ | $6,006,622$ $23,448,649$ |
|  | 108,876,484 | 116,954,863 | 111,396,901 |
| Losns to other banks in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted |  |  |  |
| from other banks in Canada | 3,915,135 | 4,421,761 | 4,284,627 |
| Due from banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom. | 22, | 24,297,260 | 34 |
| Due from banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom |  |  |  |
| Dominion Government and Provincial <br> Government securities. | ,093,995,502 | 1,119,772,593 | 1,096,674,545 |
| Canadian municipal securities and British, forelgn and colontal public securities other than Canadian. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 192,587,428 |  |
| Rallway and other bonds, debs, \& stocks Call and short (not exceeding 30 days) | 133,786 | 133,270,530 | 103,951,963 |
| loans in Canada on stocks, deben tures, bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover. |  |  |  |
|  | 81,5 | 93. | 108,547,066 |
| Elsewhere than in Canada |  |  |  |
| Other current loans \& discts. in Canada Elsewhere | 769 | 770 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Loans to the Government of Canada..-- Loans to Provincial governments | 26,384,6 | 20,128,052 | $14.711,503$ |
| Loans to eitles, towns, municipalities and school districts. | 94,314,723 | 91,648,032 | 715 |
| Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2,922,236 |
| Real estate other than bank premises_..-Mortgages on real estate sold by bank | 8,746,58 |  | 8,964,196 |
|  | 4,198,243 | ,23 |  |
| Bank premises at not more than cost less amounts (if any) written off. | 73, | 74,326,931 | 74,773,993 |
| Llabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra. |  | 67. | 4,267,847 |
| Deposil with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Shares of and loans to controlled cos_... Other assets not included under the foregoing heads. $\qquad$ | 1,906,341 | 1,981,052 | 398 |
| Total assets | ,298,987,096 | 3,3 | 3,202,338,006 |
| Ldabれuttes | 112,20 | 10 |  |
| Balance due to Dominion Govt. after deducting adv. for credits, pay-lists, \&e |  |  |  |
|  | 32,431,1 | ,00 | 0,045,200 |
| Advances under the Finance Act.-.-..- |  |  |  |
| Balance due to Provincial governments- | 37,470,354 | 37,976,774 | 36,177,434 |
| Deposits by the public, payable on demand in Canada | 679,125,14 | 713,627,5 | , |
| Deposits" by the public, payable after notice or on a fixea day in Canada. | 1,583,694,718 |  |  |
| Deposits elsewhere than in Canada. Loans from other banks in Canada, secure, including bills rediscounted.- | 426,210 | 425,153,422 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada | 14,048,76 | 14,504,96 | 13,600,970 |
| Due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom--.-. United Kingdom.-..................... | 11,280,50 |  | ,46 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 36,968,501 |  | 30,310,640 |
|  | 1,326,76 | , |  |
|  | 63,929,170 | 67,196,172 | 64,267,847 |
| Llabilities not incl. under foregoing heads | 3,207,435 | 2,921,611 | 2,600,943 |
| Dividends declared and unpaiRest or reserve fund......- | 2,551,54 | 821,74 | 2,542,761 |
|  | 133,750,000 | 133,750,000 | 133,750,000 |
| Capital pald up | 145,500,000 | 145,500,00 | 145,500,000 |
|  | 3,283,701,36 | 3,321,917,9 | 3,190,303,50 |

## Total haburties

German Standstill Agreement Renewed with Modifications for Year-Two New Features IncorporatedRecommercialization Plan Provides for Substitution of Commercial Bills for Poorest Type of Credit - \$3,600,000 Payment on Certain Obligations Also Proposed
A new Standstill Agreement on short-term German debts for 1938 , to remain in effect for one year from Feb. 28 , 1938, with the provision for the possibility of renewal for three months after expiration, if previously agreed to by creditors, was adopted at conferences in London which were concluded on Dec. 13. According to a cablegram from London and received and released in New York by Seigfried Stern, Secretary of the American committee and Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of New York, the new agreement modifies in various respects the existing agreement which expires on Feb. 28, 1938, and contains two new provisions. One of the new provisions calls for a so-called "recommercialization plan," whereby, said the cablegram,
there will be a "gradual substitution of new commercial bills covering current export and import transactions of Germany of the same general quality as the best type now in the Standstill for new existing finance bills and cash advances generally regarded as the poorest type of credit now in the Standstill." The other new feature provides for the repayment after March 1 next of some $\$ 3,600,000$ of obligations bearing the guarantee of the Golddiskontbank

The new Standstill Agreement is the eighth of its kind, reference to the previous agreements having appeared in our issue of Feb. 27, 1937, page 1358. The conference this year was held in London for the first time, the sessions in previous years having been held in Berlin. Creditors' delegates from eight countries were in attendance, the United States being represented by Harvey D. Gibson, President of the Manufacturers Trust Co., and Joseph C. Rovensky, VicePresident of the Chase National Bank, both of New York. Messrs. Harvey and Rovensky sailed for the conference on Nov. 24, as noted in these columns of Nov. 27, page 3435.
The cablegram received by Mr. Stern disclosed that the total of Standstill indebtedness outstanding in all countries approximate $\$ 394,000,000$, having been lowered from $\$ 1,495$,000,000 , a reduction of $75 \%$. The American portion has been reduced by $80 \%$, or from the original amount of $\$ 486$, 000,000 to an amount just under $\$ 100,000,000$. The following is the cablegram received and released by Mr. Stern on Dec. 13 :

The annual conference between representatives of German short-term debtors and their various international creditors, commonly known as the Standstill, was concluded today. It was for the first time held in London Creditors' delegates from eight countries attended the meetings, the United States being represented by Harvey D. Gibson, President of the Manufacturers Trust Co., and Joseph C. Rovensky, Vice-President of the Chas National Bank, both of New York
At the commencement of the meeting a statement was made by the German committee relative to economic developments within Germany during the period intervening since the last conference, the substance being that in many respects improvement had taken place but that the foreign exchange situation still remained a most difficult problem. German foreign trade figures submitted covering nine months of this year, the latest available, compared to same period last year showed that while exports and imports have each increased approximately $830,000,000$ marks, espulting in tor
Other than the renewal with various modifications of existing agree Other than the renewal with various modifications of existing agree resulted: A so-called recommercialization plan was agreed upon. This provides for the gradual substitution of new commercial bills covering current export and import transactions of Germany of the same general quality as the best type now in the Standstill for now existing finance bills and cash advances generally regarded as the poorest type of credit now in the Standstill. From time to time during the coming year the German Debtors Committee will indicate an amount available for recom mercialization purposes. Each creditor will thereupon advise which o his debtors' obligations he desires exchanged for new commercial bills, thus availing himself of the proportional amount of the whole amount available for recommercialization to which he is entitled.
The posilion of creditors should, as the plan operates, be much improved It will be optional with each creditor whether or not he elects to par ticipate in each phase of the recommercialization plan. The first instal ment is expected to become effective soon after March 1 next. No minimum or maximum amounts were agreed upon, but it is hoped and expected that there will be several recommercialization operations during the Standstill year and that the total will be substantial
The other development of major importance relates to a certain group of obligations bearing the guarantee of the Golddiskontbank. The First Standstill Agreement, executed in September, 1931, permitted each credito to designate a certain small percentage of his indivial credis to receive he guarantee of the Golddiskontbank, an existing governmental institution having substantial resources. Naturg those then seemed their pores or have ceased to continue in busines lected have beco in such credits becoming sole obligations of the Gold In in rect to these credits, the Golddiskont and will, under the arrangement agreed upon, satisfy their guarantee in full by making payment at face value in currencies of countries where such credits are held. The payment of remaining outstanding obligations bearing such guarantee is being again postponed. Owing to repayment being confined to a specific group of obligations, the Golddiskontbank will arrange various exchanges of their guaranteed obligations held by reditors so that each creditor having Golddiskontbank guaranteed line will receive the same proportionate reduction, which will amount to pproximately $10 \%$ of his total of such lines.
This development resulting from the present conference is therefore ncouraging even though the amount involved is comparatively small The total amount for European and American creditors combined will be approximately $8,700,000$ marks, equivalent to $\$ 3,600,000$, and paymen will be made as promptly as practicable after March 1 next
The license fee collected by the Reichsbank for benefit of creditors for the transfer of registered marks into travel marks, which was the mos important development in last year's conference, will again, with mino modifications, be provided for in the coming agreement. During the present year this has made possible substantial liquidation of Standstil indebtedness at face value in foreign exchange. Exact figures will no be available for several months, but it is estimated that the total for European and American creditors combined will be approximately $\$$, or the full standstil year. There bilth the unavailed lines. The registered mark privilege in connection.
There will be no change in the interest rates which have applied during There will be no change in the interest rates which have applied during解 for three months after expir spirit of cordiality, cooperation, and general to by creditors. The usual spirit of colution Standstill situation prevailed esire for constructive solution of the agreement consummated is generally re garded as a distince step forward and the best possible to negotiate under the circumstances
During the past year there has again been a large decrease in the amount nvolved in the Standstill. The approximate present total Standstill in
debtedness outstanding in all countries is $\$ 394,000,000$, the amount having been originally $\$ 1,495,000,000$. The reduction is nearly $75 \%$. The amount in use in America at the present time is just under $\$ 100,000,000$, originally having been $\$ 486,000,000$, the reduction being approximately $80 \%$.
\$641,700 of Republic of Cuba External Loan 51/2\% Gold Bonds Drawn for Redemption Jan. 15, 1938
Republic of Cuba, through Pablo Suarez, Consul General of Cuba, is notifying holders of its external loan 30-year sinking fund $51 / 2 \%$ gold bonds issued under loan contract dated Jan. 26, 1923, that $\$ 641,700$ princpial amount of the bonds have been drawn by lot for redemption on Jan. 15, 1938, out of moneys in the sinking fund, at $100 \%$ of their par value, by J. P. Morgan \& Co., fiscal agents. Bonds so drawn for redemption will be paid at the office of the fiscal agents on or after Jan. 15, 1938, after which date interest on the drawn bonds will cease. Attention is called to the fact that on Dec. 4, 1937, $\$ 137,900$ principal amount of the bonds, previously called for redemption, were still unredeemed.

## Poland Offers 20-Year 3\% Dollar Funding Bonds in Exchange for Coupons on Various Loans

Announcement was made in New York on Dec. 15 by Janusz Zoltowski, Financial Counselor of the Embassy of Poland, that the Republic is prepared to offer its 20 -year $3 \%$ dollar funding bonds in exchange for equal face amounts of coupons of the following loans: Republic of Poland 20year 6\% United States dollar gold bond loan of 1920, Republic of Poland $8 \%$ external sinking fund gold dollar bond loan of 1925, Republic of Poland 61/2\% external secured sinking fund gold bond loan due Oct. 1, 1965, $7 \%$ City of Warsaw gold bond loan of 1928, $7 \%$ Province of Silesia external gold bond loan of 1928, National Economic Bank $7 \%$ mortgage gold bond loan (II issue P. Z-1) of 1928, and Land Mortgage Bank of Warsaw guaranteed first mortgage $8 \%$ loan of 1924. In addition to the offer of the dollar bonds, the announcement said that the Republic is also offering to the holders of certain of its bonds with all unmatured coupons attached, in exchange therefore, its $41 / \%$ internal state loan of 1937 bonds payable in zlotys. The bonds included in this offer are the Republic's $6 \%$ loan of 1920, its $8 \%$ loan of 1925, the $7 \%$ City of Warsaw loan of 1928, and the $7 \%$ 1925, the $7 \%$ City of Warsaw

Further details of the offers of dollar funding bonds and zloty bonds are contained in the prospectus, which is avialable at the offices of the special agents of the various loans.

## Finland Only Nation to Meet in Full Dec. 15 Installment on War Debt-Hungary Makes Partial Payment

 Will Seek Adjustment- $\$ 1,680,170,447$ Was Due from 13 NationsAs on previous occasions, Finland was again the only Nation to pay in full its Dec. 15 semi-annual installment on its war debt to the United States. One of the 12 defaulting nations, Hungary, has acted to resume payments. On Dec. 15 the Hungarian Government, through John Pelenyi, its Minister to Washington, notified the State Departmen't that it was depositing a check in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for $\$ 9,828$, in partial payment for her installment of current and past due amoutns of $\$ 467,674$. Last August Hungary advised the State Department that it proposed to resume partial payments at the rate of $\$ 9,828$ semi-annually for a period of three years, or a total of $\$ 58,968$. This compares with $\$ 258,440$ which will fall due during that time The Hungarian Government disclosed that it would seek to negotiate a refunding of its entire debt of $\$ 1,939,000$ during the 3 -year partial-payment period

Hungary and the 11 other debtor nations which are in arrears, defaulted during or shortly after the Hoover moratorium of 1932. The total amount due from the 12 defaulting nations and Finland on Dec. 15 was $\$ 1,680,170,447$ The following tablulation shows the amounts which were due from each of the 13 debtor nations:

| Belg | \$61,300,08 | , | \$1,607.298 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Czechoslo | 16,315.400 \| | Lithuania | 1,353,227 |
| Estonia | 4,160,287 | Poland. | 51.766,147 |
| Finland | a232,143 | Rumania | 7,438,750 |
| France | 455,009,163 | Yugoslavia | 1,913,515 |
| Great Br | 994,486,367 \| | a Paid in full. |  |
| Hungary | b467,673 \| | b $\$ 9,828$ of this amoun | paid. |
| Italy | 84,119,757 |  |  |

France and Poland notified the State Department at Washington on Dec. 9 that they would default, and were followed on Dec. 10 by Great Britain and on Dec. 14 by Italy and Yugoslavia. The other six defaulting nations were expected to pursue a similar course, Sir Ronald Lindsay, Ambassador of Great Britain, in a note to the State Depart ment on behalf of his Government, said:
I am directed to express the appreciation of His Majesty's Government of the assurance that the Government of the United States is fully disposed to discuss any proposals which His Majesty's Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness. And in return I am to assure you that His Majesty's Government will be willing to reopen discussions on the subject whenever circumstances are such as to warrant the hope that a satisfactory result might be reached.

Changes in Amount of Their Own Stock Reacquired by Companies Listed on New York Stock Exchange The New York Stock Exchange issued on Dec. 16 its monthly list of companies listed on the Exchange reporting changes in the reacquired holdings of their own stock. A previous list was given in our issue of Nov. 20, page 3272.
The following is the list made available by the Exchange on Dec. 16:


Notes-a Includes 282,313 shares not authorized for listing on ${ }_{3}, 660$ and American News of me. 5822 shares of American News New York Corp. nd American News Co. 5.282 shares of the former Increase due to two for one stock split
d Includes shares not authorized for listing on the New York Stock Exchange and sares 34,918 held fores not authorized for listing on the New York
Stock Exchange.

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York
Curb Exchanges During Week Ended Nov. 20, 1937
While the percentage of trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange during the week ended Nov. 20 by all members, except odd-lot dealers, was lower than in the preceding week, member trading on the New York Curb Exchange was larger, it was announced by the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday (Dec. 17). Member trading on the Stock Exchange during the latest week amounted to $3,622,438$ shares in round-lot transactions, the Commission noted, or $22.06 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of $8,208,280$ shares. This compared with $3,289,067$ shares of stock bought and sold on the Exchange for the account of members during the previous week ended Nov. 13, which members during the previous week ended Nov. 13, which shares.
On the New York Curb Exchange, members traded for their own account during the week ended Nov. 20, accord-
ing to the SEC, to the amount of 612,020 shares, against total transactions of $1,370,055$ shares, a percentage of $22.33 \%$. In the preceding week (ended Nov. 13) member trading on the Curb Exchange was $20.87 \%$ of total transactions of $1,315,290$ shares, the member trading having been reported by the Commission at 549,110 shares.

The data issued by the Commission is in the series of current figures being published weekly in accordance with its program embodied in its report to Congress in June, 1936, on the "Feasibility and Advisability of the Complete Segregation of the Functions of Broker and Dealer." The figures for the week ended Nov. 13 were given in these columns of Dec. 11, page 3739. In making available the date for the week ended Nov. 20 the Commission stated:
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 ound-lum neek ended Nor 20 on the Now York Stock Exchange, 8.208 .280 shate was $9.5 \%$ larger than the volume reported on the ticker. 0 五 the New York Curb Exchange total round -lot volume in the same week, $1,370,055$ shares exceeded by $6.4 \%$ the ticker volume (exclusive of rights and warrants).
The data published are based upon reports filed with the New York stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New York } \\ & \text { Sxtock } \\ & \text { Exchange } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New York } \\ & \text { Curchange } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of reports recelved. | 1,073 | 867 |
| Reports showing transactions: As specialist.-...-. | 208 | 105 |
| Other than as spectalist: Initiated on floor. |  |  |
| Initlated off to | 335 443 | ${ }_{584}^{133}$ |

Reports showing no transactions ..........-.................. 443 . 584
The number of reports in the various classifcations may total more than the number of reports received because, at times a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.
"In stocks in which registered" "In stocks in which registered" are not strictly comparable with data 8 imilarly Curb Exchange pertorm the functions of the New York Stock Exchange wor Curb Exchange pertorm the functions
dealer, as well as those of the speclallst.
NEW YORK sTOCK EXCHANGE-TRANSACTIONS IN ALL STOCKS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERSA (SHARES)

$$
\text { Week Ended Nov. 20, } 1937
$$

> Total for Weekk
$\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Cent. }}$
Total volume of roun i-lot sales effected on the Exchange...- $8,208,280$
Round-lot transactions of members except transactions of

| speciallsts and odd-lot dealers in stocks in which registere <br> 1. Initiated on the floor-Bought. <br> Sold $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 613,610 \\ & 648,790 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1,262,400 | 7.69 |
| 2. Initlated off thę floor-Bought. Sold | $\begin{array}{r} 277,313 \\ 378,205 \end{array}$ |  |
| Total | 655.518 | 3.99 |
| Round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 819,390 \\ & 885,130 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total. | 1,704,520 | 10.38 |
| Total round-lot transactions of members, except transactions of odd-lot dealers in stocks in which registered-Bought. Sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,710,313 \\ & 1,912,125 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 3,622,438 | 22.06 |
| Transactions for account of odd-lot dealers in stocks in which registered: <br> 1. In round lots-Bought <br> Sold. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 534,260 \\ & 132,010 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total. | 666,270 | 4.06 |
| 2. In odd lots (including odd-lot transactions of spectailists) <br> Bought. <br> Sold | $\begin{aligned} & 1,022,508 \\ & 1,472,752 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 2,495,260 |  |
| NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE-TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERSa (SHAR Week Ended Nov. 20, 1937 | IN ALL <br> ES) | Ocks |
|  | Total for Week | Pr |

Total volume of round-lot sales effected on the Exchange....
Round-lot transactions of members, except transactions of $\underline{\underline{1,370,055}}$
specialists in stocks in which registered:

1. Intiated on the floor-Bought.......
Sold
 ${ }_{58,650}^{59,755}$
$\qquad$
Total
90,545$\overline{3.30}$

Round-lot transactions of speciallsts in stocks in which
registered-Bougbt.............................................

Total.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
196,910 \\
206,540 \\
\hline 403,450
\end{array}
$$

Total round-lot transactions for accounts of all members:


299,450
312.570
 $\widehat{612,020}$
Odd-lot transactions of spectallists in stocks in which registered:

$\begin{array}{r}74.957 \\ 88,767 \\ \hline 163.724\end{array}$

## 163,724.

The term "member" includes all Exchange members, their firms and their a The term "mmember" includes all Exchange members, their firms and their
partners, including special partners. b Percentage of members' transactions to total Exchange transactions. In calculating these percentages the total of members transactions is compared with
twice the total exchange volume for the reason that the total of members' trans twice the total exchange volume ior the reason that the total of members' trans-
actions includes both purchases and sales, while the total exchange volume includes
only sales.

Volume 145
Financial Chronicle
3897

Nov. 1 Coupons on National Hungarian Industrial Mortgage Institute Ltd. First Mortgage $7 \%$ Gold Bonds to be Paid at Rate of $\$ 8.75$ per $\$ 1,000$ Bond The Cash Office of Foreign Credits at Budapest, Hungary, announced on Dec. 15 that pursuant to its offer of July 23, 1937, it will pay against surrender of coupons maturing Nov. 1, 1937 on National Hungarian Industrial Mortgage Institute Ltd. first mortgage sinking fund $7 \%$ gold bonds series A, dollar issue, at the rate of $\$ 8.75$ per coupon detached from a $\$ 1,000$ bond. The offer applies only to persons resident outside of Hungary. Coupons tendered in acceptance of this offer must be transmitted to Schroder Trust Co. as Central Paying Agents of the Cash Office, 46 William Street, New York.
The offer of July 23 was referred to in out issue of July 24, page 525. Payment of other issues under the offer was noted in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 11, page 3738.

Odd-Lot Trading on New York Stock Exchange During
Week Ended Dec. 11
The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Dec. 16 a summary for the week ended Dec. 11, 1937 of the daily corrected figures on odd-lot transactions of odd-lot dealers and specialists in stocks, rights and warrants on the New York Stock Exchange, continuing a series of current figures being published weekly by the Commission. The figures being published weekly by the Commission. The Dec. 11, page 3739 .
The data published are based upon reports filed daily with the Commission by odd-lot dealers and specialists. The figures for the week ended Dec. 11 follows:
ODD-LOT TRAASSACTIONS OF ODD-LOT DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS IN STOGKS, RIGHTS AND WARRANTS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK
EXCHANGE-WEEK ENDED DEC. 11, 1937

| Trade Date | $\begin{gathered} \text { SALES } \\ \text { (Customers' Orders to Buy) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | PURCHASES <br> (Customers' Orders to Sell) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. Ord. | Shares | Value | No. Ord. 1 | Shares | Value |
| Dec. | 6,714 | 185,414 | \$5,702,015 | 4.787 | 124,498 | \$4,511,548 |
| Dec. | 6.489 | 167,185 | 6,014,512 | 4,846 | 135,456 | 4,597,997 |
| Dec. | 8.363 | 224,775 | 7,914,028 | 7,359 | 208,640 | 7,117,275 |
| Dec. 10 and 11 | 7,181 | 185,717 | 6,613,099 | 5,154 | 146,019 | 5,293,183 |
| Dec. 10 and 11... | 10,449 | 262,863 | 8,923,909 | 7.738 | 223,297 | 7,658,898 |
| Total for week | 39,196 | 1,005,954 | \$35,167,563 | 29,884 | 837,910 | \$29,178,901 |

Governing Committee of New York Stock Exchange Approves Higher Commission Rates-Proposed Amendments Provide for $11 \%$ Increase and Intitute Service Charges-Members of Exchange Have Two Weeks to Vote on Changes
The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange on Dec. 14 adopted several amendments to the Exchange's constitution designed to carry out the recommendations made a week ago by the Committee on Quotations and Commissions. As recommended by the Quotations and Commissions Committee, the Governing Committee and Commissions Committee, the Governing Committee approved an amendment providing a new scale of commission
rates on stocks, which will raise revenue by an estimated rates on stocks, which will raise revenue by an estimated
$11 \%$. It is reported that more than two-thirds of the 48 $11 \%$. It is reported that more than two-thirds of the 48
members of the committee approved the amendment. A proposed amendment to the recommendation of the Committee on Quotations and Commissions which would have provided for an $18 \%$ increase in revenue from commissions, was defeated by a large margin. Under Exchange procedure, the members of the Exchange have up to two weeks to vote on the action of the Governing Committee, and if a majority of the membership is against it, it will not become effective unless reapproved by two-thirds of the Governing Committee. If not disapproved by the membership, the amendments adopted by the Governing Committee on Dec. 15 will become effective Jan. 3. The recommendations of the Committee on Quotations and Commissions were referred to in our issue of Dec. 11, page 3740 .

The other amendments adopted by the Governing Committee on Dec. 15 provide that members who also hold membership on another exchange may charge whatever rates of commission may be prescribed by the other market, rates of commission may be prescribed by the other market, accounts, "at not less than such rates as shall from time to accounts, "at not less than such rates as shall from time to the only change made by the Governing Committee in the recommendations of the Committee on Quotations and Commissions. The latter committee had recommended a $\$ 2$ monthly minimum service charge on inactive accounts.

Under the proposed amendment to Article XIX of the Stock Exchange's constitution relating to the $11 \%$ average increase in commission revenue, there is established a $\$ 3$ minimum commission charge on each transaction for nonmembers in shares, rights and warrants, when the amount members in shares, rights and warrants, when the amount
involved in the transaction is $\$ 50$ or more, and a minimum charge of either $\$ 1$ or $6 \%$ of the amount involved in the transaction, whichever is greater, when the amount involved is $\$ 1$ or more, but less than $\$ 50$. On member transactions, the commission rate is adjusted to involve an estimated average increase in the revenue derived therefrom of about $5 \%$. The rates applicable on stocks selling at 50 cents a share and above, the Governing Committee proposed, shal not be less than the following:
 a As designated
the price per share.

A special schedule was approved by the Governors for stocks selling under 50 cents a share that ranges from 0.1 cent a share for stocks selling at $1-256$ of $\$ 1$ to 1.5 cents a share for stocks selling from $8-32$ of $\$ 1$ to 50 cents. Presently, the rate for such stocks is agreed upon between the broker and customer. The following are the texts of the two other proposed amendments:
Amend Article XIX by adding to Section 1 a new paragraph to read: Notwithstanding the provisions of this article, any member of the Ex-
change or firm registered thereon holding a membership or associate membership in another exchange located in the United Stater may in respect of transactions made on such other exchange charge the rates of commission Amend Article XIX by addis
reading. Article XIX by adding a new Section to be designated Section 7. Sec. 7
accounts for . Each member of the Exchange or firm registered thereon carrying accounts ar customers shall make and collect service charges on inactive by the Governing Committee. Such service charges shall be net and free or by any method or arrangement direct or indirect and ne bonus or percentage of a service charge, whether such charge be at or above or
rates prescribed by the Governing Committee, shall be given, paid or clerk or to any member of the Exchange or firm registered thereon, or to any other person, firm or corporation for business sought or procured for
any member of the Exchange or firm registered thereon. any member of the Exchange or firm registered thereon

SEC Amends Rules Under Securities Act on Investment Trusts-Requires Additional Data in Prospectuses of New Issues-Also Clarifies Requirement Calling for Cost of Portfolio Securities-Changes Effective Jan. 3
Several amendments have been made by the Securities and Exchange Commission to its regulations under the Securities Act of 1933 affecting investment trusts. The changes were made to become effective Jan. 3. The Commission, on Dec. 8, announced amendment of the instructions for Form A-2 with respect to the prospectus, to require that there be included in the prospectus with respect to persons engaged primarily in the business of investing or trading in securities, a schedule showing the complete list of securities held in the portfolio, the market value of each such security, and the amount at which carried in the balance sheet.
On Dec. 9 the SEC announced that it had amended Rules 830 and 835 of the General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Act, which rules relate to material required in prospectuses for securities registered on Forms A-1 and E-1. The amendment, the Commission explained, provides that the financial statements of issuers engaged provides that the financial statements of issuers engaged
primarily in the business of investing or trading in securiprimarily in the business of investing or trading in securi-
ties, required to be furnished in the prospectus, be supplemented by information with respect to security holdings, including, among other things, the cost, ledger value and market value. The Commission on Dec. 8 had also annorinced an amendment to Form C-1 to clarify the requirement calling for the cost of portfolio securities so as clearly to require the cost of each issue to be given.
The SEC announced on Dec. 8 that the instruction book for Form A-2 was amended as follows, effective Jan. 3:
In paragraph 6(t), under the heading "Instructions as to Prospectuses Other than Newspaper Prospectuses," the word "and" at ihe end of subparagraph (2) is stricken; at the end of subparagraph (3) there is in-
serted, in iieu of the period, a semicolon and the word "and"; and immediately following subparagraph (3) a new subparagraph is added as follows: ately following subparagraph (3) a new subparagraph is added as follows: "(4) Schedule IA if the registrant is engaged, directiy or through subsidaries revenue and protit, and not tor the purpose or with the ettect of exercising control."
Paragraph 6(f) as amended reads as follows:
".'(6) All schedules to the respective tinanclaal statements other than:
"' (1) Schedule VII, whitch schededue, however, may be expressed in condensed
or summarized form it containng numerous items: or summarized form if containing numerous items: ${ }^{\text {sen }}$. Schedule vIIII, and that required by yootnote (2, or schedule vIII, which hintormation
shall be eet torth by an apposite note to the respective Proflt and Loss Statement shall be get forth by an apposite note to the respective Protit and Loss Statement;
(3) The Intormation required by Note (1) (c) of Schedule III and Note (1) (b) of Schedule V ; and
primarlly in the LA if the registrant is engaged, directiy or through subsldiaries rimariuy in the business of investing and relnvesting or trading in securities for
revenue and proftr, and not tor the purpose or with the effect of exercsising control."
The following are the changes made to Rules 830 and 835 : 1. Rule 830 is hereby amended by changing the phrase "all supporting schedul
follows
are all supporting schedules to financlal statements, except that if such statements are ior a person engased directly or through bubsidaries, primarly in the business
of inveating and reinvesting or trading in securities for revenue and prottit and not for the purpose or with the effect of exercising control, the schedules called to
by by instructio

The text of Rule 830, as amended, reads as follows
"In the case of a security registered on form A-1, information in respect of the
tollowing, contained in the registration statement, may be omitted from any
 concerning persons owning more than 10\% of anmation as of a date within 20 day concerning persong owning more than $10 \%$ or any class of voting stock of the 1sgues;
31, exeept as to princlpal underwiters; $36 ; 37 ; 38 ; 48 ; 48 ; 49 ; 52$, except that the
number of subsidiarles and afflitates shall be stated; sll supporting schedules to tinancial statements, except that if such statements are for a person engaged,
directly or through subsidiaries, primarily in the business of investing or reinvesting or trading in securities for revenue and profit, and not for the purpose or with the effect of exerclsing control, the schedules calied for by instructions 6 and 11 pertaining to balance sheetts shall be included in the prospectus; all financial statements and schedules of any unconsolidated subsidiary the total assets of which, as shown $15 \%$ of the total assets of the registrant and its consolidated subsidiaries as shown by the latest
all exhibits."
2. Rule 835 is amended by adding, in subparagraph (a) (5), immediately following the words "all supplemental schedules" and before the semicolon, a comma and the following:
"except that if the financial statements are for a person engaged, directly or through subsidiaries, primarily in the business of investing and reinvesting or trading in securitles for revenue and profit, and not for the purpose or with the
effect of exercising control, the schedules called for by instructions Nos. 3 and 7 effect of exercising ental itatement instruction set No. 1 shall be included in the prospectus;" The text of subparagraph (a)(5) of Rule 835, as amended, reads as follows:
"(5) Exhibits A to K , inclusive; the supplementary, earlier balance sheet. re-
quired under exhibits $L, N, P, R, T$, and $W$; exhibits $M, O, Q, U$, and $X$, including all statements of predecessors who are such under paragraph (2) of definition number 19 in the iorm (except the most recent, profit-and-loss statement of the predecessor most recently owner of each item or group of property), but excepting the profitregistrant, all guarantors, and all predecessors who are such under paragraph (1) of definition number 19 in the form; the unconsolidated financial statements of the all supplemental schedules, except that if the financial statements are for a person engaged, direstly or through subsidiaries, primarily in the business of investing and rese or with the effect of exerclsing control, the schedules called for by instructions Nos. 3 and 7 of financlal statement instruction set No. 1 shall be included In the prospectus; any schedules or statements submitted in lieu of any of the
balance sheets or profit-and-loss statements which may be omitted from the prospectus under thls rule."

SEC Requires Foreign Utility Holding Companies to Register and Obtain Approval for Acquisition of Securities or Assets of United States CompaniesAlso Adopts New Rules on Instalment Paper
Announcement was made on Dec. 14 by the Securities and Exchange Commission of the adoption of rules under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, designed, in part, to bring more fully under the supervision of the Commission activities of foreign holding companies which may seek to acquire securities or assets of United States utility or holding companies. The changes are provided in amendments to Rules $3 \mathrm{~A} 5-1$ and $9 \mathrm{~A} 2-3$.
The SEC also announced on Dec. 14 the adoption of Rules 3D-9 and 3D-10. Rule 3D-9, the Commission explained, exempts from section 6 (a) of the Act the endorsement or guarantee by a public utility company, or any of its subsidiaries, of instalment paper received from its customers in connection with the sale of appliances. The rule also exempts the issuance by such companies of notes or drafts secured by such instalment paper. Rule 3D-10 exempts the issuance of securities by public utility companies in amounts aggregating not more than $\$ 50,000$ if issued to the vendor of equipment or materials.
Regarding the changes made to Rules $3 \mathrm{~A} 5-1$ and $9 \mathrm{~A} 2-3$, the Commission's announcement stited:
The old Rule 3A5-1 granted exemption from the obligations imposed by the Act to certain foreign holding companies having no domestic public utility subsidiaries. The amended Rule 3 A5-1 no longer exempts these holdis companies from registration ir they acquire or negotiate for the cure than $5 \%$ of the securities of any holding which itsolf or through a subsidiary company owns or operates utility assets In the United States. Rule 242-3 as ates
Ruie 9A2-3, as amended, narrows in some respects, and broadens in other the Act makes it unlawful for any person, without the approval of the Commission, to acquire, directly or indirectly, any security of a public utility company if he is, or will become, an affiliate of such company and any other public utility or holding company. Prior to this amendment Rule 9A2-3 granted a broad exemption from this provision of the Act as to acquisitions which did not result in the acquiring company holding as much as $10 \%$ of any class of securities of a domestic company. The amended rule will subject to the approval of the Commission any acquisition by a foreign holding company of more than $5 \%$ of the securities of a domestic public utility or holding company. The amendment broadens the exemption provided by Rule 9A2-3 as to acquisitions of securities of exempt holding companies and as to certain acquisitions which a registered holding company or subsidiaries may acquire without applying to the Commission.

Bankers' Acceptances Outstanding Increased During November for Third Consecutive Month-Total Nov. 30 Reported at $\$ 348,026,993$ Is Below Year Ago
The volume of outstanding bankers' dollar acceptances on Nov. 30 amounted to $\$ 348,026,993$, an increase of $\$ 1,780,336$ over the Oct. 30 figure of $\$ 346,246,657$, it was announced on Dec. 13 by the Acceptance Analysis Unit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This is the third consecutive month in which acceptances outstanding were above the previous month. The Oct. 30 figure was $\$ 1,827,544$ higher than that for Sept. 30 of $\$ 344,419,113$, which, in turn, was $\$ 537,359$ above the $\$ 343,881,754$ outstanding on Aug. 31. Although increasing during November, the acceptances on Nov. 30 were $\$ 1,026,497$ below those outstanding on Nov. 30, 1936.

During November, this year, increases occurred in all classifications of acceptance credits except those drawn for
imports and those based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries. In the year-to-year comparisons, only credits created for domestic shipments and those based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries were below Nov. 30, a year ago. The following is the report for Nov. 30, 1937, as made available by the New York Reserve Bank, Dec. 13:
BANKERS' DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING-UNITED STATES -BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

| Federal Reserve District | Nov. 30, 1937 | Oct. 30, 1937 | Nor. 30, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Boston | \$31,567,951 | \$31,110,919 | \$34,234,767 |
| 2. New York | 248,613,273 | 250,127,335 | 247,026,727 |
| 3. Phlladelphis | 16,079,328 | 15,844,080 | 13,127,126 |
| 4. Cleveland | 3,114,408 | 3.217,849 | 4,055,763 |
| 5. Richmond | 1,214,131 | 928,380 | 408.283 |
| 6. Atlanta | 1,950,589 | 2,041,628 | 1,420,797 |
| 7. Chicago | 13,524,079 | 13,764,080 | 18,901,467 |
| 8. St. Louls | 874,387 | 879,675 | 1,025,357 |
| 9. Minneapolls | 2,159,497 | 2,811,465 | 2,377,035 |
| 10. Kansas | 3,007,922 | 3,371,243 | 2,327,026 |
| 12. San Francisco | 25,921,428 | 22,150,003 | 24,149,142 |
| Grand tota | \$348,026,993 | \$346,246,657 | \$349,053,490 |
| Increase for month, \$1,780,336. Decrease for year, \$1,026,497. |  |  |  |
| ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CREDIT |  |  |  |
|  | Nov. 30, 1937 | Oct. 30, 1937 | Nov. 30, 1936 |
| mpor | \$122,058,013 | \$126,683,423 | \$111,665,054 |
| Exports | $83,854,495$ | $81,601,656$ | 77,349,139 |
| Domestic shipments-.----- | $8,691,609$ $70,487,210$ | $8,168,633$ $66,548,662$ | $13,232,970$ $69,473,310$ |
| Domestic warehouse credit | 70,487,210 | 66,548,662 | 69,473,310 |
| Dollar exchange....-.-.-.-...-- | 1,489,015 | 1,390,947 | 1,322,258 |
| Based on goods stored in or shlpped between forelgn countries....... | 61,446,651 | 61,853,336 | 76,010,759 |

BILLS HELD BY ACCEPTING BANKS
Own bills
Total $\$ 147,866,866$
$131,197,723$

Total
Decreas $\qquad$
CURRENT MARKET RATES ON PRIME BANKERS ACCEPTANCES DEC. 13,1937

| Days- | Dealers' <br> Buying Rate | Dealers' <br> Selling Rate | Days- | Dealers' <br> Buying Rate | Dealers' <br> Selling Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1/2 | $7-16$ $7-16$ | 120 | 9-16 | 9-1/3 |
| 90 | 1/2 | 7-16 | 180. | 5/8 | 9-16 |

The following table, compiled by us, furnishes a record of the volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding at the close of each month since Nov. 30, 1935:

| 1935- |  | 1936- |  | 1937- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nov. 30. | .8387,373,711 | July 31.. | .. \$315,528,440 | Mar. 31. | \$396,471,668 |
| Dec. 31 | 396,957,504 | Aug. 31 | 308,112,141 | Apr. 30 | 395,031,279 |
| 1936- |  | Sept. 30 | 315,000,590 | May 29 | 385,795,967 |
| Jan. 31. | 384,146,875 | Oct. 31 | 330,205,152 | June 30 | 364,203,843 |
| Feb. 29 | 376,804,749 | Nov. 30 | - 349,053,490 | July 31 | 351,556,950 |
| Mar. 31 | 359,004,507 | Dec. 31 | - 372,816,963 | Aug. 31. | 343,881,754 |
| Apr. 30 | 343,694,299 | Jan. 30 | - 387.227,280 | Sept. 30 | 344.419,113 |
| May 30 | 330.531.460 | Feb. 27 | 401,107,760 | Oct. 30 | 346.246.657 |
| June 30 | 316,531,732 |  |  | Nov. 30 | 348,026,993 |

Net Decline in Total Deposits at All Banks This Year Over $\$ 600,000,000$ According to Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System-Existing Deposits of $\$ 51,000,000,000$ Sufficient to Finance Substantial Business Expansion-Increase in Volume of Excise Reserves
A net decline of over $\$ 600,000,000$ in total deposits at all banks this year is noted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in the Reserve "Bulletin" for December, in which it is stated that "this is small" compared with the total volume of deposits of $\$ 51,000,000,000$. According to the "Bulletin," existing deposits, "if put to more active use, are sufficient to finance a substantial expansion in business activity." Discussing credit developments, the "Bulletin" states that "in October and November security holdings of banks in New York City increased substantially after a long period of liquidation; the volume of brokers' loans diminished considerably, and commercial loans turned down after their seasonal peak in the middle of October." Continuing, the "Bulletin" says:
Reserve Position of Banks

In November the Federal Reserve banks purchased $\$ 38,000,000$ of United States Government obligations, in accordance with the policy announced last September. As a consequence, in part of these purchases and in part a decrease in requrer $\$ 1,100,000,000$ in the latter part of November
Since the release of $\$ 300,000,000$ of inactive gold by the Treasury in
Since the release of $\$ 300,000,000$ of inactive gold by the Treasury in
september, excess reserves have been generally between $\$ 1,000,000,000$ and September, excess reserves have been generally between $\$ 1,000,000,000$ and
$\$ 1,100,000,000$ as compard with a level of between $\$ 700,000,000$ and $\$ \$ 100,000,000$ as compard with a level of between $\$ 700,000,000$ and of the release of inactive gold, of the System security purchases, and of a of the release of inactive gold, of the System security purchases, and of a
decrease of about $\$ 150,000,000$ in required reserves has been offset in part by the seasonal increase in money in circulation since last summer and a growth of non-member deposits at the Reserve banks.
Most of the increase in excess reserves since the first half of September, as shown in the following table, has occurred at New York City banks, In September these banks gained reserves when Treasury bills which they held were redeemed, and in recent weeks they have shown a substantial decrease in required reserves, reflecting principally a decline in deposits caused by the liquidation of brokers' loans.. Chicago banks and reserve city banks also gained small amounts of reserves and at the same time showed small decreases in amounts required, while at country banke there were no appreciable changes in either item.

Financial Chronicle

EXCESS RESERVES OF MEMBER bANKS, by CLASSES of banks

| 1937 | All MemberBanks | Central Reserve Cuty Banks |  | Reserve Cuty Banks | Country |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | New York | Chtcago |  |  |
| Sept. 1-15 | \$786,000,000 | \$112,000,000 | \$39,000,000 | \$295,000,000 | \$340,000,000 |
| Sept. 16-30- | 1,014,000,000 | 358,000,000 | 47,000,000 | 284,000,000 | 326,000,000 |
| Oct. 1-15... | 1,034,000,000 | 337,000,000 | 47,000,000 | 314,000,000 | 336,000,000 |
| Oct. ${ }^{\text {Nov. }} 16-15$ | 1,052,000,000 | 347,000,000 | ${ }_{63,000,000}$ | $315,000,000$ | ( $311,000,000$ |
| Nov. 20-26.. | $\times 1,143,000,000$ | 404,000,000 | 73,000,000 | 356,000,000 | 1x310,000,000 |

## $\times$ Prellminary.

Money in Circulation
The increase in money in circulation this autumn, as shown on the chart, has been much less than in the same period of other recent years. From July 28 to Nov. 24 there was an increase of $\$ 130,000,000$ compared with $\$ 300,000,000$ last year and with a customary seasonal increase of rearly $\$ 200,00,000$. The smancr demand for addition currency reflects in part the effects of the reduction in business activity and payrolls, but it is likely that some of the seasonal requirements for currency have been met out of currency already outstanding, which has been at an exceptionally
high level since the adjusted-service payment to veterans last year. The high level since the adjusted-service payment to veterans last year. The
largest beasonal demand for currency comes from the latter part of November until Christmas week, when there has generally been an increase in circulation of $\$ 200,000,000$ or more. The return flow of currency after Christmas, which will add to member bank reserves, usually amounts to between $\$ 300,000,000$ and $\$ 400,000,000$.

Decline in Bank Deposits in 1937
The decline in bank deposits in recent weeks is a continuation of the reduction that took place earlier in the year, principally in demand deposits at New York City banks and in United States Government deposits. There has also been some decline at banks in reserve cities, while at country banks, demand deposits, other than those of the United States Government, have shown little change. Throughout the period, time deposits at both city and country banks have shown a continued growth. From the first of the year to the latter part of November it is estimated that adjusted demand deposits at all member banks declined by $\$ 750,000,000$ and United States Government deposits by $\$ 410,000,000$, while time de-
posits increased by $\$ 530,000,000$. The clanges are shown in the table. posits increased by $\$ 530,000,000$. The clanges are shown in the table.
At non-member banks, for which no information is available after the At non-member banks, for which no information is available after the
middle of the year, there was little change in deposits during the first middle of the
estimated changes in deposits of member banks
Dec. 31, 1936 to Nov. 24, 1937

|  | Total | Adjusted Deposits | $\begin{aligned} & \text { United Slates } \\ & \text { Government } \end{aligned}$ Deposits | Time Deposits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Cent. res. city banks } \\ \text { New York City } \\ \text { Chloago } \\ \text { Reserve city banks. } \\ \text { Country banks.... } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -\$ 470,000,000 \\ -100,000,000 \\ +20,000,000 \\ +180,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -\$ 600,000,000 \\ -70,000,000 \\ \hline 90,000,000 \\ +10,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +820,00,000 \\ -370,000,000 \\ -130,000,0000 \\ -13000 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} +\$ 110,000,000 \\ +120,000,000 \\ +300,000,000 \end{array}\right.$ |
| All member banks_- | -8630,000,000 | -8750,000,000 | - $8410,000,000$ | +8530,000,000 |

$\frac{\text { All member banks_- }-\$ 630,000,000-\$ 750,000,000-\$ 410,000,000-\$ 530,000,000}{\text { Note-Changes since June } 30 \text { estimated: for central reserve and reserve city banks }}$ Noti-Changes since June 30 estimated: for central reserve and reserve city banks
from figures for weekly reporting member banks, and for country banks from seml-
The net decline this year in total deposits at all banks, excluding the large decrease in interbank deposits, amounted to over $\$ 600,000,000$. This is small compared with the total volume of deposits, which at about $\$ 51,000,000,000$, excluding interbank deposits and items in process of collection, is as large as in 1929, whe the volin of business transacted was much greater. Existing deposits, therefore, if put more active use, Their activity or turnover, however, continues at a low level as compared with the 1920's reflecting the large amount of deposits held idle by industry and by institutional and individual investors.
The decrease in demand deposits this year represents in part a decline in the amount of funds available for active use, while the increase in time deposits is an indication of a further growth in savings. Some of the decrease in demand deposits reflects the purchase by investors of securities sold by banks. It appears, however, that a part of the decline of deposits at the instance of the depository banks in order to reduce required reserves. Inquiries made of certain New York City banks showed that substantial amounts of corporate trust funds were shifted from demand to time deposits in the first half of the year. At country banks, the growth in time deposits generally increased somewhat in regions where demand deposits showed the largest declines and where excess reserves were smallest before the raising of reserve requirements by the Board last spring.

Recent Changes in Member Bank Loans and Investments
In October and November total loans and investments at reporting member banks in leading cities declined by about $\$ 600,000,000$, making a total decrease of about $\$ 850,000,000$ since June 30 . As shown by the chart [this we omit-Ed.], the recent decline reflected largely the con-
tinued repayment of brokers' loans, accompanying the drop in stock prices, and also a decrease in commercial loans, which had ehown a steady prices, and also a decrease in commercial loans, which had Ehown a steady increase until the midale of comercial loans begins about this time of year in most leading cities and commercial loans begins about this time of year in most leading cities and industrial and agricultural loans declined by $\$ 115,000,000$ at New York City banks, by about $\$ 30,000,000$ at Chicago banks, and by an aggregate City banks, by about $\$ 30,000,000$ at Chicago banks, and by an aggregate to increase in leading cities in the South as a result of increases in loans for the purpose of earrying cotton.
Total holdings of United States Government securities at reporting member banks, except for a reduction in September when the Treasury retired maturing bills, have shown relatively little change since the second quarter of the year. Towards the close of October, however, New York City banks, which had been reducing their holdings of government securities since June, 1936, began to purchase them in substantial amounts, while banks in other leading cities further reduced their loldings.
At country banks, total loans and investments are estimated to be about the same as they were last June. In the first half of the year country member banks and non-member insured banks increased their loans outstanding and their holdings of United States Government securities, while holdings of other securities were reduced somewhat. In this period city banks made additional commercial loans and sharply reduced their holdings
of United States Government and other securities.

During the first half of the year there were declines in balances held with city correspondents by country banks, accompanying the growth in ber banks restmed and memby $\$ 375,000,000$ and non-member insured banks reduced theirs by nearly $\$ 250,000,000$. Since June balances have shown little change, with country $\$ 200,00,000$. since June balances have shown litle change, with country which is about $\$ 600,000,000$ more than was customarily held in the 1920's.

## Ruling by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System on Paper Eligible for Discount

In a ruling as to the eligibility for discount of consumers' paper by Federal Reserve banks, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System states that it "has reached the conclusion that a note, the proceeds of which are used by the maker to purchase goods for use or consumption rather than for resale, is a note arising out of an actual commercial transaction within the meaning of Section 13 of commercial transaction within the meaning of section 10 or "such a note given by the maker directly to a member bank will be eligible for discount by a Federal Reserve bank under Regulation $A$ if it meets the applicable requirements, of the regulation as to maturity and in other respects." The ruling, as given in the Federal Reserve "Bulletin" for December, follows:

Discount of Consumers' Paper by Federal Reserve Banks
The Board of Governors has been asked to rule upon the question whether a note given directly to a member bank, the proceeds of which are used by the maker of the note to purchase goods for use and not for resale, is eligible for discount by a Federal Reserve bank under Regulation A. In proceds of which should be noted that the regulation permits paper, the proceeds of which are advanced or loaned to some other borrower, to be commercial, arricultural or industrial purpose, and provided the faper is of proper maturity and maper If, therefore the purchase of grods for use and not for resule is regarded If, therefore, the purchase of which have been or are to be used to finance the purchase of goods by consumers, may be eligible for discount.
Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act authorizes a Federal Reserve bank, under certain conditions, to discount "notes, drafts and bilis of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts and purposes, or the proced or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial such purposes, the Board of Governors been used, or are to be Sstem to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this Act."
It is the opinion of the Board that a borrowing for the purpose of making a purchase of goods is a borrowing for a commercial purpose, whether the borrower intends to use the goods himself or to resell them. note of a buyer given to a seller in payment for articles purchased is clearly a note issued or drawn for a commercial purpose. However, the purpose of the note is the same, whether given by the buyer to the seller or given by the buyer, directly to a bank or finance company, for in either case the proceeds are used to finance a sale-a "commercial transaction." While it may be suggested that from a practical viewpoint there is a difference between the discount of such a note in the hands of the seller and a direct lending by a bank or finance company to the purchaser, there appears to be no justification for any such distinction from a legal standpoint. In either case the purpose of the giving of the note is to finance the final step in the distribution of goods, the sale to the Accordi
Accordingly, upon consideration of the question which has been presented, the Board has reached the conclusion that a note, the proceeds of which are used by the maker to purchase goods for use or consumption
rather than for resale is a note arising out of an actual commercial transather than for resale is a note arsion 13 of the Federal Reserve Act Accordingly, such a note given by the maker directly to a member bank will be eligible for discount by a Federal Reserve bank under Regulation A it meets the applicable requirements of the regulation as to maturity and in other respects. For example, a note given to a member bank by a householder who uses the proceeds to purchase household equipment such s radios or furniture will be eligible for discount if it has a maturity at the time of discount of not exceeding 90 days, Likewise, the note of a finance company given to a member bank, the proceeds of which are loaned to other borrowers who use the funds thus obtained to purchase oods for use or consumption, will be eligible for discount by a Federal Reserve bank if the note meets the applicable requirements of the regula ion as to maturity and in other respects.
In any particular case, of course, the question whether paper offered for discount meets the requirements as to eligibility and whether it is acceptable from a credit standpoint is one for the consideration of the Federal Reserve bank as and when the paper is offered, in the light of all of the circumstances of the case.

Earnings of Member Banks of Federal Reserve System in First Half of 1937 at $\$ 651,978,000$ Compare with $\$ 654.344,000$ in Last Half of 1936
Total current earnings at all member banks of the Federal Reserve System "showed little change," said the Board of Governors, "in the first half of 1937, reflecting the continued low level of interest rates." The Board of Governors, in the November Reserve "Bulletin," further said:
Total current expenses, and consequent net earnings from current opera tions, also showed little change. Net profits, however, declined some what, reflecting a marked decrease in the amount of recoveries, profits on securities sold, \&c., which was offset only in part by a reduction in the amount of losses and depreciation on loans and investments. Profits were at an annual rate of about $7.3 \%$ of total capital funds as against $8.9 \%$ in 1936, and an average of about $8.8 \%$ in 1928 and 1929.
In 1936 the volume of recoveries, profits on securities sold, \&c., had been unusually large, amounting to over $\$ 500,000,000$ at all member banks, and had for the first time in many years exceeded the volume of losses and depreciation, amounting to somewhat. less than $\$ 450,000,000$. In the
first half of this year recoveries, profits on securities sold, \&c., amounted to about $\$ 160,000,000$ and losses and depreciation to nearly $\$ 170,000,000$.

Detailed figures on earnings and expenses at all member banks during the first half of 1937 and the second half of 1936 , as presented in the "Bulletin," show total current
earnings for the first half of 1937 at $\$ 651,978,000$ as compared with $\$ 654,344,000$ for the second half of 1936 . The detailed figures follow :

|  | All Member Banks |  | National Member Banks |  | State Member Eanks |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Second Half } \\ & \text { of } 1936 \end{aligned}$ | First.Half of 1937 | Second Half of 1936 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First Half } \\ & \text { of } 1937 \end{aligned}$ | second Half of 1936 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First Half } \\ & \text { of } 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
| Earnings: Interest and discount |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest and dividends on invest | \$251,874,000 | $\$ 268,075,000$ $243,557,000$ | $\$ 175,222,000$ $167,680,000$ | $\$ 180,647,000$ $163,144,000$ | $885,118,000$ $84,194,000$ | $\$ 87,428,000$ $80,413,000$ |
| Interest on balances with other banks | 251,611,000 | 243,516,000 | 167,462,000 | 163,384,000 | 84,149,000 | 80,413,000 |
| Collection charges, commissions, fees, | 16,376,000 | 16,303,000 | 11,592,000 | 11,367,000 | 4,784,000 | 4,936,000 |
| Foreign department | $7,632,000$ $46,827,000$ | $5,547,000$ $46,708,000$ | $5,066,000$ 16,993 | 3,399,000 | 2,566,000 | 2,148,000 |
| Trust department.---- | $46,827,000$ $20,188,000$ | $46,708,000$ $21,688,000$ | $16,993,000$ $14,059,000$ | $16,784,000$ $15,262,000$ | $29,834,000$ 6,109 | 29,924,000 |
| Rent received.... | 40,271,000 | 40,767,000 | 24,873,000 | 25,195,000 | 15,398,000 | $6,426,000$ $15,572,000$ |
| Other current earnin | 10,245,000 | 8,817,000 | 6,943,000 | 6,075,000 | 3,302,000 | 2,742,000 |
| Total current earnings | \$654,344,000 | \$651,978,000 | \$422,890,000 | \$422,257,000 | \$231,454,000 | \$229,721,000 |
| Expenses: Interest on deposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time........... | \$86,954,000 | \$86,816,000 | \$62,401,000 | \$62,092,000 | \$24,553,000 | \$24,724,000 |
| Demand | 3,431,000 | 3,396,000 | 2,487,000 | 2,299,000 | -944,000 | 1,097,000 |
| Bank | 1,074,000 | 1,008,000 | 703,000 | -674,000 | -371,000 | -334,000 |
| Total | \$91,459,000 | \$91,220,000 | \$65,591,000 | \$65,065,000 | \$25,868,000 | \$26,155,000 |
|  | 68,987,000 | 70,137,000 | 46,218,000 | 46,744,000 | 22,769,000 | 23,393,000 |
| Salaries and wages, employees (other than officers) Fees paid to directors and members of executive, discount | 111,170,000 | 111,486,000 | 67,496,000 | 67,570,000 | 43,674,000 | 43,916,000 |
| and advisory committees..........................- | 3,249,000 | 3,348,000 | 2,308,000 | 2,347,000 | 941,000 | 1,001,000 |
| Interest and discount on borrowed mone | 318,000 | 214,000 | 148,000 | 132,000 | 170,000 | 82,000 |
| Real estate taxes | $16,938,000$ $25,191,000$ | $16,537,000$ $27,583,000$ | $10,830,000$ $15,236,000$ | 10,436,000 | 6,108,000 | 6,101,000 |
| Other expenses. | 124,917,000 | 128,592,000 | 78,643,000 | 79,866,000 | $9,955,000$ $46,274,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,716,000 \\ 48,726,000 \end{array}$ |
| Total current expenses | \$442,229,000 | \$449,117,000 | \$286,470,000 | \$290,027,000 | \$155,759,000 | \$159,090,000 |
| Net earnings_ | \$212,115,000 | \$202,861,000 | \$136,420,000 | \$132,230,000 | \$75,695,000 | \$70,631,000 |
| Recoveries, profits on securities, \&c.: Recoveries on loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Recoveries on investment | \$55,387,000 | \$44,478,000 | \$36,876,000 | \$27,332,000 | \$13,406,000 | \$17,146,000 |
| Profits on securities 8 | 114,969,000 | 65,114,000 | $5,722,000$ | $20,4593,000$ | 22,665,000 | 11,813,000 |
| All other.. | 13,821,000 | 16,572,000 | 7,318,000 | 9,949,000 | $35,977,000$ $6,503,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,321,000 \\ 6,623,000 \end{array}$ |
| Total | \$254,459,000 | \$158,456,000 | \$175,888,000 | \$103,553,000 | \$78,571,000 | \$54,903,000 |
| Losses and depreciation: On loans. | \$106,251,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| On investment | 66,091,000 | \$76,459,000 | $\$ 78,158,000$ $46,95,000$ | $\$ 32,524,000$ $47,096,000$ | $\$ 28,093,000$ $19,135,000$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 16,794,000 \\ 29363 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| On banking house, furniture | ${ }_{2}^{23,139,000}$ | 15,963,000 | 15,792,000 | 10,595,000 | +1,347,000 | $29,363,000$ $5,368,000$ |
| All other | 29,923,000 | 24,283,000 | 17,085,000 | 13,765,000 | 12,838,000 | 10,518,000 |
| Total losses and deprecia | \$225,404,000 | \$166,023,000 | 8157,991,000 | \$103,980,000 | \$67,413,000 | \$62,043,000 |
| Net proflts. Cash dividends declared | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 241,170,000 \\ 103,374,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 195,294,000 \\ 100,333,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 154,317,000 \\ 63,517,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 131,803,000 \\ 61,053,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 86,853,000 \\ & 39,857,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 83,491,000 \\ & 39,280,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total deposits at end of period. | 842,885,326,000 | \$41,490,046,000 | 327,555,856,000 | \$26,715,556,000 | \$15,329,470,000 | \$14,774,490,000 |
| Capital funds at end of period b | 5,275,179,000 | 5,338,795,000 | 3,164,624,000 | 3,205,577,000 | - $2,110,555,000$ |  |
| Number of officers at end of period...-...-........--- | c31,980,000 | 32,589,000 | c24,318,000 | 24,752,000 | , 7,662,000 | 2,7,837,000 |
| Number of employees (full and part time) at end of period.- | 149,422,000 | 155,466,000 | 93,565,000 | 97,431,000 | 55,857,000 | 58,035,000 |
|  | \$6,376,000 | \$6,357,000 | \$5,325,000 | \$5,293,000 | \$1,051,000 | \$1,064,000 |

a Includes interest on capital notes and debentures, b By "capital funds" is meant the aggregate book value of capital stock, capital notes and debentures, surplus
and c Revised.
Note- Corresponding figures for the first six months of 1936 are shown on page 536 of the June, 1937 Federal Reserve "Bulletin". For annual figures for all member Danks, see Annual Report for 1936 (Table 60).

Tenders of $\$ 153,402,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 50$, 000,000 of 94 -Day Treasury Bills Dated Dec. 15 $\$ 50,030,000$ Accepted at Average Rate of $0.124 \%$
A total of $\$ 153,402,000$ was tendered to the offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 94 -day Treasury bills, dated Dec. 15, 1937, and maturing March 19, 1938, it was announced on Dec. 13 by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. Of this amount, Mr. Morgenthau said, $\$ 50,030,000$ was accepted.
The tenders to the offering of Treasury bills were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Dec. 13. Reference to the offering was made in our issue of Dec. 11, page 3743. The following regarding the accepted bids is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Dec. 13:
Total applied for, \$153,402,000
$\underset{\mathrm{High}}{\mathrm{Range} \text { of accepted bids: }}$
Total accepted, $\$ 50,030,000$
Low
Avera
Average price, 99.968 -Equivalent rate approximately $0.142 \%$
( $33 \%$ of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)
October Loans by Savings, Building and Loan Associations Totaled $\$ 97,858,500$
Total loans made by the savings, building and loan associations for all purposes in October were $\$ 97,858,500$, the United States Building and Loan League, in Chicago, an nounced on Dec. 4. This brings the disbursement for the first 10 months of 1937 to over $\$ 1,000,000,000$, which, the League said, is $\$ 64,532,000$ more than for the first 10 months of 1936. The announcement of the League continued:
The building of new houses caused some 8,800 families to borrow $\$ 27$, 830,500 from savings, building and loan associations in October, in spite of the slump in construction activity generally. Loans made for this purpose were lowest in volume since February. The decrease from October, 1936, was $20 \%$, in line with the $18 \%$ decrease in value of all contracts awarded for residential building when the two months were Mpared.
Morton Bodfish, Executive Viec-President of the League, points out that loans for repair and modernization are holding up at about the level ing to have affected this field of credit less than any other in which the savings and loan associations are interested. The total for the first 10 months has been about $\$ 63,640,000$, and only five of those months accounted for more than October.

Demonstrating that the recent weeks' business reaction has not yet been reflected in any enlarged demand for refinancing existing mortgage obliga tions is the figure on refinancing loans in October. The savings and loan associations have witnessed a steady decline in the demand for such loans since June, and their proportion of the total disbursement has been getting continually smaller since the first of 1936 . The continuation of this, Mr. Bodfish indicated, is one of the more hopeful signs in the October statistics.
Loans with which people purchase alreadyexisting properties continued to furnish the heaviest demand for the associations' money, just as they have done since the beginning of the year. The League estimates that about 13,400 people borrowed to buy homes in October as compared with 14,500 in September and 15,900 the same month a year ago. Average size of the purchase mortgages was down about $\$ 200$ comparing October last year and this. Mr. Bodfish said that the decline, as he gathers from the observations of the savings and loan managers, is not due to any fall-off in property prices but rather to the fact that smaller homes are being bought on the whole this year than last and thus the person of more moderate income can be seen to have entered the market more conspicuously.'
The analysis of October loans, according to purpose and the per cent of the total loans on each account, follows:
estimated october loans made by all associations in the

| Purpose | Amount | P C of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construct | \$27,830,500 | \% |
| Ruparchase |  | 3.8\% |
| Retitinancing- | 20,256,000 | 20.7\% |
| Other purposes | 9,379,400 | 9.6 \% |
| Total ................. | \$97,858,500 |  |

## New Offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or Thereabouts, of $91-$ Day

 Treasury Bills-To Be Dated Dec. 22, 1937A new offering of 91-Day Treasury bills to the amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, to which tenders will be r$\lrcorner$ cived at the Federal Reserve banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Dec. 20, was announced on Dec. 16 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. The tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.
The Treasury bills will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. They will be dated Dec. 22, 1937, and will mature on March 23, 1938; on the maturity date the face amount of the bills will ke payable without interest. There is a maturity of similar securities on Dec. 22 in amount of
$\$ 50,177,000$. In his announcement of Dec. 16 Secretary Morgenthau had the following to say:
They (the bills) will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of
(maturity value)
No tender for an amount less than $\$ 1,000$ will be considered. Each on the must be in multiples of $\$ 1,000$. The price offered must be expressed Fractions must not be used
Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bils applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company
Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Dec. 20, 1937, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve banks or branches thereo 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. 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 Reserve banks in cash or other immediately a vailable funds on Dec. 22, 1937.
The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its posses sions.
Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

## Offering of $\$ 22,700,000$ of Federal Intermediate Credit

 Bank 1 $1 / 2 \%$ DebenturesThe Federal Intermediate Credit Bank System a week ago sold $\$ 22,700,000$ of $11 / 2 \%$ consolidated debentures at a slight premium over par value, $\$ 9,000,000$ of which will mature on June 15, 1938, and $\$ 13,900,000$ on Sept. 15, 1938; the debentures are dated Dec. 15, 1937. The debentures, which are the joint and several obligations of the 12 Credit banks, were offered on Dec. 8 and the books were closed in less than an hour, following an over-subscription. There was a maturity on Dec. 15 of $\$ 23,900,000$ of the debentures and the securities now outstanding total approximately $\$ 174,900,000$.

Final Figures on Treasury's Dec. 15 Financing-Cash Subscriptions of $\$ 512,544,450$ Allotted for $21 / 2 \%$ Bonds and $13 \%$ Notes- $\$ 6,786,725,800$ Subscribed -Exchange Subscriptions of $\$ 260,768,000$ Allotted in Full
The final subscription and allotment figures with respect to the offering last week of $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury bonds of 1945 and $13 \%$ Treasury notes of Series C-1942, were announced on Dec. 14 by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. The bonds were offered for cash in amount of $\$ 250,000,000$, or thereabouts, and the notes in amount of $\$ 200,000,000$, or thereabouts-both the bonds and notes, in addition, were offered for the amount of maturing $25 \%$ Treasury notes of Series A-1938, tendered in exchange and accepted. The $25 \%$ notes, of which $\$ 276,679,600$ are outstanding, will mature on Feb. 1, 1938. Reference to the Dec. 15 financing of the Treasury was made in our issue of Dec. 11, page 3744 .
Cash subscriptions received to the offering totaled $\$ 6,786$,725,800, Secretary Morgenthau announced. The amount allocated was reported at $\$ 512,544,450$. All exchange subscriptions of the maturing $25 / 8 \%$ notes, amounting to $\$ 260$,768,000 , were allotted in full.
For the $21 / 2 \%$ bonds cash subscriptions of $\$ 4,084,309,500$ were received and $\$ 293,511,750$ allotted. The exchange subscriptions tendered and allotted for the bonds amounted to $\$ 247,428,500$, making a total of $\$ 540,940,250$ allocated. A total of $\$ 2,702,416,300$ was tendered in cash for the $13 / 4 \%$ notes, of which $\$ 219,032,700$ was allocated. The tenders and allotments of the exchange subscriptions for the notes were in amount of $\$ 13,339,500$, bringing to $\$ 232,372,200$ the amount allotted for the new notes. Subscriptions and allotments, as announced by Secretary Morgenthau, were divided among the several Federal Reserve districts and the Treasury as follows:
$21 / 2 \%$ TREASURY BONDS OF 1945

| Federal Reserve District- | Total Cash Subscriptions Recetved | Total Cash Subscriptions Allotted | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Exchange } \\ & \text { Subscriptotons } \\ & \text { Received } \\ & \text { (Allot. in Full) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Subscripttons } \\ & \text { Allotted } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston | \$388,392,700 | \$27,632,000 | 36,163,300 | 5,300 |
| New York | 2,078,465,700 | 146,232,700 | 196,157,900 | 342,390,600 |
| Philadelphia | 242,038,350 | 17,345,000 | 440,800 | 17,785,800 |
| Cleveland | 208,652,800 | 15,400,750 | 3,431,200 | 18,831,950 |
| Richmond | 134,496,600 | 9,902,150 | 1,468,500 | 11,370,650 |
| Atlanta. | 102,447,700 | 7,920,800 | 2,848,900 | 10,769,700 |
| Chicago | 381,247,050 | 27,935,700 | 16,468,900 | 44.404,600 |
| St. Louis. | 97,155,700 | 7,926,800 | 2,039,700 | 9,966,500 |
| Minneapo | 51,270.550 | 4,001,200 | 893,500 | 4,894,700 |
| Kansas Clt | 68,324,750 | 5,282,400 | 9,370,400 | 14,652,800 |
| Dallas | 73,715,050 | 5,586,800 | 2,635,100 | 8,221,900 |
| San Francis | 243,346,550 | 17,310,950 | 1,852,300 | 19,163,250 |
| Treasury | 14,756,000 | 1,034,500 | 3,658,000 | 4,692,500 |
| Total | \$4,084,309,500 | \$293,511,750 | \$247,428,500 | \$540,940,250 |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Federal Reserve } \\ & \text { District- } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Cash } \\ & \text { Subscriptions } \\ & \text { Received } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total Cash } \\ \text { Subscriptions } \\ \text { Allotted } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Total Exchange } \\ \text { Susberpertions } \\ \text { SAl } \\ \text { Rectote in Fult } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Subscriptions } \\ \text { Allotited } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roston- | $\$ 189,842,000$ | $\$ 15.290 .500$ <br> 101.438 |  | \$15,937,200 108693 |
| Philadelphi | 186,337,500 | 15,018,200 | 1,553,000 | 16,571,200 |
| Richmond | $\begin{array}{r}169,601,100 \\ 99.027 \\ \hline 100 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $13,763,700$ <br> $8,198,000$ | 541,100 608300 | 14,304,800 |
| Atlanta | 85,031,200 | \% 179 |  | 500 |
| deag | 276,31 | 22,51 | ,130 | 100 |
| ${ }_{\text {Sta }}$ Stinnears | 91,400 | 6,956,700 | 87,700 | $7,944,400$ <br> $3,617,000$ <br> 1 |
| Kansas Cily. | $43,403,000$ $55,266,200$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 18i, } 500 \\ \hline 1000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $3,617,000$ $4,799,800$ |
|  | 53,427,800 | 4,445,500 | 82,000 | 4,527,500 |
| San Francisco | $198,014,500$ $1,765,000$ | ,916,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 281,500 \\ 44,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 197,500 \\ & 186,800 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total. | \$2,702,416,300 | 3219,032,700 | \$13,339,500 | \$232,372,200 |

$\$ 2,000,050$ of Government Securities Purchcsed by Treasury During November
Net market purchases of Government securities for Treasury investment accounts for the calendar month of November, 1937, amounted to $\$ 2,000,050$, Secretary Morgenthau announced on Dec. 15 . This compares with $\$ 3,716,000$ of the announced on Dec. 15. This compare

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

"Baby Bond" Sales Exceed \$1,000,000,000-Sales March
1, 1935, to Dec. 11, 1937, Reported at $\$ 1,000,566,182$ Have Maturity Value of $\$ 1,334,088,243$
Cash sales of United States savings bonds, or so-called "baby bonds," passed the $\$ 1,000,000,000$ mark on Dec. 11, it was announced on Dec. 12 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., who said that this $\$ 1,000,000,000$ investment represents a sale of approximately $4,500,000$ bond units, which were purchased by about $1,200,000$ people. Secretary Morgenthau said that the actual cash sales to that date amounted to $\$ 1,000,566,181.95$. As United States savings bonds are sold on a discount basis, and mature at the end of 10 years for $331 / 3 \%$ more than their purchase price, this sale, expressed in maturity value, amounts to $\$ 1,344,088,242.60$, or a daily average maturity value sale of $\$ 1,571,364.24$ for each of the 850 business days which have elapsed since March 1, 1935, when these bonds were first offered. The Secretary's announcement continued:
The annual sale of savings bonds has steadily increased. The sales for the 10 -month period in which these bonds were sold in 1935 amounted to $\$ 259,000,824.77$, maturity value ; in 1936, $\$ 473,515,140.78$, and to this date in 1937, $\$ 601,572,277.05$.
the ayerage each month. Many thousands of these are savings bonde on the ayerage each month. Many thousands of these are regular purchasers,
who have adopted the Regular Purchase Plan offered by the Treasury Who have adopted the Regular Purchase Plan offered by the Treasury
Department for systematic saving through the purchase of savings bonds each month, each week, or at other intervals of their choice. Approximately 30,000 new investors buy these bonds each month.
It is permissible under the law authorizing United States savings bonds that $\$ 10,000$ (but not more than $\$ 10,000$ ) maturity value, issued during any one calendar year (Jan, 1 to Dec. 31) may be held by any one person. An additional $\$ 10,000$, maturity value, issued during each or any subsequent calendar year may be so held.
Analysis of sales of savings bonds show this year, as in previous years since these bonds have been on sale, that thousands of investors as the end of year approaches, are applying at the post offices throughout the country, or by mail to the Treasurer of the United States and the Federal Reserve banks for purchases of savings bonds which wili bring their respective holdings to the permissible $\$ 10,000$, legal limit, for the present calendar year. A large number of investors have bought the annual permissible maximum for each of the three years that savings bonds have been on sale and now own a total of $\$ 30,000$, maturity value, of these bonds.
The State of Illinois is, and has been almost constantly, the leading State, both in the amount of sales and the number of bonds bought. The $\$ 100$, maturity value, bond is the most popular and accounts for $30.34 \%$ of the total sale to date. The $\$ 25$ bond is next with $23.48 \%$, then the $\$ 1,000$ unit with $18.48 \%$, the $\$ 50$ unit with $18.39 \%$, and the mount whe amount, expressed in dollars, of bonds bought are in denominations of
over $\$ 100$, but over $85 \%$ of the purchasers are in the groups buying $\$ 25$, $\$ 50$ and $\$ 100$ units.
Approximately $85 \%$ of the bonds purchased are bought by individuals, $9.71 \%$ by banks, and the remainder by corporations, associations, fiduciaries, \&c. The most popular registration is in the names of two people, usually man and wife, as co-owners, and accounts for $33.42 \%$ of the sale, while $21.21 \%$ of the bonds sold to date are registered in the individual names of men and $16.42 \%$ in the names of women.
As to population groups, the metropolitan cities of 100,000 and over account for $44.54 \%$ of the sale; cities of 25,000 to $100,000,13.91 \%$; 10,000 to 25,000 population, $10.21 \% ; 5,000$ to $10,000,7,70 \%$, and the remaining $23.64 \%$ going to the villages and rural America.

The ownership of savings bonds by approximately $1,200,000$ people marks these bonds as the most widely held single security in the United States. Although a savings bond may be redeemed at any time after 60 purchase of these bonds remains thus invested.
Treasury Department Issues Rules on Taxation of Foreign Personal Holding Companies
The Treasury Department announced on Dec. 13 that Secretary Morgenthau had approved a Treasury Decision which contains the amendments to the income tax regulations made necessary by Title II of the Revenue Act of 1937, relating to the taxation of foreign personal holding companies. The Decision was published in the "Federal Register" of Dec. 14. The text of the Revenue Act of 1937 was given in Dec. 14. The text of the Revenue Act of 1937 was given in
our issue of Sept. 4, page 1484. In its announcement of our issue of Sept. 4, page 1484. In
Dec. 13 the Treasury Department said:
This legislation prescribes a new method of taxation of the net income of foreign corporations which constitute foreign personal holding companies, as defined in the Act. Its most important feature is that no attempt is made to impose a surtax upon the foreign personal holding companies themBelves with respect to their undistributed net incomes (such corporations ordinarily being outside the ersecive Jurisdiction of the United States), but their American shareholders are required to include as gross income in such corporations. Under the Act the income of a forelgn personal holding company includes income from all sources, whereas foreign corporations conerally are taxable directly only upon income from sources within the United States.

This Treasury Decision also contains regulations pertaining to returns, including information returns, which the Act requires to be filed by officers and directors and American shareholders of such companies and by certain persons aiding, assisting, counselling or advising in the formation, organization, or reorganization of foreign corporations.
The legislation which is interpreted by the new regulations was enacted by Congress to prevent evasion of income taxes through the formation by American citizens and residents of foreign corporations to hold their investments and accumulate the income therefrom abroad tax-free.
President Roosevelt at Press Conference Indicates Opposition to Proposal for War ReferendumAlso Opposed by Secretary of State Hull-Comments by President on Other Subjects
At a press conference yesterday (Dec. 17) President Roosevelt indicated that he did not believe a referendum on war was consistent with a representative form of Government. Asssociated Press advices from Washington further reporting said:
Asked by a woman reporter whether he thought a referendum, requiring a public vote before the nation could go to war, was consistent with the American form of government, the President said the easiest way to answer that was to just say no and stop right there.

Representative Ludlow's Petition
A petition circulated by Representative Ludlow, Democrat, of Indiana, proposing the submission of a constitutional amendment for a war referendum, was signed by 218 House members, forcing the House to order a vote on the proposal.

RFC Loans to Railroads
In response to other questions the President said the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would continue to make loans to railroads in emergencies. He said a statement by Chairman Jesse H. Jones that the corporation would make loans to needy carriers was not a revocation of administration policy. He added that stoppage of such loans in the last few months was only a general rule and that exceptions were to be expected. He said, however, that there would be no exceptions to the decision terminating further allocations of emergency public works funds. That was finished, he said.
Touching on other subjects, Mr. Roosevelt expressed the belief that the Government should hold on to its inland waterway barge lines as long as Mey are making money. He said, When asked to comment on a remark by Major-cen. Government officials from the President on down favored retention of the lines.
Gen
Gen. Ashburn was quoted as making the statement after rejecting an offer to sell the lines to private interests.
The President said he had given very little thought to the subject in the past year. But, he added, he knew the lines were operating profitably so he saw no particular reason for their sale.
As of the mevent in Congress to require a favorable vote of the people before the United States could declare war, except in event of invasion, Secretary Hull was quoted as stating to reporters on Dec. 15 that "from the standpoint of promoting peace and keeping this country out of war, I am unable to see the wisdom or the practicability of this proposal."

Senate Committee Approves Measure Authorizing
$\$ 50,000,000$ for Seed and Feed Loans to Farmers
The Senate Agriculture Committee on Dec. 6 favorably reported to the Senate a bill authorizing $\$ 50,000,000$ for seed and feed loans to farmers in 1938. While it was predicted that the measure would receive the approval of Congress, it was also doubted whether President Roosevelt would approve it in view of his desire to balance the budget next year, said Associated Press advices from Washington, Dec. 6 , which went on to say:
tude," said Chairman Ellison D. Smith. committee of the President's attithe D. Smith, Democrat of South Carolina, of the Agriculture Committee, "but they voted the bill unanimously." Senator Smith pointed out thats although the President vetoed a similar bill in 1936, he signed a $\$ 50,000,000$ measure for loans this year.

Mr. Roosevelt, in vetoing the 1936 legislation, said he had approved a 1934 loan bill only on the theory it was proper to taper off the crop loan system. He later made available funds for loans from relief money.
The loans would be limited to $\$ 400$ to any farmer, except in emergencies such as droughts or floods. They would bear a $4 \%$ interest and be paid
out through the Farm Credit Administration out through the Farm Credit Administration.

## Amendments to Social Security FAct Advocated by President Roosevelt

Amendments to the Social Security Act which President Roosevelt regards "are of sufficient importance to warrant their passage at the earliest possible moment" were transmitted this week by the President to Representative Doughton Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and Chairman Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee. In his letter to the latter the President said:
The White House
Washington, Dec. 14, 1937.
My dear Senator:
Mr. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, has submitted to me some non-controversal amendments to the Social Security Act. In brief they cover the points listed in the attached memorandum. I feel they are of sufficient importance to warrant their passage at the earliest possible date.
As the amendments will considerably improve the effectiveness of this important act, I have asked Chairman Altmeyer to discuss this matter with you personally.

Best wishes to you.

## Very sincerely yours

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
Honorable Pat Harrison, United States Senate,
Washington.
The amendment as given in United Press accounts from Washington follow:
"1. To pay death claims direct to the wife or dependent children and save expense of probating estates, as in veterans' laws. This would save real money to the widow and to the board.
"2. To change 'wages payable in unemployment compensation to wages paid' as in old-age insurance and permit a duplicate list of wage payments and so complete our efforts to greatly simplify employers' wage eports.
"3. To enable 'merit rating' to work by making technical changes. It becomes effective in Wisconsin January 1, 1938.
4. To permit earlier payment of unemployment compensation in States that passed their laws late. For two years funds have been built up in these States.. With increasing unemployment this will get money earlier o those laid off.
"5. To permit persons now 60 and over to continue working through 1941 to qualify upon retirement for monthly old-age annuities instead of eceiving small lump sum payments. A great gain all around.
6. To increase coverage.
(a) To seamen on American vessels. Approved by Maritime CommisUnion.
(b) To employes of national banks, State banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System, institutions that are members of the Home Loan Bank System, and the like. The American Bankers Association approves."
The same advices said:
Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations was presented after Attorney General Homer S. Cummings in a formal ruling declared that the present Social Security Act prohibited States from advancing the date for paying unmployment benefits.
The act provides now that benefits may not be paid until after unemployment taxes have been collected for two years. For New Jersey and ther States that delayed in passing their legistation, this means no unemployment benefits may be paid before Jan. 1, 1939.

## Senate Coalition Group Reported Furthering 10-Point Recovery Program to Reassure Business-

Plans to advance a 10-point recovery program were reported on Dec. 15, when it was said that the movement was being furthered by a Senate coalition group of Democrats and Republicans, but mainly the former. Senator Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina (Democrat) who has opposed many of President Roosevelt's New Deal measures, was indicated on Dec. 16 as revealing that he aided in drafting the "coalition" document for Senators to sign, but denied that it is directed at forming an anti-New Deal bloc. United Press accounts from Washington on Dec. 16, reporting this, added in part:
Senator Bailey said the 10-point program advanced by a group of Senate conservatives "is a statement of views and policies that anyone in America may espouse or reject." He said he hoped that President Roosevelt and the merican people would indorse it.
The people of the United States," early balancing of the budget; guarantee of the collateral behind securities. early balancing of the budget; guarantee of the collateral behind securities;
immediate tax revisions to aid business; drastic changes in the New immediate tax revisions to aid business; drastic changes in the New D
labor policy, and an end to Government competition with business.
The North Carolinian . . declared that the document constit
collection of views formed after many conferences and added that he had been working on the plan since Mr. Roosevelt's message to the special session of Congress urging that private enterprise take up the "pump priming" of business, a job which the New Deal expressed a desire to drop. Reports that the statement had met a cool reception and that it had been withdrawn after influential Republican leaders had advised minority members against participating in the movement, were denied by Mr. Bailey. "It has not been abandoned," he said. "It was not intended to form a Senate bloc, but to put forward an affirmative policy. I think that policy will be formed. I was interested in getting the program before the people. Let's see what the consequences are."

Wage and Hour Bill Reported to House-Opposition to Legislation in Congress and Elsewhere-Provision Eliminated Affecting Tariff Structure-House Rejects Bill of A. F. of L.
Debate in the House on the Administration's wage and hour bill was begun on Dec. 13, after the House on that day had adopted, 285 to 123, a motion to discharge the measure from the House Rules Committee. Earlier in the month
(Dec. 2) a petition to force the bill out of the hands of the Committee obtained the necessary signatures of 218 House members, as was noted in these columns Dec. 4, page 3582. As brought before the House this week the bill had more than 60 amendments attached in the House Labor Committee, said special Washington advices Dec. 13 to the New York "Times," which also stated in part:
The Labor Committee reported the bill favorably by an 18 -to-2 vote Aug. 6, but it remained buried in the House Rules Committee until today, when a discharge petition was ratified, 282 to 123.
The fight in support of the measure was led by Mrs. Mary Norton, Chairman of the Labor Committee. Under a special rule 20 minutes was set aside for debate on Mrs. Norton's motion to discharge the Rules Com-
mittee from further consideration of the bill and four hours was allocated mittee from further consideration of the bill and four hours was allocated
to the general debate. Unanimous consent extended the time for debate to to the general debate. Unanimous consent extended the time for debate to six hours.
Representative Dies of Texas, speaking in opposition to the motion to discharge the Rules Committee, argued that the bill as reported by the Labor Committee was not the measure favored by those who had signed the discharge petition, but one greatly changed by amendments.

## Charges Wide Opposition

"Now you have a bill that labor does not want," he shouted. "You have a bill which all business, small and big, denounces.

He declared that the measure was designed to humbug labor, that it said to the South that it would not hurt Southern industries and then to the North that it should be passed to prevent industries from moving He
He alleged that the measure would perpetuate the very conditions that
it was supposed to end. it was supposed to end.
Representative Ramspeck of Georgia, who comes from an industrial section, supported Mrs. Norton's motion.

On the roll-call 33 Republicans joined with 238 Democrats, 8 Progressives Republicans opposed it.
Mrs. Norton opened the general debate. She said that the measure proment by the Labor Committee providing for a single administrator instead of a board of five, as in the Senate bill. The American Federation of Labor objected strenuously to the board plan.

## Denounces "Propaganda"

"Not in all my years in Congress has there ever been a bill subjected to so many false charges and statements as has this bill," Mrs. Norton declared. "Propaganda has reached its perfection. Paid lobbyists are all over the corridors of the Capitol.'

Representative Knutson of Minnesota read a letter from Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers of America, favoring the bill "when asserting that an unfavorable vote would not be forgotten next year when Representatives ask their constituents to re-elect them."
William Green President of the F , a L for William Green, President of the A
the attitude of House members.

As was indicated in our issue of a week ago (page 3746), the Administration's bill was ordered rewritten by the House Labor Committee on Dec. 3, at which time an amendment was adopted by the Committee providing for administration by a single administrator in the Department of Labor instead of by a five-man board as proposed in the Senate bill. The House Labor Committee on Dec. 5, as we reported in our item of a week ago, declined to support the wage and hour proposals of the American Federation of Labor. On hour proposals of the American Federation of Labor. On
Dec. 15 the House, by a vote of 162 to 131 , rejected the Dec. 15 the House, by a vote of 162 to 131 , rejected' the
Federation's bill as a substitute for that of the Administration measure. This action came, said Washington advices to the "Times," after hours of time-killing tactics which kept the House in a parliamentary tangle. In part the advices from which we quote also said:

Administration supporters who favor the Labor Committee draft or the measure passed by the Senate combined with Southern members who want no legislation at all, to defeat the 40 -hours-a-week and 40 -cents-an-hou proposal of the labor federation.

The parliamentary situation all day long was complicated by points of ments offered. They were, on the whole disposeds and numerous amend ness which does not always prevail in the House when such controversial matters are at stake.
The most important point of order was brought successfully by Representative Cooper of Tennessee against a section of the Labor Committee's amendment which would have drastically altered the whole tariff structure of the country. Mr. Cooper, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, contended that the Labor Committee had no jurisdiction over tariff miatters, and Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, who is presiding over the second reading of the wages and hours bill, upheld him.
The draft of the Committee substitute would have conferred on the President the power of imposing embargoes and quotas against imports of foreign goods produced under substandard conditions. It would have gone far beyond the present tariff law in that it would have allowed the
shifting of articles now on the free list to the dutiable list as well as the shifting of articles now on the free list to the dutiable list, as well as the mposition of quantitative limitation in Executive discretion.
Since President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull have directed their entire program for reciprocal trade agreements against the practice, prevalent in many nations, of permitting executive juggling of the tariff barriers, is not contained in the Senate bill.
Mr. Cooper's point of order against the tariff provisions of the Norton amendment having been upheld by the Chair, Mr. McCormack ruled that the entire substitute was thereby invalidated. Mrs. Norton, however, Committee, sent to the Clerk's desk as a new amendment a copy of the Committee's bill with the offending sections deleted.
The tangled situation brought a shower of "pariiamentary inquiries" directed to the Chairman. The House was sitting as the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, as it always does to consider the bills during the second reading, or amending stage.
Technically, it was considering the bill which the Senate passed at the last session. This had been reported to the House, before adjournment last summer, with certain amendments by the House Labor Committee. Subsequently the Committee decided on more than 60 other amendments.

Mrs. Norton and other leaders decided, accordingly, that the Committee would draw up a new bill, incorporating all of the amendments, and offer it in its entirety as a substitute for the Senate bill, instead of proposing each separate amendment as the reading of the Senate bill advanced. Despite the assurances of Mrs. Norton, Mr. Rayburn and other House leaders that their only intent was to simplify and expedite procedure, advocates of rival proposals showed themselves highly suspicious.

Representative Dockweiler of California had already introduced the A. F. of L. substitute and intended to press for its adoption. Time after time, as Mrs. Norton and Mr. Rayburn tried by unanimous consent to adopt procedure which would facilitate consideration of his amendment, the California Representative objected, although his friends and partisans
of the substitute tried to reassure him that the step contemplated was in of the substitute tried to reassure him that the step contemplated was in his interest.

Finally, Representative Griswold of Indiana, who had introduced a substitute proposal of his own, decided to take charge of the A. F. of L. measure. As a member of the Labor Committee, which Mr . Dockweiler is not, he was entitled to prior recognition by the Chair. Thus, the Dockment, and the siturion ment, andion was written in which did mportar in the fact labor section was written in which did not appear in the originai print.
mittee who favers Ramspeck of Georgia, a member of the Labor Committee who favors the bill passed by the Senate, dragged into the open the
question of wage differentials between the South and the North. He declared that he, as the only member of the Georgia delegation who favored wage and hour legislation, did not believe in geographical differentials, but that he did believe in differentials between industries based on various contions which only an investigating body could determine.
The evident determination of Representative Rayburn and the House leadership to keep the House in session until the A. F. of L. amendment was disposed of drew protests from Representatives Boileau of Wisconsin and Knutson of Minnesota, both of whom, on separate occasions, tried to force adjournment until tomorrow, on the ground that the House was no longer in the temper to consider perfecting amendments on their merits.

Mr . Rayburn had served notice on the House at the beginning of the proceedings today that the leadership meant to complete the wages and hours bill by Saturday night, if it meant sitting late every night to do so.

On Dec. 14, when debate on the bill was ended, it was reported as having developed much bitterness; from the "Times" Washington account on that date we quote:
Representative Dies of Texas, one of the Democratic leaders against Representative Dies of Texas, one of the Democratic leaders against
the bill, declared again today that he and his lieutenants had received the bill, declared again today that he and his lieutenants had received
promises of enough votes to send the measure back to the Labor Compromises of enough votes to send the measure back to the
mittee, which would mean no action at the special session.
The bitterest note in today's debate was sounded by Representative Connery of Massachusetts, who announced that he would ask the House to vote out of the title of the bill the name of his late brother, William P. Connery Jr., former Chairman of the Labor Committee.
Representative Johnson of Minnesota, a Farmer-Labor member, introduced a bill today providing for the 40 -hour week at 40 cents an hour, but only in industries where a majority of the employees filed complaint with a district court alleging substandard conditions.

Holds Substitutes Illegal
Even the Labor Committee is divided on this issue. Representative Even the Labor Committee is divided on this issue. Representative
Ramspeck of Georgia told the House today that he would be unable to Ramspeck of Georgia told the House today that he wo
vote for any substitute for the original five-man board.
"I regret that I cannot go along with the majority of my own Committee," he said, adding that a rigid standard, such as the A.F. of L. proposes, or a delegation of wage-fixing powers to groups of private citizens, as provided by the Committee amendment, would be equal
constitutional, according to recent opinions of the Supreme Court.
Representative Casey of Massachusetts said that "regardless of the shortcomings of this bill, regardless of the things it fails to accomplish, it does help to regulate wages and hours in this country."

That alone is sufficient merit, he concluded. of the bill. He said that the theory that this bill was better than no bill at all reminded him of the "theory that the fires of hell are better than no heat at all."

Representative Cox of Georgia described the measure as "reckless disRepresentative of every consideration except the political consideration of those who fail to consider its effects," adding that it was a "bare face-saving device" and a failure, at that.

Representative Snell of New York, the Republican leader, argued that it would make worse the business recession.
"Northern manufacturers have been told they would benefit, but if any Northern industrialist thinks he can force Southern industrialists to pay less efficient labor 40 cents an hour, he's wrong," he said.

The chief developments on Dec. 14 were summarized as follows by Clarence L. Linz in the New York "Journal of Commerce":

Chief developments were:

1. Declaration by the House leadership that the Government Printing Office had bungled in the printing of the new form of the bill, making it necessary to postpone consideration of changes effected therein until topointing to an incomprehensible draft of the legislation it had provided on Saturday.

Labor Parley Held
2. Between 25 and 30 officials of the American Federation of Labor and affiliated national unions conferred with a similar number of House members in the House Post Office and Post Roads Committee room to make known labor's disapproval of the pending measure.
3. Representative Lawrence J. Connery (Dem., Mass.), announced in the House he would move tomorrow for deletion from the bill of the name of his late brother, Representative William P. Connery.
4. Opponents of the legislation in its present form devoted themselves to consideration of the strategy to be employed in seeking the return of the bill to committee.
5. Plans also were made for the offering of substitute bills more to the liking of the American Federation of Labor group.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor in a letter addressed to members of Congress on Dec. 10 declared his opposition to the Labor Committee's proposal for a single administrator instead of a five-man board. In a a single administrator instead
"All of the objections which exist against administration of the Act by a board and all of the dangers inherent therein exist in aggravated form
under the set-up of the administrator; this for the reason that in the case of the board there are five minds functioning of persons selected from different localities, and with a representative of labor thereon," he said. "The principle of checks and balances, therefore, may apply in the case of the board, but not in the case of one administrator. If the board is dangerous, even under such circumstances, and unacceptable, certainly the administrator is even more dangerous and should be rejected."
Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, stated on Dec. 13 that "the cotton textile industry is overwhelmingly opposed to the wage-hour bill now before the House." From Washington Associated Press advices Dec. 13 we quote:
Mr. Murchison said, in a statement, that "the impression has gone abroad that the industry is divided in its attitude toward this measurethat the legislation is favored by the New England division generally and y some elements in the Southern section of the industry.
"Such a rumor grossly exaggerates the situation. I have found little "fference of opinion on the bill," he said.
During the last six months, Mr. Murchison added, "the cotton textile ndustry has undergone one of the severest slumps in its history-from a peak of almost $100 \%$ capacity operation to less than $50 \%$ at the moment. be reflected in higher prices at a time when consumer demand is at the lowest ebb in years is obviously uneconomic," he asserted

The Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association in convention at Jacksonville (Fla.) on Dec. 1 adopted a resolution declaring its opposition to the Black-Connery labor standards bill and to any effort (we quote from the Florida Times-Union") by Federal legislation to determine the minimum wages and maximum hours of employment in American industry." It further directed "that the Secretary be instructed to wire our Congressmen . . . not to vote in favor of the passage of this bill."

On Dec. 14 Syracuse (N. Y.) press advices reported that the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, an organization of up-State New York dairymen, declared itself "unalterably opposed to the wage and hour bill before Congress.
On Dec. 16 telegrams were sent by the A. $F$ of $L$ to all members of Congress urging them to recommit the Labor Committees bill for revision; the pending bill, said the telegram "is highly objectionable" to members of the Federation. Yesterday (Dec. 17) the House rejected by a voice vote an attempt to substitute the Wheeler-Johnson child labor plan (embodied in the Senate bill) for the child labor provisions of the House bill.

Consideration By House Sub-Committee of Tax Re-vision-Proposal to Repeal Tax on Profits Tax Rejected-Áccord Reported Reached on Committees Program With President Roosevelt and Secretary Morgenthau
Following a conference on Dec. 10 between President Roosevelt and Representatives Doughton and Vinson, Roosevelt and Representatives Doughton and Vinson,
Chairmen of the Ways and Means Committee and its subcommittee on taxation, respectively; with Secretary Morgenthau and Roswell Magill, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, it was reported that "complete accord" had been reached on the tax revision program of the House Ways and Means subcommittee. From advices to the New York "Times" on Dec. 10 to the New York "Times" we quote:
In reporting "complete accord in the discussion" Mr. Vinson indicated that his subcommittee would speed its work so that a measure modifying gress early in the regular and capital gains taxes could be reported to ConA two-day lapse in meetings
port of differences with the Treasur subcommittee had given rise to a reMr. Doughton and Mr. Vinson declared that there were no differences.

## Approval of the Program

Both Representatives indicated that the work of the committee and its program had met with the approval of the White House and the Treasury. They reiterated that the subcommittee would continue its deliberations without haste, hoping that when the bill was ready it would not mean a loss of revenue or an opening of new tax loopholes.
They said that no time had been fixed for the committee to make its reassurance statement" to business, but Mr. Doughton expected its is suance before the Christmas holidays, when the tax revision draft would be nearer completion and a "recapitulation" could be made of conclusions from the subcommittee's studies.
Mr. Vinson, who has been confirmed as judge of the District of Columbia Wourt of Appeals, announced that he would remain as Chairman of the Ways and Means subcommittee until the tax modification bill had been

On Dec. 9, Senator King, moving for immediate action on his proposal to modify the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes, offered an amendment to that effect to a House tax bill pending in the Senate. The "Times" Washington account said:
Senator King's amendment proposed to grant exemptions on corporate ncome prior to calculation of the undistributed profits tax. It would reduce he capital gains tax by half, and afford an exemption to corporations for all
nds used for replacement of machinery and for expansion.
On Dec. 14 the subcommittee tentatively agreed to permit the Internal Revenue Bureau to make declaratory rulings or advance decisions on tax matters submitted by taxpayers. From a Washington account Dec. 14 to the Chicago "Jounal of Commerce" we quote:
Such ruling would be binding on the Government to enable taxpayers to arrange their financial affairs with certainty.
Chairman Fred M. Vinson, Democrat, Kentucky, said the proposal would end repetition of incidents such as the Couzens case. The late Senator James Couzens, Republican, Michigan, submitted certain data in
connection with his estate to the treasury and obtained a ruling on his
liability. He paid the tax demanded by the treasury. liability. He paid the tax demanded by the treasury.

A Republican proposal to repeal the tax on undistributed corporate profits was rejected by the subcommittee on Dec. 17, according to Associated Press Washington advices which 17, ac
said:

Chairman Vinson said the vote, which was along party lines, was 6 to 3 . He said Representative Crowther, Republican, of New York, moved that the committee adopt a plan by which the present normal corporate tax of 8 to $15 \%$ would be boosted to 9 to $16 \%$ and the capital gains tax fixed at a flat $121 / 2 \%$. Mr. Vinson said the committee had been informed that if this plan had been in operation for the present taxable would have received $\$ 416,000,000$ less in revenue.
pital gains tax," the Chairman said.
The sub-committee tentatively has approved a new corporate tax system under which corporations with income up to $\$ 25,000$ would pay no undistributed profits tax, but their normal tax would be increased to $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ on the first $\$ 5,000$ and $14 \%$ on the next $\$ 20,000$ of profits.
Firms with incomes above $\$ 25,000$ would pay a levy of 16 to $20 \%$, depending on the percentages of earnings distributed to stockholders.
The proposal for repeal of the undistributed profits levy, Mr. Vinson said, was basedon the idea it is the severest burden on the corporate taxpayer.
But corporations, he said, now pay $\$ 1,200,000,000$ a year in normal income, capital stock and excess profits taxes, against $\$ 150,000,000$ of undistributed profits tax.

The latter figure does not take into account the increased taxes paid by individuals on income from dividends declared by corporations as a result of enactment of the undistributed profits tax.

The New York "Journal of Commerce" reported from its Washington bureau on Dec. 14 that:
Reduction in the import tax rate on oil seeds entering the United States from abroad was voted today by the tax subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee to stimulate crushing of oil seeds in this country and to remove discrimion oil.

The change agreed upon tentatively by the group and announced by Chairman Vinson (Dem., Ky.) along with several other proposed revisions in administrative provisions of the tax structure is an amendment to the so-called Bailey amendment inserted in the 1936 Revenue Act by the Senate.

## Rate Scale Given

In place of the present flat tax of 2c. per pound provided for in the existing law on the seed, the committee plans to recommend the following existing law on the seed, the comm
Hempseed, 1.12c. per pound perilla seed, 1.31c. per pound; kapok seed, .73c. per pound; rapeseed, 1.51c. per pound, and sesame seed, 1.05c. per pound.
The present rate of $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per pound on the imported oil produced from such seeds was left untouched by the committee. Chairman Vinson said that the change should be "particularly helpful to the crushers" in this country because it lessens the present rate on the seed and should make possible importation of the seeds for crushing in much larger quantities than heretofore under the present flat 2 c . per pound rate.

United States Supreme Court Upholds Government in Declining to Pay Until Maturity Interest on Gold Bonds Called for Redemption-Decision 6-to-3 Given in Three Cases Where Litigants Had Sought
to Collect-Saving to Government Through Decision Rendered.
In a 6-to-3 decision on Dec. 13 the United States Supreme Court upheld the Government in three cases where the litigants had sought to compel the Treasury to continue to pay in gold interest on Liberty bonds carrying the gold clause, inlgold interest on liberty bonds carrying the gold clause, which had been called for redemption. They claimed that the redemption call was invalid because the Treasury in-
tended to redeem the bonds in devalued currency instead tended to redeem the bonds in devalued curre
of in the gold dollars which the bonds specified.

From advices to the "Wall Street Journal" from its Washington bureau it is learned that the Court's opinion covering the three cases said that only one question was involvednamely, whether a notice of call issued by the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of Liberty bonds was effective to terminate the running of interest on the bonds fective to terminate the running of interest on the bonds
from the designated redemption date. The advices from from the designated re we quote added:
"No question of constitutional law is involved in the decision of these cases" the Supreme Court said.
"Irrespective of the validity or invalidity of the whole or any part of the legislation of recent years devaluing the dollar the maturity of the bonds in suit was accelerated by valid notice. As a consequence of such acceleration the right to interest has gone" the Supreme Court ruled
The majority opinion was written by Justice Benjamin NCardozo, and was read by Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, the illness of Justice Cardozo having prevented him from being present with the handing down of the decision. Those joining with Justice Cardozo in the majority views were the Chief Justice and Justices Brandeis, Roberts, Stone and Chief Justice and Justices Brandeis, Roberts, Stone and Hugo L. Black. Justice McReynolds, speaking for himself in which he said (to quote from United Press accounts) that the Government's action "violated the Ten Command, ments" and that the majority opinion "sanctions a fraud." Justices Black and Stone, agreeing with the majority docision, each wrote separate concurring opinions. The decision was presented in two suits brought by Robert A. Taft, Cincinnati attorney and son of the late President and Chief Justice William Howard Taft, and another suit filed by H. Vernon Eney, Baltimore attorney. Mr. Taft brought his two suits on behalf of the Dixie Terminal Co. and James D. two suits on behalf of the Dixie Terminal Co. and James D.
Smyth, executor of the estate of the late James J. Ransom, Smyth, executor of the estate of the late James J. Ransom,
of Ohio. Mr. Eney acted as attorney for Arthur W. Machen of Baltimore.

From United Press advices from Washington Dec. 13 we quote:

## Sued to Collect Interest

$T$ The Dixie Terminal sued to collect $\$ 1.07$ on an interest coupon on a $\$ 50$ Fourth Liberty loan bond. Smyth's suit sought collection on a $\$ 175$ interest coupon on a $\$ 10,000$ First Liberty Loan bond. Mr. Ma
The Court of Claims ruled in favor of the Government in both the D
Terminal and Smyth cases dismissing the suit on the grounds that the calls Terminal and Smyth cases dismissing the suit on the grounds that the calls
were valid. Mr. Eney had gained a victory when the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld his claim and directed that the Treasury pay the $\$ 17.50$.
In disposing of the cases, Justice Cardozo made the following principal findings of fact. According to advices Dec. 13 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" from its Washingtion bureau:

## Conclusions of Cardozo

" "1. The so-called redemption provisions of the bonds are provisions for the acceleration of maturity at the pleasure of the Government and upon publication of the notice of call for the period stated in the bond, the new date became substituted for the old ones as if there from the beginning. by issuing the calls without further not act in excess of his lawful powers conferred by thals without further authority from Congress than was ment to thy the statutes under which the bonds were issued. The arguand also of the bonds themselves."
He then concluded:
"Irrespective of the validity or invalidity of the whole or any part of the legislation of recent years devaluing the dollar, the maturity of the bonds in suit was accelerated by valid notice. As a consequence of such acceleration the right to interest is gone."
Justice Stone, while concurring in the result of the majority opinion, said that a decision on constitutionality of the Gold Clause Act is "unvoidable" and should have been rendered by the court. He added that viewed the Act as constitutional.
It was noted in a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" Dec. 13 that the oral statement by Justice McReynolds was a summary of a written opinion lying before him, but it became in spoken word a much stronger expression. In part we also quote from the "Times" dispatch:
Two years ago when the gold clause cases were decided, Justice McReynolds shouted that the Constitution had gone; today he said in cold, measured tones that he and his colleagues could not believe that the Ten commandments and obligations to observe them were "outmoded."

## Three Issues Made One

The three cases were fused into a single issue through the judgment of the court, the Cardozo decision saying in its opening words:
"Three cases present a single question; was a notice of call issued by the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of Liberty Loan bonds effective to terminate the running of interest on the bonds from the designated redemption date?"
Justice Black, in his agreement, with the majority noted that Mr. Cardozo dealt only with the rights flowing from the redemption call notice. Thus, Mr. Black concluded, it was not necessary for him to express any opinion on the policy of dollar devaluation.
Over and over again in his opinion Mr. Cardozo reiterated a conviction that the call for redemption was valid notice and that the Government could pay in legal tender instead of gold and also that the redemption call automatically stopped interest payments.
He noted that Mr. Taft, son of the former President and Chief Justice, originally made his drive against dollar devaluation by insisting on payment of the Smyth bond in gold, then when that was refused, asked payment of the interest coupon in gold or legal tender, and failing in that, sought payment in "current dollars." The facts in the other two cases were much
Justice.
Justice Cardozo dissected the provisions of the contract on the gold redemption date came. Then he stated that Secretary Morgent when the a notice on March 14, 1935, of redemption on June 15, and repeated that interest would then cease.
"The so-called redemption provisions of the bonds are provisions for the acceleration at the pleasure of the Government and upon publication of the notice of call for the period stated in the bonds the new date substituted
for the old one as if there from the begining." Justice Cardozo stated
"If the bonds in suit had matured at the date of natural expiration interest would automatically have ended, whether the bonds were paid or not. Maturity at a different and accelerated date does not make the obligation greater."
Justice Cardozo's views as to Secretary Morgenthau's action clashed directly with Justice McReynolds. He held in so many words that Secretary Morgenthau committed no fraud through the redemption call; Justice McReynolds emphatically declared that the secretary did.
Mr. Cardozo held further that Mr. Morgenthau did not exceed his powers by issuing redemption calls without further Congressional authority than he laws under which the bonds were issued.
of the statutes and also contrary is inconsistent, with the plain provisions "In issuing the calls, the bonds themselves." he said.
he Act of March 18, 1869 , which in of the Treasury was not limited by redemption by the Government of inter its day placed restrictions upon the "The aim of the Government of interest-bearing bynds.
bligations not bearing interest, the 'greenbacks' of that era. United States obisumptions not bearing interest, the 'greenbacks' of that era. Upon the and its restrictions are no longer binding. "We do not now determine the effect
preconceived intention to withhold of a notice given in bad faith with nearly every form of conduct affected by its taint later. Fraud vitiates proved and indeed has not been charged.
"There is no reason to doubt that a Secretary of the Treasury who was willing to give notice of redemption after knowledge of the decision in Perry vs. United States understood that the obligation of the Government would be measured by the Constitution and not by any statute, in so far as the $t$ wo might be found to be in conflict.
Never for a moment was there less than complete submission to the supremacy of law. At the utmost, there was honest mistake as to rights and liabilities in a situation without precedent. Fraud being eliminated. The written dissew clarity.
The written dissent of Justice McReynolds sald that the majority finding "gives effect to an act of bad faith and upholds patent repudiation." He
added:
"Its wrongfulness is betokened by the circumlocution presented in deo
At another point he asked if the Government caused the bonds to mature by reason of the redemption call, and remarked:
"The answer ought not to be difficult where men anxiously uphold the doctrine that a contractual obligation remains binding upon the conscience of the sovereign' and revevently fix their gaze upon the Eight Commandment."
The Treasury's conclusions that the Government could save more than
$\$ 1,000,000,000$ of the decins $\$ 1,000,000,000$ of the decision went as it did today were contained in a brief. bondholders in the present cases challenging the vacision favorable to the and retirement of present casas challenging the vaility of this refunding Government financial onerations even if such decision were limited to holding that those holding that those persons who have not yet surrendered their bonds are interest thereon.
The effect of such a decision as an interference with the power to manage the public debt is even more apparent when it is viewed in the relation of the large number of 'gold clause' public debt obligations which contain a redemption privilege but which have not yet become callable. $\$ 5,255,877,980$ were outstanding. The computed interest from the call dates of such obligations to the dates of maturity is in excess of $\$ 1,000$,000,000."

United States Supreme Court Orders Dismissal of 'Sit-Down" Strike in Apex Hosiery Case
Dismissal of litigation involving the constitutionality of the "sit-down" strike was ordered by the United States Supreme Court on Dec. 13, when it sent the case back to the Federal Court at Philadelphia with instructions to dismiss "upon the ground that the cause is moot" since the strike had been settled long ago. Associated Press advices from Washington Dec. 13 reporting this, stated:
This action had been requested by the Apex Hosiery Co., of Philadelphia, the scene of a sit-down strike last summer conducted by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.
In answer to a Supreme Court order to show cause why the case should not be dismissed as moot, the labor organization asserted an action against it for damages for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust act was still pending.
This was the first litigation involving sit-down strikes to reach the Supreme Court.
The Wagner Labor Relations Act, often described as the "Magna Charta the company's activities affected interstate commerce.
It held that the sit-down strike violated the Sherman Act, which prohibits a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce. It directed that the strikers vacate the plant.
In our issue of Nov. 13, page 3135, it was noted that the United States Supreme Court on Nov. 8 indicated that it believed no ruling on the constitutionality of "sit-down" strikes is necessary, when it directed the American Federation of Hosiery Workers to show cause before Dec. 6 why an appeal from an injunction granted by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals against such a strike by employees of the Apex Hosiery Co. of Philadelphia should not be dismissed on the ground that the question is no longer pertinent. The settlement of the strike at the Apex Hosiery Co. plant was reported in these columns Aug. 7, page 865, and in our June 26 issue, page 4267 , we referred to the decision on June 21 of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia
holding the strike at the Apex Hosiery Mills to be in violation holding the strike at the Apex Hosiery Mills to be in violation
of both the Sherman anti-trust law and the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Dismissal by United States Supreme Court of Action Brought by Hornblower \& Weeks Questioning Validity of Massachusetts Sale of Securities ActAction Affected Sale of Chase National Bank Action
Stock
A review of a suit brought by Hornblower \& Weeks of Boston questioning the validity of the Massachusetts Sale of Securities Act of 1929, was denied by the United States Supreme Court on Dec. 13, when it dismissed "for the want of a substantial Federal" question an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in favor of Harvey D. McGray of Arlington, Mass., who sought to Harvey D. McGray of Arlington, Mass., who sought to recover $\$ 13,300$, the purchase price of 50 shares of Chase
National Bank stock. The Massachusetts court upheld the application of the statute, said the Associated Press advices from Washington Dec. 13, which added:
Mr. McGray purchased the stock in 1929 and learned that the price he paid bought 50 shares of Chase Securities Corporation stock, as well as the bank shares. He sued to recovr on the ground that the sale of the Chase Securities shares was in violation of the law "since a statement contalning certain information with reference to the issuer of the stock had not been filed with the proper state authorities.
The brokers argued that "a state statute could not make void a sale of National bank shares since to do so would be to impair the transferability of such shares and thereby obstruct the operations of a Federal instrumentality."

## United States Supreme Court Rules Against Receiver

 of First National Bank of Perry, Fla. in Action to Retain Control of Assets Pledged to Florida State Treasurer. Other Rulings of Supreme CourtIron Ross, receiver of First National Bank of Perry, Fla., lost in his attempt to retain control of assets pledged to the Florida State treasurer for deposit of county funds, said a dispatch from Washington to the "Wall Street Journal" of Dec. 14 , which went on to say:
The receiver, at the instance of the Comptroller of the Currency. brought suit on the ground that an amendment to the National Banking Act passed
on June 25, 1930, did not validate pledges made by the National banks for deposits of public money prior to that time but only pledges made thereafter. Justice Black read the opinion. He said, "the language of the amendment, read in the light of conditions that brought about the did intend to its passage. leads irresistibly to the ",
From the same advices we also take the following:

## G. L. Miller \& Co.

The Court denied 17 preferred stockholders of G. L. Miller \& Co., New York City, a review of a Circuit Court of Appeals decision upholding a trial court's refusal to charge a jury that Haskins \& Sells, certified public accountants, allegedly misrepresented the position of G. L. Miller \& Co. in a balance sheet which it issued on Sept. 30, 1925 .

## To Recess Dec. 20 to Jan. 3

The Supreme Court announced that it will take a recess from Monday, Dec. 20 until Monday, Jan. 3.
It also announced it had restored to the docket for argument a case involving an Interstate Commerce Commission railway mail pay order
applicable to the Georgia \& Florida RR applicable to the Georgia \& Florida RR.
Some of the other decisions this week of the Supreme Court are referred to in this issue under separate headings.

United States Supreme Court Acts to Permit Review Sought by Guaranty Trust Co. of New York of Decision Affecting Recovery of Funds Assigned to United States Government by Soviet Russia
On Dec. 13 the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York was ranted a Supreme Court review of its effort to prevent the Government from proceeding in a suit to recover $\$ 4,976,722$ assigned to the United States by Soviet Russia, according to Associated Press advices from Washington Dec. 13, which we also quote further as follows:
The High Court consented to pass upon a decision of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals which ruled against the bank in its effort to dismiss the case on the ground that the statute of limitations barred the Government's action. The funds were on deposit to the credit of the Czarist Government in 1917, when the Soviet Government seized control in Russia. The bank at that time had several accounts in Russian banks which it learned would hot be paid and it used the \$4,976.722 deposit and other deposits from Russian banks as an offset to the Russian losses.
The United States claimed title to the Czarist deposit by virtue of an assignment made by the present Russian Government in 1933 .
The Guaranty Trust Co. contended that the account in suit was definitely closed in 1918 and that. the New York six-year statute of limitations barred any action to recover the money. The Federal Court for the Southern New York District upheld this contention, but the Circuit Court reversed. In a decision last term, the High Court ruled that the Government under Co of New York, could recover funds on deposit with August Belmont and that "in rork. Ho trbunal hela that New York law did not apply respect of our foreign relations generally, State lines disappear," and power is "vested exclusively in the National Government."

California Court Decides in Government's Favor in
Elk Hills Oil Suit-Rules Against Standard Oil Co. A decision in favor of the Federal Government was returned in Fresno, Calif., on Dec. 4, when Judge Leon R. Yankwich upheld the Government's title to land in the Elk Hills Petroleum Field, denying the claim of the Standard Oil Co. of California and awarding the Government $\$ 6,164$,102 as damages due to drilling operations over a long period. It was estimated that the decision was worth between $\$ 10,000,000$ and $\$ 22,000,000$. Its principal points were summarized as follows in a San Francisco dispatch of Dec. 4 to the New York "Times":
On the question of title to the land, the Government's victory is allembracing. The area originally was part of the Federal domain, but the embracing. The area originally was part of the Federal domain, but the
State of California sold it as school lands to settlers who in turn disposed of it, bit by bit, to the oil company, beginning in 1909 .
Judge Yankwich held that, because the land was known as "mineral" in character when it was surveyed Jan. 26, 1903, it had never passed from the public domain and hence never was a part of the State's school lands.
The persons who bought their land from the State of California were declared to have been trespassers. The area of 640 acres is known as Section 36 .
In addition to the damage verdict, the Judge ruled that the company and Clara Fairbank Ranney and Frank J. Carman of EI Paso, Texas. are jointly responsible for $\$ 1,896,819$ in roylaties on oil taken from one parcel in the section to which the Texans claimed title.
He also held that the decision of Secretary Ickes in upholding the Government's title to the property was based on ample evidence.
Eugene M. Prince of San Francisco who with Oscar
Eugene M. Prince of San Francisco, who, with Oscar Lawler of Los Angeles and Donald Richberg, former NRA chief, represented the defendof Appeals here and that a stay of judgment would to ainth Circuit Court of Appeals here and that a stay of judgment would be asked pending ruling
on the appeal. on the appeal.
Adams of San Franciormer State Supreme Court Justice, and Mrs. Annette

## First Suit Charging Misleading Statements in Security

 Prospectus Is Filed-Twelve Plaintiffs Sue President of American Cities Power \& Light Corp. and Two OthersThe first suit to be filed under the 1933 Securities Act, based on the clause permitting investors to sue for losses from misleading statements or omissions of material facts in a registration statement or prospectus, was brought on Dec. 13 n the New York State Supreme Court against Clinton M. Finney, President of the American Cities Power \& Light Corp., and two other defendants. Mr. Finney filed a motion invoking the discretion invested in the court by the law to require the 12 plaintiffs to file security for the defendants' expenses and counsel fees. Details of the suit were given as follows in the New York "Herald Tribune" of Dec. 14:

The suit seeks to recover an aggregate of $\$ 40,000$ claimed by the 12 plaintiffs as having been lost because of the decline in the market price of wned securities from the time of their purchase in July. 1936, and Oct. 1 . stock of American Cities Power \& Light ontional series of 1936

## Deny Misstatements

The defendants. Mr. Finney, Louis E. Kilmark and Harrison Williams, assert the decline in the market value of the stock followed "almost exactly the decline in utility stocks generally; this result is natural, inasmuch as the nvestment portfolio of American Cities Power \& Light Corp. consists primarily of common stock of utility holding companies and utility companies." They deny any misstatements or omissions of material fact to the plaintiffs. or the public.
The plaintiffs are E. Kirby Newberger and Robert J. Levy, as trustees of the will of Samuel Newberger; L. Carroll Root, of Spencer, N. Y.; Emile Zimmerman, of Montgomery, Ala.; Ernst Cohn, of New Rochelle, N. Y.; New Orleans, La. Frank E, Mandel of Chicago; Mariorie S. Irving of Deal New Orleans, La.; Frank E. Mandel of Chicago; Marjorie S. Irving of Deal, phia, and H. Stuart Flook of Ossining, N. Y.
The supplemental prospectus was sent to, among others, Robert J. Levy \& Co., which Mr. Finney said was one of the group which sold the Lovec. Mr. Finney said he was informed that Robert J. Levy, a plaintiff., is a member of Robert J. Levy \& Co., as is J. K. Newman, Jr., husband of plaintiff Elsa Newman.

Calls Suit Without Merit
"Other plaintiffs are associated directly or indirectly with said firm." he declared. "The truth is that they (plaintiffs) did not sell or otherwise
dispose of their stock even after the full publication of these facts, although dispose of their stock even after the full publication of these facts, although the market price of such stock for over three months subsequent to the first publication of the fact and for some time subsequent to the second statement thereof equaled or nearly equaled the prices alleged to have been paid by the plaintiffs upon the acquisition of the stock by them."

## Court Permits "Peaceful Picketing" of Stores Selling

 Non-Union Goods, if They Possess "Unity of Interest" with ManufacturerThe New York State Court of Appeals, in a ruling on Dec. 7, held that picketing of a New York City store by a butchers' union was illegal because it was not specifically directed against a non-union product sold by the establishment. The Court held that a union may seek to persuade the public by peaceful picketing from purchasing a non-union product "whether at the plant of the manufacturer or at the store of the retailer" if the retailers have "a unity of interest" with the manufacturer. The Court also found that it is illegal to picket the place of business of any one who is not a party to a labor dispute for the purpose of "coercing the owner to take sides in a controversy in which he has no interest."

The decision was by a vote of 6 to 1 . It was outlined as follows in the Albany "Times-Union" of Dec. 8:
The Court laid down a rule that the union's purpose must be to "persuade, not to intimidate." and therefore modified to this extent an Appellate Division injunction restraining a New York City butchers' union from picketing the delicatessen store of Isaac Goldfinger, who sold products purchased from a non-union company. The decision is viewed as one of the most important this year
"Secondary Boycott"
Goldfinger charged picketing of his store constituted illegal "secondary boycott," and declared the issue was whether a union in controversy with an employer may apply economic pressure on a third person, who has no interest in or connection with the dispute, in order to bring the employer to terms.

The prevailing opinion, written by Associate Justice Finch, after reviewing testimony of alleged threats and acts exceeding "peaceful picketing," stated:
"Picketing is not peaceful where a large crowd gathers in mass formation, or there is shouting or the use of loud-speakers in front of a picketed place of business, or the sidewalk or entrance is obstructed by parading around in a circle or lying on the sidewalk. Such actions are illegal, and are merely a form of intimidation. Likewise it is illegal to picket the place of business of one who is not himself a party to an industrial dispute to persuade the public to withdraw its patronage generally from the business for the purpose interest, Nor is it io to the suen to ruin throversy in which he nas no or to ${ }^{\text {ceost }}$ it or to accost or interfere with customers at the entrance to the store. Dis
orderly conduct, force, violence, or intimidation by pickets should be sternly suppressed by the police and administrative authorities.'

## Can Follow Product

But Judge Finch pointed out that within the limits of peaceful picketing, the product could be followed to the store, provided there was a unity of interest between the manufactuerer and retailer. Otherwise. he asserted, the union "would be deprived of a fair and proper means of bringing its plea to the attention of the public.
"In other words," Judge Finch held, "it may in a proper manner and in a peaceful way, ask the public to refrain from purchasing products made by non-union labor and state where the same is sold.'
Judge Lehman, brother of Governor Lehman, voted for reversal of the injunction and dismissal of the complaint. Judge Rippey, who concurred in the majority in incision, con

## United States Board of Tax Appeals Clears Late Andrew

 W. Mellon of Charge of Alleged Income Tax Evasion -Government Claims Against Estate ReducedThe late Andrew W. Mellon, who served as Secretary of the Treasury under three Presidents, was exonerated on Dec. 7 of the charge of alleged income tax evasion by the United States Board of Tax Appeals, which also lowered government claims against the late financier's estate for 1931 back taxes from about $\$ 3,075,000$ to an amount estimated at between $\$ 400,000$ and $\$ 700,000$. Mr. Mellon was upheld by the Board on six of the 10 issues involved in the tax evasion and avoidance charges the government in stituted in 1932 when it challenged the former Secretary's

Volume 145
Financial Chronicle

1932 tax return on 1931 income. The government won on three of the issues, while the other was compromised. The Board, in dismissing the charge of alleged tax fraud, agreed with the Pittsburgh Grand July which, in May, 1934, refused to indict Mr. Mellon. The decision of the Pittsburgh Federal Grand Jury was referred to in our issue of May 12, 1934, page 3209. Mr. Mellon, who had served as Secretary of the Treasury from 1921 to February, 1932, when he became Ambassador to Great Britain-which post he held until March, 1933 -died on Aug. 26 last. His death was noted in these columns Aug. 28, page 1355.
Donald D. Shepard, executor of Mr. Mellon's estate and trustee of the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, said on Dec. 7 that an appeal would be taken to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia on the Board's decision approving the government's claims for 1931 back taxes. The following bearing on the Board's decision is from Washington advices, Dec. 7, appearing in the New York "Times" of Dec. 8
Briefly summarized, the points on which the Board held in favor of the Mellon estate were as follows:

1. That the sale of 123,000 shares of Pittsburgh Coal Co. common stock to the
Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh for $\$ 500,000$ was a valid transaction and that Mr. Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh tor $\$ 500,000$ was a valid transaction and that Mr . 2. That sales by Mr. Mellon of stock which cost him 8775,000 to Ascalot Cord., 2. That sales by Mr. Mellon of stock which cost
owned by his daughter, for $\$ 328.000$ were valld.
2. That Mr. Mellon did not file a false and fraudulent return.
3. That Mr. Mellon's claim that he had sold $\$ 10,000,000$ in bank stocks to his
brother R. B. Mellon in 1921 was valid. 5. That Mr. Mellon reported taxable gains realized in the liquidation of the
Union Construction Co.. of which he was one of the stockholderg Union Construction Co.. of which he was one of the stockholders.
4. That the A. W. Mellon Educational \& Charitable Trust was zation.

## Deductions Are Disallowed

Findings against the Mellon estate were:

1. That M. Mellon was not entitited to a 8400,000 deduction as a result of the sale of 27,000 shares of Western Public Service Corp. stock to the Union Trust Co,
2. That liquidation of the MoClintic-Marshall Corp., of which Mr. Mellon was one of tour stockholders, did not represent a reorganization and that profits by Mr. Mellon of $86,549,000$ represented a taxable gatin,
3. That payments by Mr. Mellon to the Union C
4. That payments by Mr. Mellon to the Union Construction Co and the PItt
Securities Corp. constituted dividends taxable at $20 \%$ and were not loans as had
benn claimed.

In compromising the other point at issue the Board held that a fair market value of stock of McClintic-Marshall Construction Co. was $\$ 300$ a share, the government having argued for $\$ 150$ and Mr. Mellon for $\$ 500$.
The largest government claim approved in the findings had to do with
the liquidation of the McClintic-Marshall Corp. As to this, Mr. Shepard, speaking for the executors of the estate, said:
"The point favoring the government relating to corporate reorganizations is surprising. It is based upon a technical construction of two very recent decisions which we are advised are inapplicable, and which Mr. Mellon's counsel were not permitted to meet.
vised that the Berd advised that the Board of Tax Appeals erred as to this point and other technical features."

## Trustee Hails Exoneration

As to the opinion in general, Mr. Shepard stated that the charge of fraud was the important issue.
"The Board in unanimously rejecting this charge confirmed the decision of a Pittsburgh Grand Jury in May, 1934, on the same charge first raised by the Attorney General," Mr. Shepard said.
"Mr. Mellon never entertained the slightest doubt that the charge so unjustly made against him would be found to be without justification. We deeply regret that he did not live to read the repudiation of that charge
which the decision rendered today has settled. which the decision rendered today has settled
The other questions involve technical provisions of the laws, the ma
$\qquad$
Association of American Railroads Urges Immediate Increase in Rail Rates-ICC to Rule on Petition March 1-Hearings Start Jan 17-RFC Plans Loans to Roads
The Interstate Commerce Commission revealed this week that it will rule before March 1 on the appeal of the country's railroads for authority to in rease basic freight rates by $15 \%$ railroads for authority to in rease basic freight rates by $15 \%$.
Final hearings of testimony on the petition will begin Jan. 17 . Final hearings of testimony on the petition will begin Jan. 17. President Roosevelt, were referred to in the "Chronicle", of Dec. 11, pages 3745 and 3750 . The Association of American Railroads on Dec. 9 told the Commission that an immediate increase in railroad rates is imperative to avert bankruptey. The Association said that many roads will not be able to continue present service unless they obtain relief soon after Jan. 1. The Association's brief was summarized as follows in a Washington dispatch of Dec. 9 to the New York "Journal of Commerce"

It was pointed out that allowing the roads to put rates into effect immediately would not interfere with the orderly progress of the pending rate case or with putting into effect whatever rate structure the Commission finally approves as a result of the present proceedings.

## Move Regarded Opportune

The move of the railroad association comes at an opportune time. Efforts of the Administration to check the present business recession has won considerable support of the rate increase petition in official circles. These officials are understood to be impressed with claims that increased rail revenues would cause a return of railroad buying in the heavier industries and probably start an upward swing that would have wide effect in other related industries.
Most outspoken supporter of the roads has been Reconstruction Finance Corporation Chairman Jesse Jones. He is understood to have impressed President Roosevelt with the necessity of a return of railroad prosperity Following a conference with President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday Chairman Jones declared that the railroads must have more money or be subsidized by the Government. He held that officials $h$
made a case in rate inctas sources puching a private construction building program as a way to re
covery. There has been some slight talk in the background against the pending rate increase ${ }_{n}$ petition because it would increase building costs. Doubts on ICC Action
Reaction of the Interstate Commerce Commission itself to the request is a more perplexing problem. While it is thought that the natural tendency of the Commission would be to insist on a formal investigation before taking the emergency of the wotuation or to bear, will have. As the railroads pointed out in their motion there is nothing in the ICC law to prons poring The motion asked for a prompt hearing before the full
an order permitting the increases proposed by the carriars Commission and tive on five days' notice
Concerning right of the Commission to take the action requested, the motion filed by R. V. Fletcher, general counsel, A. A. R., argued:

Such action on the part of the Commission will not interfere with orderly progress of the case or with putting into effect whatever rate structure the Commission finally approves as a result of these proceedings. If, however, the railroads are permitted to put the rates into effect pendente lite, the result will be to permit the carriers to meet their immediate necescities and, in many cases, will serve to prevent bankruptcies which are imminent unless some immediate relief is granted.

## Borrowing Is Difficult

The state of railroad credit is such as to make borrowing for actual expenses and interest requirements difficult, if not impossible. To put the rates into effect as an emergency matter would not prejudice final conclusions of the Commission in any way, nor operate to the permanent and irreparable disadvantage of the shipping public. On the contrary, to deny the carriers immediate relief would work an irreparable injury, beyond the power of the Commission by any subsequent order to remedy.

On Dec. 16 Chairman Jones of the RFC indicated the willingness of the Corporation to make any loans within reason which the railroads of the country may need. This was made known at a press conference on Dec. 16 at which time he said he did not expect such loans to exceed $\$ 25,000,-$ 000. Advices to this effect were contained in a Washington dispatch Dec. 16 to the New York "Times" which in part also had the following to say:
At the same time he (Mr. Jones) said that he favored legislation such as Senator Wheeler, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee not qualify his statement in this respect, stating thation of railroads. He did legislation at once.

Consolidations Favored
While he said he did not think competition in transportation ever could be eliminated, he added that he thought consolidations to eliminate much competition between railroads would be desirable
He said he did not know what form the legislation would take, but felt it was important that something be done to hurry consolidation movement. He did not favor government ownership of the rail carriers and said he thought the idea of a single corporate management for the railroads of the nation was far away.
He declared the plan to lend money to railroads was not inconsistent with the President's most recent budget statement, in which it was promised there would be no further new loans by the RFC.
"The President did not mean that there would be no more loans to institutions which had already bor from the corporation and needed more money," Mr. Jones said.

The railroads, he added, are in a "bad plight."

## United States Purchases of Raw Materials from Latin

 American Countries Held Essential in Bringing About Resumption of Debt Service-J. B. Glenn Urges Country Cooperate in Stimulating IntraAmerican TradeThe purchase from the Latin American countries of those raw materials which the United States most needs is absolutely essential to the working out of satisfactory arrangements with our Latin American debtors for the resumption of service on their foreign dollar bonds, John B. Glenn, President of the Pan American Trust Co. of New York and New York Agent of the Banco Nacional de Mexico, said Dec. 8 at Washington. Speaking before the Inter-American Center of George Washington University there, on the final evening of the University's three-day forum on Pan Amerievening of Mr. Glenn declared that it was up to the United Canism, Mr. Glenn declared that it was up to the United intra-American trade and the distribution of National necessities among the Pan American countries. "Our purchases," he said, "will put out debtors in possession of dollar funds to meet their obligations and it is only by buying from them that we can hope to keep their good will and enable them to purchase our surpluses." He said:
With the crisis at the close of 1929, United States loans to Latin America suddenly stopped, and our purchases of raw materials simultaneously decreased, shutting off their only means of payment to us. Prices dropped so encountered serious difficulties in the transfer of dollars to us to meet interest payments, though they had the money and were anxious to maintain their credit standing.
When defaults of inverest appeared instead of showing that understainding of our foreign debtors which has been characteristic of certain European lenders, our attitude toward all foreign financing became antagonistic.
But, fortunately for the future of Pan American financial relations. Europe has been in no position to lend and we still have an opportunity to work out satisfactory arrangements with our Latin American debtors. That agreements will be reached in nearly all cases there can be no slightest doubt.

Despite the misfortunes of the past. which are likely to be less serious than they seem. Americans cannot afford to look askance at our foreign investment business. They must overcome their characteristic lack of understanding of foreign affairs and realize that the United States, no longer a debtor Nation, mast assume worid eaders phetwen Latin America and the United States are the strongest forces tending to build up friendship and solidarity in Pan America.

## Rail Rate Hearing Adjourned to Dec. 23

The railroads on Dec. 14 concluded presentation of direct evidence in support of their petition for a $15 \%$ increase in freight rates and hearings were adjourned until Dec. 23. At that time Commissioner Claude R. Porter will hear evidence in support of the Eastern carriers' petition for an increase in their passenger coach fares from 2 to $21 / 2$ cents per mile.
Meanwhile, a hearing will be held in Washington on Dec. 20-21 on Pullman Co.'s petition to increase its charges.
The next hearing in the general freight rate increase will be held at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 6, before Commissioner Cashie. At the same time Commissioner Splawn will take shipper testimony in this regard at El Paso, Texas.
$J . H$. Parmelee, economist of the Association of American Railroads, informed the Interstate Commerce Commission Dec. 13 that the carriers were in an extremely undesirable predicament-that they were caught between dropping revenues and rising costs. He was testifying about the the carriers' petition for a $15 \%$ increase in freight rates. On the basis of 1936 traffic, he estimated that the increase would have meant $\$ 437,337,011$ additional revenue. Of this, the Eastern roads would have received $\$ 205,041,299$, the Southern carriers $\$ 5,986,734$ and $\$ 178,308,979$, the remainder, would have gone to roads in the Western district.

> ESTIMATED INGREASE IN FREIGHT REVENUE

Whloh would result from rates and charges proposed in petition of Class 1 ratiroads
dated Nov, 5,1937 , when applitd to traftic handled during the calendar year 1936:

| Road- | Amount |
| :---: | :---: |
| stern Dlstrict (including Pocahontas region)): |  |
| Baltimore \& Ohto | \$ 21,254,000 |
|  |  |
| Dela ware \& Hudson |  |
| Dela ware \& Larkawznn \& We |  |
| Erie (including Chica |  |
|  |  |
| New York Central (lnclu | 33,065,187 |
| New York New | \%159 |
| Nortolk \& West | ${ }^{6}, 1551,173$ |
| Pennsylvania | 44,271,349 |
| Reading | 6,596,640 |
| Virginian |  |
| All other Eastern district roads | 48,521,609 |
| Total Eastern district (including Pocahontas reg | \$205,041,299 |
| Southern Region |  |
| Atlantio Coast L |  |
| muinois Central Sy | ${ }_{12}{ }^{44,308273}$ |
| Louisville and Nashvill |  |
| Seaboard Air Line | 4,347,820 |
| Southern Railway System | 14,384,945 |
| All other Southern region | 10,000,493 |
| Total Southern reglon. | 853,986,734 |
| Western Distric |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Atchison Topeka \& Santa }} \mathrm{Fe}$ Syst |  |
| Chicago \& North Western. |  |
| Chicago, Burlington \& Quincy | 9,756,932 |
| Chicago Milwaukee st. Paul \& Pacifit | 13,142,594 |
| Denver \& R10 Grande Wester | ${ }^{9,914,247}$ |
| Duluth, M1ssabe \& Iron Range |  |
| Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic | ${ }_{377,537}$ |
| Lake Superior \& İishioming | ,687 |
| Minneapolis St. Paul \& S. S. | 385,332 |
| Missourl-Kansas-Texas Iines... | 3,113,923 |
| Missourl Pacitic | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 10,741,371 |
| Northern Pacific |  |
| St. Louls-San Francisco Ssst | 6,556,160 |
| Union Pacifico System.o- Lines | 16,554,200 |
| Western Pactilc- | (17,820,220 |
| All other Western district road | 30,456,444 |
| Total Western district | \$178,308,978 |
| Grand total United Stat | 8437,337,011 |

$\$ 71,500,000$ in Federal Funds Allotted to Cities for Housing-Nathan Straus, Housing Administrator, Makes First Allocations
A total of $\$ 71,500,000$ in Federal funds was allocated for housing projects within the past fortnight by Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority. On Dec. 8 Mr . Straus allotted $\$ 30,500,000$ among eight cities, while on the same day his nomination as Administrator was confirmed by the Senate. On Dec. 10 an aggregate of $\$ 41$,000,000 was earmarked for ten cities. A Washington dispatch of Dec. 8 to the New York "Herald Tribune," discussing the initial allotments, said:

Today Mr. Straus revealed that two revised applications from New York City for a total of $\$ 40,000,000$ had since been recelved and were now
being examinad. belephoned him seeking a truce to confirm a report that the Mayor had As the first allocations ander
lished, Mr. Straus announced that $\$ 134,000$ Wagner-Steagall Act were pubprojects started under the Public Works Admin istration probably would be written off as an "almost complete loss to the Treasury." The administrator explained that he was required by law to fix a rental for such projects that slum dwellers could pay. That meant, he said, that the rents would not return sufficient revenue to permit the repayment of the Federal loans. As PWA projects were built with $45 \%$ Federal grants and $55 \%$ as $100 \%$ subsidized was that the projects were to be henceforth considered as $100 \%$ subsidized by the Federal Government.
The cities outside New York State allocated funds under the WagnerSteagall act were Pittsburgh, $\$ 10,000,000$; Detroit, $\$ 10,000,000$; Bridge$\$$ port, Conn., $\$ 3,500,000$; Columbus, Ohio, $\$ 1,500,000$; East $\$$ St. Louis, Ill.,
$\$ 1,500,000$; Jacksonville, Fla., $\$ 1,000,000$ and Annapolis, Md., $\$ 400,000$.
Allocations on Dec. 10 were detailed as follows in a Washington dispatch of that date to the New York "Times":
Of the amount earmarked today, $\$ 4,900,000$ was approved for Buffalo and $\$ 2,200,000$ for Yonkers, which, together with the $\$ 2,500,000$ reserved
last Wednesday for
for New York State
Mayor La Guardia has an appointment to meet Mr. Straus tomorrow forenoon in his office for a conference at waich it is assumed he will present the claims of New York City for its share in the $\$ 20,400,000$ which remains of his State's $10 \%$ quota of a vailable Federal funds.

## New List of Allotments

Philadelphia headed today's list of earmarkings, with a tentative allotment of $\$ 12,000,000$. Other reservations were: Birmingham, $\$ 4,500,000$
Lowell, Mass., $\$ 2,700,000 ;$ Memphis, $\$ 1,000,000$. Lowell, Mass., $\$ 2.700,000$; Memphis, $\$ 1,000,000$; New Orleans, $\$ 7,200,000$
Other reservations for communities meeting the qualification for preliminary applications will be made as rapidly as conferences are finished with representatives of local housing authorities, who are now in conversations here with Mr. Straus.
Of today's tentative allotments, it was stated by Mr. Straus that the reservations for Birmingham and Lowell were made subject to the enactment by Alabama and Massachusetts of valid state legislation enabling their citles to meet the provision of the Wagner-steagall Act requiring them to contribute one-fifth of the annual subsidy to assure low rentals.
The only generally feasible means of meeting this requirement seems to be through partial or complete tax exemption, Mr. Straus said. The same stipulation made today in the case of Birmingham and Lowell will govern in future earmarkings for cities in Alabama and Massachusetts, both of which States have as what the USHA regards as complete enabling Acts.

Comptroller Tremaine of New York State Advocates Reduction In Federal Income Tax-Again Urges Repeal or Modification of Capital Gains and Profits Taxes-Speaks Before State League of Savings and Loan Associations and American Management Association
In two recent addresses Morris S. Tremaine, Comptroller of the State of New York urged changes in the Federal tax laws. The belief that "the capital loss and gains tax, the undistributed profits tax and the extreme upper brackets of the income tax have been the direct cause of the current recession in business, and the primary cause for the enormous increase in unemployment in the last few months," was expressed by Comptroller Tremaine in addressing on Dec. 9 expressed by Comptroller Tremaine in addressing on Dec. 9 Savings and Loan Associations, held in New York City. In the New York "Sun" Mr. Tremaine was quoted as follows:
"Normally money and capital flow quickly to the most attractive spot, but these taxes have become such a barnacle on capital, such a drag on its effort to do its part in the econonmic system that the flow of capital has slowed down to a slower pace than ever before in our history.
"We have plenty of labor," he continued. "We have plenty of oppor-
unity, but we have no co-ordination and the reason for the lack of cotunity, but we have no co-ordination, and the reason for the lack of co-
ordination is undoubtedly the penalty put on the movement of capital ordination is undoubtedly the penalty put on the movement of capital from one enterprise to another, or from no occupation to its natural use in making jobs.
"The first thing we must insist on is the immediate repeal of the loss and gains tax. This can be done with loss to no one and gain to everybody. "A very moderate levy on our gross business would bring in an enormous revenue with far less pain and a lower burden on success-an equilizing charge on the careless operator, bringing him into fair field of competition It is to equalize opportunity that a tax equalization plan must be put into operation because it would help to bring back jobs and tend at least to equalize the opportunity for both labor and capital.
As to comments of other speakers at the same meeting the "Sun" said:

## Housing Subsidy Opposed by John Bush

There is no need for direct Government lending or subsidy in the owneroccupied home where the building and loan association has served for over a hundred years, John Bush, of Poughkeepsie, president of the league, said in his introductory speech.

We must recognize the necessity for better housing in place of what is termed the slums of our great cities, and I believe this can only be accom-
plished through subsidy, whether national, State or local. Our only concern is to see that this activity is confined to those who need housing subsidy, Mr. Bush said.
He denied that the Government is attempting to become a competitor in home-financing, but declared that the publicity for housing and home building will stimulate the desire for better housing, thus assuring more business for the associations.
W. I. Bolton, Secretary of the Oneonta Building \& Loan Association and Chairman of the League's committee on surplus funds, said there has been no marked improvement in general business conditions so that people can make mortgage loans on homes.
Small industry has been unable to recover because of cheap foreign competition he declared. He urged protective tariffs.
The surplus funds of loan associations would quickly be put to work if the small industries were revived, he said. He urged upon the savings and loan association men the necessity of promoting home industry in their own
communities. communities.
Others addressing the League midwinter conference were reported to the following effect in the New York "Times" of Dec. 10:
Mr. McNamara, former Assemblyman from Brooklyn and now active in the field of housing and housing financing, declared that the cost of foreclosures in New York State was excessive.
"The home financing structure of our State," he said, "must cease to be used to support our political organizations.
He assailed current foreclosure requirements and declared that the whole "WW was rife with political patronage and many unneeded restrictions. and the property owner." he said.
Mr. McNamara urged that the legaue take the leadership in starting such a program with savings banks, trust companies and other investors of "thrift" moneys taking part.
Mr. Bruere also stressed the need for cooperation among these groups.
John M. Bush. President of the League, presided. The final sessions of the conference will be held today.

Comptroller Tremaine was likewise a speaker at the conference of the Finance Division of the American Manage-

## Volume 145

Financial Chronicle
ment Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City on Dec. 14 at which time, according to the "Times" he recommended a reduction of $25 \%$ in the Federal income tax in the higher brackets. His remarks upon that occasion, as given in the "Times" follow:

Records of the Treasury Department, he said, showed "the extreme rate" in the upper brackets of the income tax "undoubtedly tends to reduce revenues."

Discussing methods of improving the tax system and thus halting the business recession, Mr. Tremaine also urged repeal or modification of the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes.
drastically modifying the of the three items can be cured by repealing or fying the undistributed surplus profits tax, and by modifying or modibrackets of the income tax with the sole purpose of producing more revenue, Mr. Tremaine said.

## Predicts Rise in Revenue

Referring to the capital gains tax, he said it had been estimated that its "Beal would increase the Government's revenues by $\$ 75,000,000$.
"But I am sure," he added, "from conversations with men in the Treasury Department who have wide experience, that in the course of a year or two it would increase the Government's $r$ evenues in other spheres by at least $\$ 250,000,000$.'
On the last occasion when the Government reduced the rate from 46 to $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ in the upper income tax brackets, Mr. Tremaine pointed out, "the Government did collect a greatly increased number of dollars.
After his address, Mr. Tremaine said the income tax in the higher brackets "should be materially reduced," and added that the reduction should be as much as $25 \%$ on the average. Such a reduction, he estimated,
would increase Government "Responsibility fornment revenues by "more than $25 \%$."
ack for many Administrations, tax system," Mr. Tremaine said, "dates mack for many Administrations, and the present Government is laboring constructive basis. I believe it (the capital-gains tax) a sounder and more Administration incalculable harm and has counteracted many of the splendid and constructive activities of President Roosevelt."

Previous recommendations by Mr . Tremaine for changes in the Federal tax laws were noted in these columns Oct. 2 page 2162 .

Reasons for Recession in Business Discussed by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System in Monthly
Stated, Reflect Influence of "Numerous Maladjust
Stated, Reflect Influence of "Numerous Maladjust-
ments-Fall in Security Prices Factor Reacting on Business Plans
In commenting, in their December "Bulletin," on the recession in business, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System observe that "the volume of industrial production has declined sharply during the last three months, and the Board's adjusted index, which, during the first eight months of the year, averaged $116 \%$ of the 1923-25 average, is expected to be below 95 for November." It is fuither noted that "wholesale prices of raw and semifinished commodities have also declined substantially during recent months, following a moderate decrease during the late spring and summer, and there have been decreases in employment and payrolls." According to the Board of Governers, "recent declines in activity and prices reflect the influence of numerous maladjustments that have developed during the past year." The Board added:
Last autumn and winter buying by manufacturers and distributors was unusually active, and production reached a high and profitable level, although the increase in output was not so great as that in buying. At the same time prices and costs increased sharply. In the belief that this rapid rise in costs and prices would continue, many business men placed forward orders and stocked up on goods. Wage rates were advanced. anticipated shortages of some types of skilled but there were actual or anticipated shortages of some types of skilled labor because during the
depression almost no new workers had been trained.
"The commodity price decline which became general late in September," says the Board, "partly reflected reduced buying of materials by dealers and manufacturers, and also increased supplies, particularly of farm products." The Board continues:

The fall in security prices was a factor reacting on usiness plans. Many business men, particularly those in close touch with financial centers, became uncertain about future demand and prices for their goods; buying by fabricators and distributors declined further, and plans for expansion
or reequipment of plants were postponed. Inventories that or reequipment of plants were postponed. Inventories that had not been considered unduly large when business was on the up-grade appeared extories in the expectation that they could be replenished later at lower prices.

Earlier in its comments the Board said:
Last April buying by fabricators and distributors was sharply reduced, and prices of raw and semi-finished industrial materials began to decline Beginning about this time there was a decline in output of non-durable manufactures, particularly textiles and shoes, but production of durable goods increased somewhat further. Activity generally continued at a high level throughout the summer, partly on the basis of the large volume of unfilled orders previously accumulated. It became increasingly clear, however, that the maintenance of production near the rate prevailing in the first half of the year depended upon the resumption of buying before orders on hand were filled. Incomes in both industrial and agricultural communities were at the highest levels of the recovery period, although government expenditures were less than a year earlier when the large adjustedservice payments to veteraus were a factor stimulating trade. Consumption There had b

There had been, however, a considerable accumulation of inventories as a result of the wave of forward buying earlier in the year, and after
the middle of August there was a sharp decline in prices of securities and the middle of August there was a sharp decline in pr
of staple commodities traded in on organized markets.

The decline during recent months in construction "which previously had not shown a recovery commensurate with
that in other lines" was noted by the Board, which also
said: said:
Factory building increased through the summer, but recently has declined as plans for plant expansion have been postponed, reflecting general uncertainty, reduced profit margins, and increased construction costs. Construction work and buying of equipment by the railroads, which had been in large volume earlier this year, have also been curtailed, reflecting a less favorable earnings outlook as a result of increased wages, increased prices for materials consumed, and uncertainty as to the future volume
of traffic. Construction outlays of the utilities volume, and publicly-financed construction has shown a decline from the volume, and publicl
high level of 1936 .
"The decline in output of manufactured products," the Board stated, "has been widespread."

Chairman】Eccles of Federal Reserve System Holds That Check to Present Recession Depends on Adjustments Between Prices and Buying Power And Creation of Increased National Income By Private Business
Before the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago on Dec. 14, Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System said that "broadly speaking, I feel that the resumption of an orderly recovery depends upon the adjustment downward of those monopolistic or controlled prices and wage rates which still remain too high in relation to consumer purchasing power and an adjustment upward of such prices and wage rates as may be too low in relation to the cost of living." He is further quoted as saying:
"In my opinion the extent of the present recession will depend upon how rapidly the more serious maladjustments between prices and buying power are corrected and increased national income is created by the activity of
private business private business.
"An adequate treatment of your particular problem of agricultural income must be a major part of a successful program of recovery. I feel that the Government in its policy of taxation and spending must adapt itself to changes in the national income created by private enterprise and, finally, I
feel that the monetary authorities should exert their efforts to keep the feel that the monetary authorities should exert their efforts to keep the availability, supply and cost of money at such a level as to encourage
continuous expansion of the real income of the nation in goods and services and to prevent or moderate an expansion of monetary income in excess of the nation's productive capacity.
"I am confident that monetary authorities are prepared to contribute their full share to the end that the nation's economic health may be regained and preserved,'
Prior to his foregoing comments Mr. Eccles was indicated in a Chicago dispatch to the New York "Times" as saying in part:
"It could only have been the absence of competition that permitted building costs to soar on the low volume of building that took place last
Spring. It is only the absence of competition that can explain the mainSpring. It is only the absence of competition that can explain the main-
tenance of fixed prices and wage rates when the volume of activity declines tenance of
sharply.
"How are we to achieve and maintain full employment if private group and organizations raise prices and costs whenever increased demand appears, although there is still an abundance of idle and unused man power, plant facilities and raw materials?" he asked.
Deficit spending was not the answer, he continued, nor was a return to a
truly competitive laissez faire economy likely truly competitive laissez faire economy likely. The alternative facing organizations of capital and labor was "either self-government in the public
interest or increased regulation in the public interest." interest or increased regulation in the public interest.'
"I am hopeful that individual business men in strategic positions, and
various local, trade and national associations of business the various local, trade and national associations of business men, will act
upon a recognition of the fact that their long-run interests are bound up with the largest possible volume of production at the lowest possible prices. For their own ultimate benefit, as well as in the interests of a stable economy with a steadily rising standard of living, they must resist the temptation to secure larger returns through the adoption of policies that restrict output. "Likewise, I am hopeful that labor policy will increasingly take into account the fact that after a certain point the gains of labor are dependent upon increased productivity. Advances in wages which are in excess of increasing productivity and result in increased prices react against labor itself, as well as against the community at large.
"Actually," he continued, "there is only one way in which the general standard of living can rise and that is by an increase in the production and consumption of real goods and services per head of the population. This stubborn fact, though incontrovertible, is too often ignored or forgotten. We are inclined to think too much in terms of money incomes and not
enough in terms of what the incomes will buy enough in terms of what the incomes will buy.
"In the final analysis, the national income is measured by the total output of goods. If there is less to divide, all groups of the population, including capital, labor and agriculture, will suffer. The national standard of living will decline.'
The nation, he said, must solve these long-range, fundamental problems
by hard and realistic thinking; it is only doomed to by hard and realistic thinking; it is only doomed to disappointment if all
faith is placed in monetary management or fiscal policies and the faith is placed in monetary management or fiscal policies, and the problems
raised by the decline in competition and the growth of restrictive policies rignored The dasic problems "must be successfuly met if we are to pres serve our capitalistic system, and they will confront whatever group may have the responsibility of government."
"Although I have been thinking mainly of the basic problems raised by the current recession," Mr. Eccles asserted, "much of what I have been saying is applicable to the immediate problem of stopping the contraction and resuming the recovery. Two of the principal causes of the recession struction, railroaventory accumulations and the failure of buily cof the decline in tha and utility expenditures to increasmunity buying power. Considerable progress has been made since september in rectifying the inventory situation. Production has declined much more rapidly than consumption.

## Consumer Demand Hopeful

"If consumer demand can be sustained, we may be hopeful that production may soon begin to increase.
In addition to measures to sustain buying power and production, we need an impetus that will bring about an actual increase. For this we must look primarily to the building industry. Building has demonstrated in the past
its_ability to move against a general downward trend if the relation of costs to rents is fa vorable for construction.

- In order for the opportunity presented by the Federal private housing program to be fully availed of, Mr. Eccles asserted, building costs should be lowered to around the levels of 1936
Fundamental solution of the railroad problem is bound up with increasing traffic, with consolidations and elimination of duplicating facilities and with decreased costs. I trust that the importance of a building revival in this connection will not be lost sight of. I question whether any steps to help the railroads that would have the effect of increasing building costs or reducing farm income would be in the real interest of the railroads or of the general public.


## Danger of Inflation Still Facing Country, According to Philip A. Benson of A. B. A.-Declares Social Security Double Taxation-Opposed to Branch

 BankingSpeaking on the trend of American bankinc, Philip $A$. Benson, First Vice-President of the American Bankers Association, stated on Dec. 14 that "we still have the danger of inflation of the currency through the issuance of additional amounts of paper money." Mr. Benson, who spoke before the forum dinner of Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, at Pittsburgh, Pa., went on to say Institute of Banking, at Pittsburgh, Pa., went on to say
that "there are some who believe that this would be good that "there are some who believe that this would be good
for the country. The history of currency inflation," he said, "indicates beyond question that it results in disaster. It creates no wealth whatever. It leads to poverty, not wealth. The losses it would cause would fall heaviest upon the wage earners. It is a danger against which every patriotic American should be on his guard." "There are signs," said Mr. Benson, "that inflationists are getting active. Let those who realize the menace of inflation take a definite stand against it, and on behalf of sound money."

Mr. Benson, who is President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., also sounded a warning about what he called "a great deal of wrong thinking about social security and the Sōcial Security Act itself," which, he said, "is physically unsound in many respects. The so-called reserve fund built up by contributions from employer and employee" he called a fiction. In his comments he said:

A greater understanding of the facts would reveal that no such fund exists. The contributions as they come in are being used for the ordinary purposes of government, and certain bonds are put aside ostensibly to create the fund. These bonds are just promises to pay. The fund is not
put to work productively. The money is spent and the contributions made put to work productively. The money is spent and the contributions made
by employer and employee are in reality just so many more taxes that the government is levying and using. The tax-paying public is being the government is levying and using. The tax-paying public is being
taxed pretty heavily fur this social security, for besides the contributions, which are really taxes, interest on the bonds of which the fund is composed must also be paid by taxes, as must also the principal of the bonds themselves. It seems obvious that we are taxed twice-first for the
contributions and again for the money that will be used to pay the benefits.
Mr. Benson made a plea for termination of the undistributed profits tax. "This tax has already done great harm," he declared, "and it is fortunate indeed that Congress is aware of this, and that many leaders recognize the fallacy in making corporations distribute all their earnings, or tax them heavily for not doing so."

The speaker characterized as "another fallacy" the trend of thinking among some people in this country "that it is good for government to compete with business and industry." Commenting on current efforts to bring about a unified banking system and centralized banking control, Mr. Benson described this as a "trend toward the destruction of our present time-honored dual system of banking." He added, however, that he considers this merely a trend, and stated that there is no real movement in this direction. He said:

I do not believe the people of the country or the bankers of the country wish to see our present banking system pass into discard," he declared. There is no likelihood that the right to charter banks and to supervise and regulate them will be taken away from the several States.

Mr. Benson also declared his opposition to branch banking. "The bankers of this country," he said, "and I think I speak for the majority of them, should properly oppose any extension of branch banking for National banks across State lines on the grounds that it is an invasion of State rights, that it will do much harm, and that there is absolutely no need for it."

Confidence in Future Necessary to Enable Business to Move Forward, Says T. M. Girdler-Uncertainty, He Says, Results from National PoliciesAddressing Illinois Manufacturers Association, Urges Revision of Wagner Labor Act, Taxation Methods and Social Security-Warns Against Further Experiments in Government Control
The declaration that "it is time for universal cooperation to save industry and the country" was made by Tom M. Girdler, Chairman of the Republic Steel Corp., on Dec. 14, who added "that is a job that can be done if the Government will strike off the shackles which are destroying confidence, restricting business and causing unemployment." "As business men," said Mr. Girdler, "we musy be ready to cooperate with every constructive force in the job of getting more men back to work and getting the country back again on the road to a sound and widespread prosperity." The foregoing remarks of Mr . Girdler were made at the annual banquet in Chicago of the Illinois Manufacturers Associa-
tion, at which time he also said that "the more we examine the existing situation the more clear it becomes that the great uncertainty abroad in the land today does not come from economic causes." "It comes," he said, "from a whole series of national policies, probably well intended in their humanitarian objectives, but impractical in their operation and administration and undemocratic in their impact upon the country." He continued in part:
Instead of the freedom of democracy, we have been faced with a strait ${ }^{-}$ jacket of specialized legislation and punitive taxation.
Instead of free competition, we have had restraints and regulations. Instead of the law of supply and demand, we have encountered processing axes and production control.
Instead of encouraging cooperation among all our people, we have seen class aligned against class.
Instead of the basic American doctrine that a successful business enterprise is an aid to employment and prosperity, we have had insidious attempts to create the impression that a successful and profitable business is a threat to the well-being of the people.
The vital thing now is for all of us to remember this outstanding factwe have seen certain artificial methods tried in an attempt to secure steady these artificial methods just will not work.
They will not work because from the very start they were based upon unsound concepts.
In recent years we have seen an alarming increase in Government regulation and control over all important branches of our economic life.
I am fully aware of the fact that under modern conditions certain Governmental regulations for business are highly essential. Such regulations which are necessary for real progress and for the welfare of all the people have my wholehearted support. Business men cannot object to Government regulations to correct real abuses or where it is necessary genuinely to protect the public interest, and where such regulation is fairly and impartially applied. But business must oppose regulation or control which is punitive in intent and destructive in effect.
In my opinion, the function of Government should not be to control industry. It should be to regulate activities in the country so that unsound and unethical practices are avoided. But when we go from regulation to control, we are on the verge of the next step which is Government manage-ment-Fascism-and from there it is only another step to Government ownership-Communism.
And so, I say, that Government rules and regulations which are genuinely in the public interest and which will permit business to function normally, deserve to stand. But those measures of Government control which are hamstringing prosperity and causing unemploy
"One of the underlying influences which is doing much to defeat prosperity," said Mr. Girdler, "is the Wagner Act apd the manner in which it is being administered." Among other things he said:
Most of the labor disturbances this year were the result of a daring effor ${ }^{t}$ to fasten a labor dictatorship upon the workers and upon industry in this country. The medium was to be an industrial union. The demands in the vast majes of castive did not involve grievances cons ers themselves, collective
ditions of work for them.
Dictatorship and autocratic control by the State, or by some insidious power that grows up in the State, is something we must resistwith all our power that grows up in the state, is some.
resources if we would preserve democracy.
To establish one big industrial union in this country would mean a stratification of our economic life. It would make for regimentation, for a rigidity which will bring on more rigidities. This would limit the opporprove the a man to get ahead in the world, to get a better income and lava whole negation of the great advances which have marked American industry and which have made America the leading industrial nation of the world.

One of the greatest obstacles in the way of the return of prosperous times, lies in the legislation involving the right of collective bargaining said Mr. Girdler, who in part added:
I am wholeheartedly in accord with the principle of collective bargaining. It is indispensable under modern industrial conditions. But to have collective bargaining does not mean that employees and employers must be placed at swords points. That is exactly what the Wagner Act seems designed to do.
To my mind the very first step which should be taken to curb the current recession and get more men back to work again is to revise the Wagner Act so that both parties to collective bargaining-employers as well as em-ployees-will get a square deal
At present the law says that employees should have the right to bargain collectively without interference, restraint or coercion from the employer. That is a sound provision. But employees should also be iree from coercion or intimidation from labor organizers. W
Our laws were enacted to protect the rights of the various citizens of this country. Corporations have to obey our laws, and it seems to me that even strikers ought to obey our laws. I don't know whether we need any new laws in this connection-I say this, because in the case of strikes called by enforcement of has been proved time and again that the moment we had if we had further legislation defining a little more precisely what our laws do or do not allow strikers to do.
To sum up my views on this subject I believe that whatever final form labor legislation may take it should embody certain basic principles. Among these are the following:

1. Employees should have the free right to bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing without coercion from any source.
2. No employee should be forced to pay dues to a union.
3. All employees should be permitted to take a vote by secret ballot on whether or not they want to strike.
4. Responsibility of a union in any contract or agreement should be equal to the responsibility assumed by the employer.
The revision of the Wagner Act and further definition of the rules of collective bargaining constitute only one of several vital steps which must be taken if we are to reverse the current trend of business and get back again I haven't timo to oimes.
to make a few specific suggestions.

## Volume 145

Financial Chronicle

We must make a real effort to balance the National budget and wipe out the threat of ruinous inflation. To move forward business must above all else, have confidence in the future. How can we have confidence when we are uncertain of the credit standing even of our own Government
We need a drastic revision of our present methods of taxation. The Undistributed Profits Tax as now set up is directly contributing to unemployment. The tax penalizes the retention of earnings in a business for the purpose of installing new machinery and equ equipment industries
The Capital Gains Tax should be revised. As the tax stands today it The Capital Gains Tax should ber
places a heavy penalty on prosperity.
The Social Security plan should be revised. As it stands today, it places an unduly heavy burden of taxation upon both employees and employers. without guaranteeing the security which it is designed to provide.
We can't solve the taxation problem of this country by taxing business out of existence. We can only solve it by getting business back to the point where it will be able to afford a tax bill of the size needed to straighten out our National finances.
And above all else let us have no more new experiments in Government control. I don't care what the purposes of these proposed new plans may be The very idea of more Governmental encroachments upon the freedom of doing busingss is in itself enough to hamper and discourage enterprise.

What I have had to say tonight has not been in a spirit of carping criticism. I have attempted to describe some of the major causes of our present troubles and to suggest some remedies for them. This is no time for recriminations.
J. E. Goodbar Offers Plan for Preventing Depressions -Would Control Volume of Currency and Bank Deposits-M. S. Rukeyser Among Speakers at ConDeposild of Society for Stability in Money and Banking-Comments by Edmund Platt
A plan for preventing depressions, including provisions for control over the volume of currency and bank deposits, was presented on Dec. 15 to a conference in New York City of the Society for Stability in Money and Banking by the organization's President, Dr. Joseph E. Goodbar. Among other speakers who addressed the meeting was Merryle S. Rukeyser, financial editor of the Hearst Newspapers. Dr. Goodbar said that the aggregate volume of money should be consistent with "changes in population, changes in production methods, and an increase in real income and consequent rise methods, and an increase in real income and consequent rise in the standards of living." Extracts from his address are
given below, as contained in an abstract issued by the Society:
The maintenance of the aggregate volume at a stable level, the plan says, requires the aid of "sensitive indexes" and proposes that "these indexes should provide definite guidance, so that the Governors of the Federal Reserve Board, and the public at large, may know when, and in what direction, the power of volume control should be exercised. "supply itself with the best attainable knowledge of developing conditions by preparing and establishing, subject to constant revision and improvement, a set of basic indexes." These would relate to data on demand deposits, prices, production activity, agricultural conditions, to be supplemented by ac

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { knowledge of debt conditions, accurate knowledge of foreign trade. } \\
& \text { Dr. Goodbar said: "When money and bank credit are not distu }
\end{aligned}
$$

Dr. Goodbar said: "When money and bank credit are not disturbing prices and profits, the basic indexes will remain substantially stable with espect to each other, in the absence of powerful outside be "to mainta A task of the Governors of the Resers maintain substantial stability and harmony
economic and industrial balance."
Mr. Rukeyser criticized the Administration's, conception of a "layman's balance of the Federal budget." He said, in part:
"Apparently the difference between an actual balancing of the budget and a laymen's balancing lies in whether the emphasis is placed on realities, or mere appearances. A layman's balance apparently is to be achieved through confusing trust funds, repayments on capital accounts, and other non-recurring receipts with true income. The juggling of funds, which pornantic mythical old age pension reserve fund to defray current Federal deficits, constitutes a case in point. What would our politicians and courts say if a private trust company followed similar procedure, and used receipts for the accounts of fiduciaries to meet the company's current expenses for payroll and rent, depositing in place of the exhausted funds interest bearing receipts of the trust company?
'Even if we were disposed as a people to resume the late Andrew Mellon's tradition of rapid reduction of the national debt, this vast fund which makes increase of the national debt mandatory, would stand in the way.
"We shall have a balanced budget when and if receipts from ordinary non-earmarked taxation equal total expenditures of the Federal Government. Such a balance will satisfy both experts, capital funds, and true based on no clever intermingling of trust funds, capital funds, and truetices of the Federal Government if it had jurisdiction. Or, is the higher ices of to on Pennsylvania Avenue?
"Similarly as depositary for the trust funds of the State unemployment funds, the Federal Government has found a new way to buy its own obligations without submitting them to the impartial test of independent investors.
"But, irrespective of this, I would not favor the large reserve for the old age pension scheme, which has been described as the 47 billion dollar blight. The large reserve is based on a false analogy between social security and private insurance. The private company needs a reserve as a guarantee of its financial solvency, and as an assurance of its capacity to carry out its pledge even if in the future it should be unsuccessful in inducing younger men to participate in its scheme. On the other hand, the social security scheme is compulsory in character, assuring continuity of participation by younger men in the future, and has behind it the full United States. It adds little to the security of the Federal good faith to add as collateral the Government's own formal promise to pay.
From the New York "Times" of Dec. 16 we take the following:

Edmund Platt, a former member of the Federal Reserve Board, who had been invited by Mr . Goodbar to attend, left before the end of the
afternoon session, but observed that the Goodbar plan "proposes a number
of things that cannot be done and forgets that the velocity of money and of liquid credit has as much to do with the effect as volume."

## No Immediate Large Gain in Building Activity Seen

 by Fenner \& Beane Despite President Roosevelt's Housing PlanNo great immediate increase in building activity is likely despite President Roosevelt's plan to stimulate $\$ 12$ to $\$ 16$ billions of new construction by private enterprise in the next five years, in the opinion of the F. \& B. Industries Service, periodical review of 28 leading industries privately published for their staff by Fenner \& Beane, New York Stock Exchange firm. Noting that construction awards this year will probably not reach $\$ 2,450,000,000$, and will barely exceed actual awards of $\$ 2,384,345,000$ in 1936, the review exceed
says:
Building activity has shown great advances since 1933, when construction awards reached a low of $\$ 1,068,400,000$, but current levels are a far cry from the $\$ 3,950,000,000$ volume of awards reported in 1929, and
"Fundamental aspects of the building outlook are decidedly encouraging, however," says the report, which also states:
Materials costs which previously advanced rapidly and undoubtedly were instrumental in checking building recovery, have remained virtually unchanged in the past three months and may even decline in December. Union wage scales are not nearly so susceptible to downward adjustment, Union the recent statement by an admittedly pro-labor Administration that hourly wages in this industry are too high suggests possible lightening of this burden over the long term as well.

Administration suggestions that large-scale housing activities should be financed by large national mortgage associations and by leading materials concerns acting in groups contain favorable long-range implications, the report also admits. It further says:
On the other hand, the mere availability of easy mortgage money will not lead a man to build or buy a home if he has not already considered himself justified in becoming a home owner. For some time now it has been possible for the prospective home owner to purchase his home or a $20 \%$ equity. The fact that under the President's proposal he could build or buy a home at the rate of 10 c . down on every dollar of cost, instead of 20c., is not likely to lead him into the speculation of home ownership on a thin equity if other phases of the venture are not equally propitious.
Iiscussions of the Federal Government with respect to the building industry emphasize existing housing shortages, maintenance arrears and structural obsolescence.
The Fenner \& Beane study, in conclusion, states:
President Roosevelt's suggestions would be steps in the right direction, since their objective is stimulation of private residential building, which must form the framework of any enduring and nationally important improvement in the industry. However, the prospect that bunding bectivity
during the immediate future may show further deceleration nuust be recog. during the immediate future may show further deceleration aust be recog.
nized as a normal phenomenon after the rapid rise since 1933. The vital importance of the building industry outlook to the Nation's economic health can scarcely be over-emphasized and amply justifies the widespread attencan scarcely be over-emp.
tion it is now receiving.

Warning by Philip W. Kniskern That Ill-Considered Action by Congress on Housing Bill May Defeat Aims Sought-Regards Bill as Whole Move in Right
Direction-Suggestions as to Meeting Problem
Warning that ill-considered action on the $\$ 4,000,000,000$ housing measure may result in the reverse of the hoped for housing measure may resultion with complete stagnation business, Philip W. Knisgoai, with complete stagnation of business, Philp W. Knis-
kern, President of the First Mortgage Corp. of Philadelphia, urged on Dec. 11 that Congress give careful consideration to the various phases of the proposed Act before final enactment. Mr. Kniskern referred particularly to the enforced lowering of interest rate and increasing the maximum of Federal Housing Authority insured mortgages to $90 \%$; he said, however, that the bill as a whole is a step in the right direction in that the government shows definite realization of the fact that to be successful any housing prorealization of the fact that to must build within the means of the people. In his comments Mr. Kniskern stated that "the general idea back of raising the maximum insurance on mortgages to $90 \%$ is to make it possible for a greater number of people to buy homes in the lower price brackets. That is a commendable thought," he observed, "but will the $90 \%$ mortgage do it? A survey of the experience of operative builders when they have recently offered houses at low down payments would be interesting on this point." He went on to say:
There are two serious objections to the $90 \%$ mortgage. When one recognizes the expense of foreclosing and rehabilitating a property it is quite a
fair statement to say that the insurance of a $90 \%$ mortcage is in effect fair statement to say that the insurance of a $90 \%$ mortgage is in effect insurance of the full purchase price. Possibly the government can do this, but no private enterprise could. The second, and possibly the more serious question, is the effect of this $90 \%$ guaranty on the minds of the purchasers of insured loans. A great many of the present buyers are only recent con-
verts to the $80 \%$ loan, and the exposure of the insurance fund to $90 \%$ verts to the $80 \%$ loan, and the exposure of the insurance fund to 9
risks can very well weaken their confidence in the benefit of insurance. rikks can very well weaken their confidence in the benefit of insurance.
I have previously stated, and still believe, that a better way to meet the I have previously stated, and still believe, that a better way to meet the probere to a maximum $80 \%$ insurance but to change the law so as to permit adhere to a maximum $80 \%$ insurance mot to chate for the shortage of available the seller to take back a second mortgage for the shortage of avalabie
cash. At the present time the law prohibits this, and thereby prevents cash. At the present time the law prohisrte builders who are otherwise willing to provide housing for our people builders who are otherwise wit are themselves good credit risks and desirous of owning homes but lacking the full down payment.
An intelligently conceived-and carried out-housing program can restore prosperity. It can start the wheels of industry and business turning. But
to be successful it must interest the private capital necessary to finance
the program and keep that capital available at all times; it must build homes within the means of the public, and it must not so load down the people with home mortgage payments that they will not be able to buy
anything else. Therefore,
successful, to Congress desires to make the $\$ 4,000,000,000$ housing program successful, to my mind it should eliminate the lowering of the present
interest rate and the increasing of the maximum amount of the insurance
Mr. Kniskern pointed out that "after all, these $\$ 4,000$,000,000 are to come not from the government but from private capital," and he added that "to get private capital to invest that sum it is necessary that we make the return attractive." According to Mr. Kniskern, "too much emphasis may be placed on the interest rate. In part, he also had the following to say:

Today there easily may be too much agitation for making these charges still lower. There is the danger that such agitation will seriously mislead for anything of that nature to be permitted.
After all, how much is the home buyer benefi
rate from $5 \%$ to $41 / 2 \%$ ? On a $\$ 5,000$ mortgated by lowering the interest of less than 50 c . a week. If a man can't afford to buy a home a saving the monthly payments are too great for him to assume now-can a differ ence of 50 c . make it possible for him to buy a home tomorrow? Of course not.
But that difference of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ could conceivably impair the available upply of mortgage funds-the life blood-millions of dollars are essential to the housing program
The law today is cufficiently broad for lowering interest rates and there are a few people who are purchasing the insured mortgages of a $41 / 2 \%$ premium up market generally, however, is for $5 \%$ interest at par or at a will take up to $102 \%$, possibly some cases $1021 / 2 \%$. The interest rate it the interest rate you will not draw out the funds.
The holder of mortgages in Pennsylvania pays an eight mill tax and, therefore, a $5 \%$ mortgage nets him only $4.2 \%$, and out of that he still has to pay income tax. The $41 / 2 \%$ interest rate suggested by the President would make the return to the investor only $3.7 \%$, a yield which to my mind could make mortgages, because of their lack of liquidity, in small demand as investments.

Five-Year "Managed" Recovery Plan Ends with Reverse of Promised Prosperity Declares Col. Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland Trust Co.-Describes Our Difficulties as Political, Not Economic-Prospects for 1938, He Says Dependent on Washington Policies
"Our first five-year plan for a managed recovery," says Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, "came to an end in the closing months of 1937," and now we shall have to have a new plan." "It was not designed to be a five-year plan," observes Colonel Ayres, "but it has turned out to be one." He states that "the economic steps to be taken by the National Government in the coming year will not be called a new plan, and probably they will not even look like parts of a new plan, but in reality that is what they will have to be if they are to prove successful." "The clear fact about the old plan," he declares, "is that it went into reverse just when it appeared as though it was about to iroduce the prosperity that it had promised." Colonel Ayres's comments were contained in an address before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce on Dec. 14, his remarks substantially onstituting the Dec. 15 issue of the Cleveland Trust Co Business Bulletin," of which Colonel Ayres is editor. According to Colonel Ayres, "there is not much use in trying to make many definite forecasts of the course of business in 1938 for the outcomes depend on decisions that will be made in Washington, and on policies that will be adopted made in "Washington, and on policies that will be adopted there." "We have all the economic requis
We have the men, money, materials and markets. Our aifficulties ar political, not economic. We need cooperation between government and usiness. If that can be attained we can have a resumption of recovery. . . Recovery depends on the raising of new enterprise capital by private financing, and on the closely related matter of new corporate and private construction. Even if recovery regains grod momentum next year it seems mikely that it can do so rapidly enough to lift the figures for new apital and new construction above those of 1937.
will be less favorable in 1938 than thection that most of the business averages will be less favorable in 1938 than they have been in 1937. Most of the orecasts are stated in somewhat indefinite terms because it is impossible that recovery will continue in washington will adopt. They assume that recovery will continue in Europe, but if serious business recessio This is a time for forecasts will almost surely prove too optimistic.
overnment, business and labor. The hard-won economice, goodwill between three years have been largely canceled in three short months. If they are to be regained as a part of the previous recovery movement, the are advances must be gotten well under way in 1938. That can be achieved only as a cooperative undertaking.
In bis comments with respect to "the plan for a managed recovery that has been in operation in this country during the five years from 1933 through 1937," Colonel Ayres, in part, stated:
The essence of the plan was that the government at Washington should assume full responsibility for solving the economic problems of the

Among the undertakings which were parts of this new policy were the apport of the unemployed, vast programs of public works, inortare lon for farmers and urban home owners, financial aid for railroads, banks, and other corporations, and the regulations of stock exchanges. There were two other undertakings that were even more sweeping in their purposes and applications, One of them undertook to make farming profitable by taxing the rest of the population to contribute to its support. The other sought to institute a program of higher wages and shorter hours
throughout industry, with greatly increased power exercised by labor organizations.

Popular Support
This plan for a managed recovery from the great depression aroused great popular support. It has been twice endorsed by sweeping majorities in political campaigns. There has been nothing like it in previous history. For the first time a great democracy volunteered to solve the economic problems and to assume the economic burdens of its citizens.
During the first years the lavish spending which the plan entailed was not regarded with widespread apprehension. One of the fundamental assumptions behind the plan, and perhaps its most fundamental assumption, was that we could spend our way out of the depression. The theory was that lavish public spending would supply farmers and urban dwellers with consumer purchasing power which would result in a great demand for all sorts of consumption goods. Then more manufacturing capacity would be required to produce the goods, and industry and transportation would be the restoration of prosperity carried forward by private result would e the restoration of prosperity carried forward by private enterprise. The End
This autumn the recovery plan came to an end in a spectacular and unforeseen manner. The first conspicuous failure came in a part of the program abdut which there had been a minimum of anxiety. It came as a sudden and violent collapse in the market prices of stocks. This was followed by a diastic decline of production which rapidly reached depression proportions in the basic iron and steel industry. The following weeks have brought general declines in nearly all branches of business activity, and they have developed with a speed seldom before equaled in our previous history.
Our plan for a managed recovery has from the beginning been based on the theory that we should spend our way back to prosperity by using public funds, and then that private enterprise would support and continue the prosperity, and furnish jobs for all the workers. This reliance on the ultimate ability and willingness of private enterprise to take over the task of maintaining prosperity was the essential condition of the underNo one has ever supposed that the National Government could continue indefinitely to spend enough mency to create and then sustain an ever-progressive recovery.
them was an economic condition order to have the plan succeed. One The necessary economic condition was that the other a political condition. The necessary economic condition was that the investing public, made up in the prospects for future profits. Our economy is a profit and loss conomy, and it can keep going only as long as business men have enough confidence in the prospects for profits to make them men have enough in the hope of being rewarded by future gains.
The political condition that was necessary f
was that the public generally should continue to the success of the plan were taking place because they had been planned that way. The success of the plan for a managed recovery had depended all along both on business confidence and on popular support.
There are two indicators of business confidence that are more reliable than all the others. One of them is the action of security prices on the stock exchanges, and the other is the marketing of new securities sold to raise capital for business. In general, the two indicators tell the same story, for the changes in both of them reflect changes in business confidence. Rising security prices and increasing sales of new securities mean that business men feel confident about the prospects for future profits, while declining prices and smaller offerings of new securities mean that business men lack such confidence.
In recent months there has taken place an almost unprecedented collapse of stock prices, and a nearly complete halt in the floating of new corporate securities. These declines assumed serious proportions when the public learned that it was proposed to submit to a special session of the Congress a program of new legislation for the further regulation of business. Appare then this became known investors decided that stocks past, be worth less in the future than they have normally been in the phe , becaus the higher taxes, the dansers of earnings, the exactions of labor organis still more harassing laws and regulations.
The result was a hurried selling of stocks for whatever they would bring, and a rapid withdrawal by corporations of the projects they had under way for marketing new securities. The managers of the recovery plan had miscalculated the endurance of business. They had overlooke Business can surmount almost any obstacle that has chown uncertainty. fixed conditions, but it cannot survive continuous shifting in the laws regulations, taxes, and labor conditions under which it must operate

Colonel Ayres asserts that "business confidence can be restored only by a series of definite acts." "These acts," he says, "must convince business that the Administration recognizes that a fair opportunity to make profits is essential to industry, trade, transportation, and the utilities. Employment is dependent on profits." He adds that "the most effective first move that could be taken toward the restoration of business activity would be the repeal of the tax on undistributed profits." "The tax on undistributed profits," he states, "is uppermost in the thinking of business men because it seems to them to embody the attitude of government toward the whole theory and practice of profit-making in business."

Former President Hoover Before Economic Club of Chicago Proposes An Alternative to New Deal "Penned Economy"'Outlines "Philosophy of Government and Economics" To Combat Reces sion
Before the Economic Club of Chicago on Dec. 16, former President Herbert Hoover in discussing "Economic Security and the Present Recession" declared that "what is imperative for the moment is relief from pressures which stagnate billions of industrial and home construction and millions of jobs for men." "But," he added "it is currents deeper than this recession that we are discussing to-night, although this recession is one of the indications of profound currents "

Mr. Hoover in his speech outlined what he "conceived" to be a "philosophy of government and economics" whereby
"free men and women in our modern world" would be enabled" to live their own lives with the limitation that they shall not injure their neighbors." What they want of government he said "is to keep the channels of opportunity open and equal, not to block them and then send them a tax bill for doing it. They want rewards to the winners in the race. They do not want to be planed down to a pattern." Mr. Hoover, it was observed in United Press advices from Chicago offered an alternative economic and social system to the New Deal's planned economy, which he described as having the central idea of shifting "government from the function of umpire to the function of directing, dictating and competing in our economic life." In part the United Press accounts added:
Planned economy, he said, can control production but not the consumer, whom he described as "on strike in residential building today because he does not like the distorted building costs."
For his alternative system, the former President sketched a "philosophy " Government and economics" under five topics:
liberty. $\quad$ our civilization must be intellectual and spiritual
" 2 . Dr
2. Drive every new invention, every machine, every improvement, maximum production that unceasingly for the reduction of costs and the heartlessly, but not our men and women.
3. We must compel competition in a large area of business. Where we decide as in utilities that special privilege shall be given we must directly or indirectly regulate profits. We must regulate banking and finance to prevent abuse of trust.
"4. Co-operation between groups and sections outside of Government and with Government.
"5. The economic and social gears must be enmeshed. The primary objective of our system must be to eliminate poverty and the fear of it."
Such an economic system, he said, "would constantly diminish the marsinal group who do not get a just share of the production pie. And the pie ould be far bigger.
"The economically successful," he continued, "must carry the burdens of socialimprovement for the less fortunate by taxes or otherwise. Child labor, health, sweated labor, old age and housing are but part of our social responsibilities. The nation must protect its people in catastrophies beyond While accep
While accepting the principle of collective bargaining, Hoover said the "I have long belid has not been a solution to labor problems.
Thave long believed," he said, "that we cannot secure full economic come. The greatest insecurity in the world is fear of losing the job. I believe there are large wage groups where employers could extend this greatest of assurance of security in indreasing degree to the mutual advantage of both sides. It would be a great demonstration of cooperation in industry to accomplish it."

Leviathan Sold for $\$ 732,000$-Liner Will Go to Scotland, Where It Will Be Broken Up for Scrap
The Federal Maritime Commission on Dec. 10 approved the sale of the liner Leviathan at a price of $\$ 732,000$. The ship will travel under her own power to Glasgow, Scotland, where she will be broken up for scrap. The vessel was where she will be broken up for scrap. The vessel was
sold to two British firms. Proceeds of the sale will be sold to two British firms. Proceeds of the sale will be
applied to the reduction of a mortgage which the Commission applied to the reduction of a mortgage which the Commission
holds on the Leviathan and nine other vessels operated by the Unites States Lines. A Washington dispatch of Dec. 10 to the New York "Times," in reporting the announcement, said:
The buyers were Metal Industries, Ltd., of Glasgow, and Thomas Ward, Ltd., of Sheffield, England. Proceeds of the sale will be applied toward the reduction of a $\$ 2,244,712$ mortgage which the United States held against the Leviathan and nine other vessels operated by the United States Lines.
It is believed here that no extensive repairs will be required for the final journey of the former queen of the seas. Only about 36 of her 49
boilers will be used and speed will be held to about 15 knots. it was said. The cost of the farewell trip will run from $\$ 40.000$ to $\$ 45,000$.
The Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland, was seized from Germany by the United States during the World War. The vessel is now 24 years old and has been laid up at Hoboken, N. J., for over two years.
A contract for the construction of a new combination passenger and cargo liner of the type of the Manhattan and Washington, which will be used by the United States Lines to replace the Leviathan in the North Atlantic service, was recently awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding
\& Drydock Co.

Endowment of Securities Valued At About $\$ 10,000,000$
by Alfred P. Sloan Jr. for Economic Research
Announcement of the donation by Alfred P. Sloan Jr. of an endowment of securities valued at approximately $\$ 10,-$ 000,000 to the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation for economic research was made known on Dec. 12. Mr. Sloan, who is Chairman of the General Motors Corp. in a statement issued by him respecting his action said that the specific purpose of his statement was twofold, viz.: "First, to avoid any misconception as to the aims involved, and, second, to establish the objectives that I have in mind." In part Mr. Sloan added:
"I particularly wish to emphasize the fact, even if it appears self-evident, that this transaction has nothing whatsoever to do with General Motors Corporation or my official relationship with same. It is entirely a personal matter. However, among the securities involved are over 100,000 shares of the common stock of General Motors.

Due to Government regulations, changes in my General Motors holdings are a matter of public record on account of my official relationship with
that organization; hence it is important, especially in the period of uncerthat organization; hence it is important, especially in the period of uncertainty now existing, that no prejudice should develop as to the reasons for
the action that I am taking. I shall recommend to the trustees of the the action that I am taking. I shall recommend to the trusteas of the "As to the objectives: The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation has as its general purposes, in common with all such organizations, the advancement in any
proper way of the interests of the community at large. While the scope of all such welfare activities is unlimited, this particular foundation proposes to concentrate, to an important degree, on a single objective; i. e., accepted as such by authorities of recognized standing and as demonstrated by experience, as well as a better understanding of economic problems in which we are today so greatly involved and as to which we are so importantly concerned.
"While the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation may undertake or promote activities on its own behalf it will give preference to encouraging, through financial grants and otherwise, such ustful agencies as already exist, thus stimulating a broader approach to the common objective, although it might be added its activities will necessarily be limited to the areas of education and research.
"Having been connected with industry during my entire life, it seems eminently proper that I should turn back, in part, the proceeds of that
activity with the hope of activity with the hope of promiting a broader as well as a better under standing of the economic principles and national policies which have of which its truly marvelous development has ten mars, and as
"All this with the belief that its progress may not only be maintained but accelerated through a more constructive opportunity resulting from a more enlightened understanding on the part of more of our people. Thus, in the exercise of their rights, they may be better advised as to our national policies and, according to their beliefs, may promote the objectives that all have so much in mind-more things for more people, everywhere-an
portunity for achievement-and greater security and stability as well."
The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, it is stated, was established on July 6,1936 as a non-profit corporation under the laws of Delaware

Ambassador Davis Returns from Europe Following Recent Adjournment of Nine-Power Conference at Brussels on Sino-Japanese Conflict-Says That During Recess Participating Nations Will Exchange Views
Returning from Europe, on Dec. 11, on the United States liner Washington, Norman H. Davis, United States Am-bassador-at-Large, took occasion to issue a statement relative to the Nine-Power conference at Brussels, held to contive to the Nine-Power conference at Brussels, held to con-
sider measures to effect peace in the Far East. The adjournment of the conference on Nov. 24 was referred to in our issue of Nov. 27, page 3418. In his statement, Mr. Davis, who was head of the American delegation at the conference, indicated that during the recess the participating governments will "exchange views and further explore all peaceful methods" for a just settlement of the conflict. The statement of Mr. Davis follows:
The conference which has been in session in Brussels, Relgium, under the Nine-Power Treaty, is taking a recess. The American delegation has The home to report.
the Far East and seek a method of bringing to an end by peaceful mean the Far East and seek a method of bringing to an end by peaceful means
the Sino-Japanese conflict. The United States is participating because the Sino-Japanese conflict. The United States is participating because
it is a signatory to the Nine-Power Treaty and because it is deemed important that this country participate in any appropriate common effort to effect a peaceful settlement of that conflict.
Although the conference has not thus far achieved its main objective, it has nevertheless accomplished a number of useful things. It has made In its formal declarations, 16 nations have affirmed their views that war arising in any part of the world directly affects and is of concern to all nations and have reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty. It has emphatically reiterated fundamental principles which should govern international relations, which are essential for a just settlement in the Far East and which in the long run must prevail.
The fact that the conference has not thus far found a method for bringing about peace in the Far East by no means disposes of that problem or brings to an end the effort of the conference. On the contrary, nations whose interests, treaty rights and obligations are affected thereby will
continue to concern themselves with that problem until it is solved continue to
constructively.
Accordingly, the governments participating in the conference will, during the recess, exchange views and further explore all peaceful methods by which a just settlement of the conflict may be attained consistently with the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty and in conformity with the
objectives of that treaty. objectives of that treaty.
Accompanying Mr. Davis (who holds the post of United States Ambassador to Russia) on his return from abroad were Dr. Stanley Hornbeck, adviser on Eastern affairs for the State Department; J. Pierpont Moffatt, chief of the European Division of the State Department, and Robert T. Pell, press representative for the delegation.

## Title and Mortgage Bureau and Real Estate Bureau of New York State Insurance Department Merged-

 To Be Known as Real Estate and Mortgage Bureau New York State Superintendent of Insurance, Louis H. Pink, announced on Dec. 16 the merging of the Insurance Department of the Title and Mortgage Bureau and the Real Estate Bureau into a new Real Estate and Mortgage Bureau. The new bureau will be under the direction of E. Everett Thorpe, head of the Real Estate Bureau and Isaac Siegel, principal examiner of title and mortgage companies, will be his assistant. In announcing this reorganization within the Insurance Department, Superintendent Pink said, in part:The sudden death of Herbert C. Clark, who was Principal Examiner in the Title and Mortgage Bureau, leaves not only a vacancy to be filled but brings up for consideration the problem of the Department in connection with the supervision of the remaining title and mortgage companies.
failure of organizations doing approximately $90 \%$ of the title and more. The failure of organizations doing approximately $90 \%$ of the title and mortgage
business which were under the control of the Department, so accentuated business which were under the control of the Department, so accentuated
this problem that a special bureau to supervise these companies was created in February, 1934. At the present time most of the companies supervise
by this Bureau are comparatively small and if the state of New York continues in its refusal to adopt a constructive mortgage program the isdom of continuing the Bureau as a separate entity is doubtful.
its efforts to work out a constructive mortgage program for the State and the tentative Code proposed by the Department contains a complete mortgage program, If the State does make provision for mortgage companies and the insuring of mortgages under proper safeguards and supervision, this Bureau will be more important than ever. It would therefore seem that it should not be discontinued at this time. Instead of abolishing the Title and Mortgage Bureau I have decided to merge it with the Real Estate Bureau, which handles appraisals of real estate held by life insurance companies, and create one administrative bureau to be known as the Real Estate and Mortgage Bureau. This Bureau will have charge of all of the eal estate title and mortgage problems so far as the going companies are concerned. It has no relation to the Title and Mortgage Bureau which is rehabilitating and liquidating companies taken over by the State.

Death of Frederick H. Colburn, Manager of San Francisco Clearing House-Russell W. Schumacher Appointed New Manager
Frederick H. Colburn, Manager of the San Francisco Clearing House, died on Nov. 23 in a hospital at San Francisco, Calif., following a long illness. He was 65 years old. Mr. Colburn had been Secretary of the California Banking Association for 20 years before his resignation in 1929 and was Manager of the Clearing House since 1915. From the San Francisco "Examiner" of Nov. 24 we take the following regarding Mr. Colburn's career:

Mr. Colburn was born in Keene, N. H:, came West for the Klondyke gold rush, made several successful strikes, then became an exporter of fine woods in the Mexico and Central America.
In his years as Secretary of the State Banking Association, he fostered many innovations, one of them being creation of a department for protection of banks against crime.
He became an executive of the Clearing House in 1911, was named
Manager in 1915, and held that
At a meeting of the Clearing House Committee, held on Dec. 1, 1937, Russell W. Schumacher was appointed Manager of the San Francisco Clearing House to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frederick H. Colburn. Mr. Schumacher had been Assistant Manager of the Clearing House prior to this time, and formerly was connected with the California Bankers Association.

Death of William J. Harahan, President of Chesapeake \& Ohio Railways-Was Also President of Pere Marquette and Nickel Plate Railroads
William Johnson. Harahan, President of the Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry., died on Dec. 14 at the C. \& O. Hospital in Clifton Forge, Va. He would have been 70 years old on Dec. 22. Mr. Harahan was brought to the company hospital after he became ill at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., about two weeks ago. One of the outstanding figures in American railroading, Mr. Harahan was also President of the Pere Marquette and Nickel Plate Railroads. He had been President of the C. \& O. twice, from December, 1920, to May, 1929, and from July, 1935 up to his death. The following Summary of the career of Mr. Harahan is from the New York "Times" of Dec. 15:
Mr. Harahan spent half a century working with railways.
President of the Chesapeake \& Ohio, the Pere Marquette and the Nickel Plate Railroads, Mr. Harahan looked out from his office in the Termina Tower at Cleveland upon a vast network of lines.
He became President of the O. \& O, in 1920, at a time when railroads were suffering one of their worst depressions since the World War. He was the chief figure in the reorganization of this line, bringing it back to a high level of efficiency, He already had served eight years as head of the Seaboard Air Line, from 1912 to 1920.
He remained as President of the C. \& O. until 1929, when John J. Bernet became its head and he assumed the post of senior Vice President. When Mr. Bernet died in 1935 he again took command of the Chesapeake and also of the Pere Marquette and Nickel Plate of the Van Sweringen interests. Mr. Harahan was born in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1867, the son of
James T. Harahan, late president of the Illinis Harahan. Soon after he was born the family moved to New Orleans Kene he attended school there before entering St. John's College from which he was graduated in 1885 . :. . In 1904 Mr . Harahan became a VicePresident of the Illinois Central.

Death of Norman Monaghan, President of Federal Land Bank of New Orleans
Norman Monaghan, President of the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans and former Memphis cotton man, died on Dec. 3 at a hospital in Memphis, Tenn. He was 49 years old. Born in Tupelo, Miss., Mr. Monaghan was graduated from the University of Mississippi receiving his law degree in 1911. He practiced law for two years at Tupelo and then served as a railway clerk before entering the cotton business at Memphis. Mr. Monaghan was in charge of the Memphis office of the Commodity Credit Corp. in 1933 . He later was appointed Vice-President and Treasurer of the Production Credit Corp., of Louisville, Ky. In June, 1934, Mr. Monaghan was named Assistant Director of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section at Washington and some months later was appointed Director. He was elected President of the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans in June, 1937.

Report of Cowles Commission Third Annual Research Conference on Economics and Statistics
The Cowles Commission for Research in Economics; of Colorado Springs, Colo., recently made available a report
of its third annual Research Conference on Economics and Statistics, held in Colorado Springs from June 28 to July 23. The report contains abstracts of over 40 lectures presented by prominent authorities in economics and statistics.

The Cowles Commission is a not-for-profit corporation, founded in 1932 for the purpose of conducting and encouraging investigations into economic problems. It is affiliated with the Econometric Society, an international society for the advancement of economic theory in its relation to statistics and mathematics. Arrangements are now being made for the fourth annual research conference, to be held at Colorado Springs, July 5 to July 29, 1938.

Vanderbilt University (Tennessee) to Hold Symposium on Higher Education in South-To Be Held Coincident with Inauguration of New Chancellor in February
Coincident with ceremonies to be held Feb. 3 to 5 formally inducting the new Chancellor, Oliver C. Carmichael, into office, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., will hold a symposium for the consideration of questions pertaining to higher education in general and problems confronting the South in particular. The University has announced that many leading educational and professional authorities of the country will address the sessions, which will be devoted to the liberal arts and science, medicine, engineering, law, theology, nursing and graduate education.

During the 62 years of its history, Vanderbilt University has had only two Chancellors-Landon C. Garland (18751893) and James H. Kirkland (1893-1937). Mr. Carmichael, who was elected as the University's third Chancellor early in July and took over the duties of the office on July 1, will be formally inaugurated on the final day (Feb. 5) of the threeday ceremony. The University has extended invitations to 400 representatives of other universities, colleges and earned societies to attend the inauguration and symposium.

## Alfred Rheinstein and Edward F. McGrady Appointed Members of New York City Housing Authority by Mayor La Guardia-Former Also Named Commis-

 sioner of Housing and Buildings for New York CityAlfred Rheinstein, builder and Edward F. McGrady former Assistant Secretary of Labor, were appointed by Mayor La Guardia on Dec. 14 as members of the New York City Housing Authority. The Mayor also named Mr. Rheinstein as Commissioner of Housing and Buildings, a position created under the new City Charter which becomes effective Jan. 1, 1938. Mr. Rheinstein and Mr. McGrady were sworn in by the Mayor on Dec. 15. The positions on the Housing Authority carry no salary, Mr. McGrady succeeds Nathan Straus, who resigned to become the Federal Housing Administrator, and Mr. Rheinstein takes the post formerly held by Langdon Post, who was succeeded temporarily by Lester B. Stone, the Mayor's former Secretary.

Senate Approves Nomination of Nathan Straus as
Administrator of United States Housing Authority
The Senate on Dec. 8 confirmed the nomination of Nathan Straus, of New York, as Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Straus on Oct. 18 during the recess of Congress and confirmation by the Senate was delayed in order that the Senate Education and Labor Committee might consider his eligibility. Mr. Straus appeared before the Committee at the request of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, to explain his interest in Hillside Homes, Inc., a imited dividend housing project in the Bronx, N. Y. The Senate Committee favorably reported the nomination on Dec. 7 after Senator Vandenberg had withdrawn his objections and publicly declared in favor of the appointment. The Senate confirmed the nomination the following day (Dec. 8) without a dissenting vote. Reference to the appointment of Mr. Straus by President Roosevelt was given in these columns of Oct. 23, page 2637.

## Charles C. Fagg Elected President of Association of Uptown Bankers of New York City-Other Officers

 ElectedCharles C. Fagg, Vice President of the Bank of Manhattan Co., in charge of its branch at 41st St. and Madison Ave., was elected President of the Association of Uptown Bankers of New York City, at a dinner meeting held Dec. 16 by the Association at the Harvard Club in New York City. Edward Streeter, Vice-President of the Fifth Avenue Bank, was elected Vice-President of the Association, and John J. Radley, Jr., Assistant Vice-President of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co., in charge of its 49 th St. and Fifth Ave. Office, was elected Secretary-Treasurer.
In addition to the President and Vice-President, ex-officio, the following were elected to serve as members of the Executive Committee for the coming year:
Donald McK. Blodget, Assistant Vice-President, National City Bank.
Charles P. Luckey, Vice-President, New York Trust Co.
Carl Miller, Vice-President, Irving Trust Co.
Edward P. Townsend, Vice-President, Chase National Bank.
Charles A. Whyte, Vice-President. Bankers Trust Co.

## Golden Gate International Exposition Opens Offices

 in New York-Steps Taken by Half of States of Union and 15 Foreign Nations to Participate in PageantThe Golden Gate International Exposition, which will be open from Feb. 18 to Dec. 2, 1939, recently established offices in New York City, at 1429 Lincoln Building, to arrange contracts for exhibits and handle the Exposition's promotion campaign in the east. The Exposition's representatives in the New York offices are G. L. Bowe for the exhibits department and Stanley Beaubaire in the promotion field.

The Exposition, the entire scope of which is estimated to reach $\$ 50,000,000$, will celebrate western progress, particularly in transportation, communication and hydroelectric development. Half of the States of the Union and 15 foreign nations have thus far made appropriations or taken definite steps toward participation in the pageant. First banking exhibitor to announce its definite plans is the Bank of America (California), which will erect its own building and maintain a complete branch bank on the Exposition's site. Leland W. Cutler is President of the Exposition. Included on the Board of Directors are:
Frank G. Belcher, First National Trust \& Savings Bank, San Diego; . W. Crocker and D. J. Murphy, Crocker First National Bank, San Francisco; A. P. Giannini and L. M. Giannini, Bank of America; James K. Richard, M. Tobin Hibernia Savings \& Loan Society; Parker S. Maddux Richard Man. Tobin, Hiserman Bank, and H. R. Gaither, Pacific National Bank of San Francisco

## Regional Conference of National Association of Rea Estate Boards for 1938 to Be Held at Wichita,

 Kansas, Jan. 28-29First regional conference of the National Association of Real Estate Boards for the year 1938 will be the third annual conference for the South Central region, to be held at the Lassen Hotel, Wichita, Kan., Jan. 28 and 29. Realtors from Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico will take part in the exchange of real estate ideas and methods from all over the country which the conference will make possible. Joseph W. Catharine, New York, President elect of the Association, who will assume office in January, will head the list of speakers and discussion leaders.

New York Security Traders Association Votes Permanent Constitution and Set of By-Laws-To Incorporate Under State Laws-Elects Four New Directors
The New York Security Traders Association, at a meeting on Dec. 9, voted a permanent Constitution and set of bylaws and also voted to incorporate under the laws of the State of New York. The by-laws were drawn by Arthur Retalik of Adolph Lewisohn \& Co., Chairman of the committee. The new by-laws call for the election of four additional directors to serve for one year. The following additional directors were elected at the same meeting Benjamin Van Keegan of Frank C. Masterson \& Co., Cyril Murphy of Mackubin, Legg \& Co.. Clifton B. Smith of Murphy of Mackubin, Legg \&elke \& Co. and Stanley Roggenberg of H. R. Frazier Jelke
Bouton \& Co.

Series of Regional Conferences to Be Held by A. B. A Beginning Feb. 10 at Des Moines, Iowa-Third Successive Year of Association's Regional Conference Program
Continuing its program of education for bankers through the medium of regional banking forums, the American Bankers Association will hold a series of regional conferences this winter devoted to the general subject of broadening banking service to the public, it is announced by Dr. Harold Stonier, Executive Manager of the Association. There will be three conferences. The first will be held at Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 10-11; the second at Indianapolis, Ind., Harch 17-18; the third at Oklahoma City, Okla. March 24-25.
The object of these conferences, Dr. Stonier states, is to provide bankers with opportunities for the exchange of ideas and experiences on current banking operations, prac tices and services, and especially on those developments by means of which banks are extending and broadening their service to the public. To make the educational value of the conferences as practical as possible, the programs now being developed will place the emphasis on the local angle. Local authorities are being invited to lead the discussions from the standpoint of the local applications of their topics. The conferences this winter will mark the third successive year of the A. B. A. regional conference program. Similar gatherings were held in 1937 at Atlanta, Ga.; Pittsburgh, Pa., and Portland, Ore.

Midwinter Meeting of Executive Council of American
Institute of Banking to Be Held at Wichita, Kan.

## Jan. 12-13

The midwinter meeting of the Executive Council of the American Institute of Banking will be held at the Allis Hotel, Wichita, Kan., Jan. 12-13, 1938. The meeting will
bring together the 13 members of the Executive Council, in addition to the officers of the Institute. Those scheduled to attend are:
President Frank R. Curda, Assistant Vice-President, City National Bank \& Trust Co. of Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President Milton F. Barlow, Cashier of the National Citizens Bank, Mankato, Minn. ; Dr. Harold Stonier, Educa tional Director; William A. Irwin, Assistant Educational Director; Richard W. Hill, National Secretary, and Floyd W. Larson, Assistant Secretary all of New York City; Henry Vardelin, First Service Corp Minneapolis, Minn.; J. L. Dart, Florida National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla. Adolph Lodmell, Northwestern Security National Bank, Sioux Falls, S Dak.; Felix Montano, the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Co., Hartford, Conn. ; R. W Nuckols, First \& Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va.; Forrest Burchfield, Citizens State Savings Bank, Plainwell, Mich.; Lawrence C. Freer, the Chase National Bank, New York City; T. E. Graham, the Firs National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex.; P. W. McEntee, Seattle-First National Bank, Spokane and Eastern Branch, Spokane, Wash.; John L. Barnes, the Huntington National Bank, Columbus, Ohio; John B. LaPlace Jr., Whitney National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, La.; Russell C Lemmon, the Farmers \& Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, Lo Angeles, Calif.; David E. Simms, Federal Reserve Bank, Salt Lak City, Utah.
The 1938 convention of the American Institute of Banking will be held at Louisville, Ky., June 6-10. The Brown Hotel will be the headquarters.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c.
Arrangements were made Dec. 13 for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $\$ 75,000$. The previous transaction was at $\$ 70,000$, on November 30th.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fulton Trust Co. of New York, held on Dec. 16, Russell V. Cruikshank, Vice-President of Cruikshank Co. was elected a Director to fill a vacancy. Mr. Cruikshank is Vice-President and Direc tor of Cruikshank Co. and Director of the Almy Realty Corp., Brooklyn \& Queens Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn Home for Children, Home Life Insurance Co., Merchants Refrigerator Co. of New York. He is the son of Warren Cruikshank who has been a Director of the Fulton Trust Co. for 15 years.

The 28th annual meeting of the Chase Bank Club, a social organization of Chase National Bank employees, was held on Dec. 14 at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn. Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of Directors. and H Donald Campbell, President of the Bank, were guests of the Club and briefly addressed the meeting. An announcement bearing on the club's meeting also said:
Reeve Schley. Vice-President of the Bank, presented awards to winners of the Cannon Prize Contest, which is an annual examination in general banking subjects. This contest has been held each year since 1925, cash prizes being made, from a trust fund established by the late Henry w Cannon, former Chase Director and President. The 10 highest ratings in this year's examination taken by almost 300 employees, were received by Ralph S. Wallace, F. N. Garrett Jr.., John Moynahan, Kennedy Buell, George R. Thomson, Edward H. schneider, Bernard J. Borneman, Fred Pollman, Horace A. Youks and.
Another annual award announced at the meeting was the Samuel H, Miller prize, which was presented to Onarles Brickner highest academic standing among Chase employees
from the local American Institute of Banking course
Chase Bank Club activities during the closing year were reviewed by retiring officers and the new officers elected yesterday for the 1938 term were announced as follows: President, Sherman Anderson; Vice-President, Adam Bierbauer; Second Vice-President, John T. Tetley; Secretary Hortense B. Bosc, and Treasurer, John A. Sael.

Clinton Trust Co., New York, announced on Dec. 11 the inauguration of a cooperative group insurance plan for all employees including those employed in the bank's main office at 857 10th Ave., and the 42 d St. branch in the McGraw-Hill Building. The number of employees at present totals 75. The bank announced that it will pay the entire cost of insurance during the period Dec. 11, 1937 to Jan. 1, 1938, inclusive, after which it will pay approximately onehalf the cost of the entire plan.

In indicating that a dividend totaling $\$ 343,000$ would be paid on Dec. 18 to depositors of the defunct Bay State National Bank of Lawrence, Mass., Associated Press advices from that city on Dec. 6 said:

Philip L. Wheeler, Manager for the liquidating trustee of the closed Bay State National Bank, today (Dec. 6) announced a dividend of $\$ 343,00$ would be paid to approximately 10,000 depositors Dec. 18. The payment he said, would bring to $70 \%$ the amount returned to depositors.

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank of Jersey City, Jersey City, N. J., Lloyd Clarkson and Avery Robinson were appointed Assistant Cashiers and Herbert S. Croft was named an Assistant Trust Officer.

With reference to the affairs of the closed Northwestern Trust Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of Dec. 16 carried the following:
Doubts that depositors will receive any additional dividends from the closed Northwestern Trust Co.. which has been in the process of liquidation for five years, were voiced by banking officials yesterday (Dec. 15) as Luther Harr, State Banking Secretary, filed
It is difficult to say oommon Pleas Courts. will receive anything more than the $9 \%$ they already have received. Charles I. Engard, a deputy receiver for the Banking Department, said. If they receive anything it
will not be much. The bank still owes part of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. loan as well as loans from other banks.
-The accounting shows that, as of Nov. 30, there were cash and unconverted assets of $\$ 886.583$ and liabilities of $\$ 5.891,471.88$. Since a previous accounting, Jan 12, 1935 , the recoivership disbilities as of Nov, 30 wer $\$ 1,798,794.24$ in demand deposits and $\$ 3,635,315.31$ in time deposits.

Assets of the defunct Bankers' Trust Co. of Philadelphia Pa. on Nov. 30 stood at $\$ 6,491,907$, according to a third and partial accounting of the receivership filed on behalf of Luther Harr, State Secretary of Banking. The accounting, filed with the Prothonotary of Common Pleas Court, lists expenses of liquidation from Jan. 13, 1935, to Nov. 30, 1937, at $\$ 341,424.0$.). The Philadelphia "Inquirer" of Dec. 15, from which this information is obtained, continuing said:
On Jan. 12, 1935. the bank's unconverted assets and cash stood at $\$ 10$, $665,614.29$, the report shows. The receiver claims credit of $\$ 5,519,129.88$. The account also shows that the receiver, during the accounting, paid off $\$ 2,330,367.56$ on loans obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corp Balance outstanding on these loans is $\$ 392,292.07$.
The receivership receipts totaled $\$ 3.748,077.56$, against disbursements of $\$ 3,540,050.82$. It is pointed out that the receiver has cash and other balances of $\$ 185,845.20$ and an additional $\$ 22,181.54$, representing the ransfer of accounts receivable.
A total of $\$ 496,940$ was paid out by the administrators for expenses ncluding interest on borrowed money. The accounting further shows that otal deposit liabilities at the time the bank closed in 1930 were $\$ 27$, $590,480.73$. Since then depositors have been paid $\$ 13,795,7$
dividends have been paid during the latest accounting period.
dividends have been paid during the latest accounting period.
Total deposit liabilities on Nov. 30 stood at $\$ 13,794,753.85$. liabilities of $\$ 165,351.34$ were due to persons other than depositors

Three closed Pennsylvania banks-the Mt. Airy National Bank of Philadelphia, the Citizens' National Bank of Se ward, and the First National Bank of Rockwood-will pay dividends to their depositors in the near future, totaling $\$ 108,400$, it was announced by the Comptroller of the Currency in Washington on Dec. 6. The Philadelphia "In quirer" of Dec. 7, from which this is learned, likewise stated
The Mt. Airy bank will make a second payment of $10 \%$, amounting to $\$ 36,300$.
The others are the Citizens' National Bank of Seward, which will dis burse $\$ 22,900$, representing a third and final dividend of $35.2 \%$, and the First National Bank of Rockwood, which will pay $10 \%$, amounting to $\$ 49,200$.

The Mahoning National Bank of Youngstown, Ohio, and the Mahoning Savings \& Trust Co. of that city, affiliated institutions, have been consolidated under the title of the former, it is learned from "Money and Commerce" of Dec. 11, which went on to say, in part:
The new Mahoning National Bank will have deposits in excess of $14,000,000$ and $\$ 16,000,000$ resources.
J. R. Rowland, President ; W. J. Roberts, Vice-President ; E. R. Watkins, Assistant Vice-President and Cashier ; L. A. Stewart and O. W. Abbey Assistant Vice-President, and C. M. Hood, Assistant Cashier, have been officers of the National Bank.

James E. Atkinson, receiver for the State Bank of America, Hamtramck, Mich., will mail $10 \%$ pay-off checks to commercial and savings account holders during the week of Dec. 19, it is learned from the Detroit, 'Free Press" of Dec. 12, which added:
The dividend will be $\$ 95,066$ on the basis of $\$ 950,665$ unpaid. This s the third dividend, the last disbursement having been about three years ago, and make a total of $43 \%$ on total claims.

Two Oshkosh, Wis., banks--The First National Bank and the Security Bank, capitalized at $\$ 200,000$ and $\$ 100,000$ respectively-will be consolidated on Dec. 31, when the latter will become a branch of the First National Bank.

Three promotions were made recently in the personnel of the Winona National \& Savings Bank, Winona, Minn., we learn from the "Commercial West" of Dec. 11. W. F. Queisser, heretofore Cashier and Trust Officer, was elected Executive Vice-President, to succeed the late L. D. Allen John Ambrosen, formerly an Assistant Cashier, was advanced to Cashier, while S. J. Kryzsko, who has been connected with the institution since December, 1925, was made an Assistant Cashier. Mr. Queisser, the new Executive VicePresident, joined the bank in March, 1920 as an Asisstant Cashier, and was named Cashier and Trust Officer in January, 1932.

A plan to increase the capital of the Tower Grove Bank \& Trust Co. of St. Louis, Mo., from $\$ 500,000$ to $\$ 1,000,000$ was formally approved by the State Finance Commissioner of Missouri on Dec. 4, it is learned from the St. Louis "Globe Democrat" of Dec. 5, which added:
The plan, which was ratified by the stockholders at a special meeting Sept. 14, provided for a change in the par value of the capital stock from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 20$ per share, and for an increase in the capital from
500,000 to $\$ 1,000,000$.
With the completion of the plan, the capital structure of the bank now consists of $\$ 1.000,000$ of capital, $\$ 400,000$ of surplus and $\$ 391,000$ o ndivided profits and reserves.
(Depsits 3) were $\$ 14,728,160$ Resources total $\$ 16,398,956$ as of the same date.

Depositors and other creditors of the closed Grand National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., were scheduled to receive a $5 \%$ payment, amounting to $\$ 81,633$, beginning Dec. 6 , it is learned from the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" of Dec. $\overline{5}$, which also said:
This is the sixth disbursement, increasing the total repaid to claimants to $\$ 1,338,820$, or $82 \%$ of the $\$ 1,632,660$ claims filed by approximately 4,000 persons. The bank was closed in March, 1933.

Depositors in the old South Carolina National Bank, the head office of which was in Charleston, S. C., were to receive head office of which was in Charleston, S . C., were to receive
beginning Dec. $10, \$ 1,831,789$, representing, in all but a few instances, payment in full, with interest, of their deposits at the time the institution closed under the Roosevelt order in 1933. The Columbia "State" of Dec. 10, from which this information is obtained, in part, further said:

This means that over $\$ 600,000$ will be turned loose in Columbia through the South Carolina National here (Columbia), the remainder to be paid out through Greenville and Charleston.
It will be recalled that all those holding certificates of $\$ 1,000$ or less (original deposits of $\$ 1,660$ or less) are being paid in full, plus interest, while the 550 certificate holders who had more than that to their credits, are receiving enough cash, plus interest, to make their payments total over $84 \%$, the balance to be taken in interest-bearing certificates.
Of the total of money to be distributed, $\$ 545,000$ was already available Prom liquidated trustee assets of the bank, and the remainder, a little less than $\$ 1.300,000$, borrowed by the holding company from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on trusteed assets of the old bank.

The Citizens \& Southern National Bank, with offices in all the principal cities of Georgia, is issuing an attractive brochure, entitled "After Fifty Years," commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the institution. The booklet outlines the origin, growth and development of the bank, whose story is aptly summed up by Mills B. Lane, Chairman of the Board of Directors and for 37 years its President, in the single sentence "our bank grew as Georgia grew." The Citizens Bank of Savannah - the nucleous of the present organization-was opened in November, 1887, with a capital of $\$ 200,000$. Today the institution, which became a National bank in May, 1927 under its present title, is capitalized at $\$ 5,000,000$ with surplus and undivided profits of $\$ 2,891,778$. Branches were established throughout the years in the following chronological order: Augusta, July, 1912; Macon, December, 1916; Atlanta, September, 1919; Athens, August, 1925, and Valdosta, March, 1926. In May of the following year, as noted above, the institution joined the national system. At this point, we are told in the booklet, extension of the national bank stopped. "The failure of a large chain banking system," we quote from the booklet," resulted in the enactment, not of anti-chain bank legislation, but strangely enough of legislation against branch banking. Any further expansion, therefore, required a new type of structure and accordingly on April 12, quired a new type of structure and accordingly on April 12, 1928, the Citizens \& Southern Holding Co. was created, the
difference between this and the conventional holding company being the fact that instead of the holding company owning the national bank, the national bank owns the holding company and the assets of the holding company are trusteed for the benefit of the stockholders of the national bank. The holding company was capitalized at $\$ 100,000$. Immediately came the establishment of the Citizens \& Southern Bank of South Carolina with two offices in Charleston."

In September, 1928, the banks of Dublin, Ga., closed and to provide facilities for the Dublin citizens, Mills B. Lane and associates opened a private bank and applied for a charter, and in November of the same year this bank became the Citizens \& Southern Bank of Dublin. The following year (1929) in July, the capital of the holding company was increased from $\$ 400,000$ to $\$ 1,900,000$, and in the same month the Lagrange National Bank, now the Citizens \& Southern Bank of Lagrange, joined the group. Three months later the Citizens \& Southern Bank of Thomaston was created and in December, 1929, the holding company acquired the Albany Exchange National Bank, Albany Ga. Again, in March, 1933, Spartanburg, S. C., was without a Again, in March, 1933, Spartanburg, S. C., was without a
bank, and in July of that year, a branch of the South Carolina bank was opened in that city. Finally, in November, 1934, the latest of the offices was opened at Columbia, S. C. The Citizens \& Southern National Bank as of June 30, last, reported total deposits of $\$ 78,696,437$ and total resources of $\$ 87,652,544$. In addition to Mr. Lane, the chief officer of the organization is William Murphey, who became President in September, 1928, when Mr. Lane was made Chairman of the Board.

The Farmers' National Bank of Colfax, Wash., effective Nov. 6 , was placed in voluntary liquidation. The institution, which was capitalized at $\$ 100,000$, was absorbed by the Old National Bank \& Union Trust Co. of Spokane, Wash.

栗We are in receipt of the annual statement of the Nationa Bank of Scotland, Ltd. (head officer Edinburgh), covering the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1937. The report, which was presented to the shareholders at their annual general meeting on Dec. 16, shows net profits, after deducting expenses of management at head office, London office, and 189 branches and sub-offices, allowing for rebate, interest, \&c., and after making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, of $£ 276,012$. To this sum was added $£ 84,065$, representing balance brought

Volume 145
Financial Chronicle
forward from the preceding fiscal year, making together $£ 360,077$ available for distribution. From this amount the following appropriations were made: $£ 132,000$ (after the deduction of income tax of $£ 44,000$ ) to pay a dividend at the rate of $16 \%$ per annum; $£ 50,000$ added to reserve fund; $£ 35,000$ applied to heritable property account; $£ 50,000$ contributed to officers' pension scheme, and $£ 5,000$ to staff widows' fund, leaving a balance of $£ 88,077$ to be carried forward to the current fiscal year's profit and loss account.

The institution's total resources are shown in the report as $£ 45,612,342$ (as compared with $£ 44,374,038$ last year), and deposit receipts savings account, current accounts, and other creditor balances, at $£ 37,002,384$ (as against $£ 36,532,163$ the previous year). The paid-up capital of the bank, at $£ 1,100,000$, remains the same as last year, but the resorve fund has been increased from $£ 1,600,000$ to $£ 1,800,000$ by the addition of the $£ 50,000$ mentioned above and the transfer, we are told, to that fund of $£ 150,000$ "being a portion of the provisions no longer required which were made in past years against possible losses." The amount of the reserve fund ( $£ 1,800,000$ ), the report tells us, is exclusive of $£ 132,000$ " set aside to meet the dividend requirement and the balance of $£ 88.077$ carried forward. The Most Hon. The Marquess of Lothian is Governor of the institution; Colonel Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel is Deputy-Governor and John Taylor Leggat, General Manager. The institution was established on March 21, 1825.

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Dull trading and sagging prices were apparent on the New York Curb Exchange during the forepart of the week, and while a few selected stocks were able to show minor gains, the list as a whole sought lower levels. On Wednesday there was considerable improvement in the oil issues, utilities and metal stocks and small gains were recorded by some of the more active shares. Trading has been unusually quiet and without movements of noteworthy importance.
Uneven price swings with dull trading were the dominating features of the brief session on Saturday. Public utilities attracted very little buying aside from Cities Service pref which moved up $23 / 8$ points to $321 / 2$ and Bell Telephone $0_{\mathrm{f}}^{\circ}$ Canada which had a gain of $41 / 2$ points to 165 on a small overnight turnover. Singer Manufacturing Co. was sharply of $f$ on the day and dipped 8 points to 232 . Other weak stocks were Babcock \& Wilcox, $21 / 2$ points to 77; Detroit Steel Products, $31 / 2$ points to $191 / 2$; and Montgomery Ward A, 1 point to 133. The transfers were down to the lowest point since the middle of October, the volume of sales dropping down to 76,000 shares against 112,000 on the preceding Saturday.

Curb prices broke from fractions to 2 or more points as trading was resumed on Monday. There was no pressure on the list as the market opened but offerings gradually increased as the day progressed and prices sagged all along the line. Industrial specialties continued to recede, many prominent shares swinging downward including American Book Co., 5 points to 48 ; Brown Co. pref., 2 points to 26 ; Childs pref., $33 / 4$ points to 35 ; Jones \& Laughlin Steel, $21 / 2$ points to 34 ; Niles-Bement-Pond, 5 points to 31 ; and SherwinWilliams, 3 points to 87 . The sales for the day were down to 180,172 shares with 57 advances and 212 declines, the total issues traded in being 393.

The general curb list again moved downward on Tuesday, and while there were a few selected issues that were inclined to buck against the trend, the losses were far greater than the advances. Mining and metal stocks moved on the upside, but the gains were not especially noteworthy. Industrial specialties made little progress either way and public utilities were generally quiet with the possible exception of Cities Service pref. which climbed up $11 / 4$ points to $341 / 2$. On the side of the decline Colt's Patent Firearms dipped 4 points to 45; Duke Power, 4 points to 65 ; Mead Johnson, $27 / 8$ points to $1025 / 8$; and Sherwin-Williams, $21 / 2$ points to $841 / 2$.
Moderate gains were apparent on Wednesday but the bulk of the advances were recorded among a small group of the more active of the speculative issues. The widest gains were among the industrial specialty stocks but there was a modest demand for some of the oils, metals and utilities that gave these groups an appearance of strength. Prominent among the stocks closing on the side of the advance were Pa. Salt, $31 / 2$ points to 143 ; Derby Oil pref., 5 points to 70; Babcock \& Wilcox, 4 points to 85 ; Aluminium Ltd. pref., 3 points to 98; Humble Oil, $13 / 4$ points to 63 ; Childs pref., 1 point to 36 ; and Brown Co. pref., 1 point to 26.

Active buying among the oil stocks, industrial specialties and public utilities gave the list a firm tone on Thursday. Except for a few speculative favorites the advances were
not particularly noteworthy at anytime, but the upward movement continued fairly steady throughout the session. The best gains were recorded among the high priced stocks, Babcock \& Wilcox climbing upward 5 points to 90 and Pepperell Manufacturing Co. moving forward 9 points to Pepperell Manufacturing Co. moving forward 9 points to
74 . Lesser advances were recorded by Brown Co. pref. $21 / 2$ 74. Lesser advances were recorded by Brown Co. pref. $21 / 2$ points to $281 / 2$; Duke Power $21 / 2$ points to $671 / 2$; Aluminium Ltd., $21 / 4$ points to 70 ; Carrier Corp., $11 / 4$ points to $323 / 4$; Colt's Patent Firearms 2 points to 47 and Indianapolis Power \& Light pref., $35 / 8$ points to $881 / 2$.
Stocks moved irregularly downward during most of the dealings on Friday, and while there were a modest number of advances apparent as the session ended, the market as a whole was lower than the preceding close. Montgomery Ward A moved upward $31 / 4$ points to $135 \frac{3}{4}$ on a small turnover. Some of the slow moving utilities were stronger and there was a modest amount of buying in the specialties group there was a modest amount of buying in the specianties group
but the gains were generally fractional. Prominent on the but the gains were generally fractional. Prominent on the
side of the decline were Aluminum Co. of America 2 points side of the decline were Aluminum Co. of America 2 points
to 77 ; Duke Power $21 / 2$ points to 65 ; Pepperell Manufacturing Co., $41 / 2$ points to $691 / 2$ and Newmont Mining, 1 point to 59. As compared with Friday of last week prices were lower, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at 77 against 80 on Friday a week ago; American Cyanamid B at $223 / 8$ against $237 / 8$; American Gas \& Electric at 281/8 against 283/4; Duke Power at 65 against 69; Electric Bond \& Share at 101/8 against 11; Fisk Rubber Corp., at $6 \frac{3}{8}$ against 7; Glen Alden Coal Co. at $51 / 8$ against 6 ; New Jersey Zine at 60 against $613 / 4$; Newmont Mining at 59 against 62 ; Singer Manufacturing Co. at 226 against 240 and Sherwin Williams Co. at 88 against $891 / 2$.

| Week Ended Dec. 17. 1937 |  | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic ${ }^{\text {Gover }}$ | Foreion overnment | Foreton Corporate | Total |
| Saturday | 75.512 | $\checkmark 653,000$ | \$10,000 | \$7,000 | \$670,000 |
| Monday | 180,022 | 1,116,000 | 74,000 | 15,000 | 1,205,000 |
| Tuesday | 186,935 | $1,180,000$ $1,071,000$ | 36,000 33 | 6,000 | 1,222,000 |
| Thursday | 214,290 | 1,226,000 | 71,000 | 12,000 | 1,309,000 |
| Friday. | 228,250 | 1,144,000 | 34,000 | 27,000 | 1,205,000 |
| tal | 1,099,489 \$6 | \$6,390,000 | \$258,000 | \$89,000 | \$6,737,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales at } \\ & \text { Neew York Curb } \\ & \text { Exchange } \end{aligned}$ | Week Ended Dec. 17 |  | Jan. 1 to Dec. 17 |  |  |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |  | 1936 |
| Stocks-No of shares. Bonds | 1,099,489 | 9 4,136,69 | ,695 101,131,846 |  | 130,252,370 |
| Domestle --...-...-- | \$6,390,000 | \$15,109,000 | 00 $\$ 407,308,000$  <br> $12,051,000$   |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 771,321,000 \\ 18,123,000 \end{array}$ |
| Foreign corporate | 258,000 89,000 | - $\quad 316,000$ |  | 206,000 |  |
| Total_........-.-.-. | \$6,737.000 ${ }^{\text {816,062,000 }}$ |  | \$428,985,000 |  | \$802.154,000 |

## THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of Dec. 1, 1937:

GOLD
The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to $£ 326$, 406,625 on Nov. 24 showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.
In the open market about $£ 1,900,000$ of bar gold was available at the daily fixing during the week. Demand from the Continent continued, but the premium over dollar parity included in prices was rather smaller than of late, varying between $81 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. and 10 d .

| Quotations: | Per Fine Ounce | Equivalent Value of $£$ Sterling |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nov. 25 | -140s. | 12s. 1.64d. |
| Nov. 26 | -140s. 1d. | 12s. 1.55 d . |
| Nov. 27 | -140s. | 12s. 1.64d. |
| Nov. 29 | -139s. $11 \frac{1 / 2 d .}{}$ | 12s. 1.68 d . |
| Nov. 30 | -139s. 11d. | 12s. 1.72 d . |
| Dec. 1 | -140s. 1/2 d. | 12 s .1 .59 d . |
| Average. | 40s | 12s. 1.64d. |

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from mid-day on the 22 d ult. to mid-day on the 29 th ult.:



The SS. Comorin which sailed from Bombay on Nov. 27 carries gold to the value of about $£ 256,000$.
The Southern Rhodesian gold output for October, 1937, amounted to 68,170 fine ounces as compared with 68,781 fine ounces for September, 1937, and 64,935 fine ounces for October, 1936.

## SILVER

The market continued to show a quietly steady tone and fluctuations in prices during the past week were unimportant.
Bear covering purchases by the Indian Bazaars were a feature of the week and there was also some buying for America, demand being met by re-sales by speculators and a few offerings on Continental account.
There has been a further large arrival of the Chinese Government owned silver whicb is being sent to this country for safe custody, the figures below showing an import from Hongkong of $£ 2,536,000$ in silver coin.
The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 22 d ult, to mid-day on the 29 th ult.:

$\times$ Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.
Quotations during the week:


## ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE

The daily closing quotations for securities, \&ce., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:


## CURRENTNOTICES

-George W. Service, formerly with J. Arthur Warner \& Co., has become associated with the trading department of Fuerst \& Co. at Rector Street.
-J. Paul Lynch, member of the New York Stock Exchange, has become a general partner of Prentice \& Brady.

## THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

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


## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 11 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 13 \end{gathered}$ | Dec. | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 1$ | Deo. | Dec. 17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allgeme |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beriner Handels-Ge |  | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 |
| ${ }_{\text {Berliner }}^{\text {Braft }}$ Commerzund Privat |  | 168 |  | 18 |  | 169 |
|  |  | 118 | 118 | 18 | 118 |  |
| Deutsche Bank |  | 122 | 122 |  |  |  |
| Deutsche Erdoel (6\% |  | 140 | 140 | 141 | 142 |  |
| Deutsche Relchsbaht |  | 131 | 131 |  |  |  |
| Dresdner Bank |  | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| Farbenindustrie I. G. (7) | 154 | 154 | 153 | 154 | 154 |  |
|  |  | 141 | 141 | 143 | 143 |  |
| mburg Eeektria |  | 147 | 148 | 149 | 49 | 150 |
| Mannesmann Ro |  | 113 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 15 |
| eut |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ank |  | 204 | 204 | 205 | 205 |  |
| Rhein |  |  | 217 | ${ }^{231}$ |  | ${ }^{231}$ |
| zde |  | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | ${ }_{2}^{177}$ |
| \& Halske |  | 197 | 198 | 201 | 2 | 202 |

## 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
PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENT:
55 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
Member Federal Reserve System
Member New York Clearing House Association
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAI SERVE
BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF I 143
DEC. 11,1937 TO DEC. 17,1937 INCLUSIVE

| Country and Monetary | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New Yrh Value in United States Monfu |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. 11 | Dec. 13 | Dec. 14 | Dec. 15 | Dec. 16 | Dec. 17 |
| Austris | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Austria, schilling | 188900* | .188957* | .188971* | .188950* | .188950* |  |
| Blegium, belga.. Bulgaria, lev | .169936 $.012725 *$ | ${ }^{.1689986}$ | . 18127997 | ${ }_{\text {. }}^{\text {.1899921 }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1899942 \\ & .169072 \end{aligned}$ | $.169882$ |
| Czechoslo'kia, korun | . 03515154 | .035143 | . 0351254 | ${ }^{.012725 *}$ | ${ }^{.012725 *}$ | . $01275133 *$ |
| Denmark, krone | . 223058 | . 223042 | . 223070 | . 223095 | . 223087 | . 223019 |
| Fingland, pound st | . 997958 | 4.996708 | 4.997333 | 4.997750 | 4.997041 | 4.996375 |
| Finland, markka | . 022068 | . 022033 | . 022058 | . 022091 | . 022091 | . 022068 |
| France, franc | . 033978 | . 033955 | . 033932 | . 033929 | . 033927 | . 033943 |
| Greece, drachma | ${ }^{.} 40309142^{*}$ | . 00091153 | . $4009170{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {. }}^{\text {403145 }}$ | . 403179 | . $4029392{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Holland, gullde | . 556242 | . 556228 | . 556200 | . 556200 | . 556182 | . 556028 |
| Hungary, peng | .198250* | .198500* | .198500* | .198375* | .198375* | .198375* |
| Italy, lira | . 052601 | . 052596 | . 052601 | . 052607 | . 052606 | . 052598 |
| Norway, kro | . 251095 | . 251057 | . 251087 | . 251095 | . 251072 | . 251030 |
| Poland, zloty- | . 1845316 | . 1894000 | . 189400 | . 189433 | . 189433 | . 189433 |
|  | . $04537364 *$ | .045083 | . $04527342 *$ | . 04573161 * |  | ${ }^{.045216}$ |
| Spaln, Deseta | . $0811142 *$ | . $06071333 * *$ | . $060785{ }^{\text {* }}$ | .060714* | . $06085857 *$ | .061166* |
| Sweden, krona. | . 257550 | . 257530 | . 257572 | . 257562 | . 257572 | . 257534 |
| Switzerland. frane | . 231291 | .231257 | ${ }^{231291}$ | . 231294 | . 231280 | . 231216 |
| Yugoslavia, dinar | .023160* | .023216* | .023160* | .023180* | .023180* | .023180* |
| Ching- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chefoo (yuan) dol'r | . 294791 | . 294687 | . 294687 | . 294687 | . 294687 | . 294687 |
| Hankow(yuan) do | . 294791 | . 294887 | . 294687 | 294687 | . 294687 | . 294687 |
| Shanghal (yuan) dol | . 294791 | . 294687 | 294687 | 294687 | . 294687 | . 294687 |
| Tlentsin(yuan) dol'r | . 294791 | . 294687 | . 294687 | . 294687 | . 294687 | . 294687 |
| Hongkong, dollar-- | . 3171231 | . 311718 | . 311800 | . 312031 | . 311750 | .$^{311750}$ |
| India, rupee | . 377198 | . 377128 | .$^{377203}$ | . 377209 | . 377165 | . 377171 |
| Japan, yen.-....-- | . 291012 | . 290891 | . 2909981 | . 290855 | . 290897 | . 290822 |
| Singapore (8. 8) dol'r | 25 | . 586125 | . 586250 | . 58 | . 586125 | . 58 |
| Australla, pound....- $3.981979 * 3.981458 * 3.982083 * 3.982343 * 3.981406 * 3.983482 *$New Zealand. pound. $4.011250 * 4.011354 * 14.011979 * 4.012500 * 4.013541 * 4.011979 *$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| anada, dollar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuba, peso | ${ }^{.999168}$ | ${ }^{.999166}$ | ${ }^{.999166}$ | ${ }_{277500}^{99166}$ | ${ }^{.999166}$ | . 979 |
| Newfoundland, dollar South America- | . 997343 | . 997366 | . 997343 | . 997176 | . 997098 | . 296919 |
| Argentina, peso. | .333283* | .333191* | .333225* | .333216* | .333204* | .333116* |
| Brazil milirels (free) | . 054300 | . 054312 | . 054428 | . 054357 | . 054714 | . 054685 |
| Chille, peso-otficial.- | .051680* | .051720* | .051720* | .051720* | .051680* | .051680* |
|  | .040000* | .040000* | .040000* | .040000* | .040000* | .040000* |
| Colombla, peso | .542100* | .544800* | . 545000 | . 548000 | . 546500 | . 546 |
| * Nominal rates: firm rates not avallable. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS
Bank clearings this week will again show a decrease compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, Dec. 18) bank clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be $21.6 \%$ below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 6,992,268,994$, against $\$ 8,922,991,402$ for the same week in 1936. At this center there is a loss for the week ended Friday of $21.6 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending Dec. 18 | 1937 | 1936 | Per Cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yor | \$3,537,710,995 | \$4,400,820,338 | -19.6 |
| Chicago | 283,054,182 | 332,938,102 | -15.0 |
| Philadelphia | 350,000,000 | 417,000,000 | -16.1 |
| Boston | 207,765,602 | 261,372,000 | -20.5 |
| Kansas Cit | 82,338,735 | 94,083,255 | $-12.5$ |
| St. Louis | 80,600,000 | 99,100,000 | -18.7 |
| San Francis | 148,817,000 | 153,341,000 | -3.0 |
| Pittsburgh | 135,313,744 | 151,404,773 | -10.6 |
| Detroit | 104,842,232 | 124,248,152 | $-15.6$ |
| Clevelan | 92,451,576 | 102,188,505 | -9.5 |
| Balt | 71,411,791 | 79,357,963 | -10.0 |
| Eleven citles, five dis | \$5.094,305,857 | \$6,215,854,088 |  |
| Other cities, five days. | $732,418,305$ | 950,068,090 | $-22.9$ |
| Total all cities, five day | \$5,826,724,162 | \$7,165,922,178 | -18.7 |
| All cities, one da | 1,165,544,832 | 1,757,069,224 | $-33.7$ |
| Total all cities for week. | \$6,992,268,994 | \$8,922,991,402 | -21.6 |

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

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended Dec. 11. For that week there was a decrease of $14.6 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to of clearings for the whole country having amounted to
$\$ 5,512,255,711$, against $\$ 6,452,703,582$ in the same week in

Volume 145
Financial Chronicle

1936．Outside of this city there was a decrease of $9.2 \%$ the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss on $18.2 \%$ ．We group the cities according to the Federal Re－ serve districts in which they are located，and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District（including his city）the totals register a loss of $17.8 \%$ ，in the Boston Reserve District of $13.0 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $10.3 \%$ ．In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals are smaller by $14.0 \%$ ，in the Richmond Reserve District by $5.0 \%$ and in the Atlanta Reserve District by $2.9 \%$ ．The Chicago Reserve District shows a falling off of $11.2 \%$ ，the St．Louis Reserve District of $14.0 \%$ and the Minneapolis Reserve District of $4.2 \%$ ．The Dallas Reserve District enjoys an increase of $1.7 \%$ but the Kansas City Reserve District suffers a decrease of $11.3 \%$ and the San Francisco Reserve District of $2.9 \%$
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts：

| Week Ended Dec．11， 1937 | 1937 | 1936 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists． | \＄ | 5 | \％ | 8 |  |
| 1 st Boston ．－．－12 cities | 226，764，074 | 260，639，524 | －13．0 | 257，749．391 | 241，061，817 |
| 2d New York． 13 ＂ | 3，280，164，450 | 3，989，171，858 | －17．8 | 3，432，236，952 | 3，408，666，166 |
| 3d Philadelphia 10 | 337，274，163 | 375，812，480 | －10．3 | 364，230，185 | 319，946，828 |
| 4th Cleveland．－5 | 260，240，439 | 302，568，870 | －14．0 | 257，106，535 | 209，788，100 |
| 5 th Richmond． 6 | 130，929，532 | 137，792，171 | $-5.0$ | 119，695，235 | 105，633，131 |
| 6th Atlanta．．．． 10 | 152，588，678 | 157，211，462 | －2．9 | 133，771，438 | 117，801，926 |
| 7th Chicago ．． 18 | 454，167，057 | 511，526，799 | －11．2 | 440，353，544 | 360，404，412 |
| 8 8th St．Louls－－ 4 | 131，701，604 | 153，194，561 | －14．0 | 131，104，775 | $113,465,487$ 88,676588 |
| 9 th Minneapolls 7 | 101，064，184 | 105，520，557 | －4．2 | 94，807，911 | $88,676,658$ 114,667296 |
| 10th KansasCity 10 ＊＊ | 121，558，756 | 137，120，119 | －11．3 | 130，833，924 | $114,667,296$ $46,957,228$ |
| 11th Dallas－－．－ 6 \％ | 66，732，244 | 65，606，424 | +1.7 -29 | $\begin{array}{r}58,157,771 \\ \hline 240,552,109\end{array}$ |  |
| 12th San Fran．． 11 ＂ | 249，070，530 | 256，539，757 | －29 | 240，552，109 |  |
| tal＿．．．－112 citles | 5，512，255，711 | 6，452，703，582 | $-14.6$ | 5，660，599，703 | 6，328，842，285 |
| Outside N．Y．City． | 2，350，283，367 | 2，589，465，286 | －9．2 | 2，342，522，617 | 2，023，536，296 |
| Canads．．．．．－． 32 cities | 385，008，305 | 376，240，172 | $+2.3$ | 327，382，797 | 329，983，672 |

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

| Cleartngs at－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1935 | 1934 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { S } \\ \text { Reserve Dist } \\ 508,823 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | \％ | $\$$ | \＄ <br> 517325 |
| First Federal |  |  | －29．3 | $\$$ |  |
| Portland |  | $\begin{array}{r} 708101 \\ 719,697 \\ , 278,034 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | －17．0 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 517,325 \\ 1,564,497 \end{array}$ |
| ass．－B0 | 192，481，900 | 223，727，466 |  |  | 210，497，787 |
| Fall River | 1－573，562 | $\begin{array}{r}22387,816 \\ -\quad 3885 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | －27．2 | $\begin{array}{r} 220,000,000 \\ 881,645 \end{array}$ |  |
| Lowell． | ${ }^{350,523}$ |  |  | 373，597 | $\begin{aligned} & 281,140 \\ & 702,433 \end{aligned}$ |
| New Bedfo Springfield | 3，049，508 | － 31604,044 | － 15.8 | 771,172 317068 | $\begin{array}{r} 702,433 \\ 2,609,857 \end{array}$ |
| Worces | 1，945，725 | $2,249,985$$10,911,142$ | $-13.5$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,170,676 \\ 1,748,905 \\ 12212 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,399,007 \\ 10.376,235 \end{array}$ |
| onn．－Har | $\begin{array}{r}11,173,888 \\ \mathbf{3}, 489,488 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ＋2．4 | $13,312,592$ <br> $3,647,976$ |  |
| New Haven |  | $10,911,142$ <br> $3,998,171$ <br> 10,717 | $\begin{array}{r}-12.7 \\ \hline-5.9\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10,376,235 \\ 2,946,920 \\ 8.252,500 \end{array}$ |
| R．I．－Provide | $\begin{array}{r} 10,080.600 \\ 531,791 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,717,100 \\ 470,949 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -5.9 \\ +12.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,791,100 \\ 450,817 \end{array}$ |  |
| ota | 226，764，074 | 260，639，524 | －13 | 7，749，391 | 1，061，817 |
| Second Feder | al Reserve D | istrict－New | York－ | 11，799，626 |  |
| Y．－Alban | 868．532 |  | －31．6 |  |  |
| Binghamton |  | 944，914 | －8．1 | 8095，130 | $\begin{array}{r} 716,866 \\ 27,400.000 \end{array}$ |
| Buffalo． | $29,300,000$446,942 | 32，600，000 | $-101$ | 30，100，000 |  |
| Elmira |  | 641，613 | －30．3 | 810,442 |  |
| Jamesto | ． 2 | － $\begin{array}{r}766.213 \\ 3,863,238,296\end{array}$ | －10．0 | $\begin{array}{r}681,828 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| New Yo | 61，972，344 |  | －18．？ | 3，318，077，086 ${ }_{7,429}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|r} 8 & 527,609 \\ 6 & 3,305,305,989 \end{array}$ |
| Rochest | $7,527,08$ | ${ }^{8,162,4}$ | －7．8 | $7,429,219$ $3,679,410$ | $6,106,546$ $2,994,817$ |
| Syracuse | 3，691 | 3，67 | ＋0．5 |  |  |
| Westches | $3,499,862$ $4,711,221$ | ＋ $4,049,013$ | ＋16 | 2，898，716 | ， 537,732 |
| J．－Mo | 391，854 | 391，13 |  |  |  |
|  | ，548，608 | 8，925，1 | －7 | 18，884，603 | 4 |
|  | 37，358，37 | 35，46 | ＋5 | 33，792，226 |  |
|  | 2 |  |  |  | 3，408，666，166 |
| Third Federal | Reserve Dist | rict－Philad | $\stackrel{\text { elphia }}{-21.7}$ |  | 263，915 |
| a．－Altoon |  | ［ $\begin{array}{r}555,230 \\ * 300,000\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Betblehe | ＊425，000 |  | ＋41．7 | $\begin{aligned} & 476,195 \\ & 262,548 \\ & \hline 20212 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{x} \\ & 250,640 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ches |  | 1 $1,397,401$ | －13．5 | $\begin{aligned} & 250,313 \\ & 969,459 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Lancaste | 1，208，423 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8844,295 \\ 308,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| Philadelp | $326,000,000$$1,289,491$ | 363，000，000 | -10.2+5.9 | $347,000,000$$1,248,605$ |  |
| Reading |  |  |  |  | $308,000,000$ $1,448,023$ |
| Scranto | 2，279，386 | 2，807，065 | －18．8 | $2,581,104$978,781 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,068,435 \\ 891,059 \end{array}$ |
| Wilkes | 1，400，205 | $1,012,054$ <br> $1,654,412$ | 二－11．4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 978，781 $\mathbf{1}, 553180$ $8,910,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,288,461 \\ & 4,852,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| J． | 2，960，100 | 498，000 |  | 8，910，000 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r} 337,274,163 \\ \\ \hline & \text { Reserve } \mathrm{D} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 375，812，480 | $-10.3$ | 64，230，185 | 319，946，828 |
| Fourth Feder |  | istrict－Clev | eland－ |  |  |
| O－－ |  | 61，685，593 |  | 52,81 |  |
| Clevela |  | 87，829 | －5．9 | 77，884，850 | 62，173，909 |
| Columbu |  | 18，338，500 | $-35.8$ | 11，281，400 | 9，940，200 |
| Mans |  | 1，746 | －19． | 1，246，50 | 1.0 |
| Youngsto |  |  |  |  |  |
| ．－Pittsburgh ． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ，240，439 | 302，568，870－14．0 |  | 257.106 | 29，788，100 |
| Fifth Federal | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Reserve Dist } \\ 300,980 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | rict－Richm ond－ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 225,234 \\ 3,107,000 \end{array}$ | － 131,162 |
| ．Va．－Hunt |  | $3,447,000$ |  |  |  |
| a．－Norioll | $3,014,000$$37,887,199$ |  |  |  |  |
| Richmond |  | $\begin{array}{r} 40,139,158 \\ 1,312,906 \\ 68,301,358 \end{array}$ | －14．5 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,1,17,000 \\ 36,777,952 \end{array}$ | 3，859，901 |
| S．C．－Charlest | $\begin{array}{r}1,122,870 \\ 66,336,987 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,045,100 \\ 57.601 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $53,318,885$ <br> 15，595，18 |
| di．－Baltimo |  |  | 2.9 |  |  |
|  | $2{ }^{267498}$ | 23，657，184 |  |  |  |
| 1 （6） | 130，929，532 | 137，805，077 |  | 9，69 | 105．633，131 |
| Sixth Federal | Reserve Dist | ${ }_{4}^{\mathrm{s}} \mid \text { rict }- \text { Attant } \underset{3,706,869}{ }{ }^{\text {a }}-11.4$ |  |  |  |
| enn．－Kno |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nashville | $\begin{array}{r} 16,356,711 \\ 50,900,000 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,598,549 \\ & 56,900,000 \end{aligned}$ | －7．1 |  | $14,893,975$ 48,700 | 42，400，000 |
|  |  |  | －22．4 | 1，157，766 | 1，146，473 |
| Macon | $\begin{array}{r} 1,248,075 \\ 814,734 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,608,620 \\ & 1,168.140 \end{aligned}$ | －30．3 | $1,014,244$$14,172,000$ |  |
| Fla．－Jack＇nville | $17,089,000$$18,440,703$ |  | ＋0．9 |  | 13，171，000 |
| a，－Bir |  | $16,938,000$ <br> $19,610,913$ | ${ }^{-6.0}$ | $\begin{array}{r}16.665, \\ 1,563 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ＋，082，142 |
| Mobile |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,616,214 \\ \mathbf{x} 5,250 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | －7．6 |  |  |
| Iss． |  |  |  |  |  |
| －${ }^{\text {ickspu }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 193,162 \\ , 769,040 \end{array}$ | 37，848，907 | +10.3 +13.0 | 32，117，169 | 25，732，3 |
| Total（10 cl | 152，588，678 | 157，211，462 | －2．9 | 3, | 17, |


| Clearings at | Week Ended Dec． 11 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 37 | 1936 | $\stackrel{\text { Inc．or }}{\text { Dec．}}$ | 1935 | 1934 |
| Seventh FederMich．－Ann Arbor |  | trict－Chic | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { cago } \end{gathered}$ | \＄ | \＄ |
|  | al Reserve D id |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{agog} .7 \\ & -10.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 600,034 \\ 98,410,670 \\ 010 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 548,241 \\ \mathbf{7 4 , 6 6 5 , 4 9 3} \end{array}$ |
| Detroit． | 88，917，419 |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Rapids | 2，${ }_{1}^{2}, 2484,5$ | 3，${ }^{3,255,453} 1$ | －24．3 |  | 809,160 745,488 |
| nd．－Ft．Wayne | 991.73 |  | －11．1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 74,048,488 \\ & 1,048,000 \\ & 7550 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $16,831,000$ $1,323,983$ |  |  |  |  |
| South Bend－ | ${ }_{5}^{1} 1114,729$ | $\begin{gathered} 18,318,000 \\ 18,28,975 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | －7．7 | $16,062,000$ 956,374 | 755,943 $4,040,708$ |
| Wis．－Milwaukee | 21，053，081 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,539,391 \\ 23,356,440 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,337,186 \\ 19,378,574 \end{array}$ | 15，368，6488 |
| Iowa－Cedar | 1.21 |  | ${ }_{-24.9}^{+2.9}$ |  |  |
| Des Moine |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2，${ }_{438,279}$ |  | +1.7-12.2 | － $\begin{array}{r}4762,82,820 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | － $338,488,679$ |
| Chicaso－－ | 293，844，956 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {D }}$ | ${ }_{3,6999438}^{941,44}$ | 4， $4,800.605$ | －${ }_{-6.4}{ }^{-6.4}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,675,514 \\ 2766767 \\ 880,598 \\ \hline 768 \end{array}$ |
| Rockford． | 1，108，221 |  |  |  |  |
| ringtield | 1，200，337 | 1，544，966 | $-22.3$ |  |  |
| Total（18 cit | 454，167，057 | 511，526，799 | －11．2 | 440，353，5 | －880，404，412 |
| h | Reserve Dis |  | ${ }_{-13.7}^{\text {uis }}$ | $78,900,000$32,110 | 69，500，000 |
| Mo．－St． Ky －Louls | 79，700，000 | $33,255,285$ <br> $26,811,276$ |  |  |  |
| Ten．－Memphis | 21，041，176 |  | －81．5 | 19，642，279 | 17，396，464 |
|  | ${ }_{573,000}$ | $\stackrel{\mathrm{x}}{728,000}$ | $\stackrel{\mathrm{X}}{-21.3}$ | ${ }_{452,000}$ | $\stackrel{\times}{391,000}$ |
| （4 | 131，701，604 | 153，194，561 | $-14.0$ | 131，104，775 | 113，465，487 |
| Ninth Federal | Reserve Dis t | trict－Minn | ${ }^{\text {eapolis }}$ | 2，398，662 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.969,804 \\ 56,575,753 \end{array}$ |
| Minneapolis． |  | 67，315，950 | －3．7 |  |  |
| St．Paul－ | 27，435，475 |  | －3．4 | ｜ | $22,650,185$ $1,854,115$ |
| N．D．－Aberdeen | $\xrightarrow{2,2986,835}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6.0 \\ +28.3 \\ -28.0 \end{array}$ |  | ＋ $\begin{array}{r}541,739 \\ 433,389\end{array}$ |
| Mont－－Billings Helena | 762.0 290,0 |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {3，651，673 }}$ |
| Total（7 cities）． | 101，06 | 105，520，557 |  | 94，807，914 | 88，676，658 |
|  | Reserve |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \text { as Clity } \\ +32.7 \\ +3.7 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | ${ }_{1210,276}^{110}$ | ${ }^{184.8868} 8$ |
| Hebsting | ${ }_{124}^{110,360}$ | ${ }_{143,147}^{83,080}$ | ${ }_{-13.1}^{+32 .}$ |  |  |
| Lincoln | 2，536，381 |  | $-_{10.3}^{-9.3}$ | （2，631，887 | 2，042，162 25087.726 |
| Omaha |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kan．－To |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,773,657 \\ 3,935,548 \\ 91,325,427 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} +8.8 \\ -218 \\ -11.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,670,7231 \\ 3{ }^{3} 10,5851 \\ 87456.581 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,485,278 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Mo．－Kan． | － |  |  |  |  |
| St．Jose |  |  | －21．7 | － | $\begin{array}{r} 3,1136,796 \\ 562,522 \\ 563,063 \end{array}$ |
| Pueblo．．． | 652,787 565,412 | $\begin{array}{r}721,37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | －14．5 | 735，321 |  |
| Total（10 cittes） | 121，558，756 | 137，120，119 | －11．3 | 130，833，924 | 114667,296 |
| Eleventh Fede | ral Reserve | District－Da | ${ }^{11 a s}$ |  | 1，262，680 |
| exas |  |  | ＋15．2 |  | 34，664，872 |
| ${ }_{\text {Et }}$ Worth |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 43,981,579 \\ 7,076,620 \\ 7,60 \end{array}$ |  |
| Galveston |  | $\begin{gathered} 7,612,201,000 \\ 2,124,000 \\ 78,0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1.0 \\ & +\quad+3.3 \\ & +24.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,581,00 \\ & 2,85.579 \\ & 2,474,859 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Wichit |  |  |  |  | ， 508,148 |
| Total（6 citles）． | 66，732，244 | 65，605，424 | ＋1．7 | 58，157，701 | 46，957，228 |
| Twelfth Feder | 1 Reserve D | ${ }^{\text {istrict－San }}$ | Franc | isco－ | $7,600,834$88232000 |
| Wash－－Seatt | 18 | 10，345，000 <br> $1,079,312$ | －17．8 | $9,148,000$ |  |
| Spokane |  |  |  |  | （ ${ }^{\text {512，937 }}$ |
| Ore．－Portian | 26，303，633 | －${ }^{\text {27，800，895 }}$ |  | 26，470，${ }^{2} \mathbf{3}$ | 23，117，141 |
| Utah－S．L．${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  | +1.8-1.0 | －${ }_{4}^{13,6842,229}$ |  |
| Calif．－L＇g B |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {San }}$ Pasauranc | 149， 110 | （ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | －${ }_{-2.1}^{2.7}$ | － $\begin{array}{r}3,894,607 \\ 144,057,720\end{array}$ |  |
| San Jose | 3，587，130 |  | ＋28．3 | ${ }_{2}^{2,717}$ |  |
| Santa Ba stockton |  | 2，${ }_{2}^{1,9989,005}$ | ＋14．5 |  |  |
| Total（11 cities） | 2，701，684 | 256，539，757 | －2．9 | 40，552，109 | 201，773，236 |
| Grand total（112 | 5，512，255，71 | 6，452，703，582 | －14．6 | 5，660，599，703 | 5，328，842，285 |
| OutsideN | 350，283，3672， | 2，589，465，286 |  | 2，342，522，617 | 2，023，536，296 |
|  |  |  | Ended |  |  |
|  | 1937 | 193 | $i r$ | 1935 | 1934 |
| Cana |  |  |  | 108．901，563 |  |
| Toronto | 边 $128,786,306$ | ${ }_{113,127}^{127,264,264}$ | ${ }^{4}+1.2$ | 1089，590，452 | 100,621 |
| ${ }_{\text {M }}$ Moninieal－ | 113，302， 719 | 37，141，369 | 9 | － $47,713,152$ | ${ }^{47,608,020}$ |
| Vancouve |  | $20,362,229$ <br> $30,192,246$ | ${ }_{6}{ }^{-16.8}$ | ${ }_{18,606,398}$ | 4，159，480 |
| Quebec | 5，053，738 | ${ }_{4}^{4,736,640}$ | ${ }^{+6.7}$ | ${ }^{4}, 1440,978$ | －${ }_{\substack{3,669,716 \\ 29112}}$ |
| Halitax | 边， | $2,513,420$ <br> $4,801,716$ | ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | 3，987，386 | ${ }_{3,595,884}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Camiliton }}$ | （ ${ }^{5} 5$ | ${ }_{5}^{4,998,216}$ | $6+5.9$ | 6，884，623 | 5，731，44 |
| St．John | ${ }^{2}, 103,574$ | 1，763，666 | ${ }^{6}+19.3$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,8662,319}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,688,48,433}$ |
| Victoria． | － $\begin{aligned} & 1,607,227 \\ & 2,701501\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,7899,182}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1}-12.6$ | 2，781，382 | 2，394，989 |
| ${ }_{\text {Edmonto }}$ | 4， $2,059,984$ | 4，064，296 | $6-0.1$ | 4，045，457 | 4，569，705 |
| Regina－ | 4，299，474 | 4，232，233 | ${ }_{4}^{3}{ }^{+1.6}$ | 4，3770，198 | － 281711 |
| Brandon－－ | 358,590 626,936 | 330,484 570,171 | ${ }_{1}{ }^{+8.0 .5}$ | ${ }^{2655,714}$ | ${ }_{473,362}^{2817}$ |
| Saskatoon | 1，359，996 | 1，499，467 | $7{ }^{-9.3}$ | 1，532，541 | 1，396，429 |
| Moose Jaw | ${ }_{598}^{598344}$ | ${ }_{924} 716897$ | －16．5 | 814，632 | 695，087 |
| Brantiord | ${ }^{944,012}$ | 773，589 | ＋14．5 | 677，730 | 570.07 |
| Fort William | ${ }_{640.3}^{880}$ | 642，798 | ＋0．4 | 508.16 | 425，27 |
| Medicine H | ${ }_{238,59}$ | 229，175 | $5+4.1$ | 2588.379 | ${ }^{229,176}$ |
| Peterboroug | －635，0868 | ${ }^{649,251}$ | $-2.2$ | ${ }_{612}^{671,9}$ |  |
| Sherbrooke | （ $\begin{array}{r}679.529 \\ 1,039785\end{array}$ | 560,801 965,489 |  | $\begin{array}{r}612,54 \\ 1,010,792 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{854,620}^{564,688}$ |
| Windsor | 3，009，727 | 3，220，697 | $7{ }^{-6.6}$ | 2，282， 508 | ， 8992,224 |
| Prince Al | 308, | 330，755 |  | ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| Moncton | 911,982 | 800 |  |  |  |
| ngstol |  | 596 |  | 505 | 85. |
| ath | ${ }^{671,640}$ | 617，7 |  | 503， | ${ }^{379}$ |
|  | 601.089 914,284 | － 5464,078 |  | －968．656 | 716，290 |
| Total（32 cities） | 385，008，305 | 376，240，172 | ＋2．3 | 327，382，797 | 329，983，67 |

[^2]The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

## BRANCH AUTHORIZED

Dec. 6-Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association, San
Francisco, Calif. Location of branch, Southwest corner of Main St. and Francisco, Calif. Location of branch, Southwest corner of Main st. and
Palm Ave., Town of Highland, San Bernardino County, Calif. CerPalm Ave. Town.
tificate No. 1395 .

> COMMON CAPITAL STOCK REDUCED

Dec. $7-$ The Milford National Bank, Milford, N. Y. From $\$ 25,000$ Amount
to $\$ 12,500$ Amount of reduction COMMON CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED
Dec. 7-The National stock Yards National Bank of National
City, National City, Ill. From $\$ 750,000$ to $\$ 1,000,000$. Amount
of increase-_-................................................ 250,000

> PREFERRED STOCK INOREASED

Dec. 8 - The First National Bank of Albert I ea, Albert Lea, Minn. Dec. 8 -The First National Bank of Mandan, Mandan, N. Dak. From $\$ 103,800$ to $\$ 173.000$. Amount of increase-...........-. $\$ 123,750$ to $\$ 198,000$. Amount of increase
Dec. 8-Stock Yards National Bank of South Omaha
From $\$ 450,000$ to $\$ 1,000,000$. Amount of increase....--... Dec. 8-The James River National Bank of Jamestown, James-
town, N. Dak. From 849,500 to $\$ 148,500$. Amount of increase-Dec. 8 -The First National Bank of Dillon, Dillon, Mont. From
$\$ 89,000$ to $\$ 445,000$. Amount of increase.-. Dec. 8 - First National Bank of Hillshor. Hillsboro, N. Dak.
From $\$ 29,400$ to $\$ 49,000$. Amount of increase - VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION
 sorbed by, Tennessee Valiey Bank, Decatur, Ala

## CURRENT NOTICES

-The December number of the "New Jersey Municipal Bond Market" the monthly publication issued by J. B. Hanauer \& Co., 786 Broad st. municipalities and counties as of september 30 , 1037 . municipalities and counties as of september 30, 1937.
-Kennedy, Hall \& Co. announce that James E. Scott and Frank Welsh both formerly of James E. Scott ©Co., and John Kavanaugh have become associated with them in their trading department.

## 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:

| e of Company | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ | When <br> Payabl | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abbott Laborato | 4634 |  |  |
| Abramam \& Straus | 750 | Dec. 24 |  |
| Administered Fund S | 25 c | Dec. |  |
| Aetra Casualty \& Surety | 75 c | Jan. ${ }^{3}$ | Dec. |
| Aetna Insurance Co. ${ }^{\text {couar }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ 40 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Aetna Life | 25 c |  | De |
| Extra-------- |  |  | Dec. 11 |
|  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Ar }}$ Arsirecriad | 10 c |  |  |
| Albany \& Susquehanna | \$11/2 |  |  |
| nalgamated | 12 |  |  |
| can |  |  |  |
| 7\% preferred (0) |  | Dec. |  |
| American Bemberg | + 14 | Dec. 23 | Dec. |
| American Brak |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {American Cast }}$ ( |  |  |  |
| erican Commercial |  |  |  |
| 50 c c cash and $2-5 \mathrm{ths}$ of a share op $5 \%$ cumul pref. stock ( 810 par) of Amer. Distilljng Co. for each share held. Scrip ctfs. will be for each share held. scrip ctfs. will be |  |  |  |
| Argonaut Consol. Mining Co., |  |  |  |
| American District Telegraph |  |  | Dec. |
| Prefer |  |  |  |
| American |  |  |  |
| American Machine \& Metals Inc. (no action) |  | Dec. 28 |  |
| American Mig. Co., |  |  |  |
| American Metal C |  |  |  |
| American Rolling Mill (co |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$11/8 |  |  |
| American Thermos Bot |  |  |  |
| Angostura-Wupperman Corp. (final | 10c |  |  |
| Arkansas Natural Ga | 60c | Dec. 24 |  |
| Arrow-Hart \& Hegeman Electri |  |  |  |
| undel Corp. (quar. |  |  |  |
| Associated Telep. \& Teleg. Co., $7 \%$ | \$1.47 | Dec. 24 |  |
| Atlantic City Prefrred İ |  |  |  |
| Attleboro Gas Light Co |  | Jan. 3 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{c} \\ & \hline 75 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Automobi | 75c |  |  |
| Extra |  |  |  |
| Autoine |  | c. 28 |  |
| Backstay W |  |  |  |
| Badger Pap | \$1.30 | Dec. 21 |  |
| Banc Ohio Corp. (quarterly) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Bank of New York \& Trust (q | 1/2 |  |  |
| r |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Dec. |


| Name of Company | Per | When | Holders |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belding-Hemin | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | Jan. 31 |  |
| - $\$ 21 / 2$ preferred (quar. | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Jan. 2 | Dec. 2 |
| Birmingham Fire insurance | +8112/2 | Dec. 18 | Dec. |
| second preferred A | - 20.79 |  |  |
|  |  |  | De |

Remaining half payable Jan. 3 . Special
Boston I
 Special
Breeze. Corp., Inc
Brewster Aeronautical Corp
British American Oil Co. (quar
Buckeye Steel Castings (extra)
Bucyrus-Monighan, class B
Bucyrus-Monighan
Class B (extra)
Building Products class A \& B (quar.)
Burcoss Inc., 83 preferred (auar.)
Burry Biscuit Co.. pref. (quar.)
Canada Bread Co., preferred B
Preferred $B$ (quarterly)
ist preferred (quarterly)
Canada Southern Ry. (s-a)
Carnation Co., common
Preferred (quarterly)
achfield \& Ohio (quarterly
Stamped (quarterly)
Common (quarterly)
Carriers \& General Corp.-0.-.-.-.-.
Central Tube. .-. Weather Strip Co
Chemical Bank \& Trust (quarterly)
Preferred (quarterly)
Cleveland Cliffs Iron, preferred
Preferred
Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co.
Coca-Cola Bottling, class A (extra)
Coleman Lamp \& Storev
Co 1solidated Aurcraft (initial
Preferred (quar.) - Mine- (initial)
Consumers Power Co., $\$ 5$ pref. (quar
Connecticut Gas \& Coke Securities ( $\$ 3$ prep.).-
Connecticut General Co Co. (s.-a.)
Continental Insurance
Special year end dividend
Copperwed Steel Co, year ead dividend.
Davenport Hosiery Mills. .-. .-. - .-. .......
De Beers Consol. Mines, preferred.
Derby Oil \& Refining Co.
\$4 preferred.
Detroit Edison Co
Detroit Edison Co. (final
Preferred (quarterly)
De Vilbiss Co------(quar.)
$61 / 2 \%$ preferred (quar.) -.....-.
Second prefered (semi-annual)
Divco Twin Truck (quar )
Dobeckmun Co -.----1 (quarterly)

Electric Auto-Lite Co-.
Empire District Electric, $6 \%$ pref
Empire Safe Deposit co. (quarter-
Preferred (quarterly) -- ----
Fear (Fred) \& Co, com. (quar.)
Federal Miogul Corp
Federated Dept. Stores, Inc---1.-.
Fidelity \& Deposit Co. (Mn., $41 / 4 \%$
Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance (s.-a).
Special year-end (dividend)
Fifth Ave. Bank of N ,
Fifth Ave. Bank of N. Y. (quar.)
Filene's (Wm.) \& Sons, pref. (quar
Fishman (M. H.
Fishman (M. H.), $7 \%$, pref. (quar.
$5 \%$ preferred (quarterl
Florsheim Shoe, class A.
O
Foreign Bond Assoc., Inc., com. (quar.)
Fulton Trust Co. (N. Y.) (quar.)
Gemmer Mfg., class B (year-end
General Capital Corp
General Fireproofing
Preferred (quarterly)
Preferred (quarterly)
General Gas \& Eiectric, \$6 pref. B.
Payable in $4 \%$ scrip.
General Re-Insurance Corp. (quar.)
Gibson Art Co. (quar.)
Group Securities. Inc.
Extra
Automobile- Shares
Extra
Extra-
Aviation ${ }^{\text {Extra }}$ -
Building Shares.
Extra
Chemical Shares
Extra-
Distillery \& Brewery Share
Elical Equipment Shares
Foxtra--.-
Industrial Machinery shares
Investing Co. Shares-
Extra-
Merchandising Shares
Mining Shares
Petroleum Shar
Railroad Share--
Railroad Equipment Shares
Extrares.
Toubucco- Shar---
Utilities Shares
Extra.
$\qquad$

ciar

| an. | 3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dec. |  |

3 Dec. $\rightarrow \infty$

| Name of Company Per <br> Share When <br> Payable Holders <br> of Record |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gilbert (A.C.) \& Co --.---.-- | $\begin{array}{r} 621 / \mathrm{c} \\ 871 / \mathrm{c} \\ 25 \mathrm{c} \\ 25 \mathrm{c} \\ \$ 11 / 2 \\ 75 \mathrm{c} \\ 75 \mathrm{c} \\ \$ 11 / 2 \\ 80 \mathrm{c} \\ 80 \mathrm{c} \\ 25 \mathrm{c} \\ 35 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Great Lakes Steamship Co. (quar.) -...........-- 75 c |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Harbauer Co. (no action taken) |  |  |  |
| arding |  |  |  |
| ord |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Payable in $6 \%$ non-cum., non-vot. pref. $\$ 5$ par of Horn Maintenance Division at the rate of one share for each $121 / 2$ shs. held. |  |  |  |
| Payable in $6 \%$ non-cum.. non-vot. pref., $\$ 5$ par, of Horn Contracting Division atthe rate of one share yor each 25 shs. held. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| orn \& Harda |  |  |  |  |
| Household Finance corp.i. |  |  |  |  |
| ouston Natural Gas |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ferred (quar |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Ideal }}^{\text {Premerrent }}$ Come |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Insurance Co . |  |  |  |
| Exinan |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Preferred (semi-annual) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Interstate Hosiery Mills |  |  |  |
| Investment |  |  |  |
| Preferred |  |  |  |
| Irving Air Chute Co. (quarteriy) |  |  |  |
| Jarvis (W.B.) Co, (extra) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Kalamazoo Stove \& Furnace Co.....-- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Extra |  |  |  |
| Kinney (G. R.) Co., Inc., pref. (izitia |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Lunkenheimer Co - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quarterly) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| cKay Machine Co. (quar.)Extra |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| National Lead CO |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| New York \& Honduras Rosario Mining...-.-.-- $\$ 1.65$ Dec. 24 Dec. 14 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| (eate |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Pacific Power \& Light, $7 \%$ pref $\$ 6$ preferred. |  |  |  |
| Paramount Pictures, Ing., 1st pref. (qua |  |  | Dec. 21 |
| econd preferrec (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Paton Manufacturing Co |  |  |  |
| iladelphia \& T |  | Jan. |  |
| oenix Secur |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| tland Gas \& Coke, 7 |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred |  |  |  |
| Procter \& Gamble, $8 \%$ pree. (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Providence Gas Co--- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{gathered} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable } \end{gathered}$ | Holders <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Richf | 25 c | Dec. 24 |  |
| Richman Bros. Co. | \$2 |  | Dec. |
| Root Petroleum, \$1.2 |  | Jan. |  |
| ngamo Electric (quar.) | 12 | Dec. |  |
| Extra | 25 c | Dec. | Dec. 15 |
| ovill Mfg. |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ Dec. 30 |  |
| Sears, Roebuck \& Co. (ex | \$21/2 |  |  |
| Selected American Stares | \$11 |  |  |
| $6 \%$ conv. prefer |  |  | De |
| Shawinigan Water \& Power | c |  | Jan. 25 |
| Singer Mfg. Coo (quar. | 1 |  | Dec. 10 |
| Southern Caliil Gas, pref. | 37 | Jan. 15 |  |
|  | 37 | Jan. |  |
| Dest |  |  |  |
| southwestern Bell Teley | 81 |  |  |
| Standard Fue $63 \% \%$ pre | \$15/8 | Jan. 1 |  |
| rchi Bros. Store |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) | 75 |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (qu |  |  |  |
| perior Portland Cem |  | Dec. 24 |  |
| Symington-Gould Corp |  | Jan |  |
| Taylor Wharton | 10c | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ Dec. | Dec. |
| Textile Banking |  |  | D |
| Extra- |  |  |  |
| Titile Insura | ${ }^{8} 8$ |  | Dec. 20* |
| Trans-Lux Corp. (special) | 10 c | Dec. | Dec. 21 |
| avelers Insurance Co | 20 c |  | Jan. |
| Tubize Chatillon, class A (no ac |  |  |  |
| 7\% preferred (quar.) | 18 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Twin }}$ State Goas E Electr | \$13/4 |  |  |
| nion Twist Drill ( | 25 c | Dec |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Extra }}$ |  |  |  |
| United Distillers of Can |  | D |  |
| nited Industrial Loan | \$2 ${ }^{2}$ | Jan. |  |
| United States F |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quarterly) |  | Dec. | Dec. 11 |
| nited Stockyards (qua | 21 | Jan. |  |
| Preferred (quarterly) |  | Jan | J |
| United Stores Corp |  |  |  |
| tah-Idano Sugar | 15 c | Dec. 31 |  |
| $\checkmark$ alley Mould \& Iron |  | Dec. 24 |  |
| Van Camp Milk Co. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Dec. 24 | Dec. |
| preferred (qu | \$134 |  |  |
| Wellington Oil Co. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | c | Dec. |  |
| Western N. Y. \& P |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (sen | 30 | Jan. |  |
| est Point Mfgg (qua | 82 |  |  |
| pley |  |  |  |
| Monthly | 5 c |  |  |
| Mont | 25c |  | Mar. |
| Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks and not yet paid. The list does not include dividends announced this week, these being given in the preceding table. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| me of Company | Per Share | When Payabl | Holders of Record |
| Abbott L |  |  |  |
|  |  | Dec. 29 <br> Dec. 2 <br> Jan. <br> Jan. |  |
| Acme Giove ${ }^{\text {Exork }}$ |  |  | 兂 |
| 13/2\% preferred |  |  |  |
| Adams Express ${ }^{\text {CO }}$ |  | Dec. |  |
| Aero Supply Mg. |  |  | Dec. |
| Class A (quarte |  |  | Dec. |
| Aetna Ball Bearing |  | Dec. 20 | Dec. |
| Agnew-Surpass Shoe sto |  |  |  |
| Agricultural Insurance C |  | Jan. | Dec. |
| Air Reduction Co. (qued |  | Jan. | Dec. 31 |
| Alabama Great Southern |  | Dec. |  |
| Ordinary |  |  |  |
| Preferred (extra) |  | Dec. |  |
| Alabama Power Co., 87 pre |  |  |  |
|  |  | Jan. |  |
| Allegheny \& Western Ry. |  | Jan. | Dec. 16 |
| Allied, Chemical \& © Ee |  | Dec. | De |
|  |  | Dec. |  |
| Allied Products Corp., class |  | Dec. 24 |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Janc. }}{ }^{\text {Dec. } 22}$ |  |
| Allis-Chalmers Mig. Co., Co |  | Dec. | Dec. 1 |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 1$ | 8 |
| 6\% preferred (additional |  |  | Dec. 31 |
| Aluminum Manufactu |  | Dec. | Dec. ${ }^{15}$ |
| - $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  | Dec | Dec. 15 |
| Amalgamated Leather Cos.. $6 \%$ pref |  | Dec. 23 | Dec. |
| American Bakeries Co . $7 \%$ pref (semi-annual)- |  | Jan. | Dec. 1 l |
| American Bank Not |  |  | De |
|  |  |  | Dec. $20{ }^{*}$ |
| American Capital Corp. |  | Dec. | Dec. |
| American Cigarette \& Cigar Co. pref. (quar.)-- |  |  | Dec. 18 |
|  |  |  |  |
| erican C |  |  |  |
| American Crystal sus |  |  | Dec. 20 |
|  |  | Dec. 21 |  |
| American Express Co |  |  | ec. |
| Extra- |  | Jan. | Jan. 5 |
| American Gas \& Electric Co., com |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Extran }}$ |  |  |  |
| American H |  |  | ec. |
| Preferred |  |  |  |
| rican B |  |  |  |
| American Hide \& Leather proferred (quar.) |  |  |  |


| Name of Company | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Share }}$ | When Payab | $\begin{gathered} \text { Holders } \\ \text { of Record } \end{gathered}$ | Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ |  | Holders |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American H | 25c |  | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | $\overline{\mathrm{Bu}}$ | ${ }_{50} 1$ |  |  |
| American Home Produc | 20 c | Dec. 24 | 4 Dec. 14* | Burtingon |  | Jan. | Dec. 10 |
| American M | ${ }_{81}^{20}$ | Jan. ${ }^{3}$ | $3{ }^{3}$ Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ 14* | Preferi | \$13/4 |  | Dec. 10 |
|  | 50c | Jan. 20 | ${ }^{1}$ Dec. ${ }^{3}$ Dec. 20 | Butte Copper | ${ }^{10 \mathrm{c}}$ |  | Dec. 15 |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 1$ |  | Calambackson Co. (s) |  |  |  |
| American Maize Products, pref. | \$1\% | Dec. | Dec. 14 | Preferred (quarteri |  |  |  |
| American Meter Co | 75 c |  |  | California Ink ${ }^{\text {colo., }}$ Inc | 62 |  |  |
| American |  |  |  | California Pa |  |  |  |
| American Power |  | Dec | Dec. | Prieferred (quartery) - Water \& Telephone Co. $6 \%$ pref. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 62 |  | Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jec. }} 20$ |
| ${ }_{\text {A }} 85$ preferriead |  |  |  | Camden \& Burlinton Co. Ry. (s.-a.) - |  |  | Dec. 15 |
| American Repub | 30 c |  | Dec. 15 | Canada Cement Co. $61 / \frac{\%}{6}$ \% preferred | ${ }^{2} 1114$ |  |  |
| American Sarety Razor (quar.) | \$1 |  | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 1$ | Canada Foundry \& For | $\pm{ }^{ \pm 51}$ |  | ${ }_{5}{ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ Dec ${ }^{22}$ |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$154.4 | Dec. 21 | Dec. | $7 \%$ cumulative prefer | $1{ }^{4} \%$ |  | De |
| Extra- Snuft Co. (qua |  | Jan. | Dec. 9 | Canada Packers, Ltd. (quar.) ${ }_{\text {Canada Permanent Mtge ( }}$ (Toronto Ont.) (qu.) | ${ }^{5}$ |  | De |
| Preferre | \$11/2 |  | Dec. 9 | Canadian Breweries, Ltt., | $\dagger$ +50c |  | Dec. 31 |
| merican Sugar Ref | \$1154 |  | (Dec. 6 | Canadian Canners, Ltd., conv. pr | 新5c |  | Dec. |
| American Superpowe |  |  | Dec. 10 | Canadian Car \& Fo | 1440 |  |  |
| American Surety ${ }^{\text {American Tole }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ Jan. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Dec. 9 | Canadian Celan |  |  | De |
| American Thermos Bottle 37 prer. (qua |  |  |  | Canadian Cottons, itud. (quar | 1 |  | Dec. 17 |
| merican Tobacco Co.. pref. (quar.) |  | n. |  | Preferred (quarterl | 131 |  | Dec. |
| American Water W orks $\&$ Electric Co., 1st pref- |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 3$ |  | Canadian Foreign Investm |  |  | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dec }}$ |
|  | \$1 | Dec. ${ }^{\text {dec. }}$ |  | Pre |  |  |  |
| chor Cap Corp. comm | 15 | Dec. 20 |  | Canadian Oill Co... | 81 | Jan. |  |
|  | s1 |  |  | Canadian Westinghouse Co. (quar. | 50 | Jan. |  |
| Apex Electrical |  | Dec. 28 | Dec. 20 | Canadian Wirebound Bo | 371/c. | Jan |  |
| Appeferred (qua |  |  | Dec. 20 | Cannon Mills Co |  |  |  |
| Arcade Cotton Mills $6 \%$ |  | Dec.. 21 | Dec. 18 | Capital Administra | $\begin{array}{r} 75 \mathrm{c} \\ \mathbf{8 1 3} \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Dec. 24 |  | Torntar | \$11/2 |  |  |
| Arkansas Power \& Ligh | \$1 | Jan. | Dec | Carreras Ltd., Am. dep | $20 \%$ |  | Dec. 9 |
| Armour \& Co. (Deil.). preferred ( |  | Jan. | Dec. | Less tax and expe |  |  |  |
| Armour \& Co. (III.) \$6 preferred | \$112 | Jan. | Dec. 10 | Celanese Corp. of Amer., com. ${ }^{\text {did }}$ | \$1/4 | Jan. | 1 Dec. 12 |
| Armstrong Cork | 50c | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ Dec. 18 |  | Prior preferred (qua |  |  |  |
| Art Metal Works, In | 20 c | Dec. 21 | Dec. 10 | Celluloid Corp. 1 lst |  |  |  |
| Asbestos |  | Dec. |  | Central Aguirre Assoc | 88 c |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } 17 \\ & \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Ashland Oil \& Refining Co. (quar.) |  |  | Dec. 13 |  |  |  |  |
| Extra | 偐20c |  |  | Central Hanov | 1 |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | + $+1{ }^{114}$ |  |  | Oentral |  | Jan. |  |
| Associates Investmen | 751 | De | Dec. 10 | $6 \%$ pref | + 1 | Jan. | Dec. 10 |
| Preferred (auarterly) |  | Dec. | Dec. | $\$ 6$ | + ${ }^{1} 1 / 2$ | Ja |  |
| Atlanta, Birm \& Coast |  | Jan. |  | Central \& South West Util |  | Dec. |  |
| Atlantic Coast Line | \$1/3 | Dec. 24 | Dec. 15 | ${ }_{\text {S }} 87$ prior 1 li | 315 |  | De |
| Atlantic Coast | \$1/2 | Dec. 23 | Nov. 29 | Central Violeta Su | 50 c |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Atlantic }}^{\text {Atiantic }}$ Refining Co., | 2 | Dec. 23 | Dec. 18 | Central West Co | 1 |  |  |
| Atlas Powder Co. (special | 50 c | Dec. 24 |  | Chain Belt |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Atchison Topeak \& Santa }}^{\text {Autocar }}$ Trucks | \$21/5 | Feb. 1 | Dec. 31 | Chesapeake | ${ }^{75 \mathrm{c}}$ | Jan. |  |
| Automatic Voting Machine (qu | 12\% 2 | Jan. 3 | Dec. 20 | Chesapeak | ${ }_{81} 7$ |  |  |
| Avon Geneseo \& Mt. | \$1.45 | Jan. 21 | Dec. 24 | Preferred | ${ }_{5} 1$ |  |  |
| Baldwin Rubber C | 123/2 |  | Jan. 15 | Chesebrough |  |  |  |
| Bangor \& Aroostook |  | Jan. | Nov. 30 | Chicago Artificial Ice |  |  | Dec. |
| Bangor Hydro-Electric, |  | n. | Dec. 10 | Chicago Daily News (semi | 50 c |  | Dec |
| Bankers Trust ${ }^{\text {co }}$ O | \$150 | Jan. | Dec. 10 | ${ }^{\$ 7}$ preferred (quarter | \$13/4 |  |  |
| Bank of the Manhattan |  |  | Dec. 14 | Chicago Flexible Shaft (a |  |  |  |
| Bank of Yorktown (N. Y.) (qu | 50 c | an. | Dec | Chicago Junction Ry. \& Union |  | Jan. |  |
| Barber (W..H.) Co. (qua | 25c | Dec. 20 | Dec. ${ }^{\text {D }}$ | Chicapo preferred (quar. | \$1 |  |  |
|  | 25 c | c. | Dec. 4 | ${ }_{\$ 3}$ preferred (quart |  | Jan. | De |
| ${ }^{\text {Bastian }}$ Preesessing Co ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Dec. | Chicago Towel Co. (incr | \$21/2 | Dec. | Dec. |
| Bath Iron Works Corp. | 31\% | Dec. 30 | Dec. 15 | Cincinnati Gas \& Elect | 811/4 |  | Dec. 15 |
| Bayuk Cigars, Inc | \$1 | Jan. | Dec. 31 | Cincinnati N . Orleans \& |  |  |  |
| Extra |  | Jan. | Dec | Common (semi-a |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ | \$1 | Jan. | Dec. | Cincinnati \& Subruban Tele | \$21. |  | 17 |
| Beech-Nut Packing | 5 | Jan. | Dec. 15 | City Auto Stamping (qua |  |  | Dec. 8 |
| Beldina-Co | 255 | Jan. | Dec. 10 | City Baking Co. 7 \% prep. (quar. |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) |  | an. | Dec. | Citizens Water (Wash.. Pa.), $7 \%$ p | \$184 | Jan. |  |
| Bell Telephone of Canada (quar. | \$184 | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ Jan. ${ }^{3}$ | Dec. 15 | Claude Neon Electric Products (qu |  | an. | Dec. 17 |
| Bell Telep. of Penna.. $61 / 2 \%$ pref | \$1.8 | Jan. 15 | Dec. 20 | Cleveland Electric Illuminating com | \$1/3 | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ | Dec |
| Beneficial undustrial Loan Corp | 23 c 30 c | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dec }}$ | Dec. | Extra | 255 |  |  |
| Preferred series |  | Dec. 20 |  | Climax-M | \$10c |  |  |
| Beson |  | ec | Dec |  |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred | ${ }^{\text {S1 }} 1$ | Dec. 24 | Dee. 173 | Clinton Water Works C | \$1 |  |  |
| B ${ }^{5}$ \% preferred (qua | 25 | Jan. | Dec. ${ }^{3}$ | Clorox Chemica | ${ }^{75 \mathrm{c}}$ |  | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dec }}$ |
| Birdsboro Steel Found | t85 ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | Dec. 21 | Dec. 99 | Cohn \& Ros | Oc |  | c. 20 |
| Black \& Deecker Mfg. (q | 25 c |  | Dec. | Coigate-Palmolive-Pe | 12 |  | ec. 6 |
| Blaw-Knox Co. (year-end divid | 50c | Dec. 20 | Nov. ${ }^{\text {2 }}{ }^{\text {² }}$ | Colt's Patent Fir | 50 | Dec |  |
| Extra-ugin, inc. (quar.) | 25c | Dec. | Dec. 11 | Extra- | \$23/8 |  |  |
| Preferred (quarterly) |  |  | Dec. 11 | Commercial Investment |  |  |  |
| Boston \& Albany RR . | 811 | Dec. 21 | Dec. ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | Dec. |  |
| Boston Elevated Ry. ${ }^{\text {Oo. (quarr.) }}$ | ${ }_{\$ 11}{ }^{2}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 3$ | Nov. 30 | \$414 conv. preference (quar | 1.0614 |  | Dec. $10^{*}$ |
| Bower Roller Bearing Co., comm | \$1 | Dec. 22 | Dec. 10 | Commonwealth Distribution |  |  |  |
| Brazilian Traction Light | 50c |  | Mar. 10 | Optional payment, $1-5$ th of a share of capital |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar). | \$13/2 | Jan. | Dec. | stock or cash. Commonwealth \& |  |  |  |
| Bridgeport Gas Light Co. ( q | 50 c |  |  | Commonwealth Utilities Corp., $7 \%$ pfd | \$134 | Jan. |  |
| Stock dividend | $\stackrel{251}{81}$ | Dec. 30 | Dec. 17 | $6 \%$ preferred B (quar.) --....-----.-. | \$1 11 |  |  |
| Payable in 7\%\% cum. pref. |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{811}$ |  |  |
| Priggs MPg. Co. (finail) | \$134 | Dec. 30 | Dec. 17 | \$6 proferred (quarterly) | 81 |  | Dec. 20 |
| Brillo Mfg. Co. class A | 50 c |  |  | Onfederation $L$ |  |  |  |
| British Common (quar.) Power Corp., cla | 20 c | , | Dec. 15 | Connecticut Light \& Power (auar | 75 c |  | Dec. 15 |
| Brooklyn-Manhattan TransitPreferred (quar.) |  |  |  | Connectimut \& Passumpsic Rive $6 \%$ preferred (semi-annual). |  |  |  |
| Preferreed Brookly Unioar: | ${ }_{81} 813$ | Jan. Apr. 15 |  | Consolidated Biscuit | 10c | Dec. |  |
| Brooklyn Union Gas |  | Apr. 1. | Apr ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 1$ | Consolidated Edison Co. (N. Y.), pref. (quar.) - | \$114 |  |  |
|  | $51{ }^{81}$ | ${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ Jan 28 | Feb. 14 | -5\% preferred | \$114 |  | Dec. 15 |
|  | 87 | Jan | Dec. 24 | Consolida | 10c |  | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 15$ |
| Brunsticre-Bake-collender Co., (special) |  | Dec. 20 | Dec. 1 | Preferred (qu | \$134 |  |  |
| Bucyrus-Erie Co. prefe |  | Jan 3 | Dec. 20 | Consolidated La | 1 |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Bucyrus-Monighan, class A (quar.) }}{\text { Extra }}$ ( |  |  | Dec. 10 | Consol. Mining | ${ }_{5}^{15011 / 2}$ |  | pec. 8 |
| Budd Wheel | \$1 |  | ${ }^{\text {Dec }}$ | Consolidated Retail Sto |  |  |  |
| First preferred (participating di |  |  | Dec. 17* | Consumers Gas | \$ $5221 / 2$ |  |  |
| Prior preferred (quar.) ------ |  |  | an. 15 | nental Baking Corp., pref | \$41/2 | D | Dec. 13* |
| Bullard O | 8114 | Dec. 22 | Dec. 10 | Continental Bank \& Trust | 511/8 |  |  |


| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | Payable |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. <br> Dec. <br> Dec. <br> Dec. <br> Jon <br> JJan. <br> JJan. <br> Jan. <br> Jan. <br> Jan. <br> Jan. <br> 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Continental Telep. Co. $7 \%$ partic. prep. (quar.)- $813 / \mathrm{Jan.}^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| Continental Steel Corp. (quar.)-.............-- ${ }^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ Jan. 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Div. of 1-20th of a share of common stock |  |  | Dec. 28 D |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1 \\ \$ 1, \\ 10 c \\ 50 c \\ 10 c \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crocker |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $n$ Centra |  |  |  |
| wn Cort |  |  |  |
| Crow's Nest Pass Coa |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Crum |  |  |  |
| Crum \& Forster Insuranc |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuban preferred (quar.) --.........- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuban Tobacco Co., prefer |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| De Long Hok \& E Eye (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Dentists supply |  |  |  |
| tra |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quarterly) |  |  |  |
| ominion Textile Co., |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| pecia |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| stern Gas \& |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| astern Steel Product |  |  |  |
| tman Kodak Co... common.-.-..........-. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Oetrice storage Battery Co. common.....--:-Preferred (final) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elmira \& Williamsport $\mathrm{RR} .7 \%$ preferred.-.--- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Feltman \& Curme Shoe Stores-.-.-.----.----- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When Holders } \\ & \text { Payable of Record } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Florence Sto | \$1 |  |
| Florida Power \& Light Co. $\$ 7$ preferred ( | s | Dec. ${ }^{21}$ Dec. |
| ${ }_{\text {Food M Machinery }}^{\text {S6 prered }}$ |  | D |
| 41/2\% preferred |  | Dec. 31 De |
| Ford Motor Co. of Oanada, Ltd., A and B |  |  |
| Formica Insulation Co. (quar.) |  | Dec. 22 De |
| Fox (Peter) Brewing Co. (common) |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ Dec. 20 |
| Frankenmuth Brewery Co. (quarteriy | 3 | Dec. 20 De |
| Freeport sulphur Co.. pref. | \$1 | Feb. ${ }^{1}$ Ja |
| Fruenauf Trailer Co |  | Dec. ${ }_{23}$ Dec. |
| Fulton Service Corp. (increased) | 20 c | Dec. 29 De |
| Fundamental Investors, Inc. |  |  |
| Fyr Fyter Co., class A (quar | 25c | Jan. ${ }^{\text {J }} 5$ |
| Galland Mercantile Laund | 50 | Dec. 18 De |
| Gannett Co., Inc., ${ }^{\text {S }}$ 6 con | \$152 | Dec. 24 |
|  |  |  |
| Garlock Packing Co., common (quar | 52 |  |
| Genecial American Investors, pref. | \$1\% | Jan. 3 ${ }^{\text {De }}$ |
| General American Transportatio |  | De |
| eral Baking (quart | ${ }_{15}^{150}$ | Dec. 22 Dec |
| ${ }_{\text {Specerer }}^{\text {Special }}$ | 5 | Dec. 22 Dee |
| General Box Co. (quar. |  | Dec. 20 Dec |
| General canay Corp-ro | \$134 | Mar. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Fe}$ |
| G\% preterred | \$1 |  |
| General Electric Co. (final) |  | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dec }}$ 20 ${ }^{\text {D }}$ |
| General Finance Corp. (quar.) | \$15/ | Jan. 3 Dec |
| General Motors Corp. preferred | \$112 | ${ }^{\text {Feo. }}{ }^{1} \mathrm{~J}^{1} \mathrm{Jan}$. |
| General Outdoor Advertising c | +1\$0 | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 2121 \mathrm{Dec}$ dec. |
| General Paint Corp., com, | 25 c | Jan. 1 Dec. 17 |
| Preferred (quarteriy) | 67 c | Jan. ${ }^{\text {Joc. }} 27$ Der. 17 |
| Preferrcd (quarteriy) | \$11/2 | Jan. 28 |
| General Public Utilities, Inc Option div, payable in cas | 3 | Dec. 18 |
| $\$ 5$ preferred (quarterly) | \$114 | Dec. ${ }^{23} 3$ Dec. ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 18$ Dec. 10 |
| Preforred (quarterly) | \$1/2 | Jan. 3 Dec |
| General Telep. Allied Corp., \$6 | 81 | Dec. 23 Dec. 10 |
|  | ${ }_{75}$ | Jan. 3 Dec. 15 |
| General Theatres Equipment | 25 c | Dec. ${ }^{\text {d3 }}$ Dec |
| General Time Instruments | 250 | Dec. 23 De |
| Preferred (quarterly). | \$112 | Jan. ${ }^{1}$ Dec |
| eneral Tire \& Rubber, | ${ }^{\$ 100}$ | Dec. 37 Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ Dec. 17 |
| Extra |  | Dec. ${ }^{27}$ D |
| ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ | \$17/2 | Jan. ${ }^{\text {Joc. }}$ |
| Georgia Power co., ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 81 | Jan. 3 Dec. 15 |
| Georgia R. \& Banking | \$21/ | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 15$ Jan. |
| Gillette Safety Razor | \$1/4 |  |
| Glons Fals Gl Insuranc |  |  |
| 4 $1 / 2 \%$ convertible prefer | 56\% ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Jan. 3 Dec. 17 |
| Globe Knit Works $7 \%$ pref | 50 c |  |
| Globe-Wernicke preferred |  | Jan. 1 Dec. 18 |
| Proferred (quarteriy) | \$1 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Jan. 1 Dec. 18 |
| Goebel Brewing |  | Dec. ${ }^{\text {D3 }}$ De ${ }^{\text {D }}$ |
| Gold \& Stock Telegraph (quar | \$11/2 |  |
| Goldblatt Bros., Inc. (quar.) |  |  |
| Opt. payment 1-40th of a sh. 0 |  |  |
| Goodrich (P.F.) Oo. ${ }^{\text {Premed }}$ | \$1/4 | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ Dec. ${ }_{23} 23$ Dec |
| Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co., common | $\xrightarrow{56 \mathrm{c}}$ | Jan. ${ }^{\text {J }}$ Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 15$ |
| Goodyear Tire \& Rubber (Canada) |  |  |
| Gorton-Pew Fishories Co. ${ }^{\text {Preaur }}$ |  |  |
| Grand Rapids \& Indiana | ${ }_{5}{ }^{2}$ | Dec. 20 Dec. |
| Grand Rapids Varnish | 25 c | Dec. 23 Dec. 13 |
| Granite city steel |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Grant }}$ 5\% nreferred | 25 c |  |
| Great Northern Iron Ore | 75 c | Dec. 24 Dec. 14 |
| Great Northern Ky . pref. (resumed) --.......-- |  | Dec. 20 D |
| Great Western Electro Chemical $6 \%$ prep. (qu.)- |  |  |
| Great Western Life Assurance Co | 85 |  |
| Great Western sugar (quar | \$13 | Jan. 3 Dec. 15 |
| Preferred (quarteriy ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - - - |  | Dec. 21 Dec. 8 |
| Class A debenture, on each \$1,000 certificate- |  | Dec. 21 |
| Class B debenture, on each or 1,000 certincate- | ${ }^{1} 3$ | Dec. 20 Dec. 10 |
| Greening (B) Wire Co., Ltd. |  | Jan. |
| Greenwich Water \& Gas System, $6 \%$ pre | \$1/2 | Jan. ${ }^{\text {Dea }}$ |
| Greyhound Corp (quarteriy) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Dec. 27 Dec. 17 |
| Preferred (quarterly) | 1334 c | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}{ }^{1} 1$ Dec. ${ }^{1}$ Dec. 22 |
| Griesedieck-Western Brewery | \$100 |  |
|  |  | Jan. 3 Dec. 3 |
| Hackensack Water Co., elass A pref. | 4334 c | Dec. ${ }^{\text {D }}$ Dec. 24 Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 15$ |
|  | +50c | Jan. ${ }^{1}$ De |
| Hamilton Pator $6 \%$ preferred (quar. | \$11/3 | Jan. 3 Dec. 15 |
| Hamilton United Theatres, Ltd. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, $7 \%$ | + 40 c | Jan. ${ }^{\text {J }}$ Nec. ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 17$ |
|  | \$11/2 | Jan. 20 Jan. ${ }^{6}$ |
| Harrisbura steel Coro- | \$14 | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 23$ Dec. 17 |
| Harshaw-Chemical Co. (quar.) | \$1 2 | Jan. 3 Dec. 11* |
| Hazel-Atlas glass Co. (qua | 25 c | Dec. 29 Dec. 9 |
| Hedley Mascot fold Mines. Lita | 3c | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 1{ }^{1}$ Dec. ${ }^{2}$ Dec. Dec. 17 |
| Heller (Walter E.) \& Co. (qua | 15 c | Dec. 27 Dee. 17 |
| Extra | $433 / \mathrm{c}$ | Dec. 27 Dec. 17 |
| Helme (Ge | ${ }^{31} 6^{2}$ |  |
| Prefarred | \$13/4 | Jan. 3:Dec. 10 |
| Hein-Werner Motor Parts | 15 c | Dec. 20 Dec. 5 |
| Extra---amen | 75c | Dec. 21 Dec. 10 |
| Hershey Oreamery Co. common. | 50 c | Dec. 21 Dec. 6 |
| 7\% cum. preferred (s.-a.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{\text {200 }}$ | Dec. 21 Dec. 31 Dec. 21 |
| Hickock Oil prior preferred (quar.) | 8134 | Jan. 3 Dec. 24 |
| H\%\% preftrred (quartorly) | $311 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ | Jan. 3 Dec. 24 |
| Hilton Davis Chem | 250 | Jan. 11 Dec. 10 |
| Hinde \& Dauch P | \$144 | Dec. 23 De |
| Holland Furn |  | D |
| Preferred ( (auarterly) | \$11 | Jan. ${ }^{3}$ Jec. ${ }^{\text {Jec. }} 17$ Dec. 16 |
| Hollinger Co |  | Dec. 31 De |
|  |  | Jan. $2^{2}$ D |
|  |  |  |
| Homestake M | 37\%/2c | Dec. 24 Dec. |



| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{gathered} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable of } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| National Supply Co. (Penna.), stock div..----- |  | Dec. 8 |
| 1-10th of a sh. of $\$ 2.10$-year prior preference |  |  |
| $\$ 210$-year prior preferenc |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Navarro Oil (qua |  |  |
| Nehi Corp., common |  |  |
| New England Gas \& Electric Assn. \$5 5rion |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| \$2 preferred |  |  |
| New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. (quar.)---- 40 C Jan. 3 Dec. |  |  |
| New Jersey |  |  |
| Preforred |  |  |
| New York Lackawanna \& Wester |  |  |
| New York Power \& Light Corp., 7\% pref-...--:- ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |  |
| \$6 preterred-- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Wrocess C |  |  |
| River Co |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Class A pret |  |  |
| Noblitt-S |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Orfolk \& Wester |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| North American E |  |  |
| Northwest Engineering Co..com-.-.---.-.--- ${ }^{75}$ |  |  |
| Novadel-Agene Oorp |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (monthily) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Ontario Mfg. Co. (monly |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Preferred (quarterly) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Pacific Finance Corp. of |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Paraffine Cos., Inc. (quarterly) <br> Preferred (qnar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| American shares (special) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $\$ 6$ preferred (quarterly) |  |  |
| nn. Water \& Power Co., common (quar.)---- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ennsylvania Glass sand conv. pref. (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Phoenix Finance Corp.. $8 \%$ Dret. (quar.)------ 50 c Jan. 10 Dec. 31 |  |  |
| Pick (Albert) Co. (special) <br> Pioneer Gold Mines of B. $\mathrm{O} ., \mathrm{L} t \mathrm{~d}$ <br> Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne \& Chicago Ry. Cō Preferred. $\qquad$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |




| Name of Company | Per <br> Share | When <br> Payable | Holder of Recor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Un | \＄13／4 |  | Dec． 10 |
| United Fruit Co．（quar． |  |  | Dec． 20 |
| $\square$ | 81 | Dec |  |
| Preferred（quarterly） |  | Dec． |  |
| nited Light \＆RY，Co．，$\%$ \％pr | 5 | Dec． | Dec． Dec． 15 |
| 6．36\％preferred（mon | 53 c | Dec．${ }^{\text {Dec．}}$ | Dec． 15 |
| United Molasses Co．，Amer．dep．rec．ord．reg．－ | 15\％ |  | Dec． 3 |
| United News tersey RR．\＆Canal（quar．）－－．．．．．－ | \＄23／2 | Jan． 10 |  |
| United Securities，Lit | 121／2 | Jan．${ }^{\text {Dec．}} 15$ |  |
| United Shoo Machinory | 62.2 | Jan． 5 | Dec． 14 |
| Uneferred（quar．） | 3735c |  |  |
| United States Gauge Co．（s） | \＄21／2 | Jan． 3 | Dec． 20 |
| preferred（8．－a．） | \＄14 |  | ¢е． 20 |
| United States Gypsum |  |  | Dec． 8 |
| Preferred（quar．） | 81 | Jan．${ }^{\text {J }}$ | Dec． 8 |
| United States Lea |  |  |  |
| United States Lur |  | Dec． 24 |  |
| United States Playing Card（quarterly）．－－－－－－ | 25 c | Jan．${ }^{\text {Job．}}$ |  |
| United States Smeltio |  |  |  |
| Common－ | 1 | Jan． | Dec． 10 |
| Preferred | $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Jan． |  |
| dited States |  |  |  |
| United state |  |  | Dar． 15 |
| ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$（quar．） | 81 | July 15 | June 15 |
| United States Trust | 15 c | Jan． 3 | Dec． 21 |
| United Verde Extension M | \＄2 | Dec． 20 | Dec． 6 |
| Universal－Cyclops Steel C | 5 C |  | 7 |
| versal Products C | \＄144 |  |  |
| Utah Power \＆Light |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\$ 6}$ Preferred |  | D | Nov． 22 |
| Uedica ${ }^{\text {Debenture（ }}$（semi－an | $21 /$ |  |  |
| Utica Knitting Co． 78 |  |  |  |
| de Camp＇s |  |  |  |
| Extra－ | ${ }^{6} 10$ |  |  |
| Van Norman Ma | 81 | Dec． 20 |  |
| Ventures，Ltd |  |  |  |
| Vermont \＆Bos | \＄2 | July | June 15 |
| Virginia Electric \＆Powe | 年 | Dec． 20 |  |
| Virginia Public Service， 7 | \＄1 | Jan． 1 | Dec． 10 |
| rginian |  | Dec． 23 |  |
| Vulcan Detiorp | 205 | Dec． 23 | Dec． 15 |
| Preferred（quar | 1 |  |  |
| Preferred（quarterly | 813 | Apr． 20 | Apr． |
| Preferred（quarterly） | 818 | July |  |
| Preferred（quar | 4， |  |  |
| Wagner Electric | 51 | Dec． 20 | Dec． 30 |
| Waimanalo Sug |  |  |  |
| Waldorf System，In | 20 c | Dec． 21 | Dec． |
| ker |  |  |  |
| Waukesha Motor Co．， | 255 | Jan． |  |
| Wayne Knitting Mills |  | Dec． 24 | D |
| Wreferred（semi－a | \＄1／2 |  |  |
| Weilington Fund，İnc．${ }^{\text {a }}$（qua | 15 c | Dec． 30 | Dec． 15 |
| Extra |  |  |  |
| Wesson Oil \＆Snowdrift Co． | 12 红c |  |  |
| West Jorsey \＆Seashore RR．C | \＄11／4 | 13－38 | Dec． 15 |
| West Kootenay | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 13 \\ & 813 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| West Penn Elect |  |  |  |
| 6\％preferred | 81 | Feb． | Jan． 21 |
| West Penn Power C | 81 |  |  |
| ， | \＄1 14 |  |  |
| West cir |  |  |  |
| Western Grocers，Lt | 75 c | Jan． |  |
| Preferred（qua | \＄13／4 | Jan． 15 | Dec． 20 |
| ${ }^{\text {estern Light }}$ | $43^{3} \mathrm{c}$ | Dec． 20 | Dec． 10 |
| Extra－ | 50c | Dec． 30 | Dec． 15 |
| Westinghouse Air Bra | \＄1／4 | Dec． 23 | Nov． |
| Quarteril |  |  |  |
| Quarterly | 25 c | Apr． 30 |  |
| Quart | 25 c | July |  |
| Westinghouse E | 2 | Dec． | Dect． 7 |
| Participating prefe | \＄2 | Dec． 21 | Dec． 7 |
| Westminster Paper Co． | 25 c |  |  |
| Weston Electrical Ins | ${ }_{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | Dec． 20 | Dec． 10 |
| Class A（quarte | 50c |  |  |
| Weston（Geo．）Ltd |  |  |  |
| West Texas Utilities， | $8{ }^{1} 1$ |  |  |
| Weyenberg Shoe Mfg | 20 c | Dec． 28 | Dec． 10 |
| Wheeling \＆Lake Erie R | 85 | Dec． 18 |  |
| Wheoling Steel Corp．， | \＄134 | Dec． |  |
| White Rock Mineral Springs（quar． |  | Dec． 24 | Dec． 15 |
| 1 1st and 2 d preferre | \＄134 | Deen． 24 | Dec． 15 |
| Whitaker Praper Co | s15 | Jan．${ }^{\text {Jand }}$ | Dec． 18 |
| Whitman（Wm．）\＆Co．．inc．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \＄1詺 |  | Dec． |
| Wickland（J．Vi）Developm | 6 c | Dec． 20 | Dec． 15 |
| Willys－Overland Motors，pref．（quar．） | 15 c |  | Dec． 15 |
| Class B（quarterity）－－－－ | 25c |  | Dec． 13 |
| Preferred（quarte | 813／4 | Dec． 22 | 13 |
| $0 \%$ sumulative |  |  |  |
| 7\％cumulative preferred（quar．） |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ cumulative | \＄11／2 | Dec． 20 |  |
| Woodley Petroleum | ${ }_{10 \mathrm{c}}^{25}$ |  |  |
| Woodley Petroleum | 10 c | Dec．${ }^{27}$ | Dec． 13 |
| WJR Goodwill Station（extra | 90 c | Dec． 20 | Dec． 10 |
| Wright－Hargreaves Mines，Ltd | 10 c | Jan． |  |
| Enterim | 5c | Jan．${ }^{3}$ |  |
| Wrigley（ $\mathrm{Wm}$. ）${ }^{\text {r }}$ ar Co （mor | 25 c | Jan． 3 | Dec． 20 |
| Yale \＆Towne Mrg．Co | ＋15c | Jan．${ }^{3}$ | Dec．${ }^{6}$ |
| Yrelow rruck \＆Coach Mrg．，$\%$ p | \＄1 | Dec． 23 |  |
| Young（L．A．）Spring \＆Wire（div．omitted） |  |  |  |
| Youngstown Sheet \＆Tube Co |  |  |  |
|  | $\$ 18 / 8$ | Jan． |  |
| Yukon Gold Co |  |  |  |

## 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


| earing Hous <br> Member | - Capkal | Undiotded profit | Depostis, Average | Deposits, Averase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Bank }}^{\text {Bank of }}$ N M \& ¢ Truat |  |  |  |  |
| National City Ba | 77,500,000 | 58,932, | a1,4 |  |
| Chem Bank \& Trust | 20,000,000 | 54 | 410,06 |  |
| marant | 9000 | 180,657,900 |  |  |
| Manuracturers Trust Co | 42,661 | 44,247 |  |  |
| Corn Exch Bank | ${ }_{15} 1$ | - | - 639,649 | 24, |
| First Nation |  | - | , | 4,907,000 |
| Irving Trust | 50,000,000 | 61,140,100 | 450,83 |  |
| Chase National Ban | 100,27 | 126,158,500 | c1,818 | 53,852,000 |
| Fifth Avenue Bank |  | 3,529, | 47 | ,026,000 |
| ankers Trust | 25. | 76,151 | d747,62 | 51,928,000 |
| Thle Guar \& |  |  |  |  |
| Marine Midand |  |  | - ${ }^{472,192,000}$ |  |
| New York Trust | 1 |  |  |  |
| Public Nat Bk \& Tr Co- | 7,000,000 | $\begin{gathered} 7,976,97 \\ 8,665,9 \end{gathered}$ | 80,563,0 | 51,504,000 |
| Totals .- | 523,431,000 | 894,916,300 | 9,061,458,000 | 693,685,0 |

*As per official reports: National, Sept. 30, 1937; State, Sept. 30, 1937; trus companies, Sept. 30, 1937.
Includes depositit in toreign branches as tollows: a $\$ 275,091,000 ; b \$ 92,164,000$;
c $\$ 128,238,000, d \$ 42,383,000$. c\$128,235,000, a \$42,883,000.
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 Dec. 10:
INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF BUSINESI FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, DEC, 10,1937
NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS-AVERAGE FIGURES

|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Loans, } \\ \text { Disc. and }}}{ }$ Investments | Other Cash, Including Bank Notes | Res. Dep., N. Y. and | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos. Truat Cos | ${ }_{\text {Deposits }}^{\text {G7oss }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhattan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grace National.....- | 19,344,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 107,300 \\ & 1003 \end{aligned}$ | 8,004,100 | 3, 3 3,261,200 | ${ }^{26,2887,600}$ |
| Trade Bank of N Y.. | 4,528,738 | 312,088 | 2,466,606 | 170,726 | 6,319,750 |
| Letale | $\begin{aligned} & 6,245,500 \\ & 4.861 .000 \end{aligned}$ | 327,600 | $1.534,600$ | $\begin{aligned} & 325,600 \\ & 404,000 \end{aligned}$ | 7,536,900 |
| TRUST COMPANIES-AVERAGE FIGURES |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Loans, Disc, and Investment | Cash | Res. Dep., N. Y. ana Elsewher | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Co | Gross Deposits |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Manhatan- }}$ |  |  |  |  | 65,734,700 |
| Eederaration--.-- | $\begin{array}{r}53,499,100 \\ 8,802,655 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 7,361,200 \\ 228,228 \end{array}$ | $10,719,600$ $1,632,518$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,665,000 \\ 1,504,221 \end{array}$ | 65,734,700 $10,174,852$ |
| Fiduclary | 10,789,154 | ${ }^{*} 1,105,418$ | 2,274,034 |  | 11,590,933 |
| Fulton | 20,616,100 | *6,326,300 | 522,100 | 538,300 | 23,495,500 |
| Lawyers | 26,816,000 | -11,004,500 | 965 |  | - ${ }^{36,265,000}$ |
| United Statas | 68,117,475 | 24,136,223 | 312,216 |  | 77,698,034 |
| Brookly | 77,154,000 | 3,701,000 | 37,988,000 | 65,000 | 110,878,000 |
| Kings County | 30,519,047 |  |  |  | 5,457,929 |

## Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of

 New YorkThe following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Dec. 15, 1937, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | Dec. 15, 1937 | Dec. 8, 1937 | Dec. 16, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | \$ |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from Unlted States Treasury_x | 3,458,263,000 3 | 3,504,112,000 |  |
| Redemption fund-F, R, no | 1,437,000 | 3,601, 12.000 | 1,680,000 |
| Other cash t-... | 77,389,000 | 77,918,000 | 62,478,000 |
| otal rese | 3,537,089,000 | 3,583,649,000 | 3,535,942,060 |
| Bllls discounted: |  |  |  |
| secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct or fully guaranteed. Other bills discounted | $3,993,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,650,000 \\ & 448,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 2 6 1 , 2 0 0} \\ & \mathbf{1 . 1 7 3 . 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Tot | 4,305,0 | 4,098 |  |
| Bllls boug | 1,004,000 | 1,004,000 |  |
| Industr | 4,584,000 |  |  |
| United States Go |  |  |  |
|  | 222,584,000 | 212,930,000 | 129,985,000 |
| Treasury | 327,441,00 | 337,095,00 | 357,682,000 |
| Treasury | 189,679,000 | 189,679,000 | 157,576, ${ }^{\text {co0 }}$ |
| Total | 739,704,000 | 739,704,000 | 645,243,000 |
| Total bills and secu | 49,597, | 749,405,000 | 657,059,000 |
| Due from forelgn |  | -71,000 |  |
| Federal Reserve note | 5,947,000 | 18,402,000 | 10,011,0 ${ }^{\text {n }}$ 砍 |
| Uncollected Items | 193,335,000 | 135,667.000 | 255,210, 000 |
| Bank premises. | 9,969,000 | 9,969,000 | 10,866,000 |
| All other asse | 10,693,000 | 13,214,000 | 29,707,000 |
| ota | 4,506,701,000 | 4,500,377,000 | 4,498,879,000 |
| Labiltti |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulatio | 955,207,000 | 948.653,000 | 899,426,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserv | 2,980,729,000 | 2,938,379,000 | 3,023,932,000 |
| U. S. Treasurer-Gen | 29,442,000 | 111,656;000 | 77,196,000 |
| Forelga bank | 78,539,000 | 82,514,000 | 22,723,000 |
| Other | 158,578 | 168,422,0 | 102,970,000 |
| Total deposits.----------------- | 3,247,288,000 | 3,300,971,000 | 3,226,821,000 |
| Deferred avallablil | 182,176,000 | 129,123,000 | 245,766,000 |
| Capital pald in | 51,049,000 | 51,053,000 | 50,271,000 |
| Surplus (Section 7 ) | 51,474,000 | 51,474,000 | 50,825,000 |
| Surplus (Section 13b) | 7,744,000 | 7,744,000 | 7,744,000 |
| Reserve for continge | 9,117,000 | - 9,117,000 | 8,849,000 |
| All other Habilitles | 2,646,000 | 2,242,000 | 9,177,000 |
| tal liabi | 4,506,701,000 | 4,500,377,000 | 4,498,879,000 |
| Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined. | 84.2\% | 84.3\% | 5.7\% |
| Contingent liablity on bills purchased for foreign correspondents | 579,000 | 478,000 |  |
| Commitments to make industrial advances $\qquad$ | 4,612,000 | 4,774,000 | 8,893,000 |
| $\dagger$ "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 Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Weekly Return for the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comment of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions", immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later. 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 of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of April 20,1937 , as follows:
The changes in the report form are confined to the classification of loans and discounts. This classification has been changed primarily to show the
morn amounts of (1) commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, and (2) loans (other than to brokers and dealers) Por the purpose or purchasing or carrying
securities. The revised form also eliminates the distinction between loans to brokers and dealers in securities located in New York City and those located outside New York City. Provision has been made also to include "acceptances of own bank purchased or discounted" with "acceptances and commercial paper bought in open market" under the revised caption "open market paper," instead of in "all other loans," as formerly.
Subsequent to the above announcement it was made known that the new items "commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans" and "other loans
would each be segregated as "on securities" and "otherwise secured and unsecured."
A more detailed explanation of the revisions was published in the May 29, 1937, issue of the "Chronicle," page 3590.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES bY DISTRICTS. ON DEG. 8,1937 (In Millions of Dollars'

| Federal Reserve $D 1$ | Total | Boston | Newo York | Phtla. | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chtcago | St. Louts | minneap. | Kan. Ciw | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\text { Loans and investments-total }}{\text { ASSETS }}$ | $21,489$ | $\stackrel{\text { s, }}{1,222}$ | $8.794$ | 8,126 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathbf{S}, 844 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{6} 633$ |  | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{8,111}$ |
| Loans-total-...-........-. | 508 | 62 | 34 | 59 | 20 | 252 | 293 | 1,001 | 22 | 5 | 280 | 252 | 1,049 |
| Commercial. indus. and agricul. ioans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Otherwise secured and unsecured | 4,052 | 271 | 1,692 | 165 | 250 | ${ }_{98}^{15}$ | 145 | 559 | 146 |  | 158 | 149 | - 337 |
| Open market paper | 476 | ${ }_{32}^{82}$ |  | 22 20 | ${ }_{23}^{18}$ | ${ }_{4}^{15}$ | 6 | [53 | 5 |  | 4 <br> 4 <br> 4 | 4 | 37 16 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reacurities |  | 84 | 309 239 | ${ }_{59}^{36}$ | ${ }_{178}$ | ${ }_{30}^{19}$ | ${ }_{27}^{15}$ |  |  | 9 | 20 | ${ }_{21}^{15}$ | 73 |
| Loans to banks. |  | 6 |  | 2 |  |  | 3 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other loans: |  |  |  |  | 121 |  | 27 |  |  |  |  | 10 | 80 |
|  | ${ }_{825}^{735}$ | 5 | 256 | ${ }_{61}$ | ${ }_{43}$ | 39 | 54 |  | ${ }_{31}$ | 56 | 28 | 38 |  |
| United States Government | 8.013 | 410 | 3,263 | 310 | 803 | 272 | ${ }^{53}$ | 1,389 | ${ }^{94}$ | 14 | 38 | 179 27 | ${ }^{651}$ |
| Obligations fulliy guar. by U.S. Gov | 1,102 | ${ }^{23}$ | ${ }_{1}^{410}$ | ${ }^{964}$ | ${ }^{61}$ | ${ }_{66}$ | ${ }_{77}$ | ${ }_{393}^{188}$ | ${ }_{94}^{44}$ | 42 | ${ }^{46}$ | 50 |  |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve B | 5,291 | ${ }_{306}$ | 2,579 | 217 | 330 | 135 | 101 | 810 | 142 | 75 | 165 | 112 | 319 |
| Cash in vault - | 340 | 38 | 75 |  | ${ }^{42}$ | ${ }_{123}^{20}$ | ${ }_{94}^{11}$ | ${ }^{68}$ | ${ }_{94}^{11}$ | $7_{7}^{6}$ |  |  |  |
| Balances with dom | 1,803 | 109 | 141 | ${ }_{88}^{122}$ | 173 | 123 39 | 94 <br> 38 |  | 23 | 17 | 23 | 19 29 | 202 |
| er assets - - ${ }_{\text {LIA }}$ et | 1,307 | 80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposita-adjusted. | 14,707 | 999 |  |  | 1,066 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States Covernment deposits | ${ }_{417}$ | 18 | ${ }_{235}$ |  | 8 |  | 11 | 61 |  |  | 11 | 16 |  |
| Inter-bank depo |  |  |  | 260 | 09 | 216 |  |  | 228 | 13 | 42 |  |  |
| Domestic ba | , | 195 |  | 263 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 |
| Borrowing | 13 |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}$ |  | $2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ther liabilltes |  |  |  | ${ }_{22}^{24}$ | 21 |  | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 98 | ${ }_{57}^{8}$ | ${ }_{92}{ }^{3}$ | 82 | 329 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The followingIwas issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Thursday afternoon，Dec．16， showing the condition of the twelve Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday．The first table presents the results for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the eight preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year．The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the twelve banks．The Federal Reserve note statement（third table following）gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve Agents and the Federal Reserve banks．The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of＂Current Events and Discussions．＂
Combined resources and liabilities of the federal reserve banks at the close of business dec．15，1937

| Three dphers（000）ommuted | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } 15, \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} D_{1937} \\ 10 c, 8, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 1, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nop, 24, } \\ \text { 1937, } \end{gathered}$ | Noo．${ }^{1937}$ 17． | Noo． <br> 1937 <br> 10 | ${ }_{\text {Nop．}}^{\text {1937 }}$ 3， |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { od. } \mathbf{c}, 20, \\ 1937, \end{gathered}$ | Dec． 1936 ${ }^{16}$ ， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS <br> Gold ctts．on hand and due from U．S．Treas． Redemption fund（Federal Reserve notes）．．． Other cash＊ Other cash＊ $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,121,907 \\ 8,90 \\ 313,920 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,121,907 \\ 91,888 \\ 311,282 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,121,905 \\ 3,787 \\ \hline 82,264 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{s} \\ 9,12,402 \\ 9,940 \\ 319,183 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{s}_{8}^{8}, 891 \\ 9.12,881 \\ 308,008 \\ 3081 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{s} \\ 9,12,886 \\ 9,8881 \\ 308,145 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,126.391 \\ 9.421 \\ \mathbf{9 1 5} 489 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 8,853,624 \\ 12,133 \\ 232,753 \end{array}$ |
| Total reserv | 9，444，007 | 9，442，877 | 9，453，956 | 9，451，525 | 9，458，406 | 9，440，280 | 9，442，422 | 9，451，301 | 9，439，730 | 9，098，510 |
| Bills discounted： <br> secured by U．S．Government obllgations， <br> direct or fully guaranteed． <br> Other bills discounted． | $\begin{gathered} 12,004 \\ 3,768 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,210 \\ 5,180 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,072 \\ 4,961 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,597 \\ 4,266 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,414 \\ 4,282 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,711 \\ 6,265 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,950 \\ 7,369 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,890 \\ 5,536 \end{array}$ | 13,193 5,291 | 5,856 <br> 1,828 |
| Total bills discounted | 15，772 | 17，390 | 17，033 | 15，863 | 18，696 | 0，9 | 24，319 | 23，426 | 18，484 | 7，684 |
| Bills bought in open market Industrial advances | 2,825 18,432 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,825 \\ 18,450 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,828 \\ 18,464 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,828 \\ 18,589 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,831 \\ 19,256 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,832 \\ 19,332 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,832 \\ 19,352 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,830 \\ 19,450 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,830 \\ 19,478 \end{array}$ | $3,089$ $25,313$ |
| United States Government securities－Bonds＿－ <br> Treasury notes． <br> Treasury bllls． | $\begin{array}{r} 771,599 \\ 1,137997 \\ 657,479 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738.073 \\ 1,1688.463 \\ 657,479 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738,073 \\ 1,168,463 \\ 657,479 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738,073 \\ 1,168,463 \\ 657,479 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738,077 \\ 1,188,463 \\ 648,179 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738,073 \\ 1,158,483 \\ 640,054 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738,073 \\ 1,158,763 \\ 629,654 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738,073 \\ 1,158,463 \\ 628,654 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738,073 \\ 1,157,713 \\ 630,404 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 489,576 \\ 1,347,163 \\ 593,488 \end{array}$ |
| Total U．S．G | 2，564，015 | 2，564，015 | 2，564，015 | 2，564，015 | 2．554，715 | 2．536，590 | 2，526，180 | 2，526，190 | 2，526．1 | 2，430，227 |
| Other securitles．．．．．．．．．．． Forelgn loans on gold． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total blils and securit | 2，601，044 | 2，602，680 | 2，602，340 | ．801，295 | 2，595，498 | 2，579，730 | 2，572，693 | 2，571，896 | 2，568，982 | 466，313 |
| Gold held abro |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due from foretg | 23，358 | ［18181818 | 178 25,784 | 178 <br> 15892 | 1785 23.785 | 25，427 | 173 <br>  <br> 27.262 | 28，526 | 28．431 ${ }^{173}$ | ${ }^{220}$ |
| Uncollected Iten | 774，034 | 569，040 | 670，245 | 589，718 | 736,957 | 638，847 | 581，920 | 622，341 | 714，261 | 95，842 |
| Bank premlsea | 45.28 | 45，269 | 45.26 | 45，344 | 42, | 41， | $\begin{gathered} 45,3064 \\ 40,730 \end{gathered}$ | 40，807 |  | ＋48，082 |
| All other assets | 36，066 | 40，223 | 44，161 | 43，850 |  |  |  | 40，807 |  |  |
| Total assets | 12，923，974 | 12，732，584 | 12，841，932 | 12，757．802 | 12，902，656 | 12，771．542 | 12，710，564 | 12，760，479 | 12，834，711 | 12575,081 |
| LIABILITIES <br> Federal Reserve notes in actual circulatio | 4，293，307 | 294，885 | 4，279，489 | ，829 | 249，618 | 4，277，419 | 284，159 | 4，256，097 | 4．270，223 | 4，268，972 |
| Deposits | 6，884，407 | 6．836，282 | 6．906，472 | 6，948，927 | ${ }^{6,922}$ | 6，879 | 6．888，943 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.950,730 \\ & \hline 94.046 \end{aligned}$ | 6，938，802 | ，674，157 |
| Forelgn banks | ${ }_{216}^{231.5}$ |  | －${ }_{272,492}$ | 边 113,0202 | ${ }_{266,227}^{136,165}$ |  | 253，386 | 265．891 | 276，444 |  |
| Other deposits | 202，583 | 219，700 | 186，855 | 214，742 | 237，178 | 209，879 | 227，788 | ${ }_{218,678}$ | 202，130 | 165，803 |
| Total deposits． | 7，534，968 | 7，523，763 | 7，542，456 | 7，547．03 | 7，560，970 | 7．501，261 | 7，481，493 | 7，529．346 | 7，498，933 | 7，073，565 |
| Deferred avallab | 744，682 | 560．213 | 669 | 595，428 | 742.234 <br> 132.505 | 642，771 | －${ }^{595}$ |  | 716．041 | 79，317 |
| Surplus（Section ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ｜145，854 | 145，854 | 145，854 | 145，854 | 145， 854 | 145，854 | 145， 854 | 145，854 | 145，854 | 145，501 |
| Surplus（Section 13－B） | 27，615 | ${ }^{27,615}$ |  | 27，615 | 27，615 | 27，615 |  | 27，015 | 27，614 | 27，088 |
| Reserve for contingen | 35,697 9,301 | 35,733 11,987 | 35,734 8,338 | 35,709 8,823 | 35,709 <br> 8,151 | 35,742 <br> 8,389 | ＋${ }^{35,579}$ | 35,788 8,582 | ${ }^{35,769}$ | 34,246 16,002 |
| Total llablitles． | 12，923，974 | 12，732，584 | 12，841，932 | 12，757，802 | 12，902，656 | 12．771．542 | 12，710，564 | 12，780．479 | 12，834，71］ | 12，575，081 |
| Ratlo of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liablilties combined． Contingent liability on bills purc－－－－－－－ | \％ | 79．9\％ | 80．0\％ | 80．0\％ | 80．1\％ | \％ | 80．3\％ | 2\％ | ．2\％ | 80．2\％ |
| torelgn Correspondents．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，785 | 1，683 | 1，888 | 2，169 | 2，486 | 2，586 | 2，219 | 2.326 | 1，855 |  |
| Commitments to make industrial adva | 12，955 | 13，137 | 13，249 | 3，316 | 13，431 | 3，522 | 14，403 | 14，488 | 4，55 | 21，371 |
| Maturity Distribution of Bills and Sh r＂erm Securities－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1-15}$ days bills discounted | ，326 | 15，3499 | 14，889 ${ }_{478}$ | 13，903 ${ }_{247}$ | 16，903 | 18，533 |  |  |  | 6，297 |
| 31－60 days bills discounte | 434 | 625 | 604 | 628 | ${ }^{403}$ | 426 | 429 | 515 | 612 | 246 |
| O1－90 days bills dis |  | 275 | ${ }^{383}$ | 808 | ${ }_{933}$ | ${ }_{966}$ | 438 838 | ${ }_{552}^{49}$ | ${ }_{334}$ |  |
| Total bills discounted． | 15，772 | 17，390 | 17，033 | ，883 | 18，696 | ， 976 | 24，319 | 3，426 | 18，484 | 7，684 |
|  | 1，545 |  |  |  | ${ }^{544}$ | 23 | 析 | 星 |  |  |
| ${ }_{31-60}^{16-30 ~ d a y s ~}$ dillis bought in in open market | －173 | ${ }_{174}{ }^{269}$ | 1，451 | 1，990 | r $\begin{array}{r}\text { 539 } \\ 1.451\end{array}$ | 1885 | 1，966 | ${ }_{117}^{232}$ | ${ }^{292}$ | 584 |
| $61-90$ days bills bought in open market | 1，107 | 615 | 791 | 353 | 297 | 196 | 25 | 2，310 | 2，285 | 235 |
| Over 90 days bills bought in open mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bills bought in open m | 2，825 | 2，825 | 828 | 2，82 | 2，831 | 2，832 | ，832 | ．83 | 2，830 | 89 |
| 1－15 days industrial advances |  | 1,037 | 1，091 | 922 | 1，226 | 1，032 | 1，014 | 1，086 | 1，057 |  |
| ${ }_{31}^{16-30}$ days industrial advan | 563 | 59 | 44 |  | －288 | ${ }^{33}$ |  | ${ }^{257}$ | 181 | 647 |
| ${ }_{61-90}$ days industrial advan | 758 | 799 | 751 | 84 | ${ }^{868}$ | ${ }^{916}$ | 㖪 | 71 | 830 | 88 |
| Over 9 \％days industrlal advan | 15，675 | 15，626 | 15，576 | 15，878 | 16，187 | 16，256 | 16，259 | 16，519 | 16，612 | 22，407 |
| Total Industrial advances | ，432 | 18，450 | ． 46 | 18，58 | 19，25 | 19，33 | 10，352 | 19，450 | 19，478 | 13 |
| ${ }_{1}^{1-15}$ days U．S．Government |  | 46,08 | ${ }_{4}^{331} 103$ | 28，28 | 31，25 | 31,370 28,285 | －${ }_{\text {20，539 }}$ | 39，685 | 30，190 | 29，281 |
| ${ }^{31-60}$ days U．S．Government | ${ }_{63,926}^{24,48}$ | 141，932 | 57，681 | 54，05 | ${ }_{51,768}$ | ${ }_{57} 51.016$ | 59，488 | 60,168 | 63，358 | 50，855 |
| 61－90 days U．S．Government securitles Over 90 days U ． S．Government securitiee | $\begin{array}{r} 180,299 \\ 2,246,394 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{2,283,632}^{147,81}$ | ${ }_{2,295,65}^{14,93}$ | （145，384，1 | ${ }_{2,2771,98}^{14,98}$ | ${ }_{2,266,763}$ | 52,853 $2,352,114$ | 2，351，385 | － $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } 282,662 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ |
| Total U．S．Government se | 2，564，015 | 2，564，015 | 2，564，015 | 2，564，015 | 2，554，715 | ，36，590 | 2，526，190 | 2，526，190 | 2，526，190 | 2，430，227 |
| 1－15 days other securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{16-30}$ di－60 days other securitles， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{61-90}$ days other securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 90 days other securitle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total other secu |  |  |  |  |  |  | －－－－ |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Notes－ <br> Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F．R．Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank． | $\begin{array}{\|} 4,669,198 \\ 475,891 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,665,962 \\ 371,077 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,623,603 \\ 344,114 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,608,797 \\ 343,968 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,615,443 \\ 365,825 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,609,218 \\ 331,799 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 4,604,267 \\ 320,108 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 4,612,569 \\ 356,472 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,618,979 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,576.604 \\ \mathbf{3 0 7 , 6 3 2} \end{array}$ |
| ual circulation． | 4，293，307 | 4，294，885 | 4，279，48 | ，64，82 | 249，618 | 77．4 | 4，284，1 | 56，0 | 70， | 4，268，972 |
| Collateral Held by Agent as Security for Notes Issued to Bank－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold ctis，on hand and due from U．S．Treas | 705．632 | 90， P 32 | 645．632 | ${ }^{41,632}$ |  | 4，643，132 | 45，132 | ${ }_{\substack{37.132}}$ | ， 41.123 | 65，838 |
| United States Government securities．．．－． | $\begin{aligned} & 14,800 \\ & 20,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{~F}, 677 \\ & 20,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,450 \\ & 20,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18,195 \\ & 20,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,443 \\ & 20,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,938 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ $20,000$ | $\begin{gathered} 23.186 \\ 32.000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.276 \\ & 32,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,143 \\ 95,000 \end{array}$ |
| Total collateral． | 4．740，433 | 4，727，309 | 4，682，082 | 4．679，925 | 4，692，327 | 4，683，575 | 4，689，070 | 4，692．318 | 4，691．408 | 4，636，98 |

[^3]$\leq$ These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.00 cents on Jan．31，1934，these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference，the difference Itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded)
WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF EAGH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC. 15. 1937

| Three Clphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | New York | Phtla. | Cleveland | Richmond | Atlanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. City | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESOURCES | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| hand and duc trom United States Treasury | 9,121,907 | 522,856 | 3,458,263 | 499,227 | 687,566 | 315,543 | 231,719 | 1,778,889 | 285,633 | 191,691 | 278,195 | 187,360 |  |
| Redemption fund-Fed. Res. notes.- | - ${ }^{8,920}$ | ${ }^{81} 865$ | 1.437 <br> 77 | 20 689 | -8878 | - 3152 | - ${ }_{1} 1,615$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,78,889 \\ \hline 38.479\end{array}$ | - 821 | 101,691 | -62 | - 251 | 1,219 |
|  | 313,180 | 31,230 | 77.389 | 20,218 | 22,320 | 20,452 | 13,384 | 38,479 | 14,112 | 8,600 | 23,377 | 13,021 | 30,598 |
| Total reserves | 9,444,007 | 554,951 | 3,537,089 | 520,134 | 710,692 | 336,357 | 246,718 | 1,817,700 | 300,566 | 200,752 | 301,634 | 200,632 | 716,782 |
| ills discounted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| direct and (or) fully guarantee | 12,004 | 816 | 3,993 | 2,439 | 1,027 | 416 | 2,036 | 220 | 303 | 50 | 214 | 162 |  |
| Other bills discounted.......- | 3,768 | 150 | 312 | 716 | 139 | 299 | 883 | 112 | 15 | 253 | 759 | 125 | 5 |
| Total bills d | 15,772 | 966 | 4,305 | 3,155 | 1,166 | 715 | 2,919 | 332 | 318 | 303 | 973 | 287 | 333 |
| Bills bought in open ma | 2,825 | 205 | 1,004 | 93 | 269 | 110 | 99 | 353 | 78 | 54 | 0 | 80 | 00 |
| Industrial advances | 18,432 | 2.881 | 4,584 | 3,685 | 765 | 1,783 | 127 | 750 | 239 | 655 | 465 | 970 | 1,528 |
| U. S. Government securities- | 771,539 | 56.208 | 222,584 | 65,252 | 75,104 | 40,442 | 33,775 | 84,854 | 33,847 | 24,979 | 37,694 | 30,009 | 66,791 |
| Treasury notes | 1,134,997 | 82,687 | 327,441 | 95,994 | 110,485 | 59,492 | 49,683 | 124,827 | 49,792 | 36,745 | 55,449 | 44,148 | 98,254 |
| Treasury bills | 657,479 | 47,899 | 189,679 | 55,607 | 64,002 | 34,462 | 28,780 | 72,310 | 28,844 | 21,285 | 32,120 | 25,574 | 56,917 |
| Total U. S. Govt. sec | 2,564,015 | 186,794 | 739,704 | 216,853 | 249,591 | 134,396 | 112,238 | 281,991 | 112,483 | 83,009 | 125,263 | 99,731 | 221,962 |
| Total bills and secu | 2,601,044 | 190,846 | 749,597 | 223,986 | 251,791 ${ }^{16}$ | 137,004 | 115,383 | 283,426 | 113,118 | 84,021 | 126,781 | 101,068 | 224,023 |
| Fed. Res, notes of ot | 23,358 | 459 | 5,947 | 901 | 1,452 | 1,616 | 2,012 | 3,888 | 1,722 | 855 | 1,646 | 542 | 2,318 |
| Uncollected item | 774,034 | 70,922 | 193,335 | 60,234 | 79,940 | 64,365 | 29,230 | 107,031 | 33,700 | 21,380 | 38,609 | 29,458 | 45,830 |
| Bank premises. | 45,284 | 3,006 | 9,969 | 4,836 | 6,228 | 2,709 | 2,198 | 4,601 | 2,345 | 1,522 | 3,159 | 1,356 | 3,355 |
| All other r | 36,066 | 2,036 | 10,693 | 4,205 | 3,872 | 2,243 | 1,328 | 3,162 | 1,298 | 1,264 | 1.526 | 1,275 | 3,164 |
| Total resour | ,923,974 | 822,233 | 4,506,701 | 814,314 | 1,053,991 | 544,302 | 396,875 | 2,219,829 | 452,752 | 309,796 | 473,360 | 334,336 | 995,485 |
| F. R. notes in actual circula | 4,293,307 | 288,026 | 955,207 | 323,412 | 437,549 | 213,210 | 163,233 | 989,545 | 181,854 | 138,431 | 168,501 | 88,190 | 346,149 |
| eposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Member bank reserve account. | 6,884,407 | 399,626 | -,980,729 | 353,466 | 450,042 | 215,121 |  | 1,015,687 | 200,042 | 125,951 | 237,187 | 189,606 | 547,515 |
| U. S. Treasurer-General account- | 231,540 | 18,247 | 29,442 | 21,307 | 36,842 | 26,803 | 12,812 | 41,101 | 13,778 | 7,702 | 13,832 | 4,117 | 5,557 |
| Foreign bank | 216,438 202,583 | 15,754 3,917 | 78,539 | 21,149 2,092 | 19,854 3,670 | 9,280 3,395 | 7,553 2,281 | 25,033 1,672 | 6,474 | 4,964 2,871 | 6,258 446 | 6,258 2,924 | 15,322 |
| Total deposi | 7,534,968 | 437.544 | 3,247,288 | 398,0 | 510,40 | 254,59 | 195,081 | 1,080,493 | 225,93 | 141,48 | 257,72 | 202,90 |  |
| Deferred availability | 744,682 | 72,437 | 182.176 | 59,100 | 73,797 | 61.490 | c5,657 | 104.807 | 34,388 | 20,401 | 37,050 | 32,108 | 41,271 |
| Capital paid in- | 132,550 | 9,383 | 51,049 | 12,262 | 12,958 | 4,88 | 4,391 | 12,905 | 3,856 | 2,893 | 4,073 | 3,877 | 10,016 |
| Surplus (Section 7)-- | 145.854 | 9,826 | 51,474 | 13,362 | 14,323 | $\begin{array}{r}4,869 \\ 3 \\ \hline 122\end{array}$ | 5.616 | 21,504 | 4,655 | 3,116 | 3,613 | 3,851 | 9 9,645 |
| Surplus (Section 13-B) | 27.615 | 2,874 1,570 | 7,744 9.117 | 4,325 3,000 |  | 3,422 1.496 |  | 1.416 |  | 1,003 | 1,142 | 1,262 | $\stackrel{2,121}{2}$ |
| All other liabilities.. | 35,697 9,301 | 1,570 573 | 9,646 2,67 | 3,000 <br> 839 | 3,121 828 | 1,496 329 | 1,715 428 | 7,666 1,493 | 1,174 344 | 2,013 451 | 941 317 | 1,847 296 | 2,037 757 |
| Total liablities | 12,923,974 | 822,233 | 4,506,701 | 814,314 | 1,053,991 | 544,302 | 396,875 | 2,219,829 | 452,752 | 309,796 | 473,360 | 334,336 | 995,485 |
| Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56 | 43 | 55 | 55 | 134 |
| Commitments to make indus. advs | 12,955 | 1,734 | 4,612 | 141 | 833 | 1,651 | 350 | 10 | 176 | 51 | 112 | 269 | 3,016 |

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

| Three Ciphers (000) Federal Reserve Bank | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicago | St, Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Ctty | Dallas | San Fian. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent | $\underset{4,669,198}{8}$ | $3{ }_{36,366}^{8}$ | 1,084,993 | 343,502 | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 464,540 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{226,963}{\mathbf{8}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 182,569 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathrm{S} \\ 1,020,288 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $194,674$ | 144,446 | 179,911 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢7,844 }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | 393,102 |
| Held by Federal Reserve Bank.-.- | $\begin{array}{r} , 009,891 \\ 375,891 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50,540 \\ 48,30 \end{array}$ | 129,786 | 20,090 | 26,991 | 13,753 | $19,336$ | $30,743$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,820 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 6,015 | 11,410 | 9,654 | 46,953 |
| In actual ci | 4,293,307 | 288,026 | 955,20 | 323,412 | 437,549 | 213,210 | 163,233 | 989,545 | 181,854 | 138,431 | 168,501 | 88,190 | 346,149 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury ... | 4,705.632 | 341,000 | 1,090,000 | 347,000 | 466,500 | 228,000 |  | 1,040,000 | 200,632 | 147,000 | 180,000 | 99,500 | 404,000 |
| Eligible paper-...-....--1.-....- | $\begin{aligned} & 14,8,80 \\ & 20,000 \end{aligned}$ | 893 | 4,275 | 2,701 | 1,161 | 715 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,659 \\ 20,000 \end{array}$ | - 306 | 318 | 208 | 945 | 287 | 333 |
| Total collat | 4,740,433 | 341,893 | 1,094,275 | 349,701 | 467,661 | 228,715 | 184,659 | 1,040,306 | 200,950 | 147,208 | 180,945 | 99,787 | 404,33 |

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

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, Dec. 17 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | BUd | Asked |  | Btd | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 2021 \& 221937 | 0.18\% | ----- | April 131938 | 0.17\% |  |
| Dec. 181937 | 0.18\% |  | April 201938. | 0.17\% |  |
| Jec. 291938. | 0.5\% |  | ${ }^{\text {April }} \mathbf{}$ Mat 19388 | 0.17\% |  |
| Jan. 121938 | 0.5\% | ..... | May 111938 | 0.18\% |  |
| Jan. 191938 | 0.8\% |  | May 181938 | 0.18\% |  |
| Jan. 26 1938-...---- | 0.8\%\% |  | May 251938 | 0.18\% |  |
| Feb. ${ }_{\text {Feb. }}{ }_{9}^{1} 1938$ | 0.10\% | -.-.-. | June  <br> June  <br> 8 1938 | 0.20\% |  |
| Feb. 161938 | 0.12\% |  | June 151938 | $0.20 \%$ |  |
| Feb. 231938 | 0.12\% |  | June 221938 | 0.20\% |  |
| Mar. ${ }_{\text {Mar. }} 91938$ | 0.14\% |  | June 29.1938 | 0.20\% |  |
| Mar. 1617188191938 | 0.15\% |  | July 131938 | 0.21\% |  |
| Mar. 231938 ---- | 0.15\% |  | July 20193 | 0.21\% |  |
| Maril 61938 | 0.15\% |  |  |  |  |

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes-Friday, Dec. 17
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d s$ of a point.

| Maturity | ${ }_{\text {Inate }}^{\text {Rate }}$ | Bta | Asked | Maturtu | $\xrightarrow{\text { Int. }}$ | Btd | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 15193 | 13\% | 101.2 | 101.4 | Mar. 15 |  | ${ }^{101.25}$ | 101.27 |
| Dec. 151941 | 13\% | ${ }^{100.6}$ | 100.8 101.13 | Mar. $151942 \ldots$ |  | 101.16 101.10 10 |  |
| Dec. 151939 | 13\% | 100.11 | ${ }^{101.13}$ | Sept. 151942 | $2 \%$ | 102.18 | 102.20 |
| June 15193979 | 13\%\% | ${ }_{101.11}^{100.22}$ | ${ }_{101.13}^{100.24}$ |  | $23 \% \%$ | 102.11 10129 | 102.13 101.31 |
| Mar. 15 1941- | 13\%\% | ${ }^{101.8}$ | 10110 | Feb. 11938 | 2\%\% | ${ }^{100.7}$ |  |
| Dec 151940 | 13\% | ${ }_{101.15}^{101.18}$ | 101.20 | Mar. ${ }^{\text {June }}$ (15 1938-:- | ${ }_{3 \%}^{23 \%}$ | $\xrightarrow{101.19}$ | 101.21 101.13 |

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly-See page 3945.

Stock and Bond Averages-See page 3945.

## THE PARIS BOURSE

Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Dec. } 11 & \text { Dec, } 13 & \text { Dec. } 14 & \text { Dec. } 15 & \text { Dec. } 16 & \text { Dec. } 17 \\ \text { Francs } & \text { Francs } & \text { Francs } & \text { Francs } & \text { Francs } & \text { Francs }\end{array}$


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

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One
NOTICE-Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No account tis taken of succs sales in in computing the range for the year.

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange
Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week.


New York Stock Record

| LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, Not PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sanes } \\ \text { fore } \\ \text { theek } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { SEOCKS } \\ \text { EXCHANGE }}}{\substack{\text { YYOKE }}}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Range Since Jan. } 1 \\ \text { On Basss of } 100 \text {-Shars Lots } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Statraay | ${ }_{\text {Meoray }}^{\text {Moray }}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Wedresesay } \\ \text { Dec. } 15\end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }_{\text {Ther. }}^{\text {Thursayy }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Frralay }}^{\text {Fec. } 17}$ |  |  | On | - | Lowert | H6pheat |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sper share } \\ & \$ 3658 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | 8 per share 37 37 | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }^{8}$ per share |  | Shares |  |  | $\$_{55}{ }_{5}^{\text {per marara }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {der mare }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44 Nor 22 | 85 Aus 13 | ${ }_{69}^{47}$ |  |
| * ${ }_{\text {* }}$ |  |  |  | (eale |  | 8,2000 | Aoser |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | cole | ${ }_{40210}^{40}$ |  | ${ }^{2}$ | \% 700 | Ader | ${ }_{\substack{12 \\ 162 \\ 11_{2}}}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{511_{8}{ }^{\text {c/ }}}$ | ${ }_{4}^{493}$ | ${ }_{8}^{484}$ | ${ }^{4} 8$ | ${ }^{514}{ }_{1}^{44_{4}}$ |  | 10.000 |  | ${ }_{412}^{12}$ |  |  |  |
| -1ii44 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | $10{ }^{1}$ | $\mathrm{ii}^{-72}{ }^{7}{ }^{12}$ |  | ${ }^{-1 i i_{4}}{ }_{4}^{72}$ | ${ }_{-1 i 12}^{1}{ }_{1}{ }_{12}{ }_{1}^{12}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 4,300 }}{14,000}$ |  | ${ }^{12}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $1{ }^{18}$ | ${ }_{11_{2} 1_{2}}^{11^{18_{8}}}$ |  | ${ }_{17^{12}}^{17^{158}}$ |  |  | 148 |  |  |  |
|  | 16 | cicts |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{51545}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 00 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{16}$ | ${ }^{1618} 18{ }^{1684}$ | 17 | ${ }^{1084}$ |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{1012}$ |  |  | -1 |
| ${ }^{161678}$ | ${ }_{157}^{1578}$ | 155 | \% |  | 16888 168 | ${ }^{\text {1.400 }}$ |  | ${ }_{145} 5^{12} \mathrm{~N}$ |  |  | $245^{\circ} \mathrm{A}$ प ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{812}}^{812}$ | ${ }^{12}$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{9} 9$ | coilit |  | ${ }_{10}^{812}$ |  |  | ${ }^{3} 4{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Allilod stors Corp.-.-- No por | ${ }_{6}^{6,8}$ | - |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | , 11.5800 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }_{8312}^{88}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{\text {\%218 }}$ |  | - | ${ }_{828}$ | +208 | ${ }^{12}$ | 1,300 <br> 1,000 | Alpha portiand Com |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 边 | 212 | - ${ }_{\text {+ }}^{40}$ |  | ¢.000 |  | 19. | ${ }_{1}^{5214}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{178 \\ 138 \\ 518}}^{51}$ |  |  |  |  | Amatric nem (Daj)-No oru |  |  |  |  |
| [5383 |  | ${ }_{52}{ }^{8}$ | $\mid * \ldots 88$ | 13 13 <br> $613_{4}$  |  | 2,400 |  | ${ }^{10}$ | ${ }_{7519}^{419}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{512}$ |



\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{tabular}{l}
Sales \\
for \\
the \\
Week
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{STOCKS
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 Preotous Year 1936} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Saturday \\
Dec. 11
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Monday } \\
\& \text { Dec. } 13
\end{aligned}
\] \& Tuesday \& \[
\left.\begin{gathered}
\text { Wednesday } \\
\text { Dec. } 15
\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,
\] \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Fitday \\
Dec. 17
\end{tabular} \& \& \& Lowest \& Highest \& Loro \& H6ohert \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ml class A.----No \({ }^{\text {Par }}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { per share } \\
\& 788_{84} \text { Oct } 19
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
93 \mathrm{Jan} 22
\] \& \& \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{ll}85 \& 8612 \\ 40 \& 80 \\ 40\end{array}\) \&  \& \({ }^{4012}\) \& \& \& \& \& AmI class A------No \& \({ }^{39}\) \& \(4_{4612}{ }^{\text {Appr }} 13\) \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{13}\) \& \({ }^{4}\) \& \& \({ }^{1212} 12\) \& 12 \& 11.200 \& Bor \& 17 Dec \& \& \({ }^{2} \overline{5}_{5}^{5}\) \& \({ }^{2} 2 \bar{z}_{8}\) Äug \\
\hline  \&  \& \({ }^{8}\) \& (175 \& \({ }^{\text {cki }}\) \& \(47_{8}\) \& \& Bors \& \({ }_{3}^{2414}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline  \&  \& \({ }^{3}\) \& \({ }^{3}\) \& \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \& \&  \& \({ }^{12}{ }^{1} \mathrm{O}^{0}\) \& \({ }_{2}{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {Man }}\) \& r \& \\
\hline 1 \& \({ }_{-178}{ }^{178} 8\) \& \({ }^{7} 719\) \& \(17^{34} 19\) \& \(18{ }^{1}{ }^{1}\) \& \({ }^{18}{ }^{8} 18{ }^{8}\) \& \& - Bower Roller Bearing Co. 17 \& \({ }^{1814}\) \&  \& \({ }^{121218}\) \& -b \\
\hline \({ }^{9} \quad 10{ }^{912}\) \& \({ }^{\circ}\) \& 88 \& \& \({ }^{2}\) \& \(8{ }^{3}\) \& \& \({ }_{\text {Brlic }}\) \& 18 \& \({ }_{5978}{ }^{3} 7_{8} \mathrm{Feb} 11\) \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{* 29}^{2414}{ }_{30}^{25}\) \&  \& \({ }^{(21884}\) \& \({ }^{29}{ }^{213_{4}}{ }^{22} 2^{2} 7_{8}\) \& \& \({ }_{25}{ }^{178}\) \& 7,800 \& \& 27
29 \& Feb 13 \& \& \\
\hline 81 \& \({ }^{31}\) \& 2 \& 30
2
2 \&  \&  \& 300 \& \({ }_{\text {Bristol-M }}^{\substack{\text { Brookly }}}\) \& 29 \& 8. \& 4 \& \({ }^{1214} \mathbf{1 2}\) Mar \\
\hline \({ }^{2}\) \& \({ }^{*}{ }_{7}^{75_{8} 8} 8^{18}\) \& \({ }^{19} 8\) \& \& \& \& \({ }_{1}^{1,100}\) \& \& \({ }_{8}^{612} \mathrm{De}\) \& \({ }_{53}^{3812}\) Jan \({ }^{\text {Jan } 12}\) \& 4014 \& \\
\hline . \& 30 \& \& 30 \& \& \& 1,400 \& \& \({ }^{2555}\) \& \({ }^{10212}{ }^{12}{ }^{\text {Jan }}\) \& 974 \& \({ }^{06} \mathrm{Oct}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{311}\) \& \({ }^{1}\) \& + 2 \& \({ }_{1}^{294}\) \& \& \({ }^{4}\) \& 2,000 \& \& O \&  \& \& \({ }^{57}{ }^{57} 5_{8} \mathrm{Oct}\) Jan \\
\hline *3514 \& \& \& \& \[
14_{4}^{4}
\] \& \& \[
300
\] \& \& \& \& \&  \\
\hline \& \& \& \(8 \quad 8{ }^{818}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
8^{33_{4}} \& 9 \\
7_{4} \& 8_{4}
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
81_{4} \& 811_{4} \\
77_{8} \&
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r|r}
\beta^{14} \& 600 \\
\beta^{2} 300
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Brun } \\
\& \text { Bua }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \& Deo \\
\hline 8 \& \& \& \& \({ }_{\substack{614 \\ 518}}\) \& \({ }^{161}\) \& \& \[
001
\] \& \[
8_{21_{4}} \mathrm{D}
\] \& \[
148
\] \& \& \\
\hline 5 \& \(4{ }_{46}^{53_{8}}\) \& 518 \& \({ }^{18}{ }_{47}{ }^{11_{4}}\) \&  \& \begin{tabular}{ll} 
a46 \& 46 \\
\hline\({ }^{51}\)
\end{tabular} \& \& \& 35. \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{418}^{49}\) \& \(\begin{array}{cc}45 \& 46 \\ 41_{8} \& 418\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{18}\) \& 418
418
478 \& \(\begin{array}{lll} \\ 4 \& 4712 \\ 4 \& 418\end{array}\) \& a464 \& 4,900 \& Buad Whe \& \({ }^{212} 2{ }_{2} \mathrm{Oc}\) \& \& pr \& \({ }^{14}{ }^{\text {cse }}\) Mar \\
\hline 24 \& 32 s \& \& 321 \& 33 \& \({ }_{192}{ }^{23}\) \& 1,400 \&  \& \({ }_{1014}^{26}\) Oct 19 \& - \({ }^{\text {654 Mar }}\) \&  \& \({ }^{5512}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{1}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 53 \& \& \& \\
\hline 17 \& \(17{ }^{78} 8\) \& \({ }_{172} 178\) \& 18.18 \& 17 \&  \& \& Burroughs Ad \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
15 \& 0 t \\
184 \\
180 t
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{lll}
358 \& \text { Feb } \& 9 \\
118_{4} \& \text { Jan } 29
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \mathrm{A} p r \\
\& \mathrm{Jan} \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }_{*}^{258}\) \& \& \({ }_{7}^{234}\) \& \& \(\ddagger\) Bubh Termina Debentures \& \[
7_{10} \mathrm{No}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 118_{4} \text { Jan } 29 \\
\& 39 \text { Feb } 1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
81_{4}^{2} \mathrm{Jan}
\] \& \\
\hline \({ }^{13}\) \& \(1{ }^{13}{ }^{14}\) \& \({ }^{*} 13{ }^{3} 144\) \& 1212 \& \({ }_{1212}{ }_{7} 1_{21} 1_{2}\) \& \({ }^{12} 14\) \& 130 \& \({ }_{\text {tBus }}\) \& \({ }_{51}^{10}\) \& \({ }^{451}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Feb}\) Fer 1 \& 1418 Apr \& \\
\hline \& \& \&  \&  \&  \& \({ }^{1}\) \& Butie \& \({ }_{181}{ }^{18}\) \& 361 \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{*}{ }^{3} 1_{2}\) \& \({ }_{3}^{33} 8{ }_{8}{ }^{358}\) \& \({ }^{1}\) \& 14 \& \& \(3^{33_{3}^{4}}{ }^{3}\) \& \& \& \({ }_{6}^{214}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{35}^{10}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}10 \& 10 \\ 35\end{array}\) \&  \& , \& 10
3112 \& \({ }^{934}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,500 \\
340
\end{array}
\] \& \(\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Byera } \\ \text { Para }}]{ }\) \& 24. \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{* 171_{4}} 18\) \& \& \& \({ }_{171}^{174} 171\) \& 171 \& , \& \& Byro \& \({ }_{20}^{1218}\) \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}333_{4} \& \text { Oct } \\ 483_{4} \& \text { Dee }\end{array}\) \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }^{49} 7_{8} 52\) \& \& \({ }_{4}^{20} 7_{8}\) \& \& Caltror \& \({ }_{50} \mathrm{M}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Cana \& 1 \& \({ }_{\text {c }}^{618}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Jan } \\
\& \text { Jan }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1012 \& \& \& \\
\hline \(14{ }^{14}\) \& \({ }_{33} 3_{4}\) \& \({ }_{1312} 14\) \& \({ }_{41}\) \& \({ }_{142}\) \& \({ }_{141}{ }^{2}\) \& 6,800 \& Canada Dr \& 12 \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& 45 48 \& \& 5 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \({ }^{818} 88{ }^{818}\) \& \(7^{78} 8\) \& 600 \& \& \& \& Jan \& \\
\hline \({ }^{* 3012}{ }_{* 512}{ }^{* 31}\) \& \& \& \& \&  \& 400 \& Ca \& \& \& \& \\
\hline *3 \& \({ }^{2}{ }_{2}\) \& *35 42 \& *35 \& \({ }_{3712}^{6714}\) \& \(2{ }_{2}{ }^{2} 42\) \& 50 \& \& \({ }^{3712} \mathrm{D}\) \& \({ }_{522}^{52}\) \& \& \\
\hline 0 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Carouna Clunch \& Ohio \(\begin{gathered}\text { Ry-100 } \\ \text { Btamped }\end{gathered}\) \& 85 Nov \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
102 \\
106 \& \mathrm{Jg}
\end{array}
\] \& \& \({ }^{103}{ }^{\text {3 }}\), Ocz \\
\hline \({ }_{145} 148{ }^{1478}\) \& \({ }^{143_{4}}{ }^{15}\) \& \({ }^{13} \overline{7}_{8}{ }_{8} 1414\) \& \(141_{2} 141\) \& 15 1518 \& \& \[
00
\] \& Carpe \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 92 \& \& \({ }_{91}{ }_{93}{ }^{38}\) \& \& \&  \& \({ }_{\text {Carre }}\) Carier \& N \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{97}\) De \& 129 \& \& 143 July \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \({ }^{488_{4}} 50{ }^{503}\) \& \& \& Cater \& \({ }_{97} 0\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \({ }^{981}\) \& \(15^{5}\) \& , \& \& 10,100 \& \& 1518 Dec \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& *25 \& \({ }_{25}{ }^{5} \quad 25\) \& \& \& \& 500 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& *5 \& \& \& \& \& \& 52 \& \({ }^{8214}\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{\text {Ce }}\) \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }^{1012}\) \& \& \({ }_{* 1011_{4}}^{4} 102_{2}\) \& 0 \& Central In Lt 41/2\% prot- 100 \& 96 June 29 \& 107 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 00 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 700 \& Central \& \& \& \(\cdots{ }^{-12}-\overline{A D r}\) \& \\
\hline \(*^{412}{ }^{612}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Century \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }^{95}\) 95, 106 \& \({ }^{* 95} 106\) \& \& \& \& \& \(863_{8} \mathrm{M}\) \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \({ }_{8}^{3938}\) \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{cc}
371_{2} \& 381_{4} \\
8 \& 8
\end{array}
\] \& 7,100
3,000 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Cerro \\
Certs
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 3,000 \& \& \& \({ }_{82} \mathrm{Feb} 10\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 9.200 \& Chocker Cab--.------ \({ }^{-1 .} 5\) \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \({ }_{3734}^{451}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}4578 \& 463 \\ 3784 \& 381\end{array}\) \& \& \({ }_{378}^{46}\) \&  \& \({ }_{18,800}^{9,200}\) \& Ch \& \({ }_{31}^{40}\) Nove \&  \& \({ }_{61}{ }^{69}\) Jan \& \[
77^{3_{4}} \text { Nov }
\] \\
\hline *89 \& \& \({ }_{* 89}{ }^{4}\) \&  \& \& \({ }^{3} 14\) \& \& \({ }^{\text {Pr }}\) \& 89 Dec 15 \& 100 Mar 11 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \(\ddagger\) ¢ Cl \& \({ }_{4}\) Oct \& \({ }^{48} 4\) \& \& \\
\hline \& 3 \& \& \& \& \& 1,500 \& \& Oct \& 1 \& \& \\
\hline \& \[
11_{4}^{\circ} \quad 1
\] \& \({ }^{*} 114\) \& \& \& \& 1,400 \& \(t \mathrm{Chca}\) \& Oc \& 4 \& \& \\
\hline \& \(*_{23}{ }_{4}\) \&  \& \& \& \& 60 \& Chic Ind \& \({ }_{258}{ }^{\text {N }}\) \% \& \({ }_{12} 2_{8}{ }^{4}\) May 19 \& \& \\
\hline \& *11 \(118_{4}\) \& \(10^{3} 4\) \& \& \& \& \& Chicaso Ma \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{ll}1_{2}^{11_{8}} \& 1_{18}^{11_{8}} \\ 2_{18} \& \end{array}\) \& \[
\frac{1}{2}
\] \& \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{cc}
\({ }^{*} 1\) \& \(11_{8}\) \\
\(13_{4}\) \& \(13_{4}\)
\end{tabular} \& \(\xrightarrow{1,300}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { ICnic } \\
5 \%
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
78 \\
11_{8} 0 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& 12 \& \& \& \& \(\pm{ }^{\text {t }}\) \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \({ }^{*}{ }^{12}\) \& \& 1032 \& \& \& 2,000 \& \& \& \({ }_{\text {33 }}{ }^{1912} \mathrm{Feb} \mathrm{Feb}_{8}\) \& \&  \\
\hline \& *29 \& \({ }_{2884}^{149}\) \& \({ }_{* 2712}{ }^{2}\) \& \({ }_{* 2812}^{124} 1{ }^{112}\) \&  \& \({ }_{1}^{1.400}\) \& Chica \& \(28{ }^{3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{D}\) \& \({ }_{45}\) A \& \& \\
\hline \(114{ }^{114}\) \& \(1^{3} 8\) \& \(1{ }^{14}\) \& \({ }^{118} 811_{4}\) \& \& \({ }^{11_{8}} 1{ }^{11_{8}^{2}}\) \& 1,400 \& tChic Rock Ial \& Pactiono.. 100 \& 1 Oct \& \({ }^{3} 3_{8} \mathrm{Mar} 171\) \& \(1_{12} \mathrm{ADr}\) \& 3 Feb \\
\hline \(\stackrel{*}{2}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{*}{ }_{2}{ }^{2}\) \& \& \& \& \& 100 \& \& 0 \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \({ }_{*}^{2} \quad 2\) \& \({ }_{* 9} \quad\)\begin{tabular}{ll}
21 \\
\hline 12
\end{tabular} \& \({ }^{93}{ }_{8}\) \& \& \& 1,200 \& \& \({ }_{612}{ }^{12}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline 12 \& 123 \& \({ }^{1}\) \& \(123_{8}\) \& \(121_{2}\) \& \& \& dicaro \& \(12{ }^{2}\) \& \(2{ }^{2}\) \& 17 \& \({ }^{3014}\) Jan \\
\hline * \& \& \({ }_{4}^{412}\) \& \({ }_{4}^{412}{ }^{41}\) \& \({ }^{458} 8{ }^{458}\) \&  \& 700 \& \& 3 Oct \& \(15^{5} \mathrm{~F}\) M \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
\(* 33\) \\
5614 \\
50 \\
\hline 57
\end{tabular} \& \({ }^{3}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& cor \& \({ }^{36}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline 12 \& * \& 12.12 \& 12 \& (254 12 \& \(\begin{array}{ll}55 \& 56 \\ 12 \& 12\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{5}, 200\) \& Cit \& \({ }_{11}{ }^{218}\) \& \({ }_{2138}{ }^{3}\) \& \(15^{14}\) Jan \& 23 \\
\hline *60 63 \& \({ }^{60}{ }^{60}\) \& \({ }^{6014} 6\) \& 611 \& \& \({ }_{6214} 63\) \& 230 \& , \& \({ }^{60}\) Dec \& 92 Fe \& \({ }_{75}^{7278} \mathrm{Jan}\) \& \\
\hline *3 \&  \&  \& \({ }^{*} 58\) \& \({ }^{*}{ }^{58}\) \& \(\begin{array}{cc}* 58 \& 75 \\ { }_{3}{ }^{2} \& 714\end{array}\) \& \& \({ }_{\text {City }}^{\text {City }}\) \& \({ }^{60}\) \& \({ }_{10}^{74}{ }^{5} \mathrm{Ju}\) M \& \({ }_{4}^{45}\) \& \\
\hline *20 \& \({ }_{2012} 20{ }^{2}\) \& \(20^{2} \quad 20{ }^{2}\) \& 20.21 \& \({ }_{* 191_{2}}\) \& \({ }_{* 20} 20_{8} 2^{32}\) \& , 40 \& \& 20 De \& 488 \& \(233_{4} \mathrm{Ja}\) \& \\
\hline *10 \& * \(108{ }^{-1} 110\) \& \& \& \& \& \& COC\&AtLo \& \({ }_{1023}^{179}\) Oct \({ }^{\text {One }} 21\) \& \({ }_{113}^{179}\) Oct \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{108}\) \& \({ }^{208}\) \& 10 \& \({ }_{* 24}^{102}\) \& 10 \& \({ }_{258}\) \& 700 \& Clev El mum \&  \& \({ }^{13818} \mathrm{Jan}\) Aug \& \({ }_{33} 3{ }^{\text {dun }}\) Jan \& 年 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Clev \& 82 \& \({ }^{90}{ }^{10}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}82 \& \mathrm{Feb} \\ 48\end{array}\) \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Spectal gu \& 4718 Mar 31 \& \({ }_{37}^{5012}\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& 16 \& \& 3,800 \& Clumax Moly \&  \& \({ }_{2978}^{37}\) Jul \& \& Deo \\
\hline \& \& \& 1121412 \& \(1_{2}^{2} 124\) \& \(1121_{2}^{2} 124\) \& \& Pre \& \(120{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Dec }} 1\) \& \({ }^{132} 2 \mathrm{~m}^{\text {June }}\) \& 124 \& July \\
\hline \& \({ }_{57}\) \& \({ }^{11312} 115\) \& 1312 \& \({ }^{1143_{4}^{4}} 114^{3} 4_{4}^{4}\) \& 115 \& 1,100 \& Cocs-Cola Co (The)-..-No pat \& \({ }^{9334}\) \& \(170{ }^{2} \mathrm{Aprr} 2\) \& \& \({ }_{58}^{34}\) Nov \\
\hline  \&  \&  \&  \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
57 \\
974 \& 57 \\
\hline 97
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{cc}
56_{3} 3_{4} \& 57 \\
9 y_{4} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \& Class A.-.....-...-No par Colgate-Palmolive-Peet No par \&  \& \&  \& \({ }_{214}^{58}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{* 95}\) \& \& \({ }_{514}^{4} 97\) \& \({ }^{9354} 974\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \(10412{ }^{\text {Jan }}{ }^{6}\) \& 100 Aug \& \({ }^{0612}{ }^{\text {cheb }}\) \\
\hline \& \&  \& \& \({ }_{98}^{237}\) \& \(\begin{array}{lll} \\ \& \\ { }^{12} 2 \& 237_{8} \\ 98\end{array}\) \& 3,300 \& \({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) \& \& \({ }^{622_{4}{ }^{6} \mathrm{~F}} 1\) \& \& \({ }^{183_{4}{ }^{\text {Nov }} \text { - }}\) \\
\hline \& \({ }^{*} 12 \overline{1}_{8}\) \& 13 \& \({ }^{* 12} 12 \overline{1}_{8} 398\) \& \({ }^{*} 12 \overline{1}_{8}\) \& \& \& Colon \& 26 \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{* 1612} 18\) \& \& \(\begin{array}{lll}151 \& 1534\end{array}\) \& \(15^{151}{ }^{15}\) \& \({ }^{155^{\circ}} 416{ }^{33_{8}}\) \& \(16816{ }^{168}\) \& 2,500 \& Colo \& \(111{ }^{\text {a }}\) Oc \& \({ }_{5178}^{517}\) \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{ll}
14 \& 144 \\
\hline 14
\end{tabular} \& *1114 14 \& \(*_{1114} 1\) \& \({ }_{113_{4}}^{8} 181_{2} 8_{2}\) \& 8 \& 814
\(11_{4}\)
\(11^{814}\)

18 \& \& ${ }_{4}$ \& ${ }_{9}^{512}$ Oct ${ }^{\text {Oct } 19}$ \& ${ }_{30}^{274}{ }^{\text {M }}$ \& ${ }_{1918}^{19}$ Jem \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 40 \& \& ${ }_{8}{ }^{5} 8$ \& 29 Jan \& 16 Ja \& 36 Ma <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{1718}$ \& ${ }_{* 17}^{17}$ \& 17.17 \& $17{ }^{17} 17$ \& 17 \& 3,000 \& Columbla \& 17. \& ${ }^{32} \mathrm{~A}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 70.71 \& 70 \& 6912 \& 68 \& 66 \& 2,00 \& Columbla \& ${ }_{65}{ }^{18}{ }^{\text {d }}$ No \& ${ }_{12545}{ }^{2}$ \& \& ${ }^{3612}$ Aug <br>
\hline  \& \&  \& \&  \& 14 \& 1,700 \& Columba \& 10 \& ${ }^{3912} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& $31 . \mathrm{May}$ \&  <br>
\hline \& \& 2 \& \& ${ }_{918}{ }^{183}$ \& ${ }^{28}$ \& 26,4 \& ${ }_{\text {che }}^{82.75 \mathrm{con}}$ \& ${ }_{x 458}^{27}$ Oc \& ${ }_{20}^{467_{8} \mathrm{Jan}}$ \& ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {J Jan }}$ \& ${ }_{2318}^{51 / 8 \mathrm{Jun}}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{771_{2}}{ }^{7712}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }^{71}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }^{26812}{ }^{1} \mathrm{O}$ \& ${ }_{101} 108 \mathrm{Ja}$ \& 12 Ja \&  <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{*}{ }_{* 3}{ }^{36}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{355_{4}{ }_{4}}$ \& ${ }^{3614} 37$ \& 5,100 \& Comm \& ${ }^{6312} \mathrm{O}$ \& ${ }_{6914}{ }^{101}$ \& Jan \& ${ }_{8}^{847_{8} \mathrm{Aug}}$ <br>

\hline **80 \&  \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
5004 & 50{ }^{14} \\
80 \\
371_{2} & 888^{7}
\end{array}
$$ \&  \& ${ }_{*}^{* 1}$ \&  \& 100 \& commer

com\%
commi \&  \&  \& Ja \& <br>

\hline $$
7
$$ \& \[

* 8
\] \&  \& \& \& \& 11,300 \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline $$
78
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
7^{3} 3_{4} & 77_{8} \\
2 & 21_{8}
\end{array}
$$

\] \&  \& \& \[

73_{4}

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
84 & 88 \\
77_{8}^{3} & 75_{8} \\
910
\end{array}
$$

\] \& 13,400 \& Commercial Solventa \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
5 & \text { Oct } 19 \\
5 & \text { Oct } 19
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
11_{4} 0 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& pr \& \[

2458 \mathrm{Feb}
\] <br>

\hline 42.42 \& 4141 \& $\begin{array}{lll}40 & 413_{4}\end{array}$ \& $413{ }_{8} 415_{8}$ \& $411^{2} 43$ \& $42{ }^{4}$ \& 16,800

2,100 \&  \& | 1 | Oct |
| :--- | :--- |
| 34 | Oct |
| 3 |  | \& ${ }^{7558}$ Jan 13 \& 5914 Apr \& ${ }_{82}{ }^{512} \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& In receiversh \& p. $a$ Det. \& dellver \& $n$ New stock. ${ }^{\text {C Cash sate. }}$. $x$ \& Ex-div. \& fghts. \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

为



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |





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

NoTICE-Prices are "andfinterest" -except for Income and defauled bonds. Cash and deferred delvery sales are disregarded in the wer's range,
anlees 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 unless they are the only transactions or the week, and when seling outside of
occur. A. No account ts taken of sueh sales in computing the range for the year.



## Bennett Bros．©J Johnson

## RAILROAD BONDS

> New Tork, N. T. $^{2}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { One Wall Street } \\ & \text { DIgby } 4.5200\end{aligned}$
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chivate Wire } \quad 135 \text { Chicago, Ill. } \\ & \text { Sa Salle St. } \\ & \text { Connections }\end{aligned}$\%. X. 1-761 ヶ. Bell System Teletype or Cgo. 543

| BONDS <br> N．Y．STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Dec． 17 |  | $\begin{array}{r} R a \\ B L a^{F} \end{array}$ | 8 <br> or Asked |  | Range Stince Jan， 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | H6on |  |  | Htgh |
| $\ddagger 5^{\circ}$ Chicago Rallways 1st 58 stpd Feb $1193725 \%$ par pald． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\ddagger{ }^{\circ}$ Chle R I \＆P Ry gen 43 | J 171／2 | $171 / 2$ | 18\％／4 | 184 | 16 |  |
| －Certificates of deposit | 0 | ${ }^{16}$ | 16 | 484 |  | $421 / 2$ |
| $8 \bullet$ Retunding gold 48 $\qquad$ <br> －Certiflcates of deposit． | 0 | 8 | 931／6 | 126 55 |  |  |
| 54 Secured $41 / 2$ s serles A．．．．．．－1972 | M－5 87 | $81 / 4$ |  | 88 |  | 25 \％ |
| ＋Certificates of deposit．．．．．．．．． |  | 7 | 81／8 | 21 |  |  |
| Conv g 41／ss | W N 41／2 | 41／2 | 51／2 | 119 | 4 |  |
|  |  | 90 | 90 | 5 | 90 | 1131／3 |
| Gold 33／8．－－．－．－June 151951 | 1 | ＊8 |  |  | 86 | 945 |
| Memphis Div 18t \％48．．．．．．． 1951 | J D |  | 807／6 |  | 90 |  |
| Chic T H \＆8＇eastern 18t 58－－1960 | J |  | 69\％ | 10 | 68 |  |
| Inc Eu bs－－－－－－－－－－DDec 11960 |  |  |  |  |  | 91 |
| Chicago Union station－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guaranteed 4s．．．－．－．．．．－－ 1944 |  | ＊106 | 10736 |  |  | 107\％ |
| 18t mtge 4s serles D．．．．．．．． 1963 | 1093／2 | 1091／4 | 109\％ | 9 |  | 113 |
| 1st mtge $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{serles}$ E．．．．．．－． 1963 | 1071／2 | 107 | 107\％ | 0 |  |  |
| 31／38 guaranteed－－．．．．．－－－－1951 | M s 104 | 104 | $104 \%$ | 6 |  | 108\％／ |
| Chie \＆West Indiana con 48＿－－1952 | J J 99 | $881 / 2$ | $991 / 2$ | 70 |  | 108\％ |
| 1st \＆ref M 4 $4 / 8$ ser D．－．－－ 1962 | M S ${ }^{\text {S }}$ 917／8 | 9176 | 93 | 14 |  | 4 |
| Childs Co deb 5s．－．－．－．－．－．．．－1943 | A 06 | 65 | 68 | 34 |  | 94 |
| ${ }^{*}$ Choc Okla \＆Gulf cons 5s．－－1952 |  | ＊981／2 | 99 |  |  |  |
| Cinclunati Gas \＆Elec 31／8－－－－1986 | 102\％ | 1021／2 | 103 | 20 |  | 龶 |
| 1st mtge 31／3s．．．．－．．．－－－－ 190 |  | 1061／2 | 1061／2 | 1 |  | $1061 / 2$ |
| Cin Leb \＆Nor 18t con gu 48．－． 1842 |  |  |  |  |  | 1081／ |
| CIn Un Term 1st gu 58 ser C－－－1957 | M N 10814 | 1081／4 | 108\％ | 3 |  | 4 |
| 1 sta mige guar 31／9s series D＿－1971 | M N | 104 | 105 | 13 |  | 1103 |
| Cleartield \＆Mah lit gu 4s－．－－1943 |  |  |  |  |  | $1041 / 6$ |
| Clevo Cin Chie \＆St | D | 871／8 | 881／8 | 9 |  | 107\％ |
| General 5s serles B．．．．．．．－－ 1993 |  |  |  |  |  | 118 |
| Ref \＆impt 41／5s series E．．．－1977 | J J 74 | 74 | 753／4 | 34 |  |  |
| Cairo DIv 1st gold 4s－－．－－1939 |  | 102\％ | 102\％ | 5 |  | 061／8 |
| Cin Wabash \＆M Div 18t 4s－1991 |  |  |  |  |  | 104 |
| St L Div．18t coll tr g 4n－－－－－1990 | M | 841／2 | 841／2 | 4 |  |  |
| r \＆Cool Div 1st g 4an＿．．．．－1940 | M | ＊1011／2 |  |  | 104 | 104 |
| W W Val Div 1st g 48 |  | 100 | 100 | 3 | 100 | 103 |
| Cleve－Cuffs Iron 1st mige 43／8－19 | N 105 | 1051／4 | 1051／4 | 15 |  |  |
| Cleve Elee Illum 1st M 3\％\％－－－1985 | 110\％ | 1103／8 | 1107／8 | 34 |  | 1111／6 |
| Cleve \＆Pgh gen gu 43／38 ser B＿1942 A |  | ＊109 |  |  |  | 110\％ |
| Serles B 3 3／68 guar－－－－．－－－－1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Serles A 4 4 2 s guar＿．．．．．．．．．． 1942 |  | ＊1094／2 |  |  |  | 113 |
| Serles C $31 / 8$ guar |  |  | 108 |  |  | ${ }_{111}^{109}$ |
|  |  | ＊105 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | 108 |  |  | 1113 |
| Gon \＆ref mtge 41／3s series B－1981 |  | ＊1051／2 |  |  | 10 | 1071／2 |
| Cleve Short Line 1st gu 43／8．－．． 1961 |  | 103 | 103 |  |  | 1187 |
| Cleve Unlon Term gu $51 / 5 \mathrm{~B}$ ．－．－1972 | A 0 － 105 | 1033／4 | 1053／2 | 22 |  | 113 |
| 18t a 158 serles B guar＿－．－．－1973 | A O 993／ | 991 | 100 | 49 |  | 1113 |
| 1st f f 41／68 serlee C．－．．．．．－－ 1977 | 952／8 | 951／4 | 96 | 42 |  | $105 \%$ |
| Coal River Ry 1st gu 48－－7－－－1945 |  |  |  |  |  | 1123／9 |
| Colo Fuel \＆Iron Co gen 1 f 5 ＿－ 1943 |  | 1001／4 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 59 | 59 | 603／2 | 12 |  |  |
| Colo \＆South $41 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ serles A．－．－． 1980 | 46\％／4 | 453／2 | 47 | 52 |  | 771／6 |
| Columbla G \＆E E Cob S8＿－－May 1952 | M N 95 |  | $961 / 2$ | 28 |  | 1051／ |
| Debenture 58．．．．．．．．．Apr 151952 |  | 943／2 | 95 | 5 |  |  |
| Debenture 58．．．．．．．JJan 151961 | 92\％ | 9214 | $927 / 6$ | 58 |  |  |
| Columpia \＆H V 18t ext g 4s．． 1948 | A | ＊ 1110 | 112 |  |  | 114\％ |
| Columbus \＆Tol 1st ext 4s．．．． 1985 |  | 110\％ | 1103 | 12 | 110 |  |
| Columbus Ry Pow \＆Lt 48．．．． 1965 | M N 106316 | 1063 | 1063／8 | 11 | 102 |  |
| Commerclal Credit deb 31／48－．－1951 | A O 95 | $947 /$ | 963／8 | 45 |  | 1001／ |
| 24／8 debentures－－－${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\mathrm{J}^{\mathrm{D}} 998$ | ${ }_{102}^{901 / 2}$ | 100 | 126 |  |  |
| Commercial Invest Tr deb 31／38 1951 Conn \＆Passum Riv 1st 4s＿．．． 1943 | J J 102 | 102 | 102 | 9 |  | 31／3 |
| Conn Ry \＆L 1st \＆ref 43／8．－．－－ 1951 |  | ＊1073／8 |  |  |  |  |
| Stamped guar 43／8．．．．．．．－－－ 1951 |  | 107 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Conn Riv Pow f f 31／8 A－－－－ 1961 | 1061／6 | 106 | 1063／6 | 17 |  | 1081／ |
| Consol Edison（ ${ }^{\text {P Y }}$ ）deb 31／5－1946 | A 0.104 | 10314 | 104 | 59 |  | 106 |
| 31／9s debentures－－．．．．．．－1956 | A O 104 | 104 | 10414 | 331 |  | ， |
| －Consolidated Hydro－Elee W orks |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consol Gas（N Y）deb 41／8．．．．．1951 | J Di07\％ | 107 | 107\％ | 84 |  | 2081／2 |
| Consol Oll conv deb 33／8．．．．．－1951 | J ${ }^{\text {d }}$ 961／2 | 9674 | $967 /$ | 69 |  |  |
| ${ }_{5}{ }^{*}$ Consol Ry non－conv deb 48．．1954 | 163／8 | 163／6 | 1736 | 22 | 15 | $411 / 1$ |
| －Debenture 4s．．．－－－－－－－－－－1955 |  | ${ }_{* 16}$ | 19 |  | 15 | $411 / 1$ |
| －Debenture 4s－．．－．－．－．．－－－－1955 |  | ${ }^{*} 16$ |  |  | 27 |  |
| Debenture 4s－－－－－－－－－－－1956 |  | ${ }^{*} 16$ | 19 |  | 15 | 40 |
| ＊Consolldation Coal ${ }^{\text {I I }}$ 5s－－－－－－1960 |  | － 53 | 533／8 | 5 | 49 | 71 |
| Consumers Power 3\％／8＿May 11985 | M N 107 | 107 |  |  |  |  |
| 1 1st mtge 83／68－－．．．．．－May 11965 | M N 10414 | 104 | 1051／2 | 22 |  | $107 \%$ |
| 18t mtge $13 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$－－－－－－－－－－－－－19 | M N 10186 | $1013 / 6$ | 10314 | 49 |  |  |
|  | M N 983 | 1833／3 | 1013／2 |  |  | 103\％ |
|  | $3{ }^{\text {d }}$ D 103\％ | ${ }_{89}^{103 / 8}$ | 1039／4 |  |  | 051／ |
| Copenhagen Telep Ess．．．Feb－ 151954 | ${ }_{F}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1009 |  | 10 |  | 103314 |
| Crane Cos 8 deb $31 / 58.1$ | F A | 98\％ | ${ }_{99}$ | 13 |  | 103 |
| Crown Cork \＆Seal 1 4 4 ．．．．－． 1950 | M N 105\％／ | 1053／2 | 106 | 21 | 1037 | 107 |
| Crown Willamette Paper 68．．．－1951 |  | 1033／6 | 1031／2 | 1 |  |  |
| Cuba Nor Ry 18t 53／6－－．－－－－1942 | $J 1$ | 401／2 | 42 | 28 |  |  |
| Cubs RR 1st 5s g．．．．．．．．．．－－1052 |  |  | 42 |  |  |  |
| 71／2s serles A extended to 1946． |  | 441／2 | 45 | 4 |  | 62\％ |
| 6s series B extended to 1946 |  | ＊40 | 46 |  |  |  |
| Dayton Pow \＆Lt list \＆ref 31／88 1860 |  | 1063／4 | 10612 |  |  | 108 |
| Del \＆Hudson 1st \＆ref 4s | M N 587 | 581／8 | 621／2 |  | 587 | $951 / 6$ |
| Del Power \＆Light 1st 41／88．．．．． 1971 1st \＆ref 41／38．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1969 | J | ${ }_{* 107}^{107}$ | 10714 | 19 |  | 1073 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {J J J }}$ J ${ }^{\text {J }}$ | ＊1031／6 | 105\％ |  | 1013 | 105\％ |
|  | M N | ＊1071／3 | 1061／2 |  |  |  |
| Stamped as to Penna tax | M | ＊1073／8 |  |  |  |  |
| \＄5＊Den \＆R G 18t cons g 4e－－ 1936 | J J $12 \overline{2}$ | 12 | 131／2 | 275 | 11 | $363 / 4$ |
| ${ }^{+}$Consol gold 41／88－－．－－－－－1936 | J J 1214 | 123 |  |  | 11 |  |
| \＄＊Den \＆R G West gen Ss－Aug 1955 | F A ${ }^{51}$ | 51 | 636 | 27 |  |  |
| Assented（ subj to plan）． <br> $\bullet$ Ref \＆impt 5 s ser B．．．Apr 1978 | AO | 87／8 | 9\％88 | 58 <br> 68 |  | 223／6／ |
| \＃＊Des M \＆Ft Dodge 4s ctfs．．．． 1935 | AA | ＊31／4 |  | 62 |  | 321／6 |
| $\ddagger+$ Des Plains Val 1st gu 4 $1 / \mathrm{s}$－-1947 |  | ＊8\％ | 40 |  |  |  |





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 (Dec. 11, 1937) and ending the present Friday (Dec. 17, 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:


| $\underset{(C \text { Contlnued })}{\text { STOCKs }} \quad \text { Par }$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low High } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{H 6 g h}$ | Cities Service Co. <br> Common and Preferred <br> BOUGHT-SOLD-QUOTED <br> WILLIAM P. LEHRER CO., INC. <br> 60 Wall Street, Now York City <br> HA 2-5383 <br> Teletype: N. Y. 1-1943 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 400 | $\begin{array}{ll} \\ \\ \\ 28 & \text { Oct } \\ \text { Oct }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lc} \text { 38 } & \text { Oct } \\ 11 & \text { Jan } \\ 115 / 8 & \text { Mar } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} -31 / 2 & -956 \\ 4 \% & 51 / 6 \end{array}\right\|$ | -17000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{cc} 4^{488 / 8} & 69 \\ 115 & 115 \\ 11 & 11 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,300 \\ 600 \\ 60 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 23 & \text { Oct } \\ 33 / 8 & \text { Oct } \\ 60 & \text { Oct } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { 115915 Mar } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| C |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \left.\begin{array}{ll} 60 & \text { Oct } \\ 110 & \text { Oct } \\ 5 / 6 & \text { Oct } \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 8931 / 2 & \text { Jan } \\ 115 & \text { Dee } \\ 41 / \mathrm{Mar} & \text { Mar } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | crer ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \\ & 50 \\ & 900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 48/3/8 Nov } \\ & 31 / 8 \\ & \text { Dec } \\ & 90 \end{aligned} \text { Oct }$ | $100 \text { Mar }$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| nsol Retall |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 101 / 2 \mathrm{Jan} \\ 135 & \mathrm{Mar} \\ 31 / & \mathrm{Jan} \end{array}$ | stocks <br> (Contsnued) |  |  | Range Strce Jan. 1, 1937 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Conssol }}$ Royal |  | ----- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Steel | $33-41 / 1$ |  |  |  | (Constnuea) Par | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Lovo } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shates } \end{gathered}$ | Low | H60h |
| ${ }_{\text {tinental }}$ |  | 100 |  |  | Florida P \& L 87 pref_-.-** ${ }^{41}$ |  | $650$ |  |  |
| Cont Roll \& Steel |  | 180150100 |  |  | Ford Motor Co Litd-_. |  |  |  | 65 Mar |
| ontnental Secur |  |  | 4 Oct <br> 4 Oct <br> 9 Oct <br> 52 Oct |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,000 \\ & 2,900 \\ & 0,95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}5_{5}^{5} & \mathrm{Nov} \\ { }_{14} & \\ \text { Oot }\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 81 / 8 & \text { Feb } \\ 293 / \mathrm{c} & \text { Feb } \\ 311 / 6 & \text { Jan } \end{aligned}$ |
| Cook Paint \& Var $\$ 4$ preferred... | 97/8 97/6 |  |  | ${ }_{61}{ }^{2} /{ }^{\text {a }}$ Mar |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{33} \mathrm{3} / \mathrm{Oct}$ |  | Ford Motor of France---* |  |  | 16\% Pec |  |
|  |  |  | 173/2 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 23/8 } & \text { Ott } \\ \text { Oct }\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $5{ }_{5}{ }^{3} /{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | Franklin Rayon Cory - - ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}{ }_{4}^{5} & \text { Oct } \\ { }_{4} & \text { Oct }\end{array}$ |  |
| Corrcoorp - Reynolde----5 |  | 6,500 | $13 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$ |  | Froedtert Grain \& MaltCommon | $\begin{array}{cc} 7 & 71 / 2 \\ 1414 & 1414 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | 6315 Oct |  |
| Comn 86 pre |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}{ }_{83}^{2} & \mathrm{Oct} \\ \mathrm{OHOv}\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}14 \\ 1036 & \text { Oot } \\ \text { Not }\end{array}$ | 211/2 Jun |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 1,800 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{75} 103 /{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{14}^{28}$ |  |  | - <br> 100 <br> 20 | $8{ }^{83}$ Oct |  |
| m) $\&$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 13 y / & 0 t \\ 101 / 2 & \text { Nov } \\ 1 / 2 & \text { Oct } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 653\% } \\ 13 \\ 1 \% & \text { Oct } \\ \text { Ott }\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{38} \mathrm{H}$ Aug | Gen Eleotric Co $\mathbf{L}$ Lto----* |  |  | 19 Oot | 23 Feb |
|  | $6 \% / 8$ $7 / 8$ 7 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}20 \\ 13 / 4 & \text { Jan } \\ \\ \text { Mar }\end{array}$ | Gen Frreprooting com_-..-* |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Dec | 12. | General Inv |  | 3,900 |  |  |
| Crow |  |  | Ot | ${ }_{16}^{81 / 4} \mathrm{Sept}$ | \%6 preferr |  |  | ${ }^{50}$, Nov |  |
| Crow |  | 5,500 | ${ }^{13} 1$ |  | Wen Orratto or AdV - $6 \%$ pitió | $1_{39}$ $\mathrm{I}_{32}$ <br> -  |  | $7_{5}{ }^{12}$ Ott | ${ }^{9616}{ }^{3 / 5}$ Jan |
| Pre | ${ }_{6}^{18}{ }^{1 / 6}$ |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{25 / 8} \mathrm{~J}$ Jan |  |  | 30 | $\begin{array}{cc}1 \\ 8 \% & \text { Oet } \\ \text { Oct }\end{array}$ | 100\% Feb |
| Crystal Oll Ref $6 \%$ preferred |  | 500100 | ${ }^{1 / 2} 80$ |  |  | 11\% $13 \%$ | 1,800 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $27 / 6$ Sept |  | 12/8 |  |  |  | an |
| preferre |  |  | 100 |  | Ge |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| D |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Darby |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{63 / 2}$ Oct | $15 \%$ Jan | ${ }_{\text {Georgia }}^{\text {S }}$ | 43/4 |  |  |  |
| Dayton R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A |  | 100 |  |  | Prefer |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6\% 7\% |  |  |  | Gladdilit |  |  |  |  |
| Denison Mit |  |  | ${ }^{50}{ }^{51} \mathrm{Nov}$ | ${ }_{88}^{87}$ May | Gilen Ald | - |  |  |  |
| 矿 | 70 |  |  | 89 Aug | ${ }_{\text {che }}$ Class | - | 1,600 | $931 / 2$ |  |
| Gask |  |  | ${ }_{12}^{836} \mathrm{Oct}$ | ${ }_{20}^{193}{ }^{\text {chay }}$ |  |  |  | 1/3 Jopt | Feb Feb |
|  | , | 3,0 |  |  | Goodman |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Gorram | 21/8 $21 / 4$ | 0 |  |  |
| Oit Pap | 18\% 21 | 1,300 |  | ${ }_{64}^{101 / 2}$ Jan | Gor |  |  |  |  |
| tss ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| terred |  |  |  |  | Gran |  |  |  |  |
| nond | 9 | 100 | 9 |  | Grand C |  |  |  | \%/8 Jan |
|  |  |  | 28 |  | Grest AtI |  |  |  |  |
| Nive- | ${ }_{12 \%}^{3} 13$ | 1,600 |  | 22\% Jug | Non-vot com stock--10** |  | ${ }_{32}$ | ${ }_{118}^{48}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jeb }}$ |
| Dominton Steel \& $\mathrm{C}_{0}$ | 13\%/8143/4 | ${ }^{900}$ |  |  | Gt Northern |  | 150 |  |  |
| 5\%\% |  |  | 15 May | 173/5 Appr | Greentileld T |  | 1,200 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Guarrila |  |  |  |  |
| 7\% preterred | 52 | -25 | 193/2 |  | Guuf Oil |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| ver |    <br> 17 17 17 <br> 17   | 100 |  | ${ }_{421 / 2}^{96}$ Jan | ${ }_{\text {Gur }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 104 |  | Gypsum Lid |  |  |  |  |
| Dubiller Conden |  | 300 |  | ${ }_{79}{ }^{63} \mathrm{~F}$ Feb | Hail L | 212 | $100$ | 1136 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| rham |  |  |  | $17 /{ }^{\text {mar }}$ | Hamilto |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Hartiord E |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,000 | ${ }_{7}^{31 / 2} \mathrm{Oot}$ | ${ }^{10 \% \%}$ | Hartlo |  |  |  |  |
| \& |  | 6,200 |  | 27/8 Feh | Hartma |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Hat Corp of |  |  |  |  |
| \% prior |  |  |  | ${ }_{71}^{80}$ Jan | Hazalth | $14{ }^{148184}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ |
| tern Malleab |  | - 25 |  |  | ${ }^{6 \%}$ pre |  |  | 5 |  |
| Stat |  | 700 | ${ }_{20}^{13 / 2} \mathrm{OCt}$ | ${ }^{62}{ }^{6} /{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan | Hecla Minn |  |  |  |  |
| 86 preetrred |  |  |  |  | Class |  |  | 43 |  |
| Easy | 14.14 | 1.600 |  | ${ }_{23}^{131 / 4}$ Jan | Heller |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{43 / 2} 0$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Econo | $\begin{array}{ll}12 & 12 \\ 12 & 12 \\ 126\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{24}^{23}$ Mar | ${ }_{\text {Hewiter Rub }}$ |  | , | 61/2 D | y |
| der | 1081 |  |  |  | Hee |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{55}{ }^{e 0}$ pron | ${ }_{52}^{1031} 111$ | ${ }^{32}$ |  | $281 / 8$ 80 Feb | Hires |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { 35 } & \\ 35 & \text { June } \\ \text { Apr }\end{array}$ |
|  | $52 / 8$ | 1 |  | ${ }^{871 / 2}$ Jan | Hoelling | $x 123 / 213$ | 2.8 |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Jan } \\ \text { Jan }}}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {cec }}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}334 & 315 & 414\end{array}$ | 50 | 22.10 Oc | Jan | Holophane Co come----***--- |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}34 / 4 & 35 \%\end{array}$ | 110 | $22.00 t$ |  | Hoit (1) |  |  |  |  |
| dron maran |  |  | $23 / 3 \mathrm{Oct}$ | 14 Jan | Horn (AC) Co |  |  |  | $9{ }^{9} \mathrm{~J}$ July |
| Cctric Shareh | 21/6 2\%/6 | 400 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Horn }}{ }_{5}^{\text {d }}$ Dreterded | 99 | ${ }_{10} 1$ | ${ }_{99}^{183 / 2}$ Oot |  |
|  | 2\% |  |  | ${ }^{98} 8{ }^{\text {93 }}$ | Hubbell (Harvey) Ina--5 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10313 | 1200 | ${ }^{101 / 2} \mathrm{Dec}$ | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{sept}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {coctrog }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}71 & 11\end{array}$ | 600 | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{173}^{22 \%}$ Feb | Hua Bay Min d Smelt...****** | $\begin{array}{ll}213 \\ 613 / 84 & 84\end{array}$ | ${ }_{5,80}^{11,10}$ | ${ }_{\text {54\% }}{ }^{15}$ |  |
| 顽 |  | 300 | $13 / 1 \mathrm{Oct}$ | ${ }^{51}{ }^{\prime}$ Mar | Hummel-Ross Fibre Cory ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | , 70 |  | ${ }_{23}^{123 / 2}$ July |
| $\underline{10}$ Nat Watch | ${ }_{230}^{22}$ | 150 | 20. | ${ }^{401 / 2}$ Mar | Husaman-Ligonie |  |  | 17 Jad |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Emplire }}$ Dist El ${ }^{\text {Ema }}$ | z30 | 150 |  |  | 'Hylers of ${ }^{\text {Common }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| prefert |  | 25 |  |  | $7 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| preter | 342/6 361/2 | 175 | 24 |  | Hydro |  | ---10 |  |  |
| , | 37\% | 315 |  |  | Hygra |  |  |  |  |
| co |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{22}$ | 319. ${ }^{\text {ceb }}$ | Hygra |  | 1,5 | 25 | 53, Mar |
| uty |  |  | ${ }^{5} / 18 \mathrm{Oct}$ | 12\%\% Man | $\xrightarrow{\text { Preferred }}$ | ${ }^{46}$ |  |  | ${ }^{333}$ May |
| A | ${ }_{28}^{781 / 2}{ }_{28}^{91 / 4}$ | 50 |  | ${ }_{473 / 8}^{11 / 2}$ Nov |  | 57/6 ${ }^{57 / 6}$ | ${ }^{40}$ |  | ${ }_{34}^{13 / 2}$ May |
|  |  |  |  |  | Illuminating shares eila-*---- |  |  |  | ${ }_{621 / 2}$ Feb |
| dion |  |  |  |  | Imper |  |  |  |  |
| W |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ |  | Imperl |  | 4,0 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{9} 1010$ |  |  | 2783 Mar | Registored--- |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}24 & \text { Feb } \\ 15 & \text { Mar }\end{array}$ |
| Fairchitd |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Oct }}$ |  | Imperial Tobacco |  |  |  |  |
| , | $21 / 4$ | 200 | Oct |  | Britain and |  |  |  |  |
| nsteel M |  | 100 100 |  |  | Indlana Pite |  |  |  | ${ }_{n}$ |
|  | 21 | ${ }_{900}^{100}$ |  | ${ }^{157}$ 47 Mar | Indigna Service 6\% pri 100 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50 |  |  |
| Fire Assoclation (Phila)-10 |  |  |  |  | Indian Ter Hllun $\begin{gathered}\text { Non-voting } \\ \text { cle }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 36 preterred_--..----100 | $54 \%$ 57/ | ${ }_{100}$ | / | ${ }_{92}^{18 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | Non-v | 1/6 |  | $13 / 6$ | 4\%\% Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| (comincoal) |  |  | $\frac{\text { naneose se }}{\text { seow }}$ | - |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 194 |  |  | Mise |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | ${ }^{31}$ | Monatin Otid |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{284}^{284}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{\text {2. } 2000}$ | coty | Pisom |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Natomi ra | \% ${ }^{8} 8$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 牫 | 6 |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{1030}$ | coct | and |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Natomil | 玟 13.3 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{3}$ | \% |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |  |
|  | $1{ }^{4}$ |  | 11\% ${ }_{6 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Ott }}$ | Nat Tumneki |  |  |  |
|  | 66\% 66\% |  | Otat |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| sotereme |  |  |  | Noem |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {2,30 }}^{2.300}$ | ${ }^{\text {che }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{1,1020 \\ 1,10} \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{-}$ | -100 |  | NTM Mertandisiciliol |  |  |  |
|  |  | \%i:zo | coill |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Nout yort |  |  |  |
| Liolen | i8, | ${ }^{-4.200}$ | coin | Nhasara | ${ }_{73}^{71767_{4}^{884}}$ |  |  |
| Litat |  |  | Hity |  |  |  |  |
| Sointoed | ${ }^{8 / 4}$ |  | ott 144 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{34}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | \% ${ }^{3}$ | \%oid |  |
|  |  | 1,400 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | coll |  | ${ }^{20}$ |  |  |
| Matomil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maramo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UH1 |  |  |  | Nor hif | -68-650 ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |
| rea |  |  |  | Not | 1i/ ${ }^{13}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{10}^{20}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meamh sat Cosoin |  |  |  | \% |  |  |  |
| nsemis | 19 18\% 204 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Paf }}$ |  |  |  | Sitat piearas |  |  |  |
|  |  | (iod | ${ }^{27}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Tersil coio |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minchizan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 283\% 2883 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3 Otat 10 Jan |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mideme |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 26-26-26 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{85} 58$ | ${ }_{3,700}^{100}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - $\mathrm{in}^{\text {a }}$ - |  |  |  | ${ }_{933}{ }^{1024} 950$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





## Other Stock Exchanges



## Orders Executed on Baltimore Stock Exchange

## SteinBros.\&Boyce

6 S. Calvert St. Established 1853 BALTIMORE, MD.

Hagerstown, Md.
Louisville, Ky. Members New York, Boltimore and Chicro

New York Curb Exchonge (Associate)
Baltimore Stock Exchange
Dec. 11 to Dec. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocke- | Frraay <br> Last <br> Sale <br> Price | Week's Range of Prices | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Oor } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right\|$ | Range Stnce Jan. 11937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Loro |  | High |  |
|  | 161/ |  | $\begin{aligned} 927 \\ 300 \\ 370 \\ 405 \\ 83 \\ 23 \\ 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 14 & \text { Oct } \\ 22 & \text { Nov } \\ 2 & \text { Nov } \\ \text { Nov } \\ 135 & \text { Oct } \\ 62 \\ 1103 & \text { Oct } \\ \text { Oct } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |
| At | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balt Transit Co co |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black \& |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 114/3/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eastern Sugar Assoo- |  |  |  | Oct |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 106 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & \mathrm{Oct} \\ { }^{5} \mathrm{Oct} \\ \text { Oct }\end{array}$ |  | $30 / 2$488138 |  |
| dellty \& Ded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fridelity \& Gua |  |  | 1.015 | ${ }_{976}^{36}$ |  | ${ }^{48 \%}{ }^{48 \%}$ Jan |  |
|  | 163/4 |  |  |  |  | 23314 Aug |  |
| Mitr Finance co |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}1.015 \\ 144 \\ 141 \\ \hline 120\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1 1st preferred |  | $7{ }^{3} 18$ |  | 7\% | De |  |  |
| Mar ${ }^{20}$ pex ${ }^{\text {all }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3 / 2}$ | ${ }^{2} \begin{array}{ll}23 / 3 \\ 23 & 3^{3 / 2} \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}120 \\ 4,295 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $2^{1 / 4}$ |  | 25 Jan |  |
| erch $\&$ M 1 ners |  |  | 4,852 | 14 |  | ${ }_{41}^{41 / 3} \mathrm{Aprr}$ |  |
| Merch \& Miners Mt Vern-Woodb Mills | ${ }_{16}{ }^{2 / 2}$ |  | 435 |  |  |  |  |
| Pew Amsterdam Casual | ${ }_{95}^{55}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American |  |  | 60 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $70^{1 / 2}$ | $68.3{ }^{1 / 2} 71 / 2$ | 250 | $\begin{array}{ll} \\ { }_{68}^{1 / 2} & \text { Oct } \\ \text { Oct }\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{95}$ |  |
| Penna Wat \& Pow co |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phillips Packing Co |  |  | 292.49 | ${ }_{37}{ }^{74 / 8}$ |  | 45$29 / 6$ |  |
| oard Comm' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frdellty ¢ Guar- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{2}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}133 & 137 / 6 \\ 33\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left.28 \frac{123}{2} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{s 1 5 , 1 0 0} \\ 8,150 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 223 / 4 \\ 1001 / 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Oct} \\ \text { Oct } \\ \text { Oant } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{58}$ Transit Co 48 (llat) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| druy ${ }^{\text {cochem }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Townsend, ANTHONY and TysOn Establlahed 1887 Members
New York Stock Exchange
Boston Stock Exchange New York Curb Exchange (Asso.) UNLISTED TRADING DEPARTMENT

Private Wire System

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Boston Tel. LAF } \\ \text { Bangor }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | Bangor

Lewliston

## Boston Stock Exchange

Dec. 11 to Dec. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stock- | FTday Last SalePrice | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low High | Sales for Week Shares | Range Since Jan. 11937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Htoh |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Tel \& Tel.-....-- 100 | 1463 | $145 \% 1501 \%$ | 2,788 | 1391/6 | Oct |  | Jan |
| Boston \& Albany -..... 100 | 951/2 | 963/481/2 | 235 | 963/4 | Dec | 147 | Jan |
| Boston Edison Co..... 100 | 117 | $115 \quad 117$ | 870 | 115 | Dec | 160 | Jan |
| Boston Elevated -.-.--100 | 49 | $49.501 / 2$ | 816 | 49 | Dec | 691/8 | Mar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prior pret --------100 100 | 12 | 115/8 13 | 450 | 113/4 | Nov | 561/6 | Mar |
| Class A 1st prer stpd. 100 | 31/2 | $31 / 8 \quad 358$ | 165 | 31/8 | Dec |  | Mar |
| Class A 1st pref-.-100 |  | $2 \% \quad 238$ | 50 | $23 / 8$ | Dec | 181/2 | Mar |
| Class B 1st pref std- 100 | $41 / 2$ | $43 / 8$ | 228 | 438 | Nov | 241/4 | Mar |
| Class D 1st pref std_100 |  | $5 \%$ 6 | 35 |  | Nov |  | Mar |
| Boston Per Prop Trust. | 105\% | 103/8 $111 / 8$ | 20 | 101/2 | Oct | 18 | Jan |
| Boston \& Providence ... 100 | 63 | 63.65 | 10 | 63 | Dec | 151 | Feb |
| Calumet \& Hecla | 8 | $\begin{array}{ll}731 & 81 / 4\end{array}$ | 209 | 376 | Oct | 2014 | Jan |
| East Gas \& Fuel Assn-- $\quad 10$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 43\% prior pref.-.--100 | $501 / 6$ | $49 \quad 503 / 4$ | 62 |  | Dec |  | Jan |
| $6 \%$ preferred .....- 100 | 283/4 | 27\% $283 \%$ | 199 | 261/2 | Oct | 487/8 | Aug |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 100 220 | 800 2618 |  |  |  |
| Adjustment.-.------100 |  | $2 \quad 21 / 2$ | 141 | $2{ }^{2}$ | Dec |  | Jan |
| Employers | 15 | 151/4 16 | 461 | 15 | Oct | 26 | Mar |
| Gilchrist Co | 7\% | $63 / 71 / 2$ | 125 |  | Oct |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hathaway BakerlesClass B | 29 c |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Isle Royal Copper Co.-. 25 |  | $1.13 / 8$ | ${ }_{666}$ | 1. | Nov |  |  |



New York Stock Exchange

## ${ }^{\text {Members }}$

 Chicago Curb Exchange10 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO



## WATLING，LERCHEN \＆HAYES

 MembersNow York Stock Exchange
Now York Curb Associate Now York Stock Exchange Buhl Building

Teiephone：Randoiph 5530

| Stocks（Concluded） | $\|$Prday <br> Last <br> Sale <br> Price | Week＇s Range of Prices Lovo H\＆oh |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Shate } \end{aligned}$ | Range Stince Jan．1， 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | H1 |  |
|  |  |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Det F | 9\％ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feceran |  | 10 | $10 \%$ |  |  |  |  | dily |
| Gar Wood | 5\％ | 5 $51 / 8$ | 61／8 | 1，285 |  |  |  | reb |
| meral Motors |  |  |  | 2，248 |  |  |  |  |
| Goebel Bre |  |  |  | 1，060 | 21 |  |  | Feb |
| Graham－Palge | 15 | $11 / 2$ | ${ }_{11}^{11 / 4}$ |  | 1 | Ott | ${ }^{145}$ | eb |
| Grand Valley |  | 4 | H18 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hall Lamp |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hoover Ball \＆Bear | 11／8 | $11 / 8$ | ${ }^{121 / 2}$ | 17 | 10 |  |  |  |
| Houdalle－Hershey B | 砳 |  | 7 | 1，285 |  | Oc |  |  |
| rd |  |  |  | 4．550 |  | Oct | 析 | Feb |
| ston $P$ |  |  |  | 77 |  |  |  |  |
| Kresse（8） | \％／8 |  | 8 | 1，175 |  | et | 18 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  |  | 193 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |
| sco screw Prod o |  |  |  | 6，50 |  |  |  |  |
| McCianahan Refilin eo |  |  |  | 1，000 |  | Oct |  | an |
| Michigan Sis |  |  | 3／2 | ${ }^{140}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Mid－West Abrasive com |  | 1 | $13 / 8$ | 210 |  |  | 4 |  |
| rray Co | 51／2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| kegon Plst R |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Packar Motor Cas |  |  | 31 | 2，122 |  | Oc |  | b |
| Parker Wolverine |  |  |  | ${ }^{631}$ | $10^{3}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {g }}$ |
| in Metal |  |  |  |  |  | Oc | 㻊 |  |
| Prucential nvee |  | $23 / 8$ | 速 | 485 |  | Oc | 93 |  |
| Riokel（H W）com |  | 3 ${ }^{3}$ |  | 247 |  |  |  |  |
| erten－Dilin |  | 23 |  | 48 | 225 | Oc |  |  |
| Standard Tube B | ， |  |  | 1，150 |  | De | 103／2 |  |
| Prearng $\&$ cod |  | ${ }_{95}^{14 / 8}$ |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Timken－Det－Axiele |  | $143 /$ |  | 253 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Oil Brewing | ${ }_{1}^{13 / 8}$ | $1{ }^{31}$ |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{23 / 8}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{10}$ |  |
| Union Investmen |  |  | 88 | ${ }^{2} 10$ |  |  | 13 |  |
| nited Stirt |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| nited states Gra |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 17 \% \\ & 18 / 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1 |  | $81 / 3$ |  |
| Warner Aircratt |  | ， |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| verine Brew |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wolverine Tube com． | －－－－ | 5 |  | 400 |  |  | 18 |  |

## Wm．Cavalier \＆Co．

 MEMBERSNew 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
Dec． 11 to Dec．17，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists
Stocks－
${ }_{\text {Par }}$

Bandin Petroleu Col．．－
Barnhart－Morrom Cons．
Berkey \＆Gay Furn Co
 Bolsa Chica Oill A Com．－10
Buckeye $O$ Oll pret V c ．． Chapman＇s ILe Cream．－－
Claude Neon Eleo Prod． Claude Neon Elee Prod．－
Consolldated Steel pret Creameries of Amer v to．

 General Metals Corp new－
General Motors con
 Glade Grain \＆Milling－-25
Good year Tire \＆Rubber＿＊ Hancook Oll A com－－
 Lookheed Arreramt Co－rp－1
Los Ang Industries Inc Los Ang Industries Inc－－ Mascot Oin Co
Menasco MIg $\mathrm{CO}^{-0}$
Mils Molds Alloy Ino B． Ocoldental Petroleum－．
 Pacific Distulurs Inc Pacific
Pacific
Gasance $\&$ Eleo
com－－－－ $6 \%$ 1st preterred－．．．－ 2 Paificio Lightiln Corp com－＊
Republio Petroleum com． Rice Ranch Oil Co Warrants Corp com．．．－ Roberts Pub Markets Inc
For footnotes see page 3956.


| Stocks（Concluded）Pat | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Frday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { ow H\& } \quad \text { igh } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { foo } \\ & \text { Wherk } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan．1， 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Loro | Hfoh |  |
| mson C | 95 c | 950 | 1.00 |  | 1，050 | 1.45 | Aug | 3.25 |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred．．．．．．．－． 10 | 28 | $25 \%$ | $2{ }^{23} 4$ | 500 | $2{ }^{21 / 2}$ |  |  |  |
| Signal Oil \＆Gas A．．．．．．．．＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ | 22313 | $221 / 2$ | $221 / 2$ | 100 |  | Nov |  |  |
| Sontag Drug Store | ${ }^{81 / 2}$ | ${ }^{81 / 2}$ | 836／4 | 200 | 8413 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov } \\ \text { Oct } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Sou Calit－Edison orig pt＿ 25 | ${ }_{25}^{36}$ |  |  | 800 | 35\％ | Oct Dee |  |  |
| 6\％preferred B | $251 / 3$ | 24 | 2578 | 800 | 238 | $\stackrel{\mathrm{Dec}}{\mathrm{Nov}}$ | $281 / 8$ |  |
| Southern Pacific Co．－－100 | $211 / 4$ | 2114 | $223 / 2$ | 900 | $171 / 6$ | Nov | $12 \%$ | Mar |
| Standard Oll Co of Calif．－－＊ | 29\％／4 | 281 | 30 | 1，600 | $281 / 4$ |  | 49\％ |  |
| Sunray Oll Corp |  | 27 | 3 | 900 |  |  |  |  |
| Superior Oll Co（The）－－25 | $341 / 2$ | 341／3 | 343／ | 300 |  |  |  |  |
| Taylor Milling Cord |  |  |  | 100 |  |  | $251 / 2$ |  |
| Transamerica Co | 107\％ | 1012 | $107 / 8$ | 2.000 | 9718 | Oct | 16\％ |  |
| Union OLI of California＿． 25 | 19\％ | 193／3 | 20 | 2，200 | 17\％ |  | 281／8 |  |
| Universal Consol O11 | 83／4 | $85 / 8$ | $81 / 8$ | 1．100 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 514 | 5\％ | 120 300 |  | Dec Oct |  |  |
| Wellington Oil Co－．．．．．．． | 51／81 | 53／6 | $33 / 8$ | 100 |  | Nov |  | June |
| Mining－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blk Mammoth Cons M 100 Calumet Gold Mines＿．． 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{c} \\ & 10 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | 150 | 1200 | 700 1,700 | 160 |  | $821 / 20$ | June |
| Cons Chollar G \＆S Min－ 1 | 31／6 | $31 / 6$ | 31／6 | 200 | $15 / 3$ | Apr |  | Oct |
| Zenda Gold Mining ．．．．．．． 1 Unlisted－ |  |  |  | 1，300 | $43 / 2$ |  | 150 | Jan |
| Amer Rad \＆Std Sanitary | 121／6 | 12\％／ | 13 | 300 | 12 | Oct | 293／ | Feb |
| Bendix Aviation Corp．．－－5 | 12\％ | 12 \％ | 12518 | 100 | $123 / 8$ | Dec | 271 |  |
| Curtiss－Wright Cor | 32\％8 | 32\％ | ${ }^{3} 1$ | 160 |  |  |  |  |
| General Electric Co－－ Montgomery Ward | $33^{4} 3 / 8$ | 421／3 | 423\％ | 160 | ${ }_{32}{ }^{371 / 4}$ |  | 6258 |  |
| Montgomery Ward | 19\％ | 19 | 19 | 100 |  | Oct | 541／ | Mar |
| North Ameriean Aviation＊ | 83／8 | 71／3 | 83／2 | 900 | 376 |  | 173／6 | June |
| Packard Motor Car C | 41／2 | 41／2 | 458 | 200 | 41／2 | Dec | 121／ |  |
| Radio Corp of Am | 68 | 6\％ | 65／ | 100 |  |  | 125\％ | Feb |
| Standard Brands In | 318 | 81／2 | 81／8 | 100 | 81／ | Dec | 16 |  |
| Standard Oll Co（ $\mathrm{NJ}^{\text {J }}$ ．－． 25 | 453／8 | 451／3 | 463／3 | 300 | 451／8 | Dec | 72 | ${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| US Steel | 59 | 59 |  | 100 | 497\％ |  | 117\％ | July |
| Warner Bros Plictures Inc＿5 | 7 | 7 | 73／2 | 400 | 51／4 |  | 17\％ | Feb |

Establisbed 1874

## DeHaven \＆Townsend

New York Stock Exchange
Philadelphta stock Erchanco
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK
1513 Walnut Street
30 Broad Street
Philadelphia Stock Exchange
Dec． 11 to Dec．17，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks－ | FrddayLastSalePrice | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prsces } \\ \text { owo H\$oh } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan．1， 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | H6h |  |
| American St | 85／8 | 85\％ | 894 |  | Nov |  |  |
| American Tel \＆Tel．－－ 100 |  | $145381501 / 8$ | 705 | 1451／8 | Nov |  | Jan |
| Bell Tel Co of Pa prot＿－100 | 1143／4 | 1143／41173／6 | 207 |  | May | 1273／ | Mar |
| Budd（E G）Mig Co．．．．－＊＊ | 5 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | 307 | $21 / 8$ | Oct | $143 / 8$ |  |
| Budd Wheel Co | 4 | 37／8 43 | 295 | 22\％8 | Oct | 13. | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}$ |
| Chrysler Corp |  | $541 / 45614$ | 529 | $52 \%$ | Nov | 1343／8 | $\underset{\text { Meb }}{\text { Mar }}$ |
| Curtis Pub C |  | $5 \%$ | 290 |  | Oct |  | $\underset{\text { Jan }}{\text { Feb }}$ |
| Electric Storage Battery 100 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}251 / 2 & 263 \\ 3318 & 3418\end{array}$ | 270 | 215 | Feb | 443／8 | Jan |
|  | 221／3 | 22314 224 | $\begin{array}{r}270 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2218 | Nov | 711／8 | Oct |
| Lehigh Coal \＆Nav | $31 / 2$ | $31 \%{ }^{3} 1878$ | 335 | 3112 | Nov | 131／2 | Jan |
| Lehigh Valley． |  | $65 \%$ | 83 | 415 | Oct | 2415 | Mar |
| Mitten Bank Sec Corp－． 25 |  | $11 / 8 \quad 118$ | 20 | $8 / 8$ | Oct | 43 | Apr |
| Preferred．．．－－－－－25 | 138 | $13 / 8$ 158 | 531 |  | Oct | $51 /$ | Feb |
| National Power \＆Light．－＊ |  | 818 | ${ }^{130}$ | 21 | Oct | 147\％ | Jan |
| Pennroad Corp ${ }^{\text {t }}$ C．．．．－ 1 |  | ${ }^{21 / 4}{ }^{25}$ | ${ }^{6,892}$ | ${ }_{197}^{21 / 8}$ | Oct |  | Apr |
| Pennsylvania RR ${ }^{\text {Phila Elec of }}$ Pa $\$ 5$ pref | 211／2 | 207／8183 | 1,646 144 | 1097／8 | Oct | 1171／8 | $\underset{\text { Feb }}{\text { Mar }}$ |
| Phila Elec Pow pref．．－．－ 25 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}30 & 301 / 2\end{array}$ | 477 | 30 | Dec | 35\％ | Apr |
| Phila Insulated Wire | 21 | 21.21 | 10 | 18 | Oct | 3513 | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Phila Rapld Transit．．．． 50 |  | $17 / 82$ | 165 | $13 / 4$ | Oct |  | Feb |
| 7\％preferred＿－．．．．－． 50 | 33／4 |  | 330 |  | Dec | 137／8 | Jan |
| Philadelphia Traction．． 50 |  | $61 / 4$ |  |  | Nov | 160／4 |  |
| Salt Dome Oil Corp．．．．．－${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 111／8 | $\begin{array}{cc}91 / 8 & 1118 \\ 38 & 391 / 2\end{array}$ | 1,057 35 | $22^{53}$ | Oct | $301 / 2$ | Jan |
| Tacony－Palmyra |  | 2917， 30 | 30 | 223 | Oct | $351 / 8$ | Aug |
| Tonopah Mining |  | ${ }^{7} 16{ }^{76}$ |  |  | Sept | $1{ }^{16} 18$ |  |
| Union Traction．．．．－．－． 50 |  |  | 130 | 112 | Oct | 75／8 | Feb |
| United Corp | $31 / 2$ | $31.3{ }^{31 / 2}$ | 200 | ${ }^{15}$ | Oct | \％ 2 | Jan |
| Preterred | 1038 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 \% & 1078\end{array}$ | 5，430 | 87／8 | Oct | $17 \%$ | Jan |
| Preferred． | 1033／8 | $1021 / 21033 / 8$ | 165 | 10018 | Oct | 1141／2 | Jan |
| Westmoreland |  | 87／8 | 65 | 85／8 | Oct |  |  |
| Elec \＆Peoples tr ctis 4 s ＇ 45 |  | 7 81／21 | \＄9，000 | 53／8 | Oct | 161／2 | Mar |

## H．S．EDWARDS \＆CO．

Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pitteburgh Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New York Ourb Exchange }\end{array}\right.$（Associate） UNION BANK BLDG．PITTSBURGH，PA． Tel．Court－6800 A．T．\＆T．Tel．Pitb－391 120 BROADWAY，NEW YORK Specialists in Pittsburgh Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Boads

## Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

Dec． 11 to Dec．17，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists


| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \text { Frday } \\ \text { Lagt } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|cc\|} \text { Week's } & \text { Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { ow } \quad H i g h \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| 相 |  | 123/8 | 13 |  | 302 | $931 / 2$ | Oct | 295/3 | Mar |
| Carnegie Metals |  |  | 136 | 2,050 | 90 c | Oct |  |  |
| Columbia Gas \& Electric_* |  |  | $93 / 8$ | 347 | 41/8 | Oct |  | Jan |
| Duquesne Brewing com |  | 127/8 | 1278 | 200 | 11 | Oct | 243/2 | Feb |
| Follansbee Bros pref._-100 |  |  | 1036 | 40 |  | Oct |  |  |
| Fort Pitt Brewing ...-- 1 |  |  |  | 2,600 | 600 | Oct |  | Jan |
| Jones \& Laughlin St'l pf 100 |  |  | 70 |  | 70 |  |  |  |
| Koppers Gas \& Coke pf 100 |  | 1023/4 | $1031 / 2$ | 25 | 100 | Oct | $11113 / 2$ | Feb |
| Lone Star Gas Co.-.--* |  |  | 7\%/8 | 786 | $51 / 2$ | Ott |  |  |
| $6 \frac{1}{2} \%$ preferred....- 100 | 12 | 112 |  | 20 | 112 | Dec |  |  |
| Mckinney Mfg $\mathrm{C}^{\text {d }}$ |  | $11 / 4$ | $13 / 4$ | 300 | 1 | Oct | 45\% | Feb |
| Mesta Machine Co |  | 391/3 | 407/8 | 44 | 35 | Nov | 723/6 |  |
| Mountain Fuel Supply .-10 |  | $51 /$ | 5\% | 1,066 | 31/8 | Oct | 127/8 | Jan |
| Nat Fireprooting Corp.... 5 | $28 / 8$ | 23 | $23 / 8$ | 300 | 15/8 | Oct |  |  |
| Penn Federal Corp |  | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | 120 |  | Oct |  | May |
| Phoenix Oil com....-.-25c |  |  |  | 500 |  | Dec | 250 |  |
| Pittsburgh Brewing pref |  | 23 | 23 | 50 | 22 | Nov | 50 | Feb |
| Pittsburgh Forging |  | 83/16 | 83/8 | 100 | $51 / 2$ | Nov |  | Feb |
| P1ttsburgh Oil \& Gas_..-5 |  |  |  | 200 | $13 / 2$ | Feb | 5\% | Mar |
| Pittsburgh Plate Glass._ 25 |  |  |  | 30 |  | Nov | 17414 | Feb |
| Pittsburgh Screw \& Bolt.* |  | $71 / 2$ | $73 / 4$ | 90 | 476 | Oct | 193/2 | Mar |
| P1ttsburgh steel |  |  |  | 100 | 5 | Oct |  |  |
| Renner Co |  |  | 1 | 700 | 1 | Oct |  | Mar |
| Ruud Mig Co | 15\%/8 | $151 / 2$ | 1558 | 110 | 151/2 | July |  | Jan |
| hamrock O |  | $27 /$ |  | 310 | $21 / 2$ | Oct |  |  |
| 6\% preferred......-. 10 |  | 714 | 71/4 | 102 | $71 / 4$ | Dec |  |  |
| Standard Steel Sprin |  | 101/2 | 11 | 125 | 9 | Oct | 12 | Oct |
| Vanadium Alloy S |  |  | 45 | 10 |  | Oct |  |  |
| Victor Brewing Co |  | 65 c | 65 c | 850 | 600 | Oct |  |  |
| Westing house Air Bra |  | 235/8 | 2578 | 389 |  | Oct |  |  |
| Westinghouse El \& Mfg. 50 |  | 104\% | 107\% | 0 |  | Nov | 1637\% | Jan |
| Unlisted- |  | 23/8 | $23 / 2$ | 95 |  | De |  | Mar |
| Bon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plttsb Brewing 6\% ... 194 |  | 108 | 108 | \$1,000 | 108 | Dec | 111 | M |

ST. LOUIS MARKETS
I. M. SIMON \& CO.
usiness Established 1874
Enquiries Invited on all
Mid-Western and Southern Securities
New Yor Stock MEMBERS
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { New York Stock Exchange } & \text { New' York Curb (Associate) } \\ \text { St. Louls Stock Exchange } & \text { Chlago Board of Trade }\end{array}$
315 North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.
Telephone Central 3350

## St. Louis Stock Exchange

Dec. 11 to Dec. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

## Stocks-



American Invest com....-*
Brown Shoe com
Bruce (E L) pref....-.-.Bruce (E L) Dref
Burkart Mig com
Central Central Brew com_---- 50
Chic \& Sou Ar Line pret- 10
Coca-Cola Bottilng Coca-Cola Bottling com_- 1
Dr. Pepper com
Ely \& Walk D Gds com_ 25 2d proferred -.---- 100 Griesedieck-Wt Brew com * Hamilton-Brwn Shoe com * Hussmann-Ligonier com. Hyde Park Brew com-.-. Hydrauic Prd Brk pref 100
International shoe com Laclede-Christy Clay com * Laclede Steel com_..-McQuay-Norris com
Midwest Pipe \& Sply com Nat1 Bearing Metals com_* Natl Candy com-Nicholas Beazley Air com
Rice-Stix Dry Gds com St L BK Bldg Eq com.... Scruggs' V -B Inc com-.--Securltess Invest prof -100
Southwetn Bel Tel pref 100 Southwstn Bel Tel pref_ 100
Sterling Alum com..... Strx Baer \& Fuller com--

Bonds-
Bonds

+ City \& Sub P S 5s... 1934
+ Scullin Steel 8 .



## Dean Witter \& Co.

MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS Private Leased Wires Members: New York Stock Exchange, San Francisco Stock Exchange, Chicago Boandof Trade NewYork Curb Exchange (Asso), San Francisco Curb Exchangs, Honolulu Stock Exchange San Francisco Seattle Tacoma Portland New York Honolulu Los Angeles

Dec. 11 to Dec. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocke- | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Frday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ |  | Week's Range of Prices | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wheak } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Ranje Sunce Jan. 1, 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Low |  | High |

San Francisco Stock Exchange

| $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low H\$oh } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Ranje Strice Jan. 1, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Low |  | Hig |  |
| $20.201 / 2$ | 525 |  | Dec |  |  |
| $351 / 6$ | 500 | 351/4 | Dec |  | eb |
| 40 221 | 35 |  | Dec |  | Sept |
| $\begin{array}{ccc}221 / 2 & 221 / 2\end{array}$ | 30 | 22 | Dec |  | Jan |
| 4 |  | 2 |  |  | Apr |
| ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | 580 | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | Dec | 3938 | $\stackrel{\text { Feb }}{\text { May }}$ |
| $22 \% 8$ 23 | 175 | 191 | Oct | 48 | Mar |
| 197/8 20 | 45 | 197\% | Dee | 32 | Feb |
| $981 / 2081 / 2$ | 10 | 98 | Nov | 106 | Apr |
| 80.80 | 16 | 711/2 | Nov | 125 | Mar |
| $63 / 4{ }^{67 / 8}$ | 73 | 47/8 | Oct | 111/2 | Mar |
| 27.27 , | 375 | 24 | Oct | 4014 | Apr |
| $\begin{array}{lll}13 / 4 & 18 / 4\end{array}$ | 100 | $11 / 2$ | Dec |  | Feb |
| $13 \quad 14$ | 195 | 12 | Nov |  | July |
| $10 \quad 1034$ | 62 | 8 | Nov | $203 / 4$ | Feb |
| 80.80 | 20 | 75 | June | 90 | Apr |
| $241 / 226$ | 355 | 1784 | Feb | 26 | Aug |
| $\begin{array}{llll}31 / 4 & 31 / 1\end{array}$ | 25 | ${ }^{23} 18$ | Dec | 1593/8 | Feb |
| $\begin{array}{ll}321 / 2 & 331 / 4 \\ 11 & 11\end{array}$ | 100 | 108 | Dec |  | Jan |
| $17 \quad 17 \frac{1}{2}$ | 105 | 12 | Oct | 321/2 | Mar |
| $32 \quad 32$ | 70 | 2914 | Nov | 58 | Mar |
| $91 / 2.81 / 2$ | 255 | $71 / 2$ | Oct | 13 | Aug |
| $231 / 80$ | 55 | 23 | Nov | 70 | Mar |
| 514 | 540 |  | Oct | $133 / 4$ | Mar |
| $\begin{array}{cc}163 / 2 & 161 / 2 \\ 850 & 850\end{array}$ | 200 | 1584 | Oct | 29 | Feb |
| 85 c 85c | 40 | 50 c | Sept | 2.00 | Mar |
| $\begin{array}{ll}61 / 4 & 61 / 2\end{array}$ | 160 |  | Nov | 1318 | Mar |
| $3{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ | 50 |  | Dec | 81 | Feb |
| $80 \mathrm{c} \quad 80 \mathrm{c}$ | 15 | 750 | Nov | 478 | Mar |
|  | 310 | 7 | Dec | 193 | Apr |
| $123 / 8123 / 8$ | 15 | 5 | Oct | 291/2 | Mar |
| 100100 | 10 | 100 | Dec | 102 | Aug |
| 120 1221/2 | 101 | 117/4 |  | 128 | Mar |
| $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 6 \\ 81 / 2 \\ 81 / 2\end{array}$ | 55 |  | Oct | $113 / 4$ | Mar |
| $\begin{array}{cc}81 / 2 & 81 / 2 \\ 231 / 2 & 25\end{array}$ | 10 215 | 88 | Dec Oct | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \% \\ & 498 / 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $24 \quad 24$ | \$7,000 | 23 | Dec | 33 |  |
| $61.631 / 2$ | 7,000 |  | Nov | 102 | May |
| $\begin{array}{ll}231 / 2 & 261 / 4\end{array}$ | 4,000 | $231 / 2$ | Dec | $361 / 3$ | Jan |
| $24 \quad 25$ | 4,000 |  | Nov | 341/8. | Jan |

May
May
M1/2.
Jan
Jan


## Schwabacher \& Co. Members New York Stock Exchanje

 111 Broadway, New York
## Cortlandt 7-4150

Private wire to own offlces in San Franclsco - Los Angeles -
Santa Barbara - Del Monte - Hollywood - Beveriy Hus

## San Francisco Curb Exchange

Dec. 11 to Dec. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Par | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Fridat } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low H4 | SalesforWeekShares | Rande Stnce Jan. 1, 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| Alaska Mexican_-.-.-.-- 5 |  | $20 \mathrm{c} \quad 20 \mathrm{c}$ | 1,000 | 10c Jan | 50 c Feb |
| Alaska Unlted Gold |  | $2.00 \quad 2.00$ | 200 | ${ }_{12}^{450} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{2910}{ }^{3} 10 \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| Amer Rad \& S.-......- 100 | 1461/8 | 1451/2 149\%8 | 111 | 141 | 186\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ J8n |
| Amer Toll Bridge--------1 | 698 | 620 690 | 1,200 | 550 | 97 c Feb |
| 2 Anglo-American Mines.-. |  | $45 \mathrm{c} \quad 45 \mathrm{c}$ | , 400 | 400 Sept | ${ }_{2}^{850}$ Aug |
| Anglo National Corp......-- | $138 / 4$ | $138 / 4141 / 2$ | 530 | 12 Nov | 271/2 Feb |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks (Concluted) Par} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline \text { Fraduy } \\
\text { Selt } \\
\text { Price } \\
\text { Pree }
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Week's Range } \\
\& \text { of Prices } \\
\& \text { ow HIO }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \text { Sales } \\
\text { For } \\
\text { Shares } \\
\text { Shares }
\end{array}\right.
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1937} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& Low \& High \\
\hline Argon \& \& \& \& Oct \& \\
\hline Atlas Corp \& 33/4 \& 31 \& \&  \& 181/2 Mar \\
\hline Avilation Cord \& \&  \& \({ }_{18,438}\) \& \({ }_{3}^{2} 88\) Oct \& \({ }^{131 / 4}\) Jan \\
\hline Bancamerica-s \& 16 \& \(16.16 \frac{18}{4}\) \& \& \(131 / 2\) Oct \& 31. Aug \\
\hline 2 Calit Art Tiles A \& \& \& 5 \& \& \\
\hline Calit Ore Pw \(6 \%\) pt \({ }^{\text {a }}\)-100 \& \& \({ }_{19 \mathrm{c}}^{65}{ }^{65} 9\) \& \&  \&  \\
\hline \({ }_{2}^{2}\) Cardinal Gord \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}1.45 \& 1.60\end{array}\) \& 2,950 \& 40 c Jan \& 1.90 Mar \\
\hline Preferred \& \& \& 250 \& 40 CJan \& 1.90 Mar \\
\hline Cittes ser \& \& \(11 /\) \& \& 13/8 Oct \& \\
\hline Claude Neon \& \& \& \& \({ }^{700}\) Jan \& \\
\hline Coen Co's in \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}{ }_{9}^{250} \& 380 \\ 98\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{430}^{448}\) \& \({ }_{84}^{250}\) Dec \&  \\
\hline Consolidated Oil \& \& 2918293 \& \({ }_{50} 5\) \& 2931 \& \({ }_{48}{ }^{18} 80\) \\
\hline Curtiss Wright Col \& \&  \& 155 \& \(2 / 4\) Oct \& 83/8 Mar \\
\hline al \& \& \({ }^{42}{ }^{2}\) \& 223 \& \(373 / 8\) Nov \& \\
\hline Eeneral \& \& \& 1.169 \& 7. \& \({ }^{103}\) O Oct \\
\hline Hawailian Suga \& \& \({ }^{3}{ }^{33}\) \& 10 \& \& \\
\hline ztholly Develop \& \& 700 614 \& \& \({ }^{\text {bog }}\) Dec \& \(17 \%\) Mar \\
\hline İaho Maryland Min \& \& 4.80 5 4 \& 1,600 \& 3.60 Apr \& \\
\hline 2 International Cinem \& 45 c \& \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { 450 } \& 550 \\ 380\end{array}\) \& 2,200 \& \({ }^{450}\) \& \({ }^{1.85} \mathrm{Mar}\) \\
\hline Italo
Preterred \& \(2{ }^{2}\) \&  \& 2,495 \& 300
1.45
Oct \& 7\% Mar \\
\hline 2 Kinner Air 8 \& 13 c \& \(120 \quad 14 \mathrm{c}\) \& 8,700 \& 10 C June \& 72 c Jan \\
\hline iber M \& \& \& \& \({ }_{1}^{100}\) Oct \& \({ }^{\text {char }}\) \\
\hline J \(\& M \& M\) Con \& 27 \& \({ }_{27}{ }^{21} 30\) \& 7,100 \& 24 Oc \& \\
\hline Montzomery Ward \& \(\mathrm{C}_{0}\). \& \& \(331 / 231 / 2\) \& 100 \& \& \\
\hline Mountain City Copper. \& \& \(51 / 8\) \& 215 \& \(41 / \mathrm{Oct}\) \& 17\%/8 Mar \\
\hline 2 Nevada Porph.-------50 \& \& 33180 \& 1,300 \& \(3{ }^{70}\) Dee \& \({ }_{44}^{53 \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Feb}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{2}\) Oceldental F \& \& \({ }_{350}\) \& 4,400 \& \& \\
\hline Onomea sugar C \& 31 \& \& , 15 \& 31 Dec \& 50 Mar \\
\hline \(z\) Paciflic Coast Aggreg... 10 \& 1.30 \& \(1.20 \times 1.30\) \& 1,725 \& \& \\
\hline acitic \& \& \& 725 \& \& \\
\hline intic Port \& \& 1.00 \& 465 \& \& \\
\hline Park Utah Mines \& \& \(\begin{array}{lll}27 / 8 \& 27 / 6\end{array}\) \& 100 \& 2 Oct \& 8 Feb \\
\hline Schumacher W \& \& 1.45 2.00 \& 615 \& 1.45 Oct \& \({ }_{29}^{91 / 2} \mathrm{Feb}\) \\
\hline  \& \& \({ }_{21}^{91 / 2}{ }^{10} 1^{8 / 8}\) \& \({ }_{370}^{150}\) \& \({ }_{19} 9\) \& \({ }_{323}^{27}{ }^{\text {man }}\) \\
\hline \& \& \(24.241 / 2\) \& \& \& \\
\hline 6\% preterred.....--- 25 \& \& 25\%/46 \& 312 \& \& 291/4 Jan \\
\hline SP Gold Gt Fer \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Standard Brands \& \& \(81 / 4\) \& 265 \& \(81 /\) De \& 161/8. Jan \\
\hline \(z\) Stearman-Han \& \& 4506 \& 9,425 \& 450 De \& \\
\hline \({ }_{z}\) Texas Cons \& \& 5\%8 \& 275 \& \({ }_{750} 5\) \&  \\
\hline US Petroleum. \& 1.15 \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
1.10 \& 1.15 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 1,600 \& 955 \& \({ }_{2.90}{ }^{\text {a }}\) Feb \\
\hline Idaho \& \& \(11 / 2{ }^{11 / 2}\) \& \({ }_{125}^{200}\) \& 11/20 \& \\
\hline Werner Brothers \& \& 3/8 2388 \& 125
43 \&  \& 18
\(55 \%\)

June <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

- No par value. c Cash sale. a.A. M. Castle \& Co. sput lts co mmon stock on two-for-one basis on March 9, 1937.
$b$ Ex-stock dividend.
$d$ Stock split up on a two-for-one basts.
0 Stock dividend of $100 \%$ pald Sept. 1, 1936.
$r$ Cash sale-Not included in range for year. a Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights Llisted. $\dagger$ In default.
$\ddagger$ Company in bankruptcy, recelvership or reorganization.
November Newsprint Production in Canada Decreased $3.2 \%$ from October-However, Total Is $6 \%$ Above Year Ago-Output in United States Above October
Canadian newsprint production in November totaled 302,236 tons, an increase as compared with a year ago of about $6 \%$, but a decrease from October's total of $3.2 \%$, it was announced Dec. 13 by Newsprint Service Bureau. Shipments showed a further expansion, 335,777 tons exceeding production by nearly $11 \%$. United States output in November at 79,338 tons was above that of October of 78,352 tons but below November, 1936, when this country produced 79,853 tons.

In the Montreal "Gazette" of Dec. 13, it was also stated: Production at Canadian mills totaled $3,345,197$ tons in the first 11 in the first year, an increase of $15.8 \%$ over the $2,888,460$ tons produced North American production was higher by 505,533 tons, or $12.5 \%$.
Stocks of newsprint at Canadian and U. S. mills at the end of November
totaled 71,836 tons, as compared with 109,009 tons at the end of October.

## Many Factors Support Optimistic Outlook for Comin

Year, According to Dominion Securities Corp.
In its "Canadian Monthly Review" for December, Dominion Securities Corp., New York, reports that there are many factors which support an optimistic outlook for the coming year provided that there is not a general economic collapse in other sections of the world. Wholesale prices in Canada, according to the "Review," receded fractionally during November, but were still well above the corresponding month in 1936. Carloadings and bank clearings while somewhat lower were not off to an extent which would cause any real anxiety. The further observations are indicated as follows:
The employment situation in Canada at the beginning of November was favorable, with only a minor decline from October and a substantial gain over November, 1936. The seasonally adjusted Index of Employment
on Nov. 1 registered $120.3 \%$ of the 1926 normal, which was higher than any other month since September, 1929. Retail sales in Canada for October exceeded those for October, 1936 by $3.5 \%$, according to the review. For the 10-month period retail sales as a whole increased $7.8 \%$ as compared with
a year ago and gains were recorded for 12 of the 13 kinds of business covered.

Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section

| Stocke- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fridav } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Proce } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Rangeof Prices Low Prices Hioh | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Sor } \\ \text { Sheet } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right\|$ | Ranje Stince Jan. 1, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Loro |  | High |  |
| ${ }_{\mathrm{C}}$ |  | 93/c $103 / 2$ | 28,525 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | 331/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada Vin |  | 16317 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadan | 1.25 | $\begin{array}{lll}1.15 & 1.25\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,240}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 114. $14{ }^{14}$ |  | 121/2 |  |  |  |
| Consolida | 63 | 63 | 2,280 |  |  |  |  |
| Dalho | 80 c |  | 10,010 |  |  |  |  |
| Disher Steel |  | ${ }_{29}^{24 / 8}{ }^{29}$ | 15 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Foothllls | 1.00 | 1.001 .00 | 1.225 |  |  |  |  |
| so |  | $22^{1 / 2} 23$ | ${ }^{2} .500$ | 151/4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 70 70 | 15 | 70 |  |  |  |
| Kirkland Town |  | 193/2 191/2 | 700 | 143/1 |  |  |  |
| Malrob |  | 13/c $13 / 2 \mathrm{cc}$ | 2,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Montreai L | 30 | $30 \quad 301 / 2$ | 210 |  |  | 373 |  |
| National |  | ${ }_{33 / 4}^{31}{ }^{31}{ }_{4 c}$ | 2,000 | 183/30 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.95 | 2.08 | 20,595 |  |  |  |  |
| Ritchle | $51 / 4$ | 23\% ${ }^{4} \times 2 \%$ | 4,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Robb Mon | 13/8 | $11 / 2 \mathrm{c} 2{ }^{2}$ | 19,000 | $11 / 8$ |  | 121/20 |  |
| Robt Simpson |  |  | , |  |  | 122 |  |
| Shawlingan | 201/2 | 20318031 | 140 | 17314 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}33 / 8 & 31 \\ 23\end{array}$ | 10 | 193 |  |  |  |
| po |  | 50c |  | ${ }^{500}$ |  |  |  |
| Thayers. |  | 195 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 1st |  | $\begin{array}{ll}26 & 26 \\ 39 & 42\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Walkerville Brew.-........* |  | 1.50 | 300 | 1.25 |  |  |  |
| No par value. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Investing Companies

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Dec. 17
Admin
Aftllat
Amere
Amer
Amer
Amer
Am In
Abso.
Banke
镝 Baste Indut Invest CorD
Boston Fund Inares.-
Britti Boston Fund Inc.-....
Brittish Type Invest A.-.
Broad St Invest Co Inc Broad St Invest Co Inc.
Bullock Fund Ltd
Canadlan Inv Fund Ltd. Canadian Inv Fund Ltd.
Century Shares Trust..
Commonwealth Invest Commonwealth Invest... -1 Corporate Trust Shares.
Series AA.
Accumulative series...... Acumulative series...
Serles AA mod.
Series ACC mod..... Crum \& Forster com...-. 10 $8 \%$ preferred ........ 100
Crum \& Forster Insurance
Common Common B shares.-1
7\% preferred
Cumulative Trust Shares Cumulative Trust Shares
Deposited Bank Shs ser A
Deposited Insur Shs Deposited Insur Shs A.-
Deposited Insur Shs ser Deposited Insur Shs ser
Diversified Trustee Shar
C..................... DIVIdend Shares.........- 10
Eaton \& Howard Mana ment Fund series A-1.Equit Inv Corp (Mass)-.
Equity Corp $\$ 3$ conv pref Equety Corp $\$ 3$ conv pre
Frdelity Fund Inc...... Flscal Fund Inc-
$\qquad$ Fixed Trust Shares A.
 Foundation Trust Shs A
Fundamental Invest Inc Fundamental Tr Shares A General Capital Corp.-
General Investors Trust Group SecurltilesAgricultural shares.Bullding shares... Chemical shares
Food shares--...
Investlng shares.
Merchandise shares. Minlng shares.... Petroleum shares..... Steel shares...... Guardian Inv Trust com. Huron Holding Corp.-.
Incorporated Investors Institutional Securities Lt Bank Group shares.... Insuranshares Corp (Del) 1 * No par value.

## CURRENTNOTICE

WoJoseph Malcolm Semmes, formerly finance examiner for the Public of Assistant Manager of the new accounts department of O'Bryan-Suht Factors, Inc., Chicago correspondents of James Talcott, Inc., New York City

#  

TELEPHONE HANOVER 2-0980
MEMBERS NEW YORK SECURITY DEALERS ASSOCIATION

ALDRED BUILDING
MONTREAL BELL SYSTEM TELETYPE NY 1-395

Cable Address Hartwal

| Provincial and Municipal Issues Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Dec. 17 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Alberta }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 991 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 4/8, |
| deem | - | (ex |
| Adrr 1151960 | 100\% |  |
|  |  | (tay |
|  | 1442116 | ${ }_{5}^{53} 5$ |

## Railway Bonds

Canadian Pacifle Ry4s perpetual debentures
68 $\square$
Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds


## Montreal Stock Exchange

Dec. 11 to Dec. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists
$\qquad$ Agnew-Surpass Shoe-
Alberta-Pactic Grain Amerta-Pacific Grain A. Associated Brewerles..-
Assocerred Tel \& Tel pref-
Bathurst Power \& Pape Bawli (N) Grain
 Britlish Col Power CorpA.
B
Bruck Silk Mills............
Bullding Products A.-.
Canada Ceme
Preferred.
Can Forgnings class A.-.......
Canada North Pow Corp.
Canada Steamship
Preferred......-
Canadian Bronze
Cndn Bronze pref.-.-- -10
Canadan Car \& Foundry
Preterred
Canadian
Canadian Converters. 100
Canadian Contorns--
Canadian Cottons pr
Cndn Fairbanks pref
Cndn Foreign Invest
Canadian Indust Alcohol-
Class B
Canadian Locomot
Cockshutt Plow....
Con Min \& Smelt new-....
Distill Corp Seagrams
Dominion Bridge-. Dominion Glass pref -.- 10
ominton Steel \& Coal 12
Dom Tar \& Chemlcal
Dryden Paper
East Kootenay $\mathbf{P}$
Eastern Dalries.
Electrolux Corp.-

Foundation Co. of Can..-Preferred.-
General Steel Wares.-....-
Gypsum Lime \& Alabas...
Hamiliton Bridge

| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\|$Friday <br> Last <br> Sale <br> Price | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { oow Hioh } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Saless } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right\|$ | Ranje Since Jan. 1, 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| Hollinger Gold Mines...-5 | 13 | 123/6 131/6 | 2,097 | 103/2 | $1 / 2$ Jan |
| Howard Smith Paper |  | 14.15 |  | 13 | $341 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Preferred- | 178 | $\begin{array}{lll}98 & 98 \\ 1780\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{20}{20}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}98 & \text { Oct } \\ 141\end{array}$ | 106 , July |
| Imperial Tobacco of Can. 5 | $13 / 4$ | 13\% 1813 | 3,018 | $\begin{array}{ll}143 / 3 & \mathrm{Oct} \\ 121 / 2 & \mathrm{Oct}\end{array}$ | 151\% Mar |
| Industrial Acceptance |  | ${ }^{27} 1$ | 510 | $2431 / 2$ | ${ }^{3811}$ Jan |
| Intl Nickel of Canada ....-********* | 443/8 | 421/2 $451 / 8$ | 13,070 | $367 \%$ | 7314 Mar |
| Internat-Pet Co Ltd....-********* | 29 | 2834 | 1,562 | $23 \%$ Oct | 39\%\% Mar |
| Internatlonal Power...-. Preterred |  |  | 125 | $\begin{array}{ll} 31 / 2 & \text { Nov } \\ \text { N6 } \end{array}$ |  |
| Lake of the |  |  | 285 | 10 Oct |  |
| Lake Sulphite |  |  | 585 | $y$ Oct | 27 Aug |
| Lang \& Sons Lit |  |  | 555 | 13 Oct |  |
| Lindsay (C W) |  |  | 10 | $4{ }^{4} \mathrm{Oct}$ | 15, Jan |
| Massey-Harrls |  | $61 / 27$ | 75 | 4310 | 161/2 Mar |
| McColl-Frontenac Oil Montreal Cottons | 1 | $\begin{array}{lll}10 \% & 11 \\ 40 & 40\end{array}$ | ,2 | $\begin{array}{lll}87 / 1 & \text { Apr } \\ 38 & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & \text { Mar } \\ 48 & \text { Mar }\end{array}$ |
| Mtl L H \& P Consol--.-** | $3 /$ | 293431 | 4,818 | $25 \%$ Oct | 367/8 Jan |
| Montreal Telegraph |  | $561 / 861 / 2$ | 112 | 56 Oct | $65 \quad \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Montreal Tramways.-. 100 | 893 | $891 / 281 / 2$ | 44 | 80 May | 100 Feb |
| Natlonal Brewerles.....-** |  | 3878 4036 | 952 | $33 \quad$ Oct | $421 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Natlonal Steel Car | 3132 | 30\% $6131 / 2$ | 715 | 17 Oc | 571/2 Jan |
| Nlagara Wire Weavi |  | 35.35 | 0 | 29 O | ${ }_{54}^{54} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Noranda Mine |  | 481/2 $521 / 2$ | 2,891 | 37 Oc |  |
| Oglvile F | 222 | $222 \quad 222$ | 10 | 170 Oct |  |
| (New) | 28 | $28 \quad 28$ | 983 | 271/4 Nov | 285/6 Nov |
| Ottawa L H \& P pref... 100 |  | 100100 |  | 103 May |  |
| Ottawa Traction...-.- 100 | 19 | $19 \quad 19$ | 54 | 19. Dec | 23 June |
| Penmans pref.-...-. 100 |  | 125.125 | 180 | 1231/2 Dee | 130. Jan |
| Power Corp. of Ca | 15 | $14 \% 1815$ | 275 | 12 , Oct | 33/3/ Feb |
| $\underset{\text { Price }}{\text { Preferred }}$ \& Co L | 153/8 | $\begin{array}{lll}143 / 6 & 158 / 8 \\ 50\end{array}$ | 2,775 230 | 141/2 Nov | $\begin{array}{ll}481 / 2 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 79\end{array}$ |
| Quebec Pow | 16 |  | 70 |  |  |
| Regent Knlt |  |  | 763 | 73/6 Oct | 11. June |
| Preferred. | 231/2 | $231 / 2231 / 2$ | 75 | 19 Jan | 25 Aug |
| Rolland Paper |  | $16 \quad 16$ | 10 | 16\% Dee | 163/4 DeC |
| Saguenay Power prot._ 100 |  | $98 \quad 99$ | 140 | 95 Oct | 1033/2 Apr |
| St. Lawrence Corp-....-** |  | $41 / 2 \quad 5$ | 2,150 | 4 Oct |  |
| A preferred. |  |  | 1,030 | 12 O |  |
| St Lawrence Paper |  | $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 18 \\ 50\end{array}$ | 210 | 43 |  |
| Shawinigan W \& Pow | 208 | $193 / 201 / 2$ |  | $171 / 0 \mathrm{Oct}$ | $337 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Sherwin Wullams or |  | 14\% | 75 | $143 / 4$ | 30 Apr |
| Simpsons pret--...-100 |  | 80.80 | 1,000 | $80 . \mathrm{Dec}$ | 1081/2 Feb |
| Southern Cans | $131 / 4$ | $1314131 / 4$ |  | 11/4 Sept | 181/ Feb |
| Steel Co. of Canada | 65 | $643 / 265$ | 795 | 53 Oct | 961/2 Mar |
| Preferred...-. |  | $57.571 / 2$ | 15 | 49 Oct | 881/4 Mar |
| Tuckett Tobacco |  | 145.145 |  | 1551/4 Jan | 159 Feb |
| United Steel Co |  | $41 / 4 \quad 41 / 2$ | 405 | 3 Oct | 111/2 Mar |
| Viau Blscuit pre |  | $47 \quad 47$ | 155 | 47 Sept | 60 Mar |
| Windsor Ho |  |  | 6 | Jan |  |
| Preterred.-.-.---- 100 |  |  | 10 | Sept |  |
| Winnipe |  |  | 329 | 2 Oct |  |
| B |  | 21/8. $21 / 2$ | 55 | 1.85 Oct |  |
| Preferred.-.-.-.-.-.- 100 |  | 111/4 111/4 | 15 | 123/2 Oct | 43 Jan |
| Banks- |  | 581/6 $581 / 2$ | 76 | 55 Oct | 60. June |
| Canadienne............... 100 |  | $160 \quad 160$ | 52 | 150 Jan | 1613/2 Aug |
| Commerce.............. 100 | 1671/2 | $167 \quad 1671 / 2$ | 180 | 150 Nov | 211 Jan |
| Montreal |  |  | 180 | 193 Nov | ${ }_{340}^{214}$ Feb |
| Nova Scot |  | 296300 |  | 290 Nov | 340 Mar |
| Royal... |  | 1841/2 185 | 20 | 165 Dec | 226 FeD |
| Canadian Government Municipal Public Utility and Industrial Bonds HANSON BROS., Inc. <br> Established 1883 <br> 255 St. James St., Montreal <br> 56 Sparks <br> St., Ottawa <br> 330 Bay Street, Toronto |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montreal Curb Market <br> Dec. 11 to Dec. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\|$Pridat <br> Last <br> Sale <br> PTIce <br>  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of P7tces } \\ \text { owo } \quad \text { Hioh } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Slnce Jan. 11937 |  |
| Sto |  |  |  | Low | Hlgh |
| Abitibl Pow \& Paper Co--* | 2.00 | $1.75 \quad 2.00$ | 3,896 | 1.75 Nov | ${ }^{1512} \mathrm{~A}$ Apr |
| A $6 \%$ cum pref ....... 100 |  | 181/2 193/4 | 1,310 | 17315 | $80{ }^{1} \mathrm{ADPr}$ |
| Pref ctts of dep_..... 100 |  | $19 \quad 19$ | 50 | $171 / 2 \mathrm{~N}$ | 791/2 Apr |
| Asbestos Corp Led | 55 | $55 \quad 57$ | 567 | 40 Oct | $1223 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Bathurst Pr \& Pap class B * |  |  | 20 | 33/6 Oct | $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Beauharnots Pow Cord--* |  |  | 5,333 | $4{ }^{4} \mathrm{Oct}$ | 958 Jan |
| Beld-Corticelli $7 \%$ empfi00 |  | 132132 |  | 1231/ July | 132 Dee |
| Brewers \& Distill of Van. 5 |  | $47 / 8 \quad 47 / 8$ | 5 | $47 / 8 \mathrm{Dec}$ |  |
| Brit Amer Oil Co Ltd. | 21\%8 | $21 \quad 221 / 8$ | 1,290 | 163/ Ott | 261/2 Mar |
| British Columbia Packers* |  | $10 \quad 10$ | 175 | 10 Dec | $22 . \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Canada \& Dom Sugar |  | $66 \quad 671 / 2$ | 50 | 60 Apr | 821/2 Aug |
| Can Nor P $7 \%$ cum pret100 |  | $107 \quad 108$ | 33 | 109 Jan | 112 Feb |
| Canadian Breweries Ltd.-* |  | $1.25 \quad 1.35$ | 420 | 1.20 Nov |  |
| Preferred -...-.--...-** |  | $15 \% \quad 17$ | 215 |  | $231 / 4$ Aug |
| - No dar value |  |  |  |  |  |

## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted

## Montreal Curb Market



Toronto Stock Exchange
Dec. 11 to Dec. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocke- | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low Hioh |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whete } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 11937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Hiob |  |
| Abitibl | 2.00 | 1.85 | 2.15 |  | 2,740 | 1.65 |  | 153/8 |  |
| 6\% preferred-.-..-- 100 | 19 | 181/2 | 1934 | 955 | 18 | Oct |  |  |

## DUNCANSON, White \& Co.

 STOCK BROKERSMernbers Toronto Stock Exchange
New York Curb (Associate
15 King Street West, Toronto. WA. 3401-8


## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



# Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Dec. 17 



New York State Bonds

| 361974 | Bld $b 2.70$ | ${ }_{\text {less }}^{\text {Ask }}$ | World War Bonus- | ${ }^{\text {Bld }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 381981 | 62.80 | less 1 | 41/88 April 1940 to 1949_ | 62.10 |  |
|  |  |  | Highway Improvernent- ${ }_{\text {48 Mar \& Sept }} 1958$ to 67 |  |  |
| Highway Imp 41/2s Sept '63 | 131 |  | Canal Imp 4s J\&J '60 to '67 | 123 |  |
| Canal Imp 41/s Jan 1964 | 131 |  | Barge C T 4 s Jan ' 42 \& ${ }^{\text {c }} 46$ | 1101/2 |  |
| Can \& High $\operatorname{Imp~41/481965~}$ | 128 |  | Barge C T 41/4s Jan 1 1945. | 1131/2 | -- |

Port of New York Authority Bonds

| Port | d |  | Holland |  | ${ }^{\text {A8L }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gen \& ret 4s Mar 11975 | 1073 | 108\% | 1938-19 | b0. | 1.50\% |
| Gen \& ret 2 d ser $38 / \mathrm{s}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} 65$ | $1031 /$ | 104 | 1942-1960....---..-M\&S | 111 | 1121/2 |
|  | 100\%/ | ${ }_{97}^{101 / 4}$ | Intand Terminal 41/8s ser D |  |  |
| Gen \& ref 31/4. ${ }^{\text {c.... } 1977}$ | 973/8 | 981/4 | 1938-1941 ........-M $\&$ S | $b 0.75$ to |  |
| George Washington Bridge 41/2s ser B $1940-53$. M N | 1/2 | 112 | 1942-1960............MES | 1061/2 | 108 |


| Phull pine Government- |  |  | 5350 300 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{101}^{100}{ }^{103}$ |  | ${ }_{115}^{63.50}{ }_{117}^{3.00}$ |
|  | 101 103 <br> 100 102 <br> 102  | Govt of Puerto Rico- 41/8 July 1958 |  |
|  | 105108 | ${ }_{58}^{438}$ July 1988\%....... | a3.70 ${ }^{3.50}$ |
| Hawall 41/2s Oot 19 |  | U ${ }_{\text {U }}^{\text {U conversion }}$ Conversion 381947 | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \\ & 1083 / 2 \end{aligned} \int_{111}^{110 / 2}$ |

Federal Land Bank Bonds

|  | Bdd | Ask |  | ${ }^{\text {bid }}$ | Ast |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3s 1955 opt 1945.......J\& J | 1017 ${ }_{18}$ | $1011_{16}$ | 48 1946 opt 1944......-J JJ | 110 | 1101/4 |
|  | ${ }^{1017}{ }^{17}$ | 1011118 | 481958 opt 1938--M\&N | 1013/6 |  |
| 381956 opt 1946_...M\&N <br> 31/4s 1955 opt 1945_ M\&N | $\begin{aligned} & 1011_{16} 7_{16} \\ & 10272 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 10111_{12}^{16} \\ 10316 \end{array}\right\|$ | 41/88 1958 opt 1938_M 48 N |  | 1031/4 |


| Atlanta 38 | B4d 99 | ${ }_{100}^{\text {Ask }}$ | Loulsville | $\begin{aligned} & \hline B \backslash d \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{102}^{\text {Ask }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlantle 38 | 99 | 100 | Maryland-Virginla 58. |  |  |
| Burlington | ${ }^{50}$ | 56 | MIssissippl-Tennessee 5s.- |  |  |
| Callfornia 58 | 100 | 102 | New York 5 s , .-......-- | 973 | - |
| Dallas 58.- | 100 | $102{ }^{6 / 4}$ | North Carolina 58-_-....- | ${ }_{97312}^{99}$ | $1{ }^{10031 / 2}$ |
| Denver 58. | 96 | 98 | Oregon-Washington 5 s | $f 50$ | 60 |
| Frrst Carolinas 58 | 89 | 91 | Pacific Coast of Portland 58 | 99 | 101 |
| First of Fort Wayne 41/28.- | 100 | 102 | Pac Coast of Los Ang 5s.- |  |  |
| Frrst of Montgomery $58 . \ldots$ | 94 98 | 96 100 | Pac Coast of Salt Lake 5s-- | 100 |  |
| First Texas of Houston 58-- | $971 / 2$ | ${ }_{99}^{100}$ | Pac Coast of San Fran 58.- | 100 | 101 |
| First Trust of Chicago 41/2s | 99 | 101 | Phoenix 58 | 107 | 109 |
| Fletcher 31/48. | 1003/4 | 102\% | Potomac 5s | 100 | 101 |
| Fremont 58. | 65 | 75 | St Louis 58. | 524 | 27 |
| Greenbrier 5 s Greensboro 38 | 100 | 102 | San Antonio 5 | 100 | 102 |
| Lilinots M1dwest | 80 | ${ }^{102}$ | Southwest 58.- | $\begin{array}{r}72 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ | 78 |
| IIl of Monticello 43/88-...- |  |  | Tennessee 5s.. |  |  |
| Iowa of Sioux City $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$... Kentucky 58 |  |  | Union of Detroit 41/2 | 98 | $9931 / 2$ |
| La | ${ }_{991 / 2}$ |  | Virginla-Carolina 3s |  | 101 |
| Lincoln |  | 75 |  |  |  |




New York Trust Companies

| $\xrightarrow{\text { Par }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Btd }}$ | Ask |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Banca Comm Italana-100 | 100 | 106 |  |  | 225 |
| ${ }^{\text {BR Or Now York }}$ Bankers | ${ }_{45}^{355}$ | ${ }_{47}^{365}$ | Irving |  | 113/2 |
| Bronx County ....-.-.-.-7 |  | 9 | Kings Cou | 1860 |  |
| Brooklyn .-....-.-.- 100 | 78 | 83 | La | 30 | 35 |
| Central Hanover- ${ }^{\text {chent }}$ - 20 |  | 88 <br> 43 |  |  |  |
| Cllnton Trust-_- | ${ }_{53}$ | 58 | Preterred.-. | 46 |  |
| Colontal |  | ${ }_{12}^{16}$ | New York-- |  |  |
| Contlinental Bank \& Tr-10 |  |  | Tille Guarante | ${ }_{74}^{6}$ | 84 |
| Corn Exch Bk\& Tr-...- ${ }^{20}$ | 21/4 |  | Underwriters- |  | 89 <br> 1495 |
| Chicago \& San Francisco Banks |  |  |  |  |  |
| American National Bankat |  |  | Par 100 100 | $\begin{gathered} B 1 d \\ 265 \\ \hline 400 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | 165 |  | n Trust Co----100 | 490 |  |
| Bank ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | ${ }^{82}$ | 88 | SAN FRANCISCO | 4 |  |

Insurance Companies
Ae
Ae
Ae
Ag
Aetn
Atn
Atn
Ari
Amer
Amer
Amer
Amer
Ame
Amer
Amer
Auto
Aato
BaltI
Bank
Bost
Can
Caro
Ciry
Cony
Conn
 Excess.









 $\qquad$
 $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Home Fire Securit } \\ & \text { Homestead Ftre }\end{aligned}\right.$
 Homestead Fire......
Importers \& Exporters
Ins Co of North Amer. oue.
Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures
Alled Mtge Cos Inc-Arundel Bond Corp 2 -5s '
Arundel Deb Corp 3 -6sDebenture $3-6 \mathrm{~s}$. 19.19
Cont' 1 Inv Bd Corp $2-5 \mathrm{~s},{ }^{\prime}$Empire Propertles Corp-Interstate Deb Corp 2-5s'55

Mortgage Bond Co of MdInc 2-58_............ 1953| (Central Funding series) |
| :--- |
| Nat Cons Bd Corn $2-5 s^{\prime} 53$ |Nat Cons Bd Corp $2-5 \mathrm{~s}{ }^{\text {' } 53}$

Nat Deben Corp 3-68.1953

| Par | Bid |  |  | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Am Dist Teleg ( N J) com-* |  | 93 | New York Mutual Tel-100 | 20 | 25 |
| Preferred - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bell Telep of Pa pref.-.100 | 114 | ${ }^{117}$ | Peninsular Teled c | $211 /$ | 25 |
| Cuban Teled 7\% pref_. 100 | 41 |  | Preferred A. | 107 | 1101 |
| Emp \& Bay State Tel _ 100 | $531 / 2$ |  | Rochester Telephone- |  |  |
| Franklin Telegraph.... 100 |  |  | \$6.50 18t pref.-.-.--- 100 | 109 |  |
| Gen Telep Allled Corp- | 88 |  | So \& At1 Telegraph.... 25 | 17 |  |
| Int Ocean Telegraph ._ 100 |  |  | Sou New Engl Telep..-100 | 145 119 | ${ }_{122}^{1473 / 2}$ |
| Mtn States Tel \& Tel... 100 | 122 | $1251 / 2$ | Wisconsin Telep 7\% pri 100 | 116 | $1183 / 2$ |
| For footnotes see page 3 |  |  |  |  |  |

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Dec. 17-Continued
Guaranteed Railroad Stocks Joseph Zualker \& Sons

| 120 Broadway NEW YORK | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dealers in } \\ \text { CGARRNIED } \\ \text { STOCKS } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tel. RE ctor } \\ 2-6600 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
(Guarantor in Parenthesis)

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Dod } 1 \text { and } \\ \text { in Dolars } \end{array}\right\|$ | Btd | d |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8.00 | ${ }^{63}$ | 67 |
| Atsany \& Susquehanna (Delaware \& Hudion) .-.-- 100 | $0 \quad 10.50$ | ${ }_{60}^{120}$ |  |
| Beech Creek (New York Central)....- | 2.00 | 30 | 33 |
|  | 8.75 <br> 8.50 | 95 70 7 | 98 |
| Canada Southern (New York Central) | 2.85 |  |  |
| Caroilins Clinchilild \& Ohlo (L \& N-A C C L $4 \%$ | 4.00 | 80 |  |
|  | 5.00 | 81 | 85 |
| Cleveland \& Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) | 3.50 | 78 | 82 |
| Betterment stock. | 2.00 | 47 | 50 |
| Delaware (Pennsylvania) | 2.00 | ${ }_{5}^{40}$ | 43 |
|  | - |  |  |
| Lackawanna RR of NJ ( Del Lack \& Wester | ${ }_{4.00}$ | 45 | 49 |
| Mlehlgan Central (Now York C | 50.00 | 900 | 1050 |
| Morris \& Essex (Del La |  |  |  |
| Now York Lackawanna \& Western (DL | 5.00 <br> 4.00 |  | 62 <br> 94 <br> 8 |
| Northern RR of $\mathrm{N} J$ (Eirie) | 4.00 |  |  |
| Oswego \& Syracuse (Del Lack \& Western) -- | - 4.50 | 45 | 50 |
| Pittsburgh Bessemer \& Lake Erle (U S S | 1.50 | 38 | 42 |
| P1ttsburgh Fort Wayne ichteago (Penn |  |  |  |
| reterr | 7.00 | ${ }_{172}$ | 176 |
| Rensselaer \& Saratoga (Dela ware \& Huds | 6.82 | 72 |  |
| st Louls bridge 1st pref (Terminal RR) | 6.00 | 138 |  |
| Stecond preterred | 3.00 | ${ }^{68}$ | 72 |
| United New Jersey RR \& Canal | ${ }^{8.00}$ | ${ }_{232}^{137}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{7}$ |
| Utica Chenango \& Susquehanna ( | 6.00 | 57 | , |
| Valley (Delaware Lackawanna \% Western)-7 |  | 70 |  |
| Vcksburg shrevedort \& Pacinc (limois central | 5.00 <br> 5.00 | 54 |  |
| Warren RR of $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{J}$ (Del Lack \& Western). | 3.50 | 30 |  |
| West Jersey \& Seeshore (Pennsylvania) .............-50 | 3.00 | $58$ | 61 |

## EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES

Quotations-Appraisals Upon Request

## Stroud \& Company Inc.

Private Wires te New York
Philadelphla, Pa.

## Railroad Equipment Bonds

|  | ${ }_{\text {B }}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | Ask |  | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ d | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlantic Coast Line 41/38-- | ${ }^{62.00}$ | 1.25 | Misso | 34.00 | 3.00 |
| ${ }_{58}^{\text {Baltimore \& Ohio 41/8. }}$ | ${ }^{\text {b4 }}$ b 0.00 | 3.00 |  |  | 75 |
| Boston \& M | ${ }_{63.60}$ | 2.75 | New Ori Tex ${ }^{\text {a Më }}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{2.75}$ |
|  | ${ }^{63.60}$ |  | New Yoris Central 4 | b3.00 | 2.25 |
| 33/28 Dec 11936-1944--- | b3.50 | 2.75 |  | ${ }^{62.00}$ | 1.25 |
| Canadian Nation | ${ }^{63.25}$ | 2.50 | 58 | 62.50 | 2.00 |
| Canadian Pacilic 413 | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{63.25}$ | 2.40 | $\mathrm{N}_{58} \mathrm{Y}$ N H \& Harta |  | ${ }^{3.50}$ |
| Cent RR New Jersey 4 \% $/ 8$. | b3.50 | 2.00 | Northern Pacitic 47/5. | ${ }^{\text {bi }}$ | ${ }_{1.20}$ |
| Chesapeake \& Ohlo- |  |  | Penngylvanta RR | 62.00 |  |
| ${ }_{58}^{41 / 8}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 52.75 \\ & b 1.75 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.00 \\ & 1.00 \end{aligned}$ | 58 | ${ }^{2} 1.50$ | 1.00 |
|  |  |  | Jan \& July 1937-49 | 62.90 | 00 |
| Chicas | ${ }_{65.50}^{85.50}$ | 4.00 | 3/8 series G D non-call $11937-50$ |  |  |
| Chic Milw \& St Paul 4\%38. | b5.75 | 5.00 | Pere Marquette $41 / 8 \mathrm{~B}$---- | b3.00 | 2.40 |
|  | 65.75 | 5.00 | ${ }^{\text {Reading }}$ |  | 2.25 |
| Trustees' ctis $31 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ | 85 | 88 | St Louis-San Fra |  |  |
| Denver \& RG G Wesi |  |  | St Louis |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{03.75}$ | 2.50 |  | b3.00 | 2.00 |
|  |  | 2.25 | South | ${ }^{\text {b3 }}$ | 2.40 |
| Erle R | b2.50 | 2.00 | Southern | ${ }^{3} 3.5$ | 2.50 |
|  | ${ }^{62.50}$ | 1.75 |  | ${ }^{62} .7$ | 2.00 |
| ${ }_{58} 8$ | b2.25 | ${ }_{1.75}^{2.50}$ | Texas |  |  |
| Great Northern | b1.80 | 1.25 | 43/28 | ${ }_{63}$ | 2.40 |
| Hocking Valiey 5 ¢--. | ${ }_{61.75}^{61.80}$ | 1.00 |  |  | 50 |
| munots |  |  |  | ${ }^{61}$ | 00 |
| Iminois | ${ }_{62.50}^{63.50}$ | ${ }_{1.75}^{2.75}$ | ${ }_{5}^{\mathrm{V} \text { Vg }}$ | ${ }^{81.70}$ | 0 |
| Internst Great N | 64.00 | 3.00 | Ta | 95 | 100 |
| Long Imand 43/38. | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{63.15}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.50}$ |  | ${ }^{95}$ | 100 |
| Loulsv \& Nash 41/28 | ${ }^{\text {b1.75 }}$ | 1.10 |  | 95 |  |
|  | b1.75 | 1.10 | Western Maryla | b2.75 | 2.25 |
| Matine Central | ${ }^{3} .25$ | 2.50 |  |  |  |
|  | b33.25 | $\begin{gathered} 2.50 \\ 3.50 \end{gathered}$ | 51/8...---.-. | b4.00 | 3.00 |

[^4]
## RAILRO AD BONDS <br> BOUGHT . SOLD . QUOTED $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Earnings and Spectal Studies } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Monthly } \\ \text { On Request }\end{array} \\ \text { Bulletin }\end{array}$

JOHN E. SLOANE \& CO.
Members New York Security Dealers Assoctatson
41 Broad St., N. Y. - HAnover 2-2455 - Bell Syst. Teletype NY 1-624
Railroad Bonds

|  | Btd | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Akron Canton \& Youngstown 53/38.......-............-- 1945 | 48 | 50 |
|  | 48 |  |
| Batitimore \& Ohlo 43/8. | 62 | 64 |
|  | 94 | 98 |
|  | 94 | 96 |
|  | 48 | ${ }_{56}^{48}$ |
|  | 53 | 60 |
|  | ${ }_{90}^{58}$ | ${ }_{94}^{65}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{63}^{63}$ |  |
|  |  |  |
| Georgla Southern \& Florlda 1st 58...................-- 1945 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 60 87 | 66 90 |
| Littie Rock \& Hot springs Western ist $48 \mathrm{co-}$ | 8 |  |
|  | 87 | 89 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{85}$ | ${ }_{35}^{90}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| New York \& Hoboken Ferry general 58 |  |  |
| Pledmont \& Northern Ry 1st mtge $34 / 8$. |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{58}$ | 603/3 |
|  |  |  |
|  | 70 | 77 |
|  |  |  |
|  | 87 | 93 |
| Southern | 78 |  |
|  | 107 | 111 |
|  |  |  |
| Washington County Ry 18t 3 3 \% | 48 | 53 |

Public Utility Stocks

| $\mathrm{m}^{-2} \quad= \pm \mathrm{Par}$ | Bud |  |  |  | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama Power 87 pret-******* | 1/4 | ${ }^{678} 4$ | Mississippl P \& L \$6 pref-* |  |  |
| Arkansas Pr \% L L $7 \%$ prere |  |  | Miss Ruv Pow. $6 \%$ pref | 51/8 |  |
| Original preferred. | $331 / 2$ | 1 | Monongahela West |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {S }} 86.50$ preferred | $71 / 4$ | 8 8 | Pub Serv 7\% pref. | ${ }^{233 / 8}$ | 7/8 |
| Atantic City E | 110 |  | 7\% pre | 16 | , |
| Birmingham Elec | $661 / 2$ | 68 | Nassau \& Sur Ltg $7 \%$ |  |  |
| Buttalo Niagaraek |  |  | Nebraska Pow $7 \%$ | 106 | 1081/4 |
| . 80 preterred |  | 22 | Newark Consol Gas | 124 | 26 |
| Carouna Pr d Lt | $861 / 2$ | $881 / 2$ | N E Pow Asso $6 \%$ pret 100 | 63 | 64 |
| ${ }_{\text {Central Maine }}^{6 \%}$ |  |  | New eng Pub Serv |  | 31 |
| 7\% preferred | $751 / 2$ | 7712 | Now Ori Pub Serv | 49 | 51 |
|  | 78\% | 80 6 | New York Power\& |  |  |
| Conso | ${ }^{5}$ |  | ${ }^{7 \%}$ cum preterred |  |  |
| Consumers Power | ${ }_{x 91}$ | ${ }_{93}^{46}$ | (Del) $7 \%$ prof | 701/4 | 3/2 |
| Continental Gas |  |  | Minn) $5 \%$ pro |  |  |
| Dallis Pr $\&$ Lt 7 | 112 | 115 | Ohio Edison 86 |  | 3/8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Essex Huason C | 178 |  | Ohio pub |  |  |
| cum pre | 211 | 23 | Okla G \& E 7 |  |  |
| 50 cum pr |  | 24 | ${ }^{\text {Paeitil }}$ Pr |  |  |
| Gas \& Elec or Bei | 120 |  | Penn Pow \& Lt |  | 93\% |
| Hudson County Gas.. 100 | 178 |  | 6\% prete | 37\% | 391/8 |
| ${ }^{86}$ prower- | 103 | 107 | Republic Natur |  | 43/2 |
| 7\% preferred | 120 | ${ }_{26}^{110}$ | Rochester Gas ${ }_{6}$ |  |  |
| Interstate Power | 24 | ${ }_{6}^{26}$ |  | 85 | $71 / 2$ |
| ${ }^{\text {10wa }}$ Southern | 381/2 | 41 | Southerr Cret erires Bdison- 25 |  | 261/2 |
| Jamaica Water Sup |  |  | South Jersey Gas \& Ei-i 100 | 178 |  |
| $\mathrm{Jer}^{7 \% \%} \mathrm{~K}$ \% pre preter | ${ }_{82}^{52}$ | ${ }_{84}^{54}$ | Tenn Elee Pow 6 |  |  |
| Kan Gas 8 El 7 | 1063 | 1081/2 | 7\% preferred- -100 |  | ${ }^{573}$ |
|  | 341/2 | ${ }_{36}^{34 / 2}$ | Texas Pow d Lt \% \% priliou |  |  |
|  | 4315 | 451/4 | United Gas \& |  |  |
| Memphis d \& Lt $\$ 77$ preft** | 54/4/ | ${ }^{56}$ | 7\% preferred |  |  |
| Mississippl Power 56 pret _* <br> $\$ 7$ preterred | 49 |  | Utan Pow \& Lt $\$ 7$ Virginlan Ry | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{48}^{421 / 4}$ |
| Chain Store Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pat | B6d | ${ }^{\text {Ask }}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 7_{7}^{7} \\ & 18 \\ & 101 \\ & 30 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 85 \\ & 21 / 4 \\ & 11 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | Kress (8 H) $\mathbf{6 \%}$ pret.-.--- | 11/6 | 113/ |
| oods ine com |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 22 \\ 102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ 288 \\ 105 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| pret.-. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 20^{4} \\ 100 \end{array}$ | Reeves (Dantel) pret... 100 | 100 | -.. |
|  |  |  | United Clgar-Whelan Stores*$\$ 5$ preferred |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Fshhman }}$ |  | 9 |  | 173/4 | 193/4 |
|  |  | ${ }_{81}^{17}$ |  |  |  |

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Dec. 17-Continued

| Public Utility Bonds |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Semo cias |  |
| - |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| (ex |  |
| ret |  |
|  | $\stackrel{5 c}{ }{ }^{26}$ |
|  | (tan |
|  |  |
| Atuatio |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Colt |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Real Estate Issues Reports - Markets AMOTT, BAKER \& CO.
${ }^{\text {Barchag }} 7$
150 Broadway, N.Y. $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Bell system } \\ \text { NY } \\ 1-588\end{gathered}$
Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

| Alden 1st 6s.........-1941 | $\begin{gathered} B 46 \\ f 35 \end{gathered}$ |  | Metropol Playhouses Inc- | B | A8k |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Broadmoor (The) 18t 68.41 | ${ }^{3} 36$ |  | t deb 5s .-..-.--1945 | 57 | 60 |
| B'way Barclay 18t 28_-1956 | 522 |  | Y Athletio Club- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| B'way \& 41st Street- | 35 | 38 | 1st mige 2 sstpd \& reg ${ }^{\text {'5 5 }}$ | ${ }_{520}{ }^{21 / 2}$ | ${ }_{22}^{23 / 3}$ |
| Broadway Motors Bldg- | 35 | 38 |  |  |  |
|  | $531 / 2$ | 553/2 | N Y Majestic Corp- |  |  |
| Chantn Bldg lnc 48E-1945 |  | $55$ |  | $1 / 3$ | 293/3 |
| Chsebrough Bldg 1st 6s '48 Court \& Remsen St Otf BId | 5132 |  | N Y Titio \& Mtge Co <br> $51 / 28$ series BK | 547 | 50 |
| 18 t 6s_....-Apr 281940 | 830 | 33 | $51 / 28$ series C | 533 | 36 |
| Dorset (The) 18t 68...-1941 | $f 25$ |  | 51/2s eeries F | f49 | 52 |
|  |  |  | 51/38 8eries Q 19th \& Walnut |  |  |
| 1st \& ref $51 / 58$. | $f 5$ | 6 | 1st 6s.......-July 71939 | $f 19$ | 21 |
| Equit Off Bldg deb 5s-1952 | 531/2 | 56 |  |  |  |
| Deb 5s 1952 legended, | 56 |  | Oliver Cromwell (The)- |  |  |
| 50 Bway Bldg 1st 3 s inc ' 46 <br> 500 Fifth Avenue- | 39 |  | 1st 68_.....-Nov 151939 | 57 |  |
| 6 \%/8s stamped...... 1949 | 34 | 36 | 2d mtge 6s.....-- 1951 | 70 |  |
| 52d \& Madison Off Bldg- |  |  | 103 E 57th St 18t $68 .-1941$ | 40 | 45 |
| 68--7----7--Nov 1947 | 845 |  | 165 Bway Bldg 1st $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ '51 | 546 | 48 |
| 42 Bway 1st $68 . . . .-.-1939$ | ${ }_{65}^{42}$ |  | Prudse stamped | 59 |  |
| 1400 Broadway Bld |  |  | asity Assoc Soo |  |  |
| 1st 31/98-61/3s stpd_ 1948 | 36 | 381/2 | 58 income.--------1943 | f51 | 54 |
|  | $f 5$ |  | 1st fee \& l'hold 61/3s-1940 | $f 431 / 2$ | 45 |
| Fuller Bldg deb 6s .-. 1944 | 42 | 45 |  |  |  |
| 1st 2 3/-4s (w-8) | 361/3 | 401/2 | Savoy Plaza Corp |  |  |
| raybar BIdg 58.---1946 | 55 | 57 | 3s with stock.-...- 1956 | 23 | 243/2 |
| Harriman Bldg 1st 6s. 1951 | 35 | 37 | nerneth Cor |  |  |
| Hearst Brisbane Prop 6s '42 | 681/3 | 71 | 3-53/8 deb inc (w s) . 1958 | $f 16$ | 18 |
| Hotel Lexington 1st 6s '43 | 39 | 41 | 60 Park Pl (Newarrs) 68.37 | ${ }^{32}$ |  |
| Hotel St George,4s _. . 1950 | 35 | 37 | 616 Madison Av 1st $61 / 2 s^{\prime} 38$ 61 Broadway Bldg- | ${ }_{522}$ | 25 |
| Lefoourt Manhattan Bldg |  |  | 31/2-5s with stock ... 1950 | 37 | 39 |
| 1st 4-5s extended to 1948 | 491/2 |  | Syracuse Hotel (Syracuse) |  |  |
| Lowis Morris Adt Bldg- |  |  | 1st 61/2s...-Oct 231940 | $013 / 3$ | 65 |
| Lincoln Buin- | f3 |  | xtile BI |  |  |
| Income $51 / 2 \mathrm{sw-8}$... 1963 | 58 | 60 | 1st 3-5s (W 8) ------1958 |  | 37 |
| Loew'e Theatre Rity Corp |  |  | Trinity Bldgs Cord-- |  |  |
| 1st 68........-......-1947 | 843/6 |  | 1st $51 / 28$---------1939 | 70 |  |
| London Terrace Apts es '40 | 538 | 401/2 | 2 Park Ave Bldg 1st 4s 1941 | 52 | 54 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ |  | Walbridge Bldg (Buftalo) 1st $61 / 1 / \mathrm{B}$....-Oct 191938 | $f 18$ |  |
| Metro Dolitan, Chain Prop |  |  | Wall \& Beaver St Corp | 18 |  |
| ${ }^{68}$ | 82 | 85 |  | 19 | 22 |
| 88 - | 88 | 92 | 1st fee \& leasehold is '48 | 6 |  |

## Miscellaneous Bonds

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assoclates Invest 3s-1946 | 3/2 | $9213 / 2$ | Home Owners' Loan Corp |  |  |
| Bear Mountain-Hudson |  |  | 2s ---...--Aug 151938 | 101.3 | 101.6 |
| River Bridge 78, -1953 | 98 |  | 11/58 - --.-June 11939 | 101.2 |  |
| Foderal Farm Mtge Cord- |  |  | Reynolds Investing 5s. 1948 | $1 / 2$ | 71 |
| Foderal Home Loan Banks | 101.2 | 101.6 | Treasury Notes- |  |  |
| 13 ¢ | 100.9 | 100.12 | Triborough Bridge |  |  |
| 11/8 .-.-.-.--- July 1938 | 100.11 | 100.14 | 48 a f revenue 1977 _A\&O |  |  |
| 2n-----------Do 1940 | 101.11 | 101.14 | 4s soriar revenue 1942-68 | , 40 | 70 |
| Henry Hudson Parkway |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline B d d \\ & 94 \\ & 10413 / 2 \\ & 100 / 2 \\ & 101 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} A_{8 k} \\ 88 \\ 103 \\ 1021 / 6 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Morgantown Water 5s 1965 Muncle Water Works 5 s '65 | $\begin{gathered} \text { BLd } \\ 103 \\ 104 \\ 00 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama Wat Serv 58-1957 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ashtabula Wet Wks 5 s ' 58 |  |  |  |  | - |
| Atlantic County Wat 5 s '58 |  |  | New Rochelle Water- 5s series B........ | 64 | 68 |
| rmingham Water Wkg |  |  | 51/188.-.-.-.-.-.-1951 | 69 | 74 |
| 58 series C.-....-. 1957 | 1023 |  | New York Wat Serv 58 '51 | 84 | 88 |
| 58 series B-......- 1954 | $1001 / 2$ |  | Newport Water Co 5s 1953 | 97 | 101 |
|  | $1031 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |
| utier Water Co 5s... 1957 | 104\% |  | Ohlo Clties Water $51 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ '53 Ohlo Valley Water 5 s . 1954 | $\begin{gathered} 723 / 2 \\ 105 \end{gathered}$ | 771/2 |
| Call Water Service 4s 1981 | 100 | 102 | Ohlo Water Service 5s-1958 | 90 | 94 |
| Chester Wat Serv $43 / 58{ }^{\text {c }} 58$ | 1021/2 | 10412/ | Ore-Wash Wat Serv 581957 | 77 |  |
| Citizens Wat Co (Wash)- |  |  | 1st coll trust 41/4s. | 87 | 9 |
|  | 1021/2 | 04 | Peorla Water Works |  |  |
| ty of New Castie Water |  |  | 1st \& ret 5s......... 1950 | 96 | 100 |
| 58.-.-.-.---.-.-.-1941 | 101 |  | 1st consol 4s_...... 1948 | 99 | 101 |
| Clit Water (Chattanooga) |  |  | 1st consol 5s-..----1948 | 99 | 102 |
| 58 series B - --- ${ }^{1954}$ | 10033 |  | Prior lien 5s.-----19 | 103 | 106 |
| 1 st 5 s serles $\mathrm{C}_{-}-\ldots-{ }^{-1957}$ | 1043/2 |  | Phila Suburb W | 1051/2 | 92 |
| Clinton W Wks Co 5s-1939 | 99 | 102 | Pinellas Water Co 51/9s- ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 87 | ${ }_{103}^{92}$ |
| Community Water Service |  |  | Pittsburgh sub Wat 5 s '58 | 101 | 103 |
| ${ }_{5}^{51 / 8} 8$ series B | ${ }_{61}^{58}$ | ${ }_{66}^{63}$ | Plainfield Union Wat 58 ' 61 |  |  |
| 6s serles A - - - --- 1946 | ${ }_{99}^{61}$ | 66 |  |  |  |
| Connellsville Water 5s 1939 | 99 |  | Roanoke W W 5s_..... 1950 | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 85 \\ 101 \end{array}\right.$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 923 / 2 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | 100 | St Joseph Wat 48 ser A__'66 Scranton Gas \& Water Co | 104 |  |
| St L |  |  | 1/38--7--7.-.-1958 | 99 | 2 |
| 5 s series A ---------1942 | 993/4 |  | Scranton-Spring Brook |  |  |
| 6s serles B......--- 1942 | 100炇 |  | Water Service 58. 1961 | 76 | 80 |
| 58 serles D....-.-. 1960 | 1011/4 |  | 1st \& ref 5s A ----1987 | 76 | 80 |
| Greenwich Water \& Gas |  |  | Shenango Val 48 ger B 1961 | 95 |  |
| 58 serles A.-....-- 1952 |  |  | South Bay Cons Wat 5 s ${ }^{\text {c }} 50$ | 63 | 68 |
| 5 E series B B $\quad \ldots-1952$ | 9212 | 951/2 | South Plttsburgh Water- |  |  |
| Hackensack Wat Co 5s ${ }^{\text {- }} 77$ | 105 |  | 1st mitge 5s-------1955 | 1023/3 |  |
| ${ }^{5} 51 / 38$ series B--...- 1977 | 09 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1021 / 2 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 58 serles B .-.-.-.-. 1954 | 101 |  | Springf City Wat 48 A ${ }^{\text {a }} 56$ | 90 | 94 |
|  | 103 |  | Terre Haute Water 5s B '56 | 101 |  |
|  | 104 |  | 68 series A.--1--- 1949 | 1023 |  |
| Inols Water Serv $5 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{~A}{ }^{\text {c }} 2$ | 1003/2 | 1021/2 | Texarkans Wat 1st 58. 1958 | 101 |  |
| Indianapolls Water1st mtge $31 / 3 \mathrm{~s}_{2} \ldots 1966$ | 101 |  | Union Water Serv $51 / 28{ }^{\text {c }} 51$ | 100 | 103 |
| Indianapolls, $W_{4} \mathbf{W}$ Securs- |  |  | W Va Water Serv 4s_-1961 | 97 | 100 |
| 58-----------1958 |  | 92 | Western N Y Water |  |  |
| plin W W Co 5s.--1957 | 1031/2 |  |  | 88 | 3 |
| W |  |  | 18t mtge 5s | 87 | 92 |
|  | 104 |  | 1st mtge $51 / 28 .-\ldots 1950$ | 97 | 100 |
| exington Wat Co 51/8 ${ }^{\text {c }} 40$ | 993/2 | 1013/2 | Weatmoreland Water 5s Wlahlts Water- | 98 | 101 |
| Long Island Wat $51 / 2 \mathrm{si} 1955$ | 10113 |  | Wichita Water- bs series B |  |  |
| onmouth Consol W 58 ' 58 |  | 92 | 5s series C.---------1960 |  |  |
| Monongahela Valley, Water |  |  | 68 series A ------- 1949 | 104 |  |
| 51/28.-.-----------19 | 100 |  | sport W |  | 103 |

## Sugar Stocks

| 10 | ${ }^{B 1 d}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cuban Attantic Sugar.-. 10 |  |  |  | $30^{31}$ |  |
| Eastern Sugar As800.----1 | ${ }_{17}^{61 / 2}$ | 181/6 |  | ${ }_{3}^{303}$ | 32 |

[^5]
## URRENT NOTICES

[^6]Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities -Friday Dec. 17 Concluded

## Tennessee Products Common

H. S. EDWARDS \& CO.

Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pittaburgh Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New York Curb Exchange (Assoclate) }\end{array}\right.$ 120 Broadway, New York
Tel. REetor 2-7890
reletype N Y. 1-889
Union Bank Building, Pittsburgh

## WICKWIRE SPENCER STEEL

## New Common

Express Exchange
52 Wall Street,
New York City
HAnover 2-3080 $\qquad$ T. Teletype N. Y. 1-1642

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

Prospectus on request
ROBINSON, MILLER \& CO.
$\begin{gathered}\text { Telephone } \\ \text { HAnover 2-1282 }\end{gathered}$
52 William Street, N. Y.
Teltype
$\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}, 1-905$


## Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons Inactive Exchanges

WALTER E. BRAUNL<br>52 William St., N. Y.<br>Tel. HAnover 2-5422

## Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

## General Corporation and Investment News

RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-MISCELLANEOUS

## RIGHTS-SCRIP

Specialists since 1917

## MCDONNELL \& Co.

New York Stock Exchange<br>120 Broadway, New York

Members
New York Curb Exchange Telephone REctor 2-3815-30 Bell Teletype NY 1-1640

## FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER

 SECURITIES ACTThe following additional registration statement (Nos. 3547 to 3553 , inclusive, have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The total involved is approximately $\$ 18,161,000$.
United Combustion Corp. of Delaware e (2-3547, Form A-1) of Cleve-
1and, Ohio, has filed a registration statement covering 500 shares of $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, $\$ 100$ par, and 1,000 shares of common stock, $\$ 1$ par, to be offered in units of 5 shares of preferred stock and 10 shares
of common stock at $\$ 510$ per unit. Proceeds will be used for development and sammes promotion. No underwriter was named in registration statement.
L. R. Robinson is President of the corvoration. Filed Dec. 9 , 1937 . Richmond Ice Co., Inc. (2-3548, 2-3549, Form D-1) of Richmond, Va in connection with a plan of reorganization, covering certificates of deposit for $\$ 654,90061 / \%$ 15-year first-mortagege sinking-rund gold bonds, due in
 man of the protective committee, Filed Dec. 9, 1937.
Benjamin Franklin Foundation, Inc. ( 2 (2-350, Form O-1) of Phila-
delphia, Pa., has filed a registration statement covering Benjamin Franklin delphia, Pa., has filed a registration statement covering Benjamin Franklin
Foundation certificates to be offered for estimated cash proceeds of $\$ 10$ Foundation certricates to be orfered for estimated cash proceeds of $\$ 10,-$
0000 , which will be used for investment. They will be offered in three

 Mid-Plains Oil Corp. (2-3551, Form A-1) of Wichita, Kan., has filed a resistration statement covering $\$ 500,0005 \%$ income debentures, due in
1947 , and 25,000 shares no-par common stock. The securities are held by Stern Bros, \& Co., and will be offered for their account in units consisting
of $\$ 1,000$ debentures and 50 shares common at $\$ 1,000$ a unit. None of
 American Business Shares, Inc. (2-3552, Form A-1) of Jersey City, stock, $\$ 1$ par, to be offered at market. Proceeds will be used for investment.
Lord, Abbett \& Co., Inc., will be underwriter. Leon Abbett is President. Filed' Dec. 13, 1937.
Gold Horn Mining Co. (2-3553. Form A-1) of Denver, Colo, has filed a registration statement covering 110,000 shares common stock, $\$ 1$ par.
 shares, each as its own underwriter, at \$1 each. Proceeds received by
company will be used for machinery, equipment, mill development and
working capital. C. Al Bottinelli is President of the company Filed Working wipital. used for machinery, equpment, mill development and
Wer. 14, 1937.
The SEC has announced that it has consented to the withdrawal of the following registration statements filed under the Securities Act of 1933:
 1937. Hini Signal Mfg. Corp. (3362), covering 34,187 shares (par \$1) $\$ 1$ participating preferred stock. Filed Aug. 21, 1937.
Signode Steel Strapping Co (3425), covering 10,000 shares (no par) Signode Steel Strapping Co. (3425), covering 10,000 shares (no par)
common stock. Filed Sopt. 23, 1937. Snap.On Tools Corp. (3433), covering 90,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common
stock. FFiled Sept. 27 Weinberger Druy Siores, Inc. (3427), covering 20,000 shares of capital
stock (no par). Filed Sept.'25, 1937.
A stop order with opinion was issued in the case of:
Kane America Corp. (2992), covering 100,000 shares (par $\$ 1$ ) common
tock. Filed March 26. 1937.
In addition to the foregoing, stop-order proceedings were dismissed and registration statements withdrawn by:
Nyari River Fruit Co., Inc. (3365) covering land purchase agreement
for 5,000 acres to be sold at $\$ 75$ each. Friled Aug. 23, 1937 . Sandt Farm Equipment Corp. (3495), coovering 100,000 shares (\$1 par)
12.5 cents non-cum. pref. class A stock. Filed Oct. 25, 1937 .

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of Dec. 11, page 3808.

Adams-Millis Corp.- Special Dividend-
Theeddirectors have declared a special dividend of 50 cents per share on the
common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 17 . A regular dividend of 50 cents was paid on Nov. 1 , last and in each of the



## Aetna Casualty \& Surety Co.-Extra \& Larger Div.

 Theydirectors have declared an extra dividend of \$1 per share in addition to a quarterlyldividend of 75 cents per share on the capital stock, par $\$ 10$,both payable!f tributed $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prously, regular quarterly dividends of } 50 \text { cents per share were dis- }\end{aligned}$ An extra of $\$ 1$ was paid on Jan. 2,1937 , and on Jan. 2,1936 ; an extra of
50 cents wasipaid on Jan. 2,$1935 ; 40$ cents on Jan. 2, 1934 and 20 cents

Aetna Life Insurance Co.-Extra \& Larger DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in
ddition to a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$10, both payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 10 . Previously, regular quarterly dividends of 20 cents per share were dis-
tributed. An extra dividend of 30 cents was paid on Jan. 2,1937 .-V. 144 , p. 4164.

Agfa Ansco Corp.-Initial Dividend-
The directors on Dec. 10 declared a an initial dividend of 50 cents. per share
on the common stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 17 .
To Pay $\$ 100,000$ Bonus-
Employees ot this corporation will recelve Christmas bo uses totaling approximately $\$ 100,000$, Dr. Ernst Schwarz, President of the concern,
announced on Dec. 9 , following action by the board of directors. About announced on Dec. 9. following action by the board of directors. About
2.300 workers will
Deceelve t.e be branuses which will be distributed about

"It gives me great pleasure to announce that in accordance with my
mecommendation the board of directors has authorized the distribution of a Christmas bonus to all employees of our corporation who have been a christmas bonus to al employees of our corporation who have been
employed prior to Nov. 1 , 1937 , and are still i, active employment with
our company as of this date,. Dr. Schwarz's announcement read.-V. 144,

Albany \& Susquehanna RR.-Special Dividend-
The directors have declared a special dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the A semi-annual dividend of $\$ 4.50$ per share which had been previously declared will be paid on Jan. 3.-V. 141, p. 3850 .
Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.-Meeting of Bondholders The holders of the $6 \%$ 1st mtge. sinking fund gold bonds dated June 1 ,
1926 will vote Dec. 21 on releasing the company from payment of the sinking fund payment due June 1, 937 and instructing the trustee to waive defaust by the company in payment of the sinking fund. Bondholders at the same
meeting will vote an approving other modifications to the indenture.--V. 145 , p. 3336 .
Alleghany Corp.-Directors Seek Assent to Buy 5s, 1950, in Open Market
The first moves in the dissolution of Chesapeake Corp. probably will be Corp., top holding company, moved to change the indenture of the 5 s of 1950 to permit use of cash deposited as collateral in the purchase of the bonds in the open market. A letcer was sent commission gave its conditional On Dec. 7 the Interstate Commerce Commission gave its conditional
approval for Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry. (see below) to exercise direct control of Nickel Plate and Erie railroads
companies and to make Alleghany Corp. a first degree holding company directly controlling O . \& O. System, under which all of the railroads would be operated a a a unit. The holding companies which would be eliminated immediately are Chesapeake Corp. and cirginia Transportation Corp.,
the latter wholly owned by $\mathbf{C}$. \& 0 . and controlling stock in the various railroads in the system.
In preparation for dissolution shortly, Chesapeake Corp. is expected to
pay off bank loans of around $\$ 4.000,00$ at $t$ the end of this year. Funds pay off bank loans of around $\$ 4,000,000$ at the end of this year. Funds
for this purpose were made available through dividends received from C. C . and Chesapeake was able to maintain its cash by paying an extra dividend
In in O.\& O. common stock. On the other hand Alleghany because of the the undistributed profits tax. Alleghany 5 s , 1950 , is to reduce the outstand-
The purpose of purchasing Al The purpose of purchasing Alleghany, 5s, 1950 , is to reduce the outstand-
ing amount as the discount at which this issue is selling in the open market and, consequently, increase the collateral behind the remaining outstanding bonds. In connection with the move to change the indenture of the 5 s of 1950 an apprasial of the value of the collateral behind Alleghany Corp. 5 s of 1944 ,
as of Dec. 2 by Guaranty Trust Co. trustee shows the collaterai at $142.6 \%$ of the face value of the bonds outstanding compared with $138.8 \%$ on Nov. 1 . The value of the collateral under the 5 of of 1949 was $118.5 \% \%$ against $113.7 \%$
as of Nov. 1. The value of collateral under the 5 s of 1950 was $42.7 \%$ as of Dec. 2 against 44.7\% on Nov. 1 . To purchase Alleghany Corp. 5s, 1950, to
Under the terms of the plan then Which assents are being sought, Guaranty Trust Co. could pay as high as
46 for this issue, it is figured. 46 for this issue, it is figured. the Missouri Pacific RR. trustee to recover $\$ 3,200,000$ as that portion paid under the terms of the sale by Alleghany of terminal properties to the MOP. Excluding that liabililyt the trustees could pay an hith as as 59 for the bonds.
In the letter to bondholders $i$ is is pointed out that there is $\$ 1,171,000$ cash deposited under the three bond issues which represents part of the funds received from that payment. Deducting only that amount instead of the full $\$ 3,200,000$, the trustee While seeking assents to this plan, which requires approval of at least 60 W of the holderss the the bonds will no which ramequires approval of at least
and consequently, it will not be necessary to seed astisting to thing this plan and consequently, it will not be necessary to seek listing privileges for any
issues on the New York Stock Exchange. Last summer a plan since assandoned of mer Ying Alleghany and Chesae.a.ake was proposed stamping
was necessary and because the listing committee of the Exchange refused was necessary and because the listing committee of the Exchange refused
to grant trading privileges, the application was withdrawn. (Wall Street
Allendale Corp. (Del.)-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 6.12 / 1 /$ per share on account of
Aluminum Co. of America-United States Supreme Court Rules Against Company -
The company as a result of a supreme Court decision Dec. 6, will be District of New Nork to trial in the Federgel District Court for the sool Southern
The Supreme Court in an opinion the Federal anti-trust laws. The Supreme Court, in an opinion read by Justice McReynolds, held the
company could not escape the suit on the ground that a consent decree enteredy io 1912 not escape the suit on the ground that a consent decree
Federal court was still in effect. Federal court was still in effect. held immediately as the anti-trust division of the U. S. Department of Justice is not quite ready. Justice Departof the company was beingormathected, which cols would delay it somewhat. court to set a date for trial. In preliminary proceedings, Judge Vincent L. court to set a date for trial. In preliminary proceedings Judge vincent $L$.
Leibell, of the New York court, declined to dismiss Aluminium Ltd. as a defendant.
The Supr
The Supreme Court affirmed a decision by a special Federal "expediting" court which had declined to grant the company a permanent ingunction
which would have prevented government counsel from prosecuting the suit. which wound have prevented government counsel from prosecuting the suit. Government on the plea of Aluminum co. that unless the New. York suit were prevented there could be concurrent deccrees on the same subject
matter by both courts and there was a possibility of conflicting decrees. The expediting court ruled that the two suits were substantially different
nd Justice McReynolds observed the findings are adequately supported and Justice McReynolds observed the findings are arequaters support
and the conclusion reached, we thin, is proper
Chief Justice Hughes and Justice Stone took no part in consideration or Chief Justice Hughes and Justice Stone took no part in consideration or
decision of the Aluminum Co. case. The Government's objective in the trial which will now be held is to
dissolve the Aluminum Co., rearrange its properties under several inde-
pendent corporations and divorce it from Aluminium Ltd.-V. 145, p. 3644.
Amalgamated Sugar Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
${ }^{-}$Perio Sugar sal

Gross profit from sales.-......
Income from auxiliary operations.
Gross profit from operations -Adm., gen. \& idle plant exps., incl
depr., taxes \& maint. of idle plants
Net profit from operations.-..-
Int., discount, bad debt recoveries, \&
Total income
Interest, discount, bad debts, miscel Loss from saxes, \&ce-reval and abandonment of fixed properties-..-.-.tal stock taxes.

Net income for year Remainder of net income

## 18 Mos. End, Years Ended-



## \$1,503,924

 255,763${ }_{81,2,48,1,16}^{483}$

$\$ 1,289,9$

## 44,031

95,273
63,462 \$1,087,23
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,676,912 \\ 57,319 \\ \hline 81,731,232\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,159,689 \\ 77,569 \\ \hline\end{array}$$\overline{\$ 1,237,259}$599,285
$\$ 637,973$
70,484$\$ 708.458$166,181233,730

## 45,000

$\$ 263,546$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 263,546 \\ \hline-.--\end{array}$
$\$ 263,546$ y Company only, z After deducting $\$ 1,516,563$ for sugar marketing expense. instead of March 31. Consolidated Balance Sheet

| Assets- | Sept. 30 '37 | Mar.31'36 | Liabutites- | ept. $30 \times 37 . z$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash_.-. | 1,459,499 | 873,394 | Acets. pay., curr't |  |  |
| Accts. recelvable. | 649,204 | 1,618,928 | trade accounts.- | 77,816 | 121,661 |
| Notes recelvable.. | 164,055 | 11,056 | Accrued interest on |  |  |
| Inventories .--... | 1,194,077 | 3,111,843 | funded debt-..- |  | 27,314 |
| Adv. mig. costs. | 247,858 |  | Fed. income taxes, |  |  |
| Cash in hands of sink. Id. trustees |  | 105,814 | estimated <br> Gen. \& other taxes, | 31,000 | 200,000 |
| Inv. in sub. cos.- |  | 25,000 | estimated.-.-- | 130,369 | 49,048 |
| Cap. stk. \& bonds of other corps.. | 80,603 | 75,299 | Accr. salaries and wages payable.- | 24,371 | 17,205 |
| Irrig. mtge. notes |  |  | Accrued insurance |  |  |
| \& Id. sales contr. | 31,908 | 52,002 | 5\% 1st prct. div-- | 86,143 |  |
| White Satin tr.-mk <br>  | 17,078 |  | Prov. for final pay. on 1936 partlc. beet (eontra) | 78,792 |  |
| eqpt. at cost...- | 5,191,658 | 4,471,760 | Acerued add'l beet |  |  |
| Farm lands \& water rights | 545 | 4 | payments, est.- |  | 569,966 13,616 |
| Feed yards. | 6,746 |  | Consol. Assets Co. |  | 2,147 |
| Bond disc., insur., prepd. tax., int., |  |  | American Crystal Sugar Co Funded debt |  | 7,083 739 |
|  | 85,527 | 75,334 | Reserves | 171,662 | 739,265 237,034 |
|  |  |  | 1st pret. $5 \%$ cum. capltal stock | 6,814,468 |  |
|  |  |  | 1st pref. stock $8 \%$ cum. sink. fund. |  | 3,687,000 |
|  |  |  | Common stock..- | 2690,549 | 6,165,467 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus. | 804,9 | 1,451,192 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 379,785 d | 2,687,197 |
| Total ...-....-- 9,290,759 10,600,8 |  |  | tal | ,290,759 | 0,600,806 |

 x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 3,651,799$ in 1937 and $\$ 6,909,112$ in
1936 . H Represented by 724,624 no par shares. z Company only. a Par
$\$ 1$ - 144 , p. 3992 .

American Aggregates Corp.-Debentures Called-置The corporation has called for redemption on Feb. 1, 1938, at $1021 / 2 \%$ and bentures, series A. The debentures are payable at the First National Bank of the City of New York, trustee. on that date or at any time prior

American Bakeries
American Bakeries Corp.-Extra Class A DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in
addition to a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the cumulative class A stock payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 15 . Similar payments were made on oct. 1 , July 1 and on April 1, last, and on Dec. 24 ,
1936. A quarterly dividend of 50 cents and an additional dividend of 25
cents per share were paid on Oct. 1.1936 , these latter being the first districents per share were paid on Oct. 1, 1936, these latter being the first distri-
butions made since April 1, 1932, when a dividend of 25 cents per share

American Bemberg Corp.-To Pay $\$ 14$ Dividend
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 14$ per share on account of
ccumulations on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$ payabie Dec. 23 to accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payabie Dec. 23 to
holders of record Dec. 17. Like amount was paid on July 1, last. A dividend of $\$ 10.50$ Was paid on Dec. 15 , 1936 .
Accumulations as of Jan. 1,1938 after the current payment will amount to \$14 per share - V 144, p 3992
American Brake Shoe \& Foundry Co.-Larger Div.mon stock, no par value, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 20 This compares with 75 cents paid on Sept. 30 and on June 21, last; 50 30 and June March 31, last, and on Dec. 21, 1936; 30 cents paid on March 31,40 cents paid on sept.
Dec. 31 , Sept. 30 and June 25 cents paid on
ons $1935 ; 20$ cents in each of the five preceding Dec. 31 , Sept. 30 and June 29,$1935 ; 20$ cents in each of the five preceding
quarters, and 15 cents per share paid each 3 mos. from June 30,1932 , to quarters, and 15 cents per share paid each 3 mos. from June 30 , 1932 , to
and incl. Dec. 30,1933 . In addition an extra dividend of $\$ 11$ was paid on
Dec. 21,$1936 ; 25$ cents was paid on Dec. 31,1935 , and an extra dividend Dec. 21,$1936 ; 25$ cents was paid on De
of 5 cents per share on March 30,1935 .

New Vice-President -
J. B. Spencer has been elected a Vice-President. He is President of
Ramapo Ajax Corp., a subsidiary.-V. 145, p. 3645 .

American Business Shares, Inc.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 930
American Car \& Foundry Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings -
 $\begin{gathered}\text { Earns. per sh. on } 599,400 \\ \text { shares common stock- Nil Nil }\end{gathered} \quad \$ 0.78 \quad$ Nil a After depreciation and Federal normal tax but before any provision for Federal surtax on undistributed earnings.-V.145, p. 3645 .

American Chain \& Cable Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earns. Earnings for 12 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1937
Net income, excl. of excise tax refund \& after deprec., int. Fed.
income taxes, \&c., but before undist. profits tax $-\ldots$, .-.
Earns. per share on 96,707 shares common stock (no par) Earns. per share on

American Commercial Alcohol Corp.-To Pay Cash and Stock Dividends-
The directors have declared a common dividend of 50 cents per share in cash and two shares of $5 \%$ cumulative $\$ 10$ par preferred stock of American held, both payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 21 . similar payments held, both payable Dec. 44 to holders of record Dec. 21 . simplar payments
were made on Dec. 24 . 1936 , and prior to this latter date no dividend on common was paid since April 15, 1930, when 40 cents per share was dis-
of direcl R. Brown, President, stated that the current action of the board of directors with respect to the form of these dividend distributions was
determined primarily by the fact that the burdens or taxation upon the companies during the past year were substantially greater than during any previous fiscal year.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .3186$.

American Dredging Co.-To Pay $\$ 2$ Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the common stock, pas of 81 pec per share paid on June 28 , last, and on Dec. 28,1936
dividends of

American Equities Co.-Merger
The stockholders on Dec. 2 approved the merger of the company with the International Utilities Corp, Certificates Connrming the merger of Amerin Dover Del Under terms of the merger, which have been approved by shareholders of both concerns, American Equities stockholders will receive one-tenth of a share of Internar each share of American Equities Co.-V. $\begin{aligned} & \text { V. } 145, \text { p. } 3809 \text {. }\end{aligned}$

American Forging \& Socket Co.-Earnings -

## Sales, less returns, allowances and discounts Aug. 31, 1937




Provision for normal and excess-profits taxe
Additional for prior year.
d profits.-
Net profit
$\$ 382,437$
307.960
Dividends paid in cash
Earnings per share on $2 \overline{3} 1,400$ shs. capital stock (par $\$ 1$ )

- Assets Balance Sheet Aug. 31, 1937

Assets-
Casho on hand and on deposit
HOLC bonds at cost (quoted market prices, $\$ 100,347$ )... Trade accounts rec., less allow-

ance of $\$ 1,000$. ance of $\$ 1,000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ Insurance deposits. Claims against closed banks, | $\$ 385,879$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Lrabe actits. } \\ \text { Trayanable, payrolls, }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| commissions, |  | less allow. of $\$ 11,193 . . .-{ }^{2}$ Sundry accts. \& investments. Land, improve., bldgs., mach.,

equipment, \&c.-.................. Land not used in operations. Patents at nominal value.---

Total..

x After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 151,384 .-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 2999.
American I. G. Chemical Corp.-Additional Dividends At a meeting held on Dec. 10 the board of directors voted to declare an
additional dividend of $\$ 2$ a share to holders of the no-par common $A$ stock. additional dividend of $\$ 2$ a share to holders of the no-par common A stock.
In addition, a 20 -cent distribution was declare to holders of the $\$ 1$ par common $B$ stock. Both are payable on Dec. 28 to holders of record of Dec. 24.
Previou
Previous dividend payments this year were interim payments of $\$ 3$ a share on the common A a
15 , last.-V. 145, p. 1247 .

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { American Light \& Traction Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings } \\
& 12 \text { Months Ended Oct. } 31-
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Gross oper. earnings of sub. cos. (after eliminating }{ }^{\$ 40,822,994} \\
& \text { intercompany transfers). }
\end{aligned}
$$



Net earnings from opers, of sub, cos _-..-.-.--
$\$ 9,011,018$
60,287


 | Balance- |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Proportion of earnings, attrib. to min. com. stock-- | $\$ 4,802,971$ | 11,374 | $\$ 4,561,579$ | Equity of American Light \& Traction Co. in

earnings of sub. cos
 $\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Income of American } \mathrm{Lt} \text {. \& Traction Co. (excl. of } \\ \text { income received from subs.) }\end{array} & 1,596,906 & 1,262,525\end{array}$ Total


 | Balance transferred to consolidated surplus..... | $\$ 5,792,284$ | $\$ 5,384,242$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dividends on preferred stock. |  |  | 804,486 |

Baiance-a share of common stoc
Earnings per

$\$ 143,761$
19,435
7689 Federad taxes and insurance. 76,989
31,400
10,000
365,494


## . 145, p. 2999.

American Metal Co., Ltd.-Dividend Increased -
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the common stock, payable ${ }^{\text {With }} 50$ cents paid on Dec. 1 last; an extra dividend of 25 cents in addition With 50 cents paid on to to a dividend of 25 cents paid on sept. the first dividend to be paid since
paid on June 1 last, this latter being
Dec. 1.1930 , when 25 cents per share was also distributed.-V.145,p. 2833 .

American Paper Goods Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Dec. 15 to holders record Dec. 8. The regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents was paid on Nov. 1 , last.
An extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on Aug. 2 , last, and one of $\$ 1$ per An extra dividen Dec. 15, 1936.-V.145, p. 596 .
American Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-


 | Net oper. revenues... | $\$ 2,423,742$ |  | $\$ 2,744,587$ | $\$ 24,622,157$ | $\$ 26,240,909$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Operating taxes....... | 839,003 |  | 135,348 | $8,478,498$ | $7,632,397$ | Net oper. income_... $\overline{\$ 1,584,739} \cdot \overline{\$ 2,609,239} \overline{\$ 16,143,659} \cdot \overline{\$ 18,608,512}$

New Directors-
At a meeting of directors held on Dec. 15, Elihu Root Jr. of New York the death of E. E. Loomis and Thomas Nelson Perkins.-V. 145, p. 3338 .
American Rolling Mill Co. - No Action on Common Div. American Rolling Mill Co. -No Action on Common Div.
The directors at their meeting held Dec. 10 took no action on the de-
claration of a dividend on the common stock for payment in January

Charles R. Hook. President, stated that the board had deemed it inad-
visable at this time to declare any dividend on the common stock for payvisabie at this time to declare any dividend on the common stock for pay-
ment in Janaury. In reaching this determination the board took into consideration the fact that with the payment on Dec. 15 , 1933 , of the extra common dividend of 40 cents per share the company will have paid out as
dividends a large part of its current year's earnings and also took into condividends a large part of its current year's earnings and also took into con-
sideration the drastic business recession and the uncertainties as to the near
future. In adition to the extra dividend of 40 cents paid on Dee. 15 , mentioned above, the company paid quarterly dividends of 50 cents on $0 c t .15$, aed
July i5, last, and previously, regular dividends of 30 cents per share were distributed each three months. In addition an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ was
. 2999
American Thermos Bottle Co.-Special Dividend-
The directors have declared a special Cividend of 50 cents per share on the
common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 18 common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 18 . An extra dividend of 75 cents in addition to a quarterly divid
cents was paid on Nov. 1 and on Aug. 2 , last.-V. 145, p. 2062 .
American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-To Issue $\$ 6,000,000$ Promissory Notes
Company, a registered holding company, has filed with the Securities
and Exchange Commission a declaration (File 43-96) under the Holding and Exchange Commission a declaration
Company Act asking approval of the issuance of $\$ 6,000,000$ of $311 / 2 \%$
promissory notes, payable Dec. 31,1939 , for the purpose of renewing, as they mature, an an equal principal amount of the presently outstanding
promissory notes. Opportunity for hearing in this matter will be given promissory n
Jan. 4,1938 .

Weekly Output -
Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water
Works \& Electric Co. for the week ended Dec. 11,1937 , totaled $43,911,000$ Works \& Electric Co. for the week ended Dec. 11,1937, totaled $43,911,000$
kilowatt hours, a decrease on $7.28 \%$ under the output of $47,357,000$ kilowatt hours for the corrresponding weers of 1936 .
Comparative table of weekly output on years rollows
 *Includes Thanksgiving Day,-V. 145, p. 3809.
Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa, Ltd.-Results of Operations for Month of November, 1937-
(In South African Currency)

Note-Revenue has been calculated on the basis of $\pm 7.0 .0$. per fine ounce.
$\times$ Each of which is incorporated in the Union of South Africa.-V. 145 ,
Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corp.-Interest -
Interest amounting to $\$ 45$ per $\$ 1,000$ debenture will be made on Jan. 1 .
1938, to holders of sinking fund income debentures, due 1967, of record at the ciose of business on Dec. 21.-V. 145, p. 3810 .

Angostura-Wuppermann Corp. Final Dividendapital stock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 22 . Similar distributians were, maade on Sept. 30 and on June 3 , last. and previousily resular
quarterl dividends of last, 15 cents on Dec. 28, 1936, and five cents on June 29 and April 1 ,
1935 , and on Dec 31 and April
Apex Electrical Mfg. Co. - To Pay 30 -Cent Dividend The directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 20 . A like amount
was paid on Oct. 1 , last, and compares with a dividend of 81 per share paid was paid on Oct. 1, last, and compares with a dividend or $\$ 1$ per share paid
on Dec. 21,1936 , and 5 cents per share distributed on Dec. 30,1932 -
Arcturus Radio Tube Co.-Protective CommitteeLormation of a stockholders' protective committee, composed of Lewis
Lerestarke, Hubbert A. Yerkes and Leslie G. Weldon, to represent the interests of stockholders of the company, was announced Dec. 16 . Counsel
for the committee are Miller, Owen, Otis \& Bailly. Office of the CommitThe committee has already received proxies from the holders of more than 500,000 shares or stock and has a areed to act in neegotiations of or any
plan of reorganization on behalf of all stockholders who deliver proxies to it. plan of reorganization on behalf of all stockholders who deli ver proxies to it. The committee, however, will not vote proxies given it for any plan of re-
organization until such plan has been submitted to the stockholders it represents for their approval.
Deposits of stock are not
Deposits of stock are not being requested
District of New Jersey, asking that it be reorg the U. S. District Court,


## Arrow-Hart \& Hegeran Electric Co.- Year-End Div.-

 The directors have declared a year-end dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share onthe common stock par $\$ 10$, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 9 . months previously. An extra dividend of 75 cents was paid on Dec. 18 , 1936, and at the sty. Ane timetra the regular quarterly dividend was raised from
50 cents to 75 cents per share.-V. 144 ,p 4166 .

## Arundel Corp.-Earnings -

 x After depreciation, \&c, but before Federal income taxes.
Joseph V. Hogan, President, states that new contracts $\$ 1,182,700$ and contract work on hand approximates $\$ 7,500,000$.- V .
145, p. 3001,2062 .
Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output-
net electric output of $90,301.627$ units (kwh.), which is a decrease of

Associated Telephone Co., Ltd.-Bonds and Preferred Stock Offered-Financing for the company in the form of bonds and preferred stock was carried out Dec. 14 with an offering of $\$ 1,800,000$ first mortgage $4 \%$ bonds and 36,688 shares of cumulative preferred stock, $\$ 1.25$ series, through an underwriting group comprising Bonbright \& Co., Inc., Paine, Webber \& Co., Mitchum, Tully \& Co. and Blyth \& Co., Inc. The bonds were priced at $1021 / 2$ plus accrued int. from July 1, 1937, and the preferred stock at $\$ 22.50$ per share plus accrued dividends from Nov. 1, 1937. Both issues have been oversubscribed.
The series B bonds bear interest at 4 4\% per annum, accruing as to this
offering from July 1,1937 payable on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year in offering from July 1 , 1937 , payable on Jan. 1 and Juby 1 of each year in
Lo Angeles or, at the otion of the holder, in New York.

and as to assets to the extent of $\$ 25$ per share and accrued dividends on Purpose Company intends to use the net proceeds, estimated to amount to $\$ 2,534,929$, to liquidate bank loans in the amount of $\$ 637,125$ and to betterments to company's plant, including rights of way, land, buildings, central office and station equipment, poles, wire, cable, furniture and fix-
tures and motor vehicles. The bank loans were incurred for the purpose of tures and motor vehicles. The bank loans were incurred for the purpose of repaying to General Teiephone corp., parent company, the and and
s337,125 borrowed from parent and expended for the purpose of making additions and betterments to company's plant and for the purpose of reim-
bursing company's treasury for $\$ 300.000$, also expended in making addibursing company's reasury
tions and betterments to the company's plant. Business and Territory-Company was incorp. in California March 18,
1929. On Sept. 1, 1929, company commenced operations through acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities of Associated Telephone Co., Huna Beach Telephone Co., Redondo Home Telephone Co and Santa Monica Bay Telephone Co, Since that date, company has neen engated in providing, without comnpeli California, the aggregate population of whicb is estimated by the company to be approximately 500,000 .
Company controls, through stock ownership, San Joaquin Associated
Telephone Co. This subsidiary operates, without competition, local tele Telephone Co. This subsidiary operates, without competition, local tele-
phone systems in Fowler, Lindsay and Reedley, all of which are located in the central part of California. Said subsidiary also owns and operates a toll line between Reedley and General Grant National Park, Calif., Capitalization-
 Cum. pref. stock, 1.25 series (no par).......... 150,000 shs. 143,000 shs.
Cum. pref, stock, series B (no par) $\times$ Upon completion of present financin. In Includes 36,515 shares which the company issued to parent, General Telephone Corp., on Nov. 1, 1937. in cancellation of indebtedness to the amount of $\$ 912,875$.

## Consolidated Earnings of the Company and Its Subsidiaries <br> a Operating revenues Oper. exp., incl. depre <br> $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net earnings ........ } & \$ 836,923 & \$ 984,042 & \$ 955,855 & \$ 626,266 \\ \text { Other incom }\end{array}$ <br>  <br> Net income ......... $\$ 396,636 \quad \$ 570,914 \quad \$ 583,915 \quad \$ 360,228$

a After deducting provision for uncollectible accounts
The annual dividend requirement on 143,000 hhares of cumulative prePerred stock. 81.25 series, to be outstanding upon the completion of this
financing will be $\$ 178,750$. The annual interest recuirement on the $\$ 10,300,000$ of series B bonds,
to be outstanding upon the completion of this financing will be Control. On Nov. $1,1937,56.93 \%$ of the voting shares of company were held by General Telephone Corp. The common stock held by said corporation on that date amounted to 159,026 shares or $91.92 \%$ of that class
outstanding. The balance of the common stock (13,974 shares or $8.08 \%$ ) is held by Pacific Telephone \& T Telegraph Co Underitten by them are as follows principal underwriters and the amounts Name-
Nonbright \&

 Consolidated Balance Sheet Aug. 31, 1937
 x After reserve for uncollectible notes and accounts of $\$ 30,409$, y Repre-
sente. by 106.312 no-par shares. $\quad$ z Represented by 136,485 no-par shares.
V. 145, p. 3490 . V. 145, p. 3490 . $\qquad$
Associated Telephone \& Telegravh Co.-Pref. Divs.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.47$ per share on the $7 \%$
cumul. 1st pref. stock and a dividend of $\$ 1.26$ per share on the $\$ 6$ cumul cumul. 1st pref. stock and a dividend of $\$ 1.26$ per share on the 86 cumul.
1st pref. stock, both payale Dec. 24 .t. holders of record Dec. 17 . Divi-
dends on both issues are in arrears. See also V. 145 , p. 2381 .

Atlas Corp.-Annual Report, Year Ended Oct.31, 1937Corporation made public Dec. 15 the first annual report of the new
Atlas Corp. which was organized on Oct. 31 . 1936, as a result of a conAtlias Corp. which was organized on the former Atlas Corp. and certain of its subsidiaries. The asset value of the common stock of corporation on Oct. 31,1937 ,
was approximately $\$ 13.36$ per share, as compared with $\$ 18.77$ per share was approximatey 13.36 per share, as compared with sist report issuared
on Oct. 31 . 1936 . On July 31 1937, the date of the last rep by Atias, the asset value of the common stock was $\$ 18.17$ per share.
During the past fiscal year 80 cents per share in dividends was paid on the
common stock and 83 per share was paid on the prefered stock during the common stock and $\$ 3$ per share was paid on the preferred stock during the
same period. The preferred stock (par $\$ 50$ ) had net assets as of Oct. 31 , 1937, of approximately $\$ 143$ behind each share.
Floyd B. Odlum. President, in a letter to shi
1937 , was at the exact point whard Statistics 90 -stock index on Oct . 30 , On that date, that is. two years agore, the asset value of on Oct. 30,1935 .
Ont
 this year it was 813.36 . During these two years, $\$ 1.60$ was paid in divi-
dends on the common stock. Since the formation of the present company's direct predecessor Atlas
Corp. in September, 1929 , when the asset value of the common stock was about $\$ 8$ per share, there has been an increase in the asset value of approximately 85.36 per share, which is equal to a 6 ver increase . while
during the same period the 90 stock index declined 0 ver $60 \%$. During that period Atlas paid out in dividends $\$ 6,162,901$ on the preferred stock The income of the company during the fiscal year from dividends, interest
and miscellaneous sources was $\$ 3.292,835$, and the expenses for the same and miscellaneous sour
Mr . Odlum's letter to the shareholders points out that no income was obtained during the fiscal year from the company's investment in Radio-
Keith-orpheum Corp. and none since Dec. 1, 1936, from the other major investment in Utilities Power \& Light Corp., due to the reorganization
proceedings in the case of these two companies. However. Mr. Odlum
 earning power will be given expression in the final reorganizations.", this This, with the expenses and other deductions from the total income. left $\$ 1,605.398$ of consolidated net income carried to earned surplus.- V . 145 ,
p. 2538 .

Atlas Press Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in
addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share on the comaddition to a regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share on tha com-
mon stock, both payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 14. An extra
 p. 3646 .

Auburn Automobile Co.-To Reorganize-
Proceedings to reorganize the company and its subsidiary, Lycoming
Mfg. Co, under Section 77 -B of the Bankruptey Act were announced Dec. 11 by LH. B. Maning, President of Coand Cory Cot, which hane announcee
tial interest in the capital stock and debentures of Auburn and in the common and preferred stocks of Lycoming. Following filing of the petitions
under 77-B in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Indiana the Court
A states.ent issued by Mr. Manning and credited to the Auburn manage
ment said in part:
 current bills to the trade have been met. promptly and reorganization is necestary soley because of the impossibility of meeting fixed obligations for
sinking fund debenture interest due Jan. 1938 , and Auburns suaranty
to pay dividends upo to pay dividends upon and retire the preferred, stock of its subsidiary, Lycoming Mfr. Co. In the case of theoming, it it sexpected that sales of its products will permit payment of all trade creditors. Operations of both
companies will continue and a plan of reorganization will be presented at an early date."
As of No, 190
Nov
. Cord Corp. had a total of $\$ 5,507,152$ invested in shown in its protfolio. Mr. Manning stated that little change had been made in these holdings in the past year.
efforts to regain its former position the result of six years' unsuccessful It abandoned manufacturing of the Auburn automonile about a year ago this year and Mr. Manning took charge of Cord Corp.'s arfairs, manufatime Auburn has concentrated its efforts on the development of new products indluding kitchen, refrigerator and washing machine cabinets and truck
bodies.

Ruling on 3 -Year $43 / 4 \%$ Convertible Debentures Interest -
The New York Stock Exchange having received notice that the U. S. Dec. 11, 1937, approving a petition filed by the company for reorganization pursuant to Section 77-B of the Bankruptey Act: the Committee on Secur-


Automobile Banking Corp.-Extra Dividends-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share common and common stocks, all payabbe Dec. 27 to to holders or or record
Dec. 20. Similar amounts were paid on July 1 last.-V. 145, p. 2381.
Automobile Insurance Co.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 30 cents per share in adaction the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the capital
stock, both payale Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 11 . Extra dividends of
20 cents were paid on 20 cents were paid on Jan. 2, 1937 and on Jan. 2, 1936.-V. 143, p. 4145.
Badger Paper Mills, Inc.-Lirger Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.30$ per share on the common
stock, no par value, payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 13 . This stock, 10 parth
compares with 50 cents paid on oct. 25 , Aug. 25 , June 25 , last. and on Oct. 23,1936, this last being the first pyament mat
when a similar dividend was paid. $-V .145, \mathrm{p}, 102$.

Baldwin Locomotive Works-Trustee Gets Order to Cancel Old Mortgage -
Judge Oliver B. Dickinson, in U. S. District Court, Dec. 10, gave the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., as trustee, authority to satisfy the old
$\$ 10,436,000$ consolidated mortgage on the property in view of the fact that the, new refunding mortgage has been completely authenticated and exeAt the same time he gave the five voting trustees of the new common
stock the authority to take any action necessary to fill vacancies that might occur on the board of directors. Judge Dickinson requiring the Court's permission for the election of any officers applied to the board.
The petition for the cancellation of the mortgage was filed by George H . Houston, President, who explained that the 60-day period for conversion solidated holders were still protected by the provision in the reorganization pan to exchange consolidated bonds for an equal number of refunding bonds
plus new $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock for the interest coupons due

Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Obituary
Thomas H. Schultz, Assistant Treasurer, died on Dec. 11, 1937.-
V. 145, p. 3491.
Baltimore Transit Co.-Earnings-
[Including Baltimore Coach Co. (Inter-co. Items Eliminated)





Note-Interest deductions for series A $4 \%$ and 50 der- $\$ 383$ Not-Interest deductions for series A $4 \%$ and $5 \%$ debentures, in the five months, July to November inclusive, at the full stipulated rates, for
which no reduction is made above, totals approximately $\$ 392,075$.-V. 145 ,

Bancamerica-Blair Corp.-Dividend Omitted-
No dividend action was taken by the directors at their meeting held President; said, "It was the general opinion of the directors, in view of the of maintaining present resources, that the interests of the stockholders would be best conserved by not paying any dividend at this time."'uly 12, last, and
A regular semi-annual dividend of 25 cents was paid on July an extra dividend of $\$ 1.25$ in addition to the 25 cents semi-annual dis-

## Barker Brothers Corp. - To Pay Special Dividend-

The directors have deciared a special dividend of 75 cents on common
stock, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 17 . This is the first distribution on the common stock since January, 1931 , when 50 cents per share was distributed. Company stated that any future disbursement on the
common will of necessity depend on earnings in the future and conditions as common will of necessity depend
they develop.-V. 145 . p. 3647 .
Benjamin Franklin Foundation, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department

Barlow \& Seelig Mfg. Co.-Earnings Period End. Nov. 30-
Gross sales, less
1937-Month-1936 1937-11 Mos.-1936

 | Net profit from oper_- | $\$ 2,425$ | $\$ 34,167$ | $\$ 381,039$ | $\$ 818,531$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Other income----- | 10 | 895 | 12,171 | 10,666 |

| Net profit before prov. for income taxes Prov. for loss on Amer Ironing Mach. Co |  | \$2,435500 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 35,062 \\ 7,900 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 393,210 \\ & 85,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 529,196$117,450 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net profit for period.- } & \$ 1,935 & \$ 27,162 & \$ 307,510\end{array}$ <br> Note-Before provision for undistributed profits tax. Comparative Balance Sheet Nov. 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- |  | 1936 | Liabilutes- |  |  |
|  |  | 496 | Accounts payabl |  |  |
|  |  |  | Fed. \& State |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 30,640 | 7,721 |
| Inventories, Prepard, frelight, in- suranee, | ,090 | 13,304 | Res. for acerue |  |  |
| surance, \&c--- |  |  | S1.20 eum. cla | 86,233 | 26,235 |
| ing Mach. Co-Other non-current | 112, | 61,991 | , |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| assets | 219,593 | 178,728 | Earned surplu | -503,519 | 375,5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

 xAfter reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 12,441$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,5631$ in
1936. $\mathbf{y}$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 267,881$ in 1937 and $\$ 247,891$
Beauharnois Light Heat \& Power Co.-Contract with
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario-Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario-
The text of statement issued Dec. 14 on behalf of Beauharnois Light
Heat \& Power Co. and Beauharnois Power Corp. by John S. Norris, Presi-
dent follows dent, rollows
between it and the Light, Heat \& Power Co. announces an agreement restoration forthwith of its contract with the Commission on a modified of the contract by the an emid the litigation resulting from the suspension The price provided in Commission and the Ontario Legislature. year and the deliiveries. Which have been extended in horse power-years
for a period equivale
 225,.300 hp. from Nov. 1.1942 to Nov. 1, 1943; and $250,000 \mathrm{hp}$. from
Nov. 1,1943 to Nov. 1,1976 . The modified contract is subject to ratification on or before July 1, 1938 , the contract is ratified as provided the judgmentso obtained by the company
against the Commission are to be wai ved each paying its own the against the commission are to be waived, each paying its own costs. of the contract and the reduction in price, the company feels that in thus amicably setting the dispute it is acting in the best interests of the bond-
holders and shareholders in that there is advantage in the avo further prolonged litigation and the immediate resumption of deliveries. As regards the status of the bondholders of the Beauharnois Power Corp. undimates of earnings for the protective committee; the bondholders will learn through the committee, in due course, the amount of money it is anticipated will be available for payments of interest on the bonds of that
company.-V. 143, p. 2040 .
Belmont Radio Corp.-Earnings-

$$
\text { Earnings for 1v Months Ended Oct. 31, } 1937
$$


$\$ 306,866$
$\$ 1.02$
(E. W.) Bliss Co.-Clears Perferred Arrears-

In accordance with a capital readjustment plan approved on Dec. 9 stock; $\$ 20.79$ per share on the second preferred class A stock, and a dividend are in satisfaction of all back dividend on the respective issues.
of the parmments of the above mentioned dividends will be paid on Dec. 10 to holders of
record Dec. 9 and the balance is payable Jan. 3. Unlisted Trading -
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading privileges
the new common stock (voting) $\$ 1$ par, in lieu of old common stock (nonvoting) no par.
New common stock (voting) issued, share for share, in excbange for old common stock (non-voting) in accordance with the pl
dated Aug. 17, 1937, as amended.-V. 145, p. 3811.
Boston Herald-Traveler Corp.-Special DividendThe directors bave declared a special dividend of 25 cents per share in
ddition to a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock no par value The special dividend will be paid on Dec. 24 to holders of rocord Dec. 18, and the regular quarterly payment will be made on Jan. 3
to holders of record Dec. 18 . ${ }^{\text {A }}$ special dividend of 75 cents was paid on
Dec. 21.1936 . -V. 145 , p. 103 . Boston Insurance Co.-Special Dividend-
The directors have declared a special dividend of $\$ 5$ per share in addition
 paid on Jan. 2, 1937 and on Jan. 2, 1936.-V. 143, p. 4146.
Boston Personal Property Trust-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 19 cents per share in both payable Dec. 24 to to holders of of rentrd yer sechare on the common stock
cents was paid on Dec. 24.1936 .- 145 . Extra dividend of 24
Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Corp.-Earnings-
 x After ordinary taxes and s.nterest. but before amortization and Federal
income taxes.-V. 145, p. 3339 .
(E. J.) Brach \& Sons-Extra and Special Dividend-

The directors save declared a special dividend oi 30 cents epr share of 30 cents per shace (or a total of 80 cents per share on the common
stock, no par value, all payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec 15 stock, no par value, all payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 15
An extra dividend of 80 cents per share was paid on Dec. 24,1936 .
Breeze Corp., Inc.-To Pay 50-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. ${ }^{17}{ }^{\text {of }} 30$ cents was paid on Dec. 30,1936 . V .144, p. 4170 .
Brewster Aeronautical Corp.-Initial Dividend-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of five cents per share on
the common stock, payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 15 .-V. 145 , the com.
p. 2383.
(J. G.) Brill Co.-New Officials-

At a recent meeting of the board of directors B. D. F. Baird was elected
deceased. The following appointments were also made: Herbert M.

Brown Fence \& Wire Co.-Sales-
Brown Fence \& Wire Co.-S Ales-
Sales in Noverber totaled $\$ 209,009$ a derease of 816,901 , or $7.5 \%$ from Novester 1936 total of 8225,910 . For the five months ended Nov. 30
sales amounted to $\$ 1,255,095$ as agans $\$ 1,276,198$ in corrosponding period year, a decline of $\$ 21,103$, or 1
Brown Shoe Co., Inc.-Debentures Called- $\mathbf{C} 0.000$ face value
 nterest. These debentures, which have been drawn by lot. Will be payable at the office of Goldma
York.-V. 145, p. 3492.

Buckeye Steel Castings Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared a extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payabe 50 cents paid on Nov. 1 , last; 25 cents
 end paid since Nov. 1, 1932 when 25 ' cents' per share was also distributed.

Building Products, Ltd. - Extra Dividend -
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the class $A$ and
class $B$ stocks, no par value, all payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 17 . An extra of 25 cents in idd ition to to the 50 cent quarterly dividend was paid on Oct 1, last: dividends of 35 cents per share were paid on these issues dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra invidend of 50 cents was paid on Jan. 2, 1937, and an extra of 25' cents was
pald on Oct. 1 and Jan. 2, 1936, and on Jan. 2, 1935. V. 145, p. 1893 . pald on Oct. 1 and Jan. 2, 1936, and on Jan. '2, 1935.-V. 145, p. 1893.

## Burry Biscuit Corp.-EarningsEarnings for Year Ended Oct. 30, 1937

```
Gross income rectery on purchases.
Discounts
Profit on sale of securities (net)
Profit on sale of securities (net)
Interest
```

Total
Cabs discounts alilowed
Development expenses
Development expenses.
Interest patd -
Miscellaneous expenses
rovision for Federal income taxes

| Net income- |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Portion applicable to minority int. of former subsidiary.........- | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 122,636 \\ 1,619\end{array}$ | 10.093

18.924
5,520

Balance carried to surplus---1.
Earned surplus-Balance Oct. 31,1936 (note)
Total
s paid on $6 \%$ cum. conv. pref. stock- $\$ 3$ per share-.... $\$ 2$
Dividends paid on 6\% cum. conv, pree. stock- ${ }^{\text {Dividends on common stock }-25 \text { cents per share--------- }}$
Balance Oct. 30, 1937 $\qquad$ $\$ 116.181$
80.23 Note-Burry Biscuit Corp. (Western) and Educator Biscult Co, Former
subsidiaries of Bury Biscuit Corp., were dissolved June 12,1937 , and
Bur Oct. 30, 1937, respectively, and their assets and liabilitites me operations of the subsidiary companies for the period from Nov. 1, 1936, to dates of liquidation.

Balance Sheet Oct, 30, 1937




 nominal value-.....-....... Capital surplus
Earned
surplus 30,900

493,500 | Deferred charges.............. | 25,042 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\$ 949,746$ | Earned surplus.................... |

$\mathbf{x}$ After reserve for doubtful accounts, discounts and allowances of $\$ 9,955$.
After reserve for depreciation and amortization of $\$ 108,143$.- V . 144 ,
Butler Mfg. Co., Kansas City, - Consolidated Bal. Sheet Sept. 30-Assets-Cush...........Miscounts. accts.-..... celvable--...-Raw mater als.---
Goods finished and in process-.......
Due trom officers and employees.Cash value of life Fixed assets. Fixed assets-7...-charges_-....... 1937
$\$ 85,701$
${ }_{\$ 81} 1936$

Total...... .-.
California Water Service Co.-Seeks Issuance of $\$ 300$,000 Bond Issue-
The company has asked permission of the California Railroad Commission on May 1, 1961. Tne proceeds of the issue will be used to reimburse the company's treasury for sums expended on additions and betterments to existing facilities and not covered by outstanding bonds
issue. It is likely that the bowds would be sold privately, but the name ne the institution with whom the issue would be placed is not yet known.-

California Consumers Corp.-Earnings-
Earnings for the Year Ending Sept. 30 (Incl. Wholly-Owned Subs.)
Revenues
Profit expenses (excluding depreciation)
-ther income-
$\qquad$ Interest on purchase money obligations, \&c-1.-...Proportion of loss of Hollywood Ice Co. (50\%-...-) xp. of removing cap. assets sold or scrapped....ooss on capital assets sold or scrapped. Bond interest- $3 \%$ fixed interest.

Loss for year $\qquad$

| 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$1,5n0,460 | \$1,551,483 |
| 1.334,711 | 1,311,813 |
| \$165,749 | \$239,669 |
| 59,936 | 46,254 |
| \$225,686 | \$285,923 |
| 3,852 | 4,841 |
| 1,503 | 1,487 |
| 3,160 | 1,236 |
| 159,107 | 154,733 |
| $10 \overline{4}, \overline{6} 9 \overline{2}$ | 87,413 |
|  | 2,800 |

Assets
Cash in banks and a Notes \& acets. a Notes \& accts. Inventories,--.--equipment.--.-equipment.- -7
Rights in local
industry \& proindustry \& pro-
duction \& equal duction \& equal.
arree. \& amort. arree. \& amort-
Frult juice packing
licenses \& Fruicenses \& proc..
Deferred charges.-

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sent. 30

19371936 Labilitles\$364,124 $\$ 300,429$ Accts. pay., trade. | 434,369 | 391,583 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Bank loans.-.-.-. } \\ \text { Liah. for notes rec. }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 | 095,894 | $3,262,903$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { franchise taxes }\end{array}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Payroll \&C., acer }\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Dep. \& adv colle |  |  | 1937

841.215
$c 75.000$ ${ }_{8}^{1936,310}$ 166,549 63,479
40,113
2,420 61,800
41,951
4,034 7.232

98,805 112,433
$\begin{array}{ll}21,418 \\ 79,478 & 75,100\end{array}$
75,100
$\begin{array}{lll}5 \% \text { tixed \& inc. int. } & 3,472,500 & 3,496,50 \\ \text { mtge bonds. }\end{array}$


Total_ ........ $\$ 4,5 \mathrm{f} 9,486 \$ 4,483,223$ Total_......... $\$ 4,569,486$ \$4,483,223 a After resecve for doubtful notes and accounts of $\$ 36,487$ in 1937 and 154.269 in 1936. c Paid Oct. 1, 19s7-V. 143, p. 3834

## California Oregon Power Co.-Earnihgs

Year Ended Oct. 31-
Year Ended Oct. 31
 1937
$\$ 4,675,025$
$1,946,400$ 1936
$\mathbf{\$ 4}, 354,431$
$\times 1,597,808$ Net oper. rev. (before approp. for retire. res.)-- $\$ 2,728,624$ $\$ 2,756,623$
4,153 Miscellaneous non-operating revenues ---------
Income from merchandising, jobbing \& contr.wor Dr53,8877 Dr38,829

# Net oper. rev. \& other income (before approp 


Gross income
Rent for lease of electric properties
 Amortization of debt discount and expense.....$\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,676,231 \\ \quad 300,000 \\ \hline \$ 2,376,231 \\ 237,430 \\ 840,467 \\ \hline \quad 20,046 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 2,721,947$
300,000
$\qquad$ x Including $\$ 33,340$ for amortization of extraordinary operating expenses Notes- (1) For comparative purposes the above figures have been revised to reflect certain changes in classifictaion, due to the uniform system of accounts which became effective Jan. 1, 1937 undistributed profits for 1936 as the company claimed as a deduction in its final income tax return for that year an unamortized discount and expense and redemption premium and expense on bonds and debentures
redeemed in 1936, which will result in no taxable income for 1936 .- V .145 , redeemed
p. 3190 .

Callahan Zinc-Lead Co.-To Offer Shares to Stockholders The directors have authorized the making of an offer of 498,413 shares of and conditions, As a condition precedent to carrying the offer into effect; the directors have authorized the filing of a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933 ,
as amended. Formal application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange for listing these 498,413 additional shares.
When the registration statement becomes effective the company will offer the 498,413 shares to its stockholders subject to the following conditions: will be Dec. 24,1937 ; the purchase price will be $\$ 2$ per share; the ratio will be 1-3 of a share of the authorized but unissued stock for each share held; the date of expiration of the right to purchase will be Jan. 13 , 1938 . of business on Jan. 13, 1938, to Title Guarantee \& Trust Co. 176 Broadway, Trust Co. in escrow until the close of business on Jan. 20,1938 . If by whether from the exercise of subscription warrants by stockholders or through the exercise of an option granted to Goldfiel Consolidated Mines Co. on such stock as is not taken up by stockholders through the exercise
of their subscription warrants or if by the close of business on Jan. 20 , 1938, directors have determined not to exercise a certain option which the company has to acquire 51,000 shares of the capital stock of Livengood Placers, Inc., then and in such event all payment made by stockholders in
the exercise of their subscription warrants will, within 30 days after Jan. 18 , 1938, be returned to them without interest, and the transaction cancelled. Otherwise, the shares for which subscriptions are received will be issued to subscribers as soon as practicable arter Jan. 20, 1938
statement filed with the SEO has not become effective on or before Dec. 19 . -V. 145, p. 2688.
Camaguey Sugar Co.-New Securities Ready-
See Vertientes Sugar Co. below.-V. 145, p. 1735.
Canada Bread Co., Ltd.-Accumulated Class B Divs.of accumulations on the $5 \%$ cum. pref. class B stock, par $\$ 50$, payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 22 . Like amount was paid on Oct. 1, last; a dividend of 50 cents was paid on July 15, last; one of 75 cents on July 2,
last; $621 / 2$ cents was paid on April 1 and on Jan. 2,1937 , and one of 50 cents per share was paid on Oct. 1, 1936.-V. 145, p. 1894.

## Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Years Ended Sept. 30-Gross sales, less ret. Gross sales, less returns and allowances
Cron
Cor $\begin{array}{llrr}\text { Cost of goods sold, advertising, selling, distributing } & 13,666,346 & 9,507,119 \\ \text { and general and administrative expenses_--.-- } & 242,069 & 207,281\end{array}$
 Gross income
Prov. for est. Fed. \& Dom. of Can. income taxes

| $\$ 1,084,484$ | $\$ 352,511$ |
| ---: | ---: |
|  | 104,024 |
| 149,859 | 109,603 |
| 100,128 | 60,507 |



| $\$ 730,474$ | $\$ 182,400$ |
| ---: | ---: |
|  | 184,922 <br> 42,454 |
| $4,646.261$ |  |


 Shares
Earnings per shareck
$\$ 4,784,922$
512,631
80.35 x To reduce mortgage receivable to nominal amount of $\$ 1, \$ 999,999 ;$
provision for possible futur loss on beer cases and bottles $\$ 88,00 ;$ provision for depreciation of cases (other than beer cares), $\$ 274.275$; Federal income of amount equal to charges made thereagainst as of Oct. 1,1932 , represent-

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept, 30

Canadian Industries, Ltd.-Year-End DividendThe diricetors have declared a year-nd dividend of $\$ 2.75$ per ehare on




## Canadian National Ry.-Earnings-

Earnings of System for Week Ended Dec. 14


## Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-


Canadian Wineries, Ltd. (\& Subs.) -Earnings -
 Net income before
-V .145, p. 429.

Carnation Co.-Extra Common Dividend-
n addition to a semi-annual dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock. The extra dividend will be paid on Dec. 22 and the regular semiannual dividend will be paid on Jan. 3 both to holders of record Dec. 18.
An extra of 50 cents was also paid on Dec. 22,1936 .-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1251$.

Carriers \& General Corp.-Balance Sheet Sept. 30 -

 Cash divs. rec.

 Total.-......... $\$ 9,193,040$ \$9,412,090 Total........... $\$ 9,193,040$ \$9,412,090 a Market value at Sept. 30, 1937, $\$ 6,731,325$. b Warrant attached to
ach $\$ 1,000$ debenture entitles the holder, subject to and as provided in the indenture, to purchase 50 shares of common stock of the corporation at any time prior to Jan. 1 , 1939 , at the price of $\$ 12.50$ per share and at any per share. On Sept. 30, 1937, options to purchase, or before April 14, 1941 . per ${ }^{\text {sh }}$
1929.

Year-End Dividend-
directors have declared a year-end dividend of 20 cents per share on compares with 5 cents paide on Oc. 23 to huld , July 1 and on An April Dec. 1, last; 15 cents paid on Dec. 24,1936 , and a rect ${ }^{1}$, July 1 and on April 1 , last; 15 cents
on Oct. 1, 1936.-V. 145 , p. 2540 .

Carthage Mills, Inc.-Pays \$1 Dividend-
The company paid a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on its common stock, no par value, on Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 17. This compares with
$\$ 1.25$ paid on Dec. 24,1936 and $\$ 1$ paid on Dec. 15.1935, this latter being
the initial distribution on the common stock.-V. 145, p. 600 .

Catalin Corp. of America-Diuidend Passed-
The directors at their meeting held on Dec. 8 decided to omit the declaration of a dividend on the common shares at this time. An initial special
dividend of 40 cents per share was paid on Dec. 15,1936 .-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .2838$.

Central Fire Insurance Co. of Baltimore-Div. Doubled The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
capital stock, par $\$ 10$, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 27 . This compares with 25 cents paid on June 28, last; 50 cents paid on Dec. 28,1936

Central Ohio Light \& Power Co.-Serial NotesCompany, a subsidiary of Crescent Public Service Co., a registered an application (File No. 32-76) under the Hording Company Act, for exemption from the requirements for filing a declaration covering the The notes are to be issued to various companies in payment for equipment necessary in the construction and completion of an electric generating plant. The $P$. U. Commission of Ohio nas approved the issuance. Oppor-
tunity for hearing in the above matter will be given at 10 a . m ., Dec.

Central Vermont Ry., Inc.-Earnings-


 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net ry. oper. inc.--- } & \text { def } \$ 37643 & \$ 9,657 & \$ 173,636 & \text { def } \$ 265,213 \\ \text { Other incomen } & 1,485 & 2,161 & 31,772 & 24,033\end{array}$

Deficit, balance-
$\$ 143.554$
\$94,797
\$984,583 \$1,427805

Century Shares Trust-Special Dividend-
The directors have declared a special dividend of 12 cents"per"share on the participating shares, payabie Dec. 24 to holderstor record Dec. 16. This $1936 ; 45$ cents on Feb. 1,$1936 ; 40$ cents on. Aug. 1,1935 , and on Feb. 1 ',
$1955 ; 37$ cents on Aug. 1 and Feb. 1, 1934, and 35 cents paid on Aug. 1 ,
The current dividend is declared from the net investmentrincome of the Trust and does notlirepresent any distribution of profits from the sale of nvestments. The regular semi-annual dividend representing the balance

Chesapeake \& Ohio RR.-President DeadNickel Palte and the_Pere Marquette RR., died on Dec. 14. -
Control of Erie and Nickel Plate A pproved by ICC-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 7 approved the acquisition oy the company of control of the New York Chicago \& St. Louis RR. and
the Erie RR. by purchase of stock (subject to conditions imposed by the ICC). The report of the Commission says in part:
The Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry. applied on Feb. 4, 1937, for authority und The Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry. applied on Feb. 4, 1937, for authority under RR. and the Erie RR. RR. and the Erie RR, Nickel Plate was formed by the consolidation in 1923 of the New The Nickel Plate was formed by the consolidation in 1923 of the New
York Chicago \& St. Louis RR., Lake Erie \& Western RR., Toledo St.
Louis \& Western RR. and certain other constituent companies. Pursuant Louis \& Western RR. and certain other constituent companies. Pursuant
to authorization granted, the applicant now has working contro of the Pere ip of $49.14 \%$ of its capital stock.
Corp., applicant wroposes to take over from the Vibsidiaryinia Transportation stock,' 151,405 shares of Erie first preferred, 60,195 shares of Erie second preferred, and 769,800 shares of Erie common; and Prom the Alleghany common. Taken together, these interests would amount to $57.02 \%$ of Nickel Plate and $55.68 \%$ of Erie securitiis having full voting power. The Virginia Transportation Corp. was incorp. in Maryland with an
authorized capital stock of 500,000 shares (no par), for a variety of corpor porate purposes, on Oct. 13,1926 , but eight days later certain powers re lating to land and water transportation were reilinquished. On De Dec. 22 , function has been to make and hold investments in railroad and other corporations. The company has outstanding 606,930 shares, issued to the applicant from time to time at $\$ 100$ a share, or a total par value of $\$ 60$,$693,000$.
Of the
Of these total proceeds, the amount of $\$ 44,046,430$ was used to purchase Nickel Plate common, 21,500 shares, $\$ 1,824,955$; Erie from the applicant, 005 shares, $\$ 5,572,451$; Erie second preferred, 50,295 shares, $\$ 2,259,929$, of brokers, Nickel Plate common, 3,600 shares, $\$ 244,930 ;$ Erie first preferred,
32,400 shares, $\$ 1,456,463$; Erie second preferred, 9,900 shares, $\$ 419,787$, and Erie common, 464,100 shares, $\$ 20,565,210$. The Erie stock taken over of 1926 and the Nickel Plate stock during the last four months of 1930 . The stock was transferred to the subsidiary, as purchased, at substantially
the cost thereof to the applicant. The Erie stock purchases by the sub the cost thereof to the applicance over the period from Dec. 31.1926 through April, 1931, and the Nickle Plate stock in December, 1930, and wned by the subsidiary the applicant proposed to surrender for cancella The Virginia Transportation Corp. owns also $42.75 \%$ of the stock of the Chicago \& Eastern 1linois Ry., now in process of reorganization under
Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended; and 128,600 shares of Chi cago Great Western RR. preferred stock are pledged as part collateral for a demand note in its favor made by the Bremo Corp., on Dec. 30, 1930, for
$\$ 3,917,336$, but since curtailed to $\$ 3,900.000$ It also owns $\$ 3,583,750$ of Nickel Plate 3 -year $6 \%$ notes due Oct. 1,$1938 ; \$ 645,000$ of Chicago \&
Eastern Illinois gen. $58,381,250$ shares of the Pittston Co. and 450 shares of Standard Carloading Co.; and has loans outstanding to the Pittston Co. and the Cleveland Stevedore Co. in the sums of $\$ 1,500,000$ and $\$ 500,000$ respectively
The Alle Corp. For the stork controls the applicant, through the Chesapeake purchase price is $\$ 5.065,475$, which a verages $\$ 13.25$ a share for the stock of both issuing companies. Provision for this transaction was made initially
in an agreement dated Feb. 1, 1932, whereby the applicant was given the in an agreement dated Feb. 1, 1932, whereby the applicant was given the or before Feb. 1, 1936. Meanwhile, the stock is deposited in escrow with the New York Trust Co. and the Alleghany enjoys all voting rights, subject to the limitation that it may not, over wro of the Nickel Plate or the Erie, any other share readjustment, or any merger, consoldation, sale or lease of all or any substantial part of their assets. 700 forthwith upon execution of the agreement, and subsequently has paid additional sums bringing this to Jan. 28, 1936, and 4\% subsequently, $\$ 405,688$, and miscellaneous ex penses, $\$ 15,667$. In exercise of the option to buy all the stock the appli-
cant proposes now to pay the balance of the purchase price, $\$ 550,000$, and cant proposes now thom Oct. 31, 1936, to the date of payment. 1,193 , by The time limit for exercise of the option was extended
supplemental agreement dated Feb. 1, 1936, which amend the original agreement also in certain other particulars. In the Commission'
 assigned to system No. 6-Chesapeake \& Ohio-Nickel Plate, along with the primary railroads, or undivided part interests therein, and with the shortUnionville, listed in the report dated July 13, 1932 . Since that date the applicant has acquired the railroads of the Ashland Coal \& Iron Ry., the Rig Sandy \& Kentucky River Ry.. thork \& Bald Knob RR, and the Sandy
Ry., the Millers Creek RR., the Pond Fork
Valley \& Elkhorn Ry \& Ohio Ry. Co. of Indiana, also a subsidiary. It acquired the properties
of the Hocking Valley Ry. pursuant to authorization granted April 2,1930 . The Nickel Plate owns $50 \%$ of the capital stock of the Detroit \& Toledo
. Shore Line RR. Which in the mods of deposit, issued pursuant to the trust
Baltimore \& Oho: and certificater agreement approved July 22,
Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry., assigned to system No. 6 .
The Manistee \& Northeastern RR., included in system No. 6 , is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Pere Marquette; and the Chicago \& Erie RR. RR. and the Wilkes-Barre \& Eastern RR., which operate raliroads in the system, are contren that the proposed transactions will constitute an important and necessary step toward the formation of system No. ${ }^{6}$ that, including the Pere Marquette's m, of the total mileage embraced in the it will result in 9,287 miles, being brought under common control, and in thus furthering the consolidation plan will, pro tanto, promote the public interest; will result in simplification the Virginia Transportation Corp. as factors in the rela-
 insure continuance ofion through common orse rig.
Exclusive of certain intercompany the Nickel Plate 1,700 miles and the 3,092 miles of main lines and rabsidiaries, 2,645 miless, total, 7,437 miles. In Erie, inculudine, the two main-stem structures, on which system No. 6iwould depend, extend St. Louis, Mo. The applicant's main artery, extends from and converge on to Toledo, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill.: the main trunk or the Nickel Plate along the south sice Sandusky and Toledo, Ohio, to East St.

Louis, Ill.; and the Erie's principal stem from N. Y. City to Chicago through Buffalo. While the lines of the Nickel Plate and of the Erie are generally the only intermediate common points are Cleveland, Lima and Ohio City, Ohio, and they compete with each other only to a limited extent for through
traffic between Chicago and New York. This competition is unimportant traffic between Chicago and New York. This competition is unimportant
from the public standpoint because of the competition provided by the from the public standpoint because or come comperition between the applicant
other railroads between these points.
and the Erie for the same character of import, export and coastwise traffic and the Erie for the same character of import, export and coastwile handled between the Atlantic seaboard and Chicago is negligible
The interveners contend that unless provision is made for inclusion of
short lines, the applicant's proposals cannot be found to comply with the tests prescribed by the statute because, as argued by counsel, preservation of all short lines is the primary object, of the statute and that, therefore, We think these contentions are without merit, The fact that a line of railroad is allocated in the consolidation plan to
one or more of the systems alone does not establish public need for its permanent preservation. As it now stands the record in this proceeding doe The question of the disposition of short-line railroads in unification pro-
ceedings has been dealt with in a number of previous cases, with some of Which the applicant has reason to be familiar. applicant and its affiliates $t$ advance the formation of system No. 6, provision has been made but for one short line-Big Sandy \& K. R. Ry. Some of the short lines allocated
to the system meanwhile have lost the struggle to survive. Existence of to the system meanwhile have lost the struggle to survive. Existence of lines, for even the strongest carriers do not willingly continue operation of unprofitable branches indefinitely. But in view of the extent to which
unification of control will have been completed on consummation of the applicant's proposals, the short-line question becomes acute. Therefore to the end that the intents and purposes of Section 5 may be accomplished, the authorization and approval sought herein will be granted upon the expresings with respect to the acquisition by it of the properties of the Ohicago Springfield \& St. Louis Ry, and of the Middletown \& Unionville RR., ngs in which the question of public convenience and necessity shall also Subject to that condition, we find that acquisition by the Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry. of control of the New York Chicago \& St. Louis RR, and the Erie in harmony with and in furtherance of the Commission's plan for the conolidation of railway properties, and will promote the public interest. No order will be entered at this time. For the purpose of considering the applicant's acceptance of the condition, if such acceptance is filed, this
proceeding will be held open for 30 days from the date hereof.-V. 145 , proceedin
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.-New President
R. W. McGee who became Chairman of the Board of Directors to replace . President. C. Y. Emery was elected Secretary to replace T. J. Dobbins who was elected a Vice-Presi
President.-V. 145, p. 3342.

Chicago \& North Western Ry. - Amended Plan FiledThe management of the road amended its plan of reorganization Dec. 15 Other major changes included in the amendment filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission related to treatment of preferred and commo eceive one share of new stock for two shares now held and holders of com mon stock one share for four. The original plan proposed share for shar The new plan would provide a total capitalization of $\$ 470,767,288$, compared with approximately $\$ 550,000,000$ in the first plan. Fixed charges were set at $\$ 2,612,390$, a reduction of a bout $\$ 4,000,000$.
The management said "many changes in the political and economic 936, which will increase the railroad's operating costs for 1938 by mor 10 than $\$ 8,000,000$ compared with 1936.
\& Ome section of the plan provides that the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis of $\$ 1,500,000$.
The plan proposes paying off in full equipment trust certificates, a Public
Works Administration loan of $\$ 1.360$ about $\$ 4,500,000$ owed to banlks Works Administration to the Railway Credit Corp. Corporation would provide $\$ 50,000,000$ to ake care of these payments, including the money now owed to it or new Class A preferred stock in exchange for their holdings.-V. 145 . 3649 .
Chicago Railway Equipment Co.-Preferred Accruals Paid-Common Dividend Resumed-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.061 / 4$ per share on account of 18 to holders of record Dec. 17. This payment clears up all accruals on the preferred shares. See V. 145, p. 1896 for detailed record of previous pay The directors also declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common The directors also declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 5$, payable Dec. 18 to holders of record Dec. 17 . This will be
the first dividend paid on the common shares since December, 1930 . . 145, p. 1896.
Churngold Corp.-Dividend Increased-
The directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the with dividends of 10 cents paid on Sept. 30 and on June 30 , last: 30 cent per share paid each three months from March 20,1936 to and including
March 20 , last; 20 cents paid on Dec. 20,1935 and 15 cents per share dis bursed on Sept. 20 and June 20, 1935, this latter payment being the firs bursed on sept. 15,1931 when a quarterly dividend of 35 cents per share
made since May

Cincinnati Street Ry. Co.-Earnings-
 Earns per
ay After depreciation, interest, Federal income taxes, \&c.
b On 475,239 shares of capital stock, $\$ 50$ par.-V. 145, p.
Clarksburg-Columbus Short Route Bridge Co.Registration Withdrawn

See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 2541.
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.75$ per share on account of to holders of record Dec. 18. This compares with $\$ 1.25$ paid on Oct. Dec. 5 , last;
$\$ 2.50$ paid on June 30 , last, and a dividend of $\$ 3$ paid on Dec. 15,1936 2.50 paid on June 30 , last, and a dividend of $\$ 3$ paid on Dec. 15 , 1936 .
Accumulations after the current payment will amount to $\$ 22.95$ per share.

Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co.-Year-End DividendThe directors have declared a year-end dividend of $\$ 1.30$ per share on This compares with 50 cents paid on Sept. 30 , Juners of record Dec. 21 May 30 , last, and on Dec, 24 and on Oct. 1,1936 , and prior thereto regular quarterly
dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra
dividend of 25 cents was paid on July 1,1936 , and in each of the four pre dividend of 25 cents was paid on July 1, 1936, and in each of the four preding quarters.-V. 145, p. 3004.
Coca Cola Bottling Corp. (Del.)-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $621 / 2$ cents per share on the class A record Dec. 15. Similar distributions were made on Oct. 24 , lo holders of
Dec. 28 and Oct. 1, 1936.—V.145, p. 2068 .

Coleman Lamp \& Stove Co.-Final Dividend-
The directors have declared a final dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the This comparses with 25 cents paid on Oct. i5, July 15 and on April 15 , last 50 cents paid on Dec. 21 , Oct. 15, and April 15,$1936 ; \$ 1$ paid on JJan. 2 .
1936 and 50 cents per share paid on Oct. 15, and on July 15, 1935.1936, and 50 cen
V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1252$.

Colombian Petroleum Co. -Insurance Companies Take $\$ 15,000,000$ Notes -
The Socony-Vacuum Oil Corp. and the Texas Corp, holders of promis
sory notes of the Colombian Petroleum Co., reported to the securities and Exchange commission that these notes, maturing at various dates and A total of $\$ 11,250,000 \mathrm{o}$ was indorsed and sold to the Metropolitan Lite Insurance Co., and $\$ 1,250,000$ each to the Equitable Life Assurance Society,
the Travelers Insurance Co, and the Aetna Life Insurance Co. (New York, the Travelers Insurance Co, and the A

Connecticut Light \& Power Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended Nov. 30-
${ }_{8,429.117}^{1937}$
$\$ 3.50$
$84,687.320$
$\$ 3.39$

Consolidated Aircraft Corp.- Initial DividendThe directors have declared an initial dividend of 50 cents per share on
the common stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 20 . -V .

## the common $144, p .4001$.

Consolidated Coppermines Corp. - Initial DividendThe directors on Dec. 13 declared an initial dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per
share on the common stock, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 20 . share on the com.
-V .145, p. 603 .

Consolidated Royalties, Inc.-Larger Common Div.The directors have declared a dividend of six cents per share on the
common stock par $\$ 1$ payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 6 . An initial dividend of four conts was paid on Dec. 15, 1936.-V. 143, p. 3837

Consolidated Textile Corp.-Amended Plan SubmittedAn amended plan of reorganization which provides for a loan not to exceed $\$ 350,000$ from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was submitted
Dec, 10 to Federal bankruptey referee Peter B. Olney ir, by the reorganiza tio 1 committee, headed by Francis W. Storer. The plan, in addition to the proposed RFC 1oan, contemplates issuance
of $\$ 1,430,550$ in 15 year $5 \%$ income bonas and 281,122 shares of capital stockiders of outstanding 20 year $8 \%$ bonds, amounting to $\$ 2,750,000$
woula receive for each $\$ 1 \mathrm{~N} 0$ principal a mount oi their holdings $\$ 50$ in new Woula receive for each $\$ 1,0$ principal amount oi their holdings $\$ 50$ in new
income bonds and 10 capital shares. Unsecured creditors, holding claims income bonds and 10 capital shares. Unsecured creditors, holding claim
totaling $\$ 36,399$, would receive 15 capital shares for each $\$ 50$ principal amount of their claims. Prese tu stockholders would receive tor every 10 shares held one warrant to purchase new capital stock over a thre
period at prices ranging from $\$ 5$ to $\$ 7.50$ a snare.-V. 145 , p. 3650 .

Continental Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings 12 Months Ended Oct. 31- 1937 x1936 Gross operating earnings of subsidiary companies
(after eliminating inter-company transfers) .-..- $\$ 37,058,768 \$ 35,024,32$ Gen arating expenses Maintenance
Provision for $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Provision for retirement } \\ \text { General taxes and estimated Federal income taxes_ } & 4,930,212 & 4,746,202 \\ 4,417,058 & 3,052,068\end{array}$ Net earns. from opers. of sub companies .-..... $\$ 11,640,598$
Non-operating income of subsidiary companies.--
598,551
$\$ 11,903,959$
560,446 Total income of subsidiary companies
Int, amort, \& pree. divs, of subsidiary

 | Balance- --...- |
| :---: |
| Propor. of earns., attributable to minority com. sti |


$\begin{array}{rr}87,510,992 & \$ 7,348,997 \\ 66,315 & 43,851\end{array}$ Total Expenses of Continental Gas \& Eliectric Corp-.... $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Interest on } 5 \% \text { debentures, due 1958-1.-.... } & 2,600,000 & 2,600,000 \\ \text { Amortization of debenture discount and expense } & 164,172 & 164,172\end{array}$



Cuban Atlantic Sugar Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings Consolidated Statement of Earnings Years Ended Sept. 30 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { (Including Compania Azucarera Atlantica Del Golfo) } \\ \text { a } 1937 & \text { a } 1936\end{array}$
Income from sugar \& molasses, f.o.b.
Cuban ports.







 Net adjust. with respect to prior year's

Total 51,619 $\quad 127,060$ Amt. to which cost to parent co. of
capital stock of sub. exceeded par
Transfer to capital surplus.---------

 $\$ 13.382$. c Amount realized by Compania Azucarera Atlantica del Golfo deferred claims, \$136,624; amount realized by compania Azucarera Atlan-
tica del Golfo on sales of sundry assets, in excess of cost attributed thereto
by the company, $\$ 84,342$, and income from cutting and sale of timber
$\$ 8,328$


Contract \& Investment Co. - Earnings-
Net income after operniting for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1937
Copperweld Steel Co.- $\$ 1$ Year-End Dividend-
The directors have declared a year end dividend o o s1 per share on the
ommon stock, no par value, pavable in certificates of indebtedness on common stock, no par value, payable in certificates of indebtedness on
Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 15. A quarterly cash dividend of 50 cents

 1930 no distributions were made since Feb. 15, 1931 when a dividend of
15 , 1930 . 10 addition, an extra dividend of $\$ 1.30$ was paid on Dec. 15. 1936.-
Cumberland County Power \& Light Co.-Acquisition The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Dec. 14 that tne
company, a subsidiary of New England Public Service Co., a registered company, a subsidiary of New England Public serviee Co.; a registered
holding company, has filed an application (File No. 46-84) under the Hold
ing Company Act for approvil of the acquisition by it of 9,770 shares
 state Gas \& Electric Co. Electric Co., also a registered holding company, is an indirect subsidiary of New England Publice Service Co. and Berwicky,
Salmon Falls Electric Co. is its only subsidiary. It is contemplated that Berwick \& Salmon Falls. Electric $C$ O will beconnsilidated with the applicant. As a result of the transaction, New England Public Service Co. Will cease
being a holding company with respect to a subsidiary which itself has a subsidiary which is a holding company. Opportunity. For hearing in this
matter will be given at 2 p. m., Dec. 30, 1937.-V. 14, p. 3815.
Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc.-Larger DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the com-
mon stock no par value, payable Dee. 21 to holders of record Dec. 15 . Dividends of 25 cents per share have been distributed each three months
from April 1, te35, to and including Oct., , last. In addition a dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 21, 1936.-V.'144, p. 4341 .
Derby Oil \& Refining Corp:-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 6$ per share on account of
accumulation on the $\$ 4$ preferred stock, no par value, payable Dex. 24 to holders of record Dec. 20 . They also declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on
the preferred stock payable March 1 , 1388 to holders of record Feb. 12 . A dividend of $\$ 2$ was paid
1936 .-V. 145, p. 3652 .


Net income-1-.-.-.........................- $\$ 10,370,1 7 6 \longdiv { \$ 1 1 , 0 2 6 , 9 1 3 }$ Note-The foregoing figures do not take into account any Federal surtax
on undistributed net income. With respect to the year 1936, according to the company's Federal income tax returns, there wan no undistributed net income subject to surtax; on the basis of of pesent estimates, it is anticipated
that no such tax will be payable for the year 1937.
Final Dividend-
The directors on Dec. 14 declared a final dividend for the year 1937 of
$\$ 2$ per share on the capital stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Jan. 15 to holders of
record Dec. An extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in addition to the regular quarterly
dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was paid on July 15 and Jan. 15, 1937 and uly 15 and Jan. 15, 1936.-V. 145, p. 3344.

## Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Ltd.-Listing -

The Nei Y York Stock. Exccanange bas authorized the listing of 5,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock $5 \%$ series (par \$100) with and without war
rants attached on official notice or issuance and payment in full : and 5.000 additional shares of common stock (no par) on official notice of and ${ }^{\text {sind }}$
ance upuance upon terred stcck $5 \%$ serries, making the total amounts applied for
lative prefer she shares of cumuative preferred stock, $5 \%$ series, and $1,927,645$
155,000 shares By an agreement dated Nov. 11, 1937, the company agreed to sell to Securities Ltd. or their nominees 5,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock
series at a price of $\$ 100$ per share (U. S. currency) plus accrued dividends thereon and arreed to artach common stock purchase warrants to the certificates for cumulative preferred stock $5 \%$ series.
$\$ 28$ per share, thereafter and to Sept. 30 , 1939 , at $\$ 30$ per April $30,19 \% 8$, at after and to the expiration date, Oct.t. 31, 1941, at $\$ 32$ per share. and there-
The proceds will be loaned by the company to its subsidiaries for such The proceeds will be loaned by the company to its subsic
subsidiaries' general corporate purposes.-V. 145, p. 3815 .
(W. L.) Douglas Shoe Co.-Capital ReorganizationA special meeting of the stockhoiders will be held Jan. 14 to vote on Josenh a W. Batrlett, Presidentinanizettion to stockholders, says:
We appreciate the patience of preferred stockholders and wan We appreciate the patience of preferred stockikholders and want to resume dividends as promptly as possible. Our problem has been a difficult one.
Owing to the fact that prior to 1930 most of the earnings of the company
 during the depression impaired its working capital. In spite of the steady
progress in earnings which have been realized since 1933 when the present progress in earnings which have been realized since 1933 , when the e present
management took hold, only a portion of the impaired capital has been restored. As a result of this, not only is there a capital defficit of over a
half a million dollars, but the company has had to borrow from banks half a million dollars, but the company has had to borrow from banks
$\$ 925,000$, even during the current season in order to carry on its operations It is clear that additional working capital on a long term basis is absolutely necessary to relieve this banking situation, to place the company in a sound financial condition and thereby permit the resumption of dividends: that
a fair present day value for the preferred stock be established in line with its present book value; and that the rate of dividend on the preferred stock be based on the present earning power of the company, considered in the light of its ever increasing burdens of taxation. We are, adisised that unless the
deficit and accumulated dividends on the preferred stock are eliminated and the balance sheet restored to a better condition by a plan of capital reorgani-
zation, the securing of the needed additional capital will It is the belief of directors that the proposed plan affords not be possible. of the problem. Briefly, it provides for the ultimate elimination of the new class of convertible and accumulated dividends, and the creation of a to be issued in exchange prior the preferred stock and additional common stock
company or by a new company or by a new corporation as provided by the plan. Upon conshare of p the present preferred -d stock and all (liquidation value $\$ 25$ per share, plus accrued dividends) entitiled to do divi dends at the rate of 80 c . per share for the calendar years 1938 and 1939 , and thereafter at the annual rate of $\$ 1$ per chare, cumulative to the extent
earned; and convertible at any time, share for share, into common stock of the company; and
(b) Two shares of common stock.
Present common stock will be exchanged share for share for the new certificates of common stock.
Through the issuance of the new convertible prior preferred stock and
the common stock under the plan, present preferred stockholders will the common stock under the plaw convertible prior preferred stock and
accuire all of the new preferred stock and over prefrred stockholders will
$85 \%$ of the common stock. acquire all of the new preferred stock an over As a result, while the preforred stockholders are giving up their right to past dividends, and accepting new preferred stock which bears a lower dividend rate, the shares of common stock which they will recelve place them in a position either of the company in the future, or to exercise the immediate right to sell their new common stock and stiol retain their new preferred stock. preferred stock may retain their proferred position as to dividends and assets, until such time as it becomes advantageous for them to exercise their conversion privilege and to thus share further in the future growth of the
company. company
Dayable the consummation of the plan. one-half or all of the dividends payable on the new convertibie pror preferred stock for the period com-
mencing Jan. 1938 and and expiring on June 30 , 1938, will he prepaid, and
it is hoped that the stock may be maintained it is hoped that the stock may be maintained on a regular dividend basis. on a reasonable basis, additional profits in normal years will be available
for the common stock. Present preferred stockholders through their acquisition of common stock. Preckent will preterred sty stockhordiers, through their Whie the plan contemplates that the goodwill item as shown on the balance sheet is to be reduced from $\$ 933.033$ to a nominal vanue of $\$ 1$, the
board of directors recognizes the fact that board of directors recognizes the fact that this is being done only to conform
with present day accounting methods. The name W. L. Douglas, widely known throughout the country through years of extensive advertising and merchandise quality consistently maintained, is of great value to the operation of the company,
in the exchanges involve stockholders will incur no Federal income taxes and the amount of each class The authorized capitalization of the company gation of the plan are as follows:
 Common stock (no par) $-45,000$ shs. 15,400 shs. 4,395 shs. 111,055 shs. x Exclusive
voting trust.
As of Sept.
voting trust. ${ }^{\text {A }}$ of Sept. 30,1937 , the arrears in dividends on the $7 \%$ cumulative pre-
ferred stock amounted to $\$ 45.50$ per share, or a total of $\$ 1,685,502$ on the ferred stock amounted to
Capitalization upon Consummation of the Plan-Upon consumatio plan, and complete exchange of stock, the authorized capitalization shall consist of 112,500 shares of new prior preferred stock (no par) to be desigstock either without par value or with a par value of $\$ 1$.
Tither present shares of common stock atter consummation of the plan will either continue to represent shares without par value having a book value
of $\$ 1$ or in the event of the organization of a new corporation may be of \$1 or in the er to shares of par value, if directors should so determine may be
 shares of common stock to holders of present preferred stock and 11,005
shares to holders of the present common stock. 112,500 shares of common shares to holcers of the present common stock. 12, , po thares of common
common stock will be initialy reserved to provide for the conversion of common stock will the new convertible prior preferred stock.
112.500 shares of the
The balance of 102,407 shares of common stock, and any
The balance of 102,407 shares of common stock, and any shares of the
authorized convertible prior preferred stock not required for exchange may be issued by the company as and for such consideration as the directors may from time to time determine. It is anticipated that some part of the
missued shares of common stock may be utilized in connection with the unissued shares of common stock may be utilized in connection with the
company's program for raising additional capital hereinafter referred to Comparative Analysis - Upon consummation of the plan and complete exchange of stock as provided herenn, the capital structure of the company
before and after the completion of the proposed reorganization or recapitalibefore and after the com
zation will be as follows
$7 \%$ cumulative pref. stock, $\$ 100$................. 37,044 shere shs. After None
 Common reserved for conversion of preferred...
Net worth on June 30, 1937:

Common stock pursuant to plan-
551,494 85,093
Deficit
Goodwili
r $385,99^{1} 1$
b Stockholders equity- $\overline{\text { a }}$ Liquidating value $\overline{\text { an }} \overline{\text { per share, book value }} \overline{\$ 20,693,723} \overline{\$ 2,693,723}$ a Liquidating value of goodwill.
deducting book value or is contemplated that upon the con-
Immediate Payment of
Dividend summation of the plat, directors will immediately declare and prepay all
or at least one-half of the semi-annual dividends on the convertibla prior preferred stock for the period commencing Jan. 1, 1938 and expiring June 30 ,
1938 1938. Proposed Additional Financing-It is anticipated that after the consummation of the plan, the company will give consideration to the question
of raising additional capital required in the operation of its business. In of raising additional capital required in the operation of its business. In
anticipation of such program additional common stock is provided through the plan, for issuance in connection with such warrants or conversion fea-
tures as directors may in its discretion deem necessary and advisable in connection with the sale of any new securities. In the opinion of the directors, it will be impossible for the company to provide for new financing
unless a plan of capital reorganization is consummated.一V. 145, p. 1738 .

Dow Chemical Co.-Rights to Subscribe-
Holders of common stock of record Dec. 22 will be offered the right to
subscribe at $\$ 103$ per share for 30,308 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred
stock ( $\$ 100$ par) to the extent of $4-125$ of a share of preferred stock for each
share of common stock held and to as many additional shares as may be
desired, subject to allotment, of any stock remaining unsubscribed for by desired, subject to allotment, of any stock remaining unsubscribed
stockholders. The rights to subscribe expire on Jan. 12 .
The directors of the company are authorized to sell at not less than the price fixed any portion of such preferred stock that remains unsubscribed mon. The proceeds will be used for additions to plants, for the purchase selected in the light of future business conditions, trade developments and
the results of experimental work.-V. 145. p. 3652.
(Allen B.) DuMont Laboratories, Inc.-Will File A mendmerts to kegistration Statement -
Counsel for the company nas intimated that they will not file exceptions
the report of $H$. Victor schwimmer, trial examiner for the securities and Exchange Commission, in stop-order proceedings against the company. The attorneys, obtained an extension of the statutory period in which
exceptions must be filed, but hope, before then, to file amendments to the registration statement in a accordance with the examiner's findings. Thus it is hoped that, whether the Commission finds for or against its Examiner, hich stock, of which 20,000 are to be offered to the public at $\$ 12$, may receive a clean bill of health.
clean Mr schwimater's report found fault with three minor and rather closely related points in the registration 3zaterent and emphasized that the issue of
fraud did not enter the proceedings. "The rexistration statement," he declared, coos not contan any intentional or delilibrate untrue statements
of material fact, nor does it intentionally or deliberately omit to state any of material fact, nor doos it intentio
material facts."-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .3652$.
Eastern Theatres, Ltd.-Dividends Resumed-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 15 . This will be the
first dividend paid since Dec. 1. 1933 , when 25 cents per share was dis-
tributed.-

Eaton \& Howard Management Fund "A-1"-Dividend The trustees have declared a disbursement on Fund A-1 of 30 cents per share, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 11 . Dividends of 22 cents
were paid on Sept. 25 and oon June 25, last, and on March 31 last 20 conts
was paid.-V. 144, p. 4177 .
Eaton \& Howard Management Fund " F "-Dividend -
Eaton \& Howard Management Fund "F"-Dividend-
The directors declared a disbursement on Fund F of 15 cents per share, payable Dec. . 4 to holders or record Dec. 11 . Like Like amounts were paid on on
Sept. 25 and $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } \\ & \text { last.-V. } 143 \text {, p. } 3839 \text {. }\end{aligned}$ 10-cent disbursement was made on March 31
Eastern Shore Public Service Co. (Del.)-Subsidiary Issues Approved-
The Eastern Shore Public Service Co. of Maryland, a subsidiary, has
eeen authorized by the Maryland P. S. Commission to issue and sell 8800 , 000 or refunding bonds and 2,855 shares of common stock ( $\$ 100$ par). The order approved the acquisition of such bonds and stocks by the Eastern
Shore Public Service Co. of Del. for deposit under its first mortgase and first lien. The companies had asked authority. for $\$ 1,100,000$ of bonds and ,500 shares of stock.-- . 145, p. 3652.
Ebasco Services, Inc.-Weekly Input-
For the week ended Dec. 9, 1937, the kilowatt-hour system input of
he operating companies w ich are subsidiaries of American Power \& Light the operating companies wich are subsidiaries of A merican Power \& Light
Co., Electric Power \& Light Corp. and National Power \& Light Co., as.



* Decrease.-V. 145, p. 3816.

Eddy Paper Corp. - Sells Paper MillThis company has sold to Southern Kraft Corp for a consideration of sidiary Rockford Fibre Container Corp. Eddy, however, will continue o manufacture at that point fibre and corrugated boxes. leasing space in the sold building for the purpose and purchasing kraft from southern.
Eddy continues to operate two paper mills at White Pidgeon, Mich.-V. 145, p. 2843 .
Edmonton City Dairy, Ltd.-Accumulated Dividendaccumulations on the $61 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 15. A similiar payment was. pade on Oct. 1, July 2, April 6 and Jan. 2, 1937, and prior thereter reguarar quarterly
dividends of $\$ 1.621 / 2$ per share were distributed.-V. 145, pl 1900 .
Edwards Mfg. Co.-Pays $\$ 2$ Dividend-
The company paid a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the common stock, on Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 10. This compares with $\$ 3$ paid on
July 15 last, and a dividend of $\$ 5$ paid on Dec. 15 , 1936, this latter being the first divididend paid by the ocompany since Feb. 1, 1926, when $\$ 2$ per share
was distributed.-V. 145, p. 2072 .

Electric Auto-Lite Co. - Year End DividendThe directors have declared a year-end dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, par 85 , payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 21 .
Thais compares with 80 cents pald on Oct. 1 and on July 1 , last 60 cents paid
 share paid each three months from Oct. 1 , 1935 , to and including July 1 ,
1936 . The Oct. 1,1935, dividend was the first paid since Jan. 2,193 ;

Electric Bond \& Share Co.-Court Review of Holding Company Act Asked
The company on Dec. 14 asked the U. S. Supreme Court to review the The company filed the petition in conjunction with 26 of its subsidiary companies in an appeal from a second Circuit Court of Appeals decision The company directed its attack upon sections of the act providing for registration of ali utility holding companies with the Securities and Ex
change
Commission. It charged that the section violated several provisions of the Constitution, The petition was signed by Thomas D. Thacher and John F. Maclane, attorneys for Electric Bond \& Share.
They charged that penalty provisions of the act, providing for injuncThey charged that penalty provisions of the act, providing for injunctions and barring of mails against companies failing to register, deprived
the company of "their ordinary civil rights" guaranteed under the Constitu-
tion
The appeal marked the second time the case has been brought to the
high tribunal. Last year, arter the Federal District Court for Southern New York had upheld the act, the company and the SEO joined in urging the Court to
review the act without requiring that it go through the usual routine of the the Circuit Court. that request, however, and ordered that it be taken to The petition charged that the act was unconstitutional because it sought to regulate intrastate as well as interstate corporations. This, it is said, operating in only one state, In addition, the petition charged that the act constituted "an unconstiIn addition, the petition charged that the act constituted "an unconsti-

Electric Vacuum Cleaner Co., Inc.-Dividend Increased The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record
of $\$ 1$ per share were paid.-V. 137, p. 1943.

Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co.-To Vote on Stock Increase -
A stockholders' meeting has been called for Feb. 8 to vote on a proposed
increase in stock from 350.000 shares of 84 par value to 500 . increase in stock from 350,000 shares of \$4 par value to 500,000 shares of
like par value If athorized. It is proposed to deliver 37,770 shares of
stock to the st. Louis Union Trust Co es truste unde stock to the st. Louis Union Trust Co, as truste under an estate in pay--
ment of two loans. The balance of the issue would be marketed in whole ment of two loans. The balance of the issue would be marketed

Empire District Electric Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on account of ac-
cumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, payable Dec. 30 to cumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferre
holders of record Dec. $18 .-\mathrm{V}$. 144, p. 2125 .
Equity Fund, Inc.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 5 cents per share on the capital stock, par 20 cents, payable Dec. 20 to oholders or record Dec. . 11 .
An extra dividend 5 cents was paid on Feb. 15 , last, and one of 4 cents was pare regular quarterly dividend of 5 cents per share was paid on Nov. 15,
That.- $\mathrm{V} .15, \mathrm{p}, 2693$
Erie RR.-Control by C.\& O. Approved-
Seeks to Borrow $\$ 6,006,000$ from RFC-
Tssion to borrow acked the Interstate Commerce Commission for perFinance Corporation for payment of vouchers, taxes, principal and interest. The loan would be for three years.
$5 \%$ refunding \& improvement mision to issue an additional $\$ 5,000,000$ of loan and to reimburse its treasury for expenditures for
At the same time, it asked authority to issue $\$ 653,750$ of general lien $43 / \%$ bonds to reimburse, its treasury for refunding and retiring a like amount of
similar indebtedness. similar indebtedness.
The road already $\$ 19,552,000$ to the RFC and $\$ 2,174,744$ to the
Railroad Credit Corporation--V,
Federal Light \& Traction Co.-Resumes Common Div.The directors on Dec. 16 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the ment marks the resumption of dividends on the common shares the last previous distribution having been the 25 -cent cash and $1 \%$ stock dividend aid on Jan. 3, 1933.-V. 145, p. 1738.
First Security Corp. of Ogden-Earnings-
Income Account for the Year Ended Sept. 30 (Co.only)



Net income for year $\qquad$ $\$ 199,263$
245,519 $\$ 250,614$
166,366 Note-Earnings shown above represent only cash income received and to
not include accrued and undistributed earnings op subsidiaries.
Balunce Sheet Sept 30 (Compny ${ }_{1937}^{\text {Balance Sheet Sept. } 30 \text { (Company Only) }}$
Assets-
Cash in bank




 ${ }^{677,775}$
241,839 $68,0,0 \overline{8} \overline{3}$
288,095

Total-.......- $\$ 3,383,322 \overline{\$ 3,373,008}$ Total $\ldots$......-- $\overline{33,383,322} \overline{83,373,008}$ a Market value $\$ 16,499$ in 1937 ( $\$ 27,365$ in 1936). b Market value
$\$ 204,258\left(\$ 254,956\right.$ in 1936 . ${ }^{\text {c At A }}$ At appraised values of corporation's officers as at Sept. 29, 1934 , plus subsequent additions at cost, including $\$ 82,365$ active operation, $\$ 2,855,538 ;$ companies in liquidation, $\$ 128,916$.
$\mathbf{x}$ Condensed Consolidated Income Account for.the Year Ended Sept. 30
Interest received

$\begin{array}{r}1937 \\ -\quad \$ 2,127,064 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1936 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 2,125.169$ |
| 449,793 |
| 8 |

Total income

Operating expene--
Interest paid..... $\qquad$
Normal operating profit.........................................
Net profit on bond sales

| $\$ 745,583$ |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 489,79 |  |
| 104,177 | $\$ 788,883$ |
| 221,038 |  |
| 11,918 |  |

Total gencies from current year's income, none of which

Net income after appropriations $x$ Does not include bank and office building subsidiaries
$\$ 846,995$ operated on a self-sustaining basis; liquidating companies y Segregated as follows: Div. on pref. stock of papsent appraised value, int. (common stock of banks), 8344 pref. stock of banks, 838,764 , minority
percentrst

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

|  | 1937 | ${ }_{8}^{936}$ |  | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cask on hand and |  |  | Liabilites- |  |  |
| in banks.....-. 18 | 62,760 | 18,269,958 | Let |  |  |
| a U. S. bonds-.--21 | ,504,471 | 19,607,131 | Other ilabilities | 40 | 129,31 |
| ${ }_{\text {becurities - }}$ - | 6,516,566 | 5,362,408 | ${ }^{\text {Ress. }}$ (or tareses, int. | 279,645 |  |
| Other Invests. bds. |  |  | for divs.on pf. |  |  |
| and securities |  | 347,560 | s | - 9,296 |  |
| c Loans \& discts | 3,290,743 | 1,064,247 |  |  |  |
| Stk. in |  |  | by banks --..--- | 11,239.500 |  |
|  | 127, | 121,500 | Other reserves | 1,405.740 | ,180,2 |
| Clists, creit. | 5,000 | 19,550 |  |  |  |
| Banking houses, |  |  | profits | 246,994 | 277,440 |
| furnit. \& tixt.-- 1 | 1,182,626 | 671.486 | $h$ Outstand. A \& B |  |  |
| c Real estate.-.-- | 64,006 | 92,705 | co | 2,480,020 | 2,421,830 |
| of lise insurrance. | 11,898 | 5,342 | Consol.surp. $\begin{aligned} & \text { divide } \\ & \text { divided proits.- }\end{aligned}$ | 2,631,953 | 1,928 |
| $f$ Inv. in subs. |  |  |  |  | 1,20, |
|  | 678,916 | 1,275 |  |  |  |
| ther assets.. | 178,29 |  |  |  |  |
| Total.........-71, |  |  |  |  |  |

 by bank examiners as "doubtful" or "loss." d At par value. ie After

Financial Chronicle
and office building company, $\$ 550,000$; companies liquidation (at book
value of First Security Corp.), $\$ 128,916$. 8 Available for future market luctuation of investments, none of which are now needed on basis of latest bank examination: Minority interest, $\$ 55,968$; interest of First Security
Corp. $(\$ 5.49$ per share on outstanding And stock$), \$ 1,349,771$. $\mathrm{h} 246,-$
002 ( 242,183 in 1936 ) shares of a par value of $\$ 10$ per share. - V. 143, p. 3630 .

First Investment Counsel Corp.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents per share on the common
stock, both payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. $14 .-\mathrm{V} .138$, p. 1752 .
500 Fifth Avenue, Inc.-Earnings Income Rental Earnings, for the Year Ended Sept. 30,1937 Income-Rental charg
Miscellaneous income
$\begin{array}{r}1,184,727 \\ 4.473 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Sundry taxes $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,189,200 \\ 1,115,650 \\ 295,495 \\ 469 \\ 5,580 \\ 176,559 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1937
 $\times \$ 9,441,834 \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Liabilities- } \\ \text { 1st mtge. leazehold } 61 / 2 \% \\ \text { bonds, due June } 1,1949\end{gathered}\right.$




$$
\begin{array}{r}
337,632 \\
2,475
\end{array}
$$

$\qquad$ Excess of expenses
over income to
1937
\& charge
Sept. 30
$\qquad$ Total.
Dr4,543,282
Total
$\overline{\$ 10,249,180}$
Total_.................. $\$ 10,249,180$
x. After depreciation and amortization to Sept. 30, 193
Florsheim Shoe Co. - Dividends Reduced -

Florsheim Shoe Co.- Dividends Reduced-
The directors have declared quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share on the no par class A stock and $121 / 2$ cents per share on the no par class B stock,
both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 23 . Dividends at doubls these amounts were paid on Oct. 1, July 1, and on April 1 , last, and previously regular quarterly dividends similar to those now being distributed
were paid.. In addition an extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on the were paid.. In addition an extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on the
class A stock and an extra of $121 / 2$ cents on the class B stock on Jan. 2 ,
1937 , Oct. 29, Oct. 1, July 1 and Jan. 2, 1936.-V. 144, p. 4006 .

| Fonda, Johnstown |  |  | RR.-Earnings- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. Nov. 30- | 1937-Mo | -1936 | 1937-11 | .-1936 |
| Operating revenues. | \$37,369 | \$44,424 | \$504,805 | \$511,910 |
| Operating expenses | 40,558 | 40,819 | 443,219 | 469,659 |
| Net rev. from opers. | dep\$3,189 | \$3,604 | \$61,585 | \$42,251 |
| ax accru | 3,855 | 3,309 | 44,724 | 31,185 |
| Operating incor | ef\$7,044 | \$295 | \$16,860 | \$11,065 |
| ther incon | 379 | 544 | 15,008 | 13,913 |
| Gross inc | def\$6,664 | \$839 | \$31,869 | \$24,979 |
| income... | 13,962 | 13,778 | 156,713 | 156,258 |
| Net deficit | \$20,627 | \$12.938 | \$124,844 | \$131,278 |

x Includes interest accruals on outstanding funded debt.-V. 145 ,
Foreign Bond Associates, Inc.-Extra Dividend-
The directors on Dec. 15 declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, both payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 15 . See
$V .144$, p. 1783 for record of previous dividend payments.-V. 145 ,
(Robert) Gair Co., Inc.-Preferred Dividend Deferred The directors at their meeting held Dec. 13 decided to defer the dividend quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share was paid on Sept. 30, last. E. Victor Donaldson, President, in a letter to stockhoiders points out that the company incurred bank loans in the amount of $\$ 2,000,000$ and tion of a plant at Plymouth, N . C . purpose in order to reduce materially the cost of sulphate pulp, none of which wiil be available this year. The balance
of this credit was needed for plant rehabilitation as well as to finance inof this credit was needed for plant
Since a substantial part of the expenses were for capital expenditures,
the management planned to refund them on a long-term basis, Mr. Donaldthe management planned to refund them on a long-term basis, Mr. Donaldson points out. The condition of the securities markets prevented this, he says, and in consequence, directors felt that the prudent policy dictated
the necessity of conservation of the resources of the company pending a larification of its outlook.-V. 145, p. 2845 .
Gemmer Mfg. Co.-Resumes Class $B$ DividendsThe directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the class dividend paid on the "B"' shares since July 1,1931 when a distribution of
15 cents per share was made.-V. 145, p. 1418 .
General Box Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 5 cents per share on the dividend of 2 cents was paid on Oct. 1 , last; one of $11 /$ cents paid on April 1 . dividend of 2 cents was paid on Oct. , last; one of 1 y cents paid on April 1 ,
last; 8 cents paid on Dec. 15,1936 , and an initial dividend of 5 cents paid
on Nov. 16,1936 .-V. 145, p. 2693 .
General Candy Corp.-To Pay Extra Dividend-
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the $\$ 2.50$ non-cumulative class A stock, both payable Dec. 20 to holders of record

General Capital Corp.-45-Cent Dividend-
o holders of record Dec. 16 . This compares with 40 cents paid on Dec. 24 and on July 10, last; 25 cents paid on April 10, last; 95 cents paid on Oct. 11 , 12 , 1936; 65 cents, paid on Feb. 15, 1936; 50 centa on Aug. 26,$1935 ; \$ 1.25$ on
Feb. 11, 1935; Appil 2,193, and April 1, 1933, and a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per
share was paid on Feb. 1, 1932. -V.145, p. 3497.
General Electric Co. - New Vice-President-
Charles E. Wilson, Vice-President in charge of the merchandise department, has been elected Executive Vice-President, a new position, it has At the same time, Mr. Swope announced the election of Philip D. Reed
Assistant to the President.-V. 145, p. 3497 .
General Fire Extinguisher Co.-Dividend Increased -
The directors declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock The directors declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock,
no par value, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 17 . This compares no par value, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 17 . This compares
with 30 cents paid on Dec. 10, last, and 25 cents paid on Sept. 10 and on
June 10, last. A dividend of 20 cents was paid on March 10 , last: dividends totaling $\$ 1$ per share were paid during 1936 and a dividend of 10 cents per
share in 1935 . No dividends were paid in the years 1934 or 1933 -V. share in 1935. No dividends were paid in the years 1934 or 1933 .-V. 145 ,

General Fireproofing Co.-75-Cent Dividendcommon stock, payable Dec, 24 to holders of record Dec per share on the with 30 cents paid on Oct. 1 and on July 1 , last; 25 cents paid on April 1 , ast; an extra dividend of 30 cents in addition to a regular quarterly divi-
dend of 10 cents paid on Dec. 24,1936 , and an extra dividend of 10 cents in addition to the regular quarterly'dividends of 10 cents per share distributed on Oct. 1, 1936.-V. 145, p. 3196.
General Gas \& Electric Corp.-Preferred DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $\$ 6$ pre-
erred class $B$ stock, payable in $4 \%$ scrip due Dec. 30,1942 , on Dec. 30
o holders of record Dec. 20 .-V. 145, p. 3345 .

## b. . .15, p. 3345.

General Machinery Corp.-Resumes Common DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 18 . This will be mon stock, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 18 . This will be
the first dividend paid on the common shares since 1930.-V. 145, p. 2075.
General Metals Corp., Ltd.-Special DividendThe directors have declared a special dividend of 50 cents per share on the new capital stock, par $\$ 2.50$ payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec.
18 An initial quarterly dividend of 25 cents was paid on Nov. 15 , last.
See also V. 145, p. 2391 .

## General Motors Corp. - Overseas Sales -

Sales of General Motors cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets
uring November totaled 29,338 units, representing an increase of $21.8 \%$ during November totaled 29,338 units, representing an increase of $21.8 \%$
over the volume in November of last year. high volume for that period, and an increase of $13.5 \%$ over the volume in the first 11 months of 1936. For the 12 months through November, 1937 , sales totaled 364,483 units-an increase of $13.6 \%$ over the volume in the These figures include the products of the corporation's American, Cana-
dian, English, and German factories sold outside of the United States and
Canada.

Stockholders Number 375,755-
The total number of General Motors common and preferred stockholders or the fourth quarter of 1937 was 375,755 compared with 363,675 for the There were 355,110 holders of common stock and the balance of 20,645 epresents holders of preferred stock. These figures compare with 343,125
common stockholders and 20,550 preferred for the third quarter of 1937 .

General Reinsurance Corp. - New Director-
E. H. Boles, President of this company and its affiliate, North Star Insurance Co., has announced that at meetings of the boards of directors of the respective companies, held Dec. 9, Walter Hoving, was elected a
It was also announced that Watts S. Humphrey was elected a viceCo. at the same meetings.-V. 145, p. 3654 .

General Theatres Equipment, Inc.-Court Orders Dissolution of Reorganization Committee-Payment on Old De-bentures-
Chancellor Josiah O. Wolcott has handed down an order calling for the aissolution of the reorganization committee of General Theatres Equipment, has been turned over to General Theatres Equipment Corp., organized purchase price of the assets of the old company and the distribution of the of $\$ 8.80$ by the receiver on each $\$ 1,000$ of all debentures which did not participate in the reorganization.-V. 145, p. 1901.
Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-

## Period-

| -Week Ending Dec. 7- | Jan. 1 to Dec. 7 - |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |  |  |
|  | $\$ 20,125$ | $\$ 21,975$ | $\$ 1,229,074$ | $\$ 1,111,242$ |

## Operating revenues

Giant Portland Cement Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of holders of record Dec. $16 .-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 609
(A. C.) Gilbert Co.-Common Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of $621 / 2$ cents per share on the was paid on Dec. 24,1936 , this latter being the first payment made amount common shares since Feb. 16, 1931 , when a dividend of 25 cents per share

Glen Alden Coal Co.-25-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared an interim dividend of 25 cents per share Dec. 16 . This compares with $121 / 2$ cents paid on Oct. 20 and on July 20 , dividend of 25 cents paid on Oct. 20, 1936, and each three months previously. In addition, extra dividends of 25 cents per share were paid in each of the
four quarters of 1935 .-V. 145, p. 2075 .

## Globe <br> Globe Hoist Co.-Extra Dividend-

The company paid an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the no-par common stock on Nov, 29 to holders of record Nov. 24 . A quarterly divi-
dend of 25 cents was paid on Oct. 27, last, and an initial dividend of 25 Gold Horn Mining Co.-Registers with SEC-
Goodman Mfg. Co.-Dividend Increased-
The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the
ommon stock, par $\$ 50$, payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 21 . Previously regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were dis tributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 21 , C.-V. 144, p. 279.

Graham-Paige Motors Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -
 $\mathbf{x}$ After taxes, depreciation, other charges, including write-off of tools
and dies for prior models.-V.
Greif Bros. Cooperage Corp.-Class A Dividend -
The directors have declared a dividend of 80 cents per share on the
$\$ 3.20$ cum. class A common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 20 . A like amount was paid on Oct. 1 and on July 1, last and compares with $\$ 1.30$ paid on April 1 , last; $\$ 2.80$ paid on Dec. 22,1936 ;
dividends of 50 cents were paid on Oct. 1, July 1 and April 1,1936 , and Dec. 20, 1933. Quarterly distributions of 40 cents per share were made from Jan. 2,1931 , to and incl. April 1,1932 , as compared with regular quarterly
dividends of 80 cents per share previously paid.-V. 145 , p. 1901 . dividends of 80 cents per share previously paid.-V. 145, p. 1901.
Creyhound Corp.-Subsidiaries to Issue Equip. Notesorporation to issue a total of $\$ 3,512,000$ equipment mortgage notes to finance the purchase of 326 new buses. Note issues authorized were:
Central Greyhound Lines, Inc., $\$ 300,000$ to buy 25 buses, and $\$ 396,000$
for 33 busific Greyhound Lines, Inc., $\$ 800,000$ to buy 100 buses. Dixie Greyhound Lines, Inc., $\$ 180,000$ for 15 buses.
Illinois Greyhound Lines, Inc., $\$ 120,000$ for 10 buses. Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., $\$ 1,200,000$ for 100 buses.
Teche Lines, Inc., $\$ 96,000$ for eight buses. Southwestern Greyhound Lines, Inc., $\$ 360,000$ for 30 buses.
Ohio Greyhound Lines, Inc., $\$ 60,000$ for five buses.

American Trust Co. of San Francisco will provide the funds to the Pacific Greyhound Lines and the National City
all other transactions.-V. 145, p. 3818 .

Group Securities, Inc.-Dividends-
The directors have declared the following regular and extra dividends on
the various classes of stock of the company, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 11.


Hale Brothers Stores, Inc. - Year-End Dividend-
The directors have declared a yearend dividend of 80 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 and in each of the three preceding vere paid. In addition, an extra duarterly dividends of 15 cents per shar Dec. 21, 1936.-V. 145, p. 281.
Handley-Page, Ltd. - To Recapitalize the issue to existing common stockholders of a capital bonus of one five shilling unit of stock for every five-shilling or anit held. The sum involved
byethe issue is $£ 124465$.
(M. A.) Hanna Co.-Extra Dividend-

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 35 cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 24 to hoilders of record
Dec 17 common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 24 to holders of recorc
Dec. 17 . See V. 144, p. 3174 for detailed record of previous dividend payments.
The company announced that the extra payment is being made because
of the Federal surtax on undistributed profits. In order to simplify the of the Federal surtax on undistributed profits. In order to simplify the
corporate structure. directors authorized liquidation into the parent corporate structure, directors authorized liquidation into the parent
company of two subsidiaries, Hanna ooal Co.; a Dela ware corporation, a nd Monongahela securities Co.-V. 145, p. 2694.
Harding Carpets, Ltd. - Earnings $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Years Ended Oct. 31- }\end{array} & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Profit from operations } \\ \text { Provision for daprec of }\end{array} & \$ 135,799 & \$ 114,086 & \$ 92,585 & \$ 97,472\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Provision for deprec. of } \\ \text { buildings and plant_ } \\ \text { Dominion and Provincial }\end{array} & 54,478 & 48,564 & 47,004 & 46,806\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}15,000 & 11,200 & 7,100 & 7,111\end{array}$ preciation of ore de-


Hart \& Cooley Co.-To Pay $\$ 6.25$ Dividend The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 6.25$ per share on the common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Dec, 1 , last, and in each of the three preceding quarters
with $\$ 3$ paid on Oct. an extra dividend of $\$ 5$ per share and a regular dividend of $\$ 2$ per share paid previously. In addition an extra dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share was paid on

Hendrick Hudson Distillers, Inc.-To ReorganizeAct hetition been filed in Federal Court yesterday by the company with offices at 207 East 43rd St., New York and bottling plants in Kinderhook and Hudson, N. Y. A statement filed with the petition shows current assets of
$\$ 56,645$, of which $\$ 500$ is in cash, and current liabilities of $\$ 29,866$. Total $\$ 56,645$, of which $\$ 500$ is in cash, and current liabilities of $\$ 29,866$. Total
assets amount to $\$ 205,498$ and $7,1621 / 2$ common shares of stock of Laird The petition states debtor is unable to meet obligations as they mature, lacks working capital but
during the spring of 1938 .

## Heyden Chemical Corp.-Extra Dividend-

 The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share on thecommon stock, par $\$ 10$, payable Dec. 22 to holders of record The regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on Dec. 1
ast. An extra dividend of 75 cents per share was paid on Dec. 1,1936 . ast. An extra dividend of 75 cents per share was paid on Dec. 1 , 1936 ,
at which time the regular quarterly dividend was raised from 25 cents to
50 cents per share. $V$.

Hobart Mfg. Co.-Extra Class A Dividend-
class A stock, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 18 . The regular payarterly dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share was paid on
Dec. 1 , last. An extra dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 1, 1936, and an extra
dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on Dec. 1, 1935.-V. 145, p. 1741 .
Holland Land Co.-Liquidating Dividend-
the common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Dec. 24 to holders of rer share on A like amount was paid on Sept. 20, last, and compares with 50 cents. paid on Feb. 6, 1936; $\$ 1$ paid on Nov, 4 , July 15 and April 23,$1935 ; 50$ cents paid
on April 1 and $\$ 1$ per share distributed on Feb. 26,$1935 ; \$ 2$ on Dec. 29 ,
$\$ 3.25$ on Oct. $13 ; 50$ cents on July $31 ; \$ 1$ on April $27 ; 50$ cents on March 31 , $\$ 3.25$ on Oct 13; 50 cents on July 31; $\$ 1$ on April 27; 50
and $\$ 1$ per share on Feb. 23, 1934.-V. 145, p. 1902 .

Home Dairy Co., Inc.- $\$ 1$ Class A Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of to holders of record Dec. 20. A dividend of 50 cents was paid on Jan. 15 1937 April. 15, July 15, Aprii 15 and Jan. 15,1936 , and on Oct. 15 , July 15 issue since April 1,1932 , when a regular quarterly dividend of like amount
was distributed.-V.
ans

Hoosac Tunnel \& Wilmington RR.-Abandonment The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 3 issued a certificate per-
mitting abandonment by the company of part of its line of railroad extend mitting abandonment by the company of part of its line of railroad extend-
ing from Redsboro to Wilmington, approximately 13 miles, all in Bening from Readsboro to Wilmington, approximately 1
nington and Windham counties, Vt.-V. $105, \mathrm{p} .1160$.
$\underset{\text { See }}{\text { Horni Signal Mfg. Corp.-Registration Withdrawn }}$
Howe Sound Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 5$, both payabe Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 17 . March 31, last, and on Dec. 23, 1936;60 cents on Sept. 30,$1936 ; 50$. cents
on June $30,-936,75$ cents on Dec. 31,1935 , and 30 cents on Sept. 30,1935 .
V. 145, p. 2849.

## Ideal Cement Co.-Extra Dividend-

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the new common
stock (par $\$ 10$ ) now outstanding, both payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 15. An initial dividend of ' 50 cents was paid on sept. 30, last. 3 -forThe company's old common stock was recently split-up on a 3-for-1 A dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share was paid on the old common stock on
May 27 , last. See $V .144, \mathrm{p} .3839$ for detailed record of dividend payments
on old stock.-V. $145, \mathrm{p}$. 1904 .

## Illinois Zinc Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Years Ended Sept. 30- } \\ \text { Net profit after interest charges and provision for } \\ \text { and }\end{array} & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$



| Assets- | Ltabilites- |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cash \& accts, recelvable, net_- \$208,087 | Notes payable-bank......-- $\$ 100,000$ |
| Inventories--------------- 395,347 | Accounts payable |
| Fixed assets (net) .-.-.------ $2,452,612$ | Advance, payments on cus- |
| Patents, processes, \&c.-...- 1 | tomers' accounts_.-.-.-.--- 45,854 |
| Prepaid expenses and deferred | Accruals .----------------1. 60,110 |
| charges_-.---.-.-.-.-...-- 52,794 | $6 \%$ six-year convertible notes, series A due June 1, 1942 ... $\quad 30,000$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Total | Total |

x Represented by 95,140 no par shares.-V. 145, p. 1904.
Independent Pneumatic Tool Co.-Bonus to Employees $10 \%$ of their anyual earnings according to Neil C . Hurley President $10 \%$ of their annual earnings, according to Neil C. Hurley, President. profits,"" Mr. Hurley stated. "Increases were noted in all branches of the

Independent (Subway) System of N. Y. City-Earns. Period End. Sept. $30-$ | Month | 3 Months |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1,411,641$ | $\$ 3,901,621$ |
| $1,153,208$ | $3,493,340$ |

| Income from railway operation..............-- | $\$ 258,433$ | $\$ 408,281$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Non-operating income | 376 | 2,445 |


| Excess of revenues over operating expenses. ... |
| :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}, 145$, |
| $\$ 258,809$ |
| $\$ 410,727$ |

Indiana Harbor Belt RR.-Earnings-
 Rawlay oper. expenses - $\quad$ 602,864 $-592,378 \quad 5,676,797-5,180,933$ Net rev. from ry. oper.
Railway tax accruals.-.

| \$325,223 | \$421,170 | \$3,227,517 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,327,288 \\ 680,906 \\ 805 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| < 32,899 | 87,118 | +788,024 |  |
| 95,584 | 110,800 | 920,764 |  |

 Tiscl deduc from income-Miscl. deduc. from inc.-

Net income
Net inc per sh

$\qquad$ | $\mathbf{x}$ Includes $\mathbf{s i n}$. stock | $\$ 159,325$ | $\$ 183,918$ | $\$ 1,132,468$ | $\$ 1,448,547$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2.10 | $\$ 2.42$ | $\$ 14.90$ | $\$ 19.06$ |  | 10 months ended $\mathbf{c c t}$. 31 , account carriers excise and $\$ 125,465$ for the

Railroad Retirement Act, at $2 \frac{3}{4} \%$ of payrolls. No sonection with Railroad Retirement. Act, at $23 / 4 \%$ of payrolls. No similar charge in
1936.-V. 145, p. 3198 .
Indian Motocycle Co.-Earnings-
9 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Net profit after all charges. $\qquad$ $\underset{\substack{1937 \\ 81826 \\ 88286}}{ }$

## Earnings per share

Indian Valley RR.-Abandonment The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 10 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company of part of its line of railroad
between Paxton and Crescent Mills, about 8.05 miles, in Plumas County,
Calif.

Industrial Rayon Corp.-Dividend HalvedThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the capital
stock, no par value, payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 20 . Dividends with an extra dividend of 50 cents paid on Jan. 2, 1937; a quarterly dividend of 42 cents paid on Dec. 24,1936 , and regalar quarterly dividends of 42
cents per share distributed from July 1, 1934, to and including Oct. 1 , cents per share distribut

Inland Investors, Inc.-Dividend IncreasedThe directors have declared a dividend of 80 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, no par value, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec 15 A dividend of 20 cents was paid on Sec.t. 30 , June 30 and March 31 Mast;
one of 65 cents was paid on Dec. 23, 1936: 20 cents paid on Sept. 30, June 30 and April 1, 1936, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share were distributed. In addition, a

Insurance Co. of North America-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in stock, both payable Jan 15 to holders of record Dec. 31 similar payments
were made on Jan. 15, 1937 , Jan. 15, 1936 and on July 15, 1935.-V. 144, were mad
p. 2131 .

Insuranshares Certificates, Inc.-10-Cent DividendThe directors on Dec. 9 declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the like amount was paid on June 26, last, and compares with 11 cents paid on Oct. 15, 1936; 9 cents paid on March 20,$1936 ; 8$ cents paid on Sept. 20 ,

Intercolonial Coal Co., Ltd.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 2$ per share in addition par $\$ 140$, both payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 21 . See also

International Power Securities Corp.-Earnings| Years End. Sept. $30-$ | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest earned |  |  |  |  |
| Divs. rec. \& declared - | $\$ 178,897$ | $\$ 161,994$ | $\$ 161,945$ | $\$ 139,594$ | Net accretion of disc. on for'n' loans less fina anc-

ing exps a ing exps. and disct. on
bonds sold
Miscellaneous...
Total income Gen. and adme- and
Prov. for Fed inc. Adjust. of prior year's

Preferred income dividends

| 12,335 3,671 | 12,581 6,418 | 12,794 25,344 | 13,191 2,260 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$538.898 | \$518,385 | \$460,168 | \$283,117 |
| 107.978 24,030 | 108,170 19,295 | - ${ }_{21,154}^{78,343}$ | 22,102 |
| 17,499 | - | ------ |  |
| 8389,392 358,737 | \$390,920 | \$360,670 | \$199,441 |
|  | 271,548 | 297,9 |  |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | 193 |

Kane-America Corp.-Stop Order-
oo int glen on first page of this
Keeshin Transcontinental Freight Lines, Inc.-Debenture Issue Planned-
The company applied Dec. 16 to the Interstate Commerce Commission raturing serially from Feb. 1,1900 , to Nov. 1,1945 , except for $\$ 400.000$
of $1,60,000$ of $41 / \%$ debentures dated Nov. 1 and The proceeds would be used to retire outstanding debentures and increas working capital.
series C C and will be divided into three parts: $\$ 800,000$ of series B debentures 000 each of series A and debentures will be exchanged espectively for the series A and series debentures issued on July 15,1936 , on a par for par basis.
The $\$ 400,000$ of series $O$ debentures will be offered to stockholders other such offer, according to the application. Any series C debentipate in bought by the stockholders will be offered to others at not less than the ace amount. The application added that there had been no firm com-
Kentucky Securities Co.-Acquisition, \&c.-
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Dec. 14 that the
Kentucky Securities Co. and Lexington Utilities Co., both subsidiaries of Middie West Corp, a registered holding company, have filed an applicasoutheastern Greyhound Lines in exchange for notes payable and common stock of the issuer now held by the applicants.
Kentucky securities Co. will acquired 22.633 ( $\$ 20$ par) preferred stock and 95.368 shares ( $\$ 10$ par) common convertible, issuer in payment of $\$ 1,406,340$ of the issuer's notes payable, and Lexingto Utilities \$10 par Kenin exclrange for the same number of $\$ 5$ par shares now held.
Opportunity for hearing in these matters will be given Dec. 27 .-V. 144, p. 2659 .

Keystone Watch Case Corp.-Extra Dividend-
The directors on Dec. 10 declared an extra dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share par $\$ 16.66$ 2-3., both payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 13 . compares with $\$ 1$ paid on July 10 , last: an extra dividend of $\$ 2.50$ and a dividend of $\$ 1$ or $\$ 3.50$ per share) paid on Dec. 15 , 1936; dividends of $\$ 1$
paid on July 10, 1936; Dec. 20 , July 10 and Jan. 15, 1935; and 1934 . This last-mentioned dividend was the first paid on the issue since Feb. 1, 1931 , when a semi-annual dividend of 75 cents on the share was dis-
tributed on the old $\$ 25$ par stock. - V . 145, p . 1905 .
Kings Brewery, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.-To ReorganizeFederal Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo in Brooklyn, Dec. 8, signed an order approving a petition filed for reorganization of the company under
Section $77-\mathrm{B}$ of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. The brewery has two plants. both in Brooklyn. The order set Dec 30 as date for a hearing to determine whether
trustee shall be appointed, or whether the present management shall be permitted to continue in possession. Until that date the present manage ment will remain in possession under the order
Company was admitted previously into reorganization under 77-B of the
Federal Bankruptey Act on July 12. 1934 by Judge Clarence G Galston Federal Bankruptcy Act on July 12, 1934, by Judge Clarence G. Galston rporatio The petition stated that none of the officers, including Samuel Rosoff President, received any salary at all, except Oscar Gebler, who in addition
to being Vice-President and director is brewmaster. His salary is $\$ 250$ a week. principal liabilities are a mortgage payable to the Rosorp subway
 $\$ 470,000$, and a $\$ 1,000,000$ general mortgare bond issue Manhattan, defaults totaling $\$ 175.106$. The truste of this bond isssue is the Trust Co.
of North America, 115 Broadway, New York.-V. 139, p. 447.
(G. R.) Kinney Co., Inc.-Initial Preferred DividendExchange Time Extended-
The Board of Directors has declared an initial dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the new $\$ 5$ prior preferred stock, payable on Dec. 27 to holders of record share to which this stock is entitited, if earned, for the period from July 1 s a vailable, the holders of the the final audit of the earnings for this perio the further action of the Board of Directors. 88 pred stor Any stockholder who does not exchange his $\$ 8$ preferred stock under the preferred stock both as to the payment of dividends, if earned, and in the event of a liquication of the company
$\$ 8$ The Board of Directors has granted a final extension of time to exchange $\$ 8$ preferred stock for $\$ 5$ prior preferred stock and common stock, in ac
cordance with the plan, up to the close of business on Dec. 22,1937 , Hold ers of the $\$ 8$ preferred stock who desire to receive the above dividend ar required to make their exchange on or before said date. equest made by some of the 8 preferred stockholders who were as to what action they should take until they were informed as to wha
Kinsel Drug Co.-Special Dividend -
The directors have declared a special dividend of five cents per share on
he common stock, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. $18 .-\mathrm{V} .143$,
Kroger Grocery \& Baking Co. -Sales -

Laclede Steel Co.-Larger Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the com-
mon stock, par $\$ 20$ payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 17 . This compares with a dividend of 25 cents paid on Sept. 30 , June 30 , and March 30 Iast;45 cents paid on Dec. 26 , 1936 , and dividends of 15 cents per shar
Lamson \& Sessions Co.-Meeting Again Adjourned-
Special stockholders meeting held Dec. 14 , was adjourned until Jan. 14 .
Purposeor meeting was to consider a plan for exchanging outstanding no-par
common on share-for-share basis omstanding $7 \%$ cumulative preferred, on which there is an accumulatio outstundid dividends, on the basis of seven shares or new preferred and one
of ure of new common for each share of old preferred. - V. 145, p. 3500.4
Land Title Building Corp.-To Pay 50-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
ommon stock, par $\$ 50$, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 15 . A common stock, par $\$ 50$, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 15 . A
similar amount was paidon Dec. 31,1936 , this latter being the first payment similar amount was 30,1933 when a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per
La Salle Extension University-Initial Preferred Div. The directors save declared an initial dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the
new $7 \%$ preferred stock, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 20 Period End. Nov. $30,1937-$.
Net inc. anter oper. exps. $\&$ Fed. inc. charges, but Month 11Mos.


Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.-Interest-
Interest amounting to $\$ 22$, per $\$ 1.000$ bond will be pald on Dec. 31,
1937, to holders of first mortage income bonds. due bec. 31,1975 , of
record at the close of business on Dec. 21 .-V. 144, p. 2659.

Lehigh Valley RR.-BondsTental Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 1 modified its supple-


 To Guarantee Coal Notes -
The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the company to
guarantee the principal and interest and minimum annual sinking fund reguarantee the principal on the extension of the $\$ 4,647,000$ of five-year
quiremeats of $\$ 250,000$ on the secured $6 \%$ notes of Lehigh Valley Coal Co. as and when the ma
extended from Jan. 1, 1938 to Jan. 1, 1943.-V. 145, p. 3822 .
Lerner Stores Corp.- Bonus to EmployeesThe company announced on Dec. 13 , that al employees who had been
with the company a year or more would receive one week pay as a Christ-
mas bonus. Those who have been employed for, a period of six months, but less than one year, will receelve one-hail week's pay. padd to all whose salaries do not ex exeed s75 a week. Part' time employees
will be rewarded proportionately.- V . $145, \mathrm{p}$. 3822 .
Lion Oil Refining Co.-RegistrarThe Manufacturers Trust Co. is registrar for 580,000 shares of common
Lone Star Gas Corp. - Acquisition of AssetsThe Securities and Exchange Commission has authorized the acquisition, Company Act of 1935. by Lone star Gas Co. and Community Natural Gas transportiation and distribution properties. owned by Texas Publice Service
Co., West Coast Power Co. and Texas Public Service Production Corp., subsidiaries of Peoples Light \& Power Corp., in what is known as the contracts, and other contracts, franchises and appurtenances belonging theretor, as well as all cash and, other assets in connection therewith.
Reorganization proceedings have been instituted against Peoples \& Power Corp. pursuant to section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act. During and National Tube Co., both of which are substantial creditors of Peoples
Light \& Power Corp., have claimed liens on the properties covered by the The final plan of reorganization of Peoples Light \& Power Corp. provides that these properties shall be transferred to nominees of those two creditors. is made subject to a final order of confirmation upon taking the various steps requisite to consummating the plan and satisfying the court that such steps are authorized by applicable state and Federal laws. Thereatter,
certain declarations and applications were filed with the SEO regarding steps necessary to consummate the plan. By order dated Nov. . 5 . 19 , 1937,
the Commission permitted such declarations to become effective and approved such applications.
The proposed accuisision covered by the present application can be con-
summated only in the event that the court snall enter its final order of confirmation with respect to the plan.
The properties in question are adjacent to and would supplement cartain gas properties that are now owned by the Lone Star Gas Co. and Community
Natural Gas Co. On July 8, 1936, the Lone Star Gas Corp, entered into contract to purchase these assets. at a base price of $\$ 1,762,000$, subject. however, to certain adjustments with respect to interest, earnings and other matters. The contract was conditioned upon the consummation of the Lone Star Gas Cor . ill acuire all of the aforesaid production and trans-
portation facilities in the "San Angelo area." portation facilities in the "San Angelo area." "he franchises and distribution
Community Natural Gas Co. will accuuire t to tracts covering industr The purchase price will, in of te rirsti instance, be paid by the Lone Star
Gas Corp., which is the owner of all of the outstanding securities of the Gas Corp., which in the owner of all of the outstanding securities of the ties of the Lone Star Gas Co. It is proposed that the parent company shall allocate the cost of the properties between such respective subsidiaries on a asis representing the cost of the assets allocated to and accuired by
each. The amount applicable to Lone Star Gas Co. is to be paid by that company immediately upon consummation of the purchase agreemen
The amount applicable to Community Natural Gas Co. is to be charged to account and it is expected that it will bo paid off in the chegular course of business without the issuance of any securities on the part of such ac-
quiring company.
The aro adjusted purchase price as op Sept. 30, 1937, after giving effect to
The a to be $\$ 1,728,831$ After deducting therefrom the amount of net current
assets to assets to be received by Community Natural Gas Co, the cost to the
acquiring companies of the physical properties to be acuired would be
as of Sept. 30 . 1937 , aproximately $\$ 1,55$.
Loomis-Sayles Mutual Fund, Inc. - To Pay $\$ 3$ Div.stock, directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on the common
Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 13 . This compares with and each three months previously. The company on Dec. 18, 1936, paid a

McKay Machine Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share in
addition to a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 20. Extra dividends of 35 cents in addition to quarterly dividends of 25 cents were paid on Dec.
26 and on Oct. 1 , 1936, and prior thereto regular quarterly dividends of 20 ceats per share were paid. 19 and prior thereto regular quarterly dividends of 20
paid on Aug. 1, 1936. -V. 145 , addition an extra dividend of 20 cents was (1)
(Arthur G.) McKee \& Co.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the class
B stock, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 20. A similar extra
was was paid on Oct. 1 and on July 1 , last an an extra or 50 cents was paid on
Aprii 1, last, and extra dividends of 25 cents wert paid on Jan, 2, last.
 declared, will be paid on Dec. 20. Aspecial dividend of 25 cents per share
was distributed on Dec. 22, 1936.--v. 145, p. 3660 .
McQuay-Norris Mfg. Co--50-Cent Interim Dividendon the corectors have declared an interim dividend of 50 cents per share dividend of 75 cents per share was paid on Oct. 1 , last, and each three
months prevousl. .n and adtion , an extra dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on Dec. 22, 1936.-V. 145, p. 1264.
Magor Car Corp.-To Pay 50-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payabe Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 23 . A dividend of
$\$ 1$ per share was paid on May 1 , last, this latter being the Pirst payment made on the common shares since sept. 30,1926 wh
cents per share was distributed.-V. 144, p. 1791 .
Mahoning Coal RR.- $\$ 15$ Common Dividend-
stock, par $\$ 50$, payable Dec. 29 to holders of record Dec. 22 . Dividend


Manchester Street Ry.-Merger, \&ic.-

Maine Central RR.-Abandonment-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 29 issued a certificate extending (1) from Waukeag to the end of the line at Mount Desert Ferry, approximately 2.38 miles, all in Hancock County, Me. and (2) from
Crowleys Junction to Leeds Junction, approximately 11.26 miles, all in
Androscoggin County, Me.-V. 145. p. 3660 .

Marshall Field \& Co.-Preferred Dividend-Changes in

## Personnel-

At a meeting of the board of directors held Dec. 13, a quarterly dividend
 on Dec 15, and acko a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share on the $6 \% \%$
cumulative preferred stock was declared payable on Dec. 31 , to holders of cumuative prefer
record on Dec. 15 .
At the meeting
At the meeting, certain changes in the organization made necessary by
the recent death of Mr. James 0 . McKinsey, Chairman of the company,
whe office of Chairman was abolished.
as President, will be the chief executive officer he Hughston M. McBain was elected First Vice-President, in charge of Mre Charlurs C. Bunker, a Vice-President, who has been in eharge op the
New York office, has been transfred to Chicago to assist Mr. Corley as Mr. Kenneth E . Armstrong, Assistant Comptroller and Secretary, will resignation as comptroller was accepted at the meeting. was accepted.-
The resignation of Mr. John McKinlay as director was
v. 145 . p. 3823 .

Mar-Tex Oil Co.-Stock Offered-A. W. Porter, Inc., New York, is accepting subscriptions at the present time for 67,820 shares of common stock at $\$ 3$ per share. Of a total of 200,000 shares of common stock which are at present being
offered, waivers of rights on 67,820 shares had been received offered, wai
to Dec. 7 .
Stockholders' Rights-Company is offering to holders of its common stock
voting par (voting, par $\$ 1$ a and of its common stock class A (non-voting, par $\$ 1)$ of
record Dec. 13, the right to common stock, (voting) at the rate of 1 1-5 shares of such stock for each held, provided, however, that the holders of shares of common stock clas A non-voting) will be permitted, in lieu of exercising their right to purchase held by them, to exchange all or any part of their shares of such class A stock for shares of common stock (voting, on a share for share basis. The
offer will terminate at 3 p. m. Eastern standard Tire of the common stock (voting) offered, 75,000 shares, less any shares sold for cash to stockholders are, subject to certain conditions, to be pur-
chased by A. W. Porter, Inc., and, prior to the termination of the offer chased by A. W. Porter, Inc., and, prior to the termination of the offer to all or any part of 67,820 shares', of common stock (voting) as to which As to 200,000 shares of the common stock (voting) offered less any
shares so purchased by A. W. Porter, Inc., and less any shares sold for cash to stockholders, a public offering will be made within seven days after Dec. $27,1937,00,00$ shares of common stock (voting) and all the 400,000 standing are listed on the Baltimore Stock Exchange. Company has made
application for listing on the Baltimore Stock Exchange of all shares of
common stock (voting) which may be outstanding pursuant to made. History and Business-Company was organized in Maryland on March 27. 1935, and has been engaged in business since July 1, 1935. Company has pany's authorized capital consisted of 100,000 shares of common sto comproceeds to company, after paying all expenses incident thereto, being $\$ 80,000$. In Feb., 1936 , the stockholders authorized an amendment to the common stock class A (non-voting), $\$ 1$ par. Between March 1 and June 30 , proceeds to company of such class A stock were sold to the public, the net
200,000 shares of such class A stock wad in March, 1937 , the remaining ceeds therefor being $\$ 546,600$. Under a contract dated March 28 , 1935 ,
Henry White $\&$ Co. was entitled to an overriding commission on the sale or issue of any securities of the company at any time prior to March 2, 1940 ,
the amount of such commission to be determined by the company board of directors. On April 26, 1937, in consideration of the payment of $\$ 6,000$ by the company to Henry White \& Co., the latter executed a release
of all its rights under the contract. On Sept. 8,1937 , the stockholders authorized the
The company is engaged generally in the business of producing and marketing crude oil and natural gas. Company is not now engaged in the bution thereof although under its charter it has authority to do so distriAt the present time the company's operations are confined to the State of a total acreage of approximately 582 acres, and in nine unde properties with Use of Proceeds-Any moneysproximately 882 acres. used either in the purchase of the Ken-Ben Co. property or for the purpose or retiring a portion of the company's secured indebtedness.
mon stock (voting), par $\$ 1$, and 400.000 shares of common stock of com-(non-voting), par $\$ 1$. As of 'Sept. 30, 1937, there were outstanding 100,000 of the common stock have full and exclusive voting rights. The holders of the ctass A stock have no voting privileges. convertible because of unfa cable marketors on Nov. 4, 193 , concluded, howfor sale at this time. Company had outstanding as of Sept. 30, 1937, four long term notes as follows: Bank of Manhattan Co., N. Y. City, dated May 17, 1937, bearing int. at rate of $5 \%$ per annum. Note is payable $\$ 150.000$ loan payable to Bennett Petroleum Corp., Dallas, Texas, dated April 1,1937 , and bearing int. at rate of $51 / 2 \%$ per annum. Note is
payable $\$ 50,000$ on Jan. 15,1938 , $\$ 50,000$ on April 15,1938 , and $\$ 50,000$ $\$ 9,333.34$ loan, dated Aug. 16, 1937, payable to Bennett Petroleum
Corp. and bearing int. at rate of $6 \%$ per annum. This note is payable in Corp. and bearing int, at rate of $6 \%$ per annum. This note is payable in
monthly installments of $\$ 666.66$ from Oct. 16, 1937, to and incl. Nov. 16. $\$ 1938$. 666 loan, dated July 17, 1937. payable to Bennett Petroleum Corp. bearing int. at rate of $6 \%$ per annum. This note is payable in monthly Subsequent to Sept. 30, 1937, the company concluded arrangements with
City National Bank of Houston, Texas, whereby the company's current ndebtedness to City National Bank in the amount of $\$ 203,500$, secured by paid at the rate of $\$ 6,500$ per month until the full amount has been paid. In addition, subsequent to Sept. 30, 1937, company has informally
arranged with the Ken-Ben Oil Co. for a change in the financing of the purcompany instead of being obligated to pay the full amount of the purchase
price by Jan. 15,1938 , will be obligated to pay $\$ 25,000$ on Dec. $15,1937$. price by Jan. 15,1938 , will be obligated to pay $\$ 25,000$ on $D$.
$\$ 100,000$ on Jan. 15, 1938, and the balance on Jan. $15,1939$. Sales and Earnings 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1937

Total income $\begin{array}{ccccc}1 \text { st Quarter } & 2 d \text { Quarter } & 3 d \text { Quarter } & \text { Totals } \\ 1937 & 1937 & \text { Months) } \\ \$ 72.503 & \$ 191.201 & 1937 & \$ 199,243 & \$ 462,949 \\ 23,896 & 78,547 & 85.445 & 187.883\end{array}$

Volume 145
Financial Chronicle
3977
Material Service Corp.-To Pay $\$ 1$ Dividendstock, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. $\$ 1$. 13 .V. 144, p. 4185 .

Merck \& Co., Inc.-25-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share and an additonal dividend of 75 cents per share (or a total of 81 per share) on the
common stock, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 18 . Regular quartery dividends of 25 cents per share were paid on Oct. 1 ,
July 1 and on April 1, last; an extra dividend of 20 cents in addition to a quarterly dividend oo 20 cents was paids was paid on Dee. 15, 1936; a dividend of 20 cents was paid on Oct. 1 , 1936 , and regular dividiends of 10 cents per
share were previously distributed each three months.-V. 144, p. 4185 .
Merritt-Chapman \& Scott Co.- Resumes Pref. Div.-
 Dec. 18 . This will be the first dividend paid on this issue since Dec. 1 ,
1931 when a regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.62 \frac{1}{2}$ per share was distributed.

Middle West Corp.-To Eliminate ChairmanshipDirectors have amended the by-laws of the corporation to eliminate the
position of Chairman of the Board. Purcell L. Smith. who was Chairman position of Chairman of the Board. Purcell L . Smith, who was Chairman
of the Board, was elected to fill the vacancy in the position of President of
the corporation corporation.-V. 145, p. 3351.
Midland Oil Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
of The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account payable Dec. 29 to holders of record Dec. 24 . A like payment was made 1936, Dec. 1. June compares with 50 cents paid on June 16 and March 16 . Sept. 15 . 1936 and
 on Feber share distributed on Sept. 15, June 15 and March 15, 1934, while on Feb. 15, 1934, a payment of 50 cents per share was made. In addition,
a regular payment of 50 cents per share was made on May 15.1934 . This
company was formerly known as the Midland Royalty Corp.-V. 145 .

Mid-Plains Oil Corp.-Registers with SEC-
ee list given on first page of this department.
Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co.-To Change Par of Common Shares and Write Off Existing Deficit A special meating of the stockholders will be held Jan. 18 , immediately
following the annual meeting, for the following purposes vote upon an amendment to the certificate of incorporation proposed by the directors changing the shares of common stock rom shares withou by the directors reducing each; tate consider and adopt a resolution passed 363,123 to $\$ 11,700,000$ by reducing the a mount of stated capital represented
by the 700 , 800 outstanding shares of common stock from $\$ 6,363,123$ to
 reduction ( $\$ 5,663,123$ to capital surplus, and charging against capital
surplus the operating deficit of $\$ 5,150,317$, resulting in a balance in capital
surplus of $\$ 2550$. surplus of $\$ 2,550,926$

| Period- | solidat |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total sales |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| admin., gen. \& sales | 12,752,271 | 14,016,799 | 10,992,318 |  |
| Profit from operations <br> Int. on receivables and miscell. earnings | \$2,559,507 | \$2,518,710 | ,035,229 |  |
|  | 164,018 |  |  |  |
| Total | ,723 | \$2,726,585 | \$1,230,074 |  |
| Miscellaneous charges | 64,872 | 68,157 | 9, |  |
| Depreciat | 310,109 | 364,525 | 326,627 | 286,852 |
| Jnterest paid-- ${ }^{\text {Provar }}$ - | 814.574 | 9,081 | 9,886 | 10. |
| Prov.for Fed.\& State tax Prov. for Fed. surtax_-- | 514,000 251,000 | 510,258 249,979 | 113,000 32,000 |  |
| Net profit for year Pref. divs. paid. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,574,970 \\ 641,550 \end{array}$ | $\$ 1,524,585$ $\times 937,650$ | $\$ 739,150$ 296.100 | 1 |

$\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net profit for year } .- & \$ 1,574,970 & \$ 1,524,585 & \$ 739,150 & \$ 170,678 \\ \text { Pref. divs. paid } & 641,550 & \times 937,650 & 296.100 & & \end{array}$ Earns, per share on 700,-
000 shs. com. stk. (no
par) $\$ 1.48$
$\mathbf{x}$ Includes dividend of $\$ 3$ per share paid Dec. 24,1936 and $\$ 6.50$ per share ponsolidated Balance Sheet

| Assets- | Oct. 31, '37 Dec. $31,{ }^{\text {s }}$, 36 |  | LTabtitites | Oct. 31, ${ }^{37}$ Dec. 31, ${ }^{36}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 8 |
| equipment | 3,935,485 | 3,413,634 |  | stock | 11,000,0 |  |
| Plant property not |  |  | b Common stock | 6,363,123 | 6,363,123 |
| used | 107,474 | 119,555 | Accts. pay. \& ace | ,063,123 | 6,360,123 |
| Cash | $\begin{aligned} & 1,100,041 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4}^{922,587}$ | expenses | 1,596,442 | 1,076,007 |
| Inventories | 7,644,170 | 5,804,228 | Fed. \& sta |  |  |
| Cash surender val. | 7, | . $, 804,228$ | Res. 1or casualty |  | 145,000 |
| of life ins. policy | 44,026 | 30,596 | labillty | 128,534 | 128,534 |
| Deferred charges | 74,979 | 46,371 | Capital surplus. | 2,038,120 |  |
| d Investments | 47,341 | 98,471 | Deficit | 5,150,317 | 4,045,617 |
| Tot | 73,091 | 7,047 | Total |  |  | Total_........16,773,091 $14,367,047$ Total_.......16,773,091 $14,667,047$

a After depreciation of $\$ 3,395,703$ in 1937 and $\$ 3,211,098$ in 1936. b Represented by 700,000 no par shares. e Represented by 100,000 no
par shares. d Includes 1,300 shares of company's own pref. stock' at cost
of $\$ 12,018$.-V. 145, p, 3823 .

Minnesota Mining \& Mfg. Co.-Larger DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the
common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 17. This compares with an interim dividend of 60 cents paid on Sept. 30, last; one a 50 cents paid on July 1, last; one of 40 cents paid on April 1 , last,
and
25 cents per share distributed on Dents and a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share distributed on Dec. 22,1936 .
5 An extra dividend of 10 cents was paid on Sept. 30,1936 ; extras of of cents per share were paid on July 1, April 1 and Jan. 2, 1936, and extras The regular quarterly dividend was raised from $171 / 2$ cents to 25 cents per
share with the July 1, 1936, payment. See also V. 142, p. 4185.-V.
p. 2082 . share with
p. 2082.

Missouri Pacific RR.-Advance to Transportation Co.Federal Judge George H. Moore has authorized Guy A. Thompson, Pacific Transportation Co. for purchase of 20 new buses.-V. 145, p. 3661 .

Missouri Portland Cement Co.-75-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, payable. Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 10 . This compares with 50 cents paid on June 30, last; 75 cents paid in December, 1936 ;
25 cents on Oct. 31,1936 , and $121 / 2$ cents paid on July 31 and April 30,1936 .

Montana Western Ry.-Extension of Bonds-
The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the company to $6 \%$ first mortgage bond.-V. 130, p. 134. the maturity date of a $\$ 165,000$
Morris Plan Corp. of America-Accumulated Dividendof accumulations on the series $19316 \%$ preferred stock payable account o holders of record Dec. 17 . Dividends of 15 cents were paid on Oct. 1 ,
uuly 1 and on April 1 , last, and a dividend of 30 cents was paid on Dec. 26,

Motor Transit Co. (Fla.)-Earnings

 Balance_- except int. on bonds
Income ded. except int. on bonds.-.
Prov. for int. on $61 / 2 \%$ income bonds.
Amort. of franchise cost
Amort. of franchise cost-1.-.
Amort. of organ. and development.
Balance, deficit.
-V .145, p. 3351 .
Mountain States Power Co.-Alters Offering PriceCommission stating that the offering price on its $\$ 8000$ gage bonds due 1942 will be 99 when paid for in cash and 98 when paid for in \% series A or $6 \%$ series B first mortgage bonds.
The company's $\$ 700,000$ serial notes will 1938 maturity; 97 for the 1939 maturity; $981 / 4$ for the 1940 maturity, and
$971 /$ for the 1941 maturity $971 / 2$ for the 1941 marurity.
Underwriters for the se.
Byllesby \& Co., Inc., Arthur Perry \& Co., Inc., E. H. Ho., Rolline \& $\&$ Hons
Inc., Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co Inc Inc., Stifel, Nicola us \& Co., Inc., Granbery,'Marache \& Lord, Stepehnson,
Leydecker \& Co., Schroeder, Rockfeller \& Co., Inc., and John W. Clarke,
Inc.
12 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Operating revenues
 $y$ Net income...
$x$ After taxes and retirement reserve. y After interest, amortization and
other income deductions.-V. 145 , p. 3661 .

## (G. C.) Murphy Co.-Extra Dividend-

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 24 . This compares with $\$ 1$ paid, on Dec. 1 , last; 90 cents paid on Sept. 1 last: of $\$ 1.30$ paid on Dec. 28,1936 an extra of 75 cents paid on Dec. 23 , 1936 a dividend of 50 cents paid on Dec. 1,1936 ; one of 40 cents paid on Sept. 1 ;
1936 , and one of 30 cents per share distributed on June 1, 1936, this latter 1936, and one of 30 cents per share distributed on June 1, 1936, this latter
being the initital dividend on the larger amount of common stock now
outstanding. outstanding.-V. 145, p. 3824.
(F. E.) Myers \& Bro. Co.-Earnings $\left.\begin{array}{llll}\text { Years End. Oct. } 31- & 1937 & 1936 & 1935\end{array}\right)$

1935
1934
ing cost of sales, incl
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { mat'l, labor \& mfg. exp. } & \$ 2,133,711 & \$ 1,934,435 & \$ 1,497,670 & \$ 1,258,555 \\ \text { Adm., sell. \& gen. exp-- } & 792,073 & 694,973 & 649,600 & 549,821\end{array}$


$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\$ 1,063,195 & \$ 987,039 & \$ 659,860 & & \$ 567,745 \\ & & 7,500 & 52,500 \\ 900,000 & 500,000 & 340,000 & 230,000 \\ \$ 163,195 & \$ 487,039 & & \mathbf{x} \$ 312,360 & \mathbf{x} \$ 285,245\end{array}$ Net profit Balance, surplus
Earns. per sh. on 200,000 $\$ 163,195 \quad \$ 487,039 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 312,360$ $\$ 285.245$
 relired

$$
\text { Balance Sheet Oct. } 31
$$

Assets-
Cash \& ctts of 1936 Liabtlittes-
Cash \& ctfs of dep

| 1937 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 846,942$ |
| 807 | marketable secs-

607,563
504,135
1
Mdse. inventory,-
y Real est., mach'y
and equipment
Miscell. asssets
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Deferred assets } & & 15,--336\end{array}$
Total_......... $\$ 4,172,008 \$ 3,907,668$ Total.........- $\$ 4,172,008 \$ 3,907,668$ $x$ Represented by 200,000 no par shares. $y$ Less allowance for deprecia-
tion of $\$ 846,544$ in 1937 and $\$ 764,425$ in 1936.-V. 145, p. 3662 .
Nachman Spring-Filled Corp-Common Div. Deferre The directors at their meeting held Dec. 15 decided to defer action on the that resumption of quarterly dividends will depend upon the course of earnings during the balance of the fiscal year which ends June 30,1938 .
A dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share was paid on Sept. 15 and on June 25 ,
last, and compares with 25 cents paid on March 15 , last, and on Dec. 15 , 1936; 75 cents paid on Sept. 15, 1936, and 50 cents per share paid on May 1 ,
1935, this latter being the first distribution made since April 1, 1930, when 19 cents was also paid. Prior to then, quarterly dividends of ' 75 cents per
50 .
share were paid.-V. 145, p. 2083 .

## Nashua Mfg. Co.-Annual Report-

On June 23,1937 the plan for recapitalization of June 8, 1937, was voted on by the stockholders. Pursuant to the plan, 37,543 shares of the former
preferred stock (now class C preferred) were exchanged prior to the end of the preferred stock (now class C preferred) were exchanged prior to the end of the
piscar year for the new
ferred
outstanding. Airst preferred
Ieaving changed since the close of the fiscal year. Dividends in second preferred stock were paid to the first preferred shareholders on Sept. 27 , 1937, and stock is capitalized on the books as representing capital at $\$ 1$ per share.
The par value of common stock was reduced to $\$ 50$ per share, and then The par value of common stock was reduced to $\$ 50$ per share, and then Consolidated Income Account
Years Ended-
Sales, less discou Oct. 31 ' 37 Oct. 31 ' $36 \quad$ Nov. 2 '35 $\quad$ Nov. 2 '34
 Flood damading profit.. Flood damage
Depreciation in full-...-Maintenance of idle plant
Interest -................
Capital assets sold and scrapped-.............. Capital stock and other
taxes paid or accrued. Net profit,
Surplus begin Surplus begin. of year--
Discount on pref. stock Adjust. prior years-...pesulting from redemp'n of capital.--
Surplus end of year. $\overline{\$ 5,471,154} \overline{\$ 2,166,735} \overline{\$ 1,567,927} \overline{\$ 2,898,866}$ $\$ 37,543$ paid in stock and capitalized at $\$ 1$ per share. $\mathbf{z}$ Loss.


National Bronze \& Aluminum Foundry Co.-Final Dividend-
The directors have declared a final dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 20. An initial
dividend of 50 cents was paid on Oct. 25 , last.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .2232$.

National Grocers Co., Ltd.-Plans, to Eliminate Ar-rearages-
This company proposed a plan for elimination of arrears on preferred
mounting to $\$ 26.25$. Plan provides for payment of $\$ 4$ cash and rights to purchase three shares of common at $\$ 1$ a share for each preferred share held. Common stock would be increased by 100,000 shares. Stockholders
will meet Jan. 4,1938 to approve the plan.-V. 145, p. 3824 .
National Investors Corp.-Larger Dividend-
Directors have declaced a dividend of 17 cents, approximately equal to
the cash dividend income less expenses and irrespective of security profits the cash dividend income less expenses and irressective of security profits
or losses for the six months ending Dee. 3 , 193 . The dividend is payy
able Dec. 23 to holders or record Dec. 14 , An initial dividend of five cents was paid on July 29 .-V. 145, p. 3202 .
National Public Service Corn.-Sale Adjourned-
The sale at pubic auction by the New York Trust Co. as trustee under
the indenture dated Feb. 1,1928 of 712,411 shares of the common stock of Jersey Central Power \& Light Co.,orisinally advertised for Sept. 10, 1936, at the auction block or Adrian H. Muller \& son, auctioneers, at 75 Mont-
gomery St., Jersey City, N. J., has been adjourned until Jan. 28, 1938 . at the same place.
Appellate Divied Gas \& Electric Co. on Dec. 8 obtained an order from the Appellate Division restraining any auction of the sale of Jersey Central
Powe \& Tight stock until 30 days after deternination by the Appellate Division of a motion to be made by Associated for leave for appeal to the

## National Rys. of Mexico-Earnings-

(Mexican Currency)
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Period End. Sept. 30- } & \text { 1937-Month-1936 } & 1937-9 \text { Mos.-1936 } \\ \text { Railway oper. revenues_ } & 11,905,441 & 10,085,971 & 107,541,245 \\ 93,544,987\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Railway oper. } \\ \text { Railway oper. expensess- } & 9,936 ; 788 & 8,941,241 & 87,201,392 & 77,106,172\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net oper, revenue-- }\end{array} & 1,968,653 & 1,144,730 & 20,339,853 & 16,438,815\end{array}$ Tax accruals and uncol-
lectible revenues.
 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Total income........- } & 2,162,866 & 1,284,931 & 22,226,399 & 17,682,998 \\ \text { Deductions.......... } & 664,617 & 440,966 & 6,000,519 & 4,247,929\end{array}$ Net oper. income

- V. 145, . 3504.
$1,498,249$
843,965
$16,225,880$
$13,435,068$
National Steel Corp.-Additional Dividend-
The directors on Dec. 14 declared an additional dividend of 50 cents per on the common stock, par 825 , both payable Dec. 24 to holders of recor Dec. 17 . Similar amounts were paid on Sept. 30, iast. An extra dividend of \$1 per share was paid on Dec. $21,1936$.
Chairman E. T. Weir announced that the current extra dividend is to
National Surety Co.-Litigation Settled-
Settlement of a suit against 158 defendants-officers and directors of Justice Pnilip J. McCook. The settlement, whicn was agreed to by all parties interest therecin involved a payment of \$1,350.00. The action for
civil damages was brougnt by the National Bondholders' Corp., creditors and others interested in the anfairs of the old company. The creditors included holders of mortgage certificates insured by tne company.-

National Tea Co.-Sales-
The consolidated sales of the company for the four weeks ending Dec. 4
1937, amounted to $\$ 4.733 .931$ as compared with $\$ 5.337 .522$ for the four Sa the 12 weeks, a decrease of $\$ 553.591$ or $10.38 \%$.
 to 1222 on Dec. 4, 1937-V. 145, p. 3352.

Nebraska Natural Gas Co.-Issuxne of SecuritiesThe Securities and Exchange Commission has approved (1) a declaration
(file No $43-89$ filed by the company, a subsidiary of North American Light \& Power CO., a rezistered holdink company, pursuant to section 7
of the Public Utilty Holding Company Act op 1935 regarding the issue and sale of 6,700 shares ( $\$ 100$ par) year promissory note of $\$ 850,000$; (2) the declaration of a dividend on its The company's outstanding capitalization consists of $\$ 904,000$ of $7 \%$
 been paid on the preferred stock, the arrearages amounting to $\$ 50.75$ per share as of Aug. 31,193, a total of of $\$ 56,750$. All of these securties are
held by North American Light \& Power Co The company now proposes to issue 6,700 additional shares of common
 stock. Upon the issuance of these shares, following the amendment of
the company's articles of incorporation to provide for the proposed change the compay's artiches of incorporation to provide for the proposed change having the same rights as to dividends, distribution and voting power It also proposes to issue a $6 \%$ unsecured 10 -year note of $\$ 850,000$ solely in exchange for and discharge of the presently outstanding $7 \%$, unsecured nine of $\$ 50,000$ each and one final instalment of $\$ 400,000$. The new securtities, when issued, are to b be delivered to North American Light \& Power Co. upon surrender, for cancelation of the outstanding preferred stock and
demand note. The issuance of these seucrities for such purposes has been demand note. The issuance of these seucrities for such purposes has been
authorized by the Nebraska State Railway Commission. As a consequence of the retirement of preferred stock of $\$ 900,000$ and pany's capital will be reduced by $\$ 230,000$ and paid-in surplin the comamount created. This transaction will leave the company with only one
lass of outstanding capital stock and will also dispose of the existing pro-
ferred stock dividend arrearages.
The company's net income, after the payment of fixed charges, for the
period from Jan. 1,1937 to Aug. 31,1937 was $\$ 64,893$ and for the two 12 -
months periods ended Aug. 31, 1936 and Aug. 31, 1937, $\$ 588,605$ and $\$ 68$, , 373, respectively. By the exchange of the proposed $6 \%$ note for the $7 \%$
note, the company's annuai net income wiA be increased 88,500 , the company's annual interest requirements being reduced from $\$ 59,500$ is $\$ 51,000$. To the extent that dividends are paid as contemplated by the application,
the company's claim is that its liabilities for Federal taxes on its undistributed profits will also be reduced.
The declarant has estimated that its expenses in connection with the D. 3353 .

Neptune Meter Co.-50-Cent Class A and B DividendsThe directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the class A
and $B$ common shares payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 17. Diviand B common shares payare were paid on Dec. 23, 1936, these latter being
dends of 60 cents per share the first distributions made since Dec. 15,1931 when 30 cents per share was distributed.-V. 144, p. 113
New England Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Oct. } 31 \text { - } & \text { 1937-Month-1936 } & \text { 1937-10 Mos, } \\ \text { Operating revenues. } \\ \$ 6,384,454 \\ \$ 6,216,338 \\ \$ 62,300,402 & \$ 59,420,312\end{array}$
 Operating revenues.-..-
Operating expenses
 Net oper. income_.... $\overline{\$ 1,182,642} \overline{\$ 1,246,995} \overline{\$ 10,762,400} \overline{\$ 11,451,246}$
New York Central RR.-Consolidation of Eight Units with "Big Four" and Five with Toledo \& Ohio Certral Approved by Directors -
The company, subject to approval by stockholders and the Interstate Commerce Commission, has approved the merger of eight subsidiary com-
panies into the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicaso \& St. Louis Ry and the merger of five subsidiary companies into the Toledo \& Onio Central Ry. Co. The companies proposed to be merged into the "Big Four," which aiready
 RR., Columbus Hope \& Greensburg Re'. Evansvilie Indianapolis \& 'Terre
Haute. Ry., Evansvile Mt. Carmel \& Nortuern Ry., Muncie Belt Ry. Haute, Ry... Evansvilie Mt. Carmel \& No
and Vernon Greensburg \& Rushville RR.
and Verron Greensburg \& Rushvilie RRR. No The Toledo \& Ohio Central are
 Western Ry, B Biiley Run Suarar Creek \& At,lks Ry. and Middleport \& by the New York Central and are its subsidiary companies.
Jesse $L$. Mckee, Vice-President ot New York Central, at Detroit, has been elected a director of the Toronto Hamilton \& Buffalo Ry.. succeeding Henry Shearer. retired

Income Account
Period Ended Oct. $31 \quad 1937$-Month-1936 1937 - 10 Mos.-1936





 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Net income }- \text {-- - } & & \$ 168,650 & \$ 2,616,357 & \$ 7,404,443 & \$ 6,117,663 \\ \text { Net inc. per sh. of stk_ } & \$ 0.03 & \$ 0.52 & \$ 1.15 & \$ 1.22\end{array}$ XIncludes 8449,498 account of carriers Excise Tax in connection with
Railroad Retirement Act, as $23 / 4 \%$ of payrols, No similar charge in 1936. Includes $\$ 4,207,627$, account of carriers excise tax in connection with 1937. No similar charge in 1936 . Note-Excluding commutation passengers and revenue, interline and
local passengers for October, 1937 , increased 150,503 , or $9.60 \%$, but revenue
resulting therefrom increst
 $3,460,478$, or $24.92 \%$ with an increase in revenue of only $\$ 3,659,829$, or $7.81 \%$ o, v, $145,0,3663$.
New York Chicago \& St. Lovis RR.-Control by C. \& 0 , Approved
p. Extended Bonds Now Ready for Exchange-

Holders of receipts for 1 st mtge. $4 \%$ bonds due Oct. 1, 1937, have been notified that the bonds which were deposited for extension in accordance
with the provisions of the extension agreement dated as of Oct 1, 1937 . are now ready for delivery ate the corporate trust department of Guaranty
Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway. New York. N. Y
 On Dec. 15, 1937, the New York Chicago \& \&t. Louis RR. sent to
holders or receipts notice and a letter cf transmital for use in surrendering
receipts in exchange for extended bonds Copies of this notice are available
 at the corporate trust department of Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
or at the office of the New York Chicago \& St. Louis RR., Terminal or at the office of the
Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.

## President Dead-

See Chesapeake \& Ohio RR. above.-V. 145, p. 3825
New York Hanseatic Corp.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 84 per share on the
 extra of 81 p p.
p. 459,113 .

New York \& Honduras Rosario Mining Co.- $\$ 1.65$ Dividend
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.65$ per share on the capital stock, par $\$ 10$, payable Dec. 24 to holders or record
dividend of $\$ 1.15$ was paid on Sept. 30 , last; one of $87 / 2$ cents was paid on dividend of 81.15 was paid on Sept. 30 , last, one of $871 / 2$ cents was paid on
June 26 , ass, and one of
p. p. 1794., for detailed

New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-Abandon-ments-
The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the abandonment of three segments of track totaling 1.27 miles in length. The segments are
0.21 miles in New Haven 0.58 miles in North Kingstown and 0.48 miles in Mass.-V. 145, p. 3825.
New York State Rys.-Reorganization-
The New York Public Ser vice Commission on Dec. 6 heard final proposals
for a plan to reorganize the Rochester Division of the system, which has been in receivership since 1929 . 55050 in first mortgage bonds and The plan calls for the issuance of $\$ 5,250,000$ in first mortgage bonds and
172,000 shares of no-par value stock. The Rochester properties would be organized into a separate unit, with a board of 12 directors, 8 of whom would be residents of Monroe county. The Rochester proper
be operated entirely separate from those in Syracuse and Utica.

At present all these properties are operated by Benajmin E . Tilton, who
was appointed trustee in 1934 by Federal Judge Frederick H. Bryant. -V. 145, p. 949 .
New York Title \& Mortgage Co.-Distributions An income distribution of $\$ 225,401$ has been declared by the trustees This is equivalent to a distribution of $1 \%$ on tne reduced value of the cer$\$ 22,883.388$. Walker Morrison, State Senator Lazarus Joseph and Leon Leighton, trustees of series B-K, a $\$ 13.00 \mathrm{u}, 000$ issue have announced that the regular
semi-annual income distribution of $2 \%$ would be made on Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 15 . This payment of $\$ 260,000$ will make a total $\mathrm{o}_{\mathrm{p}}$
$\$ 520,000$ to the certiricate holders of this series in 1937 . A distribution of $\$ 106,824$, representing payments of $1 \%$ of principal and series CW-1. This payment will bring the distributions made by the serise since they were appointed in April. 1936, up to $\$ \$ 20,472$. Harry
trustees
Rodwin, John D. McGrath and Adrian P. Burkeare the trustees.-V. 145, D. 3825 .

## Norfolk Southern RR.-Court Orders -

Judge L. B. Way has signed an order requiring the company to return stocks, securities, bonds and $\$ 100,000$ cash to Atlantic \& North Carolina
RR. The latter railroad was leased and operated by Norfolk Southern until October, 1934 when the court directed receivers to reject and disaffirm the lease. John L. Way also authorized a lease of 400,000 acres of wood lands of the John L. Roper Lumber Co., a subsidiary of Norfolk Southern RR. to
Union Bag \& Paper Co., at an annual rental of $\$ 50,000$-V. 145, p. 360 .

North American Oil Co.-Optional Common DividendThe directors on Nov. 29 declared a dividend of 25 cents per share The dividend is optional, being payable either in cash or in stock at the rate of one-quarter of one share of common stock for each share held.
Stockholders must notify the company no later than Dec. 10 as to what form they wish to receive their dividend. Those who fail to no no what
The the
company in time will receive the stock dividend.-V. 145 , p. 3353 .

North American Rayon Corp. - 25 Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the class A and B common stocks payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 17.
Dividends of 50 cents were paid on Oct. 12, Aug. 10 , June 21 and on April 1, last. a quarterly dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share on Dec. 15 , 1936 . A 25 -cent
dividend was paid on Oct. 1 and July 1,1936 , and compares with $121 / 2$ cents distributed on April 1, 1936, and 50 cents per share paid on Jan. 1, 1936, In additiong

Northern Canada Mining Corp., Ltd.-Stock Disribution Voted-New Directors-
At the special general meeting of shareholders held Dec. 1 last, unanimous approval was given to directors' proposals for the distribution of $1,000,000$
shares of Kirkland Lake Gold and $1,000,000$ shares of a new company
(which will take over the remaing (which will take over the remaining assets of this company) to shareholders, company for each five shares of Northern Canada now held. Application advised in due course regarding exchange of share certificates.
since 1931 . Tas retired from the Board and Walter E. Segsworth elected to
fill the vacancy fill the vacancy.
R. V. Lew officers of the company are R. G. O. Thomson, President an
R

Northern Illinois Finance Corp-Special Dividend The directors have declared a special dividend of 20 cents per share
on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record
Dec. 11 .
A quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on Nov. 1 last; Aug. 1. May 1, and Feb. 1, 1937; special of 30 cents paid on Dec. 22, 1936; dividend or 25 cents paid on Nov. 2, 1936; 30 cents paid on July 1, 1936;
25 cents paid on April 1 and Jan. 6, 1936; 50 cents paid on Oct. 1,$1935 ;$
60 cents on July 1, 1935; 25 cents on April 1, 1935, and 50 cents per share The Jan. 9, 1935 .
was declared and issued in December of to the fact that a stock dividend each two held. As a result in December of on a basis of one share for
91,683 shares of common stock instead of 61,122 . there was outstanding
During Dock and in the year $1936 \$ 3$ a total of $\$ 1.85$ per share was paid on common 1936, the class B common stock was exchanged on a share-for-share basis Feb. 1 , May 1, Aug. 1 , and Nov. 1. Dividend payment dates changed to
July, 1937 , there was anths of June and pref. stock converted into comman stock shares on a basis of of 1 , shanv. shas
por each share of the preferred. As a result there was outstanding at the

## Northern States Power Co. (Del.) - Weekly Output-

 Electric output of the Noithern States Power Co. system for the weeknded Dec. 11,1937 , totaled $26,533,360 \mathrm{kwh}$.. a decrease of $0.4 \%$ com-
Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) - $\$ 4,000,000$ NoteA declaration of the company filed with the Securities and Exchange the issuance and sale of not more than $\$ 4,000,0003 \%$.unsecured notes due Oct. 1, 1939 , has been made effective by the Commission,
Pointing out in its opinion that a postponement of permanent financing and consequent resort to bank loans only should be undertaken after the most careful consideration, the SEC said that in this instance it appears that the only method of permanent financing available to the company on favorable terms would be the sale of 1 stmtge . bonds.
The company hopes to be able to sell equity
maturity of the notes at better prices than prevailing and at or before the maturity o t ine notes at better prices than prevailing and use the proceeds
to refund, in substantial part, the proposed bank loans, the SEC noted. If to refund, in substantion is realized the SEC said, the result will be a better capital
this expecture than would result from hrough sale of long-term bonds. Funds are to be used for construction of certain necessary additions and improvements to properties of company and its subsidiaries, crddit agreement which declarant proposes to enter into with said banks The proposed bank credit agreement provides, among other things, that pay an initial quarterly commitment fee of $\$ 10,000$ for the quarter ending able during that period, and that, thereafter, declarant may reserve nsuing quarter. As the credit is $1 \%$ of the credit to be reserved for the isue to the lending banks severally and not jointly unsecured notes it will an interest rate of $\%$ per annum, due Oct. 1, 1939, and callable by declarant the face amount. 1,1938 , at 100.25 until April 1, 1939, and thereafter at After examination of the record, the Commission makes the following "Declarant states that it and certain of its subsidaries need to make addiaggregate estimated cost of $\$ 9,005,000$ for the period from Oct. 1,1937 , to Dec. 31,1938 . It is estimated that declarant, itself, will need about
$\$ 3,257,300$, that its principal subsidary, The Minneapolis General Electric
Co., and its subsidiary companies will need approcimately $\$ 5,644.700$ and that the balance of the $\$ 9,005,000$ will be needed by two otther subsidiaries
of declarant. Declarant estimates that $\$ 4.935,000$ will be available for of declarant. Declarant estimates that $\$ 4,935,000$ will be available for
such purposes from earnings or cash on hand. This would leave a balance
of $\$ 4,070,000$ to be obtained from other sources. The proceeds of the notes described above are to be used to supply this balance and hence will be used
solely to defray cost of construction of certain necessary additions and improvements to the properties of declarant and its subsidiaries.
out these additions and extensions, the declarant will advance tos to carry panies on open account portions of the funds obtained through to such comsale of the notes. The subsidiaries will pay interest to declarant issue and advances at the same rate paid by declarant on the notes, i. e., $3 \%$ and will penses applicable to the funds so ad share of the commitment fees and ex"On the facts above stated, the Commed to them. securities are to be issued for necessary and urgent of the opinion that the Where the requirements of the provisiions of Section 7 (c) (1) would impose an appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors or
"With respect to the requirements of Section 7(d) of the act, two substantial questions arise (1) as to whether or not it is appropriate for the
declarant to resort to short-term bank credit to meet requirements for per manent capital in the amounts here involved, and (2) whether the proposed standby agreement is an appropriate method of obtaining bank credit. managerial judgment. Necognizes that the timing of capital issues involves ment of permanent financing and consequent resort to bank loans should it appe undertaken after the most careful consideration. In this instance able to the declarant on favorable terms, would be the sale of now avairbonds. It also appears that delcarant hopes to be able to sell equity securprevailing, and use the proceeds of these notes at better prices than now bank loans. If this expectation is realized, the result will be a better bal-
ance capital structure requirements through sale of would result from meeting its present cash judgement. Nesirability of entering into standy agreements is also a matter of costs of any proposed issuance of securities, the Commission must be satisfied that the aggregate cost of borrowing such sums as may be actually obtained under a stand by agreement is not out of line with the cost of money low interest rates and in view of the large sums which brenks now have available for loans, such arrangements call for careful scrutiny.
will amount to approximately $\$ 32,000$. In view of the relatively shor period covered by the standby agreement and the relatively specific construction plans of the declarant, it does not appear probable that the net cost to declarant of such funds as will actually be borrowed, will be unreasonstances of this case, it not required to make any adverse findings under any of the provisions of Section 7 (d).,"-V. 145, p. 3505 .

Northern Utilities Co.-Initial Preferred DividendThe directors have declared an initial dividend of $\$ 6$ per share on the $7 \%$
non-cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Dec. 10 to holders of non-cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Dec. 10 to holders of
record Dec. 3.-V. 144, p. 2839 .
Northwestern Electric Co.-Accumulated DividendsThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. 1st pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Dec. 24 to
holders of record Dec. 15. A similar payment was made on Oct. 1, July 1 and on April 1 last, and on Dec. 24, 1936, as against $\$ 5.25$ paid on Oct. 1 ,
1936 , this latter being the first dividend paid since Jan. 3, 1933, when 88 cents per share was distributed; prior to Jan. 3,33 regular quarterly payments
of $\$ 1.75$ per share were made.--V. 145, p. 3825 .

> Nyari River Fruit Co., Inc.-Stop Order-
> See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 1430.
> Ohio Service Holding Corp.-Preferred Dividend-

The directors on Dec. 7 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the $\$ 5$
non-cum. pref. stock. payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 15 . Like amount was paid on Oct. 1, July 1 and on April 1 , last, and compares with
$\$ 1.75$ paid on Jan. 1, 1937, 5i cents paid on Oct. 1 , July 1, April 1 and Jan. 1, 1936; $\$ 1$ paid on Oct. 1,1935 , and 50 cents paid on April 1, 1935
and on Oct. 1,1934, this latter being the initial payment on the issue.
-V. 144, p. 2667,1971 .

## Oklahoma Gas \& Electric Co. - Earnings -

 Year Ended Oct. 31 -Operating revenues
Operating revenues $12,376,21$

Net oper. rev. and other income (before approp
$\begin{array}{ll}\$ 6,061,644 & \$ 6,022,306 \\ 1,200,000 & 1,135,833\end{array}$





Net income
$\overline { \$ 2 , 7 6 2 , 1 5 1 } \longdiv { \$ 2 , 2 6 0 , 4 7 5 }$

## Old Colony Investment Trust-Earnings -

ncome Interes Earnings for 3 Months Ended Nov. 1, 1937
Income: Intere
Dividends - 816,228
$-\quad 55,182$
Total income. ..... $\mathbf{8} 71,410$
$-25,218$debentures

Interest, series A debentures
Interest, series B debentures
Expenses
Net income from interest \& dividends -\$30,995

 | Accrued interest available....- | 42,655 |
| :--- | :--- | on debentures, \&c........-- 44,546 Accumulated net inc. from int $44,000,00$ From divs., less divs. pald: From date of organtzation in

1927 to Aug. 2, 1937..... 691,564 For the 3 months end. Nov. $\quad 30,995$
$1,1937 \ldots \ldots \ldots+\cdots$
 x The value of investment securities, as per statement attached, based on
market quotations, where obtainable, as at Nov, net book value by approximately $\$ 3,474,000$, as compared with a corre sponding difference of approximately $\$ 2,195,000$ at Aug. 2,1937 .
The net asset value of the common shares as at Nov: The net asset value of the common shares as at Nov: 1 . 1937 , taking the
investment securities at such market quotations, was $\$ 4.12$ per share,
deducting the debentures at par plus accrued interest; and was $\$ 4.0343$ deducting the debentures at par plus accrued
per share deducting the debentures at their call prices plus accrue
y Represented by 300,000 no par shares.-V. 145 , p. 1749 .

Old Colony Trust Associates-Extra \& Larger Dividend The trustees have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in
addition to a quarterly dividend of 20 cents per share on company's stock. The extra dividend will be paid on Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 14 Jan. 3ividend of 15 cents per share was paid on Oct. 1, last, and each three A dividend of 15 cents per share was
months previously.-V. 144, p. 1293 .

165 Broadway Building (Benenson Building Corp.) Plan of Reorganization Modified -
 letter states that for several month nessotiations have, been in propress
between the owners of the equity and the committee, another committee of which Albert J. Courtney is Chisy and than, which alsoe, reprosenter commmittee
substantial
holding of the outstanding loan certificates a number of other represental holdings of the outstanding loan certificates, a number of other representa-
tives of scattered holdings of loan certificates, and the committee representing the secend mortgate bonds, with the purpose of obtainming an andere-
ment of all the interested parties which would provide such modifications of the plan oristinally promulgated as would make it possible for all of these court as required by the New York statute known as the Burchill Act, under which the reorganization proceedings are pending
The partijes have now agreed that the plan be modific accecesings on a stipulation, and that this stipulation wubstantially in holders committee having been obtained on that date. mortgage bondThe principal chang
 posed, bat that the etax-free clauses contained in the original indenture
will be djusted during the first five years and thereafter be eliminated
becuse they would be applicable only to indivinual bondholders resident in che particular states therein mentioned (2) Amortization has been fixed at $\$ 100,000$ per annum cumulative. but will be wholly applicable to the first mortgage bonds and payable
before interest on the second mortgage bonds, which will follow on a cumulative if earned basis.
(3) All additional earnings over and above interest on the second mortnew first mortigage bonds.
0 (4) $\$ 312,000$ ash
derived from past earnings of the property contributed by the owner of the equity pursuant tit its agreement with this committee
will be applied to iommediate rehabiltation and improverent of the building
as deternined by a control committee of three members, two of whom will


Pacific Can Co.-No Common Dividend-
Directors announced that no action would be taken in regard to a dividend acclaration at this time for the reason that while from present indications,
daruings for the year may be expected to exceed 75 cents a share, the un-
 Dividonds of 25 cents per share had been paid each quarter from sept. 30 ,
1936 (the initial payment) to

Pacific Commercial Co., Inc.-Larger DividendThe directors have declared a a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 10 . This compares with


## Pacific Power \& Light Co.-Merger Denied-

 Pe Federal Power Comm on Dec. 11 denied a joint application for transfer of the facilities of the Inland Power \&\& Light Co. in Oregon andWashington to the Pacific Power \& Light Co., an American Power \& Light Co. subsidiary.
In handing down its decision the Commission stated that the intent of
the Federal Power Act as expressed by Congress was that applicants must the Federal Power Act as expressed by Congress was that applicants must
establish that the public would benefit from a merger before the commission's approval properly could be given.
The Commission indicated that the act was The Commission indicated that the act was not intended to require the merger of the two operating companies simply, because they operate in
the same territory and supplement each otherr's activities. mission's report stated that "the record affirmatively shows that the book
value of the Pacific properties is already seriously inflated." The Comvalue of the Pacific properties is already seriously inflated." The Com-
mission said tit believed that no substantial savings would be affected, that mo rate reductions would result.

Accumulated Dividends-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on tue $7 \%$
cumul. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, and a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $6 \%$ Iccumul. pref. stock. par $\$ 100$, both payable on account of accumulations
on ${ }^{2}$ Dec ongDec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 15 Sin
Nov. 1 and on Aug. 1, last.-V.
145, p. 3826 .

## Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-



Net oper revenues_-_ $\overline{\$ 1,696,792} \overline{\$ 1,774,154} \overline{\$ 16,687,792} \overline{\$ 16,830,382}$

Rent from lease of oper\begin{tabular}{lrrrrr}
$\begin{array}{l}\text { Rent from lease of oper- } \\
\text { ated property.....-:- } \\
\text { Operating taxes...--- }\end{array}$ \& 735,573 \& 636,567 \& $7,382,507$ \& $6,346,558$ <br>
\hline

 

Net operating income- <br>
-V .145, p. 3354. <br>
$\$ 961,289$ <br>
$\$ 1,137,657$ <br>
$\$ 9,306,011$ <br>
$\$ 10,484,549$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Patterson-Sargent Co.-EarningsYears End. Oct. 31-
aoperating profit
Other der uctions (net)
Prov. for Federal taxes--

 Common dividends---
Prem. on $7 \%$ pref. stock Prem. on $7 \%$ prep. stock

- purchased \& retired. ${ }^{-}$pur Ealance, surplus.0.
$\begin{gathered}\text { Earns. per sh. on 200,000 } \\ \text { shs. com. stk. (no par) }\end{gathered}$
$\$ 3,219,396$
$\$ 2.00$
$\$ 3,175,159$
$\$ 2,904,430$
$\$ 2,827,537$
 penses. b Includes $\$ 10,000$ for surtax on undistributed profits.

| ssets- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Accounts payable_ $\$ 168,782$ |  | $\mathbf{1 9 3 6}$ $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 3}, 64$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cepts |  |  | Res. for conting$\times$ Common stock. x Common stock--Proft and loss sur- |  | 349,186 427,700 |
| tory -a..... 1,309,915 $1,084,052 \times$ Common stock |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3,175,150 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Dep. in closed bank } & 54,718 & 46,848\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cquipment, dro. 1,055,225 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total_.........-\$4,474,525 \$4,554,969 Total........... $\$ 4,474,525$ \$4,554,9 $\times$ Represented by 200,000 no-par shares.-V. 145, p. 1270. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peabody Coal Co.-Accumulated Dividend- |  |  |  |  |  |
| The alations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and dividends of $\$ 2$ were paid on March 101937 and |  |  |  |  |  |
| ar quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share was distributed - |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { unar } \\ & 5 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

Pennroad Corp. - Will Not Trustee Boston \& Maine and New Haven Stocks -H. H. Lee, President of the corporation on Dec. 13 made public the complete text of a letter which has been forwarded to the Governor of each of the New England States. The letter follows, in part:
Your joint letter of Nov, 4 has been given by our board of directors the
careful consideration which the importance of the subject matter and the careful consideration which the importance of the subject matter and the
high standing of the signatories demanded. It it or or course, apparent that
your request that this corporation place its stock of the New Haven and the yond
your request that the ins corporation place its stock of the New Haven and the
Boston Haine in the hands of trustees must be actuated by your belief that this corporation is not a free a nd independent agent, but is under the
influence or contro oo the Pennsylvania RR. As that belief is erroneous, we earnestly ask your indulgence in a recital of facts which we believe may
not be within your knowledge, and which we trust will be informative The Penrrcad Corp. was organized in April, 1929 , at a time when the
consolidation of railroads was a live question, and Eastern rairoad systems were vying with one another in acquiring substantial stock interests in
railroads which might be strategically important in the event of ultimate unification of many rairroads in the formation in Eastern territory of three or rour rarge systems. officers and directors of the Pennsylvania RR. caused the incorporation of
The Pennroad Corp. as a separate and independent corporation for that The Pennroad Corp. as a separate and independent corporation for that
purposel
Btoclieving that its activities would result in financial profit to its plan for voruntary participation in its stock ownership to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania RR. The plan as published included a voting trust ing ofall the stock by three voting trustees, and the direct sale to purchasers of voting trust certificates, In order to reach the stockholders of the
Pennsylvania RR. it was necesary to secure the assent of the directors of the railroad company so that the names of its stockholders could be ob-
tained ration to be protective of the interests of the railroad company and its to the stockholders of the railroad company. With this letter your are no dubut familiar. Many of the Pennsylvania. RR. stockholders purchased the voting frust certincates in respect on the financing by the raising of adirional capital was done by the corporation solely through the medium of its own stockholders and the owners of voting trust certificates. It is quite clear as a matter of business integrity and law that the affairs investment whatever, had to be conducted in the primary interest of its own stompanolders. There could be no objection to cooperation bet ween the two board of directors were alive to their obligations and whatever was done was according to their best judgment for the primary benefit of that corporation trust certiricate holders.
Your letter states that the Pennsylvania RR., in order to assist in the of the or
the hands of suitable trustees.
This generous offer is commendable, but the reasons therefor, whatever they may be, are not applicable to this corpora-
tion, which is not a common carrier and has no interest, directl directly, in the New Haven and the Boston \& Maine except as an investor interested in the prosperity of both railroad companies.
The Pennroad Coro is the owner of $7.27 \%$ of the
New Haven, but at the moment, in view or the New Haven reorganization proceedings, it seems problematical whether this corporation will, upon the adoption of a permanent plan of reorganization, hold any substantial per-
centage of its stock. It is also inconceivable that such a plan of organization, established by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts, tion, estecting the vast corporate and finamencial interestssinvoived, should be
and
condition presence in the New Haven family may not be entirely to the liking of certain
This corporation is not in any manner, directly or indirectly, specially
represented on the New Haven's board of directors. It has regularly year, executed and delivered its proxy for voting trust purposes at the request and in favor of the management. qualified in only one instance, in
the 1936 proxy, to the effect that autuority should not be exercised in voting on a plan of reorganization, Maine, this corporation's holdings were acquired largely through .. A. Bae stock purchased came almost entirely from Now Engand hiolders. of the same. .hares corporation has never been specially
represented on the rairoad's board of directors. In 1930 the stock was in the name of Schirmer, Atherton \& Co., and this corporation instructed that the proxy be presented to Mr. Perkins in person with the statement that the owner desired that it be voted in favor of the management of the Boston \&
Maine. In 1931 and 1932 this corporation executed and delivered its proxy Maine. In 1931 and 1932 this corporation executed and delivered its proxy
to Louis M . Atherton with instructions that it be delivered to Mr. Perkins
 ive, this corporation executed and delivered to Louis $M$. Atherton its special
proxy to vote at the annual meeting of the stockholders of tue Boston \& Maine "on all questions affecting the interest of the said company in favor of such policies and action as will pe in the best interest of the Boston \& and is a director of the Boston \& Maine, and this corporation gave its proxy to him not as its representative, but solely for the purpose of acting along wrom the stockholders for the best interests of the Boston \& Maine. Aside any manner mat of these proxies each year, this corporation has never in Boston \& Maine in connection with the affairs of the railroad company. President, E. S. Frrench We have heard ef "Now England's railroad probem " but We have heard much talk of "New England's railroad problem," but
just what that problem is at the present time we know not. In the yarr
1934 your predecessors in office, as governors of the six. New England States, were engaged in seeking a, solution of that "problem." A plan was proposed, the purpose of which was to obtain ultimately corporate consolian tive step by negotiation towards securing a settlement of railroad differences lod this corporation to llow with favor upon the plan which contemplated
the union of the New Haven and the Boston \& Maine, and, perhaps, other the union of the New Haven and the Boston enaine, and, perthaps, other Would insure the strongest railroad system for New England and the ereatest powsible economy yand effriciency of operation. Accordingly, the undersigned
as President of The Pencroad Corp., wrote Hon. Joseph B. Ely, then Govas President of The Pennroad Corp., wrote Hon. Joseph B. Ely, the
ernor of Massachusetts, and I quote from that letter one paragraph:
 returns but also accretion of values. This situation was greatly changidend the widespread depression years, and we are now deeply concerned in doing What we can to conserve our large investment in these two companies. To
that end and without prejudice to our strictly legal rights, 1 am authorized to say that this corporation is willing, under proper and reasonable terms and conderested parties, to place the voting power of its stock in both companies in such persons as may be selected under a plan suitable to effect and carry out the objects and purposesition and now no plan is sugested;
Nothing came of this laudable propor and the present situation of the New Haven makes the future may require or develop. When The Pennroad Corp. was organized, the board of directors (aside
from its President, H. Hee, who had been Treasurer of Pemnsylyania RR.) consisted of men who were then not only directors of Pennsylvania RR. but of other corporations, and the voting trustees were three of those directors.
As voting trust certificates became widely distributed, and vacancies As voting trust certificates became widely disthi voting trustees. Sad oren
to relate, all of the dirrectore who initiated the purchase of the stock of the
New Haven and the Boston \& Maine have departed this life except Mr New Haven and the Boston \& Maine have departed this life, except Mr.
County and Mr. Lee. There are now 11 members of the board of directors Oounty and Mr. Lee. There a to-wit: A. J. County and Joseph Wayne Jr. The latter was a member of the board of directors of the Pennroad and also a voting trustee before he became a director of Pennsylvania RR.
Because or unsusual tax burdens The Pennroad Corp. at the close of 1936
removed its office to Delaware the State in which it is charteres, its office now being in Wiilmington. The voting trustees, as now constituted, consist
of three independent, representative citizens of the state of Delaware: and
the claim that The Pennroad Corp. is under Pennsylvania RR. influence,
directly or indirectly, is without foundation in fact and is under prevailing conditions fanciful and absurd.
certificate holders, who jare widely scattered and many of the voting trust New England, that they can not comply with your request to trustee the stocks of the companies named, involving as it would considerable expense glad to cooperate in any constructive project desgined to would not be England and its railroads.
we must remain free so to administer our trust as to cannot be surrendered, as we must remain free so to administer our trust as to conserve in the best ration may be depended upon to deai with the same solely in the interest of such a railroad system as the people and the industries of New England
shall find best suited to their needs.-V.145, p.2556.-V. 144, p. 1795 .

Pere Marquette Ry.-President Dead-
See Chesapeake \& Ohio RR. above.-V. 145, p. 3506.
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.-Court Awards $\$ 1$,000,000 to Underliers -
Federal Judge George A. Welsh on Dec. 10 awarded Philadelphia Rapid
Transit underliers an allowance of $\$ 1000$ and 000 "on account of any amount Thatsit underliers an allowance of $\$ 1,000,000$ "on account of any amount days so as to give any party in interest a chance to take an appeal to U . S. S.
Circuit Court of Appeals. If an appeal is taken, no payment is to be made Circuit Court of Appeals. If an appeal is ta
Judge Welsh said he imposed these conditions because of doubt as to
whether or not the Circuit Court's reference to him of the $\$ 3,000,000$ claim Whether or not the Circuit Court's reference to him of the $\$ 3,000,000$ claim
filed by the underliers last July means that he has toe authority to grant an
That rignt was challenged by City Solicitor Sharfsin and Public Utility Commission counsel at tne hearing on Dee. 8.
Judge Welsh granted the allowance after a conference with P. R. T.
trustees, Charles trustees, Charles E. Ebert, Financial Vice-President of the company, and
Frederic L. Ballard, P. R. T. counsel. He filed an opinion and a formal decree in which he requires Union Traction Co, and its affiliated undermaiers
to furnish a refunding bond of to furnish a refunding bond of $\$ 4,000,000$ guaranteeing the return of the titled to it. The decree also stipulates that the payment which would be made to security holders of record as of Dec. 20 "has no reference" to the
reorganization plan, the question of ownership, the 1902 underlier-P. R. T. reorganization plan, the question of ownership, the 1902 underlier-P. R. T.
lease, and moreover, Judge Welsh said "it is not a precedent for any further allowance."
now amounts reported to Judge Welsh that the cash in P. R. T.'s treasury now be increased by another million by next thit the expectation that it the hope the parties would get together and work out a plan which would take the case out of the Court by April 1.
Significant part of the decree of
payment specifically is not for use and occupancy It is said in is that the that it will be charged against any claim the underliers may have against P. R. T. whether for use and occupancy, unpaid rentals or for any basis.

Philadelphia \& Reading Coal \& Iron Co.-Court Will Not Appoint Trustees-Insists on Reorganization Plan in Three Months-
Federal Judge Oliver B. Dickinson on Dec. 16 refused to appoint indepen-
dent trustees for the Iron company but he served must have its reorganization filed within the three months' period he recenty allotted it; othherwise it. would go into enforced liquidation. An extension His decision rejected a petition filed by a small gr
holders to oust the present management and placing of debenture bondin charge. Judge Drekenson said he could see no advantage at the present who irn naming the bustees as the court could not do any better than the men
Pierce Governor Co.-15-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the com-
 25, 1936 , this latter being the ofrst dividend was paid on Noid since Julv 125 and on Aug. de.-V. 145. p. 618
Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co.-Year-End Dividend The directors have Peclared a year-end dividend of 10 cents per share on
the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record


Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR. - Earnings-
 Net rev. from ry. oper. $\quad \frac{\$ 113,777}{\$ 480,814} \xlongequal{\$ 4,107,371} \frac{18,81,189}{\$ 4,189,247}$ Railway tax accruals-
Equip. \& jt. fac. rents



X Includes $\$ 31,779$ for the month of October and $\$ 302,484$ for the 10 Railroa R Redirement Act, at $23 \% \%$ of pay rolls. No similar charge in 1936 .
-V. 145 , p. 3665 .

Pittsburgh \& West Virginia Ry. - To Renew Notesity to renew for one year two Interstate Commerce Commission for author-
hew the Chase National Bank.


Portland Gas \& Coke Co.-Preferred Dividends-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the $\$ 7$
referred stock and a dividend of $\$ 1.07$ per share on the $\$ 6$ preferred stock preferred stock and a dividend of $\$ 1.07$ per phare on the 86 preferred stock,
both payable on Dec. 44 to holders of record Dec. 15. Similar payments
were made on Feb.

Postal Telegraph Land Line System-Earnings-


Net tel. \& cable oper.
Uncolvenues-
Taxes assignable to oper.
Operating deficit...-.
Non-operating income.
$\$ 32.827$
4.000
8.020

Gross deficit
Net deficit.
$\times$ Indicates income.--V. ${ }^{\$ 300,264}$, p. 3208 .

Reynolds Spring Co.-Earnings

 Depreciation
$\substack{\text { Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes } \\ \text { inter }}$ Interest on bonds (net).-
Net profit for period_Net profit for period-:
Dividend spaid
Earnings per share-...

| $\begin{array}{r} 6,313 \\ \times 49,899 \\ \times 9,893 \\ \hline 9,173 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63,166 \\ \times 92,450 \\ \times 2,847 \\ \hline, \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50,7 \overline{50} 2 \\ & 41,98 \\ & 6,176 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51,492 \\ & 31,498 \\ & 10.0979 \\ & 10.978 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$250,795 | \$531,618 | \$263,365 | \$195,987 |
| \$0.87 | \$1.83 | \$1.81 | \$1. 1 - 2 | $x$ Includes excess profits taxes.


1937
$\$ 379,670$
150,000
3,632
358,983
605,465
26,643
$2,245,826$

Total......... $\left.\overline{83,903,501} \overline{\$ 2,949,736}\right|_{\text {Total_.......... } 83,903,501} \frac{80,949,736}{}$ X Represented by 297,132 shares (par $\$ 1)$. y After reserve of $\$ 16,129$
in 1937 and $\$ 17,024$ in 1936. zifter reserve for losses of $\$ 17,127$ a Sundry note receivable (endorsed by two officess) and accrued interest only.


Providence Gas Co.-15-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the comThon stock, no par value, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 13 , and each three months previously. - V. 144, p. 1798.

Prudential Investors, Inc.-Dividend - . The directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the com
mon stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 13 , provided that im mediately arter the payment of this dividend the net assets as determined by directors at a special meeting on Dec. 15 shall be equal to at least $\$ 200$
a share on the $\$ 6$ preferred stock. A dividend of 25 cents per share was a share on the 86 preferred stock. A divid
paid on Dec. $10.1936 .-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 2861 .
Public Service Co. of New Hampshire-AcquisitionThe Securities and Exchange Commission nas authorized the company, company, to acquire all the assets and franchises of Minancester street Ry all of the outstanding securitirs of which are ownea by Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, such acquisition to be by the transfer and distribution
of said assets and franchises to Public Service Co. of New Hampshire as the sole stockholder of Manchester Street Ry. upon and pursuant to the liquidation of Mancerester street Ry, and the order of the P. S. Commission of
N. H. dated Nov. 29, 1937, authorizing such acquisition.-V. 145, p. 3507 .

Pyrene Mfg. Co.-Dividend Increased-
The directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 10$, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 16 . This compares, with 20 cents paid on Sept. 15 and on June 15 , , , ast 50 , 50 cents. Aug. 15, 1935, this latter being the first payment made since Aug. 1.1931 when 10 cents per share was distribibuted, prior to this latter date dividends
of 20 cents per share were distributed each three months.-V. 145 , p. 2403 .

## Rantoul RR.-Bonds Extended-

The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the company to
extend from June 1, 1927, to April 2, 1952, the date of maturity of not more Rath Packing Co
Years Ended-
 ${ }^{\times}$Nott sales--$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { livery \& adm exps --E- } & 43,603,267 & 38,285,622 & 34,660,345 & 24,662,937 \\ \text { Deprec. \& obsolescence. } & 217,095 & 214,849 & 148,240 & 175,352\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Other inc. \&\& exp.e. incl. } & 22 & 104 & 12,113 & 30,901\end{array} \quad 15,806$
 Common dividends $\mathbf{x}$ After deducting returns and
$\$ 1,000,000$ paia in common stock


## In <br> \section*{:。}

 | Deferred and other |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| assets....-103,370 | $3,700,357$ | esiorundeterm'd

liab. arising from
procel $\begin{array}{lll}\text { processing taxes } \\ \text { Dividends }\end{array} 964,991 \quad 1,000,000$


 Total........ $\$ 10,018,295 ~ \frac{10,000}{\$ 9,640,772}$ Total. ....... $\$ 10$
$-\mathrm{V} .144, \mathrm{p} .4197$.

Reynolds Spring Co.-No Action on Dividend PaymentDirectors at their recent meeting took no action on the declaration of a
dividend on the company's $\$ 1$ par capital stock dividividends of 25 cents per share were paid on Sept. 29, Jast, and each three months previously. In addition an extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 15, 1936.- V .145, p. 1598.

Richfield Oil Corp.-Initial Dividend-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 16 .-V. 145, p. comm.
2556.

Richmond Ice Co., Inc.-Registers with SEC-

Rutland RR.-Earnings-






Net income_.......- def $\$ 50,069 \quad \$ 4,120 \quad \$ 255,256 \quad \$ 194,264$ x Includes $\$ 5,460$ for the month of October, and $\$ 49,965$ for the 10
months ended Oct. 31 , account Carriers Excise tax in connection with Railroad Retirement Act, at $23 \%$ of payrolls. No similar charge in
1936.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .3666$.

St. Helen's Pulp \& Paper Co.-Special Dividend-
The company paid a special dividend of 40 cents per share on the common
tock, par $\$ 10$, on Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 25 . Dividends of 20 cents per share were paid on Nov. 1 , Sept. 1 , July 1
and on April 1 last; a dividend of 60 centt was paid on Dec. 1,1936 , and previously regular quarterly dividends of 20 cents per share were dis-

St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. - Hearing on PlanA hearing will be conducted on Feb. 8 before Oliver E. Sweet, director modified plan submitted by the company for reorganization.-V. $145, \mathrm{p}$. 3666.

Samson United Corp.-Initial Dividend -
The directors have declared an initial dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the comm

San Diego Consolidated Gas \& Electric Co. - Earnings F Year Ended Oct. 31-
 $\begin{array}{crrr}\text { Net oper. rev. (before approp. for retire. res.)... } & \$ 3,304,443 & \$ 3,262,317 \\ \text { Other incomen } & & 7,063 & 776\end{array}$

Net oper. rev. \& other inc. (before approp. for Appr
Gross incom terest charges Other income deducount and expense Net income.

## Sandt Farm Equipment Corp.-Stop Order

See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 3020
Sangamo Electric Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in ddition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the compayments, were made on Oct. 1 and on July 1, last. Prior to July 1, last, the company's stock had been split up on a two-for-one basis.
A dividend of 50 cents was paid on the old stock on April 1. last, and each A dividend three months previously. In addition, an extra dividend of
paid on Dec. 24, Oct. 1 and Jan: 2, 1936.-V. 145, p. 2406 .
Sayers \& Scovill Co.- \$1 Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common
tock, par $\$ 100$, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec pares, warth $\$ 1.50$ paid on Oct. 1 and on July 1, last; 50 cents paid on April 1 . pares with $\$ 1.50$ paid on Oct. 1 and on July 1 , last; 50 cents paid on April 1.1. per share paid each thre months from July 2, 1934, to and including Jan. 2,
1936, and $\$ 1$ per share distributed each quarter from April 1, 1933, to April 1936, and $\$ 1$ per share distributed eac

Schiff Co.-Sales-
Sales for the month o November, 1937, were $\$ 1.029,714$ as compared Sales for the 11 months period this year were $\$ 11,850,260$ as compared
with last year of $\$ 11,281,850$. This was a gain of $5.04 \%$. -V. 145, p. Wales
with la
3358 .
Schulte Retail Stores Corp.-Progress on Plan Outlined - Details to Be Fixed-

Holders of the $8 \%$ cumulative preferred stock are urged to inspect the Schulte store at 86th St. and Broadway, New York, which is the first store
reflecting the experiment in remerchandising and re-equipment of the whole reflecting chain, by a letter just sent out by the protective committee for the
Schulte
$8 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, of which Samuel McRoberts is Chairman. The letter states that the program of re-merchandising and re-equipment is being undertaken in 10 stores as an experiment and indicates that if successful it will be extended throughout the chain. The program is based
upon the recommendation of a survey of the business of Schulte Retail Stores Corp. prepared by S. D. Leidesdorf \& Co. upon order of the U. S.
District Court for the Southern District of New York after application by the preferred stockholders' protective committee.
The committee's letter also states that there has been progress with the negotiations for a reorganization and that the principles upon which a
reorganization shall be based have been quite generally agreed upon reorganization shall be based have been quite generally agreed upon
but no final arrangements have been made with any group of creditors or stockholders.
The committee's letter also states late operating figures as follows: "Sales of the cigar stores as reported by the corporation for the period
from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31,1937 aggregate $\$ 17,084,766$, and for the month of during the month of October, 1937 , was. 268 as compared stores operated
month of October, 1936. The net sales tor the month of October, 193 the month of October, 1936 . The net sales tor the month of October, 1937 , the net sales for the same number' of stores for the month of September, 1937. Net income as estimated by the corporation before expenses of adminis-
tration in the reorganization proceedings, depreciation, and adjustments tration in the reorganization proceedings, depreciation, and adjustments credits for the period from Jan, 1 to Oct. 31,1937 , Was $\$ 86,07$. A Ater
deducting depreciation and expenses of administration in the reorganization deducting depreciation and expenses of administration in the reorganization
proceedings, a net loss of $\$ 12,166$ was reported for the period. For the and $\$ 40,218$, respectively.
Huyler's (and subsidiary), in which the corporation is interested both
through stock ownership and alleged liability on prefered stock through stock ownership and alleged liability on preferred stock guarantee,
reported sales for the period from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31,1937 of $\$ 2,774,959$, It reported a net operating profit before depreciation, amortization, adjustments for real estate operations and rentals, other income and other deductions, \&c., of $\$ 3,926$. After deducting depreciation and amortization, other
income and other deductions, and expense of the reorganization proceedings, income and other deductions, and expense of the reorganization proceedings,
the net loss was $\$ 70.273$. Comparable results for the month of Oct. 1937 ,
were net profit of $\$ 3,478$, and net loss of $\$ 62.40$, respectively.-V. were net
p. 3210.

Schulze Baking Co.-Reorganized-
See Interstate Bakeries Corp. above.-V. 145, p. 2243.

Scovill Mfg. Co.-25-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Jan. 3 , Juld hors of recor Dec. 15 . This
compares with 50 cents paid on Oct. 1 , 1 and on April 1 , last; with a
divita cenidend of 75 cents paid on Dec. 21 and on Oct. 1 ,
cents paid each quarter previously.-V. $145, \mathrm{p}, 3020$.

- Seaboard Surety Co.-Special Dividend-

The directors on Dee. 15 declared a special dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, par s10, payable Dec 30 to holders of record Dec. 27 .
 15. 1932 and on Nov. 16. 1931.-V.145, p. 2765.

Sears, Roebuck \& Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors on Dec. 13 declared an extra dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Jan. 20 to holders of record
Dec. 28. Company stated that this dividend was payable out of surplus A regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share was paid on Dec. 15 . An extrar dividend or $\$ 2.50$ per share was said on Jan. 7 . 1937 . s. see V .
144, p. 3018 for detailed record of previous dividend payments.-V. 145 $144,{ }^{\text {p. }}$. 3018 for detailed record or previous

Security Aircraft Corp.- Stock Offered-Rutland, Edwards \& Co., Los Angel 3 , in November offered 210,000 shares of common stock at par ( $\$ 1$ per share).
Transfer agent: J. D. Owen, care of Security Aircraft Corp. 2735 East
spring St. Municipal Airport, Long Beach, Calif. Registrar: Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association, Los Angeles, Calif. Stock Applicat
Exchange
Histryi-Corporation, incorp. in Calif. Jan. 19, 1937, manuractures and repairs airplanes, airplane engines, parts and accessories and carries on cessor, security National Aircraft Corp., was organized in Jan,., 1933, and during the period of its operation designed and developed a two-passenger sport-trainer, low winged monoplane, of which model 15 were partially with a 100 -horsepower engine, which, together with various other parts and materials, were purchased by the predecessor on the open market. These planes were sold principally for training purposes and private use. Company proposes to develop and expand its plant and operations so except that various materials, parts and accessories will be purchased on the open market, and for the present proposes to direct its activities to a two-place sport-trainar used by sportsmen and aviation schools.
Capitalization-Capitalization consists of 500.000 shares of common stock (par \$1., There will be issued 322,842 shares, of which 132,329 shares have
been issued as of Aug. 25,1937 , sold only intra-State within Califorvi to bona-fide residents). Of this amount 37,312 shares were sold for cash 15,000 for the cancellation of indebtedness or $\$ 15,000$ owing to Rutland Aircraft Corp. (predecessor), for business, property and assets of pational sor Underwriting-The issuer entered into an asis. with Rutland, Edwards \& Co., Los Angeles, underwriters, which agree ment gives the exclusive right to handle and sell 225.000 shares at $\$ 1.25$ per share, or at such other price as may be authorized by the Commissione writers, , said shares to be sold within six months after effective date of reyistration statement or issuance of permit by Commissioner of Corporations, whichever is later. 72,842 of the shares covered by this registration
were issued intra-State to Security National Aircraft Corp. for business,
 of indebtedness assumed by insuer in acquiring the property and assets of predecesson; this stock was sold to J . D. Owen on April 29,1937 . 210,000 shares are to be offered to the public at $\$ 1$ per, share, of which
44,487 shares had been sold intra-state, as of Aug. 25, 1937. 25,000 shares will be issued to W. B. Kinner (after the 297, 842 shares above referred to are all issued in consideration for promotional services rendered.
Rutland. Edwards \& Co. will also receive from W. B. Kinner, in consideration for assistance rendered in organization and promotion of regis-
 shares
Kinner
Proc
Proceeds and Purpose of Issue-Proceeds to be derived from the sale of and cantal $\$ 251,032$. Or this total, $\$ 15,000$ of indebtedness was satisfied and canceled by the issuance of i5, 1000 common shares. Business and
assets of the Security National Aircrart Corp. subject to liabilities of $\$ 19.244$
as of $J$ Nan common shares. 210,000 shares are to be sold to the public for $\$ 1$ per share, to net the issuer $\$ 168,000$, which will be used to pay indebtedness
of Security National Aircraft Corp., expansion and working capital.of Security Natio


Sierra Pacific Power Co.-Earnings-

| Period E | 1937-Mo | 1936 | 1937-12 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating | 176,190 | \$158,295 | 811 |  |
| Operation | 8 8, |  | 1 |  |
|  | a 25,429 | 24,409 | 2250,884 | 238,425 |
| Net oper. revenue Non-oper. inc. (net) | $\begin{gathered} \$ 78,863 \\ \text { Dr26 } \end{gathered}$ | \$83,640 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 786,754 \\ 4,296 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 759,676 \\ 3,508 \end{array}$ |
| Balance. Retirement | $\$ 78,836$ 7,743 | $\begin{array}{r}883,653 \\ 8,333 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 8791,051 94,992 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 763,185 \\ 100,000 \end{array}$ |
| Gross inco | $\$ 71,093$ 11,266 | \$ $\mathbf{7 5 , 3 2 0}$ 10,672 | 129,19 | $\begin{aligned} & 663,185 \\ & 126,493 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$59,826 | \$64,647 |  |  |
| Pref. divs. declared |  |  |  | , |
| a No provision |  |  | tax on | tributed |

a No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed
net income for the year 1937 , since any liability for such tax canot be
determined until the end of the year.

Note-On Jan. 1, 1937 the company adopted the Federal Power Commission Syste
comparative.
Figures appearing in this statement have been compiled from those
shown on the books of the company and its former parent company, Sierra shown on the books of the company and its former parent company, Sierra
Pacific Electric Co. after intercompany Pacific Electric Co., after intercompany eliminations. All figures give
effect to the merger of Sierra Pacific Electric Co. into Sierra Pacific Power Co. pursuant to agreement of consolidation, effective for accounting purposes as of the close of business July 13, 1937.-V. 145, p. 3830 .
Shawinigan Water \& Power Co.-Extra DividendDirectors on Dec. 15 declared an extra dividend of 5 cents per share on the
common stock, in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 20 cents common stock, in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 20 cents per
share. Both dividends are payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Jan. 25 .
-V. 145, p. 3358 .

Signode Steel Strapping Co.-Registration Withdrawn-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 2863.
Silverwood's Dairies, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Earnings for 30 Weeks to Oct. 31, 1937
Net income after oper. exps. \& Fed. inc. chgs., but before prov. $\$ 76,807$
for Federal surtaxes on undistributed earnings................. Earns. per share on

Singer Manufacturing Co.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the capital
stock, par $\$ 100$, both payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 10. Similar extra, divs. were paid in each of the fourteen preceding quarters, while on
March 31,1934, an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was distributed. In
addition a special dividend of $\$ 15$ per share was paid on Dec. 31,1935 .

Snap On Tools Corp.-Registration Withdrawn-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 2244.
Solar Aircraft Co.-Earnings-
Period Ended Nov. 13, 1937-
Net income after oper. Exps. \& Fed. inc. charges,
but before prov. for Fed. surtax on undist. prof.
Net income after oper. exps. \& Fed. inc. charges,
but before prov, for Fed. surtax on undist. prof.
Earnings per share on 129,640 shares.
4 Weeks 24 Weeks
$\begin{array}{lr}\$ 3,411 & \$ 20.724 \\ & \$ 0.16\end{array}$
Soundview Pulp Co.-Earnings-
11 Months Ended Nov. 30-
Net income after oper. exps. \& Fed. inc. charges,
but before prov. for Fed. surtax on undistributed
$1937 \quad 1936$ or Fed. surtax on undistributed \$1,716,047
\$511,090
South Bend Lathe Works - Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec, 21 to holders of record Dec. 14 .
The regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share was paid on Dec. 1 ,
,
lated Dividends
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of holders of record Dec. 20 . Lumul. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Jan 1 to on Jan 1,1937 . A dividend of $\$ 2.42$ was paid on Dec. 19,1936 , and divi-
dends of $\$ 1.75$ were paid on Oct. 1,1936 , and in each of the five preceding quarters and on March 2, 1935.-D. 144, p. 4361 .

Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings-


## Southern Colorado Power Co.-Earnings -

 12 Months Ended Oct. 31-Gross revenues
Gross revenues
$\times$ Net oper. rev
$\mathbf{y}$ Net income. $\begin{array}{ll}1937 & 1936 \\ 2,334,902 & \$ 2,150,200 \\ 724,785 & 637,88\end{array}$
p. 3509 After Federal taxes and depreciatio.. y After interest, \&c.-V. 145 ,

Southern Natural Gas Co.-Initial Class B DividendThe directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on
the class B stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 17.-V. 142 , p. 472 .

## Southern Pacific Lines-Earnings-

Period End. Nov. 30- 1937-Month-1936 1937-11 Mos.-1936 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Ry. oper. revenues_.... } & 17,324,058 & 18,907,728 & 208,548,311 & 181,878,595 \\ \text { Ry. oper, expenses...- } & 14,305,430 & 13,439,775 & 160,701,701 & 134,476,738\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Net rev. from ry. op } & 3,018,627 & & 5,467,953 & & 47,846,609 & \\ & & 47,401,857 \\ \text { Ry. tax accruals-. } & 1,325,909 & & 815,273 & 15,709,761 & 11,315,068\end{array}$ Ry. tax accruals-1.-:-
Equint facil rents (net)

Net ry. oper. income
After depreciation.
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { After depreciation-: } & 830,972 & 3,833,093 & 21,508,294 & 27,117,192 \\ \text { Before depreciation- } & 1,519,382 & 4,474,888 & 28,929,673 & 34,273,495 \\ 145, \text { p. } 3669 . & & & \end{array}$ -V. 145, p. 3669 .

Southern Ry.-Stockholders A pprove Change in StockAt the adjourned session of the annual meeting of stockholders held in
Richmond Dec. 14, the stocknolders by a vote of 419,713 shares, or $69.95 \%$ of the preferred stock, and 692,042 shares, or $66.71 \%$ of the common
stock, a total of $1,311,755$ shares, or $69.10 \%$ of the total stock of the com pany, outstanding and having voting power, adopted the resolution authorfor the issue of common stock without par value, and the exchange, share common, stock of the company. The total number of shares voted in
opposition to the proposed amendment was 1,165 shares of both classes.
 Gross earnings 14830.

Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Reorganization PlanThe management mailed copies of a plan of reorganization to security follows an order by the U. S. District Court in Wilmington, Del.. Dec. 3 , permitting the company to solicit acceptances to th latest amended plan
for reorganization.
Concurrently with the mailing of the plan, various protective committees which have been active for reorganization of the system issued a point statement announcing approval of the latest plan, in accord. The
protective committees involved, and five of these now are
Allen committee for the $\$ 4$ preferred stock, however, did not join in the Allen committee for the $\$ 4$ preferred stock, however, did not join in the
approval, withholding its consent to the latest plan, which was submitted to the Court on Nov. 24 . 10 for a hearing on the proposed plan, and it was
The Court has set Feb. also ruled that depositors of the company's $6 \%$ notes under the original
five-year extension plan, proposed by Standard Gas in 1935, had until
Jan. 27,1938 , to withdraw from the agreement if so desired.

Judge Nields also appointed Daniel O. Hastings, as special trustec to
Itigate the $\$ 100,0 \cup 0,000$ law suit against certain officers and directors of
the company, H. Byllesby \& Co Standard Power \& Light Corp, and the company, H. M. Byllesby \& Co., Standard Power \& Light Corp. and corporate "abuses" to the utility Nudge Nields also appointed Wiliam G. Mahaffy and William H. Button as General Counsel to Mr. Hastings and made Simon H. Rifkind, member Counsel to conduct the litigation proceedings in the suit. On Sept. 27, 1935, the company instituted proceedings for reorganization by filing in the U. S. District Court for the District of Delaware, a voluntary
petition for reorganization under the provisions of Section $77-\mathrm{B}$ of the Bankruptcy Act. Debtor has remained in possession of its property throughout the reorganization proceedings. The petition recited the inability of the
company, although otherwise solvent, to meet the maturity of $\$ 24,649.500$ compay, although otherwise solvent, to meet the maturity of $\$ 24,649,500$
of its $20-$ year $6 \%$ gold notes and $6 \%$ convertible gold notes, which came due Oct. $1,1935.1935$, the company had registered with the Securities and
On June 2, 193 $\$ 13,927,900$ of the notes were dosited for extension pursuant to the plan prior to the time of the filing of the petition in the reorganization proceedings. Company regarded the amount deposited as inadequate to organization proceedings. Subsequently and to the present date, deposits of the notes for extens.
On pursaunt to the plan agrgegate $\$ 17,914,250$
On day, was filed in Court. This amended plan contained changes and modify thens or company's plan which had been developed with the company securities. Thereafter it became evident mentioned for various classes of amended plan for the $\$ 4$ cumulative preferred stock and the common common which were the result of negotiations in behalf of holders of the cumulative preferred stock, were no longer practical. Therefore it becmae
necessary to provide that the aforesaid amended plan of reorganization be modified remain unchanged, except with respect to voting power common stock accord as between the $\$ 4$ cumulative preferred stock and the commen effected by an amended plan of reorganization (as modified), dated was of Aug. 18, 1937, and filed in Court. Thereafter consultations and negotiations
among the committees and among the committees and the company resulted in certain revisions of the
amended plan (as modified) which are now incorproated. The company's plan, changed and modified as aforesaid, is proposed by the company as the plan. The provisions of the plan have, been developed
with the company by the following protective committees. all of which with the company by the following protective committees, all of which Samuel McRoberts, Ohairman. (2) Protective committee for the $\$ 7$ and $\$ 6$ prior preference stock, James W. Gerard, Chairman. (3) Noteholders and bondholders committee, George McAneny, Chairman. (4) Protective com-
mittee for $\$ 4$ cumulative preferred stock, John K. MacGowan, Chairman, and (5) Independent protective committee for the notes, W. S. Kinnear, Chairman.
Notes and Debentures-The funded debt is represented by notes and
debentures, and aggregates $\$ 73,649.500$, of which $\$ 24,649,500$, is represented by notes which were due Oct. 1, 1935. Under this plan these matured notes are extended for 10 years from the first day of the month succeeding the date of the entry of an order confirming this plan.
other provisions for their protection:
(1) sinking fund, and a provision for utilizing the proceeds of the sale
oi capital assets under certain conditions for funded debt retirement: oi capital assets under certain conditions for funded debt retirement
(2) a prohibition against the issuance or assumption of additional debt except under specified conditions;
(3) a provision that while any notes or debentures are outstanding
dividends shall not be paid from certain specified sources; and dividends shall not be paid from certain specified sources; and
(4) a provision giving the holders representation on the board of directors, Prior Preference Stock-The holders of the prior preference stock, $\$ 7$ cumulative and $\$ 6$ cumulative, are to retain their present stock. The
dividends accumulated thereon will not be affected by the plan. Each share dividends accumulated thereon will not be affected by the plan. Each share
of prior preference stock will have the same voting power as each share of common stock, except that in the election of directors the prior preference stock voting as a class will be entitled to elect two of the nine directors of
the company. stock are also to retain their present stock. The dividends accumulated stock are also to retain their present stock. The dividends accumulated
thereon will not bee affected by the plan. Each share of $\$ 4$ cumulative
preferred stock will have the same veting power as each share of common preferred stock will bave the same voting power as each share of common
stock, except in the election of directois, in respect of which each share of $\$ 4$ cumulative preferred stock shall be entitled to $11 / 2$ votes, ana shall have the rigat of cumulative voting.
Each share will be entitled to one vote, and in the election of directors will have the right of cumulative voting.

Weekly Output-
Gas \& Electric Co the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas \& Electric Co. system for the week ended Dec. 11,1937 , totaled 11 ,-
$111,319 \mathrm{kwh}, \mathrm{a}$ decrease of $1.8 \%$ compared with the corresponding week
last year. -V., $45, \mathrm{p}, 3830$ i45, p. 3830
States Oil Corp,-Larger Dividendcommon stock, par $\$ 5$, payable a dividend of 25 cents per share on the 60 cents paid during 1936, and a dividend of 65 cents 15 last; dividends of 60 cents paid during 1936, and a dividend of 65 cents per share paid on
Dec. 26,1935 , this last being the first payment made since Nov. 20,1928 ,
when 10 cents per share was distributed.-V. 142, p. 137.

Sterchi Brothers Stores, Inc.-Special Dividend The directors have declared a special dividend of 50 cents per share on of 30 cents was paid on Dec. 15,1936 , this latter being the first payment
made since Feb. 15, 1930 , when 30 cents per share was also distributed.

Stone \& Webster, Inc.-Stockholders Approve PlanCompany to Cease to Be Holding Company-
Stockholders have approved the plan whereby, in conformity with the
objectives of the Public Utility Holding Co. Act, the corporation disposes of its controlling interest in public utility companies by distributing the of its controling interest in public utitity companies by distributing the Pacific Power Co. pro rata to stockholders, and trusteeing the remainder
of such holdings, together with holdings in certain other public utility comor suies.
Upon consummation of this program, Stone \& Webster, Inc. will cease to be a holding company under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 . Its remaining subsidiaries will continue their activities, dating
back to 1889 , in the engineering and construction, investment banking, and
service fields, including the development and organization of new enterservice fields, including the development and organization of
prises The distribution to the stockholders of Stone \& Webster, Inc. Will take
place on or about Dec. 27 to stockholders of record Dec. 3. Each share of place on or about Dec. 27 to stockholders of record Dec. . Each share of common stock of Engineers Public. Service Co. and 1-10th of a share of the

## Stonega Coke \& Coal Co.-Pays $\$ 1.25$ Dividend-

 The company paid a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the common stock, this year; a dividend of 50 cents per share was paid in 1936 .-V. $133, \mathrm{p} .1303$Sweet's Steel Co.-Earnings-
Earnings for the 43 Weeks Ended Oct. 30, 1937
Net income after operating expenses and Fed. income charges, but
before surtax on undistributed profits.......... Earns per share on 130,000 capital shares -V.145, p. 3831 .
Taylow-Wharton Iron \& Steel Co.-To Pay 80-Cent Div. capital stock, no par value, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 15. capital stock, no par value, payable Dec. 23 to holders of
An initial dividend of 60 cents was paid on Dec. 23,1936 .
 for old stock deposited under the readjustment plan dated May 15, 1933,
are entrited, will bopald only uon the surrender of such certificates to the
Corporation

Tennessee Corp. - To Pay 10-Cent DividendThe oirectors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 5 .$, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 17 . This compares withe 25 cents paid on July 22, last, and 15 cents paide. on Dec. 18 .
1936, this stater being the first payment made since June 15, 1931, when 1936, this latter being the first payment made since
$121 / 2$ cents per share was distributed.-V. 145, p. 1275 .
Terre Haute Malleable \& Mfg. Corp.-EarningsEarnings for 10 Months Ended Oct. 10, 1937
Net income after oper. exps. \& Fed. inc. charges, but before prov
for Fed. surtax on indistributed earnings. Earnings per share on 73,584 capital shares.
$-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .2090$.
Textile Banking Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, payable stock, payabie Dec. 20 to holders of recor
paid on Dec. 15, 1936.-V. 144, p. 4200 .
Thayers, Ltd.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account of Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 20 . A dividend of $\$ 2.50$ was paid on Jan. 2 1937 The last previous payment was the regular semi-annual dividend
of 1.75 per share paid on Jan. 2,1936 .-V. 143, p. 4017.
Tintic Standard Mining Co.-Larger Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, par \$1, payable Dec. 23 to horders of record Dec. 13. This
 cents paid on Dec. 24, 1935; $7 / 2$ cents paid in each of the three preceding
quarters; $21 / 2$ cents paid on Dec. $24,1134,10$ cents on Sept. $29.1934,71 / 2$
cents cents paid on June 3 and March 31, 1934, and 5 cents per share distributed
Tishman Realty \& Construction Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) Not including Tishman Properties, Inc and and a subsidiary [in process of
Period Ended SEpt. 30-
1ncome-Commissions


| 12 Mos. |
| :---: |
| 1937. |
| 845.148 |
| 44.400 |
| 13.667 |

Total.
Loss on operations or buildings.

 $\xrightarrow{\text { M. Ma }}$
$\$ 422,613$
3,800

Net loss carried to capital surplus............- $\overline{\mathbf{x} \$ 552,055} \quad \begin{aligned} & \$ 451,021\end{aligned}$ $\times$ Includes $\$ 27,214$ from the operations of a subsidiary in process of re$\$ 38,081$ being depreciation of a subsidiary in process of reorganization. z Before a special credit of $\$ 15,000$, represenitng discount on notes pursubsidiary in process of reorganization. b On a subsidiary in process of reorganization under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act, not included in depreciation of $\$ 28,561$.)
Consolatea Balance Sheet Sept. 30
Not including Tishman Properties, Inc., and a Subsidiary [in process of





 Inv. in \& adv. to | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Wholly-own. cos. } \\ \text { not consolidated }\end{array}$ | 763,273 | 624,205 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { mtges. payable_ }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Rents res. } 1 \mathrm{n} \text { adv. }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |



 Total_......... $\overline{\$ 5,449,028} \overline{\$ 5,343,943} \mid$ Total_........ $\$ 5,449,028 ~ \$ 5,343,943$ a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 2,930,656$ in 1937 and $\$ 2,836,708$ in
1936. b Represented by 400,000 no par shares-V.
Tobacco \& Allied Stocks, Inc. - \$3 Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 20 . This compares with stock, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 20 . This compares with
$\$ 1$ paid on June 15. last; $\$ 1.25$ paid on Dec. 28,$1936 ; \$ 1$ paid on Nov. 16 ,
and on Aug. 193,$1936 ; \$ 4$ paid on Dec. 31,$1935 ; \$ 1.50$ on July 10, 1935; \$2 on Dec. 31, 1934; \%1 on Nov. 1 and July 16, 1934 , and 50 cents per sharc
Toledo Edison Co.-Bonds Authorized-
The Ohio Utilities Commission has granted the company authority to issue and sech at par, $\$ 2,000,000$ first mortgage $4 \%$ bonds, due 1942 , and pending such sale, to pledge the same as security for $4 \%$ note of similar
amount to Chase National Bank, New York, due Aug. 1941 . OP total
amount $\$ 679,000$ will be used to reimburse its treasury for uncapitalized amount $\$ 679,000$ will be used to reimburse its treasury for uncapitalized
capital expenditures, the balance to be released upon validation of the capital expenditures, the balance to be released upon validation of the
Commision for $75 \%$ of actual expenditures on a budget cailing for im-
provement estimated at approximately $\$ 1,951,000$ between Nov. 1 , last,
$\frac{\text { and Dec. } 31,1938 .-\mathrm{V} .144, \text { p. } 1804 \text {. }}{\text { Trico Products Corp.-Extra Dividend- }}$
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1.371 / 2$ per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $621 / 2$ cents per share on the
common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 24 to holders of record
Dec. 14. Similar distributions were common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 24 to holders of record
Dec. 14. Similar distributions were made on Dec. $24,1936 .-\mathrm{V} .143$,
p. 4170 .

Tubize Chatillon Corp.-No Class A Dividend-
Directors at their meeting held Dec. 15 took no action on the payment of a. dividend on the class A stock at this time.
A dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share was paid on Oct. 1 , and on July 1 , last,
and an initial dividend of $\$ 1$ was distributed on April 1, last.- 1.145 ,

Twin Coach Co.-40-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 20.
This compares with 15 cents paid on Nov. 15 , July 15 , and on May 10 last.
A special dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 16.1936 A regular quarterly A special dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 16,1936 . A A regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share was paid on Oct. 15, 1936 . A regular quarterly

Union Twist Drill Co.-Extra Dividend-
The company paid an extra dividend of 75 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 5$. on Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 20. Like amounts were
paid on Dec. $24,1936 .-\mathrm{V}, 145$, p. 1917 .

United Combustion Corp. of Del.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
United Corps., Ltd. - Accumulated Dividend -
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.87 \frac{1}{2}$ per share on account of accumulation on the $\$ 1.50$ cumulative class A stock, no par value
 vas paid on Nov. 15, 1935, this latter payment being the initial distribution on the class A stock.-V. 145, p. 2709 .
United Dairies, Ltd.-Accumulated Dividend-
 last, and on Dec. 1. 1938-V.145, 2409
United Distillers of Canada, Ltd.-5-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 5 cents per share on the ordinary stock, payable in Canadian funds on Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 15 .
An initial dividend of 10 cents was paid on April 15, last.-V. 144, p. 2153 .
United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly Output-


United Light \& Power Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings 12 Months Ended Oct. 31 - subsidiary and con- $1937 \quad \times 1936$ trolled cos. (after eliminating inter-co-transfers) - $888,824,904884,008,077$ General operating expenses........................... Provision for
eneral taxes and estimated Fed income taxes Net earns. from oper'ns of sub. \& controlled cos

Non-oper. income of sub. and controlled cos | $\$ 23,535,081$ |
| :---: |
| $2,389,672$ | 8,792,765


 Equity of United Light \& Power Co. in earnings Income of United Light \& Powar Companies-iv- (exclusive of \$7,803,454 $\quad \$ 7.149,797$ income received from subsidiaries).............. $\quad$ y73,532 $\quad 25,537$ Total.

nited Light \& Power Co | $\$ 7,876,987$ |  |
| :---: | ---: |
| 174,504 |  |
| 56,620 | $7,175,334$ |
|  | 191,909 |
| 8,532 |  | Balance

## olding company deductions:

$\overline { \$ 7 , 6 4 5 , 8 6 2 } \longdiv { 8 6 , 9 3 4 , 8 9 3 }$

Balance transferred to consolidated surplus $\overline{\$ 5,173,712} \overline{\$ 4,429,938}$
$\times$ Adjusted
x Adjusted. y I
-V .145, p. 3213 .

United Light \& Railways Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsGross operating earnings of sub. and controlled $1937 \quad \times 1936$ Gross operating earnimgs or sub. and controiled companies (after eliminating interco. transfers)- $\$ 78,471,705$ \$ $\$ 74,160,405$ | companies |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| General operter eliminating inter-co. transfers) | $\$ 78,471,705$ |  | Maintenance----1.Provision for retirement--1-2

General taxes and estimated $\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net earns. Prom oper'ns of sub. \& controlled cos } \\ \text { Non-oper. income of subsidiary and controlled cos- } \$ 20,980,029 \\ 1,802,413\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\$ 20,485,363 \\ 2,055,761\end{array} & \end{array}$ | Total income of sub. and controlled companies_- $\$ 22,782,443$ |
| :---: |
| Int., amortiz. \& pref. divs. of sub. \& controled cos- $13,168,820$ |
| $\$ 22,541,125$ |
| $13,554,669$ | $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Balance- } \\ \text { Proportion of earns., attributabie to min. com. stk. } & \begin{array}{l}89,613,622 \\ 2,307,372\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}8,986,455 \\ 2,118,797\end{array}\end{array}$

$\begin{gathered}\text { Equity of United Light \& Rys, Co. In earnings } \\ \text { of subsidiary and controlled companies }\end{gathered} \$ 7,306,250 \quad \$ 6,867,658$


Balance-
Holding company deductions:

| $\$ 7,917,249$ |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $239,3838,702$ |  |
| 93,951 | 156,254 |
|  | 16,670 |

$\overline{\$ 7,583,909} \overline{\$ 7,200,777}$



$\overline{\$ 4,936,145} \overline{\$ 4,544,154}$
United States Foil Co.-Dividend Reduced -
The directors have declared a dividend of 6 cents per share on the class Dec. 20. Dividends of 121 cencts was paid on Oct. 1 and on July 1 , last. previously dividents of is conts per share were distributed each three

United States Plywood Corp.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 55 cents per share on
he common stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 11. An the common stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of

Earnings for 10 Months Ended Oct. 31, 1937
Net profit after oper. exps. \& Fed. inc. charges, but before Earnings per share on 191,961 shares common stock-...-.-...-:
$\$ 406,747$
$\$ 1.83$ Note-On May 1 the corporation succeeded to the business of the United
tates Plywood Co., Inc., a New York corporation, United States Plywood Co. of Delaware, Inc., and Aircraft Plywood Corp. The figures reflect the earnings of predecess
$1937 .-\mathrm{V} .145 . \mathrm{p} .3361$
United States Universal Joints Co.-Earnings-

but beofore prov. for Fed. surtax on undiss
tributed earnings.

| tributed earnings |
| :---: |
| Earnings per share on 200,000 shares |

$\begin{array}{ll}\$ 23,023 & \$ 10,16 \\ \$ 0.12 & \$ 0.0\end{array}$
United Stores Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 6$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 6$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable
 per share was paid on Dec. $15,1934 .-\mathrm{V} .145,1936,1440$.

Utah-Idaho Sugar Co.-Two-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 2 cents per share on the comdend of 5 , cents was paid on March 31, last; one of 10 cents was paid on
Dee. 31 , 1936 , and one of 5 cents on Sept. 30 and on April 10,1936 , this
latter being the tirst dividend paid since

Utah Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Period End. Oct. $31-1937-$ Month- 1936
operating revenues
$\$ 1937-12$ Mos.-
1936 Operating revenues_-_--
Oper. exps, incl. taxes--
Prop. retire. res. approp.
Net oper. revenues.
Other income (net)
Gross income_-
Int. on mortgage bondsInt. on mortgage bondsOther int. \& deductions

Net income-- $\$ 131,370$ Dividends applicabie to preferred stocks for the
period, whether paid or unpaid.
Balance \$ Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Oct. 31,1937 , amounted to $\$ 6,392,854$. Latest dividends, amounting to $\$ 1.162-3$ a share on $\$ 7$ pref.
stock and $\$ 1$ a share on $\$ 6$ pref. stock, were paid on Oct. 1,1937 . Divistock and \$1 a share on \$6 pref. stock, were paid on Oct. 1 , 1937. Dive Note- No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits
for 1936 , inasmuch as the companies reported no undistributed adjusted net income for that year. During 1937 provision for Federal surtax on
undistributed profits has been made in the amount of $\$ 4,000$. V .145 , p. 3361 .

Valley Mold \& Iron Corp.-Dividend Doubled stock. payable Dec stock. payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 17 . This compares with
$\$ 1$ paid on Sept. 10 and on May 1, last. An initial dividend of $\$ 2$ per share was paid on Dec. 19, 1936.-V. 145, p. 2561 .

Vertientes Sugar Co. - New Securities ReadyThe reorganization committee for the reorganization of the Vertientes Sugar Co. and Camaguey Sugar Co. is notifying holders of certificates of deposit for the lst mitge. bonds of these companies that the shares of corporation organized pursuant to the plan of reorganization, are now each $\$ 1,000$ principal amount of bonds of these companies are entitled
to 50 shares of this stock and of each $\$ 500$ principal amount to 25 shares under the terms of the plan. The Wilmington Trust Co. of Wilmington, Del., has been appointed as agent to deliver the new eommon stock.
The bondholders' protective committees representing, respectively, the Vertientes and Camaguey bonds, announce that for the purpose of completing the delivery of securities, under the plan the terms of the depo
agreements have been extended to June 16,1938 .-V. 145, p. 1755 .

Virginia Central Railway-AbandonmentThe Interstate Commerce Commission issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company of that portion of its line of railroad extending westerly from milepost 1, at or near West Fredericksb
Orange and Spotsylvania Counties, Va.-V. 126, p. 965.

Vlchek Tool Co.-Dividend Increased
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the pares with 15 cents paid on Sept. 30 and on June 30 , last, and previously, pares with div cents paidends of 10 cents per share were distributed. In addition an
quarterly
extra dividend of 60 cents was paid on Dec. 22,1936 .-V.144, p. 4204 .
Wabasso Cotton Co., Ltd.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, both payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 18. Like amounts were paid on July 2, last.-V. 144, p. 4204.

Wabash Ry. -Time for Filing Plan Extended-
The receivers have been granted an extension of time until Jan. 15, 1938, by Federal Judge C. B. Davis, in which to file a narrative statement of their 1937, with the notation that the limited time available made it impracticable The court allowed receivers until Dec. 15 to compile this data, but receivers reported that, due to conditions over which they had no control,
it had been impossible to complete and file the narrative statement.-V. p. 3672 .

Wagner Baking Corp.-40-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 24 to holders of reo

Walker \& Co. - Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on a ccount value, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 13 . Similar payments were made on Sept. 30 , July 26, April 26 and Feb. 18, last; Nov. 30, Oct. 15 ,
Aug. 31, July 1, April 25 and Feb. 15, 1936, and on Dec. 20, Nov. 15, W. 15, May 15 and reb. 15, 1935.- 145, p. 2093.

Walkerville Brewery, Ltd.-Initial Common DividendThe directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of $21 / 2$ cents per -V. 145, p. 962 .
Weinberger Drug Stores, Inc.-Registration Withdrawn See list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 2249.
Wellington Oil Co. of Del.-Special Dividend-
The directors have declared a special dividend of 5 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 29 to holders of record Dec. 21 .-V. 145 ,
p. 1120 .
West Indies Sugar Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -
 Interest received -- other
miscellaneous income- $\frac{209,059}{\$ 9,270,094} \frac{170.136}{\$ 7,309,294} \frac{222,147}{\$ 6,967,662} \frac{176,787}{55,989,272}$ Expenses of producing,
manufacturing, Operating profit.
Miscell int. other taan Miscell, int. other taan
bond interest
Prov. for depreciation-Int. accr. on 1st mtge.
(collat.) gold bonds,
$6 \%$ conv. series due
1947.
Net operating profit.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{ccccc}
7,381,098 & 6,062,331 & 6,177,313 & \frac{4,892,455}{\$ 790,350} & \$ 1,096,817
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{rrrr}
613.602 & 668,614 & 657,159 & 656,814
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

| 359.190 | 359,551 | 360,000 | 360,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6.000 | 15,000 | 24,000 |  |
| \$909,714 | \$202,455 | 253,588 | \$77 |


| Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 |  | 37 | 36 |
| Assets - | ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Cash | 1,863,811 | 1,705,086 | Gen. accts. pay. | 258,244 | 14,075 |
| Short-term invests. | 500,000 |  | Res. for accrued |  |  |
| Fed. Int. Credit. |  |  | wages, rents, \&c. | 136,142 | 112,329 |
| Bks. consol.coll, |  |  | Res. for 1st mtge. |  |  |
| tr. $11 / 2 \%$ debs- |  | 202,292 | bond interest. |  | 179,595 |
| Accts. receivable <br> (less reserve)-- |  |  | Res.for U.S.Govt. | 55.189 |  |
| Margin depos. |  |  | 1st mtge. (coll.) 68 , |  |  |
| future sales. | 32,944 |  | 1947 | 5,986,500 | 5,986,500 |
| Sugar on hand \& in |  |  | Res. for int. on 1st |  |  |
| Hquidation....- | 1,327,502 | ${ }^{949,767}$ | mtge. 6\% |  | 544,000 |
| Molasses on hand.- | 125,725 | 207,366 | Res, for Barahona |  |  |
| Mat'ls, suppl., \&c., instores |  |  | Res. for conting..- | 382,398 | $\begin{array}{r} 382,398 \\ 13,511 \end{array}$ |
| Accts. recelv. from |  |  | Pref. stock Bara- |  |  |
| Colonos. | 36,223 | 64,452 | hona Sug. Corp. | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Admin. can | 3,009,270 | 3,117,260 | Com, stk. (par \$1) | 822,944 | 822,944 |
| Investments | 47,004 | 10,958 | Capital surplus---1 | ,985,389 | 16,971,877 |
| $\pm$ Prop., plant |  |  | Operating surplus. | 213,026 | def693,291 |

Total ..... $-\frac{634,480}{28,839,831}-\frac{55,578,939}{}-\overline{28,839,831} \overline{28,578,939}$ $\mathbf{x}$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 9,131,104$ in 1937 and $\$ 10,040,095$
in 1936 .-V. 143, p. 4020 .
Western Electric Co., Inc,-Dividend Increased-
The directors on Dec. 14 declared a dividend of 90 cents per share on the capital stock, no par value, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 24.
This compares with 75 cents paid on Sept. 30 , and on June 30 , last; 60 cents
paid on Marci paid on Marci 31 , last; $\$ 1.50$ paid on Dec. $28,1936: 75$ cents was pard on
Sept. 30,1936 , and 50 cents paid on June 30, 1936, tis latter being the first payment made since June 30, 1931, when the company distributed a dividend of 75 cents per share. From March 30,1929 , to and includ.ng
March 31,1931 , the company paid regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1$ per share. An extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was distributed on Dec. 31,1929 .
Western Maryland Ry.-Earnings-
 Gross earnings (est.) $-\cdots \quad \$ 288,783 \quad \$ 354,361 \quad \$ 16,553,852 \$ 15,162,369$

Western Reserve Investing Corp.-Accumulated Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 6$ cum. participating pref, stock, no par value accumuations on the $\$ 6$ cum. participating pref. stock, no par value,
payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec, 13 A Aividend of $\$ 12$ was paid
on Dec. 15, 1936, this latter being the first dividend paid since July 2,1931 , when a regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share was distributed.

Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.-Earnings-
 Tel. \& cable oper revs-
Total. \& cable oper.
expenses 1937-Mon $7,034,813 \quad \begin{aligned} & 6,863,481 \\ & 71,524,920 \\ & 65,890,942\end{aligned}$
Net tel. \& cable oper.
Net tel. \& cable oper.
revenues_-................
Taxellect. oper. revenues
Operating income.--
Non-operating income. Gross incomeDeduct. from gross inc.


Westinghouse Air Brake Co.-To Pay 25-Cent Div.common stock, havable Jan 31 to dividend of 25 cents per share on the of $\$ 1.25$ perk, share which had been previously declared will be paid on
Dec. 23 . See also V. $145, \mathrm{p}$. 3362 .

Wisconsin Michigan Power Co.-Bonds and Notes Aggregating \$2,700,000 Placed Privately-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has exempted the company, the necessity of filing a declaration under the Public Utility Holding Com pany Act of 1935 in connection with the issue and sale of $\$ 2,000,000$ first the aggregate principal amount of $\$ 700,000$.
As of Sept. 30, 1937, applicant had issued and outstanding securities of $3 \% \%$ series due $1961, \$ 10,500,000$; preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ), $\$ 3,890,200$ and common stock (par $\$ 20$ ), $\$ 5,225,000$ Gross income available for payment of fixed charges, after depreciation, but before provision for income
taxes, for the 12 -month period ending tne same date is stated to have amounted to $\$ 1,450,524.09$. Section 6 (b) of the Act provides in effect that the Commi ion shall
exempt "subject to such terms and conditions as it deems appropriate in exempt "subject to such terms and conditions as it deems appropriate in
the public interest or for the protection of investors or consumers" the issue or sale of any securities $\mathrm{br}^{\text {r }}$ any subsidiary company of a registered
holding company, if the issue and sale of such securities are solely for the purpose of financing the business of such applicant and have been expressly uthonized and doing ousiness. organe first mortgage bonds will be issued under a cortain mortgage and deed of trust and supplemental indentures to First Wisconsin Trust Co. As trustee. They will be dated July 15, 1906 and mature July 15,1961 A sing of $1001 / 4$ plus accrued interest from July 15.1937 to date of delivery The serial note for $\$ 700,000$ will be dated as of the date of issue, and wili
mature in five annual instalments of $\$ 140,000$ each. It will evidence mature in Pive annual instalments of $\$ 140,000$ each. It will evidence interest rate of $3 \%$ per annum.
The proceeds of the bonds and of the serial note will be used, to the additions and betterments to its properties heretofore made and tne balance of $\$ 2,350,000$ as the purchase price of certain hydro-electric plants, and substations and transmission lines connected therewith, known as the Paper Mills, a non-affiliated company, applicants' vendor.
The issuance of the securities in question has been expressly authorized by the $P$. S. Commission of Wisconsin. The issuance has also been author-
ized by the Michigan P. U. Commission.--V. 145, p. 3516.

Wisconsin Public Service Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings 12 Months Ended Oct. 31-
 Net income after
(Wm.) Wrigley Jr. Co.-Special Dividendon the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 20 . also declared three regular monthly dividends of 25 cents per share each, payable Feb. 1, March 1 and April 1, 1938, to holders of record the A special dividend of 50 cents was paid on Nov. 1 and on May 1 last, and
a special dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on Dec. 22,1936 .-V. 145 ,
p. 2710 .

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops <br> COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN 

PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Coffee-On the 11th inst. futures closed 4 to 17 points net higher in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 61 lots. The Rio contract closed 7 to 11 points higher, with sales totaling 8 lots. It was stated that short covering was largely responsible for the firmness displayed in today's markets, influenced to some extent by the better dollar rate, which closed at 17.56 milreis to the dollar, or 140 reis net higher, and the report that coffee destruction during the last half of November amounted to 484,000 bags, which compares with 327,000 for the first half. This brought the total destroyed since the coffee destruction program was adopted in June, 1931, to $55,055,000$ bags. Spot quotations in Brazil were unchanged, with Santos 4 s at 19.500 and Rio 7 s at 12.900 . Havre was 3 to $31 / 2$ francs lower.
On the 13th inst. futures closed 7 to 9 points higher in the Santos contract, with the exception of Santos December, which registered a gain of 21 points on a few covering orders. Sales of Santos contracts totaled 106 lots. The Rio contract closed 8 to 11 points higher in sympathy with the gains in Santos, with Rio sales totaling only 14 lots. Brazil's dollar rate improved progressively 160 reis to 17.40 milreis to the dollar. Santos 4 s were 200 higher at 19.70 , and the Rio spot price was 100 higher at 13 milreis per 10 kilos.
On the 14th inst. futures closed 1 up to 1 point down in the Santos contract, with the exception of the Santos December delivery, which closed 23 points net higher. Transactions in the Santos contract totaled 95 lots. The Rio contract closed 5 to 7 points up, with the excention of the December contract, which closed 23 points net higher. Sales of Rio totaled 22 lots. Interest expanded today, with the selling coming principally from Brazilian firms. In Brazil the spot No. 7 price advanced 200 reis to 13.2 per 10 kilos, while the No. 4 spot price was up a like amount to 19.7. Milreis exchange was unchanged at 17.4. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged to 15 points higher, with prompt Santos 4 s unchanged in a range from 6.85 to 7.25 , while January-December shipments improved and were offered at 6.50 to 6.65 c . Milds were steady, with Manizales for shipment offered at 9c. Havre prices advanced $13 / 4$ to $41 / 2$ francs.
On the 15th inst. futures closed 5 points up to 1 point down in the Santos contract, with the exception of December Santos, which closed 13 points up. The Rio contract closed unchanged to 3 points down. Santos sales totaled 161 contracts. Rio sales totaled 18 contracts. Pronounced strength in the spot month in the Santos contract, reflecting the scarcity of spot supplies of Brazilian coffee, featured active coffee trading in today's session. "Santos contracts opened 5 points higher to unchanged, while Rios were 5 lower to 5 points higher. In Brazil the spot No. 7 price in Rio was 100 reis higher while the milreis improved by 30 reis and stood at 17.37 to the dollar. Cost and freight offers were unchanged to 10 points higher, with prompt Santos 4 s at from 6.90 to 7.25 c . Milds were steady, with Manizales for January shipment offered at 9c. Havre gains of $51 / 4$ to 8 francs were registered.

On the 16th inst. futures elosed unchanged to 5 points lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling only 38 lots, or 9,500 bags. The Rio contract closed 10 to 15 points lower, with sales of only 12 lots. Trading was largely local, with operations more or less mixed. The run of news showed slight change. The dollar rate at 17.47 milreis to the dollar was unchanged, as were the spot Santos 4 s and Rio 7 s , which respectively were 19,900 and 13,300 . Havre closed $1 / 2$ franc to $23 / 4$ francs lower. Today futures closed 4 to 2 points down, with the exception of December, which closed 1 point up in the Santos contract. Sales of Santos totaled 78 contracts. The Rio contract closed 5 to 3 points off, with sales of only 2 contracts. Concentrated hedge lifting from Brazilian sources was met by further hedge selling and scattered liquidation, the latter outweighing the former and bringing lower prices. In the early afternoon Santos contracts were 11 to 15 points lower except for the spot month, which was off but a point. Rio contracts were 11 points lower. The spot No. 7 price for Rio coffee was off 500 reis at the opening to 12.8 per 10 kilos, while the milreis was 10 reis weaker at 17.38 to the United States dollar. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged to 10 points lower, with Santos 4 s at from 6.90 to 7.20 . Milds were easier, with Manizales for January shipment reported done at $87 / 8$. Havre futures were $41 / 2$ to 7 francs lower.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:
December-
March.-.
98 July ...


Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

## 

Cocoa-On the 11th inst. futures closed 3 to 11 points net higher. The opening range was 14 to 10 points up, net higher. with the exception of December, which opened 22 points up with the exception of December, which opened 22 pos finals. Transactions totaled only 207 lots, or 2,774 tons. Supporting bids by the Hershey Co. again were a feature of cocoa trading on the New York Cocoa Exchange today (Saturday). London closed 3d. lower for actuals. Futures ran unchanged to $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. easier on the Terminal Cocoa Market, with 270 tons trading. Local closing: Dec., 5.39 ; Jan., 5.40 ; March, 5.45; May, 5.51; July, 5.52; Sept., 5.65.
On the 13 th inst. futures closed 15 to 6 points net lower. The opening range was 5 to 6 points above the previous closing prices. Transactions totaled 124 lots, or 1,662 tons. London came in unchanged to 3 d . higher, while futures on the Terminal Cocoa Market ran unchanged to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. lower, with 470 tons trading. Local closing: Dec., 5.25 ; Jan., 5.25 ; May, 5.40 ; July, 5.46 ; Sept., 5.55 ; Oct., 5.58; Dec., 5.68.
On the 14th inst. futures closed 13 to 9 points net lower. The clearing of a cargo of about 8,000 bags of cocoa beans from the West African coast on the New Texas had a bearish effect on sentiment among the trade, prices breaking as much as 13 to 21 points on another thin market. Toward the close there was a feeble rally, though prices were still considerably under last night's finals. Transactions totaled 314 lots, or 4,208 tons. London came in 6 d . weaker for actuals and $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. to $101 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower on the Terminal Cocoa Market, with 680 tons of futures trading. Local closing: Dec., 5.12 ; Jan., 5.13; May, 5.28 ; July, 5.35 ; Closing: 5.
On the 15 th inst. futures closed 4 points up to unchanged. Transactions totaled 248 contracts. The market was firm in quiet trading. On sales of 170 lots prices rose 5 to 8 points, with December going to 5.20 c . It was said that the market had become oversold. Fundamentals show little change. Warehouse stocks continued to decline, losing about 6,000 bags overnight. They now total approximately $1,154,000$ bags. Local closing: Dec., 5.16; Jan., 5.16; March, 5.22 ; May, 5.29 ; July, 5.37 ; Sept., 5.44; Oct., Г. 5.
On the 16 th inst. futures closed 8 to 11 points net higher. The closing range was a fraction under the day's highs. The opening range was 1 point off to 4 points up. Transactions totaled 342 lots or 4,583 tons. London ruled 3d. lower to 3d. higher on the outside, while futures on the Terminal Cocoa market closed easy, ranging $71 / 2$ d. higher to $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower, with 810 tons trading. 17 more notices were posted against Dec. in the local market today, bringing the total deliveries thus far to 477. The Hershey Corp., which has been stopping these notices, supposedly stopped the latest tenders and also turned more of its Dec. futures into actuals by swapping the contracts for actual cocoa. Local closing: Dec., 5.24; Jan., 5.24; March, 5.32; May, 5.39; July, 5.47; Oct., 5.58; Dec., 5.69. Today futures closed 18 to 11 points net lower. Transactions totaled 277 contracts. Lack of interest in cocoa futures resulted in a drifting market, which this afternoon was 14 to 18 points net lower, with March selling at 5.17 c . Offerings in the actual market were lacking, but neither was there any buying interest. Warehouse stocks were unchanged. Local closing: Dec., 5.06; Jan., 5.09; March, 5.19; May, 5.28; July, 5.36; Sept., 5.43.
Sugar-On the 11th inst. futures closed 2 to 2 points up in the domestic contract, with sales of only 60 lots. With the trade generally expecting an announcement over the week-end on sugar quotas, traders in the futures market were extremely cautious on commitments. It was stated that the better tone reflected the prospect that because of recent pressure on government officials by Continental beet and cane interests, and that because of recent allotment of additional sugar for use this year, the government might consider a middle course in fixing quotas and possibly lean toward the low side. The only reported sale in raws on Saturday was 1,000 tons of Plilippines for DecemberJanuary shipment at 3.25 c ., delivered, to Rionda. Other offerings were held at 3.30 c ., but buyers were not interested. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to $1 / 2$ point lower, except for the inactive January position, sorhich closed $11 / 2$ points higher. Sales totaled 26 lots.
On the 13th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net lower. The market appeared to be marking time pending some news on quotas. Trading was very light, totaling only 57 lots, or 2,850 tons. In the market for raws there appeared no real interest on the part of buyers or sellers. It was possible to purchase sugar at 2.38c. c. \& f., but the best an operator could have done against the tape was 2.32c. The world sugar contract market ruled irregular, $1 / 2$ point
higher to $1 / 2$ point lower at the close. Transactions in this contract totaled 68 lots, or 3,400 tons. The London market was quiet. Sellers of raws there were asking $5 \mathrm{~s} .101 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. equal to $1.091 / 2$ c. f.o.b. Cuba with freight at 19 c . Terme prices there were $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. lower to unchanged.
On the 14th inst. futures closed 3 to 1 point up in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 55 contracts. The session was exceedingly dull, traders maintaining a wait ing attitude. Nothing was doing in the raw market, and the 1938 quotas were still unannounced. Duty-free seller were asking 3.30c., while Cubas might have been obtaine at 2.37c. Refiners were not indicating interest above 3.20 c . while operators might have paid a few points additional Norld sugar contracts, reflecting the better tone in London, opened unchanged to $1 / 2$ higher, and closed $11 / 2$ to $1 / 2$ point higher, with transactions totaling 93 contracts. In point higher, with transactions totaling 93 contracts. In $21 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. Other positions were $1 / 4$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Raws there were valued at 6 s . per cwt., but afloat sugars were reported sold at $5 \mathrm{~s} .101 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$., equal to about $1.101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per nound f.o.b Cuba with freight at 18 shillings per ton.
On the 15 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point up in the domestic contract, with sales of 30 contracts. The market opened unchanged, and later stood 1 higher to 1 lower, with prices showing very little change from this lower, with prices showing very little change from this
range. Nothing was done in the market for raws, where range. Nothing was done in the market for raws, where
buyers and sellers were 10 points apart at 3.20 to 3.30 c. buyers and sellers were 10 points apart at 3.20 to 3.30 c .
Cubas were believed offered at 5 points over March futures, but this would probably bring them close to the 3.30 c . basis in face of the small offerings in the futures market. World sugar contracts ruling $1 / 2$ point higher in dull trading. At the close this contract ranged $1 / 2$ point down to $1 / 2$ point up, with sales totaling 9 contracts. In London the spot month continued its gymnastics with a loss of $13 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., while the balance of the list was unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., while the balance of the list was unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$.
lower. Raws there were offered at 6 s . $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., after sales at 6 s . per cwt., equal to about 1.13c. per pound f.ob. Cuba.
On the 16th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher. Transactions totaled only 4 lots. With uncertainty more pronounced than ever in the sugar trade over the probable size of the initial United States consumption estimate for 1938, the general inclination was to await the announcement, now expected definitely on Saturday after the market closes. In the market for raws it was still possible the market closes. In the market for raws it was still possible
to sell to an outport refiner today at 3.25 c . delivered, but the to sell to an outport refiner today at 3.25 c . delivered, but the lowest offering of raws was one of 3,000 tons of Philippines
for Januray shipment at 3.28 c . A fairly heavy line of Cubas for Januray shipment at 3.28c. A fairly heavy line of Cubas
Puerto Ricos and Philippines for December to March shipment was held at 3.30 c ., advices stated. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ point higher to $1 / 2$ point lower, with transactions totaling 24 lots. London raws were steady, with small offerings of afloats held at $6 \mathrm{~s} .3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., equal to 1.15 c . f.o.b. Cuba, based on freight at 17 s .6 d ., a reduction of 6 d . Futures were $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Today futures closed unchanged to 1 point off in the domestic contract, with sales of only 2 contracts. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ point up to unchanged, with sales of 11 contracts. Sugar trading continued slow. By early afternoon only a few scattered lots had been done at two points above last night's final bid prices in the domestic market. March sold at 2.36c. In the market for raws refiners were not showing any interest above 3.20 c ., while sellers were generally asking 3.30 c., although one lot of January Philippines wasking ffered at 3.28 . The ref January Philippines wass still sections of the trade waiting for an announcement of the 1938 quotas. World sugar contracts started $1 / 2$ lower to unchanged levels in quiet trading, which reflected the lack of news and the stagnant condition of the London market. May was selling at $1.181 / 2$ c., last night's bid price. In London futures were unchanged to $1 / 2$ d. higher, while raws were still offered at 6s. $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. per cwt.
Closing quotations were as follows: December.
Janaury.
March.

| .35 |
| :--- |
| 1 May |
| .34 |
| July |
| September |

 2.34
-2.36
-2.37

Sugar Cartel Agreement Formed in Czechoslavakia Regulates Production of Sugar and Exports for a Period of 10 Years
A cartel agreement which regulates the production of sugar in Czechoslovakia and the exports of the commodity from that country which is valid for a period of 10 years has just been entered into by the 92 local sugar companies with the cooperation of the Government, according to a report from the American Consulate General, Prague, made public by the Foodstuffs Division, Department of Commerce, on Dec. 8. An announcement by the Commerce Department also said:
The domestic contingent, amounting to 308,248 metric tons of refined sugar, or 344,026 metric tons of raw sugar, has been divided among the 92 companies which operate 122 sugar processing mills and 122 sugar reineries, the report states.
The cartel will not only fix contingents, but will also regulate the price of sugar beets. A definite production contingent will assist the industry for more accurately calculate production costs and the regulation of prices the announced purchase price of beets depends upon domestic price of suga it was stated.
The formation of the cartel is considered important as a means of securing Czechoslovakian cooperation and adherence to the export contingents fixed by the sugar conference in London during this year. The cartel just
entered into covers all of the points ratified by Czechoslovakia at the London Conference, according to the report.
Sugar Production in Java from April to Nov. 1 Increased 781,567 Tons Over Same Period in 1936
Sugar production in Java since the start of the campaign in April to Nov. 1 amounted to $1,351,800$ long tons, as compared with 570,233 tons during the corresponding period in 1936, an increase of 781,567 tons, according to advices re ceived by Lamborn \& Co., New York, which said:
This year's Java sugar crop, which is expected to be the largest since 1932 when $2,569,000$ tons were produced, is forecast at $1,410,000$ long tons as contrasted with 583,000 tons made in 1936 .
Sugar stocks on hand in Java on Nov. 1 this year totaled 742,857 tons as against 826,609 tons on hand on the same date last year. Exports during
the current April-October period amounted to 668,576 tons, as compared with 528,580 tons in the corresponding period of 1936:

Lard-On the 11th inst. futures closed 2 points higher to 2 points lower. Opening prices were unchanged to 5 points lower. Trading interest was very light. Export shipments of lard from the Port of New York totaled 412,811 pounds, destined for Hull, Aberdeen and New Castle. Liverpool prices were 6d. lower on the spot position and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. lower on the distant months. Hog prices at Chicago ranged from $\$ 7.75$ to $\$ 8.20$. Hog receipts at the principal Western markets totaled 20,500 head against 24,000 head for the same day last year.
On the 13th inst. futures closed unchanged to 5 points net lower. In the early trading prices dropped 7 to 10 points from the previous close, due largely to speculative selling. Cold storage lard stocks in this country decreased $5,503,000$ pounds during the past month in spite of the fairly heavy hog movement. Total stocks of lard on Dec were $33,974,000$ pounds against $39,477,000$ pounds on Nov. 1 Hog prices at Chicago ended 10 to 15 c . higher, the top price reaching $\$ 8.30$, with the bulk of sales ranging from price reaching
$\$ 7.60$ to $\$ 8.20$. Total receipts for the Western run were 99,800 head against 127,900 head for the same day last year. Export clearances of lard over the past week-end were reported as 615,395 pounds, destined for London, Liv erpool and Southampton. Liverpool lard futures were 6d to 1 s . lower.
On the 14th inst. futures closed 2 to 7 points net higher. The market, while steady, was devoid of any special feature, the gains being due largely to in-and-out operations of the speculative interest. Export shipments of lard from the port of New York today total 22,400 pounds, destined for Malta. Hog prices at Chicago closed 10 to 15 c . lower with the top price $\$ 8.25$, and bulk of sales ranging from $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 8.10$. Western hog marketings continue to run quite heavy and today totaled 89,600 head against 118,200 head for the same day last year. Liverpool lard futures closed unchanged to 3 d . lower.
On the 15th inst. futures closed 5 to 12 points net higher. Trading was moderately active, with the undertone steady throughout most of the session. Export clearances of lard totaled 576,707 pounds, destined for Hamburg and Glasgow. The latter shipments represent business booked earlier in the month. Stocks of lard at Chicago for the first half of December only showed an increase of 866,000 pounds Total supplies now at Chicago are $12,432,000$ pounds against $11,566,000$ pounds on Nov. 30 this year and $78,305,000$ pounds on Dec. 15, 1936. Hog prices at Chicago today were 10 to 15 c . higher, the top price reaching $\$ 8.40$, with the bulk of sales ranging from $\$ 7.55$ to $\$ 8.25$. Total Western marketings were 84,000 head against 84,600 for the same day last year. Liverpool lard futures were unchanged to dd. lower
On the 16th inst. futures closed 10 to 15 points net lower. The opening range was 10 to 12 points below the previous finals: Export shipments of lard from the Port of New York as reported today were very light and totaled only 4,500 pounds, destined for Stockholm. Hog prices at Chicago closed 25 c. lower, due to the very heavy hog receipts at the principal western markets. Yesterday's marketings at the leading Western packing centers totaled 89,300 head against 87,900 head for the same day last year. Hog sales against 87,900 head for the same day last year. Hog sales
were reported at Chicago ranging from $\$ 7$ to $\$ 8$, the top price for the day being $\$ 8.15$. Liverpool lard futures were unchanged to 3 d . higher. Today futures closed 15 to 8 points net lower. This market was heavy in sympathy with most commodity markets.
daily closing prices of lard futures in chicago December.
January
$\begin{array}{lllllll}---------8.75 & 8.72 & 8.77 & 8.85 & 8.75 & 8.67\end{array}$
Pork-(Export); mess, $\$ 33.75$ per barrel (per 200 pounds) family, $\$ 31.75$ (40-50 pieces to barrel), nominal, per barrel. Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), $\$ 26$ to $\$ 27$ per bar Picnic pooseds), nominal. Cut Meats: Pickled HamsPicnie, Loose, c. a.f. 4 to 6 lbs., 13c.; 6 to 8 lbs ., $113 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 8 to 10 lbs., $113 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, Loose, c. a. f. -14 to 16 lbs ., $17 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to $201 \mathrm{lbs} ., 151 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, f. o. b. New York6 to 8 lbs., 19 c .; 8 to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 181 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ; 10$ to $12 \mathrm{lbs} ., 171 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y. 16 to 18 lbs., $137 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to 20 lbs., $137 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 20$ to 25 lbs., $135 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 25 to 30 lbs., $135 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: Creamery, First to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks-32e. to $401 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese: State, Held. '36-22c. to 24c. Eggs: Mixed Colors, Checks to Special Packs-19c. to 31c.

Oils-Linseed oil prices are very little changed, the commodity in tank cars being quoted 9.6 to 9.8 c . nominal. Quotations: China Wood: Tanks, nearby-15c., nominal futures-143/4c., nominal. Coconut: Crude, Tanks .04; Pacific Coast, $.035 / 8$. Corn: Crude, West tanks, nearby, $.06 \frac{1}{2}$; Drums, ton lots, $123 / 4$ c. Olive: Denatured, Spot, drums, $\$ 1.10$ to $\$ 1.15$; New crop, . 85 to .90 . Soy Bean: drums, $\$ 1.10$ to $\$ 1.15$; New crop, $1 / 2$ to to $.053 / 4$; L. C. L., N. Crude, Tanks, West, forward .051/2 to . 0 . $1 / 4$, L. C. L., N. Y., .08. Edible: 76 degrees, 10c. Lard: Prime, 12 c . Light winter strained, 103 e c: Cod: Crude, Norwegian,
filtered, 39 c . Turpentine: 31 c . to 35 c . Rosins: $\$ 5.45$ to $\$ 8.35$.
Cottonseed Oil, sales, including switches, 99 contracts. Crude, S. E., $57 / 8$ c. Prices closed as follows:


Rubber-On the 11th inst. futures closed 5 to 10 points net lower. However, the closing range was 3 to 4 points better than the lows of the day. Transactions totaled only 22 contracts. Cables were off $1 / 16$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$., a circumstance which was reflected in the small business which took place on the Exchange Local closing: Dec., 15.38; Jan., 15.47 . March, 15.62; May, 15.75; July, 15.85.
On the 13th inst. futures closed 18 to 24 points net lower. The market ruled heavy during most of the session, apparently influenced by the bearish atmosphere prevailing in most markets, especially the securities market, the Far Eastern situation very likely being the overshadowing inlluence. Factory interest was reported as very poor in all directions. Shipment offerings on a c.i.f. basis were too high on the easier trend here. Local closing: Dec., 15.20; Jan., 15.23; March, 15.40; May, 15.52; July, 15.63.
On the 14th inst. futures closed 17 to 23 points net ower. The market opened 10 to 23 points lower and continued easy throughout the forenoon under selling attributed to dealers and trade interests. Fair c.i.f. offerings of rubber were reported, while it was said that manufacturer demand for rubber was limited. The London market closed easy at declines of $1 / 16$ to $5 / 32 \mathrm{~d}$. Singapore also was lower. Local closing: Dec., 15.00; Jan., 15.00; March, 15.17; May, 15.27; July, 15.40; Sept., 15.50.

On the 15th inst. futures closed 2 points up to 3 points down. Transactions totaled 141 contracts. After an early rilly rubber futures sold off under foreign selling and coninued easy in light trading which reached only 800 tons to early afternoon. The London and Singapore markets were steady, unchanged to $1 / 32 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Monthly rubber consumption figures were disappointing, but not entirely unexpected. Local closing: March, 15.15; May, 15.29; July, 15.39; Sept., 15.47; Oct., 15.52.
On the 16th inst. futures closed 13 to 21 points net higher. Activity in crude rubber widened and prices firmed up on renewed factory interest in actuals and a better feeling in speculative circles. Standard ribs and latex were at least 3-16c. a pound higher on the day after a prominent Akron manufacturer purchased a moderate tonnage of forward arrival rubber. Local closing Dec., 15.14; Jan., 15.14; March, 15.33; May, 15.43; July, 15.53; Sept., 15.64. Today utures closed 9 to 7 points net lower. Transactions totaled 50 contracts. Rubber futures were dull, but steady. Only 80 tons had changed hands to early afternoon, indicating one of the slowest sessions of the year. At that time prices were about 2 points higher, with May selling at 15.45 c. The London market closed unchanged to 1-16d. lower, but Singapore was $3-16$ to $7-32 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. C.i.f. offerings were high, it was reported. The price of ribbed smoked sheets has rallied above 15c. a pound. Local closing: Jan., 15.05; March, 15.25; May, 15.36; July, 15.45; Sept., 15.57.
Hides-On the 11th inst. futures closed 33 to 40 points net higher. The market opened irregular, 5 points advance to 10 points decline. Buying power increased as the session progressed, and as a result the market rallied vigorously. Transactions totaled $2,640,000$ pounds. Stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange decreased by 960 hides to a total of 787,481 . Local closing: Dec., 10.75; March, 10.95; June, 11.30; Sept., 11.58.
On the 13th inst. futures closed 28 to 37 points net lower. Trading was fairly active, transactions totaling 103 lots. No new developments were reported in the domestic spot hide market, while the Argentine market for frigorifico steer hides was also reported quiet. The break in the securities market here, which was attributed largely to the latest developments in the Sino-Japanese conflict, was held largely responsible for the downward trend in hide futures in the local market. Local closing: Dec., 10.75; March, 10.95; Sept., 11.58; Dec., 11.88.

On the 14th inst. futures closed 1 to 4 points net lower. The opening range was 3 to 13 points below the previous finals, the market ruling easy during most of the session. Transactions totaled $2,480,000$ pounds up to early afternoon, with total transactions 124 contracts. The trade continued to await developments in the spot market. Packers' ideas were reported firm despite the easier tone of futures. Local closing: March, 10.59; June, 10.94; Sept., 11.26.
On the 15th inst. futures closed 16 to 14 points net higher.
futures reflected the better feeling in the spot market, where adrancing prices were reported. Packers are quite confident, it was said, while shoe manufacturing operations are improving. On sales of $1,560,000$ pounds March advanced 26 points to 10.85 c ., while June rose 26 to 11.20 c. Local closing: March, 10.75; June, 11.08.
On the 16 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points up. The opening range was 5 to 14 points higher, but the market ailed to hold these initial gains. Transactions totaled $2,640,000$ pounds. Heavy Texas steers are said to have been old at 14e while packers in the Chicago market are offerng more but $131 / 2$ espectively brands and Colorados aid to be holding off ocal cly. Buyers, however, are said to be holding of Sept closing: Dec., 10.55; March, 10.75 ; June, 11.10 Sept., 11.40; Dec., 11.70. Today futures closed 10 to 12 points lower. Transactions totaled 66 contracts. Although the spot market was firm, raw hide futures slipped 15 to 17 points in moderate trading, which to early afternoon totaled 200,000 pounds. March sold at 10.60 and June at 10.93c. respecively. In the domestic spot market 5,300 hides were old with $141 / \mathrm{c}$. In the argentine mark 4000 erific steers brought 13 5-16e Local closing: March, 10.65; June, 10.98; Sept., 11.28.

Ocean Freights-While chartering has not been especially active the past week, rates in general held steady. Charters included: Grain: Gulf to Antwerp, Rotterdam, January 3s. $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$., option picked United Kingdom ports $3 \mathrm{~s} .41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Gulf to Antwerp-Rotterdam, Jan. 5-25,3s. 11/2d. Albany to Antwerp-Rotterdam, Jan. 1-15, 3s. $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Victoria to United Kingdom-Continent, Jan. 20-Feb. 10, bulk wheat, basis $5 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{pm}$. San Lorenzo to full range United Kingdom ( 60 ft ) 25s. 3 d ., heavy grain with Continental reducions options France Santa Fe loading is 3d per ton tions, options France, Santa Fe loading, 1s. 3d. per ton extra, Jan. 5-17. Beira to picked ports United Kingdom-Antwerp-Rotterdam, Dec.-Jan., 22s. 6d. Grain Booked: New York to Liverpool, Jan., 3s. $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. New York to Antwerp, Dec., 14c. Trip: Trip across, Dec.-Jan., \$2.25. Trip across, delivery Baltimore via Gulf, Jan. 1-15, $\$ 1.90$. Sugar: Four loading ports, Cuba to United Kingdom and Continent, Jan. 20-Feb. 15, 18s.
Coal-Aside from the bituminous price controversy, the market is active for household and industrial anthractie sizes, and more coal is moving in this section as a result of cold weather than the trade has seen this year so far. Yard piles in the meanwhile are diminishing. Western advices tate that smokless operators are behind in deliveries of repared sizes and minerun, while slack continues depressed
 in view of accumu ano panded to the $10,000,000$ ton level during the week ended Dec. 11, according to an estimate made by the National Coal Association made from the incomplete car loading reports. Production for the corresponding week of 1936 was 10,882 ,000 tons.
Wool-It is reported that the wool situation has brightened considerably the past several days, though the order books of suppliers do not yet reflect this change in any material fashion. There are signs of new life in fabrics associated with the firming of values in raw wool. Good prices are now said to be on a level low enough to promote wholesale and retail buying of merchandise for 1938. Suppliers are now taking a little courace in naming prices on the yarns解 ffers on a fluctuating top futures marke Wool tops have aken a turn for the better in the matter of price, but actual business is still at a low ebb. The rise in the futures market解 turers' round quotations. Average asking price at this time is Great Britents for a good 64s top. Exports of woolens by Great Britain in November amounted to $5,353,000$ square ards as compared with $5,178,000$ square yards in the same period a year ago, the United States taking 335,000 yards s against 311,000 yards last year. Exports of British wool were down sharply, amounting to $2,600,000$ pounds as against $5,890,000$ pounds in the preceding November, the United States taking 238,000 pounds as against $2,368,000$ pounds in the previous year.
Silk-On the 13th inst. futures closed $1 / 2$ to 2 c. net lower. The opening range was $11 / 2$ to 1c. lower. Transactions totaled 650 bales. An easier Japanese market and a declining stock market here were the adverse influences in the silk market today. The average price of crack double extra moved $11 / \mathrm{c}$. lower to $\$ 1.491 / 2$. The Japanese markets showed a decline of 13 to 20 yen at Yokohama and 11 to 19 how at $D$ also was easier the price being en $671 / 2$ at Yokohama, the price at this figure being off $71 / 2$ yen. At Kobe Grade D was 675 yen, off 10 yen. Actual silk sales in these Japanese markets totaled 525 bales; while futures transactions totaled 2,900 bales. Local closing: Dec., $1.491 \frac{1}{2}$; Jan., 1.46; March, 1.44; May, 1.431/2; July, 1.43.
On the 14th inst. futures closed 1 to $21 / 2$ points up, with the exception of December, which closed $21 / 2$ points off. Improvement in the Japanese markets was reflected in higher raw silk prices. The market ruled steady, with only 280 bales traded to early afternoon. In the New York spot market the price of crack double extra silk was unchanged at $\$ 1.561 / 2$. Yokohama Bourse prices were 6 to 13
yen higher, but Grade $D$ silk was 10 yen lower at $667 \frac{1}{2}$ yen a bale. Imports of raw silk into Great Britain during November totaled 4,336 bales against 3,640 bales in October. Local closing: Dec., 1.47; Jan., 1.47; March, 1.46; May, 1.46; June, 1.45; July, 1.45.

On the 15th inst. futures closed $31 / 2$ to $1 / 2$ points up. Trading was light, but the undertone was pronouncedly firm. There were indications of a tight postion in December as that option advanced 5 c. to $\$ 1.52$, while January was up only $11 / 2$ c. at $\$ 1.481 / 2$. Transactions totaled 51 contracts. The price of crack double extra silk in New York was unchanged at $\$ 1.561 / 2$. In Yokohama the Bourse closed 2 yen higher to 3 yen lower. Grade D silk outside was $71 / 2$ yen higher at 675 yen a bale. Local closing: Dec., $1.501 \frac{1}{2}$; Jan., 1.48; March, 1.47112 ; May, 1.461/2; June, 1.461122 ; July, $1.46 \frac{1}{2}$.

On the 16 th inst. futures closed $11 / 2$ c. to $21 / 2$ c. net higher. The opening range was 2 c . to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. above the previous finals. Transactions totaled 940 bales. The average quotation of Transactions totaled 940 bales. The average quotation or
crack double extra moved up 3c. to $\$ 1.591 / 2$. Japanese marcrack double extra moved up 3c. to $\$ 1.591 / 2$. Japanese maran advance of 15 to 23 yen, while Kobe showed an increase of 9 to 18 yen. Grade D was at $6871 / 2$, up $121 / 2$ yen at Yokohama, and at 690 , or 15 yen better at Kobe. Actual sales at these primary markets were 675 bales, while futures transactions totaled 6,125 bales. Local closing: Dec., $1.501 / 2$; Jan., 1.48; March, $1.47 \frac{1}{2}$; May, $1.461 / 2$; July, $1.461 / 2$. Today futures closed 2 c . to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Transactions totaled 39 contracts. Prices were lower in the raw silk martotaled ket, mainly in sympathy with a decline on the Yokohama Bourse. In the early afternoon the local market was 1 to Bourse. In the early afternoon the local market was 1 to
$21 / 2$ c. lower, with December selling at $\$ 1.51$ on sales of 270 bales. In the New York spot market the price of crack double extra silk was 1 cent lower at $\$ 1.581 / 2$. Yokohama bourse prices were 12 to 15 yen lower, but outside Grade D silk was unchanged at $687 \frac{1}{2}$ yen a bale. Local closing: Dec., 1.50; Jan., 1.481/2; March, 1.47; May, 1.47; June, $1.461 / 2$; July, 1.47.

## COTTON

Friday Night, Dec. 17, 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 169,711 bales, against 165,506 bales last week and 169,362 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1937, $5,201,991$ bales, against $4,720,092$ bales for the same period of 1936, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1937, of 481,899 bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 10,417 | 12,963 | 10,323 | 3,588 | 4,607 | 6,801 | 48,6 |
| Houston- | 7.381 | 5,547 | 14,121 | 5,519 | 2,954 | 9,663 | 45,185 |
| Corpus Christi-- |  | 321 | 165 | 14 | 829 | 11 | 11 |
| New Orlean | 10,67\% | 5,5772 | 11,593 | 4,819 | 6,351 | $23, \overline{2} \overline{3} \overline{6}$ | 62,244 |
| Mackile---ill | 244 | 1,082 | 1,419 | 251 | 45 | 2,243 | 5,284 |
| Jacksonville | $2 \overline{4} \overline{6}$ | 127 | 298 | 102 | 134 | 453 | 1,360 |
| Charleston |  | 152 | 359 | 121 |  | 1,375 | 2,007 |
| Lake Oharle |  |  | 48 |  | 6 | 79 176 | 79 256 |
| Norfolk. | 506 | $\overline{6} 4 \overline{7}$ | 583 | 501 | 580 | 406 | 3,223 |
| Baltimor |  |  |  |  |  | 30 | 30 |

The following table shows the week's total recipts the total since Aug. 1, 1937, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

| Receipts to Dec. 17 | 1937 |  | 1936 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Week }}{T h i s}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } A u g \\ 1.1937 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { This } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Since } A u q \\ 1,1936 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 1937 | 1936 |
| Galvest | 48,699 | 1,409,373 | 46,398 | 1,430,147 | 921,639 | 883 |
| Houston. | 45.185 | 1,345, 6 | 33.544 | 1,0955, | $8655,09 \overline{6}$ |  |
| Corpus Chr | 529 | - ${ }^{385,243}$ |  | 11 |  |  |
| New Orleans | 62,244 | ,435, | 49,1 | 310 | 906.650 |  |
| Pensacola |  | 52, | 645 |  |  | ${ }^{110.586}$ |
| Jacksonvil |  | 3,478 |  | 3,6 | . 657 |  |
| Savannah |  | 1165,16 | 2,756 |  | 155.6 | 149,620 |
| Lake Ch | 79 | 72, 7 | -776 | ${ }^{1} 53.5$ | 34,018 | 28,681 |
| Wi | ${ }_{3} 2236$ | 7.290 | 433 |  | 11,9 |  |
| New Yor | 3,223 | 35,856 | 823 | 2,58 | 30,678 | 32, ${ }^{234}$ |
| Bastimore- | 30 | 10,9930 | 770 | 13,817 | 3,487 925 | 2,715 |

In order that comparison may be made with other years we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galvesto | ${ }_{4}^{48.699}$ | 46,398 <br> 33.544 | 58,674 55.624 | ${ }_{18}^{26,562}$ | 65.694 <br> 55.395 | 40.311 |
| New Orieans- | 62.244 | 49,106 | ${ }_{54,163}$ | ${ }_{41,655}$ | ${ }_{23,071}$ | 49,141 |
| Mobile- | 5,284 | 5,146 |  |  | 6.51 |  |
| Savannah | 1,360 | 443 | 2,818 | 1,777 | 1,80 | 2.881 |
| Charleston- | 2,007 | 2,756 | 2,442 | 4.810 | $1.3 \overline{3} \overline{8}$ | 2,090 |
| Wilmingto | 3,223 | 433 823 | 1.31 | 1.525 | 814 | 1,385 |
| Newport | 1,455 | 4,974 | 4,039 | 5.558 | 10.635 | $7.679 \overline{5}$ |
| Total this wk- | 169,711 | 143.595 | 188,143 | 105,029 | 165,800 | 162,170 |
| Since Aug. 1. | .201,991 | 20,09 | ,087,812 | ,103,271 | ,236,00 | .568.6 |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 129,496 bales, of which 36,773 were to Great Britain, 18,153 to France, 15,694 to Germany, 13,766 to Italy, 564 to Japan, 56 to China, and 44,490 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 165,446 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been $2,906,201$ bales, against $2,665,295$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week.

| Week Ended Dec. 17, 1937 Exports from | Exported $10-$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain } \end{gathered}$ | France | many | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galvesto | 3,426 | 6,839 |  | 5,904 |  |  | 7.409 | 23,578 |
| Houston- | 2,205 | 3,829 |  | 3,088 |  |  | 7,494 | 16,616 |
| Beaumont |  |  | 00 |  | 374 | 56 |  | 2,651 |
| New Orleans | 21,026 | 5,592 | 4,562 | 2,553 |  |  | 7,539 | 41,272 |
| Lake Charle | 3,106 |  | 580 |  |  |  |  | 560 |
| Savannah | 1,014 |  | 1,047 |  |  |  |  | 2,061 |
| Chariesto | 3,109 |  | 6,525 |  |  |  |  | 9,634 |
| Norfoik, | 2,237 | 1,893 |  |  |  |  | 48 | $\stackrel{1}{1,941}$ |
| San Franci | 650 |  | 2,200 |  | 190 |  | 21,350 | 24,390 |
| Total | 36,773 | 18,1 | 15,69 | 13,7 | 564 | 56 | 44, | 129,4 |
| Total 193 | 30,53 |  | 29,9 | 14,7 | 40,8 |  | 23, | 5,446 |
| Total 193 |  | 41.5 | 41 |  | 67,7 | 1,880 |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \text { Aug. } 1,1937, \text { to } \\ \text { Dec. } 17,1937 \end{gathered}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. 17, } 1937 \\ & \text { Exnatts } \end{aligned}$ <br> Exports from | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Great Britain | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston... | 187,090 135,577 <br> 166,277  <br> 87,994  <br> 3,407 69,255 <br> 3,48  |  | 157,649 | $\begin{aligned} & 80.398 \\ & 65,977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,642 \\ & 15,809 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,833 \\ & 8,776 \end{aligned}$ | 134,046 | 733,235604,607 |
|  |  |  | 106,890 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corpus Christi. Beaumont |  |  | 54,2082,700 | 52,438 | 23,405 | 3,556 | 55,957 | 346,8136,407 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orleans-- | $235,836151,683$14,7495 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{7 6}, 932 \\ & 599 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51, \overline{3} 3 \overline{3} \\ 1,169 \end{array}$ |  | 1,200 | 103,017 | 630,057 |
| Mobile. | 61,001 13,844 |  | 29,334 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,169 \\ & 5,008 \end{aligned}$ | ----- |  | 10,8819 | $\stackrel{40.787}{120}$ |
| Jacksonville. | 28.928 | -112 |  |  |  |  | 60243 | 1,014 |
| Pensacola, |  |  | 10.807 | $\bigcirc 100$ |  |  |  | 40,19075,274111 |
| Savannah. | 43,979 <br> 79 | ---- | 26,651 | 648 | -- | --- | 3,996 |  |
| Charlest |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.147 | $\begin{array}{r}111,625 \\ 18,878 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Noriolk | 1,135 <br> 1,14 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,772 \\ 250 \\ 749 \\ - \end{array}$ | $12,010$ |  | 420 |  | 1,541 |  |
| New Yor |  |  |  |  | 250 |  | 100 4.876 |  |
| Boston... | 142 |  | ----- | -132 |  | --- | $\begin{aligned} & 4,776 \\ & 1,065 \end{aligned}$ | 5,761 1,457 |
| Baltimore- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 515 \\ \mathbf{7 , 1 6 4} \end{array}$ |  | 1,162 | $\begin{array}{r} 22,072 \\ 2,678 \end{array}$ |  | 1,727 ${ }^{1,787}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,555 \\ 108,154 \\ 57,051 \end{array}$ |
| Los Angeles. | 25,025 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 13,760 \\ 5,741 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| San Franclsco | 4,496 |  |  |  |  |  | 44,136 |  |
|  | 941,923 504,195 |  | 526,872 | 258,635 | 105,336 | 21,365 | 547,875 | 2906,201 |
| Total 193 | $\begin{aligned} & 559,891445,651 \\ & 769,630414,330 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 389,296146,097 \\ 437,716193,117 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 768,880 \\ 820,399 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,947 \\ & 18,614 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 342,533 \\ -497,724 \mid 3151,5295 \\ \hline 4365,295 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Total 193 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| Dec. 17 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leaving } \\ & \text { Stock } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Other Foreign | Coastwise | Total |  |
| Galveston | 11,800 | 9,100 | 10,300 | 36,700 | 3.000 | 70,900 | 850,739 |
| Nouston-- | 86,84 9.000 | 18,466 | 7,610 | 16,904 | 2,134 | 40,798 | 824,298 |
| Savannah.... | 9,000 | 18,501 | 1,000 | 7,074 | 6,078 | 1,000 | 809,878 154,616 |
| Charleston. | 1,497 | $\overline{3} 0 \overline{0}$ | ---- | 2,399 | ---- | 4,196 | 72,696 71,111 |
| Norfolk.- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30,678 |
| Other ports |  |  |  |  |  |  | 153,627 |
| Total 1937.- | 30,981 | 33,457 | 24,439 | 63,577 | 11,212 | 163,6 | 3,017,643 |
| Total 1936--- | 38,007 |  | 16,647 | 62,447 | 4,759 | 169,456 | 2,583,661 |
| Total 1935...- | 24,043 | 42,136 | 20,424 | 114,113 | 3,221 | 203,927 | 2,587,656 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was moderately active the past week, with the market's undertone generally firm, and price trend decidedly upward. The market has received much of its strength from the sharp improvement in textile sales. The cotton goods markets are reported as showing definite signs of recovery along a broad front. With raw cotton prices touching the best levels in two months, there are not a few who believe that the cotton situation has taken a decided turn for the better.
On the 11th inst. prices closed 3 to 5 points net lower. It was a rather inactive session, with fluctuations moving within a range of 4 to 6 points. The fact that the House farm bill had been passed seemed to be entirely without influence. The market opened quiet and unchanged to 3 points lower. Trading operations consisted largely of hedge selling and trade and foreign buying, although towards the close there was some increase in the volume of offers from the South. It was officially reported that $3,478,022$ bales of this year's crop had been accepted on the Government loan in the South up until Dec. 9, with an aggregate value of $\$ 153,422,513$, representing average loan price of 8.39 cents a pound. The opinion was expressed in some quarters that this total appeared small in view of reports that much of the movement is going into the loan. Southern spot markets, officially reported, were 5 points lower to 5 points higher. The average price of middling cotton at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.07. On the 13 th inst. prices closed 3 to 6 points net higher. Trading was very light and devoid of any significant feature. Cotton evidently is still going into the loan or being held off the market, the steadier tone of the market being attributed largely to an absence of contracts pressing for sale than to any increased desire to buy. There was nothing of importance in the news. Traders could see was nothing of importance in the news. Traders could see of Congress convenes next year. The demand for spot cotton
continued slow, and spot merchants expressed the belief there will be little disposition to buy over the year-end inventory season. It is stated that textiles have improved, Mill activity is being curtailed, so advices state, and the New York Cotton Exchange Service estimated that total domestic consumption of all cotton during November was 510,000 bales, compared with 527,000 in October and 626,000 in November last year. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 10 points higher. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.11 cents.
On the 14th inst. prices closed 8 to 13 points net higher. Trading was active and prices moved to new highs for the movement on a show of firmness abroad and on foreign, trade and commission house buying. The market closed within a few points of the top prices of the day. Contracts were not plentiful at any time, although after reaching $81 / 4$ cents for the March and May positions, a little more selling developed. Late in the day demand was again in evidence and the closing tone was steady. Demand for spot cotton continued quiet, as mills were not buying freely in advance of inventory period. Textile markets were again firm with a fair trade, which encouraged a moderate amount of price fixing in the local market. Total sales at leading spot markets for the day were 18,587 bales, compared with 19,442 last year. The average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.22 cents. On the 15 th inst. prices closed 2 points up to 6 points down., After showing a steady tone during the early part of today's trading, cotton prices sagged somewhat in the late dealings in a limited volume of business. The market opened unchanged to 4 points lower. Some hedge selling, principally in the March and May contracts, was done through leading spot houses. Although some selling was credited to Bombay brokers, their activities during the morning were limited. The best purchasers were the Far East, Liverpool and trade shorts. The firmness of the market was due to the scarcity of contracts rather than to aggressive demand. There was a little price fixing by mills, but no hedge selling was in evidence. New Orleans reported 16 regular December notices and 5 job notices issued there this morning. Prices at Liverpool were steady, with spots in limited demand.
On the 16th inst. prices closed 8 to 11 points net higher. Following Wednesday's slight setback, the cotton market today resumed its upward course. New highs for the movement were established and the market felt the influence of active foreign and Wall Street buying and a general absence of pressure from the South. The market opened unchanged for the December position, due to selling against notices and last-minute liquidation as trading in December went out at noon, but prices rose 4 to 10 points higher for the other months. There was active substantial buying for Wall Street account, as well as trade price-fixing. Reports from Washington again indicated that there is very little probability of farm legislation at the present session of Congress, and that the farm bill will probably be carried over into the regular session. Southern spot markets were 5 to 18 points higher. Average price of spot cotton at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.27 c .
Today prices closed 6 to 5 points net lower. The market was easier in the late afternoon trading in a moderate volume of business. Throughout the greater part of the day the market was barely changed from the quotations of the preceding session, which were the highest for the month. The market opened fairly active, with initial prices 1 to 3 points net higher. The trade, Liverpool and Japanese interests were buyers on the opening. Spot houses and the South supplied most of the contracts. Bombay brokers did very little trading. Contracts were not plentiful. The trade buying was coincident with sales of gray goods in Worth Street conservatively estimated yesterday at around $20,000,000$ yards. Prices advanced to a basis of $45 / 8$ c. for $64-60$ s, 5.35 yard prints, after moving heavily at $41 / 2$ c.
Premiums and Discounts for Grade and Staple-The table below gives the premiums and discounts for grade and staple in relation to the base grade, Middling $7 / 8$, established for deliveries on contract on $\qquad$ Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and staple premiums represent $60 \%$ of the average premiums over $7 / 8$-inch cotton at the 10 markets on Dec. 16 .

|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Inch }}$ | 15-16 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1 \text { In. \& } \\ \text { Longer } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Inch | $\begin{gathered} 15-16 \\ \text { Inch } \end{gathered}$ | 1 In Longer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White |  |  |  | Spoted- |  |  |  |
| Mid. Fair | . 65 on | . 90 on | 1.14 on | Good Mad | . 14 on | . 33 on | . 54 on |
| st. Good Mid.- | . 58 on on | . 83 on | 1.07 on | St. Mid | . 05 off | . 15 on | . 36 on |
| St. Mid | . 350 on | . 61 on on | . 89 on | *St. Low Mid.- | ${ }^{.64}$ off | 1.33 off | . 23 off |
| Mid.- | Basis | . 25 on | . 48 on | *Low Mid | 2.25 of | 2.15 of |  |
| St. Low | . 61 off | . 36 oft | . 18 oft | Tinped- | 2.25 |  |  |
| *St. Good Oras- | 1.39 oft | 1.23 off | 1.13 off | Good MId | . 45 off | . 29 off | ft |
| *Good Ord...- | 2.17 off | 2.75 oft | 2.73 off | ${ }_{\text {Stid }}$ | 1.71 off | . 53 otf | 36 off 27 off |
| Extra Wha |  |  |  | *St. Low | 2.31 off | 2.24 of | 1.27 off |
| Good MId | . 50 on | . 75 on | . 99 on | *Low Mid | 2.90 off | 2.84 off |  |
| ${ }^{\text {st. Mid }}$ | . 35 on | . 61 on | . 84 on | Yel. |  |  |  |
| St. Low Mid | Even | . 25 on | . 48 on | Good Mid | 1.22 off | 1.05 off | . 93 off |
| Low Mld | 1.37 off | 1.21 oft | 1.10 oft | * Mid |  |  |  |
| -St. Goor Ord | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 2.14 \text { off } \\ 2.75 \text { off } \end{array}\right\|$ | 2.08 off |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2.71 off | Good Mld <br> st. Mid <br> *Mid | $\begin{array}{r} .56 \\ .80 \\ .80 \\ \hline \mathrm{off}^{\mathbf{1 . 4 0}} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .36 \text { off } \\ .59 \text { off } \\ 1.28 \text { off } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .19 \text { off } \\ .43 \text { off } \\ 1.15 \text { off } \end{array}$ |

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: Mec. 11 to Dec. $17-$ $\qquad$ ${ }_{8.17}^{\text {Sat. }} \quad{ }_{8.21} \mathrm{Mon}_{8}$ ETues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.

## 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 day.

|  | Spot MarketClosed | Futures Market closed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | ntr'ct | Total |
| Saturday-- | Quiet, 5 pts. dec | Steady | --- |  |  |
| Tuesday --: | Steady, 11 pts. adv- | Steady | 200 | 2,400 | 2.600 |
| Thursday - | Steady, 3 pts. dec-- Steady, pts. adv- | Steady | 200 | 200 | 200 200 |
| Friday-.-- | Quiet, 6 pts. dec.-. | Stead |  |  |  |
| Total week Since Aug. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ 32,882 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 2,600 \\ 105,700 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,000 \\ 138,582 \end{array}$ |

Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday Dec. 11 | Monday Dec. 13 | Tuesday <br> Dec. 14 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { Dec. } 15 \end{array}\right\|$ | Thutsday Dec. 16 | Friday Dec. 17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. (1937) | 7.98-8.05 | 7.94-8.04 | 8.01-8.12 | 8.06-8.15 | 8.10-8.24 | - - |
| Range-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Jan (10sing }}$ (1938) | $7.99 n$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range.- | $800-805$ | $\begin{aligned} & 795-804 \\ & 8.04 n \end{aligned}$ | $807-815$ | $810-8.15$ | 8.14-8.25 | 8.13-8.20 |
| ${ }^{\text {Fe} e ~ R a n g e ~}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing- | 8.03n | $8.07 n$ | $8.17 n$ | $8.14 n$ | $8.23 n$ | $8.17 n$ |
| MarchRange | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 807-8.12 \\ 8 & \end{array}$ | $8.05-8.14$$811-8.12$ | 8.15-8.25 | 8.16- 8.24 <br> 8.19-8.20 | 8.23- 8.33 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.20-8.30 \\ & 8.21 \mathrm{l} \end{aligned}$ |
| Closing - |  |  | $8.22-$ |  | 8.27 |  |
| April- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | $809 n$ | $812 n$ | $822 n$ | $821 n$ | 8.29 | $8.23 n$ |
| Range | $\begin{aligned} & 8.11-8.15 \\ & 811-812 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.07-8.15 \\ & 814-815 \end{aligned}$ | 8,19-8.25 | $8.20-8.27$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.28-836 \\ & 831 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.22-8.35 \\ & 8.36 \end{aligned}$ |
| Closing. |  |  | $823-$ | 823 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | $8.11 n$ | $8.15 n$ | $8.25 n$ | $8.24 n$ | 8.3 | $8.28 n$ |
| July- | 8.12-8.18 | 8.11-8.19 | 8.23-8.29 | 8.22-8.30 | 8.31-8.40 |  |
| Range -- |  |  |  |  |  | 8.29-8.39 |
| Aug.- ${ }^{\text {co - }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | $8.14 n$ | $8.19 n$ | $8.31 n$ | $8.28 n$ | $8.38 n$ | 8.33n |
| Sept.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing - | 8.16n | $8.21 n$ | $8.34 n$ | 8.30 n | 8.40 | $8.35 n-$ |
| Range | $\begin{aligned} & 8.17-8.23 \\ & 8.18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.17-8.24 \\ & 8.24- \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 8.30 \\ 8.37 & 8.37 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{8.21}^{8 .} 9.38$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.38-8.46 \\ & 8.42-8.43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.36-8.44 \\ & 8.37-8.38 \end{aligned}$ |
| Closing. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ov.- |  | -- - | $\square=$ | - 監 |  |  |
| Closing.- |  |  |  |  | - | $\begin{aligned} & 8.38 n \\ & 8.46-8.46 \\ & 8.40 n \end{aligned}$ |
| Rec.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing . |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$n$ Nominal
Range for future prices at New York for week ending Dec. 17, 1937, and since trading began on each option:

|  | Range for Week |  | Range Since Beginning of Optton |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 1937 | Dec | 8.24 D | 7.53 No | 13.93 Apr. 51937 |
| Jan. 1938 | 5 Dec. 13 | 8.20 Dec. | 7.50 Oct. 919 | 4 Apr . 51937 |
| Feb. 1938 | 8.05 Dec. 13 | 8.30 Dec. 17 | 7.69 Nov. 7.39 Dec. 3 19337 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{Mar} .311937 \\ & 97 \mathrm{Apr} . \\ & \hline 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
| Apr. 1938 |  |  |  |  |
| May 1938 | 8.07 Dec. 13 | 6 | $7.60 \text { oct. } 81937$ | $6$ |
| Jung 1938 |  |  | $9.63 \text { Aug. } 27$ | 6 July 271937 <br> 6 July 271937 |
| Aug. 193 |  |  |  |  |
| pt. 19 |  |  |  |  |
| v. 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. 193 | 8.46 | 8.46 Dec. 17 | 8.46 Deo. 1 | 8.46 Dec. |

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery-The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States I)epartment of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of. sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb . gross weight.

|  | Dec. 10 | Dec. 11 |  |  | Dec. 15 | Dec. 16 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Open } \\ & \text { Contracts } \\ & \text { Dec. } 16 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December | 1,800 | 1,800 | 3,700 | 6,100 | 2,900 | 5,400 |  |
| January | 15,100 | 5.600 | ${ }^{7,600}$ | 10,300 | 8,400 | 10,700 | 116,800 |
| May | 17,300 |  | 23,000 | 21,100 | 25.800 | 24,600 | 982,600 |
| July .- | 17.100 | 8,700 | 21,500 | 28,400 | 14,700 | 50,600 | 998,200 |
| New crod (1938-39) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Octobe | 12,400 | 8,600 | 14,200 | 23,100 | 8,500 | 20.0 | 305,300 |
| Total | 97,000 | 59,900 | 101,400 | 135,700 | 89,90 | 170,600 | 3,28 |
| New Or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December. | 450 |  | 1,000 | 3,550 |  | 00 |  |
| January. |  |  |  |  | 100 | ${ }^{2} 250$ | 0 |
| ${ }_{\text {May }}$ | cose | 800 | 边, | 13,60 | $\xrightarrow[4]{4,200}$ | 00 | 114,800 105250 |
| Juy | 4,450 | 2,700 | 3,100 | 10,200 | 4,350 | 22,100 | 159,700 |
| All in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oetober | 5,000 | 1,050 | 1,500 | 50 | 1,900 | ${ }^{6} .150$ | 79,700 |
| Decen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tot | 17,200 | 8,250 | 11,650 | 40,3 | 17,0 | 51,650 | 467,600 |

The Visible Supply of Cotton tonight, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks as well as afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. To make the total show the complete figures for tonight (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only.



Continental imports for past week have been 115,000 bales.
The above figures for 1937 show an increase over last week of 64,136 bales, a gain of 983,640 over 1936, an increase of $1,201,048$ bales over 1935, and a gain of 1,200,398 bales from 1934.

At the Interior Towns the movement that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding periods of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | Movement to Dec. 17, 1937 |  |  |  | Movement to Dec. 18, 1936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks } \\ & \text { Dec. } \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | Receipts |  | Shtpments Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stock } \\ & \text { Dec. } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Week | Season |  |  | ek | Season |  |  |
|  | 37 |  | 1,335 | 43,1 |  |  | 1,757 |  |
| Eufaula |  | 9,418 | , | 10,3 | 136 |  |  |  |
| Montgom | 12 | 42,112 |  | 52,7 | 26 | 38,159 52,607 | 849 | 62,724 |
| rk, Blythe | 741 | 136,503 | 18 | 121,12 | 1,330 | 163,417 | 5,32 | 98,605 |
| Forest Cit | 951 | 41,845 | 184 | 33,228 |  | 30.516 |  | 13,512 |
| Helena | 2,824 | 75,908 | 2,147 | 40,052 | 1,071 | 55,3 | 2,954 | 28,524 |
| Hope- | 1,037 | 62,979 | 1,348 | ${ }_{26}^{27,533}$ |  |  | 770 | 11,518 |
| Jonesboro | 718 286 | 29,781 128,470 | 1.118 | 26,469 105,189 | 114 4,236 | 18,392 166,317 | ${ }_{3,322}^{277}$ | ${ }_{120,528}^{11,518}$ |
| Newport | ${ }^{2} 95$ | 37,828 | 333 | 27,1 | 264 | 26,951 |  | 17,178 |
| Pine Bluft | 7,681 | 150,176 | 5,206 | 89,243 | 5,178 | 110,721 | 6,03 | 76,344 |
| Walnut Rid | 7,442 | 56,740 | 3,453 | 37,418 |  | 42,780 | 1,454 |  |
| a., Albany |  | 15,971 | $85$ | 18,734 | 1,246 | 12,171 |  | ${ }_{21}^{18,775}$ |
| Athens | 1,120 | 38,288 | $360$ | ${ }^{35,651}$ | ${ }_{21,776}$ | -168,755 | 4.257 | 2181,452 |
| tla | 5,633 | 104,191 | 2,876 | 139,311 | 21,642 | 147,750 | 4 | ${ }_{132,203}^{181,455}$ |
| August | 1,750 500 | 130,030 17.700 | , 230 | 35,6 | 8800 | - 9,625 | 20 |  |
| Mac | 342 | 36,78 | 1,046 | 34,7 | 500 | 3.134 |  |  |
|  | 170 | 15,942 | 150 | 22,514 | 700 | 19,643 | 40 | 31,902 |
| La., Shreve | 2,022 | 138,376 | 1,165 | 78,846 | , 000 |  |  |  |
| Miss.Clarks | 7,273 | 188,163 | 6,612 | 86,4 | 4,080 | ${ }^{137,547}$ | 9,614 | 48,506 |
| Columbu | 769 |  |  |  | 3.151 |  | -250 | 35,277 95.074 |
| Greenwo | 8,823 | 247,014 | ${ }_{1} 9,251$ | ${ }_{36,04}^{133,87}$ | ${ }_{453}$ | 237,822 | 1,49 | 26,227 |
| Jackso | ${ }_{720}^{867}$ | 16,051 | ${ }_{339}$ | 11,8 | 5 | 15,56 | 1,27 |  |
| Vicksbur | 2,332 | 41,771 | 1,352 | 24,261 | 42 | 36,49 | 2,017 | 17,563 |
| Yazoo City | 2,519 | 63,795 | 2,531 | 39,970 |  | 50,828 | 2,492 | 2,097 |
| Mo., St. Lou | 792 | 78,248 | 4,951 | 2,360 | 11,464 | 157,788 | 11,030 | ${ }_{2}^{1,252}$ |
| N.C.,Gr'nsboro Oklahoma- | 101 | 2,516 | 217 | 3,13 |  |  |  | 2,771 |
| 15 t | 17,907 | 436,503 | 18,69 | 231,1 | 094 | 162,276 | 7.9 | 07,052 |
| S. C.,Greenville | 4,758 | 63,062 | 1,868 | 76,9 | + 4 4,885 | 1,730,215 | 2 | 80,914 |
| Tenn., Memphis | 100,42 | 503, | 86,144 | 672 | 75,482 | $\begin{array}{r}1,730,215 \\ 36,815 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -92,16 |  |
| Texas, Abllene |  |  | 621 | ${ }^{8,5} 1$ | 48 | 15,0 | 1,16 | $\xrightarrow{4,957}$ |
| Austin. | 25 | 13,075 | 55 | 3,04 |  | 5,63 | 26 | ${ }_{2}^{1,535}$ |
| dall |  | 80,197 | 1,186 | 17,38 | 1,363 | 71,39 | 8 | 10,708 |
| P | 1,149 | 88,461 | 2,536 | 26,90 | 892 | 66,40 | 2,04 | 10,353 |
| Robstown |  | 15,657 7,403 |  |  | 298 | 7,94 | ${ }^{1,236}$ | 91 |
| San Anto | 33 | 7,403 40,028 | 384 | 21,60 | 229 |  |  |  |
|  | 801 | 83,950 | 431 | 20,88 | 1,452 | 74,6 | 2,0 | 7,0 |
| tal, 56 towns 198,988 4,511,736 169,415 $2640423 / 157,1604,402,990194,6462290467$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## $\frac{\text { Total, } 56 \text { towns } 198,9884,511,736169,4152640423,157,1604}{*}$ Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 29,573 bales and are tonight

349,956 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 41,828 bales more than the same week last year.

## New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Dec. 17 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:



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:

| Dec. 17- Wek | Since |  | Since |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ipped - Week | Aug. 1 | Week | Aug. 1 |
|  | 78,432 | 11,030 | 158,114 |
| Via Mounds, | 66.195 1.695 |  | 85,924 |
| Via Louisville---.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- 400 | 2,382 |  |  |
| Via Virginia points------------3, ${ }^{3} 132$ | 76,646 365,118 | 52.220 | 87,187 326.520 |
| 0,3 | 590,468 | 43,479 | 666.140 |
| Deduct Shipments- Y - |  |  |  |
|  | 10,930 4 4 | 770 | 13,817 |
|  | 105,289 | 9,808 | 190,715 |
| Total to be deducted. ........-6,625 | 120,219 | 10,833 | 210,334 |
|  | 470,249 | 32,64 |  |

*Including movement by rail to Canada.
The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 33,700 bales, against 32,646 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 14,443 bales

> In Sight and Spinners'

Week 19
Since
Aug. 1
Week Aug. 1 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Receipts at ports to Dec. } 17 \ldots & 169,711 & 5,201,991 & 143,595 & 4,720,092 \\ \text { Net overland to Dec. } 1 \ldots & 33,700 & 470,249 & 32,646 & 455,806\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net overland to Dec. } 1 . & 33,700 & 470,249 & 32,646 & 455,806 \\ \text { Southern consumption to Dec. } 17 & 105,000 & 2,305,000 & 120,000 & 2,535,000\end{array}$ Total marketed
Interior stocks in Interior stocks in excess
 $\begin{array}{ll}296,241 \\ { }^{3} 37,486 & \begin{array}{l}7,710,898 \\ 1,107,700\end{array}\end{array}$ Excess of Southern mill takings.-
over consumption to Dec. 1 . $\qquad$
Came into sight during week....
Total in sight Dec. 17 .-..... $\overline{337,984}-408,315$ North. spinn's' takings to Dec. $17 \frac{-\cdots}{20,065} \frac{204}{638,828} \quad \frac{-\cdots}{65.870}-\frac{0}{860,151}$ $\frac{-\cdots-}{258,755}-875,378$ Mov

Movement into sight in previous years: Week- $\qquad$ | Bales | Since Aug. 1- |
| :---: | :---: |
| 203,268 | 1935 |
| 208,003 | 1934 | 1935-Dec. 2 $\qquad$

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 Ended Dec. 17 | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturdo | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'day | Thursday | Friday |
| Galveston. | 7.90 | 8.00 | 8.11 | 8.08 | 8.20 | 8.14 |
| New Orleans | 8.19 7.96 | 8.25 7.99 | 8.35 8.08 | 8.31 8.08 | 8.40 8.26 | 8.35 8.11 |
| Savannah | 8.33 | 8.36 | 8.46 | 8.44 | 8.52 | 8.46 |
| Norfolk.-.-- | 8.30 | 8.35 | 8.45 | 8.45 | 8.50 | 8.45 |
| Montgomery - | 8.17 | 8.20 | 8.30 | 8.30 | 8.35 | 8.30 |
| Augusta.- | 8.95 | 88.00 | 8.10 | 8.10 | 8.15 | 8 |
| Houston. | 8.00 | 8.04 | 8.14 | 8.14 | 8.20 | 8.15 |
| Little Rock. | 7.95 | 7.95 | 8.05 | 8.05 | 8.10 | 8.05 |
| Dallas. | 7.56 | 7.61 | 7.72 | 7.69 7.69 | 7.77 | 7.71 |
| Fort Worth | 7.56 | 7.61 | 7.72 | 7.69 | 7.77 | 7.71 |

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday $\begin{gathered}\text { Sec. } 11\end{gathered}$ | - Mondar ${ }_{\text {dec }} 13$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Tuesday } \\ \text { Dec, } 14}}$ | Weltestay | ${ }_{\text {Thersalay }}^{\text {Thurs }} 16$ | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Fridiay } \\ \text { dec. } 17\end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{\text { Deo. (1937) }}$ | ${ }_{8.15}^{8.14}=$ | ${ }_{8.18}^{8170-820 a}$ | ${ }_{8.26}^{8.27}$ 二 | ${ }_{8}^{8.23}$ | 8300-832a | 8.26 |
|  | 819 | ${ }^{8.25}$ | 8.35 | ${ }^{8.31}$ | 8.40 | 8.35-8.36 |
| ${ }_{\text {Anril }}^{\text {Amy }}$ - | 8.21 | 8.25 | 8.35 | ${ }^{8.33}$ | 8.42 | 8.36- 8.37 |
| Juil | 8.23 | $\stackrel{8.27}{ }$ | 8.37 | ${ }^{8.34}$ | 8.43-8.44 | 8.39 |
|  | 8.26 | 8300-831a | 8.43 | 8.40 | 8.50-8.51 |  |
|  | 8.26 | 8300-831a | 8.43 | 8.40 | 8.50-8.51 | 8.49b |
| Spone- | Steady | Steady | very stif. | Steady | Steady | Steady |

Second Estimate of Egyptian Cotton Crop Lower Output Still Expected to Reach Record-According to advices from Cairo, Egypt, reported by Reuters, the second estimate of cotton production by the Ministry of Agriculture placed the Egyptian crop at 10,796,000 kantars, exclusive of $10,923,000$ kantars, this year's crop, according to the advices, $10,923,000$ kantars, this year scrop, according to the advices, still is expected to be the highest on record.
crop of Egypt a year ago was finally placed at $8,903,400$ kantars.

Cotton Output of China Reported Below Last Year -China's cotton production is semi-officially estimated at $3,083,000$ bales, compared with $3,870,000$ bales last year, it was reported in advices from Shanghai by Reuters. The decrease, the advices said, is partially due to excessive precipitation and floods in the provinces of Shangtung and Hopei, and to neglect of fields because of the war situation. According to the advices, acreage under cotton cultivation is placed at $15,355,000$ acres.
Uganda Cotton Crop Expected to Reach Record this Season-Acreage and production of cotton in Uganda during the current season of 1937-38 are estimated to be the largest on record, according to cablegrams received by the New York Cotton Exchange Service Bureau from Mairobi, Kenya, and Entebbe, Uganda. An announcement issued by the Cotton Exchange Dec. 11 added:
The acreage this season is estimated at $1,736,900$ acres, compared with 1.484.829 last season and an average of $1,239,574$ in the past five seasons. pound bales, compared wuth 276,000 last season and an average of 248,000 $n$ the last five seasons.
them from January to May. Conseq April to September and harvests harvest Its $1937-38$ crop. Uay. Consequently that country is about to the foregoing figures for production are in 478-pound bales so that they with IIgures for American cotton bales.
Census Report on Cotton Consumed and on Hand, \&c., in November.-Under the date of Dec. 14, 1937, the Census Bureau issued its report showing cotton consumed in the United States, cotton on hand, active cotton spindles and imports and exports of cotton for the month of November, 1937, and 1936. Cotton consumed amounted to 484,819 bales of lint and 57,565 bales of linters, compared with 526,464 bales of lint and 72,928 bales of linters in October, 1937 and 625,794 bales of lint and 63,435 bales of linters in November, 1936. It will be seen that there is a decrease in November, 1937, when compared with the previous year, in the total lint and linters combined of 146,845 bales, or in the total lint and linters combined of
NOVEMBER REPORT OF COTTON CONSUMED, ON HAND, IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, AND ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES
(Cotton in running bales, counting round as hali bales, except forelgn, which is in

| 500-pound bales |
| :--- |


| Country of Production | Imports of Foreton Co\%on (500-lb. Bales) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November |  | 4 Mos. End. Nov. 30 |  |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 |
| Egypt | 6,386 | 4,463 | 18,942 | 19,419 |
| China | 505 | 518 | 3,192 | 2,361 |
| Mexico | 758 | 2,250 | ${ }^{3} 1758$ | ${ }_{6.594}^{2,36}$ |
| Britlish In | 1,283 | 1,672 | 7,100 | 11,734 |
| All other | 95 | 33 | 952 | 452 |
| Total.. .-------------- | 9,115 | 8,945 | 31,358 | 40,702 |

Lnters imported during three months ending Oct. 31, 1937, amounted to 3,124
equivalent 500 polund bales.

| Country to Which Exported | Exports of Domestic Cotton Excluding Linters (Running Bales-See Note for Linters) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November |  | 4 Mos End. Nov. 30 |  |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 |
| United King dom | 269.179 | 122,235 | 743,793 | 466.548 |
| France. | 129,777 | 80,681 | 412,556 | 368,871 |
| Germany. | 59,420 119,156 | 38,917 86,239 | 218.142 398,606 | 111,592 |
| Spain -- |  |  | 398,606 | 1186,922 279 |
| Belgium. | 25,805 | 19,952 | 84,184 | 64,037 |
| Other Europe | 90,709 | 73,603 | 299,178 | 214,354 |
|  | 15,234 | 221,374 1,700 | 83,907 | 662,772 4,050 |
| Canada | 34,232 | 37,689 | 98,347 | 100,035 |
| Al other | 53,473 | 7,425 | 94,838 | 23,482 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

No e-Linters exported, not Included above, were 30,959 bales during November
in 1937 and 27,461 bales n 1936; 92,643 bales for the four months ended 1937 and 82,982 bales in 1936 The distribution for November 1937 Nov. 30 in United Kingdom, 10,205; Netherlands, 4,424; Bolgium, 240; France, 3,421; Germany, WORLD STATISTICS
The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1936, as compiled from various sources was $30,204,000$ bales, countthe consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ending July 31, 1937, was $30,820,000$ bales. The total number
of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about $149,000,000$,

[^7]statement showing cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand, and exported for four months ended Nov. 30, 1937 and 1936:
COTTON SEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED AND ON HAND (TONS)

| State | Received at Mills* Aug. 1 to Nov. 30 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Crushed } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \text { to Noo. } 30 \end{gathered}$ |  | On Hand at Mills Nov. 30 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 |
|  | 280,752 | 249.370 | 212,521 | 166,956 | 68,512 | 83,131 |
| Arkansas | 458,688 | 372,624 | 240.246 | 192,676 | 218,826 | 180,574 |
| Californi | 166,308 | 126.616 | 61,894 | 51,859 | 109,882 | 75,885 |
| Georgla. | 375,711 | 306,772 | 303,490 | 23, 328 | 74,549 | 74,821 |
| Loulsia | 216,204 | 194.627 | 152,743 | 127,038 | 63,665 | 69,263 |
| M issisisipd | 710.789 | 700,118 | 370.225 | 319,457 | 348,530 | 382,697 |
| North C | 195,111 | 151,271 | 123.551 | 111,638 | 71,971 | 40,323 |
| Oklahoma | 186,948 | 65,257 | 134,322 | 47.931 | 53,128 | 18,381 |
| South Caro | 164,376 | 128,073 | 129,961 | 108,142 | 35,065 | 21,116 |
| Tenne | 293,733 | 316,425 | 168,857 | 155,512 | 125,289 | 161,724 |
| Texas | 1,297,055 | 759,883 | 842,679 | 543,569 | 477,248 | 226,190 |
| All | 149,764 | 124,604 | 76,730 | 67,402 | 73,630 | 57,473 |
| United Stat | 4,495,439 | ,495,640 | 2,817,219 | 2,126,00 | 1,720,2 | 1,391,558 |

Aug Includes seed destroyed at mills but not 42,394 tons and 21,926 tons on hand ug. 1 nor 49,260 tons and 35,922 tons reshipped for 1937 and 1936, respectively. COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, SHIPPED OUT,

| Item | Season | On Hand Aug. 1 | Produced Aug. 1 to Nov. 30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shipped out } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \text { to } \\ & \text { Nov. } 30 \end{aligned}$ | On Hand Nov. 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crude oll, 1 l | 1937-38 | *11,141,266 | 845,157.737 | 759,138,540 | *185,496,010 |
|  | 1936-37 | 19,191,508 | ${ }_{6}^{632,975,745}$ | 579,743,165 | 143,129,878 |
| Refined oll, lbs. | 1936-37 | 2441,052,343 | b $5883,8181,416$ |  | a 372,245,361 |
| Cake and meal, | 1937-38 | - 41,952 | 1,248,904 | 1,121,749 | - ${ }^{169,107}$ |
| tons. | 1936-37 | 65,053 | 951,181 | 804,993 | 211,241 |
| ulls, | 1937-38 | 43,422 | 720,002 | 647,334 | 116,090 |
|  | 1936-37 | 23,893 | 546,338 | 425,151 | 145,080 |
| Linters, running | 1937-38 | 61,547 | 638,546 | 380.904 | 319,189 |
| bales...- | 1938-37 | 43,819 | 511,584 | 389,898 | 165,505 |
| Hull fiber, 500- | 1937-38 | 1,828 | 26,608 | 10,347 | 18.089 |
| lb, bales .---- | 1936-37 | 88 | 17,425 | 15,656 | 1,857 |
| Grabbots,motes, \&c., $500-1 \mathrm{~b}$. | 1937-38 | 7,379 | 32,338 | 12,552 |  |
| bales .-.-.--- | 1936-37 | 2,891 | 21,368 | 12,439 | 11,920 |

Tancludes $4,272,188$ and $50,131,695$ pounds held by refining and manufacturing
establishments and $4,369,480$ and $46,845,520$ pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1, 1933 and Nov. 30, 1937, respectively.
a Includes $13,349,453$ and $9,676,540$ pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and
$7,957,878$ and $5,949,546$ pounds in transit to manutacturers of lard substitute, oleomargarine, soap, \&c., Aug. 1, 1937 and Nov. 30,1937 , respectively.
b Produced from $630,913,024$ pounds of crude oll.
b Produced from $630,913,024$ pounds of crude oll.
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FOR THREE

| Item | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports-Oil, crude, pounds. | 120,782 | 27.297 |
| Oil, reflned, pounds | 1,519,432 | 554,995 |
| Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds | 33,734 | 2.054 |
| Linters, runnlng bales. | 61,684 | 55,521 |
| Imports-Oil, crude, pounds |  | 1,464,579 |
| Oil, refined, pounds | *20,617,818 | 27,076,938 |
| Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds | - 9001 | ${ }^{6,125}$ |
| Linters, bales of 500 pounds......-- | 3,124 | 10,932 |

* Amounts for November not yet available.

Cotton Loans of Commodity Credit Corporation Aggregated $\$ 153,422,514$ Through Dec. 9 -The CCC announced on Dec. 10 that "Advices of Cotton Loans" received by it through Dec. 9, 1937, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and held by lending agencies on $3,478,022$ bales of cotton. The amount of the loans aggregated $\$ 153,422,-$ 513.74 and represented an average loan of 8.39 cents per pound. This compares with loans by the Corporation pound. This compares with loans by the Corporation
through Dec. 2 on $3,077,576$ bales, aggregating $\$ 136,093,-$ 299.06 , an average of 8.41 cents per pound.

Three Elected to Membership in New York Cotton Exchange-At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange, held Dec. 13, Bisesarial Chirawawala, of Bombay, India, who does a grain, seed, bullion wawala, of cotton merchandising, business, Harold J. Roig, Viceand cotton merchandising business, Harold J. Roig, Vice-
President and Secretary of W. R. Grace \& Co., New York City, who are engaged in the exporting, importing, banking and steamship business, and Seizo Kimura of Dallas, Texas, Vice-President of the Japan Cotton Co., who are engaged in the spot cotton business, were elected to membership in the New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Chirawawala is a member of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd., and several other exchanges. Mr. Roig is a member of the Coffee and Sugar Exchange and the Commodity Exchange, Inc. Mr. Kimura is a member of the Dallas Cotton Exchange.

New York Cotton Exchange Fixes Maximum Limit of Interest-The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange voted Dec. 13 to set the maximum limit of interest on future contracts for delivery in any one month by any member, firm or corporation, and his or its affiliations, at 250,000 bales for delivery in December, 1937, and in all 250,000 bales for delivery in December, 1937 ,
months up to and including November, 1938.

Four New Members of New York Wool Top Exchange -At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the New York Wool Top Exchange held oo Dec. 15, the following were elected to membership: Abram R. Peterzell of the Onyx elected to membership: Abram R. Peterzell of the Onyx
Knitting Mills, Philadelphia, who are manufacturers of knitted goods; Aram A. Milot, President of M \& F Worsted Mills, Inc., of Providence, R. I., who are worsted yarn spinners; Sherburn M. Becker Jr. of Fahnestock \& Co., New York City, who do a commission business; and Henry G. Reifsnyder of I. Reifsnyder Son \& Co., Philadelphia, who are wool merchants. Mr. Becker is also a member of the New York Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, and New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange,

Volume 145
Financial Chronicle

Returns by Telegraph-Reports to us by telegraph this evening denote that the large export movement was regarded favorably by the trade. Private reports were that the movement of the crop into Government loans continues on a large scale.


The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on the dates given:
New Orleans............ Above zero of gauge-
Memphis__-........ Memphis................. Above zero of gauge-
Nashville.
Shreveport. Shreveport..............Above zero of gauge


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 <br> Ended | Receipts at Ports |  | Stocks at Interior Towns |  |  | Receivedfrom Plantations |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |

 Oct.- ${ }_{\text {I }}$ 479,801 $319,754326,2521,490,5641,832,0261,784,489724,826473,918500,419$

 Nov.
$5 .-263,182259,641363,6862,226,9232,301,7842,287,554388,719295,054398,140$
$12-245,688264,096330,485$
 Dec.-
$369.36211,89258,9502,545,9082,366,6172,358,279213,711$
10

10 | $10-165,711143,595188,143 \mid 2,640,4232,290,46712,371,801199,284106,109190,764$ |
| :--- |
| $17 \ldots 169,1$ |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1937, are 7,030,176 bales; in 1936 were $5,820,263$ bales and in 1935 were $6,314,243$ bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 169,711 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 199,284 bales, stock at interior towns having increased 29,573 bales during the week.

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton-The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings or amounts gone out of sight for the like period:

| Cotton Takings, Week and Season | 1937 |  | 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Season | Week | Season |
| Visible supply Dec. 10 | 8,950,861 |  | 8,072,272 |  |
| Visible supply Aug. 1 ---\% ${ }^{\text {american }}$ - | 337,984 | $4,339,022$ $10,204,423$ | 258,7\% 75 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,899,258 \\ & 9,693,976 \end{aligned}$ |
| Aombay receipts to Dec. $16-$ | 39,000 | - 312,000 | 80,000 | -522,000 |
| Other India ship'ts to Dec. 16 |  | 126,000 | 32,000 | 245,000 |
| Alexandria receipts to Dec. ${ }^{15}$ | 56,000 14,000 | 1,057,200 | 56,000 18,000 | $1,092,200$ $\mathbf{2 0 8 , 0 0}$ |
|  | 5 | 16,210,64 | 8,517,027 | 6,660,434 |
| Deduct |  |  | $8,517.027$ |  |
| Visible supply Dec. 1 | 9,014,997 | 9,014,997 | 8,031,357 | 8,031,357 |
| Total takings to Dec. $17 a_{\text {_-- }}$ | 382,8 | 7,195,648 | 485,670 | 8,629,077 |
| Of which American | 242,848 140,000 | $5,195,848$ $1,999,800$ | 326,670 159,000 | $6,664,877$ $1,964,200$ |

[^8]ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1 as cabled, for three years, have been as follows:

| Dec. 16 <br> Receipts- |  |  | 1937 |  | 1936 |  | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| Bombay... <br> Exports <br> From- |  |  | 39,000 | 312,000 | 80,000 | 522,000 | 68,000 | 512,000 |
| Exports From- | For the Week |  |  |  | Since A $u$ g. 1 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain } \end{gathered}$ | Conttnent | Jap'n \& China | Total | Great Britain | $\begin{gathered} \text { Conti- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ |  <br> China | Total |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Bombay } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | 1,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 7,000 | 6,000 | 70,000 | 138,000 | 214,000 |
| 1933 | 7,000 | 5,000 | 67,000 | 79,000 | 18,000 | 83,000 | 373,000 | 474,000 |
| 1935 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 24,000 | 32,000 | 14,000 | 99,000 | 277,000 | 390,000 |
| Other India |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 | 21,000 | 11,000 |  | 32,000 | 102,000 | 143,000 |  | 245,000 |
| 1935 | 1,000 | 6,000 |  | 7,000 | 78,000 | 129,000 |  | 207.000 |
| Total all- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937.... | 28,000 | 4,000 16,000 | 2,000 67,000 | 711,000 | 40,000 120,000 | ${ }_{226,000}^{160}$ | 138,000 373,000 | 340,000 719,000 |
| 1935 | 4,000 | 11,000 | 24,000 | 39,000 | 92,000 | 228,000 | 277,000 | 597,000 |

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 41,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record a decrease of 104,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show a decrease of 379,000 bales.
Alexandria Receipts and Shipments-We now receive weekly a cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years:

| Alexandria, Egypt. Dec. 15 | 1937 |  | 1936 |  | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts (cantars) This week Since Aug. 1 | 280,000$5,316,761$ |  | 280,000$5,449,409$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 370,000 \\ 5,472,123 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Exports (Bales)- | This Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | This Week | $\text { Since } 1$ | This <br> Week | $\text { Since } 1$ |
| To Liverpool.- | 5,000 | 78,777 | 8,000 | 89,954 | 9,000 | 108,820 |
| To Continent \& Ind | 18,000 | 302,333 | 16,000 | 245,707 | 18,0000 | - 326,427 |
| To America. | 1,000 | 11,008 |  | 12,302 | 1,000 | 14,990 |
| Total exports.... | 24,000 | 463,483 | 34,000 | 434,028 | 28,000 | 516,237 | Note-A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs . 280,000 cantars and the foreign shipments were 24,000 bales.

Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns 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:

|  | 1937 |  |  | 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 32s Cap | $\begin{aligned} & 8112 \text { Lbs. Shitt- } \\ & \text { ings, Common } \\ & \text { to Finest } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Middl' } g \\ U p l^{\prime} d s \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lb. Shi } \\ & \text { Come } \\ & \text { Finest } \end{aligned}$ | Shirt- | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Middr } g \\ \text { Upl'ds } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Sept. 17.-24.- | d. | s. d. s. d. | d. | d. | 8. d. |  | s. d. |  | e. |
|  | 11\% $11 / 613$ |  | 5.33 5.08 | $103011 / 8$ $10 \% 11 \%$ |  | $0$ | (10) |  | 6.98 6.73 |
|  | (12\% | $9103 / 210$ | 4.89 | 10\% $1 \times 113$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 113 11212 | 9 ${ }^{9} 910$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.75}$ | (11 ©123/3 |  |  |  |  | 6.8.86 6.99 |
|  | 113¢@12 |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.89}$ | ${ }_{107812}^{11}$ |  |  |  |  | 6.98 6.96 |
| 29\%- | 114612 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 4.83 | $107 /{ }^{\text {(6) } 12}$ |  | 9. | (11 |  | ${ }^{6} 81$ |
| Nov. | 103/012 | 91036 ¢10 11/2 | 4.55 | 11.1812 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6} 6.92$ |
|  | $103 /{ }^{12123 / 8}$ | ${ }^{9} 1030101014$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.63}$ | ${ }_{11}^{11}{ }_{11}^{112123 / 5}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{9}$ |  |  | 6.71 6.76 |
| 19-- | 10\%\%12 |  | ${ }_{4.64}^{4.55}$ | 11. |  | $\bigcirc$ | (11) |  | 6.72 6.72 |
|  | 10560111/6 | $910 \% 101013$ | 4.65 | 11310123 | 10 | 9 | @11 |  | 6.81 |
| 10. | 俍 |  | 4.81 | - |  |  |  |  | 6.93 6.88 |

Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 129,496 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows: GALVESTON-To Antwerp-Dec. 14-Gand, 100_..................









## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Dec. 17, 1937.
Flour-The flour trade is more or less at a standstill here. Only a spotty demand for odd cars is reported. Local mill offices see little chance of any pick-up in business prior to the new year. Shipping instructions against contract balances are spotty also, showing the usual year-end tendency to slow up.
Wheat-On the 11th inst. prices closed 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The contributing factors in the decline of values on the Chicago Board today were the softness of the Argentine market and the lack of an export demand for hard winter wheat. There was mention of freer offerings of Argentine new crop wheat to the Continent. Liverpool had little influence on our markets, opening $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2$ c. lower and closing unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Buenos Aires stood $11 / 8$ to $11 / 4$ c. lower at the close. Winnipeg ruled $3 / 4$ to $11 / 4$ c. down at the close. Minneapolis ran 1 to $15 / 8$ c. lower, and Kansas City lost $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. An advice out of Australia remarks that the harvest in New South Wales is largely completed, with the yield running excellent. The huge increase of Australian visibles has been a cause of comment recently.
On the 13th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to 1 c net higher. The wheat market received its chief stimulus today from the developments in the Far East. Nervousness over grave aspects of Sino-Japanese war happenings did much to lift wheat prices today, late as well as early. Although the reactions of the stock market had a disconcerting effect
at times, a strong rally followed each setback in wheat, with prices closing substantially higher for the day: Brisk jumps of wheat quotations at Buenos Aires, together with export purchases of United States wheat totaling 650,000 bushels, helped to bring about late advances in price, and so, too, did $2,745,000$ bushels decrease of the domestic wheat visible supply. Reports of extensive sleet storms over large areas of domestic winter wheat territory were construed as unfavorable to crop prospects. Another disbturbing influence was uncertainty in regard to the Argentine official fluence was uncertainty in regard to the Argentine official
crop report, Dec. 15 . July wheat contracts scored the best net gain here, closing at the day's top, $861 / 22$.
On the 14th inst. prices closed $11 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The wheat market developed firmness largely as a result of the pronounced strength displayed in corn futrues. A strong Winnipeg market also served as a bullish influence on the Chicago Board wheat prices. At Winnipeg December wheat contracts ran up at the last nearly ac. a bushel owing to scarcity of good grade cash wheat in Winnipeg. Indications of a broadening export demand for corn from this country had a wholesome influence on all grain marthis country had a wholesing maximum gains of $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a bushel. Meanwhile, export purchases of North American wheat totaled approximately 400,000 bushels, chiefly Canadian, but including some United States hard winter wheat.
On the 15 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down. Wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade backed and filled rather nervously, at one time showing a gain of 1 c ., but closing virtually unchanged. The Winnipeg market was rather outstanding in its action, closing $21 / 4$ to 1 c . net higher, following a rise of as much as $41 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. by December at one time. Thus for a while the spot delivery showed a at one time. Thus for a while the spot delivery showed a
net gain of better than 9 c . in two days. Minneapolis ranged $1 / 4$ to $1 / 8$ c. firmer, while Kansas City ran $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Wheat export sales again failed to amount to much, about 400,000 bushels of hard winters going to United Kingdom and Holland. It is understood that Germany is interested. Estimating the size of its new wheat crop officially for the first time, the Argentine Government anticipates a production of approximately 192,000,000 bushels as against last year's yield of $248,000,000$ bushels, it was announced today at Buenos Aires. This is somewbat larger than the average of recent private guesses of between $180,000,000$ and $185,000,000$ bushels.
On the 16 th inst. prices closed $13 / 8$ to $17 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Failure of the Argentine Government crop figures to act as a buying stimulus did much to lower wheat prices $21 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. a bushel maximum late today. Rapid disappearance of ice in domestic winter wheat areas served also to promote on the part of recent speculative purchasers an outburst of liquidating sales as the day approached an end. It was contended that subsoil moisture was fast being restored, a condition helpful for crops. Russian wheat shipments of upward of $1,000,000$ bushels, together with forecasts of larger clearances from Argentina, counted as bearish factors.
Today prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. off to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. The late rallies of wheat prices today overcame earlier losses after a mixed trade within a range of $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Helping to impart late firmness to wheat prices was an authoritative unofficial repori estimating the condition of all Kansas wheat at but $70 \%$ of normal and stressing need of timely moisture to permit plant development. Notice was also taken of Washington official statements that downward revisions of Argentine Government wheat production figures appeared probable. Late reactions in Liverpool wheat quotations led to tumbles that carried the market here 1c. a bushel below yesterday's finish. Reports current said wheat harvesting in Argentina was progressing with favorable weather. Open interest in wheat was $101,669,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK No. 2 red. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. } \\ 1091 / 4 & 107 / 4 & 1073 / 4 & 1071 / 2 \\ 106 & 105 \% / 8\end{array}$ DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO

 DAIL Y CLOSING PRICES OF BONDED WHEAT IN WINNIPEG

## December

Corn-On the 11 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $3 / 4$ e. net lower. Corn felt the effect of additional deliveries of nearly 900,000 bushels, and also the weight of the bearish wheat trend. Export sales of about 500,000 bushels were reported today (Saturday). On the 13 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher to $1 / \mathrm{c}$. lower. A further visible increase of $3,558,000$ bushels was seen last week for this grain. Primary receipts reached the heaviest total in more than a week, being reported at $2,061,000$ bushels. Corn export purchases today aggregated more than 250,000 bushels. On the 14th inst. prices closed $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The market from the start showed a strong upward tendency, influenced by fresh export purchases today, totaling about 600,000 bushels. It was pointed out that Argentine corn January shipment, quoted in Europe at $865 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against 79 c . for United States corn, gave promise of a sustained demand abroad for corn from

Volume 145
Financial Chronicle
this country. Moreover, primary receipts of domestic corn showed a notable falling off in volume, and there were predictions of further immediate shrinkage because of wintry weather unfavorable for corn movement as well as indicative of enlarged feeding demand. Pröfit taking led to only slight reactions in corn values as compared with the day's top price level. December corn, which scored the sharpest gain, $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. at $571 / 4$, closed at $563 / 4$ to $567 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. On the 15 th inst. prices closed $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $15 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The market again derived its strength largely from a broadening export demand. European purchases of United States corn were estimated at $1,000,000$ bushels today, and there were intimations that the total would have been larger if greater quantities were available for immediate shipment. Scantiness of rural offerings played their part in stimulating the rise of corn values, and so likewise did reports that St. Louis and other markets were bidding over Chicago for corn. Winter weather throughout the corn belt and indications that rural holders of corn were not going to part with their property at low levels, were also bullish factors.
On the 16 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2$ c. net lower. Corn weakened with wheat, lacking the support of a big export demand such as showed Wednesday. Only 100,000 bushels sold for export. In some quarters, however, the corn market was viewed as holding up pretty well, especially in view of the pronounced weakness in wheat and the substantial advance corn has had recently. Today prices closed unchanged to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. There was comparatively little interest in corn today, attention of the trade being largely centered in wheat. However, the corn market held fairly steady throughout the session. Open interest in corn was $45,056,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK
 daily closing prices of corn futures in Chicago December.
May_-...
Season's High and When Made
Dec. (new) Season's Low and When Mal


Oats-On the 11 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Heaviness prevailed in this market principally as a result of the weakness of the other grains. On the 13 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Trading light and without prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Trading light and without up. This market was quiet, with trading largely routine. On the 15 th inst, prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading was light and without feature, the firm undertone being influenced largely by the pronounced strength in corn.

On the 16 th inst. prices closed unchanged from the previous close. There was virtually nothing to the trading in this grain. Today prices closed $1 / 8 c$. up. Trading was very light and without feature.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO



DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG December Decem
May_-
July_- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. } & \text { Fri } \\ 4614 & 46 & 4612 & 463 / & 461 / 4 & 4614 \\ 4538 & 451 / 4 & 4534 & 4578 & 451 / 2 & 451 / 2 \\ 4258 & 4214 & 4318 & 431 / 4 & 43 & 43\end{array}$
Rye-On the 11 th inst. prices closed 1c. to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. This decline measured up fully to the decline in wheat on the Chicago Board, and was brought about largely by the same influences that affected wheat. On the 13 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. easier. This grain failed to respond to the strength in wheat values today, the heaviness in rye being attributed to a steadier pressure of offerings. On the 14 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The firmness of rye was the result of the firm wheat and corn markets, also unconfirmed talk of export business. On the 15 th inst. prices closed 1c. to $11 / 4 c$. net higher. The firmness of the other grains, especially corn, had its effect on rye as reflected in the substantial net gains at the close. It was reported that Norway bought some more American rye.

On the 16 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. This decline in rye was largely in sympathy with the pronounced decline in wheat. Today prices closed $5 / 8$ to $1 / 2$ c. net lower. This market ruled heavy during most of the session, largely in sympathy with the weakness displayed by the wheat market.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO Decemb
May_-
July



DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG December-
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BAR

$\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { Sat. Mon. } & \text { Tues. } & \text { Wed. } & \text { Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 5851 / 8 & 581 / 4 & 59 & 591 / 2 & 59 & 591 / 4 \\ 581 / 2 & 58 & 585 / 8 & 583 / 4 & 58 & 581 / 2 \\ 565 / 8 & 56 & 561 / 4 & 56 & 551 / 2 & 56\end{array}$

Closing quotations were as follows:

FLOUR

| Spring oats, high protein _6.30 @ 6.55 | Rye flour patents. $\qquad$ 4.65 (a) 4.75 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Spring patents --------5.8506.00 | Sen |
| Clears, Pirst spring ------5.50@580 |  |
| Soft winter straights .-.--4.75@5 50 | Corn flour |
| Hard winter straights _-. 5.40@5.70 | Barley goo |
| Hard winter patents .-.-. 5.50@5.80 | Co |
| Hard winter clears .-.-.-.-4.60 34.80 | Fancy pearl, Nos.2.4\&7 5.25@5.60 |

Wheat, New York-
No. 2 red, c. if GRAIN

Rye, No. 2. f.o.b. bond N. Y... $821 /$
Corn, New York-
No, 2 yellow, all rail
 $\qquad$
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- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicago | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} b b l s \\ 196,000 \\ 196 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | bush 60 lbs 133,000 | bush 56 lbs 1,223,000 | $\text { bush } 32 \text { los }$ | Oush 56 lbs 30,000 |  |
| Minneapo |  | 663,000 | 1,293,000 | 210,000 | 70,000 | 653,000 |
| Duluth .- |  | 196,000 | 893,000 | 429,000 | 6,000 | 136,000 |
| Mllwauke | 18,000 | 69,000 | 99,000 | 18,000 | 15,000 | 612,000 |
| Toledo |  | 91,000 | 126,000 | 78,000 | 4,000 |  |
| Indianapolis |  | 23,000 | 681,000 | 76,000 | 2,000 |  |
| St. Louis Peoria | 115,000 40,000 | 205,000 41,000 | $1,052,000$ 317,000 | 54,000 58,000 | 48,000 | 42,000 59,000 |
| Kansas C | 13,000 | 730,000 | 761,000 | 52,000 |  |  |
| Omaha. |  | 148,000 | 849,000 | 98,000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph |  | 28,000 | 225,000 | 49,000 |  |  |
| Wichita |  | 244,000 | 3,000 |  |  |  |
| Sioux Buffal |  | 3,000 636,000 | 223,000 $1,769,000$ | $134,000$ | .000 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 8,000 \end{array}$ |
| Total wk | 382,00 | 3,210,000 | 9,514,000 | 1,651,000 | 181,000 | 1,79 |
| Same wk. 36 | 397,000 | 4,375,000 | 5,273,000 | 1,344,000 | 357,000 | 1,609,000 |
| Same wk. '35 | 316,000 | 3,361,000 | 4,644,000 | 1,516,000 | 529,000 | 1,335,000 |
| Since A |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,374,00 | 142,210,000 | 75,918,000 |  |  |  |
| 193 | 7,564, | 233,258,0 | 58,140,0 | 84,007,000 | 12,697, | 8,419,0 |

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 11, 1937, follow:

| ceipts a | Flour | heat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} b b l s \\ 126,000 \\ 126,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | bush 60 lbs | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c} \text { bush } 56 \\ 369,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | bush 32 lbs 2,000 | 1000 | $\begin{array}{r} 48,008 \\ 74,000 \end{array}$ |
| Philadelphi | 25,000 | 32,000 | 109,000 | 18,000 | 9,000 | 10,000 |
| Baltimore. | 16,000 | 101,000 | 100,000 | 7,000 | 35,000 | 1,000 |
| New Orleans | 24,000 | 147,000 | 285,000 | 21,000 |  |  |
| Galveston. | ,00 |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. John, W | 13,000 | 460,000 | 59,000 | 27,000 |  | 00 |
| Boston | 26,000 |  |  | 4,000 |  |  |
|  | 14,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 300,000 | 2,135,000 | 922,000 | 79,000 |  |  |
| Si | 13,459,00 | 96,299,000 | 32,271,00 | 6,214,000 | 6.495, | ,378,000 |
| Week 1936 | 286,000 | 4,174,000 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { Since Jan.l'3614, } & 1442,000 & 134,258,000 & 10,461,000 & 7,752.000 & 4,512,000 & 3,913,000\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | * Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for forelgn ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 11, 1937, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yor | Bushels 265,000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 371,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Barrels } \\ 42,520 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 34.000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels } \\ & 100,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Albany- | 148,000 24,000 | 86,000 |  |  | 141,000 |  |
| New Orleans |  | 8,000 | 6,000 |  |  |  |
| Galveston. | 1,356,000 | 13,000 |  |  |  |  |
| St. John, | 460,000 | 59,000 | 13,000 | 27.000 |  | 3,000 |
| Halitax |  |  | 14,000 |  |  |  |
| Total wsek 1937. | $2,253,000$ | 537.000 | $100,520$ |  | 175,000 | 173,000 |
| Same week 1936.... | $1,594,000$ |  | $64,222$ | $9,000$ |  |  |

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1937, is as below:

| Exports for Week and SinceJuly 1 to- | Flour |  | Wheat |  | Corn |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Dec. } 11 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { Dec. } 11 \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sunce } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Dec. } 11 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
| Unlted King | Sarrels | 1,16 | ${ }^{\text {Bush}}$ | 4,878 | 250 |  |
| Continent. | - ${ }^{43,885}$ | ${ }_{227,661}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,504,000 \\ 723 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 26,876,000 | 279,000 | 1,36 |
| S. \& Cent. An | 11,000 | 2935000 | 18,000 | 966 | 8,000 | 170,000 |
| West Indies | 29,000 | 555,500 |  | 21,000 |  |  |
| Other countries.- | 6,500 | 1377 ¢ $6 \overline{1}$ | 8,000 | 1,469,0000 |  |  |
|  | 100 |  | 2,253.000 | 64,010,000 | 537,0 | 1,0 |
| tal 193 | 64 | 2,561,5 | 1,594,000 | 75,480,000 | , | 1.0 |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Dec. 11, were as follows:

| United States-BostonedNew York-...... |  | Corn | Oats | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rye } \\ \text { Bushels } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Barley } \\ & \text { Bushels } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 2.000$ | 4,000 |  |  |  |
|  | 334,000 29,000 |  |  | 529,000 | 62,000 |
| Hadelphia | 1,095,000 | 529,000 | 33,000 | 46 | 3,000 |
| 1 tim | 1,500,0 | 124,00 | 25,000 | 85 | 1,00 |
| ew oriea | 356,00 | ,404,0 | 28,00 | 1,000 |  |
| Gort Wort | ${ }_{5}{ }^{5}, 769,000$ | $2 \overline{17}, 0000$ | 101,000 | 7.0000 | 11,000 |
| Wichita | ${ }^{1,2833000}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Hut Joseph | 4,378100 |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas Cit | , | 2,177,000 | 870,000 | 306,000 |  |
| Omaha | ${ }^{5,307,000}$ | 4,985,000 | $\begin{array}{r}1,094,000 \\ 168.000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 192,000 114,000 |
| St. Louis | 5,011,000 | 1,721,000 | 78.000 | 11,000 | 7,000 |
| nap | 1,614,000 | 1,013, | 464, |  |  |

Financial Chronicle
Dec. 18, 1937

|  | Wheat <br> (bush.) | $\underset{(\text { bush })}{(\text { bush }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { outs } \\ \left(\begin{array}{l} \text { (ussh}) \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | (bysh.) | Barley (bush.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {arla }}$ | 10.000 10.259 .000 |  | 3,139,000 | 1,208,000 | 532,000 |
| Chicago-an | 1,288.000 |  |  | 1,20,00 | ----- |
| On Lakese | 26,000 1,965,000 | 1,111,000 | 483,000 | 98,000 | 913,000 |
| M11 waukee ${ }_{\text {aijo }}$ | 1,65,000 |  |  |  | 173,000 5.186 .000 |
| Minneapolis | 2,668.000 | 1,504,000 | 13,854,000 | $1,402,000$ 1,010 1 | ${ }^{5,1886,000} 1$ |
| Detrolt | 1 180,000 | 2,000 | ${ }^{4,000}$ | ${ }^{2,000}$ | ${ }^{2000000}$ |
| afloat | $9,077,000$ $7,084,000$ | li,683,000 | 74, 197,000 | 1177,000 | 1,0064,000 |

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total Dec. } 11,1937- & 97,520,000 & 28,44,000 & 24,209,000 & 5,361,000 & 10,250,000 \\ \text { Total Dec. } 4,1937 \ldots 100,265,000 & 24,866,000 & 24,360,000 & 5,528,000 & 10,434,000\end{array}$ Note-Bonded grain not included above: Oats-On Lakes, 135,000 bushels; total,
135,000 bushels, against 78,000 in 1936 . Barley-Duluth, 120,000 bushels; New 135,000 bushels, against 78,000 in 1936 . Barley-Duluth, 120,000 busheis; New
York, 35,$000 ;$ on Lakeg, 253,000 total, 408,000 bushels, against $5,424,000 \mathrm{in} 1936$,
Wheat-New York, $2.521,000$ bushels; New York afloat, 16,000 ; Baltimore, 3,000 ;
 1,007,000; total, $6,072,000$ bushels, against $26,118,000$ bushels in 1936. Canadian-

## Wheat Bushels

 Lake, bay, river \& seab'd CornBushels

Oats
Bushels Rye
Bushels $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Bushets } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Barley } \\ \text { Buhhel. }\end{array} \\ 55,000 & 2,809,0 \\ 030\end{array}$

 Summary-


The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Dec. 10 and since July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1936, are shown in the following:

| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Dec. } 10 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \operatorname{Sinf}_{1} \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Dec. } 10 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Sulv } \\ \text { Su37 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sinne } \\ & \text { Sulv } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Bushels }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Bugh }}$ | Bushe | ${ }^{\text {Bush }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Bus }}$ |  |
| North Amer | ${ }_{2,218,000}^{3,1615}$ | ${ }_{53,466,000}$ | 127,200,000 | 9,000 | 2,800,000 | 000 |
| Argentina- | ${ }^{406}$,000 | 16,89?,000 | 26,133,000 | 2,374,000 | 161,970,000 | 18?,616,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Australla }}$ | 1,473,000 | 3 | 6,488.000 |  |  |  |
| Oth. countr's | 536,000 | 10,848,000 | 12,024,000 | 2,4688,000 | 51,866,000 | 11,654,00 |

19,006,000204,121,000
Weather Report for the Week Ended Dec. 15-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Dec. 15, follows:
At the beginning of the week a marked depression was central over New
England, attended by widespread precipitation, with considerable snow over Appalachian Moutain sections well south, also, another 'low, 'o over the North-Central States resulted in snow rall over wida areas. Freezing preveather obtained in the osutheast, but by the the 11th a aotherer hish-proessure
wrea had advanced well southward and freezing again occurred in northern area had advanced well southward, and freezing again occurred in northern
Florida. An extended and pronounced "low" in north Pacific sections brought heavy rains the the prar West, with excessive amounts and dams againg floods in northern California, Near the close of the week pre-
cipitation, mostly light to moderate, was extensive in the central valleys cipitation, mostly light Plains. moerate, was extensive in the central valleys
and much of the The week averaged abnormally cold throughout the country east of the in many places. The weekly mean temperatures were generally from 10 deg Wo 15 deg. below normal rather generally from the Plains states eastward. warm weather prevailing, the relatively warmest being in the Great Basin and southern Rocky Mountain sections where the temperatures averaged
from 12 deg. to 17 deg. above normal. from 12 deg. to 17 diab
in extreme southern Florida, extreme southern Texas, and narrow southwestern and Pacific beits, Zero temperatures werer reported from first-
order stations into the upper Mississippi Valley and to northern Kansas: order stations into the upper Mississippi Valley and to northern Kansas;
also, locally in the Northeast and northern Lake region. The lowest temperaturareported from a first-order station was 20 deg. below zero at Willis-
ton, N . Dak., on Dec. 10 but low records down to 40 deg. below occurred in some Canadian provinces to the northward.
sections of Florida, some low records being 24 deg. at Gainesville and Orlando, 30 deg. at Moore Haven, and 32 deg, at Ritta an the south of Lake
Okeechobee. Below-zero temperatures were experienced on several days in central Appalachian Mountain sections.
Heavy precipitation occurred in nearly all sections west of the Rocky Mountains, the heaviest being reported from northern California, with a had heavy precipitation in the form of snow. On the morning of Dec. 11, had heary Nrecipitationted 25 incherm of snow. on the the morning In most other sections of the country precipitation was moderate in amount, but widespread, more or ress being reported from every first-order weather Bureau
station, except Key West, Fla., and PRoswell, Ni. M-x. Continued usseasonably low temperatures, with freezing weather, caused southern sections from eastern North Carolina southward to central and westward to Texas. In Florida, where freezing temperatures again
extended into the Lake okeechobee district, there was extensive damage to tomatoes, green peas, beans, peppers, eggplant, and strawberries, but Some ice formed in citrus fruit in low-land govese of the northern producing
section but dama on on the whole, to citrus has been generally small. section, but damage, on the whole, to citrus has been generally small.
However, many strawberry blooms were killed, which will delay marketing However, many strawberry blooms were killed, which will detay market,
several weeks. cent that hardy varieties survived in most places. In Louisiana freezing
weather at the beginning of the week caused considerable damage to standing cane and only the hardier vegetable crops survived in that state. of the country, because of extremely low temperatures, though conditions throughout the Seoth were ideal Ior butchering. In the Pacific area heary rains had varying application. In northern California there was extensive
flood damage, but in the southern part of the State, where severe drought had prevailed, the rains brought much needed moisture and the soil is now in excellent condition for plowing and planting; citrus fruits are developing normally. In some north Pacific localities new rainfall records have been established in some sections, while generous, helpful precipitation occurred seasonal water prospects the best in years. An unusual seasonal feature of the precipitation in the Northwest was the occurrence of much of it in
the form of rain instead of the customary snow. Rather general light to moderate precipitation over the Great Plains was decidedly helppull, especially in eastern Colorado, but much more is needed. Low temperatures, with considerable bare, ground, have been also for winter grains in the Southern States.
Small Grains-Cold, glaze, and absence of snowcover in portions of
the Winter Wheat Belt, were unfavorable most of the week. In much of the northern Great Plains, except for most of South Dakota, the snowcover was mostily light, with many fields bare, though late rains and snow-
were helpful in most western sections. Wheat is in good to excellent con-
dition in Washington and is thriving in Oregon, with condition improved noticeably in portions of the Rocky Mountain region.
Fair condition is reported in Nebraska while the crop is holding its own in Kansas, except for some deterioration in southwestern counties In this State top growth is generally small with some freezing down re cold and dryness in the western half. Condition of winter wheat, oats, and barley is fair to good in Texas. Progress of the crop is mostly slow, particularly in the central-valley
sections of the belt, where the weather was hard on wheat although no secat damage is reported. Growth is generally very small in Missouri Greate many fields show bare spots, and has stopped in Arkansas, but
condition is still good. In more eastern and northeastern sections a moderate snowcover protected small grains, though in Ohio many fields were ate snowcover protected small grains, though in and Tennessee near-zero
swept bare by high winds. In the Ohio Valley and
weather and glaze were injurious, but no prounced lifting effect has been weather and
reported.
Eavortward of the Ohio Valley most States reported slow growth and unfavorable weather. Oats were damased in northern and middle Alabama, and sprouting grain in south Carolina was injured by freezing on the 7th. Farther northeast, light to moderate sno
protection though there was little growth.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Dec. 17, 1937
Favorable weather conditions prevailing during the larger part of the week and the close approach of the Christmas holiday served to enliven retail business materially. Chief interest centered in accessories and gift items, although it was noted that preference was given to medium and lower priced goods. While the total volume of sales increased substantially as compared with previous weeks, there were few gains over the corresponding period of last year, and in many instances moderate declines were registered. Recurrent labor troubles and slackening industrial activities continued as chief retarding factors.
Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets improved perceptibly as reorders for gift merchandise were received in fairly large volume and the better sentiment prevailing in the gray goods marker served to revive confidence among buyers. Following the reduction of one cent per yard in the price of percales, a steady flow of small orders came into the market, indicative of the materially improved condition of inventories. Considerable interest made itself felt in brown sheetings and in bleached goods. While no broad buying movement is expected before the end of the year, many observers predict that early next month a sharp upturn in sales will materialize. Business in silk goods continued very quiet and prices showed an easier trend. Trading in rayon yarns remained inactive although a slightly better feeling existed, predicated on the belief that shortly after the turn of the year a better demand for yarns may develop. the turn of the year a better demand for yarns may develop.
Surplus stocks in producers' hands increased further, notSurplus stocks in producers' hands increased further, not-
withstanding the fact that curtailment measures continued in full force. Rumors of impending price cuts circulated in the market but they appeared largely based on reports that some smaller producers were selling yarns with a price guarantee.

Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloths markets broadened materially. Early in the week the volume of sales declined somewhat from the previous spurt. Later in the period, however, a broad buying movement got under way as the conviction appeared to be gaining ground that prices were scraping bottom and stocks in users' hands have been greatly reduced. Other stimulating factors were the further mild rally in the raw cotton market, the spreading movement among mills to curtail production and the somewhat better sentiment displayed by the security markets. Prices showed a firmer trend as the market appeared to be cleared of second-hand offerings, and mills assumed a stiffer attitude towards demands for concessions. More interest was shown in drills, twills and tobacco cloths. Business in fine goods, after early quiet trading, also expanded materially with heavy buying developing in combed yarns, and more interest being shown in fancies and specialties. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39inch $80 \mathrm{~s}, 63 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 39 -inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}, 55 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 39 -inch $68-72 \mathrm{~s}$, inch $80 \mathrm{~s}, 63 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 39$-inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}, 55 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 39$-inch $68-72 \mathrm{~s}$, $51 / 8$ to $51 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 38$
$60-48 \mathrm{~s}, 378$ to 4 c .
Woolen Goods-Trading in men's fabrics gave indications of an early improvement as buyers showed more interest in offerings. While the volume of actual orders continued small, and drastic curtailment measures of most mills remained in force, the hope was expressed that the depleted mained in force, the hope was expressed that the depleted state of inventories in manufacturers' hands is bound to
result in an early release of purchase orders on a substantial result in an early release of purchase orders on a substantial
scale. Additional reorders were received on tropical worsteds for use in the cruise and winter resort trades. Reports from retail clothing centers continued fairly encouraging as lower prices quoted by most chains acted as a stimulus to consumer purchases. Business in women's wear goods expanded moderately, with increased interest shown in shetlands and fleeces. White coatings also moved in fair volume. Retail business gave a satisfactory account with the nearness of the holiday season resulting in a quickening flow of goods.
Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens turned quiet as the volume of last-minute fill-in orders on holiday items started to recede and year-end inventory influences proved retarding factor. Reports from foreign primary markets were uninspiring, with spinners showing small interest in yarn offerings. Business in burlap remained negligible as buyers showed little willingness to add to their commitments beyond immediate needs. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 3.70 c .; heavies at 5.05 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in

## Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

## STIFEL, NICOLAUS \& CO., Inc.

105 W. Adams St. - DIRECT - 314 N. Broadway

## News Items

California-Constitutionality of Bond Refinancing Act Up for Test-A suit was filed in the Superior Court of Sacramento County on Dec. 8, which is expected to determine the validity of the State Bond Refinancing Act, according to Sacramento advices.
George Pollock, Sacramento contractor, has filed suit against A. R. Gallaway Jr., President of the State Reclamation Boar, seaking to compel
him to sign new bonds which will be issued to refinance $\$ 266.500$ worth of him to sign new bonds which will be issued to refinance $\$ 266,500$ worth of
Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District bonds, Feather River Assessment No. 7 . validity of the refinancing act, according to the attorney for the plaintiff. The attorney said the suit is a friendly action. If the suit
interest rate on the bonds will be reduced from $6 \%$ to $4 \%$.

New Jersey-New Taxes for Relief Financing OpposedThe State is faced with the alternatives of diverting highway funds, disposing of unissued bonds, or imposing new taxes to finance the $\$ 20,000,000$ relief bill of 1938 as sufficient surplus funds will not be available under the present State governmental set-up to supply the funds, according to a Trenton news dispatch which continued as follows:
A combination of the three possible sources of revenue may be approved necessary relies funds, according to indications here today. Howpying the both major parties are opposed to new taxation which further complicates he task of finding funds to aid the jobless of the State next year.
Headed by Senator Loizeaux, of Union, a special joint Assembly and Senate committee settled down yesterday to study possible sources of funds to finance relief. After quizzing officials of all State departments which
produce revenues, the committee uncovered but $\$ 1,500,000$ of excess evenues estimated to be available on June 30 next. State Treasurer William H. Albright said the State even may face a deficit next June. n new taxes but Mr. Loizeaux refused to commen situation would not result taxation. He is an original supporter of the sales tax, and later an advocate of a replacement tax program.
New York City-Mayor Vetoes 1938 Budget Over Tech-nicality-Discovering a typographical error in the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen on Dec. 2, approving the 1938 city budget, which made it appear that the Aldermen had approved a 9 -year instead of a 1-year budget, Mayor La Guardia returned the resolution on Dec. 14 with his veto.
In addition to the simple error in the resolution, the Mayor said, he had another reason for considering the budget illegal, which he would produce at the proper time and place. He has been at odds with the Aldermen over the city water rate reduction, on which they overrode his veto, despite his contention that they lacked the power to cut the rates as they did. The Mayor's message to the Board of Aldermen follows:

## CITY OF NEW YORK

Office of the Mayor
To the Hono
Dear Sirs:
Re: Int. No. 1570
1938 and the first herewith a resolution adopting the budgets for the year 1938 and the first six months of 1939, adopted by your honorable board on which reason will be submitted at a consider and the properent budime, I cannot andawfol, the resolution adopted by the board which reads as follows: June 30,1939 , be and the same hereby is adopted and approved.: and veto.
F. H. LAGUARDIA, Mayor.

Dated Dec. 13, 1937.
Considerable confusion prevailed at City Hall after the Mayor's message year.
New York City- $\$ 414,518,050$ Outlay for City Projects Requested-Departmental requests for the city's capital outlay oudget for 1938 , as published on Dec. 15 in the "City Record", are put at a total of $\$ 414,518,050$. Of this sum $\$ 112,134,324$ represents renewals of appropriations authorized in the capital outlay budget for 1937 . The balance of $\$ 302,383,726$ represents new projects and additional appropriations for projects already under way. The last-named category accounts for by far the largest part of the $\$ 414,518,050$ total.
This capital outlay budget will be the first under the new city charter, and as such contains requests for many items mentioned above, which are not to be completed within the year. Under the new charter, the budget will be prepared for a six-year period by the new City Planning Commission, and will include all major improvements in the city's physical plant which are deemed necessary by the planning board and the Board of Estimate, which must eventually ratify the Commission's work.

New York State-Legislature Defers Vote on New York City Code Bill-The new administrative code for New York City, subject of a special session of the State Legislature, which convened on Dec. 16, was presented to the Senate and, on the objection of one of the legislators, was referred to the Committee on the Affairs of the City of New York, according to press advices from Albany.
This action ended all hope that the special session, called by Governor Lehman at the request of Mayor La Guardia, would be a one-day affair, as promised by legislative leaders. The two bodies of the Legislature adjourned on the 16th, to convene again the following day, but it was considered doubtful that the Assembly would act on the code without a prolonged debate.
United States-Government Securities Manual for 1937 Prepared -The 1937 edition of its publication relating to the securities of the United States Government and its instrumentalities has been prepared by The First Boston Corp. State manual covers the most essential features of the issues of United
 Oorporation, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Federal Land banks, and credit agencies. devoted to the Federal Home Loan banks and United
Two new sections, der Two new sections, devoted to the Federal Home Loan banks and United
States Saving bonds. have been added to the 1937 pamphlet, which also discuusses Federal tax exemptions, the corporation tax and arbitrage trans
actions in United States Government securities. The booklet provides tables of accrued interest and discount, decimal equivalents, factors for

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations

## ALABAMA

ALABAMA, State of-INSTALLLMENT REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY EXPLAINED-In view of the fact it has been found, it is stated, laws governing redemption of lands that have been sold for taxes, J. T. Cariton, head of the land Division of the State Tax Commission, on DDec,
9 issued an informal notice as to redemption, addressed to allownerso issued an informal notice as to redemption, addressed to all owners of
property that was sold to the state for taxes prior to Jan. 1, 1936. The text of the noticic Pollows:
" "House Bill 259, approved Feb. 3, 1937, provides that these sales may oe receemed in instalment payments and without interest provided the Henry S. Long, State Land Commissioner, is hopeful that every property owner will avail himself of these generous redemption laws avd regain title
to his property. To do this will mean a great saving to youl, Obviously, the main purpose of this notice is to notiry all those who wish to redeem their property by instalment payments and without interest, that they must file their application to do so before the first of the coming ear, with the Probate Juage of their county.
ANNISTON, Ala.-BOND OFFERRING-The City Clerk will receive Int. rate is not to exceed $5 \%$. Denom $\$ 1$ Den Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. $1 \& J$ J. 1 ) payable at the Chase National 1938 . of New York. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000,1939$ to $1941 ;$, $\$ 10,000$,
1942 to 1944, and $\$ 5,000,1945$. Certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the
City Treasurer, required. Bonds will be sold subject to legal opinion of City Treasurer, required. Bonds will be sold su
Storey, Throndike, Pzlmer \& Dodge of Boston.
HALE COUNTY (P. O. Greensboro), Ala.-BOND SALE-The \$100,000 highway bonds offered on Dec. $13-V .145$, p. 3688 -were awarded to $31 / \mathrm{s}$, at a price of 98 , a pasis of about $3.46 \%$ Diated Aug. 1, 1937 Dive
 ham bid 97 for $31 / 4 \%$ bonds.
JEFFERSON CRUNTY
OFFERING-It is stated by R. Commission, that he will sell at public auction on Dec. 22 , of the County

 deposit of $2 \%$ is required of all bidders

## ARIZONA

NAVAJO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 23 (P. O. Holbrook),
 Hec.brook at par, , as 6 s . Denom. $\$ 1.000$ Dated Nov. 1, 1937. Intrest payable May 1 and Nov. 1. Due from 1938 to 1942.
SALT RIVER PROJECT AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND
POWER DISTRICT (P. O. Phoenix) Ariz. POWER DISTRICT (P. O. Phoenix), Ariz.-BIDS REJECTED-Al
 to 190 ; $\$ 247,000,1961$ and $\$ 300000,1962$ to 1964 redeemabie on and not in excess of $3 \%$.
In connection with the above report, the following information is taken Prom a letter sent to us on Dec. 15 by A. W. McGrath, District Secretary: We wish to advise that the Board of Directors of Salt River Project 00 in bonds of the District advertised for sale on the 14th instant. The bid was $951 / 4$ plus accrued interest, for $41 / 4 \%$ bonds. The bid was The following are the members comprising the syndicate which presented the bid:
Blyth \& Co.. Inc.
Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc.
A.C. Allyn \& Co., Inc.

Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co. Inc. Inc.
Griftith, Wagenseller \& Durst
Van Ingen \& Co.. Inc. Van Ingen \& Co.. Inc.

Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge \& Co
Eldredge \& Co., Inc.
Redfield \& Co.
B. B. Robinson \& Co

Crowell, Weedon \& Co.
Wm. R. Staats Co.
Schwaing, Weeks \& Knowles, Inc.
Whiting
Kennedy, Spence \& Co., Inc.

## ARKANSAS




 an appraisal of the plant and system by representatives of the I.
"Proceeding under law, the council would, if a deal for purchase of the plant was consummated, enact ordinances calling for the issuance of revenue from profits derived from operation of the plant over a period of about City Attorney Roy E . Nelson has declared that no special election
will be required to float the necessary bond issue as only the water system and reven derived from water consumers would be pledged. Johnston wrt submitted by the Herring Co. last night indicated that Mr.
properties.: properties.
HOT SPRINGS SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{6}$ (P. O. Hot Springs), Ark - BOND SALE-T.Te 8666,000 issue of rerunding
bonds offered for sale on Dec. 10 - 145, p. $3530-$ was purchased by




 municipal stadiumhasing anite for and construction and equipment of a
Public Works Administration.)

## CALIFORNIA

BUTTE COUNTY (P. O. Oroville), Calif.- BANGOR SCHOOL BONDS OFFERED-Clara A. Usborn. County, Clerk, will receive bids until 2 p. m.
Dec. 27 for the purchase of $\$ 5,5005 \%$ bonds of Bangor Elementary \$chool District. Denoms. \$240, \$suu and \$400. Dated Jan. 2, 1938.
LASSEN COUNTY (P. O. Westwood) Calif.-WESTWOOD SCHOOL BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 1 p, m, on Dec. 27 ,
by Maud E. Tombs, County Clerk, for the purchase of an sisue of $\$ 135,000$
Westwood Unified school District bonds. Denom. 81.000 Dated Jan

 on the basis of the lowest net interest cost to the District. No bid for
less than par will be considered and all bids must be unconditional. The approving opinion of Orrick, Dandquisis, Nepp \& H Herringtond, of sann Fran-
cisco, will be furnished the purchaser. Prin, and int. payable in lawful money at the County Treasurer's office. Prinese bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on Nov. 13 . A certified chec
payable to the County Treasurer, must accompany the bid.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.- BOND PAYgation, flood control, hish school district, school district, drainage. Water
works and sanitation district boids agkregating approximately $\$ 150,000,000$ in principal amount were up to date in both principal and interest payments specialists in municipal and district bonds
specia the 68 Los Angeles County acquisition and improvement districts 38
were in default of principal or interest, or both. principal or interest or both. Four of the the County 11 are in default of tricts and four of the five acquisition and improvement districts in the City of Los Angeles were in default of principal or interest, or both, on
Dec. 1 , the survey revealed A. copy of the report will be sent free of charge upon request by Gatzert

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-PASADENA SCHOOL BONDS OFFERED-L. E. Lampton, County Clerk, will receive
bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Dec. 21 on an issue of $\$ 20,000$ school building bonds of
 semi-annual interest payable at the County Treasury. Due Feb. 1 as Pollows: $\$ 1,000,1939$ to 1950 , and $\$ 2,000,1951$ to 1954. Certified check
for $3 \%$ of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Chairman of the Board rs, required.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-TEMPLE SCHOOL BONDS VOTED-At a recent election the voters of Tem
District approved a proposition to issue $\$ 100,000$ school bonds.
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY (P. O. San Bernardino), Calif.of Etiwanda School District, offered on Dec. $13-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 3689 -were awarded to Blyth \& Co. of San Francisco, as 3 s , at par plus a premium of
$\$ 57$ equal to 100.076, a basis of about $2.99 \%$. Dated Dec. 1,1937 . Due
$\$ 5,000$ yearly on Dec. 1, from 1938 to 1952. SAN FRANCISCO (City and County), Calif.-NOTE OFFERING
CONTEMPLATED-An offering of about $\$ 2,000,000$ tax anticipation notes will be made on or about Jan. 17, according to newspaper advices
from San Francisco on Dec. 14. Notes would be payable from April tax collections
At the prosent time, tax notes outstanding total $\$ 5,000,000$, all of which Will be paid Dec. 21 out of first half tax revenues. These notes were sold
last September and October in amounts of $\$ 3,500,000$ and $\$ 1,500,000$, respectively. The September sale drew a $\$ 21$ premium for $1 \%$ notes due notes due in 56 days.
In connection with the forthcoming January sale, it is understood the city-county is considering the advisability of making the issue payable through its fiscal agent in New York as well as through the San Francisco
city and county offices.
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY (P. O. Stockton), Calif.-TRACYSCHOOL
BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 50,000$ issue of Tracy School District building bonds offered for sale on Dec. $13-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 3689 -Was awarded to the stockton Savings \& Loan Bank, as 3s, paying a premium of $\$ 21$, equal to 100.042, a
basis of about $2.99 \%$. Dated Jan. 1, 1938 . Due from Jan. 1, 1939 to 1958 . SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY (P. O. San Luis Obispo), Calif.-SALE OF SHANDON SCHOOL BONDS NOT COMPLETED Wpo The, Cale of $\$ 30,000$ Francisco on Oct. 18-V. 145, p. 2722 -was not completed. The bankers, it is reported, refused to accept the issue, on the ground that the district SELMA, Calif.-PRICE PAID-We are now informed by the City Clerk
that the $\$ 20,000$ coupon street lighting bonds purchased on Dec. 6 by Lawson, Levy \& Williams, of San Francisco, as 3 s , as noted here recently The second highest bid was an offer of $\$ 28$ permium on 3 s , submitted by
Kaiser \& Co. of San Francisco.

## COLORADO

DELTA, Colo.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-An ordinance has been passed
authorizing the issuance of $\$ 60,000$ light and power plant extension bonds. DENVER (City and County), Colo--BOND CALL-John F. McGuire, Manager of Revenue, is said to be calling for payment various storm
LARIMER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Loveland), Colo--BOND OFFERING CONTEMPLATED-It is now reported by
Marie M. Curtis, District Secretary. that the offering of the $\$ 160,000$
high school building bonds, which had been tentatively schedult month, as noted in these columns last June, will not be offered for sale
montil some time in the Spring.

## CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN, Conn-INCREASES BORROWING CAPACITYnew fiscal year on Jan. 1 , 1938 , with a net bonded debt of $\$ 12,100,592$ and a bonding margin or orrent year, being almost $\$ 1,000,000$ larger at the be-
payments in the current Einning of 1937 . The Controler also noted that sewer B Bond No. 36 in unpaid as the holder of the document has not as yet presented it for col-
lection.
$H e$ pointed out that the gross debt as the start of the coming year will amount to $\$ 13,146,00$, aginst which there is as a sinking fund for payr
wient of term bonds of $\$ 1,045,407$. Early in 1938 the city will issue $\$ 1,750$,ment of term bonds of $\$ 1,045,407$. Early in 1938 the city will issue $\$ 1,750,-$
000 bonds for the new sewage disposal plant and the Ferry St. bridge. While the borrowing margin will thus be reduced by that amount, this will still leave ample balance to allow for any new capital emergencies that may
arise. Statutory borrowing limit is $\$ 18,572,929$, being $5 \%$ of the grand list.

## DELAWARE

 LEWES, Del-- BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 36,00031 / \%$ coupon re-funding bonds offered Dec. $15-\mathrm{V}$. 145, p. 3530 ,Was awarded to Laird,
Bisell \& Meed of Wilmington, at arice of 103.67, a basis of about $3 \%$.
Dated July 1,1937 and due July 1, 1957. Optional after 5 years at par. Dated July 1, 1937 and due July 1, 1957. Optional after 5 years at par.
Other bids:


## FLORIDA BONDS

## Clyde C. Pierce Corporation Barnett N JACKSONVILLE <br> Branch Office: TAMPA <br> First National Bank Building T. S. Pierce, Resident Manajer

## FLORIDA

FLORIDA COUNTIES AND ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICTS BOND TENDERS INVITED-The State Board of Administration will sealds offerings of matured. or' unmatured road and bridge or highway
 Bay, Brevard, Broward, Charlotte (except McCall S. R. \& B. Dist.),
Desoto, Glades, Hardee, Indian River, Jensen R. \& B. District, Martin,
Monroe, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Palm Beach (S. R \& B Dist $3,8,9,17,21$, and Cross State, Highway Bridge District), and St. Lucie. of opening, i. e., through Jan. 10,1938 for and must state full name, description and serial numbers of bonds, interest rate, date of issue, date of maturity, and price asked. All bonds must be offered at a stated price and the offer must specifically state exactly what coupons are attached and will be delivered with the
bonds for the price asked. HALIFAX HOSPITAL DISTRICT (P. O. Daytona Beach), Fla.-
BOND TENDERS ACCEPTED-In connection with the call for sealed BOND TENDERS ACCEPTED-In connection with the call for sealed
offerings on Dec. 10 of $\$ 10,000$ refunding bonds, noted in thase columns in October - V. 145, p. 2886 - it is stated by David L. Black, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, that the district pur
a price of 96.50 . Bonds are dated April 1, 1936 .
HIGHLANDS COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICTS NOS. 3 AND 6 (P. O. Sebring), FFa.-REFUNDING BONDS AVAIL-
ABLE FOR DELIVER $\dot{Y}$-The holders of bonds of the above districts are being notified by the Barrow Investment Co., De Soto City, Fla., that being notified by the Barrow Investment Co., De soto City, Fla., that
refunding bonds will be available for delivery on and after Dec. 20, to all
those who deposit their original bonds at the Tropical State Bank, Sebring. HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY (P. O. Tampa), Fla.-MUST PAY
BONDHOLDERS-Circuit Judge J. Johnson issued two mandamus BONDHOLDERS-Circuit Judge J. B. Johnson issued two mandamus
orders Dec. 4 requiring Hillsborough County to pay bondholders' claims aggregating more than $\$ 30,000$.
The final writs were issued to Western Bank \& Trust Co. of Cincinnati and H. E. Carpenter for approximately $\$ 15,000$ orng pring cases. pending cases.
The orders were based on a recent Supreme Court decision holding valid
more than $\$ 1,000,000$ of county road bonds which were contested because more than $\$ 1,000,000$ of county road bonds which were contested because
they were issued to pay for subdivision paving.
Judge Johnson ordered Mr. Carpenter's and the bank's bonds paid from Judige Johnson ordered Mr. Carpenter's and the bank's bonds paid from credit of Hillsborough County. Attorneys said the write would use virtually all the county's money on hand here.
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT man, Board of Public Instruction, will receive bids until 11 a. . m. Jan. 6 , for the purchase of $\$ 7,0006 \%$ coupon bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Dec. 1 , the Exchange National Bank of Tampa. Due $\$ 500$ yearly on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1952
LAKE WORTH DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Lake Worth), FlaEdwin R. Williams, Clerk of the U. S. District Court, that a hearing will be held in this court, situated in Miami, on March 3, 1938, in order to consider cents on the dollar, exclusive of interest, are to be made to creditors of cents on the dollar. exclusive of interest, are to be made to creditors of
the district. Objections to the plan must be filed in writing before Feb. 22
and all claims must be filed before the date of hearing.
PORT OF PALM BEACH DISTRICT (P. O. Palm Beach), Fla.-
PROGRESS REPORTED ON REFUNDING PROGRAM-The following news items is taken from the Palm Beach "Post" of Dec. 9 : Approximately $83 \%$ of the outstanding obligations of the Port of Palm were advised Wednesday by Thomas M. Cook \& Co. port this city, their The exchange was made by the First National Bank of Chicago and involved bonds having a par value of $\$ 2,575,000$. From present indications the larger portion of the remaining outstandings
bonds will be exchanged in the near future, the refunding agents informed the board. There are two series of refunding bonds, all bearing date of July 1, 1937. Series "A" bonds bear $5 \%$ interest for the first two years and $51 / 2 \%$ ' there-
after until maturity. Series " B " bonds bear $51 / 2 \%$ interest for the first. two years and $6 \%$ thereafter. being sufficient to offset the $1 \%$ commission which the refunding agency L. R. Bishop, John R. Wells and George W. Slaton, members of the port
commission, entered into a contract with Thomas M, Cook \& Co. July 18 to refund all outstanding bonded indebtedness of the district. The fiscal agents and the commissioners have put forth special efforts to have the
plan in operation so the bonded indebtedness of the district will be placed on a current basis by Jan. 1, 1938 .
to mow that this hatured bonds and interest coupons is no longer feared, officials to meet matured bonds and interes
WALTON COUNTY BRIDGE AUTHORITY (P. O. De Funiak
Springs), Fla.-BOND OFFERING NOT SCHEDULED-In connection With the $\$ 350,000$ Choctawhatchee Bridge bonds approved by the voters on Nov. 23 , as noted in these columns at the time-V. 145 , p. 3690 -we are
informed by Leedy, Wheeler \& Co. of Orlando, who are handing the public sale of the bonds, that the details of the issue have not been completed as
yet.

Financial Chronicle

## GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga.- BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the Georgia, of Attanta, at a arice of 101.375, noted in in these columns recently the said firm headed a group in the purchase. He states that the bonds are
dated July 1937 , and mature on June 30 as follows: $\$ 7.000,1938$ to 1957 , and $\$ 6,000,1958$ to 1967 , giving a basis of about $2.63 \%$.
DECATUR, Ga.- BONDS SOLD-It is stated that $\$ 12,000$ school bonds have been purchased by the Clement A. Evans Co. of Atlanta.
(A loan of like amount has been approved by Public Works Administration.) SENOIA, Ga.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,0004 \%$ water works bonds space \& Co of. Atlanta at par plus a premium of $\$ 1,100$ equal to 105.50 ,

TEMPLE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 42, Carroll County Ga.-BOND $S$ VOTED At a recent election the ovters of the district
approved a proposal calling for the issuance of $\$ 20,000$ school house bonds.

## IDAHO

CANYON COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 Plerk that \$2a), 500 building completion bonds will be purchased by the state
Department of Public Investment Department of Public Investments.
IDAHO, State of - REPORT ON MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICTS up as of Nov. 1, 1937, by Myrtle P. Enking, State Treasurer, to show the present condition of ihe municipalities and districts in the State which were in default:

COUNTIES
Teton-Refund $\$ 109,000$ outstanding. None due. Anticipate no diffivillages
Driggs-Refinanced. All interest paid to date. Good condition.
Luan Hot Springs-Refinancing almost complete. All delinquency will e paid.

## CITIES AND TOWNS

Caldwell-Property taken over by county for unpaid taxes. Filer- Property taken over by county for unpaid taxes. $\$ 28,000$ with
interest from 1929 probably not be paid. Gilenns Ferry-County property by tax deed. $\$ 7,500$ collected and to be Idaho Falls-County property by tax ded. Payments of about $\$ 225,000$ Kellogg-Paid in fuli. No more delinquencies likely.
Lewiston-County property by tax ded.
Mullan-Interest all paid. Balance
collections being prorated on
${ }_{\text {Nocatello-Sewer-County by tax deed. Payment unlikely. }}$ Newer and curb. County property. have a suit in the district court asking declaratory property. Bondholders for apportionment or collections, Will pay about $40 \% \%$ on tax deed
St. Anthony-Sewer. County property on
Sonda Srings Sewer. and sidewalkerty on tax deed. County tax property. Bonds de-
faulted 1929 . 850 paid on each one. faulted 1929 , 8500 paid on each one
Wallace - Evidently an error. O. A. Magnumson, City Treasurer, thinks the last improvement bonds were paid in 1935.
Weiser-County tax deed property. Payment unikely.

OTHER DISTRIOTS
Boundary County Drainage Districts-Refinanced through Federal loan.
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Gem-Refunding through Reconstruction Finance Corporation for $\$ 212$,-
500 about $25 \%$ of the delinquency. Default due to former excessive power rates and subsequent tax deeds. Sound basis. Fertile lands.
Lewiston Orchards-Refinancing negotiations under Lewiston Orchards-Refinancing negotiations under way with Federal
agencies-also to improve water delivery system. Default result of water shortage
of delinate-Project abandoned for lack of water. No further collection of delinquent assessments likely.
MURTAUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Murtaugh), Idahotion and playground bonds approved by the voters on Oct. 8 , as noted in these columns, were purchased by the State of Idaho.
PRESTON, Idaho-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported that
the $\$ 70,000$ coupon water works improvement bonds purchased by the First Security Trust Co. of Salt Lake City, as 6s at par, as noted in these



## ILLINOIS

ALTAMONT, III.-BONDS VOTED-At a recent special election a BLANDINSVILLE, III-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 5,000415 \%$ road
bonds has been sold to Vieth, Duncan, Worley \& Wood of Davenport. bonds has been sold to Vieth, Duncan, Worley \& Wood of
Denom. $\$ 1,009$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Dec. 1 from 1941 to 1945 incl.
CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT, III-FINANCES IN EXCEL-
 R. A. Woodhull, president or the disistrict, states that funded derrent has bean.
Reduced $\$ 8.643$, 50 , interest on all outstanding bands has been paid, and at the present time the district has no defaults either in interest or principal. sibie by refunding of the dishment, according to Mr. Woodhull, was made possibie by refunding of the district sdebtin 193. Cconomies, and curtailments
of unnecessary expenditures, folowing upon refuding, have made it
possible for the sanitary district to live within its income and to pay promtply possibie for the sanitary district to ive withinits income and to pay promtply every obligation incurred eo the sanitary district this year will be approxi-
mately 8400,000 budget of thore than last year. Mr. Woodhull said, accounted for by a partial restoration of salaries. The salary restorations inclucteunced inceases of the union scales for various crafts, amounting to approximately $\$ 300,000$.
An added $\$ 50,000$ will be needed for payment to the state of the sales tax An electrical courrent that the district sells.
Mr. Woodhull said that the sanitary district was ever mindful of its obligation not to increase unnecessarily the carrying charge of the taxpayer.
In this, he said, the district had been successful, as it had not increased its rate, but had actually reduced the rate through the sinking fund and interest levies.
The distri
The district is engaged in a construction program which will be comyear $\$ 33,664,907$ of this work had been completed. During the current year work completed amounted to $\$ 11,371,523$, making a total of $\$ 4,036$,
430 completed. Funds for the construction programb were raised in
938.000 bonds sold to the Public Works Administration a $\$ 16,692.000$ grant from the PWA, a $\$ 339,793$ profit on government bonds, and $\$ 1$, , 092,000 in sanitary district of Chicago funds.
CHICAGO, III--BOND SALE-The Chase National Bank of New York headed a syndicate which obtained the award on Dec. 14 of an issue of
$\$ 10,000,000$ refunding bonds of 1938, the successful bid being a price of
 The successful banking group made pubbicc reoffering of the issue at prices to yield from $2 \%$ to 2.95 according to maturity, Others in the Co., New York; Paine. Webber \& Co. Chicaro; A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc.,
New York; Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co., St. Louis; Estabrook \& Co.,Kean,

Taylor \& Co. and L. F. Rothschild \& Co., all of New York; Dean Witter
\& Co., San Francisco; Burr \& Co., Inc., and G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co., both of New Yorc; Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co.., Buffalo; Commerce Trust Co, Kansas City; Schwabacher \& \&alisan Francisco; Hayden, City; Whiting, Weeks \& Knowles, Boston; John Nuveen \& Co. Chicago; Robinson, Humphrey \& Co., Atlanta, and B. B. Robinson \& Co., Chicago. ${ }_{1936}$ Financial Statement Dec. 6, 1937

 Judgments (judgment tax Judgments (special assessmund Acrued interest on judgments.
Contract obiligations $\qquad$ $\$ 588,505.37$
$4,593,646.34$
719,11443
$584,889.46$
$501,555.75$
$4.265,112.98$
$308,153.99$
Added debts (other than funded) ...... $\$ 11,560,978.32$ a Bonds due Jan. 1, 1938, $\$ 22,730,000$ b bonds to be redeemed Jan. 1 ,
1938, from sinking fund for bonds and interest, $\$ 12,730,000$. Bonds due Jan. 1 , 1938, to be refunded, $\$ 10,000,000$.


* Tax levy estimated to be extended.
a Second half due Dec. 1,1937 .

COOK COUNTY (P, O. Chicago), Ill-CITES REDUCTION IN CoUNTYY AND PRESERVE DISTRICT DEBTS-Clayton F. Smith of
the Board of Commissioners Oof Cook County and the Board of Forest Preserve Commissioners of Cook County, in his annual message calls
attention to the fact that the funded debt of the county has been reduced attention to the fact that the funded debt of the county has meensage cealus
in the past year from $\$ 47$, 291,910 to $\$ 37,922,410$ or a total of $\$ 9,069,500$. in the past year from $\$ 47,291,910$ to $\$ 3,922,410$ or a tota of $\$ 9,069$, 500 .
 Preserve District bonds of an optional maturity Jan. 1,1938, the fun
which Mr. Smith said are at present available in the sinking fund.
NILES CENTER, III.- BOND SALE-Paine, Webber \& Oo. of Chicago OAK PARK, III.-LEVY ON PERSONALTY RAISED $82 \%$.-Reference rrty tax lists was credited Dec. 7 by County Assessor John S. Clark for th gain of $82 \%$ in the total assessments of Oak Park township over the 1936 The 1937 1ists for the township which is coextensive with the village,
total $\$ 10,814,693$,as compared with the 1936 total of $\$ 5,949,374$, and the number of corporations, businesses, individuals and trusts assessed increased
nem 6,020 to 9743 rom Th, total value of intangible property of individuals assessed for 1937
is listed as $\$ 4427,413$, as against $\$ 229.225$ for 1936, Mr. Clark said. OAKLAND, II1.- BOND
SALE
purchased an issue of
$\$ 7,000$
$41 / \%$ purchased an issue of
PALOS PARK, MII.- BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 10,000$ village hall
bonds has been sold to Lewis, Pickett \& Co of Chicago PHILADELPHIA, Ill-BOND SALE-An Issue of $\$ 45,000$ road bonds
has been old to Vieth, Duncan, Worley \& Wood of Davenport. ROODHOUSE, III--BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 80,0004 \%$ water revenue bonds sold in october to N. L. Rogers \& Co. or Peoria, as previousiy
reported in these columns, were sold at par plus a premium of sid, equal
to 100.151 , a basis of about $3.99 \%$. Dated Jan. 1,1938 and due in 20 years. ROSCOE, III.-BONDS SOLD-The Second National Bank of Beloit.
Wis., purchased an issue of $\$ 5,000.3 \%$ bridge bonds.

## INDIANA

BATESVILLE, Ind.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 36,500$ sewage dis-
 equal to 101.25. Other bids were:
 FAIRFIELD SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Auburn), Ind.-BOND awardee to the Indianapoils Bond \& Share Corp. or Indianapolis, as 4s, at par plus a premium of $\$ 1,429$, equal to 106.43 . The Fletcher
HAMMOND, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-G. B. Smith Oity Comptroller,
 $\$ 10000$ in 1951 Dec. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the City Treasurer's offrice. The bonds, according to the notice of sale, will be
exempt from taxation and shall constitute full faith and credit obligations of the city. No bid for less than par and accrued interest will be consididered. Oity will furnish at its own expense the approving Legal opinion of Matson,
Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis. Bonds will be printed and furnished by the city for delivery about Dec. 27 .
INDIANA (State of - REFUNDING OF DEFAULTED BONDS-The "Indianapolis Commercial" of recent date reprinted the following letter sent by Hon. Omer stokes Jackson, state Atarney, General, to Hond
Robert B. Hougham, Executive Secretary, Teachers' Retirement Fund Board of Indiana:
I have before
I have before me your letter in which you state that the Indiana Teachers'
Retirement Fund is the owner of securities issued by municipalities which Retiremenulted both as to principal and interest. You state further that in
 involving, in some cases, the reduction of the interest rate, and in others involving, in some cases, the reduction of the interest rate, and in others to whether the Indiana Teachers' Retirement Fund Board is authorized to accept such re
This department has held that the board has no authority to trade in the the investment of funds when these investments have been made in securities eligible under the statute for such investments. The board, of course, woulved in the collection of the securities held by it and the question arises in this case as to whether the procedure suggested can be said to be a reasonable process of collection. Ithink it is doubtful whether the principle can be stated in any less general terms than as already stated in the opinion Teachers' Retirement Fund Board and that each case would, therefore, neeceaskaring. have to be determined upon its own peculiar facts. Generally speaking, I think the procedure outlined would be valid and within the
authority of the board, subject to the supervisory control of the Department
of Audit and Control, depending upon the fact thatyitycan be shown that of Audrocedure is
the pigial security.
JOHNSON TOWNSHIP (P. O! Versailles), Ind.-BOND OFFERING Harrison Courtenay, Township Trustee, will receive bids until 1 p. m.
Jan. 3 , for the purchase of the following bonds:
$\$ 22,000$ Johnson School Township school building bonds. Denom. $\$ 880$. ohnson school Township school building bonds. Denom. $\$ 880$.
Due $\$ 1,760$ Jan. 1,1940 and $\$ 880$ each six months from July 1 ,
1940 to July 1, 1951 , inclusive. 11,000 $\begin{aligned} & 1940 \text { to July 1, } \\ & \text { Johnson Township communitity building bonds. Denom. } \$ 1,000 .\end{aligned}$ Bidders are to name rate of interest, in a multiple of $1 / 4 \%$, but not to exceed $41 / 2 \%$. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 . Approving opinion of
Matson, Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished to the MONROE SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O Alexandria), Ind.-BOND
SALE-The $\$ 60,000$ school building bond issue offered Dec. $13-$ V. 145 ,
p. 3531 -were awarded to the Commercial Bank \& Trust Co. Alexandi ia,


IOWA
GRINNELL, Iowa-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk that $\$ 11,00021 / 2 \%$ refunding bonds have been purchas
\& Sparks, of Des Moines. Dated Sept. 1, 1937.
MASON CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa-BONDS
VOTED-The residents of the District recently gave their approval to a proposal to issue $\$ 120,000$ school building bonds.
MUSCATINE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Musca-
tine), Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 280000$ high school building bonds tine), Iowa-BOND,SALEE-The $\$ 280,000$ high school building bonds
offered on Dec. $15-V$. $145, \mathrm{p}$. 3849 were awarded to the White-Phillips
Corp. of Davenport and the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago as
 .61\%. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 24,000,1947 ; \$ 25,000,1948 ; \$ 26,000$,
$949 ; \$ 27,000,1950 ; \$ 28,000,1951$ and $1952 ; \$ 29,000,1953 ; \$ 30,000,1954 ;$
31,000195, and $\$ 32,000$ in 1956. The Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines bid a premium of $\$ 4,501$ for $23 / 4 \%$ bonds.
NEW SHARON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. New Sharon), Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ issue of building addition
bonds offered for sale on Dec. $8-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .3690$-was awarded to Shaw, McDermott \& Sparks, of Des Moines, as 38, paying a premium of $\$ 262$,
equal to 101.04, basis of about $2.89 \%$. Duefrom Dec. 1,1940 to 1957 . SARGEANT BLUFF, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 4,000$ issue of water works bonds offered for sale on Nov. $18-\mathrm{V}$. 145 , p. 3228 -Was purchased to 100.625, according to the Town Clerk.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-It is stated that C. A. Carison, City Treasurer, will receive bids until 1:30 p. m. on Jan. 5, for
the purchase of an issue of $\$ 100,000$ airport bonds. Bidders to name the
rate of interest. Dated Dec. 1,1937 Due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$, rate of interest. Dated Dec. 1,1937 . Due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$,
1939 to 1946 , and $\$ 6,000,1947$ to 1956 . Prin, and int. (M. \& N. payable at the City Treasurer's office. The approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago, will be
bonds bid for is required.

- (This notice supersedes the offering report given in these columns recently.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa-MATURITY-In connection with the sale of the
10,000 safety lane revenue bonds to Shaw, McDermott \& Sparks, of Des Moines, as 4 s, at par, noted in these columns recently, it is stated by the City Treasurer that the bonds mature on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000,1939$
and 1940 , and $\$ 4,000$ in 1941; optional on any interest date.

## KANSAS

HADDAM CITY, Kan.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ general obligation
water works bonds offered on Dec. $13-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 3850 -were awarded to water works bonds offered on Dec. 13 -V. 145 , p. 3850 -were awarded to less $1 \%$ for expenses, the bonds to mature over 12 years, these coming due
the first six years to bear interest at $3 \%$ and the remainder at $3 / / 2 \%$. LOGAN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kan.-BOND ELECTION-At an election called for Dec. 21 a pro
bonds will be submitted to a vote. SEDGWICK COUNTY (P. O. Wichita), Kan.-BOND OFFERING-
ClaudeN. Cartwright, County Clerk, will recelve bids until 10a.m. Dec. 20
for the purchase of $\$ 50,000$ 21/2\% poor relief bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Dec. 10, 1937 Int. payable June 10 and Dec. Denom. Due serially
on Dec. 10 from 1938 to 1947 . Certified check for $2 \%$ of amount of bid. required.
TONGANOXIE, Kan.-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on water works extension bonds. Interest rate is not fixed as yet. Due serially in 10 years. We are informed by the City Clerk that these bonds will WICHITA, Kan-LIST OF BIDS
WICHITA, Kan.-LIST OF BIDS-The following is an official tabula-
tion of all the tenders received for the three issues of bonds, aggregating $\$ 215,268.71$, that were awarded on Dec. 6 (the successful bids are noted below by asterisks) as carried in detail in our issue of Dec. 8: 11937. Series 437-Park bonds, $\$ 18,000$, interest $21 / 2 \%$, dated Nov. 1, 1937.
Series 438-Curb, gutter, paving and sewer bonds, $\$ 54,268.71$, interest Series 439-Refunding bonds, $\$ 143,000$, interest $21 / 4 \%$, dated Dec. 1, 1937. Bidders and Tssues Bid-
Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., and Stern Brothers \& Co., Kansas City, Mo.:
*Series 437-Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 18.37$ per $\$ 1,000$. *Series 438-Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 18.37$ per $\$ 1,000$.
Series $439-$ Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 9.37$ per $\$ 1,000$ per $\$ 1,000$. F. S. Moseley \& do. Ohicago, Ill.:

Series 438 -No bid, submitted.
*Series 439 -Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 10.39$ per $\$ 1,000$.
Mercantile Commerce Bank \& Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo., and Estes \& Series ${ }^{\text {4 }} 37$-Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 16.56$ per $\$ 1,000$.
Series 438 -Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 15.48$ per $\$ 1,000$. Series 439 -Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 7.59$ per $\$ 1,000$.
Blythe \& Oo., Inc., Chicago, Ill., and Baum, Series 437-Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 15.56$ per $\$ 1,000$.
Series 438 Par, accred interest, plus a premium of $\$ 14.73$ per $\$ 1,000$.
Series 439 -Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 4.83$ per $\$ 1,000$ The Dunne-Tsrael, accrued interest, Wichita, Kan.:
Series 437-No bid submitted,

Series 437-No bid submitted.
Series 438 -Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 15.61$ per $\$ 1,000$. Lathrop-Hawk-Herrick Co; Ranson-Davidson Oo., Wichita, Kan., and
Columbian Securities Corp., Topeka, Kan. Series 437-Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 15.05$ per $\$ 1,000$.
Series 438 Par, accred interest, plus a premium of $\$ 15.05$ per $\$ 1,000$
Series 439 -Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 7.84$ per $\$ 1,000$. The Brown-Crummer Co., Wichita, Kan.: Series 437 -Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 15.01$ per $\$ 1,000$.
Series 438 -No bid submitted.
Series $439-N o$ bid submitted. Lazard, Freres \& Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., and Callender, Burke \&
MacDonald, Kansas Cit, Mo.:
Series 437 Par, accrued interest, Series 437-Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 11.62$ per $\$ 1,000$.
Series 438 -Par, accued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 12.81$ per $\$ 1,000$.
Series 439 -Par, accrued interest plus a premium of $\$ 7.693$ per $\$ 1000$. Northern Tr. Co., accrued interest plus a premium of $\$ 7.693$ per $\$ 1,000$, and Boatmen's Nat. Bank, St. Louis, Mo:
Series 437-Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 13.82$ pr $\$ 1,000$. Series 439-Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 12.29$ per $\$ 1,000$.
4accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 3.63$ per $\$ 1,000$.
City National Bank \& Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo., and The $\mathrm{Small}-$ Milburn Co. Wichita, Kan.:
Series
Series 438 -Par, accrued interest, plus a premium of $\$ 11.60$ per $\$ 1,000$.
Series $439-P a r, ~ a c c u e d ~ i n t e r e s t, ~ p l u s ~ a ~ p r e m i u m ~ o f ~$
$\$ 3.03$ per $\$ 1,000$.

WICHITA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wichita), Kan.-BOND urer of the District, that the $\$ 688,314$ building, equipment and site purchase bonds approved by the voters on Dec. $7-\mathrm{V}$. $145, \mathrm{p}$. 3850 -will be offered
for sale some time before March 1 . He also state that the offering of $\$ 110,000$ refunding bonds has been put off until June, 1938 .
WILSON COUNTY (P. O. Fredonia), Kan.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 9,500$ issue of $23 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. unemployment relief bonds offered for sale
on Dec. $13-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 3850 -was awarded to the First National Bank of Fredonia, paying a premium of $\$ 202.35$, equal to 102.13 , according to
W. D. McGinnis, County Clerk. Dated Nov. 1, 1937. Due from Feb. 1, 1939 to 1948.
WINFIELD, Kan.-INTEREST RATE-It is now reported that the \$140.000 incinerator improvement and sewage disposal works bonds pur-
chased jointly by the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago, and Estes chased Tointiva, at 100.368 , as noted in these columns recently, -V. 145 , p,
$3850-$ weresold as $21 / 4$, giving a basis of about $2.18 \%$. Due from Dec. 1 , 3850 -were sold as
1938 to 1947 , incl.

## KENTUCKY

BULLITT COUNTY (P. O. Shepherdsville), Ky.-SCHOOL BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-The Bankers Bond Co. of Louisville is offering mortgage bunds. Dated Sept. 1, 1937. Due on Sept. 1 as fonows: $\$ 4,000$.
1939 to 1948, and $\$ 5,000$, 1949 to 1954. Prin. and int. (M. \& S.) payable at the Peoples Bank of shepherdsville. The bonds are said to be callable at par and accrued interest on 30 days' notice, on any interest payment date.
Legality approved by Woodward, Dawson \& Hobson, of Louisville. The validity of these bonds is to be passed on by the State Court of Appeals. The financing of this project and the rental contract are said to have been appr
$\underset{\text { Catlettsburg), Ky.-BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-The Bankers Bond }}{\text { CATSE }}$ Co. of Louisville is offering for general subscription $\$ 25,00041 / 4 \%$ first
 at the Kentucky Farmers Bank, Catlettsburg. Legal approval by Wood-
ward, Dawson \& Hobson, of Louisville. The bonds are callable on any nterest payment date at a price of 103.00 . This building and improvement program is said to have been recommended and approved by the State
KENTUCKY, State of-ADDITIONAL INFORMATION-It is now reported by Robert Humphreys, Commissioner of Highways, that associated
with Almstedt Bros. of Louisvile, in the purchase of the $\$ 915,000$ bridge revenue, Project No. 13 bonds, as 3 s at par, on Nov. 23 , as noted in these
columns-V. 145, p. 3532 -were J. J. B. Hilliard \& Son, of Louisville, the Security Trust Co, of Lexington, W. L. Lyons \& Co., James C. Willson \& Co., Stein Bros. \& Boyce, the Bankers Bond Co., the Urban J. Alexander
Co., O'Neal, Alden \& Co., and Dunlap, Wakefield \& Co., all of Louisville. PENDLETON COUNTY (P. O. Falmouth), ${ }^{\text {FI }}$ Ky.-SCHOOL BONDS public subscription $\$ 70,0004 \%$ Public School Corporation bonds Oct. 1, 1937. Due from Oct. 1, 1939 to 1954. Prin. and int. (A. \& O.) payable at the Falmouth Deposit Bank. Legality approved by Woodand accrued interest on 30 in inverse order of maturity. The development of this system is said to
STAMPING GROUND, Ky.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by O. N.
Jameson, Town Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until Dec. 20 , for the purchase of a $\$ 3$, 750 issue of $5 \%$ semi-annual fire equipment bonds. the voters on Nov. 2, by a count of 100 to 13 .

## LOUISIANA

EUNICE, La.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 20,000$ issue of not to exceed
$6 \%$ semi-annual public improvement bonds offered on Nov. $16-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p}$. 2888-was not sold as all the bids were rejected, according to the Town LOUISIANA, State of GOVERNOR REPORTS IMPROVED BUSI New York interview on Dec. 13, stated that his State seemed to have hard New York interview on Dec. 13, stated that his State seemed to have hard
times licked. Things were booming in Louisiana, said Governor Leche,
with 80 new industries in the with 80 new industries in the state and six other big corporations expanding their plants. laide improved situation largely to a constitutional amendment
providing exemption from the $83 / 4$ mills property tax for outside industries entering the State and for old ones expanding their plants, providing only provided for the establishment of a State Department of Commerce and Pndustry, of which A. B. Patterson is Chairman. and Ernest E. Jancke a Director. Since the adoption of the amendment, said Governor Leche "As a consequence of these investments," he said "we have not felt the recession in Louisiana. I think we felt, the depression more than most
States, because of the program Huey Long instituted, and now we hardly States, because of the program Huey Long instituted, and now we hardly
know there is a recession. Our theory is that prosperity is based on circula tion of money-the spending power of the masses of the people. If the people have money to spend everybody is prosses of the people. if they haven't it
you are bound to have a depression. Also, you can't have work with it you are bound to have a depression. Also, you can't have work without an investment of capital and you can't have investment of capital unless
you have some assurance of safety. In Louisiana we give that assurance." SUNSET, La.-BOND OFFERING Sealed bids, will be received until 2 p. m. on Jan. 20, by Roland R. Sibille, Village Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 25,000$ issue of $6 \%$ semi-annual gas system bonds. Due from Feb. 1,
1939 to 1958 . These bonds were approved by the voters on Dec. 7 . WEST CARROLL PARISH CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT received until 2 p. m. on Jan. 4, by O. E. Huey, Secretary of the Parish rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable J. \& J. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Jan. 4. 1938. Due from Jan. 4,1939 to 1963 . These bonds were approved by the Dillon \& Vandewater of New York, will be furnished. A certified check
for $\$ 300$, payable to the Treasurer of the Parish School Board, must accompany the bid.

## MAINE

MAINE (State of)-STATE BOARD ASSUMES JURISDICTION or of cutting the cost of wovernment three insolvent towns in soundness, cently were taken over by the Maine Emergency Municipal Finance Board; While 13 other Maine towns have acted to "de-organize" during the last The Emergency Finance Board is a State agency authorized by 1933-37 legislation. The Act, as amended, provides that the Board may take ment of State taxes; defaults on bond issues, or goes broke for any reason a municipality, it may declare ang and all town offices vacant and temit feels that the municipality can resume operations. The fether 13 towns have "de-organized" because the cost of continuing the town government was believed excessive. Eight of these local governabsorbed by State and county. The other five abandoned the town form of government in favor of a "plantation," a simplified form. The "de-
organization" takes place by local referendum, after passage of a special Act by the state Legislature.
PORTLAND WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Portland), Me.-BOND OFFERING- Sealed bids addressed to the Board of Trustees, 16 Casco St.,
Portland, will be received until $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time) on Dec. 20

Por the purchase of $\$ 100,00023 / 2 \%$ coupon water bonds. Dated Jan. 1 ,
1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due Jan. 1, 1958. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce of Portland. The bonds are issued under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the National Bank of
Commerce, Portland, and no bonds will be valid without such certification. Apmproving legal opinion of Cook, Hutchinson, Pierce \& Connell of Portiand
will be furnished the successful bidder. All legal papers incident to this Will be furnished the successful, bidder. All legal papers incident to this
issue will be filed with the National Bank of Commerce where that may be issue will be filed with the National Bank of Commerce
inspected. Delivery will be made at that institution.


Total.

## MARYLAND

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P, O. Rockville), Md.-BONDS PUBssue recently at par-V. 145. p. 3850-are now offering for public invest-
 Due Jan 1 as follows: $\$ 20,000$ from 1943 to 1951 incl. and $\$ 23,500$ in 1952 .
Principai and interest (J. \& J.) payable at the Chase National Bank, N. Y. City, or at the Montgomery County National Bank, Rock ville, county, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all of its taxable
property. Legality to be approved by Masslich \& Mitchell of Nev York City.

Financial Statement
Full value of taxaile property, estimated...
$\$ 195,000,000$
Assessed valuation, 1937-3
Total bonded debt, Dec.
$1937{ }^{-}-$ $119,091,115$
$* 10,554,800$ * Includes approximately $\$ 3,385,000$ debt incurred for school purposes. school districts. 1930 United States Census, 48,897. Population, 1937
Population, estimate, 65,000 . The above financial statement does not include the debt of other political
subdivisions having power to levy txaes on property witnin this county. subdivisions having power to levy txaes on prope
Tax Collection Record
Fiscal Year July 1 to June $30-$
Fiscal Year July 1 to
Amount of tax leyy,--197
Collected to June 30,193

## MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 3,000,000$ notes offered
Dec. 17 was awarded to the First Boston Corp. which bid par and interest rate of $13 / 4 \%$. Dated Dec. 20, 1937 and due Nov. 2, 1938
BROOKLINE, Mass,-LOAN OFFERING-Albert P. Briggs, Town BROOKLINE, Mass.-LOAN OFFERING-Albert P. Briggs. Town
Treasurer, will receive bids until noon on Dec. 20 for the purchase at
discount of $\$ 300,000$ revenue notes, dated Dec. 20,1937 and due Oct. 19 , discoun
1938.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.--NOTE SALE-The First National Bank of
Boston was awarded on Dec. 16 an issue of $\$ 500,000$ notes at $0.27 \%$ discount. Coston was awarded on Dec. 16 an issue of $\$ 500,000$ notes at $0.27 \%$ discount.
Due July Bidder-D Discount Bidder-
National Shawmut Bank.
Second National Bank.-.
Leavitt \& Co.....-.
Jackson \& Curtis
Wrenn Bros. \& C
Discount
$--0.44 \%$
$--0.44 \%$ Leavitt \& Co -
EVERFTT, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 122,000$ coupon bonds orfered Dec. 15 -V. $145, \mathrm{p} .3851$-were awarded to Newton, Abbe \& Co. ot Boston, as 214 s , at 101.184, a basis of about $2.14 \%$. The sale consisted of:
$\$ 92,000$ municipal relief bonds. Due Dec. \& as tollows: $\$ 10,000$ from 1938 30,000 to 1946 iter main bonds. Due $\$ 2,000$ annually on Dec. 1 from 1938 to 1952 incl.
Each issue is dated Dec. 1, 193\%. Other bids were as rollows:
Int. Rate Bach issu
Tyler \& Co Tyler \& Co-- Bancamerica- Bair Corp-
Bancamerica-Blai
Chace, Whiteside
Estabrook \& Co
Goldman, Sachs \& Co.-
Kidder, Peabody \& Co


Rate Bid
101.099
100.751
100.655
100.548
100.333
101.277
HAVERHILL, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ municipal relief loan bonds offered on Dec. 17 were awarded to Tyler \& Co. of Boston on a bid
of 100.299 for $21 / 4$, a basis of about $2.20 \%$. Dated Dec. 1, 1937. Due
o5 $\$ 5,000$ yearly on Dec. 1 from 1938 to 1947.
HOLYOKE, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 450,000$ revenue anticipation notes offered Dec. $0.297 \%$ discount. Due Aug. 17, 1938 . Other bids were: Discount Bidder-


LAWRENCE, Mass.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 70,000$ coupon municipal Kennedy, Spence \& Co. and Tyler $\%$. .,. both of Boston, on a bid of early on Dec. 1 from 1938 to 1947. The Bancamerica-Blair Corp. of Boston bid 100.375 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.
MALDEN, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Walter E. Milliken, City Treasurer, received bids until 7:30 p. m. Dec. 17 for the purchase on an interest 1937. Notes are payable on Nov. 1, 1938, at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, in Boston, and will be ready for delivery on or about Dec. 20
at said bank. Notes will be in denominations to suit purchaser. Said at said bank. Notes will be in denominations to suit purchaser. Said Shawmut Bank of Boston, under advice of Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins, they may be inspected.


MEDFORD, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The First National Bank of Boston
Nas awarded an issue of $\$ 200$ - 000 notes at $0.359 \%$ discount. Due Aug. 15 , was awarded an issue of $\$ 200,000$ notes at $0.359 \%$ discour
1938 . Other bids were as follows: Bidder-
National Shawmut Bank of Boston Discount
$-0.36 \%$ National Shawmut Bank of Boston
Frederick M. Swan \& Co $-0.36 \%$, Wrenn Bros. \& Co -0.365\%
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.-BOND SALE-Brown Harriman \& Co.. Inc., of New York recently purchased an issue of $\$ 150,00021 / 2 \%$ relief
bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1937. Due $\$ 15,000$ annually on Dec. 1 from 1938 to 1947 incl. Interest payable J. \& D.
NEWTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 300,000$ revenue anticipation notes offered on Dec. 15 were awarded to the Second National Bank of Boston on a $0.185 \%$ discount basis. The notes are payable Nov. 15,1938 .
The New England Trust Co. of Boston bid $0.19 \%$ discount, plus $\$ 3$ premium
NORFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Dedham), Mass.-NOTE OFFERINGRalph D. Pettingell, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 11 , a m . Dec. 21 for the purchase at discount of $\$ 50,000$ tuberculosis hospital mainte.
nance notes. The notes will be in the following denominations: 1 at $\$ 25,000$, nance notes. The notes will be in the following denominations: 1 at $\$ 25,000$
2 at $\$ 10,000$ and 1 at $\$ 5,000$. They will be dated Dec. 1,1937 , and payable April 5, 1938, at the First
National Bank of Boston, in'Boston, or at The Central Hanover Bank \& National Bank of Boston, in Boston, or at The Central Hanover Bank \&
Trust Co. in New York. Delivery will be made on or about Dec. 22. at said notes will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the First National Bank of Boston, under advice of Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins, and all legal papars inciden
Bank, where they may be inspected
PALMER, Mass.-NOTE SALE-On Dec. 14 an issue of $\$ 50,000$ notes, due June 17, 1938 , was awarded to R. L. Day \& Co. of Boston on a $26 \%$
discount basis. The Second National Bank of Boston bid $.284 \%$ discount. Other bids were as follows:
Bidder-
First National Bank

Discount
$\qquad$
QUINCY, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 400,000$ revenue anticipation Boston on a $.35 \%$ discount basis. Dated Dec. 17,1937 and payable $\$ 200,000$ on each of the dates Aug. 24 and Sept. 21, 1938 .
RANDOLPH, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The First National Bank of BosDue Dec. 15, 1938. Other bids were as follows: Bidder-
Tyler \& $\mathbf{C o}$ Discount
$0.509 \%$
$0.54 \%$ Hyler National Bank of Brocken-.-.
Merchants National Bank of Boston Merchants National Bank
National Shawmut Bank.
Wrenn Bros. \& Co.


STOUGHTON, Mas s.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ revenue note issue offered Dec. 9 was awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Boston,
at $0.26 \%$ discount. Dated Dec. 17, 1937 and due Nov. 10, 1938 . Other bids were:
 New England Trust Co
Norfolk County Trust
Cond
Second National Bank of Boston-.-.......... $\qquad$ $0.28 \%$
$0.28 \%$
$0.289 \%$
$0.50 \%$
$05 \%$ TAUNTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 200,000$ revenue
anticipation notes offered Dec. $14-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 3851 -was awarded in equal anticipation notes offered Dec. 14-1 Bank and the Shawmut National Bank, both of Boston, each institution having bid a rate of $0.38 \%$. Dated Dec 15,1937 , and due $\$ 100.00$
WAKEFIELD, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Second National Bank of Boston was awarded on Dec. 14 an issue of $\$ 150,000$ notes at $0.349 \%$ dis-
count. Due $\$ 50,000$ each on Oct. 28 , Nov. 10 and Dec. 8,1988 . Other count. were as follows:


WATERTOWN, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ revenue anticipa tion notes ofrered on Dec. 15 were awarded to the New England Trust Co. of Boston on a $0.219 \%$ discount basis. Due Sep.
National Bank of Boston bid $0.297 \%$ discount.

## We Buy for Our Own Accosent

 MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS
## Cray, McFawn \& Company DETROIT <br> Telephone CHerry 6828 <br> A. T. T. Tel. DET 347

## MICHIGAN

BROWNSTOWN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Flat Rock), Mich.-TENDERS WANTED-Frank Vreeland, Supervisor, announces that sealed tenders ship, at not more than par and accrued interest, of Brownstown Special Assessment 1934 , due July 1,1944 . It is also announced that for failure to receive acceptable tenders of said bonds, thereupon bonds numbered 85 and ceive acce above-mentioned issue are and the same shall be called and re-
86 of the
deemed as of Jan. 2,1938 , as provided in the resolution of the Township deemed as of Jan. 2,1938 , as provided in the resolution ortached will be
Board adopted Dec. 4 . Bonds with interest and coupons attacher
payable at par and accrued interest out of sinking funds upon presentation
at the State Savings Bank, Flat Rock, at any time on Jan. 3, the preceding CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6, Macomb apuroved a proposal to refund bonds totaling $\$ 19,000$ and interest totaling
$\$ 3,610$. The refunding bonds and interest refunding certificates are to bo term callable, the bonds to be due Sept. 1, 1957, the certificates Sept. 1, 1947.

DETROIT, Mich.-TAX COLLECTIONS HIGHER-Tax collections or the city as or Nov.
year ending June 30 , 1938 . accordinn to a study of the city's credit position year ending June 30. . Topping. One Wall st., N. Y. City. The collectitions
made by Hiphins
of $53.21 \%$ compare with $50.41 \%$ on the same date last year and $46.25 \%$ The study indicates that Detroit has at present a cash position of more than $\$ 25.000,000$, as compared with less than 81000,000 on June 3001933 . The survey points out that the city has no large bond maturities to meet
for several years and has been operating on a cash basis for a number of years and therefore has no floating debt. The study estimates that interest saved by the crity on its last two years refundings is sufficient to pay off the short term serial maturities sssued at that time industry was moving out of Detroit. Total building development procrams during 1937738 are estimated at $\$ 100,000.000$ o
which $\$ 40,000,000$ is accounted for by the expansion program of the Ford Which $840,000,000$ is accounted for by the expansion program of the Ford Figures on relief expenditures indicate that on Nov. 30, 1937 the city's
relife cases totaled 14,955 as against 16,610 on November of last year,
and 35,985 in November. 1935 .
DOWAGIAC, Mich--BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids addressed to Carrie Huff, City cle $\$ 19.500$ 4\% water works revenue bonds. Dated Dec. 18 for the purDenoms, $\$ 1,000$ and 8500 . Tenders will be acted upon Dec. 20. Principai
and interest (J. \& D.) payable at Dowagaic. A certified check for $5 \%$ of and interest (J. \& D.) payable at Dowaga
County Mich.- TEFEUNDIN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Macomb approved the proposal to refund bonds totaling 852,000 and interest totaling $\$ 2,900$. The refunding bonds and interest refunding certificatese are to be
term callable, the bonds to be due Sept. 1, 1967, the certificates Sept. 1, 1942. INKSTER, Mich.-REFUNDING APPROVED-The State Public Debt conds. The refunding bonds are to mature July 15, 1965, with option of prior payment.
IRONWOOD, Mich.-FINANCIAL STATEMENT-The following is given in connection with the Dec. 20 offering of $\$ 382,000$ not to exceed $31 / \%$ interest water and general obligation refunding bonds, previously
described in these columns-V. 145, p. 3851 : Financial Statement
Fiscal year begins March 1. Population, 1930 Census, 14, 299; present, due bonds and interest for which money not set aside? No. Has municipality ever failed in last 10 years to pay bonds or interest when due? No. Total bonds now outstanding-
 Sinking funds, none. Ail bonds are serial. Is any bond refunding
comtemplated? Yes. Amount and when- $\$ 382,000-$ Dec. $20,1937$. Special revenue Yoosds, nonount and when- $\$ 382,000-\mathrm{Dec} .20$
 Penalty date or dates for taxes of latest tax levy shown above, Aug. 10,
MARINE CITY, Mich.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The 86,000 bridge onds purchased as a premium of $\$ 20$, equal to 10.33 , a basis of about $3.43 \%$. Due $\$ 1$, 000
annally on Nov. 1 from 1940 to 1945 incl annually on Nov. ' 1 from 1940 to 1945 incl.
OWOSSO, Mich.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 32,000$ refunding bonds
offered Dec. $13-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 3851 -was awarded to stranahan, Harris $\&$. Co. of Toledo, as 3 s , at par plus a premium of $\$ 204.80$, equal to 100.64 ,

ST. CHARLES, Mich.-BOND SALE POSTPONED-William C. Krause, Village Clerk states that the sale of \$41 000 4\% water works
System bonds scheduled for Dec. 14-V. 145 p. 3693 -was postponed

SANDUSKY, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-S. E. Bissonette, City Clerk. not to exceed $6 \%$ interest general obligation bonds. (City reserves the richt to sell not more than $\$ 19,00$ worth of bonds). Issue is dated Oct. 1 .
1937 Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 1,000$ on Oct. 1 from 1939 to 1963 incl. Principal and interest (A. \& O.) payable at the City Treasurer's offrice. Accompany each proposal. Pity will furnish legal opinion and will pay for
noug the bonds.
SOUTHFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10, Oakland approved the district's request to refund bonds totaling $\$ 59,000$ and interesi otaling $\$ 15.413 .75$. The refunding bonds and interest rofunding certificates are to be term
MERNON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Durand) an issue of $\$ 164,000$ refunding bonds, to mature serially from 1939 to 959 , inclusive.
WARREN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Warren), Mich.-B of $\$ 162,000$ bonds and bond interest totammingsion has $\$ 39,390$
WAYNE COUNTY (P. O. Detroit), Mich.-PWA TO TAKE ISSUE Pubic Works Administration will shortly purchase at par the issue the $\$ 802,0004 \%$
were received
Narbage
No disposal system revenue bonds for which no bids
YPSILANTI, Mich. - BOND OFFERING DETAILS-As previously noted in these columns, the city is making a new offering on Dec. 20 of the postonoded from Dec. 6 at the request of the Public Debt Commission which pointed out that the maturity schedule would have to be revised in accordance with the provision of the election at which the loan was author-
ized Sealed bids for the issue will be received by H. C. Holmes, City Clerk, until 7.30 p.m. on Dec. 20 . Bidder is required to name a rate of interest 1,000. Due 85,000 annually on Dec. 1 from 1938 to 1961 incl. Redeem1937, provided a six month's written or public notice is siven to holder of the bonds. Principal and interest (J. \& D.) payable at the City Treasurer's office. City to furnish transcript of proceedings.
subject to legal opinion of are to be marchaser's attorneys. cost or legal opinion and of printing bonds. A Aertified check for $55 \%$ of
the bid, payable to the order of the City Treasurer. must accompany each proposal.

## MINNESOTA

BAYPORT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15 (P. O. building bonds purchased by Harold E W Wow reported that the $\$ 50,00$ in these columns recently-V. 145, p. 3852 -were sold as 3 s, at a price of
100.02, a basis of about $2.995 \%$. Due $\$ 2.000$ from Dec. 1, 1939 to 1963
optional on Dec. 1,1951 . ISANTI COUNTY (P. O. Braham), Minn.-WARRANT OFFERING $\overline{T H}^{M}$. E. Norell, County Auditor, will receive bids untiti $2 p$. m. Dec. 20 for (PE SUEUR COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 91
 Co., Minneapolis: Harold E . Wood \& Co.,St. Paul, and the Wells-Dickey

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn--BOND SALE-The $\$ 500,000$ issue of coupon. 3693 Was awarded to a group composed of Phelps, Fenn \& Co. of New
 offered the above bonds for general subscription at prices to yield from $0.60 \%$ to $2.30 \%$, according to maturity.
OTHER BIDS-The following bids were also received: Interest Premium

 | Lehman Bros. Bancanerica-Blair Corp. Estabrook | 2.20 | 1,100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| \& Co and |  |  | child \& Co., and J. M. Dain \& Co Li L. F. Roth-

Bankers Trust Co... N. Y. Brown- Barriman \& Co.
Northwestern Nationai Bank \& Trust Co. of Minneapoolis and Mand Mannheimer-Caldwell, Inc..Halsey, Stuart \& Co ...........-.................. $\begin{array}{lr}2.20 \% & \quad 50 \\ 2.40 \% & 200\end{array}$ MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by Charles
C. Swanson, City Clierk, hat he will receive bids until 9:30al. . om Dec.31,
for the purchase of a $\$ 360,000$ issue of seaze disposal system bonds.
 Chapter 1968, all incl. The bonds are to be issued under and pursuant to
Chiss maintenance and operation of a sewage disposal system in the district certified check for 2 r of of the bonds bid for, payabie to H. C. Crown, City
Treasurer, is reuired.
ROCHESTER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rochester), Minn.JoND OFFERING. Sealed bids will be received until 4:30'p. m. on issue of coupon grade school addition bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated
March 1, 1938. Due on March 1 as follows: $\$ 15,000,1941$ and 1942, and $\$ 20,000$ in 1943 . The successful bidder will be required to furnish the bonds considered. These bonds were approved at the election on Nov. 23, at which time the voters turned down another proposition calling for the $\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .3693$ A certified check for $5 \%$ or the bid, payable to the Presi-

ROSEAU INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 41 (P. O Roseau), Minn. ${ }^{\text {BOND }}$ NO $T O$ BE SOLD-We Wre informed by the District
Clerk that $\$ 50,0003 \%$ school building bonds have been approved by the lierk that $\$ 50,0003 \%$ school building bonds have been approved by the
voters, to be sold to the State of Minnesota. Denominations $\$ 3,000$ and voters, to be sold to the state of Minnesota. Denominations 83,000 and
84,000 . Dated July 1 , 1938 . Due from 1943 to 1956, to be redeemable when funds are available. Interest payable July 1 .
SHELLY, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ issue of $3 \%$ semi-ann. 3693 was purchased at par by the State Bank of Shelly, according to the
VIllage Recorder. Dated Dec. 1, 1937 . Due $\$ 500$ from Dec. 1,1938 , to 1957 incl.
STILLWATER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Stillwater) Minn-FBOND SALE-The two issues of coupon bonds aggregating 8247 ,-
500, offered for sale on Dec. $15-$ V. 145, p. 3693 -were awarded to the First National Bank of St. Paul as 3, paying a premium of $\$ 247.50$ e equal to follows:
$\$ 95,000$ grade school building bonds. Due from 1941 to 1963; redeemable 152.500 junior high school building bonds. Due from 1941 to 1963; reNo deemabie after 1952
No other bid was received, according to the Secretary of the Board of

## Offerings Wanted: <br> LOUISIANA \& MISSISSIPPI MUNICIPALS <br> Bond Dopartment <br> WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK <br> Bell Teletype N. O. 182 <br> Raymond 5409

## MISSISSIPPI

 MISSISSIPPI, State of-BUDGET INCREASE RECOMMENDED-A special report from Jackson to the "Wall Street Journal" of Dec. 15 had
the following to say: the following to say:
State Budget Com State Budget Commission, of which Governor Hugh L . White is Chair-
man, will recommend to 1938 Legislature biennial budget of $\$ 35.566 .124$, increase of $86,386,536$ over current biennium. Commission will also recommend that the Governor be granted the authority to make budget adjustments in event revenue drops below estimates. Anticipated surpus of loss estimated at $5.58{ }^{\circ}$. Included in the budget is a proposed appropriation of $\$ 8,630,245$ for debt service of whi
and $\$ 3,173,745$ interest on State bonds.
PRENTISS, Miss.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p . m. on Jan. 4, by B. G. Walker, City Clerk, for the purchase of an $\$ 11,00$ issue of water main extension bonds. Bidders to name the
rate of interest. Dated Feb. 1,138 . Due as follows $\$ 500,1939$ did 194, and $\$ 1,00$. 1941 to 1950 . These bonds were approved at an election
held on Dec. 3 , by a count of 114 to 8 .

## MISSOURI BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, mo.

## MISSOURI

NORBORNELAND DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Norborne), Mo.- BONDS SOLD-It is stated by Anna D. Franken, (eccretary of the Board of Supervisors, that $\$ 66,0004 \%$ semi-ann. refurding bonds were
purchased at par by the tharroll County Trust Co. of Carrollton. Due from
March 15, 1938 to 1953.

Volume 145
Financial Chronicle
4003
POTOSI, Mo-BOND SALE-A $\$ 12,000$ block of bonds ${ }_{\text {ST }}$ ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Joseph), Mo.-BOND p. 3534 were awarded to the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, and the Baum, Bernheimer Co. of Kansas City, jointly, as 3 s , at par plus a
premium of $\$ 1,046.40$, equal to 101.038 , basis of about $2.93 \%$. Dated
 of $\$ 949.60$ for $3 \%$ bonds.

## MONTANA

CASCADE COUNTY (P. O. Great Falls), Mont--BOND CALL-It is announced that the following bonds will be retired on Jan. 1,1938 , 100.
Road improvement, issue of Jan. $1,1919,5 \%$ bonds Nos. 95 to 100.

 Payable at the Irving Trust Co. Now York City. 113 to 125. Payable at
Refunding issue oftan. 1. 192i, 6\% (bonds Nos. Refunding (special relie), issue of Jan. $1,1923,5 \%$ bonds Nos. 81 to 90 .
 to 26. Payable at County Treasurer's office, Great Falls.
GALLATIN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 44 (P. O. Bel-

 first choice and serial bonds wili be the second choice of the school board.
Whether amortization or serial bonds are issued, they will be redeemable in full on any interest payment, datenf rom and after five years from the date
of issue. A certified check for $\$ 1,107.50$, payable to the Clerk, must of issue. A certified check for $\$ 1,107.50$, payabie to the Clerk,
accompany the bid.
(These bonds replace the $\$ 14,673.46$ issue that was originally offered for accompany the
(These bonds
sale on June 8.)
GILA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 66 (P. O. Roosevelt), Mont-1 $B O N D$ SALE An issue of $\$ 35,000$ school building bonds was sold
recenty to Refnes, Ely. Beck \& Co. of Phoenix, as 414 s , at par plus a
ROOSEVELT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 17 (P. O. CIIbertson), Mont.- PRICEE PAID-It is now reported by the District Clierk
that the' $\$ 7,000$ gymnasium-auditorium bonds purchased by the Lard Board, as noted herer-acentily -V . . . bos., p. purchased $3694-$ were sold as 5 s at
par. Due in 20 years optional after five years.
TOOLE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14 (P. O. Shelby),
 Dated Dec. 30,193 . Payable in 20 years from dtae. These bonds were

## NEBRASKA

CENTRAL NEBRASKA PUBLIC POWER AND IRRIGATION Wht is stated by the Sercetary of the Board of Directors that the Public power development completion bonds which secure the loan porition or the
$\$ 20,096,000$ allotment approved by President Roosevelt last August, as $\$ 20,096,000$ allotment approved by President Rose
noted in these columns at the time.-V. 145, p. 1620 .
SIDNEY, Neb-BOND SALE DETAILS-We are now advised by the city clerk that the $840,00021 / \%$ street improvernent bonds purchased $\overline{\mathrm{V}} .145, \mathrm{D}, 3694$-were sold at par. Coupon bonds dated Jan 1,1938 .

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER, N. H.-LOAN OFFERING-F.D. McLaughlin, City Treasurer, will receive bids until2 p. m. on Dec. 2, for the purchase at
d.scount of $\$ 400,000$ tax anticipation notes or 1937 Dated Dec. 21,1937 .
 New York Citv. Tnev will be ready for dellverv about Dec. 22 in Boston.
or about Dec. 23, 1937. in New York $\mathbf{C l t y}$. The notes will be authenticated as to genineness ana validity by the Fritst T National BBank of Boston, under
advice of Ropes Gray, Boyden \& Perk ns of Boston.

## Valuation: $1936 \ldots$ Tax tities <br> Financial Statement Dec. 1, 1937


 Tax anticipation notes outstanding against 1936, None; 1937, $\$ 300,000$
(not mcludang this issue).

## NEW JERSEY MUNICIPAL BONDS Colyer, Robinson \& Company

1180 Raymond Blyd., Newark MArket 3-1718<br>New York Wire: REctor 2-2055<br>A. T. \& ${ }_{\text {NWR }} \mathrm{T}_{24}$ Teletype

## NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK, N. J:-APPROPRIATES $\$ 5.000$ TO FACILITATEE of Dec. 10 approved an amended resoltuion adopted by the Mayor and City Council authorizing the refunding agent to expend up to $\$ 5,000$ for the payment of services of agents empleyed for the purpose of facilitating the
reeceipt of consents to the plan of refunding which was apporved by the receipt of consents to the plan of refunding which was approved by the
State suprene Court on July 21.1937 .n approving the proposi, the
Court specified that the city should secure the consent of $85 \%$ of the creditors Court specified that the city
on or before Dec. 31,1937 .
BURLINGTON, N. J. BOND SALE-A Aard of the $\$ 146,000$ coupon
or registered refunding bonds offered on Dec. $16-\mathrm{v} .145, \mathrm{p}, 3694-$ was

 Philadefiphia and J. S. Rippel \& Co. of Newark. sumbitted the next best bid, offering to pay $\$ 146,013.07$ for $\$ 144,00031 / 4 \%$ bonds.


 CAPE MAY POINT, N. J.-BONDS APPROVED-The State Funding

EAST ORANGE, N. J-REPORTS HIGHER COLLECTION OF TAXES - In a report made to Mayor Charles H Martens on Dec. 11 , Citv Tax

periods were $74.4 \%$ and $66.4 \%$, it was said. On the basis of the results for
 communities witn budgets exceeding $\$ 1,000,000$ with regard to the per-
centage of current tax collections this year, Mr. Nooney declared. centage of current tax collections this year, Mr. Nooney dectare .ihese
substantial increase in. delinguent tax receipts, was also noted.
 1935 they were $60.6 \%$ Th $\rightarrow$ volume of delinquent taxes at the start of
1955 was $\$ 2.573,739$, while as of Jan. 1 , 1937 the figure had been reduced
to $\$ 1,021.399 .58$. to $81,021,399.58$. . Commenting on the figures, the Tax Collector pointed out that Iinden and Kearny, both industrial towns, are perenniai leaders in tax collections,
with south Orange usually next in line East Orange was in 8 th position with south Orange usually next in line. East Orange was in 8 thn position
last vear, in contrast witha rank of 19th when he assumed office, acoording
to Mr. Nooney. "We are still gaining, and I expect we'll be right behind to Mr. Nooney. "We are still, gaining, and
Linden and Kearny this year," he added.
EDGEWATER, N. J.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-On Dec. 7 the Borough Council adopted on fina reanis antion project bonds
FORT LEE, N. J.-COURT SIGNS JUDGMENT ORDER-A Writ of of years from 1938 to 1952 , incl for payment of a judgment of more than $\$ 900,000$ held by the Committeee for Bondholders of the Borough of Fort Lee was signed by United states District Juage wiliam Clark in Newark following day. Judge Clark denied the request of Arthur T. Vanderbilt, committee counsel, that the writ direct the borough to segregate the tax money derived from the special levy in order to insure payment of regula request. Mr. Vanderbilt is reported to nave alleged that the money might be diverted to other purposes and thus necessitate further application to the court for a contempt order. Judge Clark is said to naverepilied. "If they counsel to the state Municipal Finance Commission, waich is supervising tne borough's affairs. declared that the order would be complied with in every particular. That part of the writ ordering a tax levy to liquidate the judgment is given h
bilt. Attornes of relators. Ordered that, on motion of Arthur T. Vanderforthwith issue out of and under the seal of peremptory. ourt. commanding Arthur E. Kerwien, Rocco Ciccone, John J. Aikens, Michael T. J. Ninngs, Charles
Heft, Edwin D. New and Abert Nelson. constituting the Borough Council os the Borough of Fort Lee, in the County of Bergen, and Edwin B. Cav anagh, Assessor of said Borough, and their successors in ortice to forthwith and including 1952 , upon all the property witnin the Borough of Fort Lee, in addition to the regular taxes, and at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same conditions, restrictions and regulations as
taxes for other purposes are required to oe assessed in such Borough, the mount set opposite each of said years in the following table, to-wit.
$\qquad$

Due June 5
$\$ 17,77.74$
$27,562.10$
$40,81.60$
$40,529.84$
39116.01
$37,70.17$
$36,288.35$
$34,874.52$
$33,460.68$
32.046 .85
$30,633.02$
$29,219.19$
$27,805.36$
$26,391.53$
$24,977.69$

the total of said sums being the amount necessary to satisfy said execution. plus legal int trest thereon by the year 1952 .".
Judge Clark also stated that the order requiring liquidation of the judgment shall not in any respect jeopardize the right of the bondholders committee to receive its proportionate share of such other fun.
tributed to creditors by the borough. In this connection. he said: tributed to creditors by the borough. In this connection. he said.
"It is further ordered that nothing in this order shall affect then right of relators to receive their proportionate share of any cash on hand which
may be distributed to creditors of the Borough of Fort Lee, and any such may be distributed to creditors or the shald judgment, and the amounts of all
payments shall be credited upon said credits shall be applied tirst in the reduction of in arrears is paid shall be and any balance remaining atter all interest,
FORT LEE, N. J.-TAX COLLECTIONS HTGHER-The minutes of the Municipal Finance Oommission meeting of Dec. 3 concerning the affairs
of the Borough, include the following data on the collection of taxes: of the Borough, include the following data on the coilection of 1937 taxes to date amount to $\$ 326,049.40$ or $53.68 \%$
The collections of
of the 1937 levy of $\$ 607,370.67$. Collections of 1936 taxes for a correspondof the 1937 levy of $\$ 607,370.67$. Collections of 1936 taxes for a correspond-
in period were $\$ 319,536.49$ or $51.63 \%$ of the 1936 levy of $\$ 618,935.82$. ing period were $\$ 319,536.49$ or $51.63 \%$ of the 1936 levy of $\$ 618,935.82 \%$
Thotal collections of 1936 taxes now amount to $\$ 401,483.10$ or $64.87 \%$ of the levy of $\$ 618,935.82$. 193 taxes now amount to $\$ 461,291.56$ or $69.53 \%$ of the levy of $\$ 66,443.26$. 1937 to date amount to $\$ 82,397.04$ as
Collections of tax title liens in 190 Collections of tax title liens in 1937 to date amour.
compared with $\$ 71,976.64$ for a silar period in 1936 .
Collections of assessment title liens amount to $\$ 17,881.64$ as compared with $\$ 25,649.90$ for a corresponding period 1937 to date amount to $\$ 12$,611.33 as compared with $\$ 13,861.92$ collected in 1936 for a similar period. LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP, N. J.-APPROVES $\$ 750,000$ REFUND-
ING ISSUE-The TOWnship Comittee Dec. 2 passed on final reading an ordinance providing for issuance of $\$ 750,000$ in refunding bonds. The proceeds will be used to pay the indebtedness to the state school fund, delinquent state and county taxes and other obligations. The issue pro-
vides for raising about $\$ 70,000$ more than the debts to be refunded. The surplus was included to cover expenses of floating the iss
"discount" at which it is expected the bonds will be sold.
Despite that most of the bonds are to be taken over by tate sinking Fund Commission at par, they cannot be issued directly to that body
Committeeman Sam Kite said, but must first be disposed of to bond dealers. "The whole thing should be exposed," Mr. Kite said after the meeting. "The state Treasurer said he would take practically the whole issue at par, but they have to be sold to a brokerage concern at, a big discount
the taxpayers of Lakewood have to stand the loss., A joint committee of the township officials and the Lakewood Taxpayers
Association conferred with State Treasurer Albright in Trenton several weeks ago. In their report to the Township Committee they said that Mr. Albright had urged them to issue bonds covering the entire necessaris
refinancing of the township. Mr. Albright later sent an assistant from his office to Lakewood to prepare a plan. The joint committee had first
suggested to Mr . Albright that the State Sinking Fund Commission take suggested to Mr . Albright that the State Sinking Fund Commission to the
over about $\$ 270,000$ worth of bonds, sufficient to pay off obligations over about $\$ 270,000$ worth of bonds, sufficient to pay off obligations to the
revolving school fund. Mr. Albright had suggested that the whole debt be refunded and, it was reported, the sinking fund would absorb the issue of practically all of it.
Mr. Kite said Dec. 2 indications are that the bonds will have to be sold at about 92 . .If the Sinking. Fund Commission takes them over from the bond houses at par, why can't they take them directly from the township on the same LONGPORT, N. J.-CLEARS UP DEFAL LT-According to William S. Gilmore, Borough Clark, the municip
either bond principal or interest charges.

LOWER TOWNSHIP, N. J.-REFUNDING APPROVED-The State
Funding Commission has approved the issuance of $\$ 35,000$ refunding bonds. MENDHAM, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed blds addressed to Leo Robinson, Borough Clerk, will be received untill 8 p . m. on Dec. 27 for the purchase of $\$ 33,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered general
refunding bonds. Dated Dec. 31,1937 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Dec. 31
 Bidder to express the rate of interest in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the National iron Bank, Morristown.
legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow of New York City will
be furnished the successful bidder MILLBURN SCHOOL DISTRICT, N J.-BOND OFFERINGWalter R. Staub, District Clerk, will receive bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Dec. 28 , for
the purchase P ' 8266,000 coupon, registerable, huilding bonds. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Dated Dec. 1,1937 . Principal and semi-annual interest (Jung $\$ 1,000$. Dated Dec. 1, 1937 Principal and semi-annual interest (June 1
and Dec. 1) payable at the First National Bank of Millburn. Due serially and Dec. 1) payable at the First National Bank of Millburn. Due serially
from 1938 to 1957 Certified check for $2 \%$, required. Legality approved by
Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow of New York. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.-BOND OFFERING DETAILS-As reviously noted in these columns- $\mathbf{V}$. 145, p. $3645-$ the city is offering for bonds. They will be in coupon form, registerable as to principal only and
bo to both principal and interest. The price bid for the bonds must be not ess than $\$$ pss than $\$ 250,000$ par value of bonds, in which case the bonds to price forlued will be those last maturing. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. The bonds will
be prepared under the supervision of the Continental Bank \& Trust Co..
New York, which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of city officials and the seal impressed thereon. Delivery will be made at the
offices of the Trust Co. on or about Dec. 30 . A certified check for $2 \%$,
OCEAN CITY, N. J.-BOND ISSUE APPROVED-The State Funding Commission has approved the proposal of the city to issue $\$ 138,000$ re-
funding bonds. Although the proposal involves no covenants or cash funding bonds. Als.
basis, the financial exp
the Commission said
PLEASANTVILLE, N. J.-REVISED BOND PROPOSAL APPROVEDThe State Funding Commission on Dec. 2 approved a revised proposal under Which the city proposes to issue $\$ 162,00 \mathrm{c}$ rerunding bonds a price of 94 The original plan, which was rejected by the Commission, provided for the discount was too great and also objected to the maturity schedule on the ground that it was too long. The city planned to redeem the bonds in serial installments from 1938 to 1971 incl. In approving the project on
Dec. 2, the Commission pointed out that new ordinances are being prepared.
PASSAIC VALLEY WATER COMMISSION (P. O. Paterson), N. J. of $\$ 100,000$ revenue notes at $0.90 \%$ interest, Dated Jan. 3, 1938 and payable April 3, 1938 , at the Second National Bank of Paterson. The notes mission, payable only from receipts on account of fees, rentals and charges made or to be made by the commission for the sale of water. Legality approved by Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow of New York City.
SECAUCUS, N. J.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Town Council on
Dec. 7 adopted an ordinance authorizing the issuance of $\$ 34,000$ sewer bonds.
TRENTON, N. J.-TAX COLLECTIONS BETTER THAN IN 1936Manager Morton show that during the first 11 months of the year the city had collected $72 \%$ of the current tax levy, in contrast with collections of only'71\% of the levy during the entire year of 1936 . Taxes still unpaid this

## NEW MEXICO

LEA COUNTY (P. O. Lovington) N. Mex.-BOND CALL-It is stated by C. A. Love, County Treasu'er, that Court house and jail bonds numbered
$1,2,4$ to 23 , and 25 to 50 , all dated Jan. 1, 1918, are being called for apy-

## NEW YORK

ALBANY COUNTY (P. O. Albany), N. Y.-BOND OFFERTNGFelix Corscadden, County Treasurer, will sell at public auction at $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. coupon or registered refunding bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1938. Denom. a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 44$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$ Pringipal and interest (J. \& \& J.) payable at the State bank of Albany. The
first bidder will name the rate of interest and price bid. Bidding will first bidder will name the rate of interest and price bid. Bidding will proceed for bonds bearing such rate until a bidder names a lower rate, less than par and all of the bonds will be considered. A certified check for
$\$ 10,000$, payable to the order of the County $\$ 10,000$, payable to the order of the County Treasurer, must accompany
each proposal. The successful bidder will be furnished with the each proposal. The successful bidder will be furnished with the opinion
of Sullivan-Donovan \& Heenehan of New York, that the bonds are valid of Sullivan-Donovan \& Heenehan of New York, that the bonds are valid
and binding obligations of the county, payable from general tax without
limitation of rate or amount.

Financial Statement (Dec. 15, 1937)
Bonded indebtedness
_-...... Slatement (Dec. 15, 1937)
Temporary tax loan
$\$ 10,554,000$ Population census, $1930,2 \overline{1} 1,953$.
$1,000,000$
subdivision having of the county does not include the debt of a subject to the taxing power of the county upon any or all of the property maxes for the City ot Albany and tne towns of Berne, Bethlehem, Coeyville and Westerlo are levied in December each year.
one year thereafter and are then returned to the County Treasurer for collects the taxes for nine montns. Arter nine montns the County Treasurer
The town taxes are collected by town tax collectors for the first four months of the year and are then returned to the County Treasurer who collects them for about a year and then proceeds to sell them at a tax sale.
The collections by the City Treasurer, the County Treasurer and the Town collectors are for all city, county, town and Sounte Treasurer and the School taxes and special district taxes are not included.

| Fiscal Year Beginning- <br> Total levy (not incl. special | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | Uncosected at end of first year.- | $\$ 9,211,583$ | $\$ 9,236,322$ | $\$ 9.277,611$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Uncollected Dec. 15, 1937.-...- | 242,181 | 776,923 | 641,627 | 987.39. 1936 estimate of taxes collected to 19 . 1936 total tax levy $\$ 8,1937$ is $\$ 7,354,-$ By custom in the City of Albany a large percentage of t.ae unpiad taxes is paid on Dec. 31 of the year in whic. thev are levied, the last day before years $1934,1935,1936$ and 1937 by the Board of Supervisors for the fiscal years 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937, veing the taxes levied at tne annual sessions taxes uncollected at the end of eaco year and the amounts of such taxes Year$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Year- } & 1934 & 1935 & 1936 & 1937 \\ \text { Leviod } & & 193 \\ \text { Uncollected-at end of } & \$ 2,035,424 & \$ 2,106,872 & \$ 2,102,550 & \$ 1,901,701\end{array}$

 ALEXANDER, BATAVIA, BETHANY, DARIEN, ATTICA, BEN. NO. 2 (P. O. Alexander), N. Y.-BOND SALLE-The issue of $\$ 279,000$
 2.89\%. Dated Oct. 1,1937 and due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 8,000,1940$ to
1947 incl.; $\$ 9.000$ from 1948 to 1952 inch.; $\$ 10,000$ from 1952 to 1957 incl.,
and $\$ 12,000$ from 1958 to 1967 incl. E. H. Rollins \& 1958 to 1967 incl.
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., and A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc., are offering a
new issue of $\$ 279,0002.90 \%$ school building bonds. They are priced to yield from 1.50 to $3.00 \%$ for maturities ranging from 1940 to 1967 . They are legal investments, in the opinion of the bankers, for savings banks and
trust funds in New York State.

Other bids:
Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Adams, McEntee ${ }_{8}^{\text {Int. Rate }}$
Co., Inc., and Roosevelit \& Weigold......... $3 \%$ Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo; R. D. White \& Co.,
 Manuf, sturers \& Traders Trust Co., Buffalo-..-
B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc., and Shields \& Co--
J. \& W. Seligman \& Co., and George B. Gibbons J. \& W. Seligman \& Co., and George B. Gibbons
Stevens, Inc. Dann \& Co., Inc.; Bacon, Stevenson \&
Co., and Estabrook \& Coon AVOCA, WHEELER, COHOCTON, HOWARD, FREMONT, BATH Avoca), N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Guy W. Cheney, attorney for the ing. monds. Dec. 28 for the purchase of $\$ 220,000$ coupon or recenistered build
 certified check for $2 \%$ of the bid must accompany each proposal. Legality
approved by Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of New York. BEACON, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 56,000$ coupon or registered A, C. Allyn \& Co. of New Yock. 14-V. $11 / 2$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 22.40$, equal to 100.04, a basis of about $1.49 \%$. Dated Dec. 1,1937 . Due
$\$ 14,000$ yearly on Dec. 1 from 1939. to 1942 , incl. Sherwood \& Co. of
New York bid a premium of $\$ 39$ for $1.60 \%$ bonds.

The following is a complete list of the other bids submitted for the issue: Sherwood \& Co., New York City...................... Manuacturers \& Traders Trust Co., New York City The Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo, Buffalo--......Adams, McEntee \& Co., Inc., New York City......
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., New York City
Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc., New York City......


N BELFAST CENTRALIZED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Belfast), N. Y.-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election the voters of
approved a proposition to issue $\$ 93,000$ school building bonds.

COLONIE (P. O. Newtonville), N. Y.-SEWER DISTRICT BONDS SOLD-The \$140,000 coupon or registered Albany D-Schenectady Road sewer District bonds offered on Dec. $16-\mathrm{V}$. 145 p. $3853-$ were awarded
to R. D. Wite $\&$ Co. of New York and the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo on a bid of 100.564 for 3 s a basis of about $2.96 \%$. Trust Co. of Buffalo
Due on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000,1938$ to 1947, and $\$ 5.000 .1948$ to 1967 . The bankers re-offered the bonds at prices to yield from $1 \%$ to $3 \%$, according to maturity. Other bids were as follows: Rat. Rate Rate Bid
Eider- Hollins \& Sons., Inc., and A. C. Allyn \&
 CORTLANDT (P. O. Peekskill), N. Y.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The Was awarded to Wrenn Bros. \& Co. of Boston, as 1s, at par. ${ }^{\text {D }}$. Dated Dec. 1, 1937 and due July 1, 1938 . Second high bidder was R. D. White
\& Co., New York, naming an interest rate of $1.10 \%$ and premium of $\$ 2$.
Eastman, Dillon \& Co. of New York, with an otfer of par for $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, was another bidder.

DANNEMORA, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ coupon or registered bonds offered Dec. 10 and described below were sold locally as $41 / \mathrm{s}$ :
$\$ 5,000$ street improvement bonds. Due Dec. 20 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1939$; $\$ 5,000$ street improvement bonds. Due Dec. 20 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1939$;
$\$ 500$ from 1940 to 1945, incl. and $\$ 1,000$ in 1946.
3,000 sewer construction bonds. Due $\$ 500$ on Dec. 20 from 1942 to 1947,
2,000 water lines extension bonds. Due $\$ 500$ on Dec. 20 from 1942 to All of the bonds are dated Dec. 20, 1937 .
DAY (P. O. Day), N. Y-BOND SALE-The $\$ 6,500$ coupon or registered tax equalization bonds offered on Dec. 14 - V. 145, p. $3854-$ Were
awarded to the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo on a bid of 100.144 for 2.60 s ,
a basis of about $2.58 \%$. Dated Dec. 1,1937 . Due Dec. 1 as follows: a basis of about $2.58 \%$. Dated Dec.
$\$ 1,000,1938$ to 1943 , and $\$ 500,1944$.
Tuckahoe) NTER UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Tuckahoe), N. Y. $-B O N D S$ DEFEATED-At the Dec. 11 elec
EDINBURG (P. O. Edinburg), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 5,000$ coupon or registered tax equalization bonds offered on Dec. 14-V. 145 ,
p. 3854 were awarded to the Marine Trust Co. of Bufalo on a bid of
100.117 for 2.70 s a basis of about $2.68 \%$ Dated Dec. 1. 1937. Due
$\$ 1,000$ yearly on Mrarch 1 from 1938. to
HALFMOON, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 23,000$ coupon or reg istered tax equalization bonds offered on Dec. 17 were a warded to the State Bank
of Albany as 2.40 s, at a price of $\$ 23,052.90$, equal to 100.23 a basis of
about $2.45 \%$. Dated Dec. 1,1937 . Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1938$ about $2.45 \%$. Dated Dec. 1,1937 . Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1938$
to $1941 ;$ and $\$ 3,000,1942$ to 1946 .
HUNTINGTON UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Northport), N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Hilda L. Baumann, District
Clerk, will receive sealed bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 30 for the purchase of Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Dec. 30 for the purchase of
$\$ 391,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered building bonds.
Dated Jan. 1938 . Denom. Dated Jan. 1,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 16,000$.
1939 to 1946 incl. $\$ 20,000,1947$ to 1950 incl. $\$ 21,000$ from 1951 to 1953
incl. and $\$ 24,000$ from 1954 to 1958 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of (J. \& J.') payable at the Northport Trust Cor $1-10$, Northport. A Prin. and int. $1 \%$ certified check
for $2 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Board of of Hawkins, Duelafiled \& Lognfellow of N. Y. City will be furnished the
,
LIBERTY UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Lib. receive bids until 10 a. m. Dec. 21 for the pherwhase at District Clerk, will
$\$ 5,000$ registered, general obligation, unlimited tax, site purchase pords. B5,000 registered, general obligation, unlimited tax, site purchase bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1938 . Principal and semi-annual interest (Jan. 1 and July 1) exchange. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on Jan. 1 from 1939 to 1943 incl. Certiried MALTA (P.O. Ballston Spa), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 8.00$ coupon or registered tax equalization bonds offered Dec. 14 -V. 145, p. Inc., both of New York, jointly, as 2.60s, at 100.156, a basis of about
$2.585 \%$. Dated Dec. 1, 1937 , and due $\$ 1,000$ on Dec. 1 from 1938 to
1945 , incl.
MOREAU (P. O. South Glens Falls), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 39,000$ coupon or registered tax equalization bonds offered Dec. $14-\mathrm{V}$. Co Inc. both of New York, jointly, as $21 / \mathrm{s}$, at a price of 100.13 , a basis
of about $2.22 \%$ Dated Dec. 1,1937 , and due March 1 as follows: $\$ 5.000$ NEW CASTLE (P. O. Chappaqua), N. Y. BOND SALE-The
$\$ 49,000$ coupon or repistered bonds described below, which were offered on
Dec. 17 were awarded to Sherwood \& Co. Now York as 3.10 s , at par plus
a premium of $\$ 147$ equal to 100.30 a basis of about $3.07 \%$, a premium of $\$ 147$, equal to 100.30 , a basis of about $3.07 \%$ : at par plus limited taxes. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1938$ to 1942 ;
$\$ 2,000.1943$ to 1956 and and $\$ 3,000,1957$. 13,000 New Castle Sewer District No. 1 , bonds, general obligations, payable primarily from taxes on property in the district. Due
$\$ 1,300$ on Dec. 1 from 1938 to 1947 .

Denom. $\$ 1,000$, except 10 for $\$ 300$. Dated Dec. 1, 1937 . Principal and
semi-annual interest (June 1 and Dec. 1) payable at the Chappaqua Na-semi-annual interest (June 1 and Dec. 1) payable at the Chappaqua Na-
tional Bank, Chappaqua, With New York exchange.
J. \& W. Seligman \& Co. of New York bid a premium of $\$ 53.90$ for 3.10 s . 3.90 . York, headed a banking group which obtained the award on Dec. 15 of $\$ 11,210,000$ bonds, the successful bid being an offer of 100.618 for all or being $2.4202 \%$. Associated with Halserst, Stuart \& Co., Inc. in the purchase of the loan were: Gregory \& Son, Inc.; E.'H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc.; Graham, Parsons \& Co.; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co; B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc.; Bacon,
Stevenson \& Co.. all of New York; Cassatt \& Co. Philadelpha; Coffin \& J. N, Hynson \& Co., Inc., both of New York;' Singer, Deane \& Scribner, Pittsburgh; Morse Bros. \& Co., Inc., New York; McDonald-Coolidge \& Co., ties Corp., Nashville; Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis; Newton, Abbe \& Co, Boston and Schlater, Noyes \& Gardner, Inc., New York.
The $\$ 11,210,000$ bonds, all dated Dec. 1,1937 , are divided as follows:
$\$ 7,290,000$ various municipal purposes bonds. Due $\$ 486,000$ annually on $2,220,000$ bonds, including $\$ 1,950,000$ for the construction of schools and
$\$ 270,000$ to provide for dock improvements. Due $\$ 220,000$ $\$ 270,000$ to provide for dock improvements. Due $\$ 220,000$
annually on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1948 incl. and $\$ 65,000$ for rapid transit railroad construction. Due $\$ 340,000$ annually on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1943 incl.
BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-Halsey, Stuart \& Co, and associates Advertisement appears on page iv.
Three syndicates competed for the obligations and a bid was made by the
Oity Comptroller on behalf of the various sinking funds. In addition to the successsul tender for all or none of the offering as $21 / 2$ s, at 100.618 , the account headed by Halsey, Stuart \& Co. also bid for all or any part of the respective issues, as follows: price of 103 fo
$\$ 2,220,00023 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, and 100.75 for $\$ 1,700,0002 \mathrm{~s}$.
The second highest offer on an all or none b
The second highest offer on an all or none basis was made by the Chase
National Bank of New York and associates. the bid being 100.2859 for $21 / \mathrm{s}$, or a basis cost of about $2.46309 \%$. This group also submitted a bid for ali, or any part of at $31 / \%$ in each instance. The third with the bonds to managed by the National City Bank of New York, their all last group was or all or any part of the respective issudition, this account made two offers or
$\$ 1,700,00021148, \$ 2,220,00023 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, and $\$ 7,290,0003 \mathrm{~s}$. The other a par for of
100.25 for all of the bonds in each instance to be 100.25 for all of the bonds in each instance to bear $3 \%$ interest. The offer
on behalf of the sinking funds was par for all or any part of the offering as 3 s .
 B Co. Brust \&o.; Lehman Bros.; Barr Bros, \& Co., Inc.; Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Manufacturers Trust
Co., New York; Marine Trust Co., Buffalo; Hallgarten \& Co.; Harris Trust
Core Co., New York; Marine Trust Co., Buffalo; Hallgarten \& Co.; Harris Trust
\& Savings Bank, Chicago; Northern Trust Co. Ohicago; F. F . Moseley \&
Co.; White, Weld \& Co.; J. \& W. Seligman \& Co., and Goldman, Sachs \& In the National City Bank group were: First National Bank of New York; Brown Harriman \& Co.; Edward B. Smith \& Co.; First Boston Corp. Blodget, Inc.; Estabrook \& Co.; Kean, Taylor \&o. Co.; Phelps, Fenn \& Co.;
L. F. Rothschild \& Co.; Mercantile Commerce Bank \& Trust Co., St. Louis; R. H. Moulton \& Co., Inc., San Francisco; Darby \& Co. © Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co., Buffalo; George B. Gibbons \& Oo., Inc. Eldredge \&
Co. First Michigan Corp.; Dominick \& Dominick; R. L. Day \& Co.
G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co. Hannahs, Ballin \& Lee; Angio California Bank, San Francisco; City National Bank \& Trust Co., Kansas City;
Minsch, Monell \& Co., Inc., Bigelow, Webb \& Co., Minneapolis, and
Butcher \& Sherrerd of Philadelphia.
together with $\$ 78,790,000$ of much long-term oft the city as the proceeds, the city's sinking funds, will be applied to the redemption of maturing corporate stock notes in the aggregate principal amount of $\$ 90,000,000$, all action Comptroller Frank J. Taylor, who will be succeeded to that office on Jan. 1, 1938, by Joseph D. McGGoldrock, will thus relinquish the office to
his successor with all immediate long-term financing matters completed. NORTHUMBERLAND (P. O. Northumberland), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 2.630 .42$ tax equalization bonds offered Dec. $14-\mathrm{V}$. $145, \mathrm{p}$. Dec. 1, 1937 and due serially on March 1 from 1938 to 1941 incl.
ODESSA, N. Y.-BONDS VOTED-The voters of Odessa at a recent elec-
ion gave their approval to a proposition calling for the issuance of $\$ 70,000$ water supply system bonds
OSSINING, N. Y.-BONDS DEFEATED-The proposal to issue 157 in favor and 668 asain POMFRET SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 16 (P. O. Fredonia), N. Y.-sold to the Dunkirk Trust Co., Dunkirk, at a price of 100.12 , as previously reported in these columns, are dated Dec. 1,1937 and mature serially until
1951. Denom. $\$ 800$. Coupon in form with interest payable annually on
Dec. 1.
PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY, N. Y.-NEW FACILITY IN and Federal officials whiz a mile and a half through Lincoln Tunnel under the Hudson to W eehawken, New Jersey, to New York City and Manhattan Island, Dec. 21, it will mark the formal opening of one of the first
giant permanent improvements for which a Public Works Administration allotment was made.
Although the general public will not be permitted to drive their vehicles through the tube until 4 o'clock the following morning, completion of the
project will make it possible for them to drive from the New Jersey side to the midtown district in New York City in only a fraction of the time $t$ previously required to travel by either the Holland Tunnel, the George way. The PWA has already made a second allotment which will permit the Port of New York authority to double the traffic facilities of the Lincoln portal to portal, will measure 8,215 feet. It will be used for both the East and West traffic until the second or North tube, which will measure some 7,400 feet from portal to portal, is completed in 1941 .
The Port of New York Authority obtained a PWA grant of $\$ 4,780,000$
to finance the $\$ 40,000,000$ South Tube in 1933 only a few weeks after Congress established PWA. It has since obtained commitments for a atter case, however, the grant is conditional upon the Authority's ability Plans were started for the Lincoln Tunnel in 1930, when the Port of New York Authority, a bi-State organization, decided that the Holland Tunnel, Which was opened in 1927, and the George Washington Bridge, opened in
1931, would be unable to accommodate the trans-Hudson traffic, which was increasing at a rate of $8.7 \%$ per year. The area is in one of the heaviest traffic sections in the world. Between 1926 and 1936 trans-Hudson vehicu-
lar traffic increased from $13,680,000$ to $31,573,000$ despite the fact that the The Authority estimates that the south tube of Lincoln Tunnel will handie more than $6,000,000$ vehicles during the coming year and take but The trans-Hudson bridge and tunnel of the Port of New York Authority has detracted hardly any from the ferries and the Authority estimates that
the flow of traffic by ferry will be decreased only slightly during the next the flow of traffic by ferry will be decreased only slightly during the next year. Apter troximately $13,000,000$ vehicless per year will return to normal.
traffic of appre
By 1930, when it became evident that immediate steps should be taken By 1930, when it became evident that immediate steps should be taken $\$ 2,500,000$ for preliminary work, but by the time that actual construction work was to be started, investment funds were frozen by the depression,
and plans to float the remaining $\$ 37,500,000$ bonds were suspended. Corporation, which had not completed negotiations for the loan when the

PWA was created in June, 1933. The Authority then transferred its application to the PWA. It did not aske for a grant. Inasmuch as plans engineering examining and social measurements and the value of the bonds had been established, PWA did not hesitate to make the loan.
By June 6,1935 , the Authority had negotiated amendments to its rayt June 6, 1935, the Authority of the bonds which had been accepted to that date by PWA. Administrator Harold Wh. Ickes then granted the
Commission $\$ 4,780,000$ so that it might make extensive changes in its In 1937 the Authority was given an allotment of $\$ 29,100,000$ so that might economically continue its construction of the North Tube. Work has already started on this PWA project,
The Lincoln Tunnel is but one of the thre
ways either completed PWA allotted $\$ 44,200,000$ for the Tri-Borough Bridge which is now in
Prater
Peration over the East River. Traffic over it has exceeded expect operation over the East River. Traffic over it has exceeded expectations During the first year's operation, $9,500,000$ vehicles crossed the bridge. It
had been originally estimated that not more than nine million would pay tolls across. allotted a total of $\$ 58,365,000$ for the construction of the East River or Queens Midtown Tunnel. Construction on this twin tube struc INTERESTATE CROSSINGS SHOW TRAFFIC GAIN OF 500,00 the Port of New York Authority in the first 11 months of tais crossings of the entire 12 months of 1936 , it was announced Dec. 11 . George Washington Bridge setting Island bridges, shared in the record, the cars, followed by the Holland Tunnel with 135,000 .
The grand total of all five crossings for the 11 mon
ast was $20.842,736$, compared with $20,345,768$ for the calendar Noar of las
1936 On a straight 11 months comparison, the gain over last year was 1936 . On a straigat 11 mont
, This was or more than $11 \%$.
.
Holland Tuunel $12,029,000$, an increase of almost $11 \%$; George Wash-
ngton Bridge $7,400,000$ up $13 \%$; Bayonne Bridge 500,000 an increase of ington Bridge $7,400,000$ up $13 \%$; Bayonne Bridge 500,000 an increase of
$10 \%$; Goethals Bridge and Outerbridge Crossing, combined as the "Arthur $10 \%$; Goethals Bridge and Outerbridg
Kill Bridges," 915,000 , or $8 \%$ gain.
RED HOOK CENTRALIZED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Red Hooks, N. Y.-BONDS VOTED-The voters of the district recentiy ap-
proved a proposition calling for the issuance of $\$ 251,000$ school building bonds.
ROCKLAND, N. Y-OFFERING OF LIVINGSTON MANOR WATER
 $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered water bonds. Dated Dec. ${ }^{1}$, 1937 .
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ annually on Dec. 1 from 1938 to 1967 , incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of y $1 /$ or Bidder of name arsingle rate of interest, expressed in a murinal and interest (J. \& D. payable at the Livingston
1-10th of $1 \%$.
Manor National Bank, Livingston Manor. A certified check for $\$ 600$ Manor National Bank, Livingston Manor. A certified check for $\$ 600$ must accompany each proposal.
Vandewater of New Yoric City.
SALINA (P, O. Liverpool), N. Y.-OFFERING DATE CHANGEDLyncourt Sewer District bonds described in these columns on Dec. 11 has been postponed from Dec. 20 to Dec. 22 , Sealed bids will be received until
2 p. m. and should be addressed to Melvin A. Orth, Town Supervisor.
SARATOGA COUNTY (P. O. Saratoga Springs), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ coupon, fully registerable, general obligation, un-
limited tax, highway bonds offered on Dec. $14-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 3855-were
 1937. Due $\$ 10$, con yearly on Dec. 1 from 1938 to 1947. Adams, McEnte Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler of New York are offering for public investment $\$ 100,0001.90 \%$ highway bonds priced to yield trom $0.60 \%$ to $2 \%$ accord-
ing to maturity. Tue following is a complete list of the bids submitted at 3is


SARATOGA (P. O. Schuylerville), N. Y.-BOND SALE-Th
S31.000 coupon or registered tax equalization bonds offered on Dec. 17 were awarded to the State Bank of Albany on a bid of $\$ 31,043.40$, equal to as follows: $\$ 3,000,1938$ to 1946, and $\$ 4,000$ in 1947. Sherwood \& Co. of
SCHENECTADY COUNTY (P. O. Schenectady), N. Y-BOND 10 a . m. Dec. 22 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 150,000$ coupon fully registerable, unlimited tax, general obligation, emergency relief public or $1-10 \%$, but not to exceed $4 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Dec. 1, $193 \%$ Principal and semi-annual interest (June 1 and Dec. 1) payable at the Union National Bank, Nchenectady, with New York exchange, Or ork, at holder's option. Due $\$ 15,000$ yearly on Dec. 1 from 1938 to 1947, incl. Cert. check for $\$ 3,000$, payable to the
County, required. Approving opinion of Sullivan, 1 Donovan \& Heenehan of New York will be furnished by the county.
STILLWATER (P. O. Stillwater), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 32,000$ coupon or registered tax equalization bonds offered Dec. 17-V. 145, p. as $21 / \mathrm{s}$, at a price of 100.39 , a basis of about $2.42 \%$. Dated Dec. 1,1937
and due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1938 to 1945 , incl. and $\$ 4,000$ in 1946 and 1947,
SUFFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Riverhead), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The were awarded to an account composed of First Boston Corp., B. J. Van a price of 100.14 , a basis of about $1.98 \%$. The sale consisted of: 2750 from 1938 to 1941 incl . and $\$ 46,000$ from 1942 to 1947 incl. 375,000 highway bonds, series A of 1938 . Due $\$ 25,000$ annually on Dec. 1 All of the bonds are dated Dec. 1, 1937. Second high bid of 100.33 for The bankers made public reoffering of the bonds at prices to yield from Bidder- Int. Rate. Rate Bid Bidder - Co., Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc., Int. Rate and F. \&. Moseley \& Cobster and Blodget, Inc.,
and $2.10 \%$
Chase National Bank, Bankers Trust Co. and 100.31 Reynolds \& Co 100.259 Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., Bancamerica-Biair
Corp, and Darby \& Co Estabrook \& Co., Phelps, Fenn \& Co. and Roose velt \& Weigold, Inc-Co., Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc., and Eldredge


$2.10 \%$

## .20\% <br> 100.377

100.99


Financial Chronicle

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.- BOND OFFERING-Catherine P. McCaul, purchase of 8 , 8,000 not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or reegistered street
mprovement bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 8,000$ improvement bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due 88,000

 on all of its taxable property, without limitation as to rate or amount, to
provide for payment of both principal and interest charges. A certifed provide for payment of both principal and interest charges. A certifilied
check for \$1,60, payable to the order of the Village Clerk,
each prost accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Reed, Ho
Oity will be furnished the successful bidder
VESTAL CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Vestal), N. Yuntil $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Jan. 11 for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 546,000$ school building construction bonds, due serially in from 1 to 25 years:
WATERFORD, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Allen Germain, Town Clerk, will receive bids until 12.30 p. m. Dec. 27 for the purchase at not
less than par oo $\$ 15,000$ coupon, fully registerable, general obligation, unless than par or sided tax, tax equalization bonds. Bidders are to specify rate of in, un-
 Dec. 15) payable at the Bank of Waterford, Waterford, with New York Dec. 15, 1945 . Certififed check Por $\$ 330$, payable to the Town. required.
Approving opinion of Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of New York will be Approving opinion ot
furnished by the town.

Financial Statement
The assessed valuation of the property subject to the taxing power of the Town, is $\$ 3,262,870$. The total bonded debt of the Town, including
the above mentioned bonds, is $\$ 111,600$, ot which $\$ 83,000$ is water debt The above mentioned pondation of the Town (1930 Census) Was 5,667 . The bonded debt power to levy taxes upon any or all of the property subject to the taxing power of the Town. The fiscal year commencies Jan. 1. The amount of Jan. 1, 1936 , was respectively $\$ 79,061.57, \$ 82,94694$, and $\$ 81,255$ and
The amount of such taxes uncollected at the end of said fiscal year is 259.45. as the county pays over to the Town the amount of all uncollected taxes and handles all collections thereafter. The taxes of the fiscal year comreceived from the county as above.
WATERVLIET, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 132,000$ coupon or registered bonds offered Dec. $13-V .145$, p. $3855-$ were awarded to $J . \& W$. W
Seligman \& Co. of New York, as 2.40 s , at 100.105 , a basis of about $2.39 \%$.
The sale consisted of:
62.000 refunding relief bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000$ in 1939, and 47,000 school building completion bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ 23,000 improvement bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1950 23,000 improvement bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1939 All of the bonds are dated Dec. 1, 1937.
WILTON (P. O. Wilton), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 3.300$ coupon were awarded to Addie S. Miller of Saratoga Springs, as 4. 4 , at par. Dated $\$ 800$ in 1943

## NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA, State of-BOARD OF HEALTH BOND SALE offering on Dec. 16 of the $\$ 160,000$ issue of State Treasurer, that at the Laboratory of Hygiene revenue coupon bonds, noted in these columns recently-V. $145, \mathrm{p}, 3855$ only one bid was received. This was submitted
by Lewis \& Hail, Inc.; of Greensboro, and Scott. Horner \& Mason of Lyychburg, Va., offering a tender on 4y, \% ${ }^{2}$ bonds of $\$ 17.00$ premium equal
to 100,0106 . Dated July 1. 1937. Due from July 1.1939 te 1957 incl. WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.-BOND SALE-The three issues of refund3697 -were awarded to a group composed of B. J. Van Ingen \& Co 14, Inc., of Raleigh, paying a price of 100.05 , a net interest cost of about 3 . $23 \%$ on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 170,000$ as 4 s , maturing as abollows: $3.23 \%$, on 1948 to 1955 , and $\$ 10,000$ in 1956 ; the remaining $\$ 320,000$ as 3 s , maturing $\$ 10,000$ in 1956; a total of $\$ 63,000,1957$ to 1959 ; a total of $\$ 157,000,1960$
to 1960 , and a total of $\$ 90,000,1966$ to 1968 . The issues are divided as tollows:
$\$ 45,000$ water bonds. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1948$ to 1965 151,000 school bonds. Due on Jan. 1, as follows: $\$ 6,000,1948$ to 1959
 Coupon bonds, not registerable. Denom. $\$ 1000$ to 1968 . Coupon bonds, not registerable. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Jan. 1, 1938. The following is an official tabulation of the bids received for the above Bidders and Issues Bid-
Chase Nat, Bank; Wachovia Bank \& Tr. Co., and R. S. Dickson \& Co.:
$\$ 45,000$ Water Refunding Bonds-
For 1 st $\$ 24,000,31,3 \%$; for balance, $31 / 4 \%$
$\$ 151,000$ school Refunding Bonds- $\qquad$ . $\$ 45,000.00$
 For $1 \mathrm{st} \$ 147,000.31 / 2 \%$; for balance, $31 / 4 \%-294,000.00$
Blyth \& Co; Equitable Securities Corp.; F. W. Craigie \& Co., and Lewis $\$ 45,000$ Water Refunding Bonds-
$\$ 151,000$ school Refunding Bonds, $3 \%$ $\qquad$ $. \$ 45,000.00$
For 1 st $\$ 30,000,5 \%$; for balance, $3 \%$ $\qquad$ For 1st $\$ 60,000,5 \%$. for balance, $3 \%$............... Relps Fenn \& Co.; R. W. Pressprich \& Oo,; Interstate Securities Corp. 45,000 Water Refunding Bonds- Harold E. Wood \& Co.:
For 1 st $\$ 16,000,31 / 2 \%$; for balance, $31 / 4 \%-$
$\$ 151,000$ school Refunding Bonds- $\qquad$ _\$45,025.00 $\$ 294,000$ General Refunding Bonds-, $31 / 4 \%$ - $\qquad$ .151,050.00 For 1st $\$ 96,000,31 / 2 \%$; for balance, $31 / 4 \%$ $\qquad$ $294,050.00$
$\$ 45,000$ Water Refunding Bonds-
 For 1 st $\$ 66,000,31 / 5 \%$ for balance, $31 / 4 \%-$
$\$ 294,000$ General Refunding Bonds- $\qquad$ .151,090.45
 Chas. Clark \& Co.:
$\$ 45,000$ Water Refunding Bonds $-31 / \%$
$\$ 11,000$ School Refunding Bonds $314 \%-\ldots . . .-(\$ 45,072.00$ First of Michigan Corp.; Illinois Co. of Chicago;-The Milwaukee Co Wells Dickey Co.; Bartlett Knight \& Co., and the First Citizens
Bank \& Trust Co.: $\$ 45,000$ Water Refunding Bonds-
For 1 st $\$ 24,000,31 / 2 \%$; for balance, $31 / 4 \%-$
$\$ 151,000$ School Refunding Bonds- $\qquad$ For 1st $\$ 72,000,31, \%$; for balance,
$\$ 294,000$ General Refunding BondsThe First Boston Corp.; B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc., and Kirchofer \& $\$ 45,000$ Water Refunding Bonds-
For 1 st $\$ 16,000,4 \%$; for balance, $3 \%$
$\$ 151,000$ School Refunding Bonds-- $\qquad$
For 1 st
$\$ 46,000,4 \%$; for balance,
$\$ 294,000$ For 1st $\$ 106,000,4 \%$; for balance, $3 \%$ $\qquad$

Halsey Stuart \& Co., and Darby \& Co., Inc.:
 Ingen \& Co, and Kirchefer \& Arnold in accordance with the terms of the ou submite.
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders reto $3.20 \%$, according to maturity.

## NORTH DAKOTA

N. Dak. CERTIFICATES NOT SOLD-The $\$ 3.500$. 4 (Psue of certificate N. Dak.-CERS offered on Dec. 14-V. 145, $\$ 3.507$-was not certificates of indebtedness ofrered on Dec. 14-District Clerk. Dated Dec. 15, 1937 bids were received, accor
Due on April 15, 1939.
GRAFTON, N. Dak.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15,0004 \%$ bonds offered
on Dec. 17-V. 145, p. 3537 -were awarded to the Grafton National Bank of Grafton at a price of $\$ 15,025$, equal to 100.166 , a basis of about $3.97 \%$.
Dated Nov. 1, 1937. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on Jan, 1 from 1939 to 1953. WEST FARGO RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. West ing bonds offered for sale on Dec. 9-V, 145, p 3697 -was purchased by H. E. Mueller of Hazen, N. Dak., as 4s at par. No other bid was received,
according to the District Clerk. Due $\$ 1,000$ from Nov. 1, 1939 to 1943 ,
nclusive.

## OHIO MUNICIPALS

## MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO. <br> 700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND

CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

ALGER, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Morris Shadley, Village Clerk will receive bids until noon Dec. 30 for the purchase of $\$ 5,0004 \%$ coupon
sidewalk bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. 1937 Interest pavable
 AKRON CITY SCHOOL DISRRICT, Ohi MATURITIES PAID IN CASH - Hrazel Fieek, Clerk of the Board of Eaucation, has reported
that bond princial i. amout of $\$ 057,987.04$ which came due throughout
 able to meet the remaining $\$ 45,000$ bonds scheduled to mature during
Decmber.
BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP
OFFERING-Steve Boor, Jr., Clerk. OFFERING-Steve Boor, Jr., Clerk, Board of Trustees, will receive bidd
until noon Jan 8 for the purchase of $86.5004 \%$ funding bonds. Denom.
 required
CINCINNATI, Ohio-ADDITIONAL BOND CALL DETAILSSupplementing the previous report in these columns-V. 145, p. 3856- Ot
the call issued by the sinking Fund Trustees for the redemption 1938, at par and accrued interest, of $\$ 2,000,000$ water works bonds, we give
below a description of the bonds:
$\$ 1,000,000$ 3s, dated Feb. 1. 1901 , payable 1941 . optional Prom Feb. 1 ,
1921 Numbers 3804 to 5203 , each $\$ 500$; Nos. 5204 to 8203 , 1,000,000 each s, dated Feb. 1, 1905, payaule 1945, optional from Feb. 1 ,
1925. Numbers 13,355 to 15,354 , each $\$ 500$.
The $\$ 2,000,000$ water works bonds beng called for redemption on Feb. 1
1938 should be presented ror redemption at the rrving Trust Co. New
York City, or at the Provident Savings Bank \& Trust Co Cincinnati. Ne CLINTON TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tiffin), ${ }^{\text {rececive }}$ bids until noon Jan. 3, for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 30,0006 \%$ school building bonds. Donom. 6500 . Dated Feb. 1. 1938 .
Interest pa yable semi-annually. Due Nov. $i$ as follows: $\$ 1,500$, 1939 to Interest payable semi-annually. Due Nov. i as follows: $\$ 1,500,1939$ to
1950 and
Board of Education 1951 to 196 . Cequired. Certified check for $\$ 60$, payable to the DEER PARK, Ohio-BOND OFFERTNG-Alvin J. Buck, Village Clerk, will receive bids until noon Jan. 5 for the phirchase of $\$ 82,4005 \%$
special assessent bond. Denom. 8480 . Dated Jan. 1,1938 . Interest payable annually on Set.t. 1 . Due $\$ 800$ yearly on Sept. i from 1939 to 1943 ,
incl. Certified check for $\$ 25$, payable to the Village, required.
GARFIELD HEIGHTS (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio-BOND OFFERING-
E. H. Malone, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until noon on Dec. 27

 J.
Treasurer, A certified check for $2 \%$ peon pany each proposal.

LAKEWOOD, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ coupon hospital


NORTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. R.R. No.1, Barberton), Ohio-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 25.000$ school addition bond,
issue approved at the Nov, 2 election was sold to the State Teachers' Reitrement system.
OAKWOOD, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-A. C. Bergman, City Auditor, will receive bids until noon Jan. 6 for the purchase at not less than par or
 S2, 50 Sept. 1, 11939 and $\$ 4.00$ yearly on Sept. 1
Cert. check for $\$ 985$, payble to the city, required.
PALMYRA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Diamond), Ohio-BONDS $\$ 42,40034$,
of $\$ 50$, equal to aditorium and construction bonds at par and a premium
PARMA (P. O. Brooklyn Station, Cleveland), Ohio-CALL FOR to the provisions of the plan for municipal debt readjustment of the city. sealed tenders will be received at his office, 6611 Ridge Road, Brooklyn offering price, not to exceed par, of outstanding refunding bonds. The notice statest that about $\$ 125,000$ is available in the sinhling fund applic.able to the payment of such bonds, which are dated Oct. 1,1936 . Tenders of bonds
will be accepted to the extent of the funds availabie. Bonds so tendered must be ready for delivery not later than 10 days after Jan. 15, 1938.
SUMMIT COUNTY(P. O. Akron), Ohio-BOND SALE—The $\$ 102,000$
coupon poor relief bonds offered Dec. $15-\mathrm{V}$. $145, \mathrm{p} .3538-$ were awarded coupon por rellief bonds oftered Dec.
to Banc
Bhio
 M5,000, $1942, \$ 16,000$ in 1943 , and $\$ 17,000$ in 1944 . Among the other
bids were these:
 Field, Richards \&
Merrili Turben $\&$
Fox, Einhorn \& Co

Int. 2
Fox, Einhorn \& Co.....................................................

R．J．EDWARDS，Inc．<br>Municipal Bonds Since 1892<br>Oklahoma City，Oklahoma<br>AT\＆T Ok Oy 19<br>Long Distance 158

## OKLAHOMA

GRAND RIVER DAM AUTHORITY（P．O．Oklahoma City），Okla． －BONDS AUTHORIZED－A resolution was passed on Nov．27，authoriz Due in 35 years．This action has bean taken in order to clear the way for a test suit to estadish the validity of the Authority，the initial movemen
to obtain a $\$ 20,000,000$ allotment approved by tne Public Works Adminis－ tration，consisting of a loan in the amount of $\$ 11,563,000$ and a grant of
$\$ 8,437,000$ ．
HOLDENVILLE，Okla．－BOND ELECTION－At an election called for
Dec．21，a proposal to issue $\$ 70.000$ water works bonds will be submitted Dec． 21, a pr
to the voters．

MARLOW，Okla．－BONDS VOTED－At the election on Dec．7－V． 145 p． 3385 －the voters approved the issuance of $\$ 55,000$ in not to exceed $5 \%$
electric light system extension bonds by a vote of 147 to 66 ．The date for the offering of these bonds has not been set as ytt，according to the City lerk．
TULSA，Okla－BONDS DEFEATED－At the election held on Dec． 14 in Water system bonds，according to W．W．Graham，Commissioner of Water Works and Sewage．
VALLIANT，Okla．－BONDS SOLD－We are informed that $\$ 13,000$
water works refunding bonds，approved by the Board of Trustees on water works refunding bonds，appro
VERDIGRIS CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO． 19 District Clerk，will receive bids＇until 2 p．M．Dec． 21 for the purchase at not
less than par of $\$ 17,000$ building bonds．Interest rate will be determined by the bidding．Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly，beginning three years after date of ssue，Certified check for $2 \%$
WALTERS SCHOOL DISTRICT（P．O．Walters），Okla，－BONDS $\$ 18,75041 / 2 \%$ semi－ann．refunding bonds approved recently by the Attorney $\$ 18,75041 / 2 \%$ semi－ann．refunding bonds approved recently by the A
General，have been sold to R．J．Edwards，Inc．of Oklahoma City．

## OREGON

DONALD，Ore．－${ }^{\text {BOND OFP }}$ OFFERING－It is reported that A．D．McCulty，
Town Recorder，will receive sealed bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ ．on Dec． 2 ，for the Town Recorder，will receive sealed bids until 8 p m．on Dec． 21 ，or the $\$ 50$ rom Jan．1， 1943 to 1945．Prin．and int．（J．\＆J．）payable at the office of JEFFERSON COUNTY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO． 1
（ O．Madras），Ore．－BOND SALE－The $\$ 9,000$ issue of refunding bonds offered for sale，on Dec．13－V．145，p． 3856 －was awarded to Jaxtheimer \＆Co，of Portland，as 3 ， 4 ，at a price of 100.47 ，a basis of about $3.16 \%$ ．
Dated Dec． 15,1937 ．Due from Dec．15， 1944 to 1948 ；optional on Dec． Dated Dec
JUNCTION CITY GRADE SCHOOL DISTRICT（P．O．Junction City，Ore．－BONDS SOLD－We are informed that $\$ 25,000$ school con－ struction bonds have been purchased by the state of Oregon．
PORT OF COOS BAY（P．O．Marshfield），Ore－BONDS NOT SOLD The $\$ 25,0005 \%$ refunding bonds offered on Dec． $13-\mathrm{V}, 145, \mathrm{p}, 3698-$ were not sold，as no bids were received．Dated Jan．1，1938．Due $\$ 5,000$
yearly on Jan． 1 from 1940 to 1944．
SWEET HOME，Ore．－PRIVATE SALE PENDING－It is stated by George Li，Corner，City Recorder，that the City Council is trying to dispose onds that was offered without succass on Aug． 31 as noted in these columns at the time－ V
1939 to 1955 ．

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA ISSUES LOANS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIA MUNICIPALS<br>Moncure Biddle \＆Co．<br>1520 Locust St．，Philadelphia

| CITY OF PHILADELPHIA |
| :---: |
| BONDS ． |
| BOUGHT－SOLD－QUOTED |
| YARNALLL \＆CO． |
| A．T．\＆T．Teletype－Phila． 22 |
| Philadelphia |
| 1528 Walnut Street |

## PENNSYLVANIA

 BADEN，Pa．－BONDS PL BLICLY OFFERED－Johnson \＆McLean ofP ttspurgh are making pubitc offering，at prices to yield from 2 to $3 \%$
according to maturity，of a new issue of \＄10，000 $31 / \%$ municipal building
bonds，dated Dec．1，1937，and due serially from 1938 to 1947，inc．Re－ bonds，dated Dec． 1 ，1937，and due serially from 1938 to 1947，inc．Re－ addition to details previously given，we learn that principal and interest （J．\＆D．）are payable at the Freedom National Bank，Freedom，

Financial Statement（as Officially Reported）

＊Collected to Dec．1，1937－eight months only．
Since April 1，1934，through Oct．1，1937，$\$ 15,329$ of back taxes have been collected．
Population．
1930，
1，224．

BEN AVON HEIGHTS，PA－BOND OFFERING－Wm．A．Lowrie， chase of $\$ 10,000$ coupon bonds．Bidders are to specify rate of interest，in a multiple of $1 / 4 \%$ ．Denom．$\$ 1,000$ ．Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on Jan． 1 from
1939 to 1948．Certified check for $\$ 500$ ，required． 1939 to 1948．Certified check for $\$ 500$ ，required．
BOYERTOWN，Pa．－BONDSALE－The issue of $\$ 70.000$ general obliga－
tion bonds offered Dec． $10-\mathrm{V} .145$, p． 3698 －was awardea to Blyth \＆Co．， Inc．，Philadelphia，as． $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ ，at par plus a premium of $\$ \$ 447.30$ ，equal to on Dec． 15 as follows：$\$ 2,000$ in odd years and $\$ 3,000$ in even years from 1939 to 1962，both incl．，and $\$ 2,000$ each year thereafter to 1967．Any and all bonds are callable on and after Dec．15，194，at any interest date，
in invers numerical order．Other bids were as follows：
R
？ Wました
Butcher \＆Sherrerd



CRAFTON，Pa．－BOND OFFERING－Wm．A．England，Secretary of $\$ 60,000$ coupon bonds．Bidders are to specify rate of interest，in a multiple
 and July 1．Due $\$ 5,000$ yearly on Jan． 1 from 1944 to 1955 ，incl．Ap－ furnished by the borough，which will also print the bonds．Certified check for $\$ 1,000$ ，payable to the Borough Treasurer，required．
CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT（P．O．Davids－
ville），Pa．－OTHER BIDS－Two bids were submitted for the $\$ 170,000$ ville），Pa．－OTHER BIDS－Two bids were submitted for the $\$ 170,000$ count headed by E．H．Rollins \＆re Sons，Inc，of Philadelphia，was awarded the loan at a price of 100.69 for 4 s ，a basis of about $3.935 \%-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p}$ ．
3857 ．The other tender，an offer of 100.35 for 4 s ，was made by Leach Bros．， Inc．of Philadelphia．
DENVER，$P a$ ．－BOND SALE－An issue of $\$ 34,000$ filter plant and pumping station bonds was sold to the Denver National Bank，as 3s，at a
price of 101.76, a basis of about $2.91 \%$ ．Due July 1,1967 ；optional on and after July 1， 1939.
EAST STROUDSBURG，Pa．－BOND OFFERING－Sterling Gramer， chase of Secretary，will receive bids until 7.30 p ．m．Dec． 28 for the pur－
 Dec．15．Due $\$ 8,000$ yearly from 1938 to 1946，and $\$ 9,000$ in 1947．Certi lield check for $2 \%$ ，required． Dec 15， 1937 ．In coupon form，registerable as to principal only．Au－
thorized at the Nov． 2 election，they will be approved as to legality by Townsend，Elliott \＆Munson of Philadelphia．
MORRIS TOWNSHIP，Pa．－BOND SALE DETAILS－The $\$ 17,000$ unding bond issue awarded to K．K．Cunningham \＆Co．of Pittsburgh，as previously noted in these columns－ premium of $\$ 25$ ，equal to 100.147, a basis of about $2.98 \%$ ．Dated Dec． 15,1937 and due Dec． 15 as follows：$\$ 1,000$ in 1938 and 1939，and 1，500 from 1940 to 1949 incl
MYERSTOWN，Pa．－BONDS AUTHORIZED－The Borough Council has passed an ordinance autho
and distribution system bonds．
PENNSYLVANIA（State of）－LOCAL ISSUES APPROVED－The Department of Internal Affairs，Bureau ion include name of the munici the following local bond issues．Information includes name of the munici－ ，
Denver Borough，Lancaster County－Constructing Denver Borough，Lancaster County－Constructin
and erecting a water filter plant and water pumpin station and water system improvements．－．．．．．． Guilford Township School District，Franklin County－ Refunding bonded indebtedness，$\$ 24,000$ ；acquiring
land for school building，building，furnishing and
 equippown sorough，Crawford Oounty－Erecting and
constructing a public building iuchding furnishing Elwood City Borough，Lawrence County－Improve
 Old Forge Borough，Lackawanna County－Fund float Skip indebtedness－Township School Dist．，Montyomery Count Skippack Township school Dist．，Montgomery County
Remodeling，rebuilding school building；erect an addition thereto，furnish and equip same Westover Borough School Dist，Clearfield County－ Acquiring land for the erection of school buing，
furnish and equip said building．．．．－．．．－． a sanitary sewerage system and disposal plant－－ West Hazleton Boro School District，Luzerne County Morris Township School District，Greene County Funding floating indebtedness－，Greene County Funding floating indebtedness District，Washington
North Charleroi Borough School Dint
County－Paying part cost of constructing a school buddock Borough School District，Alleghen $\begin{aligned} & \text { County－} \\ & \text { Constructing and equipping a junior high school }\end{aligned}$ Constructing and equipping a junior high school Wormleysburg Borough，Cumberland County－Street South Canaan Township school District，Wayne County －Erecting，equipping and furnishing a school buinding Erecting a school building；furnishing and equipping
same－1．－1＿－1 12,500 Dec． 8 PENNSYLVANIA，State of PUBLIC DEBT SHOWS RECENT IN CREASE－Pennsylvania＇s public debt rose 89 cents a person since 1930，
State Treasurer F．Clair Ross reported recently，The increase is nothing State Treasurer F．Clair Ross reported rece
to be alarmed about，however，Mr．Ross said
＂Several States have incurred indebtedne
＂Several States have incurred indebtedness of more than $\$ 50$ a person The per capita debt now is $\$ 10.36$ a person here，a rise of $9.4 \%$＂through the depression years，＂Mr．Ross stated．The National increase was $34.25 \%$ The public debt is $\$ 129,942,000$ ，with more than $\$ 16,000,000$ in the
treasury for refunding purposes．In 1930 the total was $\$ 91,224,000$ ． reasuIL DELPHIA Pa－URGES ISSUANCE OF BONDS IN SERI FORM－Plans for reducing the debt that consumes almost $40 \%$ of municipa income each year were made public Dec． 9 by the Philadelphia Advisory Finance Commission，of which Thomas S．Gates is chairman
1 Gradual adoption of a pay－as－you－go－plan for capital outlay so that at least half the debt could be paid from current income at the end of 50 years． 2 Inclusion of all capital expenditures in yearly buagets so the
control could be exercised over such spending． 3 Long－range planning for such outlays through an effective City Plan－ ning Commission，which would have wide powers ${ }_{4}$ Eventual elimination of the Sinking Fund by issung all future bonds in
income．
The Commission submitted its 26 －page report to Mayor Wilson with the
suggestion that he pass it on to the City Charter Commission．
PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL DISTRICT，Pa．－BOND SALE－The $\$ 6,650,000$ school bonds offered on Dec． $14-\mathrm{V}$ ． 145, p． 3698 －were awarded
to the State Public School Employees Retirement Board，as $3 \% / 4$ ，at par
plus a premium of $\$ 28,603.05$, equal to 100.428 , a basis of about $3.70 \%$,
Dated Dec. 16 . 1937 Due $\$ 300,000$ yearly on Dec. 16 from 1939 to 1957 . Second high bid, offering a premium of 221,280 for $33 / \mathrm{s}$ was submitited
by Lehman Bros,
Blyth PHIL in PhiLADELPHIA, Pa.-TAX COLLECTIONSLOWER-Tax collections


 110,861 against $\$ 20,575,685$ while personal property collections totaled
$\$ 401,802$ against $\$ 3523.523$.
Delinquent city
payments Sellinquent city payments were down $\$ 2,742,897$ to $\$ 7,450,284$, while
delinquent school collections of $\$ 4,107,703$ were $\$ 1,498,491$ nder
Receiver of Taxes Willard stated Keceiver of Taxes Willard stated that during the , 11 months of 1936
"we collected $83 \%$ of the levy, and so far this year we have collected $86 \%$. We collected $83 \%$ of the levy, and so far this year we have collected $86 \%$,
showing a anin in the oclletctins of $3 \%$ in 1937 .
The
difference betwen the 1936 and 1937 levy which was $\$ 1,781,849$ in city and arfence between the 1936 and 1937 levy which was $\$ 1,781,849$
all reat estool taxes is due to the reduction of assessment on
PITTSBURGH, Pa.-OFFERS PLAN TO REFINANCE NOTES
PRITR TO MATURITY-Prior to submiting new budget estimates for 1938, Mayor C. DR Scully on Prior to submitting new budget estimates for
Conncil a pred for consideration of Common Council a phan designed to eliminate the necessity for appropriating $82,-$
000, ,ovo other wise neded and thus reduce next year's deficit by that said to have recelived the Finance,'s Committees qualified endorsementch is city would be authorized by ordinances to refinance a total of $55,550,000$ outstanding 3 -year notess through the issuance of long-term bonds. In abse before 1940, adding that the success of the proposal is necessallcontingent upon the willingness of the holders of the remaining notes to surrender them for revinancing in advance of maturity date. Emphasizing halders of the non-callable notes, the Mayor stated that co-operation oo hoiders of said notes have agreed to surrender" them in accordance with
an

POTTER COUNTY (P. O. Coudersport), Pa.-BOND SALE-The p. 3699 -were awarded to E . H. Rolling \& Sons of Philadelphi $14-\mathrm{V}$. 145 ,
 of $\$ 2.41$ tor $2 \%$ bonds. Other bids were as follows:

SHAMOKIN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 120,000$
chool site purchase bonds offered Dec. $15-\mathrm{V}$. 145 , p. 3699-were awarded to Chandler \& Co. of Philadelphia as $31 / 8$ at par plus a premium of 8707.76 ,
equal to 100.589 a basis of about $3.44 \%$. Due $\$ 5,000$ each Dec. 15 from 938 to 1961, inclusive.

Financial Slatement as of Nov. 10, 1937
 ${ }_{\text {Floating debit }}{ }^{\$ 210,0000}$
 indebtedness . . . .
 Sinking fund--
Net funded and authorized deb
Deductions-Returned taxes ( $75 \%$ of actual)
Net debt service charre, 1937-38,-(a) principal, $\$ 100000 ;$ (b) In-
terest and tax, 813,740 -
${ }_{3}^{120.000 .00}$ $120,000.00$
388.000 .00

23
 capita, $\$ 882.21$.

Ratio to Ratio to
$\begin{array}{llll} & & \begin{array}{c}\text { Value } \\ \text { Net direct debt burden, school dist. (a) } \\ \text { Vet } \\ \text { Net overlapping debt burden: }\end{array} & 4.62 \%\end{array}$ (b) Borough of Shamokin.

| (c) County of Northumberiand:---: | $2.38 \%$ | $0.85 \%$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total_.-- | $\frac{0.79 \%}{18 \%}$ | $\underline{0.28 \%}$ | 2.49 |

(a) Borough and school district are coterminous. (b) The borough of has a net debt of $\$ 633,400$.

## Tax Collections


 returned taxes Nov
$\begin{array}{rrrrrr}10,1937 \ldots-. .- & \text { Nov. } & 38,149.99 & 39,998.62 & 39,180.97 & 45,972.51 \\ \text { Per cent } & 15.7 \% & 16.8 \% & 16.7 \% & 19.5 \%\end{array}$ Tax Rate-Usually set prior to June 1 of year of levy. Duplicate is
delivered to Oollector for collection about July 1. Rate for each of years 1934 to 1937 has been 31 mills. Renalty-Five percent penalty from Oct. 1 to the first 1
in the following year. Treasurer not later than the first Monday in May of the following younty The school district levies its own taxes and is independent of any other taxing authority.
SUNBURY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 175,000$
coupon bonds offered on Dec. 14 -V. 145, p. 3699 -were awarded as follows: Junior High School Building bonds to Brown, Harriman \& Co. of New York on a bid of 101.387 for 21 Brown, a basis of about $2.37 \%$.
Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ from 1940 to 1955 incl., and $\$ 6,000$
from 1956 to 1958 incl.
77,000 Sixth Ward School Building bonds to the Bancamerica-Blair Corp. of New York on a bid of 101.06 for 2115 s , a basis of about $2.13 \%$.
Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ from 1940 to 1952 incl. and $\$ 6,000$
in 1953 and All of the bonds will be dated Dec. 1, 1937. Denom. \$1,000. Interest payable J. \& D .

$x$ Accepted bids.
HapPER MORELAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. improvement bonds offered on Dec. $13-V .145,10,000$ coupon high school
Dougherty, Corkran \& Co. of Philadelphia as 26399 was a warded to WEST HAZELTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-FINANCIAL

Dec. 20 of $\$ 100,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest school bonds, fully described
 Percentage of assessed valuation to actual value $80 \% ;$
Population (present estimated), 7,$500 ; 1930$ census, 7,$310 ; 1932$, census, Total funded Funded Debt Statement as of Dec. 1, 1937 Total funded debt (exclusive of special assessments)
Water and other utility debt (included above)

## 12,316.57

 Net debt.\$66,183.43 Bonds authorized, but not issued: $\$ 100,000$. Purpose: Erecting furnishing and equiping high school.

Principal and Interest Requirements on Funded Debt for Fiscal Years,
Principal
Interest
Beginning
1938
$\$ 6.500$

Total cash on hand
$\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{3}, 275 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Investments on hand

## 7

$\$ 12,316.57$ Bank Deposits as of Dec. 1, 1937 General Punds Bank Deposits as of Dec. 1, $1937 \quad 78,500.00$ Total. $\begin{array}{r}\$ 30,791.18 \\ 12,316.57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 43,107.75$
1,1937
All other Statement of Unfunded Debt as of Dec. 1, 1937 11 other debts (purchase of land) --........-...... Fiscal year dates: From July 1 to July 1. When are taxes billed? Oct. 1.
When payable? Within 30 days. When and what penalties imposed? $5 \%$ after 30 days. When do taxes become delinquent? May 10
Tax rate per $\$ 1,000$ 1 $1934 \ldots 33$ 1935_ $\$ 33 \quad 1936 \ldots 33$ $\begin{array}{r}\text { Current year district tax rate per } \$ 1,000-\text { General } \\ \text { Sink. fund.- } \$ 26.50 \\ \hline 6.50\end{array}$


Tax Title Liens, \&c.
Total of uncollected taxes prior to years above, $\$ 6,708.03$. Total tax title liens owned (years 1932 to 1936 , incl.), $\$ 62,087.85$. Are tax title
liens included in uncollected taxes above? Yes. How much? $\$ 46,028.77$.

## PUEFTO RICO

RIO PIEDRAS, Puorto Rico- BONDSSOLD TO PWA-It is stated by J. J. Fuertes, Secretary to the Mayor, that the Pebici, Works Administrax

 nce of the Treasurrer of the United states.


## RHODE ISLAND

 First Mer- Dis Discount First National Bank of Boston.
Wrenn Bros. \& Co
Stephen W. Tourteilot of Provid $0.72 \%$
$0.74 \%$
$0.84 \%$ NORTH PROVIDENCE (P. O. Centerdale), R. I.-BOND OFFER-ING-William L. Clark, Town Treasurer, will receive bids until 8 p. m. loan bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest, in a multiple of $1 / 2 \%$ bi but
not to exceed $4 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Dec. 1, 1937. Principai and semi-annual interest (June. and Dec. 1) payable at the First National Bank of Boston, in Boston. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 15,000$, 1938 to 1952,
and $\$ 10,000,1953$ to 1957 . These bonds will be valid general obligations of the Town of North Provitown will be subject to the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes to pay both principal and interest. They will be engraved under the supervision of and This bank will f frther certify that the legality of this issue has been approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston, a copy of whose opinion will
accompany the bonds when delivered, without charge The orizinal opinion and complete transcript of the proceedings covering all details required in the proper issuance of the bonds will be filed with the First National Bank of Boston, where they may be inspected. Bonds will Be delivered to the purchaser on or about Dec. 11 at the First National
Bankt of Boston, 17 Court street Office, Boston, against payment in
Boston funds. PAWTUCKE
PAWTUCKET, R. I.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 350,000$ coupon or regis-
 $\$ 100,000$ 'sewer bonds. Due $\$ 5,300$ annually on Dec. 1 from 1938 to 1957 $100,000 \begin{gathered}\text { incl. } \\ \text { water } \\ \text { incl. }\end{gathered}$ 150,000 higchway bonds. Due Dec 1 as follows: $\$ 8,000$ from 1938 to 1947 All of the bonds are dated Dec. 1, 1937 .
RHODE ISLAND, State of-NEW AND ADDITIONAL TAXES PRO-POSED-A special dispatch from Providence to the "Wall street Journal"
of "De. 8 had the following to say: "Imposition of new and addedd taxes calculated to yield annually $\$ 2,990$,-
000 to the $\$$ tata and $\$ 1,800,00$ to municipalities for current operation or for debt retirement purposes was recommended by the Rhode Island Tuesday. Created by the Legislature last March and consisting of five members appointed by the Governor, the Commission made the following recom"1. A State tax on individual inces of the respective levies: income tax, municipalities to be given one-half net receipts in lieu of in-
tangible taxes now collected. 2. Substitution of a $3 \%$ tax on net incomes of manufacturing, mercantile. business and financial corporations operating in the state, or a tax on their
corporate excess (whichever is higher) for the present $\$ 4$ per thousand tax corporate excesss (whichever is higher) for the present $\$ 4$ per thousand tax
on corporate excess.
"3. Tax on cigarettes at rate of one mill on each cigarette sold, plus
annual license fees to be paid by dealers and distributors. "4. Electric power corporations' tax to be increased from $1 \%$ of the gross earnings to $2 \%$
" 5 . Communications corporations' $2 \%$. Gross earnings tax be increased
to $4 \%$, in lieu of local taxes upon tangible personal property but not in lieu lestate taxes.
"6. An increase from $31 / 2 \%$ of pari-mutuel receipts at Narragansett rin addition to the additional taxes, the Commission recommends that
the three-cent per gallon gasoline tax be continued. An additional tax of the three-cent per gallon gasoline tax be continued. An additional tax or Quinn had promised that it would be in force for one year only. The addi-
tional one-cent a gallon levy will expire June 30 , next, and it would be tional one-cent a gallon levy will expire June 30, next, and it would be nd municipalities are unduly high as compared with taxes paid by other and municipalities are unduly high as compared with taxes pand nder pro-
municipalities, and that the carrier is now in reorganiation under
visions of Section $77-\mathrm{B}$ of the Bankruptcy Act, the Commission notes that visions of Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act, the Commission notes that
the tax is $1 \%$ on its gross and does not recommend any increase. The
Commission suggests that if any relief is to be granted a detailed study of Commission suggests that if any relief is to be gra

## SOUTH CAROLINA

COLLETON COUNTY (P, O. Walterboro, S. C.-BOND OFFERING County Supervisor, for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 120$, o00 coupon highway bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $41 / 2 \%$. payable J. \& D. Dated Dec. 1
1937. Due $\$ 12,000$ from Dec. 1,1945 to 1954 incl. Bidders are invited or all of the bonds. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at the Stat Treasury in Columbia, or at the agencies of the State in Charleston or New York City. The bonds will be general obligations of the county, secured not only by a sufficient levy on ail taxable property in the county, but also by reimbursement agreement between the county and the State
Highway Commission. Purchasers will be furnished with the approving Highway Commission. Purchasers will be furnished with the approving in Columbia, S. C., or New York City. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, GEORGETOWN HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Georgetown), S. C. BOND SALE-The $\$ 80,000$ coupon school bonds offered on Dec. 14 and Johnson, Lane, Space \& Co. of Savannah as 33/s, at par plus a premium of $\$ 32$, equal to 100. follows: $\$ 2,000$, 1939 to 11941 , $\$ 3,000,1942$ to $1944 ; \$ 4,000$.
1945 to 1949 ; and $\$ 5,000,1950$ to 1958 . The Robinson-Humphrey Co. of Atlanta bid a premium of $\$ 887$ for $4 \%$ bonds.
GREENWOOD COUNTY (P. O. Greenwood), S. C.-BONDS SOLD It is stated by the Secretary of the Finance Board that $\$ 55,00031 / 2 \%$
semi-ann. highway bonds were purchased at par by Hamilton \& Co. of rester. Due $\neq 0,000$ from Jan. 1, 1939 to 1949 inc.
SOUTH CAROLINA, State of-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-We are until noon on Jan. 5, for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 1,350,000$ State certificates of indebtedness. Denom. $\$ 1,000$, Dated Jan, 1 in 1938 . Due on
Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 100.000,1939$ to 1951 , and $\$ 50,000$ in 195 . The certificates will be issued in coupon form with the privilege of registration as to principal or as to both principal and interest. Prin. and int.
will be payable at the state Treasury or at the agencies of the State in Charleston and New York. Bidders are invited to name the rate of int. and must be the sames for all of the certificates bid for. They will be awarded on the bid offering the lowest rate of int., at a price not less than par and accrued int, to date of delivery. Authority: Act No. 339 of the Geeneral
Assembly, approved May 18, 1937. For the payment of these certificates here is specifically appropriated and irrevocably pledged so much of the ncome tax imposed, levied collected and paid pursuant to the provisions of Sections 2435 to 2479 , incl. Code of 1932 , as may be necessary for payment. pledged for the payment of principal and interest of the certificates. Purchaser will be furnished with the opinion of the State's Attorney General that the certificates are valid obligations of the State, such opinion to be
furnished without cost to the purchaser. The certificates will be delivered Columbia, or New York, at the option of the purchaser. A certified
A check for

## SOUTH DAKOTA

CLARK COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15 (P. O. Clark), S. Dak.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ issue of coupon
school bonds offered for sale on Dec. ${ }^{\text {and }}$. 145, p. 3387 was awarded to
M. J. Twist, of Doland, as $37 /$ thes. at par plus accrued interest. Dated Dec. 1, 1937. Due from'Dec. 1,1939 to 1947 , incl. The next best bid was
n offer of par for 4 s , submitted by the Clark County National Bank of Clark.
FLANDREAU, S. Dak.-BOND ELECTION CONTEMPLATED-W are informed by City Clerk that an election will be held in the near futur
to vote on the issuance of $\$ 98,000$ in bonds for the acquisition and remodel ng of the electric light plant
RAPID CITY, S. Dak.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 30,000$ airport
bonds has been sold to Piper, Jaffray \& Hopwood of Minneapolis.
ZIEBACH COUNTY (P. O. Dupree), S. Dak.-BONDS TO BE EX-CHANGED-We are informed by W. J. Knipfer, County Auditor, that umns-V. 145, p. 3699 -are being issued for exchange on a like amount of outstanding warrants, plus accrued interest. After this exchange is made, which is with the individual holder as far as possible, these bonds may be for sale, but as far as the county is concerned they will not be put on th
open market. These bonds will be in denominations of $\$ 100$ each.

## TENNESSEE

MARION COUNTY (P. O. Jasper), Tenn.-BONDS AUTHORIZED The $\$ 90000$ school construction bonds approved by the voters on Nove 22 as noted in these columns-V. 145, p. 3699.
TENNESSEE (State of)-BOND SALE-The $\$ 3,599,000$ bonds offered Halsey, Stuart \& Co. of Co Chicago at par plus a premium of $\$ \$ 2,411.33$, equal to
100,067 , for $\$ 2,286,00023 \% \%$ bonds and $\$ 1,313,00031 / 4 \%$ bonds, the net nterest cost being equal to about $2.9357 \%$. Associated with Halsey, Webster and Blodget, of New York; Kelley, Richardson \& Co. of Chicago;
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Kean, Taylor \& Co., B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., HempW. H. Rollins \& Sons, Kean, Taylor \& Co., B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Hemp-
hill, Noyes \& Co., Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co., Bacon, Stevenson \& Com of hill, Noyes \& Co., Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co., Bacon, Stevenson \& Co.. Of
New York; the Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo; R. S. Dick-
son \& Co. of Charlotte; Burr \& Co., Morse Bros. \& Co, of New York; Lawrence Stern \& Co. of Chicago; the First Michigan Corp, of Detroit; \& Co of Minneapolis; Ward, Sterne \& Co. of Birmingham; Stern Bros. \&
Co. of Kansas City; Ewward Lowber Stokes \& Coo of Philadelphia; Wm. R. Compton \& Co of New York, and Schmidt, Poole \& Co. of Philadelphia.
The bonds are divided into two issues, as follows: $\$ 2,286,000$ funding bonds. Due on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,000$ in 1947 $1,313,000$ county reimbursement bonds. Due on Dec. 1, 1948.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Dec. 1, 1937. Prin. and int. payable at the Treasurer, at the option of the holder, and the bonds contain provisions for BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders re ffered the above bonds or pubic subscriprion, the $2 \% \%$ bonds at prices

The bonds represent valid general obligations of the State of Tennessee
cor the payment of which the full faith and credit of the "State are pledged, and as additional security therefor there is also pledged the annual net revenues of all toll bridges now operated by the state, the first $\$ 307,500$ o
annual receipts of tobacco taxes through the fiscal year 1946-47, the annual proceeds of a tax of 5 cents per gallon uppon gasoline, the annual proceeds of all fees for inspection of volatile substances, one-half of the annual proceeds of motor vehicle registration fees and the
taxes imposed by the Franchise Tax Law.
The bonds are regarded by the bankers as legal investment for savings
banks in New York, Massachusetts banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.
(The official advertisement of this public offering appears on page iii

## TEXAS

ANDREWS COUNTY (P. O. Andrews), Texas-BOND SALE. ioned in these columns in November-V. 145 . p. 3049 -it is stated by Wnion Underwood, County Jodge, that the bonds were purchased by the
Unust Co. of Dallas, as follows: $\$ 5.000$ as $23 / 4$, maturing on Nov. 1 , Union Trust Co. of Dallas, as follows: 85,000 as $23 / \mathrm{s}$, maturing on Nov. 1 ,
1939, and $\$ 25,000$ as 3 s , maturing $\$ 5,000$ from Nov. 1,1940 to 1944 , incl.
BURLESON COUNTY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{1}$ (P. O Caldwell), Texas-BOND CALL-It is stated by Mrs. Emmie Oliver,
County Treasurer, that the district, acting through the county Commissioners' Court, has exercised its option and is calling for redemption at pan. 20, on which date interest will cease, a total of $\$ 45,0005 \%$ district
bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Aug. 1 , 1909. Due on Aug. 1, 1949. CHAMBERS COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Anahuac), Texas- BOND SALE-A $\$ 250,000$ issue of road bonds was offered for sale
 Mereand, of Galvestan, as 2 s. at a a price of 99
Mue $\$ 50,000$ from Feb. 15,1939 to 1943 incl.
DALLAS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DSTRICT (P, O. Dallas), Texal-BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-Garrett \& Co. of Dallas

 1938,1939 and $1940 ; \$ 9,000,1941$ and $1942 ; \$ 10,000,1943$ and $1944 ;$
$11,000,1945$ and $1946 ; \$ 12,000,1947$ and $1948 ; \$ 3,000,1949 ; \$ 14,000$. Dind $\$ 15,000,1951$.
DALLAS, Texas-BOND SALE POSTPONED-We are informed that he sale of the $\$ 950,000013 \%, 2 \%$ and $21 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. coupon sanitary
 is said that this action was taken because the city found it would require
more time for its preparation of estimates and because the bonds were not
 the particulars oo the issue. D.
Teb. 1, 1939 to 1948 , inclusive.
EDINBURG CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DIS TRICT, Texas-BANKRUPTCY PETITION FILED-A Detition in Independent school District, in accordance with a bond refunding plan adopted by the board of trustees in the District.
The petition was nust approve the plan before it is formally accepted. Refunded would be $\$ 3,131,000$ in bonds now outstanding and interest now about five year A hearing on the petition has been set for 10 a . m . Feb. 21, in Houston, A hearing on the petition has been set for 10 a. M. Feb. 21, in Houston,
Dr.
Dinh
Getz seeking judgment against the school District in Federal Court have been
ordered to appear in Brownsville to show cause why they should not be ordered to appear in Brownsville to show ca
restrained from further prosecuting their suits.
GAINES COUNTY ROAD PRECINCT NO. 1 (P. O. Seminole) Texas- BONDS SOLD-It is reported by the County Judge that $\$ 10,000$
road bonds have been purchased by the State Department of Education HOUSTON, Texas-BOND OFFERING DETAILS-In connection with the offering scheduled for Jan. 11, of the various issues of bonds aggre-
 in the years from 1941 to 1968, as of Jan, 15. Prin. and int. payable at
the Chase National Bank in New York These bonds are part of a $\$ 4,100$,000 issue authorized at the election heid on April 3, 1937.
LONDON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. London), Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by R. L. Bunting, superintendent of
 PECOS COUNTY (P. O. Fort Stockton), Texas-BOND CALL-It 18 stated by Mrs. LL. M. Gorom, Counc Yreasurer,
$51 / 2 \%$ road, series B bonds, numbered from one to 150 , are being called for payment at the American National Bank, Austin on Jan. 25, 1938. Denom.
 time after 10 years from date. All of said bonds or any of them, not
FLOYDADA, Texas-BONDS PURCHASED-It is stated by S. E. Duncan, City Secretary, that he has pur
dated March 1, 1935 , at a price of 90.00 .
POLK COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Livingston), Tex.-BONDS SOLD-The \$50,000 highway construction right-of-way bond. baproved by the voters on
Aus. 9 as noted here at the time, are said to have been purchased by various Aug. 9 , as noted here a
county sinking funds.
FORT WORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.-BOND SALE-Th Board of Education has sold $\$ 100,00041 / 2 \%$ stadium first morttgage bonds at par, less charge of $\$ 4.66$ per $\$ 100$ for handling.
SAN ANGELO, Texas-BOND ELECTION-It is reported that an
election will be held on Dec. 16 in order to vote on the issuance of $\$ 50,000$ in recreation center bonds.
TEXAS, State of-NO REVENUE REDUCTION DESPITE TAX RATE CUT-Reduction this year of the State ad valorem tax rate from 62 cents to 49 cents on each $\$ 100$ or assessed property valuation has not
caused a reduction on tax revenue, according to George H. Sheppard, state Comptroller. The increases are attribcuted to the raisising of valuations and Harris County raised its tax rate from 81.01 to $\$ 1.02$ and increased the valuations from \$288,532,455 to \$285.336,780. Tax Assessor-Collector J. W. Hall said collections,', State and county, had amounted to $\$ 3,635,309$
on the 1936 rolls and that anticipated revenue on the 1937 rolls was $\$ 4,116,-$ on the 1936 rolls and that anticipated revenue on the 1937 rolls was 8, , 16 , 641. valuation from $\$ 61.886,315$ to $\$ 63,668,981 \mathrm{~W}$. E. Lewis, Tax Asses-sor-Collector, said. CCIlections on the 1936 ievies were $\$ 609.138$, State and countr, and anticipated revenue on the 1937 levies was $\$ 553,263.0$
Dallas County increased its valuation from $\$ 273,642,923$ to $\$ 285,060,000$ during the past year. The county tax rate remains the same. 75 cents per
S100 valuation. County Tax Assessor-Collector Ed Cobb estimated 1937
 VERA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Vera), Texas-BONDS SOLDIt is stated by the Secretary of the Board of Education that $\$ 12,000$ building bonds have been purchased by the state B B
par, and they mature over a period of 40 years.

## UTAH

PROVO, Utah-BOND SALE-The $\$ 37,000$ issue of $6 \%$ coupon semi$\mathrm{a} \mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .3858$ was a warded to Edward L . Burton 8 Co. of Salt Lake


## VERMONT

SHELDON, Vt- BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 80,0003 \%$ refunding

$\$ 25,000.00$
ALEXANDRIA, Va. Fdg. \& Impt. 6s Due Oct. 1, 1946-49 @ 3.00-3.15\% basis

## F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY <br> Richmond, Va.

Phone 3-9137
A. T. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83

## VIRGINIA




NORFOLK, Va.-BOND OFFERTNG- Sealed bids will be received until of an issue of $\$ 1,000,000$ coupon or revistered general improvement bonds

 in multiples of 16 of $1 \%$, all bonds to bear the same interest rate Bidders
 a bank to be designated in either New. York or Norroik. These bonds are
said to be general obligations. payablo from an unilitited tax Delivery on or about Jan. 15, at place of purchaser's choice in New York or Norfolk.
The approving oninion or Reed, Hoyt \& Washburn, of New York, will be
furnished. Bidding forms may be had upon request. A \$10. furnished. Bidding forms may be had oupon request. A A $\$ 10$, oro certilified
VIRGINIA BEACH, Va.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported
Vat the $\$ 92,00041 / 2 \%$ sewase bonds purchased by the Investment Corp. that the $892,00043 / 2 \%$ sewaze bonds purchased by the Investment Corp.

 the National Bank of Commerce Norfolk. Legal approval by Reed, Hoyt

## Drumlutuller.Eltrithunan \& White <br> \section*{ESTABLISHED 1921}

Managers of Investment Capital Underwretsrs of Bonds and Stocks
Exchange Building - SEATTLE - Washington

## WASHINGTON

BELLINGHAM, Wash.- SEWER DISTRICT BNNDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 80,000$ Eureka Sewer Di
at par by the Bellingham National Bank.
LONGVIEW, Wash.-BOND ISSUANCE APPROVED-The City mature over a 30 -year period.
SEATTLE, Wash--CITY REQUESTS AID FROM GOVERNO Climaxing its long series of union labor troubles, the city is reported to have
appealed to the State Governor for aid to avoid bankruptcy. The plea for appealed to the state Governor for aid to avoid bankruptcy. The plea for
assistance is said to have been contained in a resolution passed by the City
 the problems of the city and act on the findings of the state Tax Commis-
sion, recently assigned to study the situation.
SKAGIT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 317 (P. O. Mt. Vernon)
 semi-annually. Due over a period of 20 years' optional after five years.
Prin and int. payable at the Prin. and int. payable at the
for $5 \%$ of the bid is required. TACOMA, Wanh- BONDS CALLED-C. V. Fawcett, City Treasurer,
is said to have called for payment on Dec. 2, on Which date interest ceases,
bonds numbered 22 to 58 of Local Improvement District No. 5149 . TENINO, Wash.-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on Dec. 7 V. $145, \mathrm{p}$. $3700-$ the voters approved the issuance of the 845,000 water
works system rebuilding bonds by a count of 93 to 15 , according to L . D. Baddwin, City Clerk. Int. rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, per annum. Due
from July 1, 193 to 195 , incl. WHATCOM COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 101 (P. O. Belling. ham), Wash. BOND SALE-The 810,000 school bonds offered on Dec. 10
bld of 105. . 370 - wor 4 - were awarded to the Bellingham National Bank on a bid or 101.05 ror 4 s . Due in from 2 to 20 years.
Wash - WOND



## WEST VIRGINIA


 at the Ohase National Bank, New York City, on Jan 1 . on which
interest will cease. Due on Jan. 1, 1946; optional on Jan. 1,1921 .

## WISCONSIN

ASHLAND COUNTY (P. O. Ashland), Wis.-BOND ISSUANCE AUTHORIZED-It is stated by E. H. Quistorff, County Clerk, that the County Board of Supervisors, at a meeting in November, authorized the issuance of $\$ 400,0$ COON VALLEEY, Wis.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported by the Village
Clerk that' $\$ 23,0005 \%$ semi-ann. sewage bonds have been sold. Due as
follows: $\$ 2,000,1938$ to 1946 , and $\$ 1,000$ from 1947 to 1951 . follows: $\$ 2,000,1938$ to 1946, and $\$ 1,000$ from 1947 to 1951.
FOX POINT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. White Fish Bay), Wis.BONDS $S O L D-I t ~ i s ~ s t a t e d ~ b y ~ t h e ~ D i s t r i c t ~ C l e r k ~ t h a t ~$
ing bonds approved by the voters at an election held on Aug. 31 have
been purchased by A. S. Huyck \& Co of been purchased by A. S. Huyck \& Co. of Chicago.
The $\$ 60,000$ issue of highway improvement bonds offered for sale Dec. $14-$ V. $145, \mathrm{p} .3540$-was awarded to T. Eonds offered for sale on Dec. 14-V. 145, p. $3540-$ was awarded to T. E. Joiner \& Co of Chicago,
as 23 , paying a premium of $\$ 330$, equal to 100.55 , a basis of about $2.39 \%$

Dated May 1, 1938. Due on May 1, 1943. The successful bidder agreed
to defray the cost of printing the bonds and furnishing legal opinion. S. ST. CROIX COUNTY (P. O. Hudson), Wis.-BOND OFFERINGS. N. Swanson, County Clerk, will receive bids until 8 p. m. March 1, for
the purchase of $\$ 104,0003 \%$ coupon series Dighway improvement bonds. (April 1 and Oct. 1) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due $\$ 100,000$ April 1, 1943 and $\$ 4,000$ April 1, 1944 .

## WYOMING

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo.-BOND SALE-Of the $\$ 97,000$ bonds offered on Dec. 6 -V. 145, p. 3388 -the $\$ 75,000$ flood control bonds were awarded
to the. Stock Growers National Bank of Cheyenne as 3 s . The bonds
awarded will mature serially for 10 years.

## CANADA

BRANTFORD, Ont.-REPORTS CAPITAL DEBT REDUCTION OF $\$ 206,626$ A year-end financial staternent, covering the period to OCt. 31,
presented to the City Council as prepared by City Treasurer E. A. Danby
 net. As at Dec. 31,1936 , the det stiod at $\$ 5,451,062$. This year's
reductions came to $\$ 364,192$, and additions to $\$ 157,566$, so that the remainreductions camean at \$5,244,436.
ing debt will stand
Current receipts to Oct 31 sho
same date of only $\$ 98,437$. how as $\$ 1,326,740$, with expenditures to the total comparative statement of tax collections to Nor. 18, inclusive, shows ponding period year ago an is compared with $\$ 1,176,424$ for the corres
CANADA (Dominion of)-TREASURY BILLS SOLD-Subscriptions were accented on Dec, 14 to an offering of $\$ 25,000,00$ Treasury bills, ETOBICOKE TOWNSHIP, Ont.-REFUNDING ALMOST COM PLETED-Rerinancing plan for the township has been given final approval year, according to report. on all principal payments commencing June 1 1933, but has paid interest in full. Under a refinancing plan a new issue o FORT ERIE, Ont.- $\$ 412,000$ AVAILABLE FOR PAYMENT OF reeve, that the town has accumulated $\$ 412,000$ in three years during which its affairs have been managed under government supervision, reports the ready for application for payment of interest' and was said, is in the bank with respect to which the municipality is in default, and fiscal agents in Toronto and the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs are working out
a scheme of re-financing for the town This year. Fort Erie had revenues a scheme of re-financing for the town , This
totaling $\$ 360,000$ and a surplus of $\$ 170,000$
LONDON, Ont.-DEBT REDUCED BY $\$ 916,500$ IN PAST TWO YEARS-The city's net debenture debt was reduced in the last two years only minor issues to be covered such as bridges and the hospital extension
the net indebtedness will be down to almost $\$ 6.000,000$. A report rresin
 indebtenceness atminssionder of 1936 at $\$ 11,402,731$ with a sinking fund to apply
against it of $\$ 2.634,244$. MANITOBA
cluding the (Province of)-PREMIER HINTS AT DEFAULT-Con-Dominion-Provincial Relations, Premier John Bracken stated that unless recommendations such as had been suggested for easement of the province's
financial alternative but to default, according to the "'Financial Post'" of Toronto of Dec. 11 . The recommendations, according to report, included assumption
by the proposed assumption by the Federal government of \$52.800,000 of other indebtedness "by capitalizing the subsidy at $31 / 4 \%$ interest." On the
question of defaut, the Premier is reported to have stated that while such a course would probably be the easesest way out for the province, it would also be the costliest and most unsatisfacatory. With remard to the refund
ing proposal, it was pointed out during the discussion that part of existing ing proposal, it was pointed out duri
debt is not callable before maturity.
MIMICO, Ont.-TAX COLLECTIONS HIGHER-The town is said to
have collected $\$ 185,230$ of the 1937 tax levy. The total collected for last year was $\$ 176,294$, Arrears in taxes collected this year show a decrease from 1936 of $\$ 10,613$.
During 1936 the town collected $\$ 105,193$ as compared with $\$ 94,580$ for this year. The statement records a decrease in outstanding taxes for 1937 of $\$ 23.569$
as compared with last year. On Dec. 31,1936 , taxes outstanding totaled
$\$ 188,569$. $\$ 188,569$.
NOVA SCOTIA (Province of)- $\$ 5,135,000$ BONDS OFFERED FOR Is making public offering in Canada of $\$ 5,135,000$, $31 \% \%$ non-caliable bonds issued by the Province for permanent highways and general purposes, The bonds are priced at 98.75 , and accrued interest, to yield $3.62 \%$
Dated Dec. 15,1937 . Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ Due Dec. 15,1949
Pring
 Bonds, are registerable an to principal only and have been approved as a to
legality by Ralston, Kearney \& Duquet. Nova Scotia, it is pointed out, is the second Canadian province to report a balanced budget, including direct Angus L. Macdonald, Premier. and Provincial Treasurer, has stated: realited certain that the estimated surplus of $\$ 104,286$ for 1937 will be sufficient to take care of direct relief requirements for the past fiscal year of approximately $\$ 300,000$." The budget estimate is after making provi
sions for
 Corp.iA A. E.Ames \& Co.; McLeod, Young, Weir \& Co.; Bell, Gouinlock \& Co.. Miils, Spence \& Co., Royal' Securities Corp.; Hanson Bros.; Inc.; Eastern Securite $\mathbf{C o}$ and Irving, Brennan \& Co.
field \& CO. CNN, N. B.-BOND SALE-A group composed of W. C. Pit field \& Co.; Nesbitt, Thomson \& Co., and Irving Brennan \& Co. has
purchased an issue of $\$ 18,2002 \frac{1}{2} \%$
5-year serial bonds at a price of 100.125. TORONTO, Ont.-BIDS SUBMITTED AT RECENT SALE OF CITY previous report in these columns, of the sale of $\$ 2,438,000021 / 2 \%$ city relief
bonds to the Dominion Securities Corp of Toront bonds to the Dominion securities Corp. incluaing the Ro of Commerce, ard. the simultaneous award of sb50.000 $31 / \%$ Toronto Harbour Commissioners to Fairclough $\&$ Co. and Burns
Bros. $\&$ CO., both of Toronto, we give below a complete list of the tenders submitted for both issues:

## $\$ 2,438,000-\$ 650,000$

Didider
Dominion Securities Corp.; Roval Securities Corp.
Imperial Bank of Canada, and Canadian Bank
Fair Commerce--and Burn Bros \&
$\begin{array}{lr}* 100.5299 & 101.80 \\ --101.87\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Royal Bank of Canada; Dominion Bank; A. E. } & & 100.06 & 101.36\end{array}$
Bank of No., Sco.tia; Bank of Toronto; R. A. A.
Daly \& Co.; Cochran, Murray \& Co; Dyment, Anderson \& Co., J. L. Graham \& Co.; Matthews
\& Co $;$ Fry \& Co.; Flemming \& Co,, and Midland Securities Corp. Mon
Bank of Montreal; Mceod, Young. Weir \& Co. Mills \& Co; Bell, Gouinlock \& Co. McTaggart.

 Harris, Ramsay \& Co., and Beatty, webster \& Co-
$100.16 \quad 101.3275$
99.7611
99.461
101.33
101.33

| $-\quad-:-$ | 100.69 |
| :--- | :--- |
| --- | 101.57 |
| -- | 101.691 |


[^0]:    x Nov. 1 allowable revised to $1,354,143$, effective Nov. 16 . In addition, the
    Raliroad. Commission's order calls for shuting down the East Texas field on the

[^1]:    Comparable figures not avallable.

[^2]:    ＊Estimated．x Figures not avallable．

[^3]:    －＂Other cash＂does not Include Federal Reserve notes．$\dagger$ Revised figure

[^4]:    For footnotes see page 3962.

[^5]:    
     $\dagger$ Now listed on New York Stock Exchange.
    $\ddagger$ Quotations per 100 gold rouble bond, equivalent to 77.1234 grams of pure gold.
    AUCTION SALES
    The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:

    By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
    Shares TH. Stocks
    225 Stanley Engineering, Inc., common
    $\qquad$
     680 Blue Ridge CorD, common, par \$1, 68 Central States Electrio Corp. common, par $\$ 1 ; 200$ Eastern States Power Corp., class B common; 100 Fisk
    Rubber Co., conv. 1st pret. ctt. of deposit, par $\$ 100 ; 121$ Adams Bullding
    Trust, $7 \%$ cum. pret., par $\$ 100 ; 250$ the Georglan, Inc., common; 50 North Trust, 7\% cum. pref., par \$100; 250 the Georglan, Inc., common; 50 North
    \& South American Cord., class A common, par $\$ 1 ; 10$ Colomblan Holding
     1 Boston Athenaeum, par $\$ 300$........................................
    10 Montan Inc., pret., and 5 common
    100 Hill Realty Trust Co., common
    
    By Crockett \& Co., Boston:
    Shares Stock
     180 Boston Metropolitan Buildings, Inc., votIng trust certificates
    40
    Boston Metro \$ per Share 40 Boston Metropolitan Bulldings, Inc., voting trust certificates.
    13
    Brockton Gas Light Co., par: 40 Northeastera Public Sorvice 500 John T. Slack Corp., par $\$ 100$
    
    

    By Barnes \& LLofland, Philadelphia: Shares Stocks 9 勿
    20 Corn'Exchange National Bank \& Trust Co., par $\$ 20$. $\qquad$ \$ per Share 20 Corn Exchange National Bank \& Trust Co., Dar \$2050 Inter-CCunty Mortgage \& Finance Co., preterred, par $\$ 100-$
    100 Inter-County Mortgage \& Finance Co 0 ., common, no par 100 Inter-County Mortgage \& Finance Co 10 American Academy of Music, par $\$ 10$
    10 Richland Colleries, preferred
    \$2,000 Citles/Service Power \& Light, $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1949$, J. \& D

[^6]:    -Reynolds \& Co., members New York Stock Exchange, announce the opening of a branch office in the Americus Hotel Bullding, Allentown. Pa under the management of Leroy'Smith, with whom will be associated James R. Kinsloe and Charles R. Stauffer.
    -Dyer, Hudson \& Co., members of the New"York" Stock Exchange, announce that they will open on Jan. 10, 1933, an office In the British Colonlal Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas, under the management of Walter L. Carey. tin

[^7]:    Census Report on Cottonseed Oil Production-On

[^8]:    * Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, \&c Southern mills, $2,3050,00$ bales in 1937 and $2,535,000$ bailes in $1936-$
    takings not being available-and the aggregate amount taken by Northern takings not being available-and the aggregate amount taken by Northern
    and foreign spinners, $4,890,648$ bales in 1937 and $6,094,077$ bales in 1936 and foreign spinners, $4,890,648$ bales in 1937 and $6,094,077$ bales in 1936
    of which 2890,848 bales and $4,129,877$ bales American. b Estimated.

    India Cotton Movement from All Ports-The receipts of Indian cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India

