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## NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT

## Statement of Condition, March 7, 1938

RESOURCES
Cash on Hand and Due from
Other Banks . . . . . . . . . $\$ 138,146,009.32$

United States Government Obligations, direct and/or fully
guaranteed .
201,889,849.75
Other Securities
9,788,729.03
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank
Loans and Discounts
Real Estate Mortgages
Overdrafts
750,000.00
. . . . . .

- 4 - $\quad$ 5,565.20

Buildings)
796,057.59
Accrued IncomeReceivable-Net
1,444,939.07
Prepaid Expense . . . . .
251,820.19
Customers' Liability Account of
Acceptances and Letters of
Credit . . . . . . . . . . . . $1,642,850.94$
TOTAL RESOURCES . . . . . . . . \$423,360,623.35

Deposits

## LIABILITIES

Commercial, Bank and Savings $\$ 338,570,652.89$
U. S. Government . . . . $\quad 8,727,180.73$

Treasurer-State of Michigan $13,879,003.30$
Other Public Deposits . . 29,974,331.43
391,151,168.35
Capital Account:
Preferred Stock (Paid in) .
Common Stock
(Paid in \$5,000,000.00Earned \$2,500,000.00).
Surplus (Paid in $\$ 5,000,000.00$
-Earned \$2,500,000.00)
Undivided Profits (Paid in \$2,500,000.00-Earned
$\$ 1,931,073.91$. . . . 4,431,073.91 29,431,073.91
Reserves
29,974,331.43
$10,000,000.00$

7,500,000.00
7,500,000.00

Our Liability Account of Acceptances and Letters
of Credit . . • •
TOTAL LIABILITIES
1,642,850.94

United States Government Securities carried at $\$ 37,100,000.00$ in the foregoing statement are pledged to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes required by law.

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## Dividends

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## 

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## Allied Chemical \& Dye Corporation

To the Stockholders:
Herewith are presented con consolidated balance sheet of the Company at the close of business December 31, 1937 and the consolidated income account for the year.

Net income for the year was $\$ 24,770,845$. This is the amount which remained out of the Company's gross receipts after providing for taxes, depreciation, materials consumed, salaries and wages and all other expenses but without providing for any compensation for the use of the Company's assets which represent the savings of the stockholders and are the necessary tools of the business. Net income thus represents compensation to the stockholders for the use of the tools just as salaries and wages represent compensation to employees for their labor, both of which are required for the production of goods for customers.

The basic industries which the Company serves registered a marked improvement during the first half of 1937. A reversal in trend occurring in July resulted in a sharp and continuous decline in the Company's sales throughout the remainder of the year

Total business for the year in dollar value exceeded 1936 and was slightly in excess of 1929. As compared with 1929, prices to consumers of the Company's heavy chemicals, alkalis and nitrogen products have been reduced an average of about $24 \%$; total taxes have increased approximately $60 \%$; hourly wage rates at the end of the year were higher by $20 \%$; and the net income remaining as compensation to the stockholders for the use of the assets diminished by $18 \%$.

Research has been continued on a broad basis. Plant efficiency has been fully maintained and substantial improvements have been made to plant facilities. Gross retirements from property account amounted to $\$ 3,346,399$.

In 1933 the Company made final settlement of all its income tax liabilities for the five years prior to 1934. The additional payments involved, aggregating $\$ 851,357$, were charged to contingency reserves previously created. There has been no occasion to utilize any part of the Reserve for Investments and Securities.

The Company continued the payment of regular dividends amounting to $\$ 6.00$ per share on the common stock which is the same rate maintained since 1926 . The payment on December 22, 1937, of a special dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share effected a substantial saving in the Company's undistributed profits tax for 1937.

The financial condition of the Company and the strength of its resources are reflected by the balance sheet. The Directors express their confidence in the Company's ability to participate fully in the prospective economic recovery of the country.

Respectfully submitted,
Dated, March 17, 1938.
h. F. ATHERTON, President

## CONSOLIDATED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET-DECEMBER 31, 1937 <br> ASSETS <br> LIABILITIES

PROPERTY ACCOUNT-
Real Estate, Plants, Equipment, Mines, etc.
 INVESTMENTS -
Sundry Investments at cost or less........... 34,726,865.86 CURRENT ASSETS-

| Cash | \$36,947,680.37 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Government Securities |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Marketable Securities at cost. $15,276,5$ Accounts and Notes Receiv- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Inventories at cost or market whichever is lower-......... $22,965,759.49$ |  |  |
| DEFERRED CHARGES- |  |  |
| Prepaid Taxes, Insurance, etc. .......-...-.-- $1,260,427.25$ |  |  |
| OTHER ASSETS- |  |  |
| Patents, Processes, Trade Marks, Goodwill, etc.$21,305,942.61$ |  |  |
| Total. |  | 22,623,665.47 |

## CURRENT LIABILITLES-



RESERVES-
Depreciation, Obsolescence,

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Investments and Securities_-- } & 40,000,000.00 \\ \text { General Contingencies }\end{array}$

| General Contingencies_......- | $10,413,115.67$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS-

## Common Stock, without par

value, basis \$5. per Share
Issued 2,401,288 Shares... \$ $12,006,440.00$
Capital Surplus_-.-...........-. $101,037,235.00$
Further Surplus.-..........-- $80,841,018.32$
Total Capital Stock and Sur-

Deduct Treasury Stock............25,837,300.48 $168,047,392.84$
Total $\$ 392,623,665.47$
U. S. Government Securities had a market value at December 31, 1937 of $\$ 11,990,120$. Marketable Securities consisting of 150,500 shares of common stock of the United States Steel Corporation and 270,000 shares of capital stock of the Air Reduction Company, Inc., listed
on the New York Stock Exchange, had a market value at December 31,1937 of $\$ 21,492,000$. Treasury Stock consists of 187, 189 shares of common stock carried at cost. Further Surplus consists of $\$ 59,219,173$ earned surplus
sidiary companies prior to the Company's organization.

## CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1937
Gross Income (other than dividends and interest) after provision for depreciation, obsolescence, repairs and $\mathbf{2 6 , 9 0 2 , 0 3 9 . 2 8}$ Other Income:
$\qquad$ 326,242.20 2,732,538.56

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## SURPLUS ACCOUNT



Surplus at December 31, 1937 $\overline{\$ 181,878,253.32}$

Gross Income includes $\$ 856,661$ profit on securities. Federal Income Taxes includes $\$ 652,075$ surtax on undistributed profits. Allied Chemical \& Dye Corporation,
New York, N. Y.

We have made an examination of the consolidated general balance sheet of the Allied Chemical \& Dye Corporation and its subsidiary companies as at December 31, 1937, and of the statements of consolidated income and surplus for the year 1937. In connection therewith we examined or tested accounting records of the company and its subsidiary companies and other supporting evidence and obtained information and explanations from officers and employees of the companies; we also made a general review
operating and opincon, based untso such examination, thi accompanying consolidated general balance sheet and related statements of income and surplus fairly present, in accordance with accepted principles of accounting consistently maintained by the companies during the year ,
March 10, 1938

## The Financial Situation

DURING the past week events have moved rapidly on the stage long set by the extreme nationalism and imperialistic ambitions of three Powers, two in Europe and one in the Far East. To complicate an already disturbing situation, the long-smoldering feud between Lithuania and Poland has flared in an unsettling way. Utter ruthlessness and a technique that is generally offensive to the civilized world elsewhere tend inevitably to aggravate grave situations unavoidably created by steps that arouse both anxiety and wrath in western Europe, where Great Britain and France look askance upon the rapid destruction of the European equilibrium. To allege that Germany, Italy, or Japan are historically without precedent in the scope and basic nature of éxpansionistic policies (whatever may be said of their mode of procedure) would be as idle as the efforts of present-day aggressors to justify their actions by pointing their fingers at the imperialists of other days.
Deplore as every man must the brutality and the injustices inherent in all such movements as those taking place in Europe during the past week, the situation as it exists today is the effect of a long, complex set of causes. These causes lie deep in history and in human nature. They, unfortunately, will not be removed or alleviated by incriminations and recriminations. In existing circumstances they are not likely to be greatly affected even by calm appraisals of conduct. They certainly will not be permanently removed by armed conflict. Only a few years have elapsed since a titanic world struggle "to make the world safe for democracy" came to an end without settling anything but which of two gigantic arrays of armies had the larger resources in men and materials. Indeed no small part of the aggressiveness of the German nation today may be traced to the harshness of the peace terms imposed upon it at the close of the World War. There is not the slightest reason to hope that another murderous conflict would do better, no matter who came forth the victor.

## "Man's Inhumanity to Man"

The Chairman of what is known as the Central Statistical Board in Washington told a committee of the Senate on Tuesday that it was unlikely that "governmental budgets for relief and welfare, regardless of political and administrative changes, will again approach their pre-depression level."
It is one of the unfortunate facts about enlarged public expenditures that they always tend to create vested interests in public funds and are accordingly always exceedingly difficult to eliminate. It may well be true that we shall never again manage our governmental finances as economically and as prudently as once we did, but the failure to do so would nonetheless be unfortunate.
Some of the considerations that led this official to make this statement are enlightening. He speaks of relief grants to individuals in remote sections where it was formerly customary for men and women to eke out an existence in a sort of semi-barter economy, and asserts that these recipients have now come to a realization of the convenience of having money to spend, adding the opinion that wage scales and the "right" to relief will henceforth apply to many not heretofore subject to them.
While thus vesting these individuals, with a "right" to support at someone else's exa "right to support at somelone else sh ex-
pense, he nowhere apparently thought it worth while even to mention the source from which such support would or could come, except to say vaguely that budgets would have to be balanced by heavier taxation. He spoke of the importance to such individuals of money, but nowhere seemed to be impressed with the importance of their earning it.
All this sort of loose talk is certain to be misleading, for the reason that it leads the unthinking to suppose that there is somewhere an inexhaustible source of wealth which may be tapped at will to support for an indefinite period an indefinite number of non-productive individuals. There is no such source, and consequently it is idle to suppose that this type of reckless relief expenditure can go on forever without dire consequences which will fall most heavily upon precisely this class of persons.
To "slop over" about the conditions of the poor, and to insist that their economic status be improved without providing the means with which to improve it, thus raising the hopes of the unfortunate or the indolent that they may somehow live in comfort without creating the goods necessary thereto, is merely to make another contribution to "man's inhumanity to man."

Realism Is Essential
These are all truths of which the American Gov-
ernment and the American people ought to be constantly reminding themselves in these troublous times. As loathsome as are many of the tenets of Nazi-ism, Fascism, and the other forms of imperialistic tyranny to the American mind, it is no part of our duty to impose our ideas upon peoples half way across the globe from us. As relatively congenial to our mode of thought as are the more democratic regimes of Great Britain and France, we are in no way, morally or otherwise, bound to give our resources and our blood to ensure their superiority upon the Continent of Europe, or in European councils. We are under no mandate, and could be under none other than one imposed by ourselves, to act in any manner with any other nation or nations to hold aggressors in check or to impose our social or political philosophies upon those who differ with us. We have our own natural and legitimate interests to safeguard, but as long as they are not seriously infringed, it would be the part of wisdom and realism to leave others, however sympathetic we may feel toward them, to manage their own affairs and to protect their own interests as they see fit.

This is a time for realism. The alignments of world Powers now forming are not of the sort in which democracy is pitted against tyranny. Let us not forget that among those deeply interested in holding the aggressors in check Soviet Russia is to be foundSoviet Russia, where individualism and liberty, as we know and revere them, are despised. Nor are the democratic nations now so naturally perturbed by the spread of dictatorships and the like merely, or even chiefly, apostles of liberty and democracy, however deep and sincere their devotion to individual freedom undoubtedly is. They have their own interests, territorial and other, to serve, interests acquired in many instances in a manner that would not bear too close scrutiny in light of principles that fire the imaginations of present-day zealots. Many of us to whom the experience of the past twenty years has brought
realism are now keenly aware of the fact that it might have been better in 1917 had we been more conscious of such obvious, if cold and unpalatable, facts. The mess in Europe, in the Far East, and in other quarters of the globe is not of our making, and we could not, if we would, wipe it from the map.

One would suppose it to be quite unnecessary, in light of existing circumstances and the disillusionments of the past two decades, to dwell on these truths. Yet it does not seem to be. On the contrary, repeated declarations of the President during the past year or two concerning our role in international affairs, and the perhaps not unnatural popular reaction against the bad manners, if nothing else, of the German, Italian and Japanese governments, strongly suggest an urgent need of reminding oursleves of the facts of the case. Nor does the restatement of policy by the Secretary of State on Thursday appear to have removed all ground for uneasiness about what our government may do in situations such as those by which the world is today, or may be tomorrow, confronted. To be sure, the Secretary assures us that "the primary objectives of our foreign policy are the maintenance of the peace of our country and the promotion of the economic, the social and the moral welfare of our people." He also assures us that "we have never entertained and we have not the slightest intention to entertain any such notion as the use of American armed forces for 'policing the world,'" he speaks of our policy of "non-interference," and at various other points evidently undertakes to calm the fears of those who see danger of our becoming involved in affairs that are of no direct concern to us.
But he also again has much to say about "cooperative action," "proceeding along parallel lines" with other countries to uphold general principles to which all of us can freely give our abstract approval. The precise meaning of such terms is, of course, difficult to ascertain, and a certain uneasiness concerning their connotation as employed by the Secretary will not be reduced by his somewhat enigmatical assertion at one point that "the interests and concern of the United Stateswhether in the Far East, in any part of the Pacific area, in Europe, or anywhere else in the worldare not measured alone by the number of American citizens residing in a particular country, or by the volume of investment and trade, or by exceptional conditions peculiar to the particular area. There is a much broader and more fundamental interestwhich is, that orderly processes in international relationships based on the principles to which I have referred be maintained." For our part, we hope that the Washington Government, in anything that it may do, either in response to the invitation just issued to other countries by Soviet Russia or in any other connection, and the people of this country, in appraising the acts of their government, will always be keenly alert to the danger of becoming unwittingly involved in situations of no direct concern to us and of presently finding ourselves in a position in which we must either withdraw in humiliation or else proceed to far more drastic steps than were originally contemplated.

Of course, we all, as the Secretary of State has well said, "want to live in a world which is at peace; in which the forces of militarism, of territorial ag. gression, and of international anarchy in general
will become utterly odious, revolting and intolerable to the conscience of mankind; in which the doctrine of order under law will be firmely established; in which there will no longer be one code of morality, honor, justice and fair play for the individual in his relations with other individuals, and an entirely different code for governments and nations in their relations with each other. We want to live in a world in which fruitful and constructive international relationships can serve as a medium for disseminating throughout the world the benefits of the material, spiritual and moral progress of mankind." No reasonable man can object to continued advocacy of law and order in international relationships, or of that kind of behavior on the part of nations which tends to bring to actuality such ideal conditions as the Secretary envisages. What we want to be sure of is that we do not presently permit our emotions to run away with our judgment, and become involved in another possible world conflict in the fond expectation that we can in the nature of the case establish, or aid in the establishment of, these desired conditions by force of arms. We should in such an event again find (assuming victory and assuming that somehow civilization could survive another such conflict) that we have been allied with peoples who are themselves not entirely" free from territorial and other ambitions, and further that nationalism and international distrust and bitterness have been enhanced, not mitigated, by the struggle.
Let us deplore brutality, national aggrandizement, and international lawlessness as we must. Let us publicly condemn them if we think it will serve a good purpose. But let us not deceive ourselves with the notion that we can eradicate them by force of arms or threats of war. Above all, let us not again become obsessed with the idea that we are under any moral obligation to reform the world, or any part of it, with bayonets. Nor must we permit ourselves for a moment to suppose that an armed conflict is ever effective in preventing the spread of any political or other doctrine which may be justly obnoxious to us. Such ideas have their origin in emotionalism, not in realism.

## At Home

THE European situation has served during the past week to distract attention from domestic affairs, but of course has done nothing to alter the fact, for fact it is, that the political drama at Washington continues to drag along without recording any marked progress in straightening out the tangled mess that the New Deal has brought in its wake. Nor does the existence of a critical situation in Europe render it less desirable or less urgent that at least a beginning be made in laying a basis upon which the business community can build a recovery. A somewhat better Federal tax law seems to be more likely than it was two weeks ago, but he would be rash indeed who undertook to guess precisely what form this law will take. What is clear is that it will not, and cannot, do more at most in present circumstances than to make a small contribution toward correcting the ills from which industry and trade are suffering. The long standing dispute within the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority has again been further aired in the President's office without, however, tangible results of
any consequence. It is to be hoped that all this will strongly tend to stimulate a vigorous investigation of the whole project by Congress, but even this much is not at the moment assured. The railroad situation has been officially "explored" by a group meeting in the President's office. The outcome was the appointment by the President of a committee of members of the Interstate Commerce Commission to present a plan of action. What such a plan will include it would be mere guessing to anticipate. There has been no definite evidence of any sort-and this is of vital importance-that the Administration is prepared to deal vigorously and constructively with the railroad labor situation which stands athwart any really helpful transportation program.

Thus the week comes to a close with the domestic situation little changed from a week earlier. Meanwhile the business community appears to have become more or less reconciled to inactivity or ineffectiveness at Washington, at least for the time being, and to pin its hopes upon further growth of discontent with the New Deal and its programs before the autumn elections. Of course, a season immediately preceding general elections is never likely to be particularly productive of aggressively constructive legislation, and certainly clear evidence, next autumn or before, that the country is turning against the economic quackery of the past few years would be encouraging. There is, however, still a dearth of constructive ideas among political groups, even those heartily distrusting the New Deal and its programs, and as long as this is true even a sweeping victory by anti-New Deal groups next autumn would still leave the arduous task of enlisting popular support for really helpful measures to replace those now in force. It would be the part of wisdom to withhold appraisal of the value of reduced New Deal enthusiasm until more is known about what is most likely to replace it.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

BANKING statistics this week cover the tax date and the variations in official figures are due more to the usual quarter-date transfers than to other matters. The changes are not especially significant, although a mild reflection of the European war scare is discernible in a decline of foreign bank deposits with our regional institutions. The need for protecting foreign currencies from a too drastic decline doubtless occasioned this drop. Tax-date transfers to the United States Treasury are nearly balanced by the special maturities of Treasury discount bills and the usual outpayments of interest by the Treasury. In the week to March 16 the Treasury added somewhat to its general account with the 12 Federal Reserve banks, but the payments of discount bills already were beginning, and member bank balances also advanced slightly. Excess reserves of member institutions over legal requirements were estimated officially at $\$ 1,460,000,000$ on March 16 , a decrease of $\$ 10,000,000$ for the statement week. Currency variations were normal and the Treasury continued its new policy of recompensing itself for gold acquisitions of less than $\$ 100,000,000$ in any quarter.

Monetary gold stocks of the country advanced $\$ 10,000,000$ in the week to March 16 , according to the credit summary, and the total was reported at $\$ 12,778,000,000$. In the condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, combined, gold certifi-
cate holdings were reported up $\$ 10,001,000$ for the weekly period, at $\$ 9,188,602,000$, while total reserves moved up $\$ 17,066,000$ to $\$ 9,676,381,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation dropped $\$ 9,129$,000 to $\$ 4,124,888,000$. Total deposits with the regional banks were $\$ 36,328,000$ higher at $\$ 7,917$,252,000, with the account variations consisting of an increase of member bank balances by $\$ 17,376,000$ to $\$ 7,328,137,000$; an increase of the Treasury general account balance by $\$ 82,772,000$ to $\$ 263,623,000$; a decline of foreign bank balances by $\$ 13,904,000$ to $\$ 103,356,000$, and a drop in other deposits by $\$ 49$,916,000 to $\$ 222,136,000$. The reserve ratio was unchanged at $80.4 \%$. Industrial advances by the Federal Reserve banks again receded, a drop of $\$ 98,000$ now being recorded to $\$ 17,259,000$. Discounts by the regional banks fell $\$ 270,000$ to $\$ 8,149$,000. Open market holdings of bankers bills were unchanged at $\$ 542,000$, while the aggregate holdings of Treasury securities also held steady at $\$ 2,564$,015,000 . The nature of the Treasury issue holdings changed, however, since $\$ 20,912,000$ of bonds were added and the note holdings lowered equally. This doubtless reflects the Treasury refunding of $3 \%$ notes due March 15 by $101 / 2$-year $21 / 2 \%$ bonds.

## The New York Stock Market

STOCK trading on the New York market this week was affected sharply and adversely by the crowding difficulties of the international scene. There was a mild rally in early sessions of the week from the low. levels reached previously, but it did not last long. Renewed liquidation soon started and in the thin markets current under Roosevelt regulations and taxes small offerings sent the entire list plunging rapidly to fresh lows. The decline was especially severe yesterday, and even the lows of late last year were eclipsed in many stocks. Leading issues tumbled points between sales at times, and even the stocks that presumably might benefit from war orders were weak. War fears were the main occasion for the liquidation, and such fears mounted rapidly as Hitler consolidated his gains in Austria, as the Spanish insurgents piled inhumanities on inhumanities in their drive on loyalist Spain with German and Italian assistance, and as Poland moved to force Lithuania to do its bidding. Nor were there any domestic developments of a hopeful order. The Administration floundered about without any apparent intention of taking the obvious remedial step for our economic troubles of lightening the tax and regulatory burden. Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange varied from less than 500,000 to more than $1,000,000$ shares.
Small advances in stocks on Monday and Tuesday were partly a reflection of relief that war would not result immediately between larger nations from the German conquest of Austria. I be relative immunity of the United States from European political troubles caused a renewed flow of fugitive funds from Western European countries to the United States. Gold shipments finally were arranged on a large scale, to keep the currencies more or less stable. By Wednesday it appeared that the European turmoil would increase, rather than diminish, and liquidation was touched off on a scale that, while modest, was still sufficient to result in losses of 1 to 5 points in prominent stocks. The gloom became ever more profound as the reactions of fresh European difficulties sent markets tumbling all over Europe. Even a move by the Administration in Washington to seek a solution
of the domestic railroad problem failed to stimulate a rally. New conferences were started on the carrier problem, but rail stocks slid downward with all others.

In the listed bond market conditions approached demoralization, at times. United States Government issues were marked downward by large fractions and high grade utility bonds held well. But railroad bonds showed sensational losses and in some cases lows for decades were established. Worse still was the reaction of European events on the foreign dollar bond market. Austrian 7s, for instance, tumbled from last week's figure of 74 down to 28 before they rallied slightly. Czech, Polish, and other issues of Central and Southeastern European countries fell sharply, some sales reflecting losses of 10 to 15 points. Even the high grade Scandinavian and Belgian bonds were marked lower, while Australians and Canadians dipped in response to a fall in the London market. In the commodity markets results were less drastic, possibly because war fears occasioned buying, but the main trend here also was lower. The foreign exchange market naturally was highly sensitive to the developments. Sterling fell drastically, and French francs dropped despite strenuous efforts by the French control. Other currencies were weak throughout.
On the New York Stock Exchange 23 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 455 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 27 stocks touched new high levels and 277 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 299,850 shares; on Monday they were 427,950 shares; on Tuesday, 760,220 shares; on Wednesday, $1,023,500$ shares; on Thursday, 642,170 shares, and on Friday, $1,577,760$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 58,970 shares; on Monday, 90,170 shares; on Tuesday, 119,110 shares; on Wednesday, 172,815 shares; on Thursday, 148,560 shares, and on Friday, 280,275 shares. Moderate advances were the rule at the outset of trading on Monday and price fluctuations for the day were held within narrow confines by dull trading. Tuesday witnessed generally higher movements among equities. Optimism with respect to a better Spring trade had some influence on prices and traders encouraged by the flight of capital from Europe, looked forward rather hopefully to these funds eventually finding their way into the investment market here at home. Following the markets abroad on Wednesday, the New York Stock Market turned sharply downward and prominent issues yielded from one to five points on the day from their opening quotations. Turnover in sales volume also exceeded that of any day in over two weeks. European affairs continued to dominate trading here in a large way and with an upturn in European markets on Thursday, stock prices at home responded in turn and advanced for a time only to drift later in aimless fashion and close the session generally lower. With Europe on the threshold of a grave catastrophe and its position becoming more untenable, the markets of the world came in for further liquidation of even greater severity on Friday; many issues established new low figures for the year and in some instances fell below their low range of 1937. General Electric closed yesterday at 36 against $371 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co.
of N. Y. at $203 / 8$ against $203 / 4$; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at $63 / 8$ against 7 ; Public Service of N. J. at $291 / 8$ against $291 / 4$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at $781 / 2$ against 83; Interna ional Harvester at $601 / 2$ against 62; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at 55 against 58; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $311 / 2$ against 33 ; Woolworth at $403 / 8$ against $413 / 4$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1263 / 4$ against $1303 / 4$. Western Union closed yesterday at 20 against 24 on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at $1541 / 2$ against 161; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 112 against 113 $1 / 4$; National Cash Register at 15 against 151/8; International Nickel at 471/4 against 48; National Dairy Products at 13 against $133 / 4$; National Biscuit at $191 / 8$ against $191 / 2$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $303 / 4$ against $311 / 8$; Continental Can at $401 / 4$ against $413 / 4$; Eastman Kodak at 145 against $1525 / 8$; Standard Brands at 7 against 73/4; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $843 / 4$ against $881 / 4$; Lorillard at 16 against $161 / 8$; U. S. Industrial Alcohol at 16 against $171 / 2$; Canada Dry at $157 / 8$ against 17 ; Schenley Distillers at 20 against $211 / 2$, and National Distillers at $201 / 8$ against $203 / 4$.
The steel stocks closed lower this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $491 / 4$ against $501 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at 66 against $691 / 2$; Bethlehem Steel at $531 / 8$ against $527 / 8$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $331 / 2$ against $343 / 8$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at 4 against $41 / 8$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at $325 / 8$ against $331 / 8$; Chrysler at $481 / 4$ against $501 / 8$, and Hupp Motors at 1 against $11 / 8$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $203 / 8$ as against $201 / 4$ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at $303 / 4$ against $293 / 4$, and B. F. Goodrich at 15 against $151 / 4$. The railroad shares suffered further losses the present week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $17 \frac{1}{4}$ against $191 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at $283 / 8$ against 32 ; New York Central at $123 / 4$ against $151 / 8$; Union Pacific at $651 / 8$ against $705 / 8$; Southern Pacific at $123 / 8$ against $151 / 4$; Southern Railway at $71 / 2$ against $91 / 2$, and Northern Pacific at $81 / 4$ against $91 / 2$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at 46 as against $491 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at 12 against $137 / 8$, and Atlantic Refining at $203 / 4$ against $221 / 8$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at 30 against $303 / 8$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at 44 against $457 / 8$, and Phelps Dodge at $231 / 4$ against $231 / 2$.

Trade and industrial reports remain discouraging, for there is hardly a sign of a Spring upturn. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by the American Iron \& Steel Institute at $32.1 \%$ of capacity, against $29.9 \%$ last week, $31.0 \%$ a month ago and $88.9 \%$ a year ago. Production of electric power for the week ended March 12 was reported by the Edison Electric Institute at 2,014,729,000 kilowatt hours, against $2,035,673,000$ in the preceding week and $2,212,897,000$ in the same week of 1937. Carloadings of revenue freight for the week to March 12 were reported by the Association of American Railroads at 556,664 cars. This is an increase of 3,748 cars over the previous week, but a drop of 187,835 cars from loadings for the corresponding week of last year:

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the May option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $881 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $881 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of
last week. May corn at Chicago closed yesterday at 60 c. as against $587 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week. May oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $301 / 2$ c. as against $291 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 8.60 c . as against 9.02 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 13.64 c . as against 14.26 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterdat at 10c., the close on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was 209-16 pence per ounce as against $205-16$ pence per ounce on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $443 / 4$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at \$4.94 13-16 as against $\$ 5.0013-16$, the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $3.063 / 4$ c as against $3.171 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

PRECIPITOUS declines were registered on stock markets in the leading European financial centers during the first half of this week, and dealings in subsequent sessions failed to restore the previous levels. The international incidents occasioned the most severe war scare of the entire post-war period. Germany's military occupation of Austria, the insurgent advance in Spain with the aid of German and Italian resources, and the conflict between Poland and Lithuania kept the markets in a state of apprehension that bordered at times on panic. Liquidation of securities was heavy at London and Paris, and funds were sent to the United States for safekeeping in heavy volume. Even the official controls could not disguise the movement, for huge shipments of gold were announced from London to New York, in order to adjust the positions. The German market was less affected than others, since a break there might prove costly in heads as well as money. The war scare affected all markets throughout the world that have any pretense to individual reflexes. There were even expectations for a while of a closing of important markets pending the clarification of international affairs, but no : such developments were found necessary or advisable. The ordinary influences of trade and industrial reports had no bearing on the situation.
Trading on the London Stock Exchange started last Monday in a dull and despondent fashion that produced lower levels in almost all departments. Gilt-edged issues were marked sharply lower, and only a few war stocks in the industrial list managed to escape the effects of the steady liquidation. The commodity group showed a firmer response, since these issues are regarded as inflation hedges. Anglo-American favorites were marked higher in reaction to week-end reports from New York. Another session of sharp declines was reported on Tuesday, after Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain informed the House of Commons that armaments expenditures would mount higher and higher. Some buying interest finally was evoked, but closing figures represented important losses. Giltedged issues and British industrial stocks were uniformly weak. In the foreign division Austrian
loans showed exceptionally large losses, but AngloAmerican stocks improved. The London market verged on collapse, Wednesday, as selling orders poured in and buyers held off. British funds were lowered by points, rather than the usual fractions, and the indiscriminate selling forced heavy losses also in British industrial issues. Foreign bonds dropped sensationally, and only the Anglo-American list showed any contrary results. Trading in Thursday's session reflected a restoration of more normal conditions. Gilt-edged stocks were in demand, and bargain hunters lifted the quotations for industrial stocks and a number of international obligations. Anglo-American favorites were active and higher. Dealings were dull at London yesterday and most changes small and irregular. Foreign bonds receded sharply.

The Paris market experienced its worst session of the current year, last Monday, as reports of the German victory over helpless Austria continued to depress sentiment. The week-end Cabinet crisis added to the gloom, and rentes were marked sharply lower. French equities of all descriptions joined in the movement, and even the usual international favorites were neglected. Gold-mining stocks were in avid demand, however, in reflection of the growing belief that unbridled inflation might be precipitated by the armaments requirements. There was a modest recovery on Tuesday, but it is uncertain whether this was a natural recovery or merely a manifestation of a flight from the currency. Rentes, French equities and international issues all showed improvement, but the demand for gold-mining stocks was unabated. The session on Wednesday was disastrous. Prices were lowered sharply in rentes and French equities, while some international securities simply collapsed. The selling was panicky at times and there was little support. The impression finally prevailed on Thursday that the new Left Front regime formed by Leon Blum would hold office for a while at least, and a keen demand for securities developed. Rentes were marked sharply higher, and French equities also improved. International issues were not in favor and goldmining stocks receded. The Bourse turned dull yesterday, on the new foreign complications. Changes were small and mostly downward.

On the Berlin Boerse a mild degree of enthusiasm was occasioned, Monday, by the successful integration of Austria with the German Reich. Stocks were marked higher by one to two points, and issues of companies with Austrian connections were in particular demand. Bank stocks moved up with the rest, while fixed-income issues were firm. Changes on the Boerse were small, Tuesday, while traders and investors awaited definite indications of foreign reactions to the coup. Small gains and losses were equally numerous in equities, but fixed-income issues continued firm. The session on Wednesday was curtailed in honor of Chancellor Hitler's triumphal return to Berlin. Price movements were small and mostly in the direction of lower levels. Dealings on Thursday were more active, for it was realized in Berlin that other nations would offer no active opposition to the absorption of Austria. Gains of one to three points were common in equities, while fixed-interest obligations held to former figures. European tension kept trading to small
proportions yesterday, and changes also were modest.

## World Peace

PROFOUND changes in world political affairs are inevitable as a consequence of such a step as Chancellor Hitler took last week with regard to Austria, and there is ample evidence that the incident will continue to echo for a long time to come. Armaments programs everywhere were stimulated sharply by the callous German assumption of sovereignty over Austria, and the indications that General Franco soon might succeed in establishing a fascist State in Spain under Italian and German tutelage added still more to the scramble for preparedness. Foreign policies were considered anew in the light of the ever more aggressive intentions of the totalitarian regimes. Treaty engagements were reviewed and in some instances reaffirmed. Although the United States is relatively immune to the European disturbances, a fresh and sharper delineation of policy was held advisable even here. In short, the precarious structure of world peace was re-examined closely in all countries, as the realization spread that the aggressive intentions of some States endanger the safety and security of all.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressed the Administration views on Thursday, at the National Press Club in Washington. In this address Mr. Hull naturally sought to further the bill for naval expansion which now is under consideration in Congress. He expressed the considered view that anything short of the proposed expansion of our defense services would lay our country open to unpredictable hazards. Mr. Hull bitterly denounced the doctrine of force that tends to bring in its wake international anarchy and a relapse into barbarism. He made it plain that there will be no American concessions to "violators of international decencies" and to those who practice "blind extremism." More specifically, the Secretary declared that American interests in China will not be abandoned. Recent attacks on the Administration in Congress, by those who question the strict accuracy of Mr. Hull's denials of engagements of one sort or another with England, also were answered. He declared categorically that the Administration scrupulonsly has followed, and will continue to follow, the traditional policy of avoiding entangling alliances and involvements with other countries. But consultation and collaboration apparently are regarded as permissible by Mr. Hull. He urged the exchange of information and conferences with other governments interested in peace, and procedure along parallel lines where the problems are alike. Isolation is not the answer, according to Mr. Hull, who held that it may be a fruitful source of insecurity.

## European Diplomatic Moves

DIPLOMATIC tension in Europe has been a commonplace for the last five years, but none of the crises that succeeded each other so swiftly equaled in intensity the one produced by the German conquest of Austria. The question of further expansionist moves by the Nazis was uppermost in all minds, and as General Franco swept forward in Spain the problem of a possible fascist regime there added to the aprehensions felt in the democratic States. The British Cabinet was shaken severely,
on the surface indications that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's policy of dealing with the dictatorships hardly could succeed. Czechoslovakia was assured repeatedly by France and Russia of aid in the event of an attack. The bitter disappointment experienced by Italy as German troops arrived at the Brenner Pass was believed for a time to signalize the end of the Rome-Berlin axis. Such thoughts soon were demonstrated, however, to be baseless. Great Britain and France examined their relations in the light of the recent incidents and decided to continue their cooperation. The German Government, meanwhile, took little apparent notice of the all but universal disapproval of the military march into Austria.
The perturbation felt in Great Britain by the course of events on the Continent was reflected in various ways. Preparations for all eventualities were rushed and all the country was made grimly aware of the dire possibilities. In an address before the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Chamberlain hinted at a broad program bordering on conscription. It is probable, however, that he had in mind a scheme, announced later the same day by Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare, for voluntary applicants in a service designed to inform the people of proper steps to take in the event of air raids. Mr. Chamberlain expressed stern disapproval of the German methods employed for the absorption of Austria. As the Commons debate on foreign affairs continued on Tuesday, the Prime Minister stated that nothing now can be done to satisfy the Reich claims for colonies. Whether there will be further diplomatic conversations with the German Government is not quite clear. The British conversations with Italy were continued, on the other hand, despite emphatic declarations by Premier Mussolini that the Rome-Berlin axis stands strong and unshaken. It was rumored in London on Thursday that sharp differences had been occasioned within the Cabinet by the recent events and the attitude toward them adopted by the Prime Minister. Throughout the debates on foreign policy, Mr. Chamberlain remained tight-lipped and obviously unwilling to commit the government to any definite course with respect to fascist aggressiveness.
Anglo-French relations were clarified to a modest degree. Late last week, War Secretary Leslie HoreBelisha announced in the Commons that aid to France, if ever it should prove necessary, would not again take the form of vast troop movements, but rather of small mobile contingents. The advance of the fascist contingents in Spain renewed the apprehensions in France of a victory that might place an ally of Germany and Italy at the French back door, and the diplomatic result was an assurance by Great Britain, Wednesday, that naval aid would be extended to France if the communications of that country with its north African colonies were menaced. Italo-German relations presumably were strained by the Reich conquest of Austria and the appearance of German troops on the Brenner Pass, but democratic hopes that the Rome-Berlin axis might be shattered were disappointed. Chancellor Hitler sent an effusive personal note to Premier Mussolini, late last week, apologizing for the hastiness of his actions. The response of Premier Mussolini was not published, but apparently was warm, for Chancellor Hitler sent another note on Tuesday
in which he promised never to forget the Italian friendship. The Italian Premier declared publicly on Wednesday that the Rome-Berlin axis stands firm and that Germany and Italy will march shoulder to shoulder toward a new European equilibrium.

All eyes were on Czechoslovakia, in view of the German moves and the many declarations that Berlin considers Germans outside the Reich borders the particular concern of the Nazis. Malcontents among the Germans in Czechoslovakia were encouraged by the statements and their official Sudeten Party made urgent demands in the Prague Parliament for a degree of autonomy. Reich relations with the Czechs were clarified slightly, owing to protests by Prague against flights of German airplanes over Czech territory during the Austrian conquest. The Berlin Government apologized and made it clear that no infringement of Czech sovereignty was intended. Premier Leon Blum made statements day after day that the French Government would abide by the strict letter of its engagement with Czechoslovakia. The British Government contented itself with a warning to Germany to observe Czech independence. Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff declared in Moscow, Thursday, that Russia was fully prepared to go to the aid of Czechoslovakia and other allies, and when it was pointed out that the two countries are not contiguous he remarked enigmatically that necessity will find a way. The Russian Minister endeavored to enlist all countries other than Germany, Italy and Japan in a concerted move to halt aggression.

## Poland and Lithuania

$S^{T}$TILL another threat to European peace has been supplied by an aggravation of the long-standing conflict between Poland and the small Baltic State of Lithuania, both products of the so-called peace settlements. A border incident, in which one Polish soldier is said to have perished, inflamed the populace of Poland and induced the Warsaw Goveriment to take a stringent attitude. There have been no diplomatic relations between these countries for years, owing to Lithuanian resentment occasioned by the Polish seizure of the former capital of Vilna. The frontier has remained closed and even the mails must travel through third countries to reach their destination. In an alleged attempt to end the anomalous situation, Poland on Thursday sent a note to the Lithuanian Government at Kaunas, demanding the establishment of normal relations, opening of the frontier, a convention for the mutual protection of minorities, the conclusion of a trade agreement, and full satisfaction for the recent border incident. The Lithuanians made it known through their Paris representatives that they are prepared to discuss the problems. In Warsaw, however, a popular demand for the outright annexation of Lithuania gained headway, and the outcome of this matter is uncertain. The impression prevailed in some quarters that the Polish regime was encouraged by Germany to take a drastic step, with a view to ultimate adjustment of the Polish corridor problem in a general settlement.

## Germany Absorbs Austria

CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER and his German Nazi colleagues completed over the last week-end their conquest of Austria, in a manner and
with an effectiveness that has no parallel in recent history. No resistance worth mentioning was made by the government of the smaller Germanic State, which was reduced to impotence by the peace treaties and left as a succulent morsel in the center of Europe for any strong neighbor to gobble up. Chancellor Hitler struck at an extremely opportune moment, for it quickly appeared that other nations were unwilling to lift a finger to help the Austrians retain their independence. To all appearances, moreover, the Austrian people themselves were far from averse to the absorption of their country by Germany. Although the small country simply was appropriated and made a district of the Reich, Austrians cheered the event to the echo. Chancellor Hitler entered his native land last Saturday and moved through it like a conquering hero, with immense crowds cheering his every utterance with wild abandon. Dissentients there must have been by the thousands, and perhaps millions, but they voiced no disapproval while the emotional orgy let loose by the occurrence was in progress. Refugees soon began to crowd the trains leaving Austria, however, and a wave of suicides attested with equal eloquence the desperation occasioned in various quarters by the move. Major Emil Fey, prominent anti-Nazi, is perhaps the best known of those who saw no way out save their own destruction. The most pitiful and at the same time the most disgraceful accompaniment of the Nazi conquest was an instant persecution of all persons of the Jewish faith.

As the German Government was swallowing its small Austrian neighbor, the question was raised everywhere of the repercussions and the possible counter-steps by the guarantors of Austrian independence. Chancellor Schuschnigg made it plain, when he left office, that all his appeals to the British, French and Italian Governments were vain and useless. Paris dispatches last Saturday suggested that the French Government consulted London and Rome with the possibility of action in mind. The British Government made it clear that armed intervention was out of the question, although a note was dispatched to Berlin protesting the methods employed by the Nazis. Rome was altogether apathetic, and dispatches from that city apparently gave a misleading impression for some days of the feelings entertained by Premier Mussolini. The reports suggested deep disappointment in Rome ove* the German step, and it may well be supposed tha the appearance of German troops on the Brenne Pass did not please the Italian fascists. But Premier Mussolini announced on Wednesday that he thoroughly approved of the German move in Aus. tria, and he added that the Rome-Berlin axis actually had been strengthened by the occurrence. The approval now summoned up by Premier Mussolini stands in strange contrast to his dispatch of troops to the Brenner Pass some years ago to prevent assimilation of Austria by Germany. But the Italian dictator made his statement most emphatic. It would have been a historical and political absurdity, he said, for the Germanic State of Austria to have remained independent and anti-German.

With foreign opposition lacking and the Austrian and German peoples apparently overjoyed, for the most part, by the events of the last 10 days, there is no point in regarding the absorption of the small Germanic State as anything but a fait accompli.

International complications of all sorts remain, however and months will be required to adjust even the more obvious ones. The integration of the Austrian diplomatic service with the German service already has started. Illustrative of this was the formal notification of the United States Government by the German Ambassador, Monday, that the Austrian Government has ceased to exist and that its affairs thenceforth would be administered by Reich representatives. There remains, however, the complex of Austrian diplomatic and commercial treaties which somehow must be adjusted to the new situation or allowed to lapse. The United States Government tended to avoid recognition of the integration of Austria within the Reich, but this ostrich-like attitude cannot suffice in the face of the debt of some $\$ 25,000,000$ owed by Austria to our Treasury for relief supplies furnished after the World War ended. The Rome protocols by which Italian influence spread over the Danubian area must be considered in this connection, but they presumably will offer no insurmountable difficulty if the Italian Government continues to take a calm view of the disappearance of Austria as an independent nation. The departure of Austria from the League of Nations is a matter of course.
The actual mechanics of the German absorption of Austria were fascinating and highly instructive. In his farewell address to the Austrian people, Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg confirmed late on March 11 that he was yielding to the force of the Reich, as expressed in an ultimatum for postponement of the proposed plebiscite on independence and for reorganization of the Vienna regime. The German troops gathered on the Austro-German border were at first reported to have invaded the small country within minutes after the ultimatum expired, March 11. But there was clearly no reason for actual warfare, since the Austrian Government capitulated. Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, named previously as Minister of the Interior at the demand of the German Nazis, sent an urgent request to Berlin for the dispatch of German troops to Austria to maintain order. On the strength and authority of this situation, the German troops began to pour over the border at three points early last Saturday, and the swiftly advancing motorized divisions met no more opposition than an occasional admonition from Austrian border guards that traffic rules require driving to the left of the highway and not to the right, as in Germany. The German military occupation proceeded thereafter with a dispatch and a precision that might have occasioned admiration, were the occasion more auspicious. In speedy advances the Reich divisions took over Vienna, Graz and other cities, and they soon appeared on the Brenner Pass, where greetings were exchanged with the Italian guards at that strategic point. There are no official.indications of the number of German troops engaged in the occupation, but unofficial estimates indicate that 100,000 or more may have been utilized for the task. Not a single untoward incident marked these maneuvers.
The appearance of the German troops was accepted gleefully by the Austrians, but when Chancellor Hitler and his associates followed the troops they were greeted with an enthusiasm that bordered on hysteria. Chancellor Hitler crossed the border
last Saturday, soon after the German troops had prepared the way, and his party was welcomed in a manner that royalty might envy. Huge crowds lined the highways, and the din of continual cheering marked the progress of the group. At Linz, in Upper Austria, the German Chancellor halted for a brief speech in which he promised a plebiscite for the determination of Austria's sovereignty. German bombing airplanes by the hundreds swooped overhead and carried home to any recalcitrant Austrians the danger of opposition to their powerful neighbor. In Berlin, a proclamation was issued amalgamating Austria with Germany. Chancellor Hitler stopped for the night at Linz, and on Sunday he spent some time in the tree-shaded cemetery 10 miles from that town, where his parents are buried. The German troops were moving on, meanwhile, and preparing the way for the triumphal entry of the conqueror in Vienna. The future status of Austria as a mere district or province of the German Reich was made perfectly clear last Sunday in an "Anschluss law" that was issued by decree in the unified Austro-German territory. This law proclaimed the "reunion" of Austria with Germany as of March 13 and declared that Austria is a land of the German Reich. A free and secret plebiscite was announced for April 10, at which "German men and women of Austria over 20 years of age" are to decide upon the question of union with Germany. The result of this "plebiscite" is a foregone conclusion and no more difficult to predict than the opposite result of the balloting under Chancellor Schuschnigg's formula, which was made the direct occasion for the German occupation of Austria.
Noisy and wildly enthusiastic crowds lined the streets of Vienna last Sunday, in the expectation that the Fuehrer of the nation that suddenly was augmented to $73,000,000$ people by the absorption of Austria, would make his appearance on that day. Actually, Chancellor Hitler delayed his entry until Monday, but his tardiness seemingly took nothing away from the enthusiasm of his new Austrian subjects or citizens. Nazi chants and songs greeted the German leader as his car moved through the streets, and the emotional orgy reached its climax when Chancellor Hitler addressed the throng and promised that no force ever would disunite the Germanic peoples thus brought together. From all parts of Austria and Germany, and even from the Germanic regions of Czechoslovakia, adherents of the Fuehrer assembled at Vienna to hear the historic pronouncement.
Foreign press correspondents admitted that the enthusiasm was frenzied and even delerious, but they did not neglect to report that the unhappy Jewish victims of Chancellor Hitler's fanaticism were at the same time being subjected to the same disfranchisement and the same indignities visited upon their co-relionists in Germany itself during the last five years. A press censorship added the usual touch to the triumph of despotism, and reports soon began to filter through of suicides by those who continued until the bitter but valiant end the fight for independence and freedom. Chancellor Hitler returned to Germany on Tuesday, stopping first at Munich and then going on to Berlin, where he informed the Reichstag yesterday of the newest acquisition in his scheme of conquest.

## Austro-German Economy

THERE are many economic implications of the merging of Austria with the German Reich, and it is hardly to be doubted that some of them will prove advantageous, although others are sure to be highly unfortunate. Tariff barriers between the two areas are destined to disappear, and in view of the ethnic and economic similarity of the German and Austrian peoples, this can only be regarded as a, benefit. Dispatches from Vienna indicate that the transition to simple free trade will be slow and orderly, as befits the political difficulties presented by the many trade treaties and extraordinary arrangements made by the former Austrian Government with other countries. It also is plain that the Austrian schilling will be replaced by the German mark, and that aspect of the change in sovereignty is dark and troublesome. Presumably, the entire Austrian economy will be subjected hereafter to the same sort of odious regulation and regimentation that envelops Germany, which means that the relative freedom of monetary dealings with Austria will be exchanged for the detailed and systematic controls of the German Reich, with all their variegations of currency valuations, quotas, barter arrangements and other impediments to normal international trade and finance. Because the two areas are similar in an economic sense, and dependent alike upon manufactures, there is little basic benefit in the union. Germany will gain, however, from the iron ore and forest resources of Austria, and the smaller unit of the enlarged Reich probably will find its tourist trade enhanced, but otherwise the change is not apt to be great. Austria, to an even larger degree than Germany, suffers from a shortage of foodstuffs, and the need for importations will not vary, unless the political prestige of the new German Empire enforces more advantageous arrangements with the breadstuff producers of southeastern Europe.

In the strictly financial sense, results of the change of sovereignty are more easily predictable and also more discouraging. The Austrian gold reserves exceed those acknowledged by Germany and unquestionably will be added to the slim possessions of the Berlin Government. But the Berlin regime has resorted to subterfuge of devious sorts to conceal its actual holdings, and it may be that the actual change of the Austrian acquisition will prove of minor importance. There is no doubt, on the other hand, that the new masters of Austria will treat the external creditors of the former Central European country with the same callous disregard of pledges meted out to those who trusted German promises in repayment. The precipitous decline of Austrian 7\% bonds in the New York market is a sufficient indication of expectations in this respect. This issue is amply guaranteed and service payments were interrupted only to a modest extent even by the serious effects of the depression that began in 1929. The Austrian authorities restored this obligation to good standing when circumstances permitted, but the bonds declined this week to less than one-third of the value recorded early this year, which indicates the financial expectations. Other Austrian bonds showed comparable market declines. It is worth noting, however, that financial experts believe most of the $\$ 41,000,000$ Austrian

Government, municipal and corporate bonds still outstanding in dollar form have been repatriated in recent years, so that defaults should not affect American investors inordinately if they occur. With respect to the German economic situation as a whole, the favorable circumstance is to be noted that the able Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former Economic Minister, is to remain as President of the Reichsbank. According to Berlin reports, this indicates that the political authorities in Berlin have capitulated to the requirements for relatively sound governmental financing stipulated by Dr. Schacht.

## Insurgent Advance in Spain

W ITH the aid of new equipment and perhaps of fresh troops from Italy and Germany, General Francisco Franco made large and important advances this week in Spain, and the crumpling of the loyalist defense suggested an early end of the Spanish civil war. The facts of additional aid to General Franco from his totalitarian friends in Rome and Berlin remain to be established, but there are plenty of rumors and the military developments bear them out. It was widely reported several weeks ago that thousands of Italian troops were landed in Spain to augment the forces of General Franco. This week the impression prevailed that a part of the price Chancellor Hitler paid for Italian acquiescence in his conquest of Austria was the dispatch of 25,000 German troops, along with hundreds of airplanes and many heavy guns, to insure a quick victory for General Franco. The international nature of the war in Spain received additional emphasis from reports, Tuesday, that a "near-by" friendly Power had supplied the loyalists overnight with military equipment in order to halt the insurgent advance. Paris dispatches of Tuesday indicated that Premier Juan Negrin had make a quick airplane journey to the French capital in search of aid for the duly constituted Spanish regime. AngloFrench consultations followed, but the British Government insisted upon continuance of its support for what is known as the Non-Intervention Committee. The French Government made it plain on Wednesday that the Franco-Spanish frontier would remain closed.
Spanish insurgent troops started their newest drive last Saturday, and they were aided by the loyalist belief that further time must elapse before fresh moves could follow the exhausting struggle for Teruel, at the southern tip of the Aragon front. The battle for Teruel lasted two months, and it is quite obvious that the insurgents could not have resumed the offensive so quickly if external aid were lacking. The insurgents moved forward briskly last Saturday, with the way prepared by intensive airplane attacks on the loyalist trenches. Some reports indicate that the German airplanes were manned, in this maneuver, by German pilots. The Belchite front was selected for the insurgent attack, and use of the most modern tactics and equipment enabled the attackers to push forward speedily. So swift was the advance that the rebels reached Alcaniz, only 45 miles from the Mediterranean, on Monday. Possession of that town meant the cutting of important communications between Catalonia and the southern Spanish area still in the hands of the loyalists, but the coast communications re
mained open. It was at this juncture that Premier Negrin appealed for French aid. The insurgents continued their attacks, and on Thursday the strategically important town of Caspe fell into their hands, opening the path to the Mediterranean and the splitting of the loyalist territory. Around Caspe the loyalists rallied and put up a stiff resistance. General Franco thereupon resorted to airplane bombing of loyalist centers in a manner that makes savages seem civilized by comparison. Bombs were rained on all parts of Barcelona hour after hour, and civilians were almost the only sufferers in these barbaric raids. The correspondent of the New York "Times" as Barcelona estimated on Thursday that fully 1,000 lives were sacrificed in these horrible and merciless airplane bombings.

## French Cabinet

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{x}}$NOTHER Cabinet crisis ended with another solution that promises to be only temporary, when Leon Blum organized a fresh Left Front Government in France, last Saturday, to succeed the regime headed by Camille Chautemps. The vagaries of French politics constitutes a principal factor of the totalitarian diplomatic boldness, but the Parliament in Paris gave no indication of a trend toward solidarity in the face of the enemy. After nightlong conferences with party leaders, M. Blum announced last Sunday a regime formed principally by his own socialist comrades, with the aid of the Radical-Socialists. The communists indicated their benevolent attitude toward this regime, and the original Left Front thus was restored in all its inglory. In addition to his post as the President of the Council, M. Blum took the Finance Portfolio. The Foreign Ministry was entrusted to Joseph PaulBoncour, one of the most experienced of French diplomatists. The Ministerial declaration was made by Premier Blum on Thursday, but it contained no surprises. The Right benches listened in stony silence as M. Blum reiterated the French devotion to peace and the firm intention to aid Czechoslovakia if that country were attacked. Much of the declaration appeared to be an apology for unsuccessful efforts to form a real national union Cabinet, and after the Ministerial statement was completed Rightist Deputies coldly questioned the advisability of Leftist rule in the critical situation now confronted by France. The question of confidence united the Leftist blocs, however, and $M$. Blum received 369 votes late of Thursday, while 196 Deputies objected to his rule. There were about 50 abstentions.

## China and Japan

T'URMOIL in Europe has overshadowed the Japanese invasion of China for the time being, but it appears that important counter-moves have been launched by the Chinese defenders, making a prolongation of the conflict more than probable. This is strictly in accordance with the understood plan of Chinese authorities, who hope to make the invasion so costly for their foes that the Japanese economy will break under the strain. The danger that invading troops might cross the Yellow River and imperil the rear of the huge armies fighting in the Lunghai corridor was diminished and perhaps eliminated for the time being through a vast counteroffensive in which 300,000 Chinese troops are re-
ported engaged. By Wednesday these forces pushed the Japanese back in several sectors and the invaders were said to be fighting desperately to hold other points. The Japanese launched on Thursday a frontal attack from the north on the corridor defense armies. This newest endeavor to unite the northern and central Chinese areas captured during the last eight months may be more trying for the defenders, as the most modern tactics of airplane strafing and mechanized units are employed. In some of the northern regions the Chinese are reported to have abandoned formal resistance in favor of guerrilla warfare, which is costly and difficult for the invaders. The opposing forces are attacking each other from all points of the compass, and in view of the overwhelming superiority of Chinese numbers this is unquestionably effective strategy. In Tokio the Japanese Diet completed on Wednesday its long debate on the proposal for granting dictatorial powers to the government in wartime, and grudging approval was granted.

## Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended March 16 shows an expansion of $£ 215,000$ in circulation offset slightly by a gain of $£ 16,554$ in gold holdings with the result that reserves fell off $£ 199,000$. Note circulation now totals $£ 479,475,000$ compared with $£ 463,815,261$ a year ago. Public deposits declined $£ 1,462,000$ but other deposits increased $£ 4,342,229$. The latter consists of bankers accounts which rose $£ 4,766,596$ and other accounts which decreased $£ 424,367$. The reserve proportion dropped a little to $28.8 \%$ from $29.4 \%$ a week ago; last year the proportion was $32.9 \%$. Loans on Government securities increased $£ 6,985,000$ while loans on other securities decreased $£ 3,892,818$. Of the latter amount $£ 2,884,699$ was from discounts and advances and $£ 1,008,119$ from securities. No change was made in the $2 \%$ bank rate. Below we show the separate items with comparisons for preceding years:
bank of england's comparative statement


## Bank of France Statement

THE statement for the week ended March 10 showed a loss in note circulation of $590,000,000$ francs which brought the total down to $93,630,-$ 179,830 francs. A year ago circulation totaled 86,$405,066,205$ francs and two years ago $82,074,924,870$ francs. A decrease also appeared in credit balances abroad of $2,000,000$ francs, in French commercial bills discounted of $458,000,000$ francs and in advances against securities of $66,000,000$ francs. Another slight gain was shown in the Bank's gold holdings of 118,551 francs which raised the total to 55,806 ,959,832 francs, compared with $57,358,742,140$ francs last year and $65,668,307,228$ francs the previous year. Creditor current accounts expanded 1,778,000,000 francs and temporary advances to State of $1,000,000$ francs. The reserve ratio fell off to $47.76 \%$;
a year ago it was $54.57 \%$ and the year before $70.76 \%$. Below we furnish the different items with comparisons for previous years:


## Bank of Germany Statement

THE statement for the second quarter of March showed a further decline in note circulation of $137,000,000$ marks which brought the total down to $\overline{4,949,400,000}$ marks. Circulation last year totaled $4,522,427,000$ marks and the previous year $3,974,-$ 533,000 marks. A decrease also appeared in bills of exchange and checks of $190,893,000$ marks, in investments of $5,523,000$ marks, in other assets of 124,767,000 marks and in other liabilities of $147,306,000$ marks. The Bank's gold holdings showed no change, the total of which is now $70,771,000$ marks, compared with $67,417,000$ marks a year ago. Reserves in foreign currency showed an increase of 155,000 marks, silver and other coin of $49,327,000$ marks, advances of $7,744,000$ marks and other daily maturing obligations of $12,120,000$ marks. The reserve ratio is now $1.54 \%$; last year it was $1.61 \%$ and the previous year $1.94 \%$. A comparison of the different items for three years appears below:
reichsbank's Comparative statement

|  | Changes | Mar. 15, 1938 | Mar. 15. 1937 | Mat. 14, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | Reichsmarks | Reichsmarks | Reichsmarks | Reichsmarks |
| Goid and bullion.-.- | No change | $70,771,000$ $20,333,000$ | $67.417,000$ $18.842,000$ | $71,707,000$ $20,264,000$ |
| Res've in tor'n eurrency | No charge $+155,000$ | -5,574,000 | 5,586.000 | 5,448,000 |
| Bills of exch. \& checks. | $-190,893,000$ | 5,180,281,000 | 4,461,688,000 | 3,796.133,000 |
| Sllver and other coin.-- | 49,327,000 | 201,292,000 | 224,197,000 | ${ }^{204,598,000}$ |
| Advances-- | -7,744,000 | - $\begin{array}{r}50,970,000 \\ 389,186,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{4}^{498,006,000}$ | ${ }_{658,735,000}^{47}$ |
| Other assets -.-.- | -124,767,000 | 725,353,000 | 914,772,000 | 683,395,000 |
| Lsabilutes- |  |  |  |  |
| Notes in circulation | -137,000,000 | 4,949,400,000 | ,522,427,000 | 3,974,533,000 |
| Other dally matur.obilg. | $+12,120,000$ -147306000 | \| ${ }^{823,1382,000}$ | - $7152,387,000$ | ${ }^{592}$ 272,193,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| curr. to note circul' n - | +0.05\% | 1.54\% | 1.81\% | 1.94\% |

## 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:

| County | Rate in Effect Mar 18 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Daue } \\ & \text { Establshed } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pro- } \\ & \text { Orous } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | Country | Rate in Effect Mat 1 | ${ }_{\text {Establshhed }}^{\text {Date }}$ | (tat $\begin{gathered}\text { Pro } \\ \text { otous } \\ \text { Rate }\end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina.- | 31/2 | Mar. 11936 |  | Hungary | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | Aug. 281935 | 43/5 |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Batavia---- }}}^{\text {Belglum }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | July May 15 151935 1935 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{4} 2$ | India- | 3 | ( Nov. 291935 | 83/ |
| Belyium: |  | Aug. 151935 | 7 | Italy | 41/2 | May 1819 |  |
| Canada.- | $23 / 2$ | Mar 111935 |  | Japan. | 3.29 | Appr. 61936 | 3.65 |
| Chile | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | Jan. <br> July <br> Jut | ${ }_{5}^{4} / 2$ | Java-1-7\% | 5 |  | ${ }_{8}^{4} 8$ |
| Czechosio- |  |  |  | Lithuania-- | $51 / 2$ | July 1193 |  |
| vakla | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | Jan. 119368 <br> Jan. 1937 | ${ }_{5}^{31 / 2}$ | Norway |  | May 51938 |  |
| Denmart | 4 | Oct. 191938 | $32 / 2$ | Poland. | 41/2 | Sec. 171937 |  |
| England | 5 |  | ${ }_{5}^{23}$ | Rumania. | 415 | ${ }^{\text {Dug. }} 71564$ |  |
| Finland | 4 | Dec. ${ }^{4} 1934$ | 43/2 | South Atrica | $31 / 2$ | May 151933 |  |
| France | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | Nov. ${ }^{\text {Noper }}$ | 5 |  | 23 | July 1019 |  |
| Greece. | ${ }_{8}^{4}$ |  |  | Switzerian | $13 /$ | Nov. 25193 | 2 |
| Holland. | 2 | Dec. 21938 | 21/2 |  |  |  |  |

## Foreign Money Rates

$I^{\mathrm{N}}$N LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were $9-16 \%$, as against $9-16 \%$ on Friday of last week, and $9-16 \%$ for three-months'
bills, as against $9-16 \%$ on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was $1 / 2 \%$. At Paris the open market rate remains at $31 / 2 \%$ and in Switzerland at $1 \%$.

## New York Money Market

ITTTLE business was done this week on the New York money market, and rates merely were continued from last week in all departments. Bankers' bill and commercial paper dealings remained dull. The Treasury sold two issues of discount bills, Monday. One series of $\$ 50,000,000$ due in 91 days went at $0.700 \%$ average, and another series of $\$ 500$,000,000 due in 93 days went at $0.068 \%$ average, both computed on an annual bank discount basis. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to 1\% for all transactions, while time loans again were $11 / 4 \%$ for maturities to 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' datings.

## New York Money Rates

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

## Bankers' Acceptances

T'HE demand for prime bankers' acceptances has been fairly strong this week but transactions have been light due to the extremely short supply of prime bills. There has been no change in rates. Dealers' rates as reported 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. The Federal Reserve Bank's holdings of acceptances remain unchanged at $\$ 542,000$.

## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

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

| Federal Reserve Bank | Rate in Effect on Mar. 18 | Date Established | Prentous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $13 / 2$ | Sept. 21937 |  |
| New York.-. |  | Aug. 271937 | $11 / 2$ |
| Philadel phia. | $11 / 3$ | Sept. 41937 May 111935 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
| Cleveland. | $13 / 2$ | Mug. 271937 | 2 |
| Richmond | $13 / 2$ | Aug. 211937 | 2 |
| Chicago-- | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 211937 | 2 |
| St. Louis | 13 | Sept. 21937 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
| Minneapolls | $13 / 2$ | Aug. ${ }_{\text {Sept. }}{ }^{\text {a }} 1937$ | 2 |
| Kansas City | $11 / 5$ | Aug. 311937 | 2 |
| San Francisco. | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 31937 | 2 |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange and the entire foreign exchange market sharply reverse the trends which have prevailed for months. The United States dollar is again in the ascendant as European financial interests are overwhelmed with fears created by the

German Nazification of Austria. While the pound is displaying weakness in terms of the dollar, it is firm with respect to all other currencies and the lower rates for the Continental and other units merely reflect the lower sterling quotations with reference to the dollar. The French franc is an exception to the European trend and is showing further weakness in terms of both the dollar and the pound. The range for sterling this week has been between $\$ 4.945 / 8$ and $\$ 4.995 / 8$ for bankers' sight, compared with a range of between $\$ 5.007-16$ and $\$ 5.01$ 13-16 last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.9411-16$ and $\$ 4.993 / 4$, compared with a range of between $\$ 5.001 / 2$ and $\$ 5.02$ a week ago.

There is no need here to review the political factors which have caused the sharp reversal in the foreign exchange situation throughout the world. It is a safe presumption that had not the German invasion of Austria become a fait accompli, sterling exchange would have continued firm with respect to the dollar and caused all other currencies to move with it from now until the beginning of autumn pressure on the pound, the firmness being based entirely upon the business depression here and the prospects of a large American tourist expenditure in Great Britain in the summer.

At the present juncture it is impossible to judge the future trend of the foreign exchanges. The prospect of an upheaval in the British Cabinet still further beclouds the outlook. Unless a period of calm soon replaces the present wideswpread fear of a general European war, not even tourist demands of the summer can be expected to impart firmness to the pound.
The renewed fears of a general war practically ensures a further increase in the cost of the Birtish rearmament program whether or not war can be averted. It was stated here last week that the rearmament program calls for an expenditure of $\$ 7,500,000,000$. It is now conceded in informed quarters in London that this program will be extended to exceed probably $\$ 10,000,000,000$. The program expressed in dollars, as pointed out here last week, is a greater amount than the figures would indicate when it is considered that this sum would buy much more in Great Britain than in the United States.
The prospect of such a high expenditure has caused renewed fear in London that higher taxation cannot be avoided and hence there is great disturbance in financial circles. For instance, the $21 / 2 \%$ Consols of the British Government declined on Wednesday more than $£ 2$ to their lowest level in five years and registered a net loss since just before the German invasion of Austria of $45 / 8$ points, or $6.1 \%$. Declines in other British issues were less severe, but the war loan $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ were quoted on Wednesday about $3.3 \%$ below the pre-Austrian coup and at a new low for the year.
Sterling might have fallen still lower in terms of the dollar but for a heavy movement of Continental funds into London for temporary lodgment and for the purchase of gold, though all these funds, it would seem, were intended for ultimate transfer to the United States.
The extreme anxiety over the situation has caused a new flow of gold and foreign funds to New York as the only safe place of refuge. These funds have
been coming from Amsterdam, Belgium, Switzerland, France, and many of the smaller countries, and the present movement into American securities would be strongly apparent were it not for the business depression here. This is the one element at present causing hesitancy and the temporary lodgment of fugitive funds in London.
Since Saturday last approximately $£ 35,000,000$ of gold is reported to have been engaged in London for shipment to New York. This is the first gold from London to this side in nearly six months. However, the gold movement cannot be expected to reach large proportions under the present circumstances, as none of the national governments will willingly release gold for private export and whatever comes here now must be derived either from the London open market or from gold hoarded there or in other centers or from official sources.
The greatest uneasiness at this time is caused by the severe depression of the French franc. It is confidently expected in London and Amsterdam that the new French Government under M. Blum will be compelled to resort to further devaluation of the franc and to exchange control. In this probability financiers see a danger to the tripartite currency agreement. It would seem impossible that France could, if her difficulties increase, uphold her obligations under the agreement.
On Monday Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau declared that the tripartite monetary agreement is still in effect, but a series of conferences in the Treasury pointed to the possiblity of some change if developments in Europe demand it. The fate of the agreement hangs on France and the possibility that the country may adopt some sort of exchange control to extricate itself from financial troubles.
It is barely possible that France might continue to be a partner in the tripartite monetary agreement even if a certain tpye of exchange control should be adopted. An exchange control such as that exercised for some time by the United States during and immediately following devaluation might be acceptable to the other countries in the tripartite agreement. Such control would permit free acquisition of exchange for commercial payments but would be directed at curbing speculative or flight movements of capital. Although it might prevent private dealings in gold, it would have to allow for interchange of gold between the central authorities in France and the governments in the other participating countries in order to allow France to remain within the agreement as it is now constituted. Should France decide upon a form of exchange control contrary to the original spirit of the agreement, the agreement might either be abandoned entirely or continued without France, probably the latter.

London money rates are slightly firmer for the first time since the beginning of the year. Twoand three-months' bills are quoted at $9-16 \%$, unchanged from recent weeks; four-months' bills are $19-32 \%$, against $9-16 \%$ on Monday; and six-months' bills $21-32 \%$, against $19-32 \%$ on Monday. Gold on offer in the London market this week was as follows: On Saturday last, $£ 925,000$, on Monday $£ 276,000$, on Tuesday $£ 956,000$, on Wednesday $£ 514,000$, on Thursday $£ 711,000$, and on Friday £596,000:

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At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended March 16, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows: GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, MARCH 10 -MARCH 16 , INCL.

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

Decrease: \$1,046,000
Note-We have been notified that approximately $\$ 4,647,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco, of which $\$ 4,535,000$ came from Japan and $\$ 112,000$ from Australia.
The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday there were no imports or exports of the metal or changes in gold held earmarked for foreign account. On Friday there were no imports or exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account.
Gold held in the inactive fund, as indicated in the daily Treasury statements issued during the week ended last Wednesday was as follows. The day-today changes are our own calculations.

GOED HELD IN THE TREASURY'S INACTIVE FUND

| Date- | Amount | Daily Changs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March 10 | \$1,188,034,654 | Unchanged |
| March 11. | 1,188,034,654 | Unchanged |
| March 12 | 1,188,034,654 | Unchanged |
| March 14. | 1,188,034,654 | Unchanged |
| March 15 | 1,188,034,654 | Unchanged |
| March 1 | 1,188,034,654 | Unchanged |

Canadian exchange during the week ranged between a discount of $3 / 4 \%$ and a discount of $3 / 4 \%$.
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, March 12_.......156.55| Wednesday, March 16....... 162.21 Monday, March 14.......... 162.37 Thursday, March 17....... 160.28 Tuesday, March 15.........-164.83 Friday, March 18....... 161.00 LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE
Saturday, March 12_..-139s. 8d. Wednesday, March 16 -139s. 91/2d. Monday, March 1-_--139s. 8d. Thursday, March 17-140s. 1/2d. Tuesday, March 15_..-139s. 81/2d. Friday, March 18 -140s. 21/2d. PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL Saturday, March 12........ $\$ 35.00 \mid$ Wednesday, March 16 ...... $\$ 35.00$ Monday, March 14........-35. 30 Thursday, March 17........ 35.00

Referring to day-to-day rates, sterling exchange on Saturday last was off sharply from Friday's close. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.991$ 1-16@ $\$ 4.995 / 8$; cable transfers $\$ 4.991 / 8 @ \$ .993 / 4$. On Monday the pound dropped again on sharp demand for dollars. The range was \$4.989-16@\$4.995-16 for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.985 / 8 @ \$ 4.993 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday demand for dollars continued while sterling fell. The range was $\$ 4.973 / 8 @ \$ 4.983 / 8$ for bankers' sight and \$4.977-16@\$4.98 7-16 for cable transfers. On Wednesday dollars were in keen demand with corresponding weekness in sterling. The range was $\$ 4.96 @ \$ 4.975-16$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.961 / 8 @$ $\$ 4.973 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Thursday sterling continued to display an undertone of weakness. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.961 / 8 @ \$ 4.975-16$ and cable transfers \$4.963-16@\$4.97 7-16. On Friday exchange favored the dollar. The range was $\$ 4.945 / 8 @$, \$4.95 13-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.94 11-16@ $\$ 4.957 / 8$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.945 / 8$ for demand and $\$ 4.9413-16$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.949$-16, 60 -day bills at $\$ 4.9313-16 ; 90$-day bills at $\$ 4.931 / 2$; documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 4.9313-16$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 4.941 / 4$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 4.94$ 9-16.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

POLITICAL events in Europe have cast a heavy pall on the Paris market. The French franc situation is more aggravated than ever. It should
be recalled that on March 10 the Chautemps Cabinet was forced to resign and on March 13 former Premier Leon Blum succeeded in organizing a new Cabinet with strong Left composition and to all intents and purposes bearing the complexion of his original Popular Front Government. On Thursday, although M. Blum received a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, the opinion was general there and among the public that a National Union Government such as existed during the war must be organized.
The Cabinet decided Thursday on a further increase for war expenditures. The total ordinary, extraordinary and extrabudgetary expenses for fighting forces already approved by Parliament are 25,945,405,856 francs (about $\$ 778,362,000$ ), the 1938 budget figure. In addition to that sum an estimated $3,200,000,000$ francs (about $\$ 96,000,000$ ) will be spent in 1938 as part of the five-year defense plan calling for $12,000,000,000$ francs approved by the previous Government of M. Chautemps but not by Parliament. This five-year plan, it is believed, will be at once approved and will in dollars amount to approximately $\$ 360,000,000$.
The financial situation is further aggravated by the realization that the Treasury has been obliged in the past few weeks to borrow an additional 1,$800,000,000$ francs. The extreme weakness of the franc is reflected in the London check rate on Paris. The above table showing the mean London check rate on Paris has been practically valueless during the past few weeks as practically every day the rate has fluctuated from one to four francs in the pound within a few hours. On Saturday last the high for London on Paris, that is, the rate most favorable to Paris, was 155.93 francs to the pound. On Tuesday the franc struck a new low when toward noon it was quoted at 166 francs to the pound, an all-time low. In New York on Tuesday the franc reached a new current low of $3.005 / 8$ cents. The pre-war franc was worth 19.3 cents. In 1919 it moved down to 18.3 cents and within a year had fallen to six cents, when the French exchange control no longer had the financial resources to keep the rate pegged. In 1922 the rate rallied to nine cents, dropped below six cents the following year, went through five cents in 1924, and below four cents in 1925. It was on July 24, 1926, that the franc touched its low record of $1.933 / 4$ cents. Formal devaluation took place in 1928 and the 3.92 -cent "Poincare" franc was established. From then until the end of 1932 the currency was relatively stable. When the dollar was devalued on Jan. 31, 1934 the franc went above six cents and stayed above that level during 1934 and 1935. In September, 1936, the franc was again revalued, this time within the limits of 4.35 to 4.96 cents. In July, 1937 the rate declined below four cents and has remained below four cents ever since. At the beginning of 1938 the quotation was 3.39 cents and since then has descended gradually until during the past week it touched the lowest since Oct. 30, 1926. As noted above in the resume of sterling exchange, it is rather generally expected that the French Government will be forced to devalue the franc further and to adopt some form of rigid control.

German marks are quoted lower, but this has no special significance, since the Reichsbank holds the so-called free or gold mark in close relationship to sterling, while the internal blocked marks are
without any effect on the market. A few days ago Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, stated at the annual meeting of the Bank that the German currency is now safe from foreign influences as the result of the Reich's currency policy. It is no secret, Dr. Schacht stated, that up to now Germany has not succeeded entirely in covering or funding its short-term debt. On the other hand, he stated, the increase in the national debt is counterbalanced by the diminution of private indebtedness. (The actual extent of the German national debt is known only to a few insiders in official German circles.) On purely financial grounds, if political reasons be excluded, there would be hardly any objection to the complete publication of Germany's financial position, Dr. Schacht claimed. "Our foreign critics," he said, "would be astounded to see how unexceptional our use of finance with regard to our achievement would appear."
An addition to Germany's depleted gold reserves will result from the Reich's conquest of Austria. The National Bank of Austria is almost certain to be merged with the German Reichsbank soon. The Austrian bank holds considerably more gold and foreign exchange than the Reichsbank. Latest available figures place the gold holdings of the Austrian bank at $\$ 46,000,000$ and foreign exchange at $\$ 33,000,000$. The Reichsbank currently holds about $\$ 29,000,000$ in gold and $\$ 2,000,000$ in foreign exchange. It seems only a question of Berlin's convenience before the Austrian schilling will be eliminated as a currency. In an official radio broadcast a few days ago the new Government in Austria announced that henceforth the official foreign exchange rate is to be 1.53 Austrian schillings per German mark, compared with the previous rate of around 2.10.
Belgian currency has fallen sharply in the past week owing to the disturbed situation in Europe. It is thought likely that Belgium will soon ship gold to London or New York.

The Italian lira has been held steady and unchanged from recent weeks through the strict control exercised in Rome. Apparently there has been no change in the gold position of Italy in the past few years. It is believed that the Italian gold reserve is somewhat in excess of $\$ 200,000,000$.

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

|  | Old Dollar <br> Parity | New Dollar <br> aParity | Range |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | "floet" Sept. 30 and Oct. 3, 1936. b Franc cut from gold and allowed to

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 161.00, against 158.06 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at $3.063 / 4$, against 3.17 ; cable transfers at $3.063 / 4$, against $3.171 / 8$. Antwerp belgas closed at $16.823 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and at $16.823 / 4$ for cable transfers, against $16.891 / 2$ and $16.891 / 2$. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.12 for bankers' sight bills and 40.12 for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.37 and 40.37. Italian lire closed at $5.261 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and at $5.261 / 2$ for cable transfers, against $5.261 / 4$ and $5.261 / 2$. Austrian schillings, which closed on March 11 at 18.92, are no longer quoted as the

Austrian unit is to be absorbed by the reichsmark on the basis of 1.53 Austrian schillings per German mark, compared with a previous rate of around 2.10 . Exchange on Czechoslovakia closed at $3.495 / 8$, against $3.515 / 8$; on Bucharest at $0.741 / 2$, against $0.741 / 2$; on Poland at 18.95, against 19.00; and on Finland at 2.19, against 2.22. Greek exchange closed at $\overline{0.91}$, against 0.92 .

EXCHANGE on the countries ${ }^{\top}$ neutral during war has suffered a sharp reversal of the trends long manifest. The Scandinavian currencies rule in sympathy with sterling and are of course lower. The exceptional strength which has for long characterized exchange on Holland and Switzerland has rapidly declined since the German annexation of Austria. Both Holland and Switzerland have undertaken substantial new defensive measures. Swiss and Dutch funds are inclined to move to other centers and in these markets there has been heavy liquidation of securities in the past few days as owners of liens have sought cash for transfer into other currencies, some funds going temporarily to London but most intended for ultimate refuge in New York. On Jan. 31 guilder cable transfers sold at 55.93 , which compares with the low this week of 55.12. On Jan. 31 Swiss cable transfers sold at $23.191 / 2$, whereas this week they reached a low of $22.951 / 4$.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 55.12 , against 55.84 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 55.12, against 55.84; and commercial sight bills at 55.00 , against 55.80 . Swiss francs closed at $22.881 / 2$ for checks and at $22.881 / 2$ for cable transfers, against 23.19 and 23.19. Copenhagen checks finished at 22.10 and cable transfers at 22.10 against $22.351 / 2$ and $22.351 / 2$. Checks on Sweden closed at $25.491 / 2$ and cable transfers at $25.491 / 2$ against 25.79 and 25.79 ; while checks on Norway finished at 24.87 and cable transfers at 24.87 , against $25.161 / 2$ and $25.161 / 2$.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries shows practically no repercussions from the critical political developments in Europe. These currencies are rigidly controlled. Were their relationship to sterling to become seriously affected by changes in the pound, the South American countries would in all probability regulate them to harmonize with the United States dollar.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday, official quotations at 33.00 for bankers' sight, against 33.38 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 33.00 , against 33.38 . The unofficial or free market close was 25.95@25.96, against 25.90. Brazilian milreis are quoted 5.90@5.95 (official), against 5.90@5.95. Chi ean exchange is quoted at 5.19 (official), against 5.19. Peru is nominally quoted at 24.40, against 24.40 .

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries is strongly inclined to move with sterling, to which these units are allied either legally or through exchange control. On Wednesday the Japanese Finance Minister introduced an emergency bill in the Diet to raise the limit of the fiduciary note issue of the Bank of Japan (notes backed by bonds) from $1,000,000,000$ yen to $1,700,000,000$ yen. With the present gold reserve of $800,000,000$ yen, this would make possible a total note issue of $2,500,-$

000,000 yen. This compares with the present limit of $1,800,000,000$ yen at which level circulation now averages. A secondary budget will soon be forwarded to the Diet which will raise ordinary expenditures of the Government by $171,000,000$ yen to $3,425,000$,000 yen.

A recent dispatch from Hankow, China, was to the effect that the Foreign Ministry charged that the new Peiping Federal Reserve Bank was "an effort to undermine Chinese currency" and announced enforcement beginning as of March 12 of rigid fiscal regulation of China's monetary system. The regulations include the centralization of foreign exchange in the Bank of Hankow with a possible forwarding office in Hongkong. Banks desiring to purchase exchange must apply to the central bank in Hankow. The Hankow bank will consider applications to furnish exchange at existing rate levels.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 28 9-16, against 28.89 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at $3013-16 @ 30.85$, against $31.40 @ 311 / 2$; Shanghai at 281/2@291-16, against 29.60@293/4; Manila at 49.85, against $497 / 8$; Singapore at 57 13-16, against $581 / 2$; Bombay at 37.38 , against 37.84 ; and Calcutta at 37.38 , against 37.84 .

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

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

| Banks of- | 938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Englan | 327,248,802 |  | 201,365,033 |  |  |
| France | 293,720,843 | 347,628,740 | 525,346,458 | 0,546,095 |  |
| Germany b | 2,521,900 | 2,428,750 | 2,572,150 | 2,954,450 | 12,332,100 |
|  | c87,323,000 | c87,323,000 | 90,119,000 | $90,750,000$ | 90,476,000 |
| Italy | a25,232,000 | 242,575,000 | 42,575,000 | $62,979,000$ | 76,823,000 |
| Netherlan | 119,652,000 | 76,631 |  |  | 65,711,000 |
| Nat. Belg | 100,885,000 | 105,500,000 | 95,237,00 | 72,306,000 | 77,447,000 |
| Switzerla | 77,86 | 83,522,000 | 48,089,000 | 67,242,000 | 66,774,000 |
| Sweden | 26,299,000 | 25,609,000 | 23,884,000 | 16,111,000 | 14,604,000 |
| Denmar | 6,542,000 | 6,550,000 | 6,554,00 | 7,395,000 | 7,398,000 |
| Norw | 7,442,000 | 6,603,000 | 6,602,00 | 6,852,000 |  |
| Total week | 1,074 | 1,098,981,359 | $1,099032,041$ | 1,247,740,291 |  |
| Prev, week | ,074,586,36 | ,095,443,97 | 106,835, | 248.058,3 | 0.,499, |
| a Amount held Dec. 31, 1936, latest figures avallable. 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 latest figure aballable. <br> The gold of the Bank of France was revalued on July 23, 1937, at 43 milligrams of gold 0.9 fine, equal to one franc; this was the second change in the gold's value within less than a year, th $\epsilon$ previous revaluation took place on Sept. 26, 1936, when the gold was given a value of 49 milligrams to the franc as compared with 66.5 mgs . previously. On the basls of $65.5 \mathrm{mgs} .$, approximately 125 francs equaled $£ 1$ sterling at par; on basis of $49 \mathrm{mgs} .$, about 165 francs equaled $£ 1$ sterling, and at 43 mgs., there are about 190 francs to $£ 1$. |  |  |  |  |  |
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## Regimenting the Over-the-Counter Dealer

Surprisingly little attention has been given by the press to the Maloney bill, now pending in the Senate, for the regulation of over-the-counter dealers in securities. The bill, introduced by Senator Maloney of Connecticut on Jan. 17, and amended in committee before it was considered in committee hearings, was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Banking and Currency on March 3. Consideration of the measure has awaited the conclusion of the debate on the Byrnes bill to reorganize the executive departments, but with the end of that debate apparently in sight the Maloney bill should, in the ordinary course of legislative procedure, come shortly before the Senate for action. The purpose of the bill is to bring under the control of the Securities and Exchange Commission all over-thecounter dealings in securities, except those of States and municipalities, and to subject the business to
essentially the same kind of minute regulation as is already provided for dealings in securities listed on the stock exchanges. In view of the importance of the proposed legislation for all security dealers whose business it would affect, and the wide extension of Government regulation which it embodies, the provisions and the potential operations of the bill merit careful examination.
The declared objects of the bill, in the form in which it was reported to the Senate on March 3, are "to provide for the establishment of a mechanism of regulation among over-the-counter brokers and dealers operating in interstate and foreign commerce or through the mails, to prevent acts and practices inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade, and for other purposes." The first section of the bill is in form an amendment of the amended Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in the shape of a new section, to be known as Section 15A, to be added after the present Section 15. Under this new section, "any association of brokers or dealers may be registered with the Commission as a national securities association," or as an affiliated association, by filing with the Commission a registration statement "in such form as the Commission may prescribe." In addition to copies of the constitution or articles of incorporation, by-laws and rules, the statement is to contain "such data as to its organization, membership, and rules of procedure, and such other information as the Commission may by rules and regulations require as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors."
The application for registration is not to be accepted unless it "appears to the Commission" to provide, among other things, for permissive membership by "any broker or dealer who makes use of the mails or of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce to effect any transaction in, or to induce the purchase or sale of, any security otherwise than on a national securities exchange." Membership may, however, be restricted on a geographical basis or on the basis of the type of business done, and certain specified forms of improper conduct will operate as a bar. It must also appear that the rules "are designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to provide safeguards against unreasonable profits or unreasonable rates of commissions or other charges, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest and to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market; and are not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, or issuers, or brokers or dealers, to fix minimum profits, to impose any schedule of prices, or to impose any schedule or fix minimum rates of commissions, allowances, discounts, or other charges."
The Commission "may permit or require" that the rules shall provide for the admission of an affiliated securities association, but the duties and powers of the Commission with respect to any such national or affiliated association "shall in no way be limited by reason of any such affiliation." In disciplinary proceedings taken by an association against a member, the Commission is to "determine whether the acts or practices prohibited, or the omission of any act required," by any rule alleged to have been
violated "constitute conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade," and it "shall so declare."
The rules of an association may prohibit its members from dealing with any broker or dealer who is not a member of some similar association, except those dealing exclusively in commercial paper, bankers' acceptance or commercial bills, save "at the same prices, for the same commissions or fees, and on the same terms and conditions as are by such member accorded to the general public." Any rule of an association, however, may be set aside by the Commission "if, after appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing, it appears to the Commission that such abrogation is necessary or appropriate to assure fair dealing by the members . . ., a fair representation of its members in the administration of its affairs, or otherwise to protect investors or effectuate the purposes" of the bill. It may also change any rule if a written request for the proposed change is not honored "within a reasonable time."
Finally, with the same exception above mentioned of dealings in commercial paper, bankers' acceptance or commercial bills, "no broker or dealer shall make use of the mails or of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce to effect any transaction in, or to induce the purchase of, any security . . . otherwise than on a national securities exchange, in contravention of such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors (1.) to prevent fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative acts or practices, (2) to prevent fictitious quotations, (3) to provide safeguards with respect to the financial responsibility of brokers and dealers, (4) to regulate the manner, method and place of soliciting business, and (5) to regulate the time and method of making settlements, payments or deliveries." "From clauses (3), (4) and (5), just quoted, dealers in State or municipal securities are specifically exempt, but clauses (1) and (2), it is important to note, apply to them as well as to others.
No prolonged or intensive study of the provisions here cited is needed to show the practically unlimited control of over-the-counter business which the Maloney bill would confer upon the Securities and Exchange Commission. Some of the grants of power are specific, others are in general terms whose scope may be about anything that the Commission chooses to make it. The registration statement to be filed with the Commission, for example, is to contain not only the usual information which a registered organization would be expected to submit, but any other information that the Commission may decide is "necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors," with only the reservation to the association or its members of their constitutional rights (!) and the costly and time-consuming privilege of contesting the validity of any rule or regulation. An association may make its own rules, subject to certain requirements as to what they shall contain, but the Commission, it will be noticed, may set them aside or order the enforcement of new ones according to its own judg. ment of what constitutes "fair dealing," "fair representation," the protection of investors or the accomplishment of the purposes of the bill.

The opportunities for interference with the conduct of over-the-counter business through the requirements about rules are extraordinarily wide. Under Section 1 of the bill, the Commission appears to be given unlimited discretion to decide what constitutes "just and equitable principles of trade" and what kind of rules will promote them; what shall be regarded as "unreasonable profits or unreasonable rates of commissions or other charges" and what kind of "safeguards" against them shall be provided, and what constitutes "the mechanism of a free and open market" and what rules will presumably operate "to remove impediments to and perfect" such a market. In the matter of profits from such business as members of an association may be able to do, the members are caught between the decision of the Commission as to what constitute "unreasonable" profits or charges and a prohibition upon fixing by rule either minimum profits, or any schedule of prices, or any minimum rates of commissions, allowances, discounts or other charges.
This is not all. Under Section 2 of the Maloney bill the Commission, again in its own view of what is "necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors," is impowered to make rules and regulations "to provide safeguards with respect to the financial responsibility of brokers and dealers." There would seem to be nothing, under this grant of power, to prevent the Commission from determining how much capital a broker or dealer shall have, what his banking relations shall be, or how he shall keep his records and accounts. The power of the Commission to "regulate the manner, method and place of soliciting business" shows no limitation of the extent to which such regulation may go. If the Commission should decide that the solicitation of business by telephone was contrary to the "public interest" or failed to give sufficient protection to investors, it might, apparently, in the exercise of its uncontrolled authority, put that method under the ban.

The fact that the Maloney bill aims, among other things, to prevent fraudulent or obviously improper practices is not enough to commend it. To the extent that such practices obtain in over-the-counter dealings they should, as far as possible, be suppressed. The bill, however, goes far beyond that purpose, and not only subjects another field of business to minute Federal regulation by invoking the interstate commerce clause, but also establishes regulations many of which are questionable and others which in practice become inquisitorial. The brokers and dealers whose business the bill affects should lose no time in registering a vigorous and united protest against the measure, and in doing their utmost to demonstrate its objectionable features to members of the Senate before debate on the bill begins.

## What Next in Europe?

One of the most significant things about the extraordinary developments of the past week in Europe has been the helplessness of other Powers in the face of German aggression in Austria. The explanation is not to be found merely in the physical inability to prevent the occupation of Austria once the swift and well-planned movement had begun, since forcible interference would obviously have
been impossible. It is to be found, rather, in the whole history of Austria and its relation to Germany ever since the Paris Peace Conference dismembered the old Austro-Hungarian Empire and made Austria a nominally independent State. It was as obvious then as it is now, to every one who was not blinded by enmity and revenge, that the Austria which the peace negotiators created was too weak ever to have an assured existence either politically or economically, and that the prohibition of union with Germany would be effective only as long as Germany was held in subjection. What was not counted upon, of course, was the appearance of an aggressive National Socialism in Germany which would exert itself to bring all the German populations of Europe into its orbit, but the rapid repudiation by the Reich of the restrictions which the Versailles treaty imposed upon it, and the persistent efforts to inoculate Austria with National Socialism, did not dissipate the belief, more particularly in Great Britain and France, that somehow or other Austria would remain independent or that, if its independence were seriously threatened, it could be maintained. The complete lack of foundation for that fatuous belief was demonstrated when Chancellor Hitler struck his blow, and the two Powers that had professed a special interest in Austria's welfare found themselves, at the moment of crisis, with nothing of the least importance that they could do or say.

Any consideration of the possible consequence of Hitler's coup must, accordingly, take account first of all of the political disarray among the other Powers. The Chamberlain dream of a four-Power pact that should maintain peace in Europe has been shattered by a rude awakening, and any other pact of which Germany is not a member will not carry an assurance of peace. Beyond a guarded promise of aid for France if its African possessions are threatened by the downfall of the loyalist government in Spain, and a general understanding that any needed protection will be given to the French Atlantic coast, Great Britain seems indisposed to bind itself to any joint action with France or to say just what it would do if Czechoslovakia were attacked. No agreement that Great Britain or France may make with Italy for the settlement of their several differences is likely to detach Italy from its existing accord with Germany, for while there seems reason for thinking that Hitler's action was far from pleasing to Premier Mussolini, it has been publicly accepted and acclaimed, and as long as the declaration stands the Italian part of the Rome-Berlin "axis" may be expected to remain intact. The reported suggestion by Mr. Litvinov, Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs, of a conference of Powers to plan joint resistance to Fascism has no convincing ring when one remembers the nature of the political system which obtains in Soviet Russia, and the extraordinary trials and wholesale executions which the Stalin Government has found necessary to maintain itself in power.

The plain fact of the situation is that, whatever the rest of Europe thinks about it, Germany now holds the center of the European stage, and that what it does in the immediate future will go far to determine the course of other Powers. If Hitler's course follows the lines which he has observed in the past, he will take such time as he thinks neces-
sary to consolidate his position in Austria, and await a favorable moment before making another spectacular move. Not even the elaborate and detailed plans which appear to have been made for the occupation of Austria will be sufficient to bring the country at once fully into the Nazi scheme. Until the German invasion, there was pronounced and to some extent organized resistance in Austria to the Nazi penetration, and the opposition will have to be crushed as effectively as Communist and other opposition was crushed in Germany before German rule will be firmly established. The reorganization of Austrian economic life as a part of the German economic system cannot be accomplished in a few days or weeks, and the extent of the gains that will accrue from the new control of Austria's economic resources has still to be determined. If the policy which has been pursued in other matters is followed in these, Europe may have a breathing space before German expansion administers another shock.
One cannot be quite sure, however, that there will be a breathing space. The massing of German troops in Austria, in numbers far in excess of what can be needed to maintain order while the country is being organized, can hardly be due to fear of outside attack, for in no country, even in those in which Hitler's action is most strongly condemned, is there any apparent disposition to deny that the incorporation of Austria with Germany must be accepted as accomplished fact. There is an uneasy feeling, on the other hand, that the assurances which Hitler has given to Czechoslovakia may turn out to be less binding than their language would imply, and that the pincers may close unexpectedly upon the rich area of Czechoslovakia that projects into what is now German territory. The position of Czechoslovakia is undoubtedly precarious. Its population of about $15,000,000$ is only a little more than onefifth of that which Hitler now controls, and more than one-fifth of the number are Germans. There are agreements with France and Russia which might prove useful in the event of war, and both those Governments have announced their intention to aid Czechoslovakia if it were attacked, but it is significant that no such assurance has come from Great Britain. Unlike Austria, Czechoslovakia would doubtless fight if it were invaded, but neither its position nor its resources would enable it to resist for long.
Elsewhere in Europe the Hitler move has occasioned alarm and uncertainty. Lithuania, which has long had a quarrel with Poland, awaits a Polish attack in force which foreign influence, however, may stave off. The Little Entente has been greatly weakened by the Austrian episode, for not only is Czechoslovakia, its strongest member, in grave peril, but in Yugoslavia and Rumania, both of which countries have been drawing nearer to Germany, the influence and prestige of the Reich have now been much increased. With Poland the relations of Germany have been conspicuously friendly, and the relinquishment to Germany of part of the Polish Corridor, which would carry with it the recovery of Danzig, could be easily accomplished if Poland acquired another Baltic port. The whole political balance in Central and Eastern Europe, however, has been suddenly changed by the realization that Hitler has greatly improved the strategic position of Germany by his seizure of Austria, that a sudden German
advance could without great difficulty remove Czechoslovakia from the map, and that the political future of Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania and perhaps Hungary is bound up with that of the expanding Reich far more than with that of any other country or countries.
The political atmosphere is no clearer in Great Britain and France. The course of the Chamberlain Government has obviously divided British opinion, but it is not yet clear that the Opposition has a program that will commend itself to the country sufficiently to allow the Government to be overthrown. It is clear enough that some of the steps which Mr. Chamberlain is urged to take would mean war. Only forcible intervention, for example, would count for anything in Spain, and there is no end to the complications that would follow a forcible British entrance into that unhappy struggle. If Czechoslovakia is to be assured of British aid, the aid must be military and naval, and the first step in that direction, if it were not at once defeated by the immediate obliteration of Czechoslovakia, might plunge all Europe into war. Mr. Chamberlain does not want war, and he knows that Great Britain is not ready for war. He accordingly proposes to "mark time" until the skies are clearer, and in the meantime intensify the rearmament program in preparation for what may happen. He may be able to reach some understanding with Italy that will ease British anxiety about the Mediterranean, but he must nevertheless be careful to avoid commitments that will arouse suspicion or resentment in Germany.
The Blum Government has weathered its first test in the French Parliament, but without thereby materially improving its expectation of life. In no important respect is it an improvement upon the Chantemps Government which preceded it, and it is weakened by the pronounced opposition of the Conservative Right to the program of socialization which is adding to economic and financial disorder. If Great Britain cannot safely interfere in Spain, still less can $\dot{F} r$ rance, yet it faces the imminent possibility of seeing Spain converted into a kind of Fascist outpost which will be regarded as a constant menace. It has assured Czechoslovakia and Russia that treaty commitments will be honored, but what it could do, as a practical matter, to stay the German advance without precipitating a general European war is not easy to say.
There can be no question of the seriousness of the situation with which democracy in Europe is faced. Dictatorship is on the march, force is its favored instrument of national policy, and every democratic State must look to its defenses. Geographical conditions make it difficult, if not impossible, for any State to isolate itself, and intervention anywhere holds only the promise of war. There will be excuses in plenty for democratic Governments which feel that the only wise course at the moment is to acquiesce in what cannot be helped or changed, and to wait in hope that the future may be less threatening than it now seems, but it is nevertheless clear that increased armaments, in the present European temper, do not make for peace, and that war, if it comes, will be only more general and disastrous because of the thoroughness with which it has been prepared.

## Report of United States Steel Corporation

Despite the sharp decline in steel demand in the last four months of 1937, profits over the 12 months of 1937 were at the highest level since the peak earnings period of 1929, the annual pamphlet report of the United States Steel Corp., issued on March 14, discloses. After the long period of unexampled and extraordinary business paralysis with which the country had been visited during the years 1930 to 1934, a revival in general business activity, evidenced in 1935 and continuing throughout 1936, made itself more definitely felt at the beginning of 1937. It brought about a broadening and expanding demand for all iron and steel products. This improvement continued by gradual steps well into the first half of 1937. The subsidiary companies of the corporation, says Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of the Board, participated in this greater activity. Their producing facilities were at times, and in many lines, heavily taxed, in fact, to a point which during the months of March and April carried their average operations in finished products for sale to a figure above $90 \%$ of rated capacity. However, during the summer months there occurred a decline in the volume of incoming business which, although partially seasonal in character, developed during September and through the last quarter of the year into a major recession, reaching a point in December lower than any during the previous $21 / 2$ years. Largely as a consequence of the more satisfactory and sustained trade volume during the early part of 1937, a gratifying improvement in earnings was brought about, the net earnings amounting to $\$ 94$,944,358 , compared with $\$ 50,583,356$ for 1936 and $\$ 1,146,708$ for 1935. For 1934 the corporation reported a deficit of $\$ 21,667,780$; for 1933 a deficit of $\$ 36,501,122$, and for 1932 a deficit of $\$ 71,175,70 \overline{5}$. The net income of $\$ 94,944,358$ for 1937 enabled the payment in full of accrued dividends on the preferred stock and to some extent, says Mr. Taylor, permitted a restoration of cash resources to offset the heavy drain upon them suffered since 1930. It is a well recognized fact that the iron and stee] industry, constituted as it must necessarily be on a basis for large-scale integrated and continuous operations in order to secure a maximum of economy and efficiency, is primarily dependent for its welfare and that of its employees upon a reasonably constant and uninterrupted employment of its diversified producing facilities and its trained manpower. These basic factors prevailed during most of 1937, and the improvement in earnings is attributable primarily to that cause, augmented to some extent by an expansion in the volume of products exported into foreign markets. The production of rolled and finished steel products for sale reached a total in 1937 of $12,762,267$ tons, showing an increase over the previous year of $1,732,651$ tons, or $15.7 \%$. In comparison with the previous six depression years, the 1937 tonnage stands out in marked contrast, exceeding the average annual production during these six years by more than $87 \%$. In spite of this substantial and desirable improvement, the 1937 total falls short by aproximately $6.4 \%$ of the five-year average attained in the period from 1926 to 1930 , inclusive. During the first half of 1937 the pressure for steel deliveries raised the production
rate to a level which, had it continued to the end of the year, would have brought the 1937 total tonnage of finished steel close to the record volume attained in 1929. Unfortunately, there followed during the summer months a decline which gained in momentum as it progressed, carrying operations down approximately $21 \%$ of steel making capacity in the closing week of December. This represented a decline of $75 \%$ from the high point reached earlier in the year. In the first quarter operations averaged $82.6 \%$ ( $1936,47 \%$ ) of capacity of finished steel products; in the second quarter, $88.4 \%$ (1936, $60.8 \%$ ) ; in the third quarter, $73.6 \%$ ( $1936,63.6 \%$ ), and in the fourth quarter, $40.6 \%$ ( $1936,65.8 \%$ ).
The gradual betterment in the corporation's operations is best disclosed by an examination of the quarterly returns. In reviewing the results of the previous calendar years we pointed out that beginning with the third quarter of 1929 each succeeding quarter, without a single exception, had shown smaller earnings than the preceding quarter, and that in the latter quarter of 1931 the shrinkage had been most pronounced of all. In greatly aggravated form the unfortunate record was continued all through the calendar year 1932 and up to the end of the first quarter of 1933. As a matter of fact, there were no net earnings at all for any quarter of 1932 and the first quarter of 1933, each and every quarter having failed to earn expenses, not to speak of charges and allowances for depletion, depreciation and obsolescence and interest charges on bonds and mortgages. In the June quarter of 1929 the corporation had aggregate earnings of $\$ 73,861,425$, and while in the September quarter of that year the downward descent which was to last so long began, earnings in that quarter, still amounted to $\$ 72$,009,666 . The change from that condition of affluence to a deficiency in the third and four quarters of 1932 and the first quarter of 1933 of $\$ 4,474,719$, $\$ 3,755,503$ and $\$ 4,045,06 \check{5}$, respectively, was a most extraordinary one and indicative of the slump experienced. In the following table we show the earnings by quarters for the last nine calendar years. The figures, as already stated, are exclusive of charges for interest on bonded and other debt, and of depletion, depreciation and obsolescence, but inclusive of allowances for estimated amount of Federal income taxes payable in succeeding years:

|  | Fourth Quarter | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Third } \\ & \text { Quarter } \end{aligned}$ | Second Quarter | First |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| у 1937 | \$18,716,056 | \$48,213,455 | \$53,716,626 | \$45,260,205 |
| Y 1936 | 36,594,063 | $30,192,889$ $13,469,570$ | 29,227,034 | $17,664,596$ $12,428,449$ |
| 1935 | $20,520,928$ $3,788,375$ | $13,469,570$ $3,768,863$ | 14,117,865 | $12,428,449$ 6,578 |
| 1933 | 5,587,543 | 11,816,832 | 4,631,963 | $\times 4,045,065$ |
| 1932 | x $3,755,503$ | x4,474,719 | x3,362,737 | $\times 1,136,607$ |
| 1931 | 4,020,549 | $9,181,091$ $37,995,300$ | 13,817,524 | $19,464,836$ $49,615,397$ |
| 1929 | 57,988,856 | 72,009,666 | 73,861,425 | 61,978,985 |

The report for 1937 shows that gross sales and other revenues of the corporation amounted to $\$ 1,395,549,630$, a gain of $28.8 \%$ over the $\$ 1,083$,337,435 reported for 1936 , and the highest figure since 1929 , when the total was $\$ 1,493,505,485$. Only seven other years since the corporation was formed in 1901 have shown greater results than last year's, with the record $\$ 1,755,477,025$ in 1920 . Net sales to outsiders were $\$ 964,397,615$, compared with $\$ 738$,467,450 in 1936, an increase of $30.6 \%$, while transportation revenue was $\$ 96,098,001$ against $\$ 79$,194,084 , up $21.3 \%$, and miscellaneous revenue was $\$ 26,266,861$ against $\$ 22,644,738$, a rise of $16 \%$.

Sales between subsidiaries for conversion uses and re-sale and other inter-company revenues amounted to $\$ 308,787,153$ against $\$ 243,031,163$, a gain of $27 \%$. The results for the year 1937 as a whole can be briefly stated by saying that starting with an operating profit of $\$ 190,446,657$, the charges for allowances for depletion, depreciation and obsolescence of $\$ 60,861,212$ left a net income of $\$ 129$,585,445, while the call for interest charges on bonds and mortgages, amounting to $\$ 5,141,088$, left a balance of $\$ 124,444,358$. After deducting provisions for Federal income and profits taxes amounting to $\$ 29,500,000$, the balance available for dividends was $\$ 94,944,358$, as compared with a profit of $\$ 50, \check{583}, 356$ in 1936 and $\$ 1,146,708$ in 1935 , and a deficit of $\$ 21$, 667,780 in 1934, a deficit of $\$ 36,501,122$ in 1933, and a deficit of $\$ 71,175,705$ in 1932 . Dividends amounting to $161 / 4 \%$ ( $7 \%$ regular and $91 / 4 \%$ on arrearages) were paid on the preferred stock during the year, aggregating $\$ 58,545,679$ and $\$ 8,703,252$ ( $\$ 1$ per share) were paid on the common stock, which, deducting from the balance of $\$ 94,944,358$, leaves a balance of $\$ 27,695,427$ added to surplus.

Net working assets decreased during the year $\$ 18,942,036$ to $\$ 366,083,611$. The following table shows the relative position of current assets and current liabilities for the last two years:

|  | Dec. 31, 1937 | $\text { Dec. } 31,1936$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross working assets Current liabilities | \$483,414,682 117,331,071 | \$488,583,356 |
| Net working assets ................- | 8366,083,611 | \$385,025,647 |

The decrease shown in net working assets from a year ago is attributable principally to the heavy expenditures incurred in 1937 for extensions to and rehabilitation of plants and properties in order to meet the trade demands of customers and competitive conditions in the industry.

The 1937 tax bill was large, as can be seen from the figures below. As Mr. Taylor says, being imposed by law, tax levies are inescapable charges upon business, and subject to little, if any, control by the taxpayer. The tax accruals estimated for 1937 and as taken up in the accounts for the year are as follows:

|  | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | \$ ${ }^{12,8882,565}$ | \$35,397,155 $13,416,670$ |
| Federal taxes- | $31,749,768$ $13,415,904$ | $13,416,670$ $3,377,120$ |
|  | 888,048,237 | \$52,150,945 |

Expenditures during the year 1937 for general maintenance and upkeep of the properties and the further charges against earnings and income for accruing depreciation and obsolescence of improvements, equipment and facilities and for depletion of inatural resources totaled $\$ 172,164,260$ in comparison with $\$ 142,945,255$ for similar expenditures and allowances for the preceding year. Capital outlays, necessarily on a restricted basis during the depression years (the net property expenditures reaching only $\$ 7,313,792$ in 1934 as against $\$ 7,875,635$ in 1933) were increased from $\$ 31,705,235$ in 1935 to $\$ 69,421,594$ in 1936 and $\$ 123,617,832$ in 1937. In previous years the capital outlays were of large proportions. At the close of 1937 unexpended balances on approved authorizations for additions, extensions and improvements to plants and facilities aggregated approximately $\$ 80,000,000$.

The average number of employees working at the end of 1937 showed an increase of 38,921 over 1936,
or a total of 261,293 , while the payroll increased $\$ 104,061,562$ to $\$ 442,927,683$. The average earnings per employee per hour increased 12.7c. to 86.4c. The number of employees working in 1937 increased $17.5 \%$ over 1936, and while the hours worked per month per employee decreased $5.2 \%$, the earnings per hour increased $17.2 \%$, and the total payroll increased $30.7 \%$.

That the company plans to continue its expansion is gleaned from the announcement made Feb. 1 last by the officials that arrangements to borrow $\$ 50$, 000,000 from New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh banks had been negotiated. In furtherance of its plans, the corporation is also placing before the stockholders for aproval a proposal to change the capital structure by making it more flexible, thus giving the board a wider choice in selecting from time to time the method of financing most suitable to the particular occasion. Of special note are the extensive development projects under way in the Birmingham and Pittsburgh districts. The improvements at Birmingham, Ala., representing a cost of approximately $\$ 34,000,000$, will provide modern mills for the production of hot rolled strip, hot rolled sheets and cold reduced tin plates. It is expected these new mills will be ready to operate in the spring of 1938. The improvements in the Pittsburgh district, which include new mills for hot rolled strip and sheets, cold reduced sheets and cold reduced tin plate, were located on a new site about two miles northwest of Clairton, Pa. The new plant will be known as the Irvin Works of the CargenieIllinois Steel Corp. As a necessary part of this Pittsburgh program is included a slabbing mill now being built at the present Edgar Thomson Works, to serve as a supply of process material to the new continuous hot strip mill. The Pittsburgh project in its entirety is estimated to cost approximately $\$ 63,000,000$, and upon completion will provide that district with balanced and highly efficient facilities for the production of sheet and tin plate products.

What is especially noteworthy in connection with the company's expansion is that concurrently there were larger or smaller reductions in the corporation's funded indebtedness. Beginning with the year 1919 and continuing through to 1937, the bonded and mortgage debt of the corporation and
the subsidiary companies has been reduced in the aggregate of $\$ 485,000,000$. During this same period (1919-1937) the net expenditures on property investment account reached the huge total of approximately $\$ 1,100,000,000$. This process of making large capital expenditures each year, while simultaneously reducing the corporation's indebtedness, has been a distinctive feature of the administration for almost its entire history. This record furnishes an insight into the underlying causes of the company's great financial strength which enabled it to pass through the recent unexampled depression in trade without impairing its financial resources.

## The Course of the Bond Market

A general downward trend has characterized the bond market this week. Lower-grade rails again suffered substantial losses, declining to levels not recorded since 1932. Utilities and industrials declined moderately. High grades and United States Governments have been soft.
High-grade railroad bonds have continued to show weak ness. Virginian $33 / 4$ s, 1966, at $101 \frac{1}{4}$ lost 3 ; Terminal R. R. Assoc. of St. Louis 4s, 1953, were off $23 / 4$ at $102 \frac{1}{4}$; Chicago Union Station $31 / 2$ s, 1951, at $1035 / 8$ advanced $5 / 8$. Mediumgrade and speculative railroad bonds in registering sharp losses have established new 1937-1938 lows. Central Pacific 1st 4s, 1949, dropped $121 / 2$ points to 67 ; Pere Marquette $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1980, declined $51 / 2$ points to $551 / 2$; Southern Pacific (Oregon Lines) $41 / 2$ s, 1977 , closed at $48 \frac{1}{2}$, off $71 / 2$.

High-grade utility bonds sagged in the early part of the week but later recovered. Lower grades have registered declines. International Hydro-Electric 6s, 1944, at $581 / 2$ were off $81 / 2$ from a week ago; International Tel \& Tel. $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1939$, declined 73/4 to 78; Philadelphia Company 5s, 1967 , fell $41 / 2$ to $821 / 2$; American Power \& Light 6s, 2016, lost $15 / 8$ points at $683 / 8$; Shawinigan Water \& Power $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1967$, declined $23 / 4$ to $1021 / 2$.
In contrast to other sections of the bond market, industrial bonds have held up relatively well this week. Changes in the steel group include a decline of 3 points to 68 in Otis Steel $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1962$, while General Steel Castings $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1949$, have lost $1 / 8$ at $443 / 4$. Oil bonds have been fractionally lower, Houston Oil 51/2s, 1940, receding 3/4 to 997/8. General Cable $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1947$, fell $53 / 4$ to 90 while Phelps Dodge conv. $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1952 , declined $11 / 4$ to $1043 / 4$. Tire company bonds have been firm, Goodrich 6s, 1945, losing $1 / 2$ at 88 ; as have meat packing issues; Swift \& Co., $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, 1950, recovered $1 / 4$ at $1061 / 2$.
Violent fluctuations in the foreign bond list have characterized this week's trading as the result of political disturbances in Europe. The brunt of the selling drive was again borne by the Austrian 7s, which temporarily hit 28 . After early support Czechoslovakian issues broke about 25 points, followed by a sudden decline in Polish bonds. The downward movement extended even to the better-grade foreign issues. While the latter recovered part of their losses, the general weakness continued to the close.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES (REVISED) (Based on Averaje Ytelde) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MOODY'S BOND YIELD aVERAGES (REVISED) (Based on Indioddual Closino Prices) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1038 \\ \text { Dasuy } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U. s. } \\ & \text { Cord } \\ & \text { Bonds } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } 120 \\ & \text { Domes- } \\ & \text { Hor } \\ & \text { Cor } p . \end{aligned}$ | 120 Domestic Corporate * by Ratsnos |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1038 \\ \text { Docul } \\ \text { Aostapes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } 120 \\ \text { Dome } \\ \text { He } \\ \text { Herp. } \end{gathered}$ | 120 Domestsc Corporate * <br> by Ratings |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups * |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { roor- } \\ \text { efons } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | Aas | Aa | A | Baa | RR. | P. U. | Indus. |  |  | Aas | Aa | A | Baa | $R$ R. | P.U. | Indus. |  |
| ar.18-- | 109.97 | 89.84 | 113.89 | 103.93 | 90.44 | 63.64 | 69.48 | 99.14 | 107.88 | r. 18 -- | 4.63 | 3.27 | 3.78 | ${ }_{4}^{4.59}$ | 6.88 | 7 | , | 3.57 |  |
| 17-- | ${ }^{110.17}$ | 90.59 9.20 | 114.09 114.30 | 105.22 | ${ }_{91.51}^{91.20}$ | 64.36 65.37 | ${ }_{72.11}^{70.83}$ | ${ }_{99}^{99.31}$ | 108.27 108.66 | 17 16 | ${ }_{4.54}^{4.58}$ | 3.26 3.25 | ${ }_{3}^{3.71}$ | ${ }_{4.52}^{4.54}$ | 6.80 6.69 | ${ }_{6}^{6.14}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.04}$ | 3.55 <br> 3.53 |  |
| 15. | 110.49 | ${ }_{91} 91$ | 114.30 | 105.98 | ${ }_{92} 9.43$ | 65.94 | 72.98 | ${ }_{99.66}$ | 1108.27 | 15 | 4.50 | 3.25 | ${ }_{3}^{3.67}$ | 4.46 4.46 | ${ }^{6} 6.63$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.94}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.02}$ | - |  |
|  | ${ }^{110.45}$ | ${ }_{91.68}^{91.81}$ | 114.30 | 105.98 | ${ }_{92}^{92.43}$ | ${ }_{65}^{65.94}$ | ${ }_{73.09}^{73.31}$ | ${ }_{99}^{99.48}$ | 107.88 108.08 | 14 | ${ }_{4.51}^{4.50}$ | ${ }_{3.24}^{3.25}$ | 3.67 3.67 3 | 4.46 4.46 | 6.63 | ${ }_{5}^{5.91}$ | ${ }_{4.03}^{4.03}$ | 3.57 <br> 3.56 |  |
| 11.- | 110.57 | ${ }_{91.66}$ | 114.51 | 105.98 | ${ }_{92} 92.75$ | ${ }_{65.56} 65$ | 72.98 | 99.48 | ${ }_{108.46}^{108.08}$ | 1 | 4.51 | 3.24 | 3.67 | 4.44 | 6.67 | 5.94 | 4.03 | ${ }_{3.54}^{3.5}$ | 5.8 .3 |
| 10. | 110.86 | 92.59 | 114.72 | 106.36 | ${ }_{93.37}$ | 67.08 | 74.55 | ${ }_{99.66}$ | 108.66 | 10. | 4.45 | 3.23 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{\text {. } 65}$ | 4.40 | ${ }_{6}^{6.51}$ | 5.80 | ${ }^{4.02}$ | ${ }^{3.53}$ |  |
| 8 | ${ }_{10}^{110.68}$ | ${ }_{93.53}^{93.06}$ | 114.72 | ${ }_{1}^{106.73}$ | ${ }_{94.17}^{93.69}$ | ${ }_{68.47}^{67.97}$ | ${ }_{76.41}^{758}$ | ${ }_{99}^{99.83}$ | ${ }^{108.66}$ | 9 | ${ }_{4.39}^{4.42}$ | ${ }_{3.23}^{3.23}$ | ${ }_{3.62}^{3.63}$ | 4.38 4.35 | 6.42 6.37 | ${ }_{5}^{5.71}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.01}$ | - ${ }_{3.53}^{3.53}$ |  |
| 7 | 110.69 | ${ }_{93.85}^{93.53}$ | 114.93 | 107.11 | ${ }_{94.49}$ | 688.47 68.87 | 76.88 | ${ }_{9983}^{99.83}$ | ${ }_{109.05}^{108.66}$ | 7. | 4.37 | 3.22 | ${ }_{3.61}$ | ${ }_{4.33}^{4.55}$ | ${ }_{6.33}$ | $5{ }_{5}^{5.60}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.01}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.51}$ |  |
| 5 | 110.71 | ${ }_{94.01}^{94}$ | 115.14 | 106.54 | 94.49 | ${ }^{69.48}$ | 77.48 | 100.00 | 108.46 |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.36}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.21}$ | - | ${ }_{4.33}^{4.33}$ | 6.27 6.26 | ${ }_{5}^{5.54}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.00}$ | - | 5.81 |
| 3. | ${ }^{10.708}$ | ${ }_{94.17}^{94.01}$ | ${ }_{115.14}^{14.93}$ | ${ }_{106.73}^{106.54}$ | ${ }_{94.65}^{94.49}$ | ${ }_{69.68}^{69.58}$ | 777 | ${ }_{99.83}^{100.00}$ | ${ }_{108.46}^{108.46}$ |  | ${ }_{4.35}^{4.36}$ | 3.21 | ${ }_{3.63}^{3.64}$ | ${ }_{4.32}^{4.33}$ | ${ }^{6.25}$ | 5.52 | 4.01 | $\underset{3}{3.54}$ |  |
| 2 | ${ }_{1}^{110.64}$ | ${ }_{94.17}^{94.17}$ | 115.14 114.93 | ${ }_{106.73}^{106.73}$ | ${ }_{94.65}^{94.65}$ | 69.68 69.99 | ${ }_{78,33}^{77}$ | ${ }_{99.83}^{99}$ | ${ }_{108}^{108.46}$ | 2. | ${ }_{4.35}^{4.35}$ | 3.21 3.22 3 | - ${ }_{3.63}^{3.63}$ | 4.32 4.32 | - $\begin{array}{r}6.25 \\ 6.22\end{array}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.52}$ | ${ }_{4.01}^{4.01}$ | - |  |
| $12=$ | 110. |  |  | 106.73 | 94.65 | 69.99 | 78.33 | 99.83 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. 25. | ${ }_{1}^{110.50} 1$ | ${ }_{93.85}^{94.49}$ | ${ }_{114.93}^{115}$ | ${ }_{107.92}^{108}$ | ${ }_{94.01}^{94.81}$ | 70.62 69.58 | 79.20 | 99.48 98.80 | 108.46 108.08 | Feb. $25 .-$ | 4.33 4.37 | ${ }_{3.22}^{3.21}$ | ${ }_{3.63}^{3.62}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.31}$ | ${ }_{6.26}^{6.16}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.41}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.03}$ | ${ }_{3.56}^{3.54}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.84}$ |
| 11-: | ${ }^{1010.18}$ | ${ }_{93.53}^{93}$ | ${ }^{11515.14}$ | 106.54 | ${ }_{93}{ }^{94.69}$ | 68.87 | 77.96 | ${ }_{98}^{982}$ | ${ }^{107.69}$ | 11. | 4.39 | ${ }_{3.21}^{3.21}$ | 3.64 | ${ }_{4}^{4.38}$ | 6.33 |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.08}$ | cisk | 5.82 |
| Jan, ${ }^{48}$ | ${ }^{110.16}$ | ${ }_{91}^{92} 81$ | 113.89 | losing 105 | ${ }_{92.59}^{92.28}$ | ${ }_{67.41}^{67}$ | ${ }_{75.99}^{75}$ | -98.45 | ${ }^{106.92}$ | Jan, ${ }^{4} 8$ | 4.47 4.50 | 3.27 3.26 | ${ }_{3}^{3.68}$ | ${ }_{4.45}^{4.47}$ | 6.45 6.58 | ${ }_{5}^{5.70}$ | 4.09 4.08 | - ${ }_{3}^{3.62}$ | 5.78 |
| 21. | 110.52 | 94.33 | 115.35 | 106.73 | ${ }_{94.81}$ | 69.99 | 77.84 | 100.18 | 109.05 | Jan. ${ }_{21}{ }_{\text {21-- }}$ | 4.34 | 3.20 | ${ }_{3}^{3.63}$ | 4.31 | 6.22 | ${ }_{5}^{5.52}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4.99}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.51}$ | 5.76 |
| 14-- | 110.15 | 95.78 | 116.00 | 107.69 | ${ }^{95.62}$ | ${ }_{7}^{72} 23$ | 80.84 | 100.53 | 109.24 | 14-- | 4.25 | - ${ }_{3.18}^{3.17}$ | - ${ }_{3}^{3.58}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.27}$ | ${ }^{6.00} 6$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.24}$ | 3.97 4.02 | 3.54 | 5.83 5.75 |
| ${ }_{\text {High }}{ }_{1938}{ }^{7}$ | ${ }^{109.97}$ | ${ }_{95.95}^{95.62}$ | ${ }_{116.00}^{115.78}$ | 107.88 | ${ }_{95}^{95.46}$ | ${ }_{72.65}^{72.00}$ | ${ }_{8}^{81.35}$ | ${ }_{10.53}^{99.83}$ | ${ }_{1}^{108.468}$ | High 1938 | ${ }_{4.63}^{4.26}$ | 3.18 | ${ }_{3}^{3.78}$ | ${ }_{4.59}^{4 .}$ | 6.03 6.88 | 5.24 6.27 | 4.09 | ${ }_{3.62}^{3.54}$ | 5.75 5.87 |
| Low 1938 | 109.69 | 89.84 | 113.89 | 103.93 | ${ }_{90.44}$ | ${ }_{63.64}$ | 69.48 | ${ }_{98.45}^{10}$ | 106.92 | Low 1938 | 4.24 | 3.17 | ${ }_{3.55}^{3.8}$ | 4.24 | ${ }_{5} .97$ | 5.18 | 3.97 | ${ }_{3.50}^{3.5}$ | ${ }^{5.75}$ |
|  | 109.54 | 101,06 | 1.84 | 108.46 | 99.14 | 87.49 | 95.78 | 100.53 | 107.30 |  | 3.94 | 3.37 | 3.54 | 4.05 | 4.79 | 4.25 | 3.97 | 3.60 | 5.33 |
| (ers | 109.34 | 100.88 | 113.27 | 108.46 | 98.45 | 86.36 | 94.65 | 100.35 | 108.08 |  | 3.95 | 3.30 | 3.54 | 4.09 | 4.87 | 4.32 | 3.98 | 3.56 | 5.90 |

[^1]
## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, March 18, 1938.
The business outlook brightened somewhat the past week, with favorable reports coming in from a number of quarters. The "Journal of Commerce" weekly index of business activity responded to increases for steel production, automotive activity, bituminous coal output and car loadings, and rose to 70.5 as compared with a revised figure of 69.8 for the preceding week and 102.6 for the corresponding week of 1937. Petroleum runs to stills showed further declines, and electric output dropped 1.4 points for the week. Better buying from miscellaneous sources, partly seasonal and partly for replacement of inventories, accounts for the 2 -point rise in the steel ingot rate this week, no material aid having been received from the automobile industry, railroads or building construction, "Iron Age" says in its current summary. "Disappointed as to the net amount of the freight rate increased granted last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroads have made no concerted move toward the resumption of buying of even the routine requirements that have accumulated during recent months of inaction," the survey says. "While the immediate outlook for large-scale equipment purchases, which the railroads promised if their revenues were made sufficient, is not hopeful, it is probable that some delayed rail orders will be placed. Two, in fact, has been awarded, the Burlington having bought 30,000 tons of rails and 10,000 tons of track fastenings,. and the Rock Island 15,000 tons of rails. March, often the best month of the year for the steel industry, has brought moderate improvement ovel February sales, variously estimated at from $8 \%$ to $20 \%$, depending on the company and the product. At Chicago, ingot production is the highest since last November, and there have been gains in several other districts." Produc tion of electricity in the United States amounted to 2,014, 729,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended March 12, a decrease of $9.0 \%$ under the corresponding period of last year the Edison Electric Institute revealed yesterday. Output for the latest week showed a loss of $20,944,000$ kilowatt hours, compared with the previous week's total of 2,035 , 673,000 , and $198,168,000$ below the aggregate of $2,212,897,000$ in the same week of last year. Available reports indicate that industrial workers' purchasing power rose moderately in February and will register distinct gains in the curren month, according to authoritative sources. It is stated that at least four States already have reported on February factory employment conditions. Both New York and Penn sylvania experienced a sizable increase in payrolls from January, while Michigan and Delaware reported further Januan, sine the first two States boast of a more diversideclines. Since the first tho states inst of industries, they probably indicate the national trend. Moreover, the recent rise in motor car and steel output indicates, according to the well informed, that Michigan as well as other States will share in larger payrolls this month. In fact, it is stated that activity in a broad list of industries increased this month. The Associa tion of American Railroads estimate February operating evenue of Class I railroads amounted to $\$ 205,973,953$, comwith $\$ 268,408458$ in February 1937, a decine of $23.3 \%$. Diversion of cash into income tax payments and unfavorable weather conditions which necessitated post ponement of spring merchandise promotional events, com bined this week to pull retail sales $9 \%$ to $16 \%$ below the evel for the comparative period of 1937, it was reported today in a Dun \& Bradstreet trade review. Car loading of revenue freight totaled 556,664 cars last week, an increase of 3.748 cars, or $0.7 \%$ over the previous week, and decline of 187,835 cars, or $25.2 \%$, from the 1937 compara ive it was reported today by the Association of American Railroads. A further sharp break in railroad stocks and bonds today jolted all domestic securities markets, sending prices down 1 to 4 points in the forenoon. Apprehension over the European situation and disappointment that no immediate plan for assisting the railroads so far has been advanced, were regarded as factors in the latest selling wave. There were really no outstanding features in the weather news the past week. Continued mild weather and generally ample surface moisture were very favorable for progress of early spring crops and good development of winter crops. In most sections of the country from the eastern two-thirds of Kansas eastward, except the South east, surface-soil moisture is ample for present needs, according to government reports, and grass and grain crops greened rapidly. The soil is somewhat too wet for best plowing conditions on many lowlands of the lower Missis sippi and Ohio Valleys, but wherever the moisture conditions are satisfactory, spring plowing and seeding made rood to excellent advance. In most Southern States spring cons are in good condition, although rain is still needed in the Southeast, particularly in southern Georgia, while
in portions of Florida truck growth has been retarded by the dryness. Planting cotton has become rather widespread in southern Texas, with much up on the southern Coastal Plain. Temperatures for the week were generally above normal throughout practically the entire country, except for local areas in the Northeast, the immediate Southwest, and the Far West. In the New York City area the weather has been cloudy and rainy during most of the week, with cold temperatures prevailing. Today it was fair and cold here, with temperatures ranging from 36 to 50 degrees. The forecast was for partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably showers Sunday. Warmer Saturday. Overnight at Boston it was 32 to 38 degrees; Baltimore, 42 to 54 ; Pittsburgh, 38 to 54; Portland, Me., 28 to 32; Chicago, 38 to 52 ; Cincinnati, 36 to 44 ; Cleveland, 34 to 56 ; Detroit, 38 to 46 ; Charleston, 48 to 72 ; Milwaukee 34 to 54 ; Savannah, 48 to 76 ; Dallas, 54 to 80 ; Kansas City, 58 to 70 ; Springfield, Mo., 52 to 68 ; Oklahoma City, 60 to 78; Salt Lake
City, 24 to 38 ; Seattle, 40 to 48 ; Montreal, 32 to 36 , and City, 24 to 38 ; Sea
Winnipeg, 32 to 56.

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings in Week Ended March 12 up 3,748 Cars

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended March 12, 1938, totaled 556,664 cars. This is an increase of 3,748 cars or $0.7 \%$ from the preceding week; a decrease of 187,835 cars, or $25.2 \%$, from the total for the like week a year ago, and a drop of 60,273 cars or $9.8 \%$ from the total loadings for the a drop of 60,273 cars or $9.8 \%$ from the total toadings or the corresponding week two years ago. For the week ended week of 1937 , and $12.9 \%$ below those for the corresponding week of 1936. Loadings for the week ended Feb. 26, 1938, showed a loss of $26.1 \%$ when compared with 1937 and a drop of $23.9 \%$ when comparison is made with the same week of 1936 .

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended March 12, 1938, loaded a total of 260,422 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 256,536 cars in the preceding week and 354,216 cars in the seven days ended March 13, 1937. A comparative table follows.
REVENUE FREGGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Recetved from Connections Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\overline{\text { Mar. } 12{ }^{\text {Mar. }} 5{ }^{\text {Mar. }} \text { Ma }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atehison Topeka \& Santa | 18,018 | 998 | 20,389 | 4,463 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Ba}^{\text {Baitimore }}$ \& Ohlo RR | 23,681 | 23,476 <br> 16.408 | 27,711 | ${ }_{7}^{13,039}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{12,6501}$ |  |
| Chleago Burlington dx Quincy R R. | 12,964 | 12,867 | 16,929 | 6,446 | ${ }^{6,916}$ | 2 |
| Chicago Mul. St. Paul \& Pac. R | ${ }_{12683}^{18,649}$ |  | - 19,9201 | 8,630 | ${ }_{\substack{6,011 \\ 9}}^{\text {9,026 }}$ |  |
| caso |  |  | ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,610}$ |  |  |
| International Great Northern Ri- | 1,927 | 1,803 | ${ }_{2,276}$ | 2,598 | 2,412 |  |
| M 1 seourl-Kansas-Texas | 3,913 | ${ }^{3.946}$ | 4,68 | 2,281 | 2,37 |  |
| our Pactilo RR |  | 12,447 | 15,450 |  |  |  |
| ew York Central Linees | 31 | 31,331 | ${ }^{43,656}$ | 33,090 |  |  |
| New York Chteago \& St. |  | 4, 51410 | ${ }^{\text {24, }}$, 630 | ${ }_{3}^{8,462}$ | ${ }_{3,429}$ | 2 |
|  | 49,260 | 48,456 | ${ }_{70}{ }^{24} 392$ | 30 |  |  |
| Pere Marquette Ry |  | ${ }_{4}^{4,443}$ | 6,983 | 4,456 |  |  |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR |  |  |  | 8,73 | ${ }_{7}^{4.220}$ |  |
| Southern Pacilic Lines. | 23,659 4,631 | 22,461 | - ${ }_{\text {27,765 }}$ | $\underset{\substack{8,743 \\ 7,515}}{\substack{\text { c/ }}}$ | 7.264 | 10,06 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total $\left.\left.\left.\right\|_{260,422}\right\|_{256.536}\right\|_{354,216}{ }^{\prime} 161,4531$ 157,832 TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Weeks Ended |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mar. 12, 1938 |  | Mar. 5, 1938 |  | Mar. 13, 1937 |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 27,193 \\ 11,436 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 27,884 \\ & 11,931 \end{aligned}$ |  | 36,34414,506 |  |
| San Fra | 38,629 |  | 39,815 |  | 0,8 |  |

The Association of American Railroads, in reviewing the week ended March 5, reported as follows:
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended March 5 totaled 552,916 cars. This was a decrease of 177,413 cars, or $24.3 \%$ below the corresponding week in 1937, and a decrease of 346,582 cars, or $38.5 \%$ below the same week in 1930 .
Loading of revenue freight for the week of March 5 was an increase of 40,986 cars, or $8 \%$ above the preceding week.
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 211,328 cars, an increase of 15,398 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 89,855 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Loading of merchandise less than carload freight totaled 151,498 cars, an increase of 16,540 cars above the preading week, buted decreas of 19,565 cars below the corresponding week in 1937 .
Coal loading amounted to 106,733 cars, an increase of 5,120 cars above the preeding week, but a decrease of 52,825 cars below the correspondin
week in 1937 .
Grain and grain products loading totaled 33,039 cars, an increase ut 2,824 cars above the preceding week, and 4,809 cars above the corresponding week in 1937. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain product loading for the week of March 5 totaled 20,209 cars, an increase of 1,462 cars above the
week in 1937. Live stock loading amounted to 10,697 cars, a decrease of 758 cars cive the preceding week, and 740 cars below the corresponding week in 1937. In the Western districts alone, loading of live stock for the

March 19, 1938
week of March 5 totaled 7,877 cars, a decrease of 403 cars below the preceding week and 454 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.
Forest products loading totaled 26,932 cars, an increase of $\mathbf{1 , 1 3 2}$ cars above the preceding weel
Ore loading amounted to 6,805 cars, a decrease of 13 cars below the preceding week, and 3,912 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.
Coke loading amounted to 5,884 cars, an increase of 743 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 6,048 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.
All districts reported decreases compared with the corresponding weeks in 1937 and 1930.

|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Four weeks in Jan | 2,256,423 | 2,714.449 | 3,347,717 |
| Four weeks in February | $\xrightarrow{2,155,451}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,763,457 \\ 730.329 \end{array}$ | 3.506,236 |
| Total | 4,964,790 | 6,208,235 | 7.753,451 |

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended March 5, 1938. During this period only 16 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED MARCH 5

| Railtoads | Total RevenueFretoht Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Receited from Connections |  | Ralltoads | Total Revenue Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Received from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1938 | 1937 |  | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Eastern District |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \% 1,778 | 559 <br> 2,172 | 461 2,380 | $\begin{array}{r}1,076 \\ \hline 205\end{array}$ | 1.494 |  | 2,132 2,561 | - ${ }^{2,218} \mathbf{3} \mathbf{3} \mathbf{1 7 7}$ | 1,801 3 $\mathbf{3} 102$ 1 | 1,826 <br> 2,583 | 1,902 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11,841 | Nortolk Southern | 1,084 | 1,204 | 1,191 | 942 | 1,120 |
| Chicaro Indianajpoli | 1,632 | 1,757 | 1,610 | 1,689 | 2,850 | Pledmont Norther | $\begin{array}{r}429 \\ +288 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{1,624 \\ 4,117}}^{1 / 2}$ |
| Central Verm | 1,38 1.282 | 1.5411 | 1,089 | 1,497 | 2.429 | Seaboard Alr Line | 8,745 | 9,598 | 8,810 | 4,182 | ${ }_{4}^{4,886}$ |
| Delaware \& Hu |  | 4. | 4,072 | 6,407 |  | Southern System | 18,443 | 23,301 | 20,734 | 12,554 | 16,853 |
| Delaware Lackawan |  | 8 | 6,7 | 5,812 | 7,398 | Tennessee Central-_- | ${ }_{152}^{411}$ | 466 190 | ${ }_{165}^{367}$ | 616 689 | 87 |
| etroit \& Mackin |  | + ${ }^{404}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 190 | 165 | 88 | 828 |
| Detroit Toiedo \& Iront | 170 | ${ }^{3}, 347$ | ${ }^{2} .753$ | ${ }_{2,424}^{1,203}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1,723}$ | Total | 91,353 | 113,847 | 101,821 | 60,037 | 73,682 |
| Erie | 11,072 | 13,316 | 11,468 | 10,575 | 17,212 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand T |  | 5,829 | 4,223 | ${ }^{5,974}$ | 10,188 | Northwestern District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& Hu |  | ${ }_{1} 1782$ | ${ }_{1}^{142}$ | 1,845 | ${ }_{1}^{1,926}$ | Chicago d North Wester | 12,859 | 15,865 2,250 | 14.327 | ${ }^{9,026}$ | ${ }^{11,932}$ |
| Lehligh Valley | 8 8, | 8,388 |  | 6,857 | ${ }_{9}^{1,184}$ | Chicago M1lw. St. P. \& P | 18,780 | 19,200 | 19,168 |  |  |
| Maine Cen |  |  |  | 2,659 | 467 | Chicago St. P. Minn. \& O | 3,259 | 3,500 | 3,728 | 2,696 | 2,991 |
| onga |  |  |  | 72 | ${ }_{37} 9$ | Duluth Mlisabe \& I. R-1-j--- | 534 | 954 | ${ }^{662}$ | 138 |  |
| Mowtour - | ${ }_{31}^{1.531}$ | 2, 62 47.525 | 38,205 | ${ }_{32,147}$ | 48,265 | Elgin Joliet \& Eastern. | 4,319 | 9,172 |  |  |  |
| N. Y . $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{H} . \&$ Hewtiord | 81,792 | 12,069 | 10,212 | ${ }_{9}^{2,957}$ | - ${ }_{13} 48,706$ | Ft. Dodge Des Moines \& | , 388 | , 342 | -309 | ${ }_{175}$ | 200 |
| New York Ontario \& We | 1,337 |  | 1,8 | 1,591 | 1,832 | Great Northern. | 9,007 | 8,551 | 9,394 | 2,349 | 3,351 |
| Y. Chlea |  | 5,273 |  | 8,542 | 12,171 | Green Bay d | 542 |  |  | 517 |  |
| ttsburgh \& Le |  |  | ${ }^{5,742}$ | 4,224 | 6,867 | Lake Superior \& 1 |  | 452 | 12 |  |  |
| ere Marquette | 4,443 | 7,144 | 5,951 | 4,234 | 72 | Minneapolis | 1,465 | 74 | 1,617 | 1,620 | 802 |
| Plttrburgh \& shawn |  |  | 480 | 17 | ${ }^{33}$ | Minn. St. Paute | ${ }_{7}^{4,569}$ | - | 退,135 | ${ }^{2}, 103$ | - ${ }_{3}^{2,871}$ |
| Pittsburgh \& West Virgin | 38 | 1,251 | 1,135 | 1,139 | 2,132 | Spokane Internat |  | 133 | 17 | ${ }^{167}$ |  |
| Rutland | 509 |  |  |  | 1,136 | Spokane Portland \& Seat | 1,421 | 1,203 | 1,664 | 1,183 | 1,609 |
| Wheelling \& Lake Et | ${ }_{2,640}^{4,813}$ | 4,577 | 3,738 | 2,340 | 4,381 | Tota | 66,064 | 79,375 | 75,180 | 36,288 |  |
| Total | 122,793 | 168,365 | 138,58 | 130,730 | 193, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alleßhany District- |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Bingham }}$ Alton- Gar | ${ }_{2}^{2,614}$ | 2,952 | 2,906 | 2,046 | 2,713 |
| Baltimore \& Ohlo. | 23,476 | 36,485 | 28,988 | 12,645 |  | Chteago Burington \& Quind | 12,867 | 16,6371 | 15,443 | 6,916 | ${ }_{9,436}$ |
| Bessemer \& Lake | 1,125 | 3,110 | 2,152 | 861 | 2,387 | Chicago \& Illinois Midian | 1,690 | 2,4723 | 1,451 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Butralo }}$ Creek ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }^{336}$ | 1,588 | ${ }_{1,227}$ | ${ }_{22}^{5}$ | 11 | Chicago Rock Isiland \& |  | (1,4831 |  | 18 | ${ }_{9}^{9,524}$ |
| Central RR. | - ${ }_{5}^{1,263}$ | 6,196 | 4,902 | 10,203 | 13,048 | Colorado \& Southern |  |  | ${ }^{3,434} 1$ | 2,149 |  |
| Cornwail. | +478 | 311 | 74 | ${ }_{5}$ | ${ }_{62}$ | Denver \& Rlo Grande W | 1,806 | 3,140 | $\stackrel{2,485}{ }$ | 1,940 | 2,911 |
| Cumberland $\&$ | 184 | 333 | 377 | 32 | 33 | Denver \& Salt Lake |  | 760 |  |  |  |
| Ligonter | 123 | 219 | 214 |  |  | Fort Worth \& Denver Clt | 1,124] | 1,179 | 990 | ,031 | 046 |
| Long Island | ${ }_{5}^{513}$ |  | 78 | ${ }^{2,855}$ | ${ }^{3,135}$ | Illinois Term | 557 | 28 | 1,815 |  |  |
| Penn-reading |  | 1,131 |  | 1,862 | 4,427 | Missour--111 |  | 23 |  |  |  |
| Pe |  |  | 56,164 | 30,185 | 47,407 | N | , 31 | 69 | ,733 | 74 |  |
| Union |  |  |  | 13,245 | ${ }_{3}^{20,525}$ | Peoria \& Pekin Union | 11 | 45 | 90 |  |  |
| West Virginia Norti |  | ${ }_{91}$ | ${ }^{8}, 018$ |  |  | Southern Pacilic (Pacif | ,731 | 19,849 |  | $4 \cdot \overline{219}$ |  |
| Western Maryland | 2,946 | 4,18 | 3,363 | 5,221 | 8.340 | Toledo |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 104,289 | 154,678 | 121,799 | 79,167 | 119,239 |  |  | ${ }_{723}$ | 12,514 | ,472 | 888 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Western Pa | 1,301 | 1,478 | 1,417 | 1,510 | 2,226 |
| Chesameake |  |  |  |  |  | Total | 86,190 | 105,34 | 94,5 | 2,0 | 59,663 |
| Norfolk \& Western. | 15,410 | 24,842 |  | 3,429 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rginian. | 3,801 | 4,317 | 3,735 | 800 | 1,081 | Sout |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 35,619 | 55,651 | 48,123 | 10,730 | 16,297 | Fort Smith \& Wes | 142 181 | 185 193 | ${ }_{177}^{46}$ | ${ }_{239}^{293}$ | 424 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Gulf Coast Lines | 4,070 | 3,623 | 2,892 | 1,486 | 1,689 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | International-Grea | 1, | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2} 173$ | 2,066 | ${ }^{2,412}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {All }}^{\text {A }}$ W. $\mathrm{W} . \mathrm{P} .-\mathrm{W} . \mathrm{R}$ | ${ }_{672}^{208}$ | ${ }_{917}^{251}$ | ${ }_{840}^{281}$ | 1,277 | ${ }_{1}^{204}$ | Kansas Okiahoma \& | 184 | 193 | 180 | 1.063 |  |
| anta Birmingham |  |  |  | ${ }^{1944}$ | 1,304 | Loulisiana \& Arkansas | 1,343 | 1,484 | 1,387 | 1,023 | 933 |
| Atlantio | 9,673 | 10,350 | 10,245 | 4,741 | ${ }^{5,524}$ | Louisiana arkansas \& | 120 | 134 | 109 | 98 | 432 |
| Central or Georgia Charleston \& Weester | 401 | 5,160 | 4,991 | ${ }_{1}^{1,597}$ | ${ }_{1}^{3,1666}$ | Litchtield | 264 | 404 | 19 | 45 | 970 |
| inchitield | 1,094 | 1,401 | 1,064 | 1,734 | ${ }_{2,272}^{1,31}$ | Missouri \& Arka | 172 | ${ }_{189}^{584}$ | ${ }_{132} 68$ | 17 | 28 |
| Columbus | , 357 | 299 | 308 | 312 | 341 | Missourl-Kansas-Te |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durham | 184 | 154 | 139 | 202 | ${ }^{318}$ | sour | , 475 |  | 15,035 | 8,234 | 0,149 |
| Florida East Coast- | 1,8 | 1,427 | 1,220 | 811 | ${ }^{767}$ | Quan | 181 | 118 | 102 |  |  |
| Gainsylle | 46 |  |  | 1.433 | ${ }_{1,766}^{128}$ | St. Lo |  | 7.644 | 7,276 | 析 | 265 |
| Georgla | ${ }_{292}$ | ${ }^{1} 1072$ | ${ }_{349}^{932}$ | +545 | ${ }_{686}$ | Texas \& Ne | -2,409 | - 7 7,443 | 2,276 6,112 | 3,060 | 401 |
| Gulf Mo | ,441 | 1,855 | 1,699 | 1,056 | ,176 | xas \& Pa | 3,770 | 4,598 | 4,343 |  | ${ }^{63}$ |
| Ilinois | - 19,013 | - ${ }_{24,795}^{23,116}$ | ${ }_{20,099}^{21,276}$ | ${ }_{9}^{97,721}$ | ${ }_{\substack{11,420 \\ 6024}}$ | Wichita Falls \& Sout |  | 210 |  |  | ${ }_{51}^{51}$ |
| Macon Dublin \& | -18, |  |  | 36 | \%568 | wetherford M. W. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mlississippl Central..... | 168 | 217 | 150 | 306 | 275 | Total | 46,608 | 53,064 | 50,33 | 34,10 | 40,0 |

American Business Suffering from Financial Anemia, According to Col. Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland Trust Co.-Stagnation Results from Deficiency in the Flow of New Capital-Taxes and Restrictions on New Security Issues Cited as Handicaps
"Financial anemia is the ailment from which American business is suffering," says Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, VicePresident of the Cleveland Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, in the "Business Bulletin" of the company, dated March 15. Observing that "anemia is a lack of blood," Colonel Ayres continues:
Financial anemia is a deficiency in the flow of new business capital. The capitalistic system requires a continuous flow of new capital, and in our case the flow has become inadequate, and business stagnation has resulted.
There are two main sources of new business capital. One consists of the internal savings of business. These are funds companies earn and plow back into their own operations in the form of replacements, additions, and betterments of plant and equipment. A second source is new capital raised by the sale of securities. This capital comes from the external savings of others. rather than from the internal savings made by the companies themselves.
Under exceptional conditions, as in war time or in such a period as the past five years, the flow of reinvestment funds to private savers and to corporate savers may be greatly increased by expenditures which government may make in excess of the amounts it is taking back from the
public through taxation. Such added contributions come from government borrowing
Under present conditions the internal savings of companies are constricted because the government has imposed heavy, progressive taxes on the undistributed earnings of corporations. The volume of earnings has been reduced through the sudden increases in wages, and the amounts retained have been cut down by the new taxes.

The flow of new capital raised by the sale of securities has been reduced by rigorous new restrictions on the issuing of new securities. The market for new securities has been restricted by increases in the capital gains taxes and advanced surtaxes on the higher individual incomes.
These restrictions have restrained capitalists from taking risks, and These restrictions have restrain
investors from being venturesome.
ivestors from being venturesome.
These restraints against capital formation and capital flow had been in These restraints against capital formation and capital flow had been in
effect before the recent business downturn. The handicaps they imposed were largely hidden by the huge outpourings of government borrowed funds, Now the governmen has curtailed is becurity income. The result is supplied from higher taxes and social security inco
acute business relapse caused by under-investment.

## Moody's Commodity Index Declines

Moody's Index of Staple Commodity Prices declined to 147.7 this Friday, from 150.0 a week ago.

Prices of silk, rubber, wheat, hogs, cotton, wool, coffee and sugar were lower. Cocoa and corn advanced. There
were no net changes for hides, silver, steel scrap, copper and lead.

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

"Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced 0.2 Point During Week Ended March 16
Spot prices for many commodities advanced fractionally last week, carrying the "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices up 0.2 of a point to 83.1 , it was announced on March 17. On March 9 the index was 82.9 and on March 16, 1937, it stood at 95.1. The best advances were scored by the farm and food products groups. Vances were scored by the farm and food products groups. nalist" announcement stated, adding:
The character of the futures market was entirely different, wion virtually ail commodities seeking a lower level. Sugar was hard pressed, and all options were pushed down to new lows since the early part of 1936. Raw sugar toiched the lowest price in three years. Crude rubber was also
under fire and fell to the level prevailing in January, 1936. Copper was an outstanding exception to the general trend, as that item showed small gains for the week. An active foreign demand was given as the reason for higher prices. Wheat and corn also acted better than the general list, as war fears sent

THE "ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE
COMMODITY PRICES
(1926=100)

|  | Mar. 16, 1938 | Mar. 9, 1938 | Mar. 16, 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products. | 80.4 | 79.7 | 106.1 |
| Food products | 73.4 | 72.9 | 85.3 |
| Textile products. | ${ }^{559.6}$ | 759.9 | 85.7 |
| Fuels- | 89.3 102.8 | 102.9 | 112.1 |
| Building materials | $p 68.3$ | p68.3 | 73.2 |
| Chemicals. | 88.6 | 88.7 | 87.4 |
| Miscellaneous | 71.9 | 72.2 | 81.5 |
| All commodities. | 83.1 | r82.9 | 95.1 |

## Wholesale Commodity Prices Lower During Week Ended March 12, According to National Fertilizer

 AssociationFollowing advances in the two previous weeks, the wholesale commodity price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association declined during the week ended March 12. Based on the 1926-28 average of $100 \%$, last week the index stool at $76.4 \%$ as compared with $76.8 \%$ in the preceding week. A month ago it registered $76.6 \%$, and a year ago week. A month ago it registered $76.6 \%$, and a year ago
$87.8 \%$. The Association's announcement, under date of $87.8 \%$ The Association's
March 14, went on to say:
The general trend of prices was downward during the week, with eight of the 11 principal group indexes declining. Lower quotations for several important foodstuffs resulted in a moderate decline in the food group average; the group index, however, is still above the low level reached in the first half of February. Price changes in farm products were again mixed, with grains and cotton showing further declines, while the livestock average advanced slightly to the highest point recorded by it this year. In the textile group higher prices for wool and silk practically offset the effect of declines in cotton, hemp and jute, resulting in a fractional drop in the index. A decline in the fuel price index, Which is now at the lowest level reached since 1937, was brought about by receding prices for crude petroleum and fuel oil. Lower prices for steel scrap, tin and zine took the metal average to a new low point for the current recession. The building material index declined to the lowest point reached in the past year as a result of weakness in paint materials. Declines were also registered during the week in the indexes
the prices of chemicals and drugs, and of fertilizer materials.
Thirty-three price serics included in the index declined during the week and 18 advanced; in the preceding week there were 32 declines and 18 advances; in the second preceding week there were 17 declines and 29 advances.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Preced' } 0 \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Mar. } 5, \\ 1938 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { ADO } \\ \text { Feb. } 1 . \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { Mar. } 13, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods | 74.0 | 74.4 | 73.3 | 85.9 |
|  | Fats and oils | ${ }^{64.7}$ | ${ }^{65.0}$ | 62.6 | 90.1 |
| 23.0 | Cottonseed oll | 79.6 | 78.5 | 74.4 | 108.2 |
|  | Farm products.-.-.-.------ | 69.2 | ${ }^{69.8}$ | 66.9 | 87.5 |
|  |  | 50.8 | 51.6 | 49.3 | 78.9 |
|  | Grains | 67.1 | 70.1 | 72.8 | 109.4 |
|  | Livestock | 74.6 | 74.5 | 68.8 | 82.1 |
| 17.3 | Fuels-- | 81.4 | 81.9 | 84.5 | 82.4 |
| 10.8 | Miscellaneous commodities -- | 77.4 | 77.4 | 79.7 | 86.6 |
| 8.2 | Textiles | 61.0 | 61.1 | 61.3 | 81.4 |
| 7.1 | Metals. | 96.8 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 109.7 |
| 6.1 | Building materials. | 80.0 | 80.1 | 81.5 | 92.7 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drugs | 95.0 | 95.4 | ${ }^{95.3}$ | 95.3 |
| 0.3 | Fertilizer materials | 72.1 | 72.2 | 72.4 | 70.8 |
| 0.3 | Fertilizers | 78.7 | 78.7 | 79.8 | 76.7 |
| 0.3 | Farm machinery | 98.0 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 92.7 |
| 100.0 | All groups combined. | 76.4 | 76.8 | 76.6 | 87.8 |

## Wholesale Commodity Prices Remained Steady During Week Ended March 12 Reports United States Week Ended March Department of Labor

Following the upward movement of the past two weeks, wholesale commodity prices were comparatively steady
during the week ended March 12. The all-commodity index remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week, $79.8 \%$ of the 1926 average, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, announced on March 17. Compared with the week ended Feb. 12, this week's allcommodity index is up $0.3 \%$. It is, however, $8.5 \%$ below commodity index is up $0.3 \%$. It is, however, $8.5 \%$ below
the level for the corresponding week of March 1937 . In the level for the corresponding week of March 1937. In
noting this the Labor Department's announcement continued, Three of the 10 major commodity groups-foods, fuel and lighting materials and housefurnishing goods-remained unchanged from the preceding week. Farm products was the only group to register an advance. Hides and leather products, textile products, metals and metal products, building
materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities declined materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities declined ractionally.
Largely as a result of advancing prices for agricultural commodities, principally livestock, the raw materials group index rose $0.1 \%$ and is $0.5 \%$ above the level of a month ago. The current index-73.8-is $17.7 \%$
below that for the corresponding week of last March. Semi-manufactured commodity prices dropped $0.5 \%$ to the lowest level recorded since late in August, 1936. The group index- 75.6 -is $0.8 \%$ below that of a month ago and $15.7 \%$ below a year ago. Although finished products prices declined $0.1 \%$ during the week, they are $0.4 \%$ higher than they were for the week ended Feb. 12. When compared with the corresponding week of last year manufactured commodity prices show a decrease of $2.9 \%$.
According to the index for "all commodities other than far.n products"-$81.6-$ non-agricultural commodity prices declined $0.1 \%$ in the week. Compared with a year ago, they are lower by $4.9 \%$. Industrial commodity prices, as measured by the index for all commodities other than farm products and foods," remained unchanged at $82.9 \%$ of the 1926 average Industrial commodity prices are $0.2 \%$ below the Feb. 12 level and $2.9 \%$ below the index for the week ended March 13, 1937.
Wholesale market prices of farm products advanced $0.8 \%$ largely because of an increase of $2.7 \%$ in the livestock and poultry subgroup. Quotations were higher for cows, steers, nogs, sheep, corn, eggs, apples, lemons,
hay, hops, and peanuts. Grains, on the other hand, declined $4.2 \%$. Lower hay, hops, and peanuts. Grains, on the other hand, declined $4.2 \%$. Lower prices were reportedions potty, oats, woo The, current form product index- 717 - is $2.3 \%$, pove a month $23.4 \%$ below a pra
In the wholesale food group, decreases of $1.3 \%$ in cereal products and $1.0 \%$ in fruits and vegetables were counterbalanced by an advance of $1.0 \%$ in meats. Lower prices were reported for cheese in the New York market flour dried fruits, bananas, vegetables, veal, coffee, cured fish, lard, pepper raw and granulated sugar, and coconut and cottonseed oils. Quotation were higher for butter, fresh beef at Chicago, lamb, mutton, fresh pork dressed poultry, corn oil, and peanut oil. The current food index-73.8is $0.8 \%$ above a month ago and $15.5 \%$ below a year ago.
Weakening prices of alcohol, fats and most oils caused the chemicals and drugs group index to drop $0.4 \%$. No changes were reported in prices of fertilizer materials or mixed fertilizers.
Average wholesale prices of cattle feed advanced $0.8 \%$ during the week Crude rubber prices declined $3.9 \%$ and paper and pulp dropped $0.1 \%$ The building materials group index decreased $0.2 \%$ principally because of lower prices for yellow pine nooring and spruce lumber, paint materlals, and prepared roofing. Prices of sand, gravel, turpentine, and yellow pine lath were higher, and brick and tile, cement, and structural steel remained steady.

The hides and leather products, textile products, and metals and metal products groups each declined $0.1 \%$. Continued weakness in prices of steer hides caused the recession in the hides and leather products group index. Cow hide and carces of leather, shoes, and other leather products including luggase belting, harness and gloves. Falling prices for cotto includu the decress in the textile products group. Raw silk and silk yarn prices advanced sharoly Clothing and woolen and worsted goods remained unchanged at last week's level. The decrease in the metals and metal products group wss the result of lower prices for malleable iron castings and pig tin. Average wholesale prices of agricultural implements and plumbing and heat ing fixtures were firm.
The index for the fuel and lighting materials group remained unchanged at 78.3. Wholesale prices of bituminous coal and Pennsylvania crude petrcleum decined. Pronounced advances were reported in prices of gaso line. No changes were reported in wholesale prices of anthracite and coke The housefurnishing goods group index remained at 89.6. Averag wholesale prices of both furniture and furnishings were steady.
The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past five weeks and for March 13, 1937. March 14, 1936 March 16, 1935, and March 17, 1934.
( $1926=100$ )


Retail Costs of Food of United States Department of Labor Decreased $2.3 \%$ During Month Ended Feb. 15
The retail cost of food declined $2.3 \%$ between Jan. 18 and Feb. 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor announced on March 9. Food costs were lower in all of the 51 cities reporting to the Bureau. Prices declined for 60 of the 84 items included in the index. The sharp seasonal drop in egg prices and continued declines for meats and dairy products were major factors in
the decrease. In addition, all other commodity groups were either lower or showed relatively little change from a month ago. The Department's announcement continued:
The index for all foods for Feb. 15 was $78.4 \%$ of the $1923-25$ average. This is $7.2 \%$ lower than February a year ago. The chief cause of the decine was lower costs this year for fresh fruits and vegetables. The with February, 1929 when the index stood at 102.3, costs during the current month were $23.4 \%$ lower. The levels for all the commodity groups. were considerably below those of February, 1929.
The cost of cereals and bakery products remained unchanged since January. Lower prices were reported for seven items in the group, with the decreases ranging from $0.1 \%$ for wheat flour and wheat cereal to $1.8 \%$ for corn flakes. The average prices for white and whole wheat bread did not change. Prices for four of the items included in the group were higher. The largest increase was for rolled oats, $0.6 \%$. The index for the group was $0.5 \%$ above a year ago. During the current month white bread, an important item in the group, was $5.5 \%$ higher than in February of the previous year.
Meat costs continued the decline which began in September, 1937, with a decrease of $3.4 \%$ for the current month. Costs were lower in 46 of the 51 reporting cities, the reductions ranging from $0.1 \%$ in Richmond to $6.9 \%$ in Columbus, Ohio. Prices declined for 18 of the 21 items in the group. The cost of beef dropped $4.9 \%$. For pork the decline amounted to $1.2 \%$. Prices for all lamb items decreased sharply, and the cost for this sub-group was $9.1 \%$ lower than a month ago. The average price of roasting chickens also moved downward, $1.1 \%$.
INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL COSTS OF FOOD BY COMMODITY GROUPS

| Commodity Group | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 15, \\ 1938^{*} \end{gathered}\right.$ | Jan. 1938. | Dec. ${ }^{1937}{ }^{14}$ | Feb. 16. 1937 | Feb. 1933 15, | Feb. ${ }^{1929}{ }^{15}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cereals \& bakery products. | 93.2 | 93.2 | 93.6 | 92.6 | 69.2 | 98.2 |
| Meats. | 90.6 | 93.8 | 98.0 | 94.3 | 63.9 | 116.7 |
| Dairy products. | 81.9 | 83.9 | 88.2 | 83.0 | 60.7 | 105.7 |
| Eggs. | 59.4 | 70.1 | 76.7 | 65.0 | 45.3 | 101.0 |
| Fruits and vegetables_ | 58.8 | 58.8 | 58.4 | 78.2 | ${ }_{5}^{52.3}$ | 88.7 |
| Fresh- | 56.9 79.4 | 56.8 79.8 | 58.2 79.9 | 82.2 | ${ }_{65.5}$ | 86.6 |
| Dried | 60.6 | 61.3 | 62.4 | 74.5 | 48.0 | 100.2 |
| Beverages and chocolate.- | 67.7 | 68.3 | 69.4 | 68.9 | 69.5 | 110.8 |
| Fats and olls. | 69.5 | 70.2 | 72.0 | 80.1 | 45.2 | 93.7 |
| Sugar and sweets. | 65.9 | 66.2 | 66.8 | 65.6 | 57.1 | 75.4 |
| All foods. | 78.4 | 80.3 | 82.6 | 84.5 | 60.1 | 102.3 |

## *Preliminary

The decline of $2.4 \%$ for dairy products was slightly greater than the normal seasonal drop. This was due to markedly lower prices for butter in all of the reporting cities. The decreases for butter ranged from $2.0 \%$ in Houston to $12.1 \%$ in Indianapolis. The decline for cheese amounted to $2.0 \%$ and for cream $0.3 \%$. Fresh milk showed a decrease of $0.1 \%$. evaporated milk remained unchanged.
Seasonal price decreases were reported for eggs in all of the 51 cities The average decline for the country as a whole amounted to $\mathbf{1 5 . 2 \%}$. Eg prices were $8.6 \%$ lower than a year ago.
The index for all fruits and vegetables remained the same as on Jan. 18, with relatively small changes shown for the three sub-groups. The fresh items advanced $0.1 \%$, but the changes for the separate item were marked. Potato prices advanced $2.2 \%$. For cabbage and onion the increases were $16.2 \%$ and $6.8 \%$, respectively. These three item account for approximately $50 \%$ of the total cost of fresh fruits and vegetables. Prices of seven of the 13 fresh items were lower, with th declines ranging from $2.9 \%$ for apples to $19.2 \%$ for spinach. Canned ruits and vegetables declined $0.5 \%$. The price of canned corn, which has been moving downward for seven months, showed a further decrease of $1.5 \%$. Navy beans and prunes declined $1.9 \%$. The cost for all dried fruits and vegetables was $1.1 \%$ lower than a month ago.
The cost for beverages and chocolate declined $0.9 \%$, due to a drop of $1.9 \%$ in the average price of coffee. Chocolate advanced $0.7 \%$, while coa decreased $0.6 \%$. No change was recorded for tea.
Fats and oils showed a drop of $1.1 \%$. The most significant decreases for this group of items were $2.3 \%$ for lard, $1.0 \%$ for vegetable shortening, and $0.9 \%$ for lard compound. The average price of oleomargarine decine $0.5 \%$. The index for the group was $13.3 \%$ below the level of a year ago The decrease shown for lard over the year was $22.7 \%$
Price decreases for all items in the sugar and sweets group resulted in a decline of $0.4 \%$ for the group. These decreases amounted to $0.3 \%$ for sugar, $0.7 \%$ for molasses, and $0.2 \%$ for corn syrup and strawberry preserves.
The average decrease of $2.3 \%$ in retail food costs reflected lower costs in all 51 cities. The decreases ranged from $0.3 \%$ in Detroit to $4.0 \%$ in Buffalo. Thirty cities reported declines of $2.0 \%$ or more. In all of the cities the chief cause for the downward movement was the same-lower costs for eggs, meats and dairy products.
INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL COSTS OF FOOD BY REGIONAL AREAS Three-Year Average $1923-25=100$

| Regtonal Area | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Feb. 15, } \\ 1938 * \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{san} .18 \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 14, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 16 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Feb. }{ }^{15} \\ 1933 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Feb} .{ }^{15}, \\ 1929 . \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England | 76.5 | 78.3 | 81.0 | 81.6 | 60.6 | 101.4 |
| Middle Atlantic | 79.0 | 81.0 | 84.0 | 84.1 | 61.3 | 102.2 |
| East North Central | 79.2 | 80.9 | 82.9 | 85.4 | 58.7 | 104.0 |
| West North Central. | 80.9 | 82.3 | 84.2 | 90.0 | 59.1 | 103.9 |
| South Atlantic | 77.5 | 79.2 | 81.0 | 83.7 | 58.9 | 100.5 |
| East South Central | 73.6 | 75.5 | 77.2 | 81.5 | 55.6 | 102.2 |
| West South Central | 77.1 | 78.8 | 80.7 | 82.9 | 57.9 | 102.1 |
| Mountain. | 80.9 | 83.4 | 84.8 | 90.8 | 59.8 | 99.8 |
| Pacific | 76.5 | 78.6 | 80.0 | 84.4 | 62.1 | 100.2 |
| United States. | 78.4 | 80.3 | 82.6 | 84.5 | 60.1 | 102.3 |

* Preliminary.


## Declining Trend in Retail Prices Continued During <br> February, According to Fairchild Publications

 Retail Price IndexThe declining trend in retail prices, evident since Oct. 1 continued during the past month, according to the Fairchild Publications Retail Price Index. Prices on March 1 had declined $1.3 \%$ from Feb. 1, and were also $2.6 \%$ below the corresponding levels a year ago. Prices have declined $5.6 \%$ from the 1937 high, and continue only $3.7 \%$ above the 1936 low. At one time last year retail prices had shown a gain
of $9.9 \%$ from the 1936 low. It seems, therefore, that prices have lost close to two-thirds of their sharp upturn in 1936. However, they still continue $31.4 \%$ above the 1933 low point. The announcement issued March 14 by Fairchild Publications went on to say:
Each of the major groups decclined during the month, with piece goods recording the greatest reaction. Both piece goods and women's apparel are lower than at the corresponding time a year ago. However, individual items in the other groups are also lower. The greatest decreases under 1937. However, home furnishings still show the goods and woment the 1936 low.
Several individual commodities recorded sharp declines during February. This was particularly true of cotton piece goods, sheets, furs, men's clothing, furniture, floor coverings and musical instruments. Cotton piece goods, sheets and furs were sharply below a year ago. These items also recorded the greatest losses from the 1937 highs. For example, furs declined $13.3 \%$; sheets, $9 \%$, and cotton piece goods, $7 \%$. Floor coverings also lost $6.9 \%$. There was no one item in the index which averaged higher.
It is still likely that retail prices will sag further, even though they have lost two-thirds of the upturn since the 1936 low, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist, under whose supervision the index is compiled. He points out that the rapid adjustment in retail prices has been a favorable factor in the sustained retail volume, even though sales have averaged below a year ago.

THE FAIRCHILD PUBLICATIONS RETAIL PRICE INDEX
JANUARY, $1931=100$
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|  | $\underset{1933}{M a y} 1,$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 1, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1937}{\text { Dec. } 1 .}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan, 3, } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 1 . \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. 1, } \\ & { }_{1938} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Composite inde | 69.4 | 93.7 | 94.5 | 93.2 | 92.4 | 91.2 |
| Plece goods.- | 65.1 | 87.6 | 88.2 | 87.1 | 87.0 | 86.1 |
| Men's appare | 70.7 | 89.0 | 91.4 | 91.1 | 90.9 | 90.7 |
| Women's appa | 71.8 | 92.5 | 94.4 | 93.5 | 92.9 | 92.2 |
| Infant's wear | 76.4 | 95.1 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 96.8 |
| Home furnishings | 70.2 | 94.0 | 97.4 | 96.3 | 95.3 | 94.6 |
| Plece goods: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silks ...- | 57.4 | 64.8 | ${ }^{65.3}$ | 65.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 |
| Woolens | 69.2 | 85.6 | 87.3 | 86.4 | 86.4 | 85.9 |
| Cotton wash goods.---- 68.6 113.3 113.0 109.8 109.6 107.4 <br> Domestics:       |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blankets \& comfortables | 72.9 | 107.1 | 110.0 | 109.0 | 109.0 | 109.0 |
| Women's apdarel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hosiery | 59.2 | 76.2 | 76.4 | 76.3 | 75.5 | 75.1 |
| Adrons \& house dresses_ | 75.5 | 105.2 | 108.0 | 107.9 | 107.5 | 107.5 |
| Corsets and brassleres-- | 83.6 | 93.0 | 93.2 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 93.0 |
| Furs. | 66.8 | 110.8 | 114.1 | 108.8 | 106.8 | 102.8 |
| Underwear | 69.2 | 85.8 | 86.9 | 86.9 | 86.6 | 86.6 |
| Shoes | 76.5 | 83.8 | 87.8 | 87.8 | 87.8 | 87.7 |
| Men's apparel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hosiery.. | 64.9 | 87.6 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 89.3 |
| Underwear | 69.6 | 92.6 | 93.2 | 92.7 | 92.7 | 92.7 |
| Shirts and neckwear | 74.3 | 87.3 | 87.6 | 87.6 | 87.4 | 87.3 |
| Hats and caps. | 69.7 | 83.9 | 84.6 | 84.6 | 84.5 | 84.5 |
| Clothing, incl. overalls.- | 70.1 | 90.8 | 96.4 | 95.5 | 94.5 | 93.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 96.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.7 |
| Underwe | 74.3 | 93.7 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 94.8 |
| Shoes | 80.9 | 90.8 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 96.0 |
| Furnitur | 69.4 | 98.9 | 102.0 | 101.8 | 101.7 | 100.7 |
| Floor covering | 79.9 | 112.5 | 124.3 | 121.8 | 117.2 | 115.8 |
| Musical instr | 50.6 | 60.5 | ${ }^{61.5}$ | ${ }^{61.1}$ | 60.5 | 59.9 |
| Luggage. | 60.1 | 78.1 | 80.6 | 80.6 | 80.2 | 79.9 |
| Elec. household appliances | 72.5 | 80.9 |  | ${ }_{95.6}^{83.1}$ | 83.1 95.5 | 83.1 95.0 |
| China | 81.5 | 92.9 | 95.6 | 95.6 | 95.5 | 95.0 |

## February Chain Store Sales Reflect Reduced Buying

 PowerChain store sales in February reflected the continued weakness in consumer buying power due to unemployment and reduced industrial activity. The chain store index for February, according to "Chain Store Age," declined to 106.6 from 106.7 in January. A year ago, the index advanced from 105.3 to 110.0 . The comparative decrease in February this year was $3 \%$.
Sales of the variety chain group were at a slightly higher level in February than in January, but the improvement was not as great as a year ago. The February index was 110 as against 109 the previous month, whereas in 1937 the figure increased from 106.2 to 113.6 .
The index of the apparel group was 108.8, a slight improvement over the 107.6 in January. A year ago the index rose from 112 to 117.
The index figures for the other groups declined as follows: Drug, 128.5 from 134 in January; shoe, 125 from 130 in January; grocery, estimated at 99.0 as against 100 in January.

Decline in Value of Department Store Sales from January to February Reported by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System
Value of department store sales showed a decline in February when allowance is made for usual seasonal changes, and the Board's adjusted index for that month was $88 \%$ as compared with 90 in January and an average of 92 last year, according to a report made by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on March 8 from which the following is also taken:
The index is shown below for the last three months and for February. 1937.

Sales in February were $8 \%$ less and in the first two months $6 \%$ less than
in the corresponding period a year ago. Stores in the Atlanta and Dallas

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Federal Reserve districts reported a larger value of sales in February than a year earlier, while stores in all other districts reported decreases in sales. The largest declines were in the midwestern industrial areas.

REPORT BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

|  | Percentage Change <br> from a Year Ago |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Feb. * | 2 Mos . |  |  |
| Federal Reserve districts: |  |  |  |  |
| New York | - 6 | -5 | 53 56 | 33 31 |
| Philadelphia | -5 | - ${ }^{4}$ | 27 | 12 |
| Cleveland. | -14 | -7 | 26 | 12 |
| Richmond | -1 | 0 | 53 | 24 |
| Atlanta. | +4 | +2 | 25 | 17 |
| Chicago. | -13 | $-11$ | 80 | 28 |
| St. Louis | -3 | 0 | 35 | 18 |
| Minneapolis. | $-6$ | -3 | 41 | 21 |
| Kansas City ... | -7 | $-3$ | 28 | 20 |
| Dallas... | +2 | +6 | 21 | 10 |
| San Francisco | $-10$ | -7 | 99 | 32 |
| Total.--------------- | -8 | -6 | 544 | 258 |

* February figures prellminary; in most cities the month had the same number of * Finebs days this year and last year.

Electric Output for Week Ended March 12, 1938, 9.0\% Below a Year Ago
The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended March 12,1938 , was $2,014,729,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. This is a decrease of $9.0 \%$ from the output for the corresponding week of 1937, when production totaled $2,212,897,000$ kwh. The output for the week ended March 5, 1938, was estimated to be $2,035,673,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., a decrease of $7.5 \%$ from the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE DECREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR


Trend of Business in Hotels According to Horwath \& Horwath-Sales During February Slightly Below Year Ago
Horwath \& Horwath, in their monthly survey of the trend of business in hotels, state that "while country-wide hotel sales are registering declines from the corresponding months of 1937, the decreases so far have been quite small compared with those of many other industries." The firm continued:

Except in New York City, rates are being well maintained in most localities, and this is offsetting to a considerable extent the effects of falling occupancy. Occupancy, while down 4 points from February, 1937, was the same as in January, whereas during the last few years there has been a decrease of about 2 points.
The Cleveland hotels and those of the Texas group continue to make the best comparisons with a year ago, and comments from individual contributors in those localities indicate that business generally is good, the occupancy decline was only 1 point in each case.

The Pacific Coast showed a 7-point drop in occupancy and one of $8 \%$ in total sales, and Detroit also recorded quite a slump as a result of conditions in the automobile industry.
The decreases in room and restaurant sales from the corresponding
onths eight years ago are shown in the following: months eight years ago are shown in the following:

|  | Rooms |  |  |  | Restautant |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| New York City | 25\% | $33 \%$ | $32 \%$ | $31 \%$ | 12\% | 22\% | 26\% | 13\% |
| Chicago |  | 28 | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelphia | 34 | 39 | 36 | 32 | 36 | 44 | 42 | 27 |
| Washington | 15 | 24 | 22 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 12 | $\times 7$ |
| Cleveland | 24 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 9 | 24 | 30 | 18 |
| Detroit | 17 | 25 | 22 | 38 | $\times 6$ | x 30 | $\mathbf{x} 19$ | 5 |
| Pacific C | 16 | 22 | 9 | 17 | 22 | 34 | 15 | 27 |
| Texas | 10 | 13 | 18 | 17 | $\times 11$ | 10 | 8 | 13 |
| All others. | 18 | 20 | 24 | 23 | x2 | 5 | 0 | $\mathbf{x 1}$ |
| Total | 19\% | $25 \%$ | 23\% | 21 | $0 \%$ | $11 \%$ | 7\% | 4 |
| Same month of last yr. | 24\% | 24\% | 23\% | 18 | 4\% | 9\% | 6\% | 5 |

$x$ Increase.
The following analysis by cities is also from the report of Horwath \& Horwath:

TREND OF BUSINESS IN HOTELS IN FEBRUARY, 1938, COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1937

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Ptrcentape of 1ncrease ( }+ \text { ) } \\ \text { or Decrease }(-) \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Occupancy |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Room } \\ \text { Rate } \\ \text { Percent } \\ \text { ape of } \\ \text { Inc. }(+) \\ \text { or } \\ \text { Dec. }(一) \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Rooms | $\begin{gathered} \text { Res- } \\ \text { taurant } \end{gathered}$ | This Month | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Same } \\ \text { Month } \\ \text { Last Year } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
| New York City .- | $-4$ | -6 | 1 | 70 | 73 | 3 |
| Chicago-7.-.- | +1 | +1 | +2 | 69 46 | 72 46 | +6 +2 |
| Philadelphia | -1 | +1 | -1 | 46 | 46 | +2 |
| Washington | $+2$ | 4 +4 | +1 +3 | ${ }_{7}^{67}$ | 69 73 | $-2$ |
| Detroit. | ${ }^{+8}$ | $\pm 8$ | -8 | 58 | 66 | $+5$ |
| Pacific Coast | -8 | -9 | $-6$ | 69 | 76 | +1 |
| Texas. | +5 | +3 | +7 | 75 | 76 | +5 |
| All others | +1 | -1 | +2 | 63 | 67 | +6 |
| Total..........-.....- | -1 | -3 | +1 | 66 | 70 | +4 |

Construction Contracts Awarded in February
Contracts awarded for building and engineering work in the 37 Eastern States during the month of February amounted to $\$ 119,038,000$, according to F. W. Dodge Corp This was a decline of $37 \%$ from February, 1937, and followed a drop in January of $20 \%$ from January of last year. Thus the decline of the later months of 1937 has carried through the opening months of the new year. This is the customary course of a recession like the present one, when many projects are deferred pending assurances of construction cost stabilization, change of general business sentiment, and, in the present case, legislative action.
Residential building undertaken in the 37 Eastern States rose $10 \%$ during February, 1938, as compared with the preceding month. This gain represents the first break in the series of successive monthly declines for residential building which began last June. Residential contracts for February totaled $\$ 40,023,000$ as compared with $\$ 36,207,000$ for January. It is currently reported that preliminary applications for mortgage insurance, both on single dwellings and development projects for sale and for rent, have greatly increased since enactment of the new amendments to the National Housing Act; this may be an indication of increased residential building contracts some weeks hence.
Contracts for private building and engineering work amounted to $\$ 67,891,000$ in February as compared with $\$ 74,-$ 630,000 for January. Public construction, on the contrary dropped sharply from $\$ 120,842,000$ for January to $\$ 51$, 147,000 for February
By classes of construction, the February contract record amounted to $\$ 40,023,000$ for residential building, $\$ 48,533,000$ for non-residential building, $\$ 25,333,000$ for public works, and $\$ 5,149,000$ for utilities.
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED-37 STATES EAST OF THE

|  | No. of | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { New Floor } \\ \text { Space (Sq. Ft.) } \end{array}\right\|$ | uation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month of February |  |  |  |
| - Residential builiding | - ${ }_{2,303}^{6,200}$ | 8,435,000 | ${ }^{48,533,000}$ |
| Public works and utilitie | 692 | 118,000 | 30,482,000 |
| Total construction | 9,261 | 18,903,000 | \$119,038,0 |
| 1937-Residential bulling | ${ }^{6,224}$ | 17,738,000 | 863,0 |
| Non-residential builinin | +592 | - 343,000 | $65,186.000$ $00,068,00$ |
| Total construction | 9,746 | 28,942,000 | 8188,257,00 |
| First Two Months- |  |  |  |
| Nesidential building | 11,566 | ${ }^{19,706,000} 1$ | \$76,230,000 $105,981,000$ |
| Public works and utilitie | ${ }_{1,430}$ | 325,000 | 132,299,000 |
| Total construetion | 17,765 | 38,103,000 | \$314,510,000 |
| 7-Residential building | 15,794 | ${ }^{36,165,000}$ | \$141,4 |
| Non-residential building- | 5,566 1,280 | 25,595,000 | $161,472,000$ $128,044,000$ |
| Total construc | 22,640 | 62,384,000 | 3430,976,000 |

NEW CONTEMPLATED WORK REPORTED-37 STATES EAST OF THE

|  | 1938 |  | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { Projects } \end{aligned}$ | Valuation | No. of Projects | Valuation |
| Month of February Residential building | 14,628 | \$102,990,000 | 19,997 | 8151,728,000 |
| Non-residential buliding- Public works and utilities | 3,006 1,307 | $76,782.000$ $126,411,000$ | 3,772 1,060 | $137,840,000$ $97,684,000$ |
| Total construction | 18,941 | 8306,213,000 | 24,829 | 8387,252,000 |
| First Two MonthsResidential building.- | 29,068 | \$241,545,000 |  |  |
| Noon-residential building | 6.447 2.429 | $262,945,000$ $275,928,000$ | 7.031 | $268,859,000$ $259,697,000$ |
| Total construction | 37,944 | 8780,418.000 | 43,661 | 8799,934.000 |

Recession in Canadian Business Considered Moderate According to Level of Business at End of January Reports Dominion Securities Corporation
"Measured by the Index of Physical Volume of Business, general conditions in Canada at the end of January stood at $112 \%$ of the 1926 normal which is a considerably higher level than in any year since the upturn with the exception level than in any year since the upturn with the exception of January, 1937 ," according to the "Canadian Monthly
Review," for March, published by Dominion Securities Corp., New York. The decline from January, 1937 was
$4.2 \%$. These figures are a conclusive proof that the recession in Canada, at least up to the present time, has been a moderate one, according to the publication, which adds: Canada's foreign trade receded further during January with total volume amounting to $\$ 121,954,003$ as compared with $\$ 131,611,000$ in December and $\$ 135,298,742$ in January, 1937. Comparison with January, 1937 shows that the total trade decined slighly unig the month, while imports were was in exports which dropped down only slightiy more receded to a much greas great in Canada as in other countries.

The employment situation in February showed a further modest conThe empring to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, from 10,402 firms whose payrolls aggregated $1,052,551$ persons compared with $1,081,603$ in the preceding month. This reduction of 29,052 workers, or $2.7 \%$, compares with a small gain that usually though not invariably has been indicated on February first.

## Summary of Business Conditions in Various Federal

 Reserve DistrictsBelow we append excerpts from the reports on business conditions throughout the country, as appearing in the monthly reviews of the various Federal Reserve banks. The comments are from the reports of the Reserve banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, At lanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco.

## First (Boston) Distric

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, in its "Monthly Review" of March 1, states that "the level of general business activity in New England during January was lower than in December, after allowances had been made for customary seasonal changes, and practically all of the major industries in this district in January compared unfavorably with the corresponding month a year ago, but activity in January, 1937, was at a relatively high level." The Bank further said:
Freight car loadings in this territory during recent weeks have been running considerably behind the corresponding weeks a year ago, and department store sales in this district in January were about $3 \%$ less than in January last year.
Production of boots and shoes in New England in January was estimated as $9,468,000$ pairs. This total was about $33 \%$ less than that in January a year ago, although there was an increase of $4.0 \%$ oduction
December and January, The proportion of New England shoe production to that of the entire country has been relatively constant for the past 15 years, varying between $33.0 \%$ and $36.7 \%$.
During January raw cotton consumption by mills in New England was 50,637 bales, an amount $2.7 \%$ larger than the total for December, but about $44 \%$ less than in the corresponding month last year. The amount of raw wool consumed by mills in New England during January exceeded that of December but was considerably less than the amount consumed in January last year.

Between December and January there were declines in the total number of wage earners employed in manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts and in aggregate weekly payrolls.
The sales volume of 731 retail establishments in Massachusetts during January amounted to $\$ 17,868,915$ as compared with $\$ 18,405,695$ in the corresponding month a year ago.

Second (New York) District
In presenting its monthly indexes of business activity in its "Monthly Review" of March 1, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York states that "judging from preliminary information, there appears to have been no very substantial further decline in the general level of production and trade during February." The Bank added:
Steel ingot output, which averaged $29 \%$ of capacity in January, apparently was slightly higher in February, though the gain was smaller than usual. Steel mill activity has leveled out following a recovery of about 10 points in the operating ratio from the low point at the end of December. An increase in the volume of sales of cotton textiles was reported in the latter part of February, accompanying the enactment of the new farm bill and higher prices for cotton, and mill activity appears to have increased slightly during the month. Automobile plants maintained output somewhat below the January rate. Railway loadings of merchandise and miscellaneous freight were little changed during the first three weeks of February, but loadings of bulk commodities were reduced contraseasonally. Bituminous coal production declined about as usual, while electric power generation decreased slightly more than in most other years. Department tore sales in thin for ad February after seasonal adjustment.
During January there was some evidence of a slackening in the decline in production and trade which began in the fall. Following sharp dein January and cotton consumption by textile mills also increased, although somewhat less than the average for the time of year Mill consumption of silk and shoe production increased more than is usual, but the rate of automobile assemblies dropped $31 \%$ from December to January, to about half the rate of January, 1937; output of non-ferrous metals and bituminous coal declined; and there was a contra-seasonal reduction in the manufacture of tobacco products. Following a slight upturn in December, machine ool orders resumed the declining tendency in evidence since September.
The seasonally adjusted indexes of railway freight car loadings and of the volume of check transactions throughout the country were lower in January than in the preceding month, and mail order house sales declined somewhat more than usual. On the other hand, department store sales and registrations of new passenger cars compared favorably with December after seasonal adjustment.
The daily average rate of registrations of new passenger cars since July, 1935, is shown in the accompanying diagram. From July through October of 1937, registrations declined as in 1935 and 1936, but remained above each of those years. Following the showing of new models, how ever, registrations failed to pick up as in the two preceding seasons, and in December were only a little over half those of a year previous, and substantially lower than in December, 1935. A decrease roughly corresponding to those of the two preceding years was indicated by preliminary
data for January.
(Adjusted for seasonal variations, for year-to-year growth, and where necessary (Adjusted lor price changes)

|  | Jan. 1937 | Nov., 1937 | Dec., 1937 | Jan., 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industrial Production- | 107 | 52 | 38 | 38 |
| Steed_-....... | 197 | 92 | 83 | 77 p |
| Passenger cars. | $97 \%$ | 79 | ${ }_{113}$ | 47 |
| Motor trucks | 1077 | 106 | ${ }_{79}^{113}$ | 78 |
| Bituminous coal | 87 | 83 | ${ }_{95} 79$ | ${ }_{96}^{64}$ |
| Crude petroleum | ${ }_{94}^{94}$ | 94 | $97 p$ | ${ }_{86} 8$ |
| Electric Dower-... | 114 | 79 | 73 | 71 |
| Cotton consumption | 124 | 45 | 46 | $43 p$ |
| Wool consumption | 1437 | 82 | $85 p$ | $90 p$ |
| Meat packing. | 87 | 84 | 87 | 89 |
| Tobacco products | 93 75 | ${ }_{62}^{94}$ | 95 63 | 87 |
| Cement.....-- | 75 200 | -62 | ${ }_{128}^{63}$ | 115 |
| Machlne tool orders*. | 200 | 121 | 128 | 115 |
| Employment- |  |  |  |  |
| Employment, manufacturing, United States.... Employee-hours, manufacturing, United States_ | ${ }_{92}^{100}$ | 81 | 73 | $69 p$ |
| Construction- |  |  |  |  |
| Residential building contracts.....-....-.-.--- | ${ }_{76} 51$ | 28. | ${ }_{63}^{19}$ | 65 |
| Non-residential building \& engineering contracts. | 76 |  |  |  |
| Primary Distribution- |  |  |  |  |
| Car loadings, merchandise and miscellaneous 7 - |  |  |  | 72 |
|  | 89 6 | 88 | 94 | $93 p$ |
|  | 92 | 85 | 86 | ${ }_{64}{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Distribution to Consumer- |  |  |  |  |
| Department store sales, United States | 95 | ${ }_{80 \tau}^{86 T}$ | ${ }_{82 r}^{84 r}$ | 86 |
| Department store sales, Second District........- | 89 | 807 | 827 |  |
| Chain grocery sales- | 99 <br> 98 <br> 8 | ${ }_{93}^{98}$ | ${ }_{95 r}$ | ${ }_{93}{ }^{100}$ |
| Other chain store sales. | 100 |  |  |  |
| Mail order house sales | 117 | 80 | 62 |  |
| New passenger car registrations. | 117 | 80 | 62 | 63 p |
| Money Payments- |  |  |  |  |
| Bank debits, outside New York City | 68 | 63 | 64 | ${ }_{35 p}^{58 p}$ |
| Bank deblta, New York City ---1.-7 |  |  |  | 351 65 |
| Velocity of demand deposits. outside N. Y. City a Velocity of demand deposits, New York City .a. . | 72 50 | 72 44 | 69 50 | 42 |
| General price level. $b$. | 161 | 156 | 155 | $155 p$ |
| Cost of living. $b$. | 148 | 152 | 151 | ${ }^{150 p}$ |
| Composite index of wages.c. | 102 | 112 | 111 | $111 p$ |

* Not adjusted for price changes. a $1919-1925$ average $=100 \%$. b 1913 aver-
age $=100$; not adjusted for trend. c 1926 average $=100 \%$ not adjusted for trend. age $=100 ;$ not adjusted for
$p$ Preliminary.
Revised.
Reference to January department store sales and chain store sales in the New York Reserve District appeared in our March 5 issue, page 1463 .

> Third (Philadelphia) District
"Business conditions in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District failed to show improvement in the first month of the year, but lately they have reflected some upturn in the market for consumers' goods," according to the "Business Review" of March 1 of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, which said:
The rate of industrial recession in durable goods also has been less rapid than in the closing months of last year. The adjusted index of industrial production in January declined to 69 from 76 in the previous month and was the lowest since 1934.
Income of farmers from dairy products continues fairly steady, but that from the sale of farm products has been affected adversely by the continued decline in prices.
Retail trade sales in January declined more than seasonally and were noticeably emaller than a year ago. In February a further decline is indicated by preliminary figures.

## Manufacturing

Manufacturing activity in this district has slackened further since the turn of the year, although lately the recession had moderated considerably and become less widespread than in the closing months of 1937. This has been especially true in the case of industries making
including textiles, leather goods and shoes. including textiles, leather goods and shoes.
whole continues quiet and in a number of furable products on the whole continues quither and are much smaller than they goods a year aga. The demand or non-durable rods, on the other hand, shows signs of improvement. As in several past, on the the preatest decreases have occurred at plants turning out iron and steel products, fuch as machinery and tools, castings, and virtually all building materials. The volume of unfilled orders about the middle of February was smaller than a month earlier and less than a year ago. Inventories of finished goods, especially at textile plants, have declined in recent weeks and supplies of raw materials at plants quite generally show marked reductions this year and as compared with a year ago.

Fourth (Cleveland) District
Trade and industry in the Fourth District appeared to be marking time in the latter half of February, on the basis of rather incomplete reports available, it was stated by the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank in its "Monthly Business Review" of Feb. 28. The Bank further reported:

Operations in nearly every line were at low levels compared with last year, and also 1936, and fluctuations week by week in various fields failed to indicate a definite trend. A little improvement in buying was reported in the latest month. Thïs is in decided contrast to the fourth quarter of 1937, when the movement was sharply downward in nearly every line.

Employment indexes for all industrial areas receded quite sharply. In western Pennsylvania declines of $9 \%$, at Erie $15 \%$, at Oil City 7\%, at Pittsburgh, Sharon and New Castle were reported in January from Decem ber. As large or larger reductions from last year were evident, and employee-hours worked in these centers were down from $32 \%$ to $47 \%$ from early 1937.
In Ohio total employment was down $11 \%$ in January from December, and $13 \%$ less than a year ago. Manufacturing employment was off $10 \%$ and $17 \%$ in the same periods.
Retail trade held up quite well under this situation. January automobile sales in principal counties were approximately one-fourth what they were a year ago, and down $50 \%$ from December, but department store sales were wihtin $7 \%$ of 1937, even excluding areas where floods
last year distorted the comparison. Grocery sales were only $4 \%$ under
ast year, nearly all of which might be accounted for by the drop in ood prices. - . Automobiles
The sharp decline in automobile production in January, both as compared with December and January last year, and continuation of assemblies in the first three weeks of February at a level much under each of the three preceding years, were important factors accounting for the recent low level of industrial operations in this district.

## Fifth (Richmond) District

In noting that "trade and industry is at a relatively low evel in January in most years," the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond said that "this year the comparison with December appears somewhat more adverse than usual." The Bank, in its "Monthly Review" of Feb. 28, continued, in part:
Employment conditions on the whole grew worse, chiefly due to shortened hours with lower payrolls, notwithstanding favorable weather for outside work and less seasonal decline in employment of this nature than in average mid-winter.
Cotton textile mills in the Fifth District operated in January at approximately the December level, and shipments roughly balanced production. Inventories of cotton goods in secondary hands are reported semi-officially to be substantially lower than two or three months ago, and during the same period the mills have also lowered their manufactured stocks to a moderate degree. Rayon manufacturers shipped about a thraton to as great an extent as cotton mills and their yarn stocks increased slightly great an extent as
during the month.
during the month. in North Carolina and Virginia operated in January,
Tobacco markets in but the tobacco handled was lower in grade than earlier in the season, and prices declined accordingly. Tobacco manufacturing declined in comparison with January, 1937, figures for all products except chewing and son with January, 1937, figures for all products except chewing and
smoking tobacco, but cigarette output exceeded that of December. Retail trade in January continued to hold up well in comparison with developments in other lines of trade, sales in Fifth District department stores slightly exceeding sales in January last year, and inventories in reporting stores averaging about $5 \%$ below inventories on Jan. 31, 1937. There weather in February advanced vegetation to a dangerous point if severe weather occurs later.

## Sixth (Atlanta) District

The volume of retail trade in the Sixth [Atlanta] District "declined more than seasonally in January, and was only slightly larger than in January last year," it was reported in the Feb. 28 "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. The "Review" further said:
Wholesale trade. declined further in January, and business failures, both number and liabilities, increased over December and were more than double those in January, 1936.
January sales by 49 reporting retail firms were smaller by $55.4 \%$ than in December, and the adjusted index, which makes allowance for the number of business days and the usual seasonal change, declined from $113.5 \%$ of the 1923-25 average for December to $109.2 \%$ for January.
Employment and payrolls at 5,600 firms in the six States of the Sixth District reporting to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics declined further in December, and were below the levels of December, 1936. Contrary to the general trend, employment and payrolls in Florida increased in December, primarily at canning establishments, in wholesale and retail trade and at hotels. Employment and payrolls were slightly higher than in December, 1936, in Florida and Louisiana.
Daily average consumption of cotton by mills in this district declined $1.9 \%$ further in January, the fourth consecutive month to record a decrease from the previous month. The rate of consumption declined $7.4 \%$ in Alabama and $0.5 \%$ in Georgia, but increased $10.8 \%$ in Tennessee. Crushings of seed, and production at cotton seed oil mills declined further in January, and were at a level slightly lower than in January, 1937.

## Seventh (Chicago) District

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago said in its Feb. 25 "Business Conditions Report" that "few indications of improvement, other than in inventory position, or of a slow-ing-down in the rate of recession prevailing in the last quarter of 1937, appeared in the January, 1938, data collected by this Bank on business activity in the Seventh District." The Bank continued:
The preliminary information on hand for the first half of February shows little change in trend. In several industries orders booked during January expanded over the December volumes, partly in accordance with seasonal expectation; however, output in most manufacturing phases continued to recede and was sharply under a year ago, as was new business. The majority of merchandising groups, both wholesale and retail, reported a greater-than-seasonal decline in sales for January from the preceding month and a noticeable widening of the spread from year-earlier volumes. Employment data for mid-January recorded even heavier losses in payrolls than in the number employed, thus reflecting a reduction in man-hours worked.
Activity in the steel industry remained at a level decidedly under that of the corresponding 1937 period, as consumers of steel have continued to curtail operations. Although steel casting foundries and stove, range and furnace factories had heavier orders in January than in the preceding month, the volumes shipped showed large drom both a month and a year earlier, as did output of malleable castings.

Eighth (St. Louis) District
In its "Monthly Review" of Feb. 28 the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis reports that "while general business in the Eighth District during January and the first weeks of February continued the downward trends which marked the closing quarter of 1937. and were present throughout the country, available statistics and information reflect more gradual declines and in some instances stabilization at the lower levels, both with reference to volume of business transacted and prices." The Bank went on to say:
During the first half of January the rate of operations in some industries was moderately increased from depressed levels in late December and distribution of merchandise through retail channels also turned slightly upward. Through the entire area retail trade was handicapped by
unseasonably warm weather, accompanied by rains in many sections, and these conditions extended well into February. The effect was particularly marked in the movement of heavy apparel, fuels, certain drugs and chemicals and other winter goods. Decreases in sales volume extended as well to wholesaling and jobbing lines investigated by this Bank, all of which, with the exception of electrical supplies, reported a reduced volume of sales in January as compared with a year and two years earlier.
Inventories of merchandise in the hands of distributors are as a rule of moderate proportions, which fact has been emphasized in the immediate past by numerous orders specifying prompt shipment. This is true particularly of non-durable goods, notably dry goods, shoes, groceries, apparel and drugs. There is a general disposition, however, to purchase only sufficient goods to fill immediate or definite prospective requirements. . . . betterment during January as contrasted with December, but a whole were considerably below the average in other recent months.

## Ninth (Minneapolis) District

The volume of business in January in the Minneapolis District "was slightly lower than in the preceding month," it is indicated by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis in its "Monthly Review" of Feb. 28. The Bank also had the following to say:

The rural retail trade and country check clearings indexes were higher than in any other January in our records, but all of the other indexes than in any other January in our rec
were lower than in January last year
Retail trade in this district was slightly smaller in January than in the same month last year, according to reports from 615 city and country stores. The country stores reported a small gain, but it was more than offset by a decline at the city stores.
Other indicators of business volume that were higher in January this year than in the same month a year ago were sales of electrical goods at wholesale, electric power consumption in Minnesota and the Dakotas, copper, silver and gold production and marketings of bread and durum ion in rye and flax. Decreases were recorded in electric power consumpCounties, shana, warranty deeds and mortgages in Hennepin and are sales and wholesale sales of shoes, drugs, groceries, hardware and plumbing and heating upplies.
Ninth District farmers' cash income from the sale of seven important agricultural products during January was estimated to be nearly $\$ 30$, 000,000 , which was greater than in any January since 1931.
Prices of all grains were higher in January than in the preceding month, but were far below the "scarcity prices" prevailing in January last year except flax, which was only a little lower than in January, 1937. Prices of dairy products, eggs, potatoes and wool declined in January, but there was a slight increase in the price of fat hens.

## Tenth (Kansas City) District

According to the Feb. 28 "Monthly Review" of the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank, the "dollar volume of sales at reporting department stores in the district declined by about the usual seasonal amount from December to January, and was little changed from that in January of last year." The Bank also said:
January sales of independent retail stores in the district were about $5 \%$ lower than a year ago.
The value of January wholesale sales in this district was about $19 \%$ lower than in the preceding month and $11 \%$ lower than in January of last year. Sales of nearly all groups declined during the month, and only groceries and paper showed an increase over a year ago.
Employment and payrolls in the district declined about $7 \%$ from December to January. Employment was about 6\% lower than a year ago, but payrolls show a decrease of only $3 \%$.
Marketings of wheat and corn during January, while about $19 \%$ and $12 \%$, respectively, below the January average of the past 10 years, were substantially heavier than a year ago. Receipts of oats were sharply ower than a year ago but, even so, were $11 \%$ above average.

## Eleventh (Dallas) Distric

The March 1 "Monthly Review" of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank said that "mixed trends in business and industry in the Eleventh District were in evidence during January. Department store sales, after allowance is made for the usual seasonal change, increased in January and were at the highest level in recent years." The following is also quoted from the "Review":
On the other hand, wholesale trade, which failed to show the customary gain from December to January, registered a decrease of $10 \%$ from the volume in January last year.
Daily average production of petroleum in this district remained at about the December level during January, but declined considerably in the first half of February. In the latter period the production rate was about $5 \%$ under that in February last year.
Weather conditions generally have been conducive to the growth of winter crops and range vegetation. Moisture supplies, although deficient in a considerable area of the western portion of the district, are unusually favorable in most sections. Livestock have held up well and are in about average condition. Market prices of livestock have continued weak, with the trend toward lower levels.

Twelfth (San Francisco) District
"The sharp decline in (Twelfth District) business activity which was evident during the last four months of 1937 was checked in January," said the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in its "Monthly Review" of March 1. "Industrial production, employment and payrolls were reduced dustrial production, employment and payrolls were reduced
further, but the curtailment was relatively slight. Continuing, the Bank stated, in part:
Value of retail trade declined moderately in January and continued to decrease during the first three weeks of February. Seasonally adjusted figures of new residential building, which had fallen by more than $50 \%$ from April to December last year, increased substantially in January of this year. Although the volume of agricultural products marketed was larger than in January, 1937, district cash farm income was comewhat less than a year ago, reflecting
most agricultural commodities.
Reflecting a greater than seasonal reduction in employment and a curReflecting a greater than seasonal reduction in employment and a cur-
tailment in working hours, factory payrolls declined moderately in tailment in working hours, factory payrolls declined moderately in
January, averaging $6 \%$ lower than a year ago. Hourly wage rates averaged $12 \%$ higher than in January, 1937.

Value of department store sales decreased more than seasonally in January, this Bank's adjusted index declining to $93 \%$ of the 1923-25 average from $97 \%$ in December. Preliminary reports indicate a further reduction in sales during February, the adjusted index declining about $5 \%$ from the January level. Stocks of goods held by department stores decreased further in January to a level approximating that of a year siderably more than in January of most recent years and was $12 \%$ lower than a year ago.
Prices paid farmers for their crops, after falling severely during the last quarter of 1937, tended to level off in January and February at an average approximately $25 \%$ lower than a year ago. Reflecting thi lower level of prices, farm income in January was below that of a year ago for the third successive month.

Cost of Living of Wage Earners in United States Declined $0.9 \%$ from January to February, According to National Industrial Conference Board
The cost of living of wage earners in the United States declined $0.9 \%$ from January to February, due primarily to a sharp decline in food prices, as well as reductions in rents and clothing prices, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. In February of this year the cost of living was $0.6 \%$ lower than a year ago and $13.0 \%$ lower than in February, 1929, but $20.9 \%$ higher than at the low of 1933 . The Conference Board, on March 10, further reported:
Food prices declined $2.3 \%$ from January to February, bringing them to a level $7.2 \%$ below that of a year ago, and $23.3 \%$ below that of February, 1929. Since the low point of 1933, food prices have inreased $31.1 \%$.
Rents moved downward $0.5 \%$ from January to February, but they were in February still $6.0 \%$ above the level of a year ago, and $40.0 \%$ above that of January, 1934. They are now 4.5\% lower than in February, 1929. Clothing prices were reduced $0.9 \%$ since January. In February of this year clothing prices were $1.3 \%$ higher than a year ago, $25.2 \%$ higher than at the low point of 1933, but $24.0 \%$ lower than in February, 1929. Coal prices in February were slightly, 0.1\%, higher than in January, nd $0.2 \%$ higher than a year ago, but $7.7 \%$ lower than in February, 1929. $1.5 \%$ higher than a year ago, $8.1 \%$ higher than at the low of 1933, and $1.5 \%$ higher than a year ago, $8.1 \%$.
$3.0 \%$ lower than in February, 1929.
The purchasing value of the dollar was 115.3c. in February as compared with 114.3 c . in January, 114.7c. in February, 1937, and 100c. in 1923.

| Item | $\begin{gathered} \text { Relative } \\ \text { Importance } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Family } \\ \text { Budget } \end{gathered}$ | Indexes of the. Cost of Liring$1823=100 \quad b$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \% \text { of Inc. }(+) \\ \text { or Dec. ( }-\mathrm{l} \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Jan., } 1938 \\ \text { to Feb., } 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Feb., 1938 | Jan., 1938 |  |
| Food $a$. | 3.3 | 80.1 | 82.0 | $-2.3$ |
| Housing | 20 | 87.8 | 88.2 | $-0.5$ |
| Clothing | 12 | 78.0 | 76.7 | -0.9 |
| Men's. |  | 82.3 | 83.2 | -1.1 |
| Women's |  | 69.6 | 70.1 | $-0.7$ |
| Fuel and light.. | 5 | 86.3 | 86.3 |  |
| Coal......-. |  | 86.3 | 86.2 | +0.1 |
| Gas and electriclty |  | 86.4 | 86.4 |  |
| Sundries . | 30 | 97.5 | 97.6 | -0.1 |
| Weighted avge, of all items. | 100 | 86.7 | 87.5 | -0.9 |
| Purchasing value of dollar.- |  | 115.3 | 114.3 | +0.9 |

$a$ Based on food price indexes of
for Feb. 15, 1938, and Jan. 18, 1938 .
$b$ Revised series. Figures on revised basis for dates prior to July, 1936, may be
Halt During February to Downward Movement in New York State Factory Employment and Payrolls -Payrolls Advanced $1.2 \%$
The sharp downward movement in employment and payrolls in New York State factories which began last October was checked in February, according to a statement issued in Albany, March 10, by Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews. According to preliminary tabulations covering reports from 1,907 representative factories throughout the State which report each month to the New York State Department of Labor, employment showed very little net change from January. Payrolls were up $1.2 \%$. Mr. Andrews's statement continued
The reductions in the metal and machinery group were less severe and substantial seasonal gains were made in clothing and millinery factories. In addition, net gains, reflecting fairly general advancement in employment, were reported by the textile and food and tobacco groups as a
whole, and also by the pearl, horn and bone, paper box and tube, and whole, and also
shoe industries.
The New York State Department of Labor's index of employment for February was 76.8. The corresponding payroll index was 69.8 . These indexes are based on the average of the years $1925-27$ as 100 . These reports are collected and analyzed in the Division of Statistics and Information, under the direction of Dr. E. B. Patton. This monthis
reporting factories were employing 359,552 workers on a total weekly payroll of $\$ 9,483,462$.

Payrolls Rise in Three Districts in February
Three industrial districts reported net gains in payrolls in February, namely, New York City, Utica and Syracuse. Employment was greater in both New York City and Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City. The seasonal expansion in New York City's clothing and millinery factories was largely responsible for the net advances in that district. The shoe industry in Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson. City had decreased employment and reduced wage payments, but net gains were reported by the instrument and appliance, chemical, textile and men's clothing groups. Payrolls were considerably higher in the Utica firearms, tools and cuttlery and silk and knit goods industries, but employment dropped sharply in the cotton goods group. In syracuse, layoffs in iron and steel and instrument industry expanded slightly. Sizable net cains were, rapoted maching Schenectady-Troy knit y. brush, iron and steel, and railroad repair groups, but these were counter-
acted by net losses occurring mostly in other metal and machinery indus tries, although none of these losses were so severe as last month. Although the metal and machinery group in Buffalo still showed net losses in both employmient and payrolls, nevertheless many industries had smaller net losses than last period, and most railroad equipment and repair shops were either busier or just as busy as in January. Likewise, in Rochester, the metal and machinery industry group reported less severe losses in Februtry, but the men's clothing industry had a net drop after expansion in January.

| City | January to February, 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment | Payrolls |
| New York City | $+2.4$ |  |
| Utica...... | -5.2 | +1.2 +0.3 |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy | $-1.2$ | $-2.0$ |
| Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson | +0.9 +3.9 | $\square$ |
| Rochester. | $-3.9$ | $-4.3$ |
| Buffalo ............. | -2.7 | $-6.1$ |

Smaller-Than-Usual Increase in Pennsylvania Factory Employment Occurred from Mid-January to Mid-February-Seasonal Rise of $4 \%$ Noted in PayrollsContinued Declines Reported by Delaware Continued
Factory employment in Pennsylvania increased fractionally from the middle of January to the middle of February and wage payments rose about $4 \%$, according to indexes prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia on the basis of reports received from 2,314 plants employing nearly 477,000 workers whose compensation approximated $\$ 10,400,000$ a week. The increase in employment was smaller than usual but the rise in payrolls was about in line with than usual but the rise in payroils in employment followed seasonal expectations. The gain in employment followed
sharp declines for four consecutive months and the expansharp declines for four consecutive months and the expan-
sion in wage payments was the first reported since last August. An announcement issued by the Bank on March 18 also had the following to say:
The index of employment in February was about 76, relative to the 1923-25 average and that of payrolls was 68 . Compared with a year ago, these indexes showed declines of 16 and $27 \%$, respectively. The employthese indexes showed decines of high of 92 , which prevailed from April to September; the peak in payrolls occurred in April 1936, when the index was $104 \%$ of the three-year average.
Employment and wage payments in the textile and clothing industries expanded much more than they usually do in February. Plants turning out leather products experienced seasonal gains in this period. In most of the other major groups, particularly in a number of those manufacturing durable goods, employment and payrolls either declined further or showed smaller than customary increases as compared with January
Employee-hours worked in February in about $90 \%$ of the reporting plants showed an increase of $3 \%$ as compared with a month before. This
gain followed drastic declines for five consecutive months Compared gain followed drastic declines for five consecutive ${ }^{m}$

The following regarding employment conditions in Delaware factories, is also from the Bank's announcement:
Employment and payrolls in Delaware factories in February declined about 4 and $6 \%$, respectively. Total employee-hours actually worked about 4 and $6 \%$, respectively. Cotal employee-hours actually worked
were $5 \%$ less than in January. Compared with a year ago, $19 \%$ fewer
wage earners were employed; the amount of wage disbursements showed a decline of $21 \%$ and working time was curtailed about $29 \%$.

## Declines in Employment and Payrolls in Illinois Industries from December to January Greater

 Than Any Similar Periods in 15. YearsIndustrial employment and payrolls in Illinois during January, as compared with December, according to a statistical analysis of the data contained in reports from 6,125 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments employing 569,973 workers, "show declines of $7.1 \%$ in employment and $8.5 \%$ in total wages paid," it was announced on Feb. 28 by the Division of Statistics and Research of the Illinois Department of Labor. The following is also from the announcement issued by the Department:
The current December-January changes in employment and payrolls represent greater than seasonal declines. For the 15-year period 1923-1937, represent greater than seasonal decines. Statistics and Research show that
inclusive, the records of the Division of Stater inclusive, the records of the Division or statistics and research show that in employment and payrolls, respectively. These same records show that the current December-January rates of decline of $7.1 \%$ in employment and $8.5 \%$ in payrolls were greater than during any December-January period within the last 15 years.
It is significant to note that employment and payroll declines were not confined to any particular industry group in January as compared with December. Decreases in both employment and payrolls appeared in every industrial group except the leather and allied products, the paper goods printing and publishing, the clothing and millinery, the food, beverages and tobacco groups, and the coal mining industry.
As compared with January, 1937, the January, 1938 indexes show decreases of $7.0 \%$ in employment and $7.4 \%$ in total wage payments The index of employment for all reporting industries dropped from 84.8 in Jan uary, 1937, 78.9 in Janur, 1 7 . Thi 68.7 during the same period
Statistics and Pere the Division of Statistics and Research during the month of January. Wage increases manufacturing industries, or 0.3 of $1 \%$ of the total number of workers reported as employed. The weighted average rate of increase was $6.0 \%$ as compared with a weighted average increase of $4.9 \%$ in December. Eight reports of wage reductions, affecting 688 workers, or 0.1 of $1 \%$ of the total number of workers reported, were received in January. The weighted average rate of decrease was $8.9 \%$.

Changes in Employment and Total Wages Paid, According to Sex Reports from 4,204 enterprises which designated the sex of their working Porces, showed decreases of $5.7 \%$ in the number of male and $10.0 \%$ in the
with December, 1937. Total wage payments to male workers decreased 7.9\% while total wages paid female workers declined $8.8 \%$.

Within the manufacturing classification of industry, 2,274 reporting establishments, the number of male and female workers decreased $5.8 \%$ and $6.9 \%$, respectively. Total wage payments to male workers declined $7.9 \%$ while total wages paid to female workers decreased $7.0 \%$.
In the non-manufacturing classification of industrial enterprises, 1,930 establishments reported decreases of $5.1 \%$ and $19.5 \%$ in the number of male workers and female workers. respectively. Total wages paid to male droped $15.1 \%$ dory

## Average Weekly Earnings-January

Weekly earnings for both sexes combined in all reporting industries averaged $\$ 25.46$ : $\$ 27.32$ for men and $\$ 15.45$ for women. In the manufacturing industries average weekly earnings were $\$ 24.88$ for male and female workers combined; $\$ 26.80$ for men and $\$ 15.58$ for women. In the non-manufacturing industries weekly earnings averaged $\$ 26.75$ for both sexes combined; $\$ 29.68$ for male and $\$ 14.77$ for female workers
Changes in Man-Hours During January, 1938, in Comparison with Dec., 1937
In all reported industries, 3,818 enterprises reported man-hours for male and female workers combined, and in these enterprises the total hours worked declined $9.5 \%$ during January in comparison with December Hours worked in, 330 estabhshments workers.
In the manufacturing classification of industries, 2,178 enterprises reported a decline of $9.1 \%$ in total man-hours worked by male and female workers combined. Within this classification, 2,053 establishments showed a emale workers, respectively
In the non-manufacturing group, 1,640 firms reported a decrease of $10.6 \%$ in total man-hours worked by male and female workers combined. Within this classification of industries, 1,277 concerns showed decreases of respectively

Average actual hours worked in January by 454,332 workers in all reporting industries were 37.0 as compared with 37.9 in December, or a decrease of $2.4 \%$
In the manufacturing group the average actual hours worked were 35.7 in January as compared with 36.5 in December, or a decrease of $2.2 \%$
In the non-manufacturing classification the number of hours worked per week during January averaged 41.0 , or $2.1 \%$ less than in December.

## Weekly Report of Lumber Movement, Week Ended

 March 5, 1938The lumber industry during the week ended March 5 , 1938, stood at $48 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and $56 \%$ of average 1929 shipments. Production was about $54 \%$ of the corresponding week of 1929 ; shipments, about $62 \%$ of that week's shipments. The 1938 week showed some increase in production and new orders over the previous week; slight loss in shipments. New bookings in the past three weeks have been the heaviest reported for any weeks, but one, since early October. All items in the week ended March 5, 1938, were lower than during the corresponding week of 1937. National production reported for the week ended March 5,1938 , by $6 \%$ fewer mills was $5 \%$ above the output (revised figure) of the preceding week; shipments were $2 \%$ below shipments, and new orders were $1 \%$ above orders of the previous week, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important hardwood and softwood mil. "I the week ended March 5,1938 , production and shipm $n t$ is reported by 418 softwood mills were, respectively, $24 \%$ and $28 \%$ below simi lar items in corresponding week of 1937 ; new orders were $7 \%$ below last year's week. The reports furnished the Association further disclosed:

During the week ended March 5, 1938, 505 mills produced $158,665,000$ feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped 183,401,000 feet; booked orders of $194,489,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 538 ; production, $151,434,000$ feet; shipments, $187,382,000$ feet; orders, 192,756,000 feet.
All regions but West Coast, Western pine and California Redwood reported new orders below production in the week ended March 5, 1938 , All but Southern Pine, West Coast, Western Pine and Southern Cypress reported shipments below output. All regions reported orders and shipments, and all but Northern Pine reported production below similar items in the corresponding week of 1937.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended March 5, 1938, by 427 softwood mills totaled $187,963,000$ feet, or $26 \%$ above the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $176,662,000$ feet, or $18 \%$ above production. Production was $149,141,000$ feet
Reports from 97 hardwood mills give now business as $6,526,000$ feet, or $31 \%$ below production. Shipments as reported for the same week were $6,739,000$ feet, or $29 \%$ below production. Production was $9,524,000$ feet.

## Identical Mill Reports

Last week's production of 418 identical softwood mills was $148,240,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $195,505,000$ feet; shipments were, respectively $175,865,000$ feet and $244,342,000$ feet, and orders received, $187,275,000$ feet and $200,656,000$ feet.

## Automobile Financing in January

The dollar volume of retail financing for January, 1938 for the 456 organizations amounted to $\$ 68,669,071$, a decrease of $24.3 \%$ when compared with December, 1937: a decrease of $36.1 \%$ as compared with January, 1937; and a decrease of $26.4 \%$ as compared with January, 1936. The volume of wholesale financing for January, 1938 amounted to $\$ 81,069,789$, a decrease of $41.7 \%$ when compared with December, 1937; a decrease of $49 \%$ compared with January, 1937, and a decrease of $34.2 \%$ as compared with January, 1936 .
The volume of retail automobile receivables outstanding at the end of January, 1938, as reported by the 224 organiza-
tions, amounted to $\$ 1,064,815,488$. These 224 organizations accounted for $94 \%$ of the total volume of retail financing $(\$ 68,669,071)$ reported for that month by the 456 organizations.

Figures of automobile financing for the month of December were published in the Feb. 19, 1938 issue of the "Chronicle," page 1152.

The following tabulations show the volume of financing for the month of January, 1938, 1937 and 1936 and the amount of automobile receivables outstanding at the close of each month, January, 1937 to Januar y, 1938, inclusive. The figures are as reported to the Bureau of the Census, of the Department of Commerce.

AUTOMOBILE FINANCING


671,042 Short Tons of Sugar Received by United States from Off-Shore Areas During First Two Months of Year
The second monthly report on the status of the 1938 sugar quotas was issued on March 7 by the Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The report shows that the quantity of sugar charged against the quotas for all offshore areas, including the full-duty countries, during January and February amounted to 671,042 short tons, raw value, said an announcement by the AAA, which continues: The report includes all sugars from Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Hawaii, recorded and entered or certified for entry from those adastion to the sugar' actually entered before March 1, 1938, incluae, in adon erch certified quantities in transit on outturn weight and polarization data for all importations are available.
There were 66,103 short tons of sugar, raw value, charged against the quota for the continental sugar cane areas and 63,037 short tons, raw value, against the quota for the continental sugar beet area during January of this year. Data for February are not yet available.
The quantities charged against the offshore areas during January and February are as follows:

| Aтeas | 1938 Sujar Quotas Established Under the Latest Reoulations | Amounts Chatged Against Quotas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cuba | 1,962,771 | 374,305 |
| Phillppines | 1,057,416 | ${ }_{1}^{127,951}$ |
| Puerto Rico | 819.344 963.149 | 129,484 38,675 |
|  | 9.155 | - |
| Foreign countries other than Cuba-... | 27,121 | 627 |
| Total | 4,838,956 | 671,042 |

Direct-Consumption Sugars
Direct-consumption sugar is included in the above amounts charged against the various quotas, since the direct-consumption sugar quota is included in the total quota for each area. The following tabulation indicates the 1938 direct-consumption sugar quotas and charges against such quotas during January and February, showing separately sugar polarizing 99.8 degrees and above and sugar polarizing less than 99.8 degrees. The last column shows the balance available for entry during the remainder of the year. The separation of sugars into polarization groups is based on reports of the outturn weight and polarization for each cargo of directconsumption sugar entered against the quotas:
(In Short Tons- 96 Degree Equivalent)

| Area | Quantty Charged Against Quotas |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & \text { Quota } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sugara } \\ \text { Polarizing } \\ \text { 99.8 Degtees } \\ \text { and Above } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sugar } \\ \text { Polarizing } \\ \text { Less Than } \\ \text { 99.8 Degrees } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Charges } \end{aligned}$ | Balance Remaining |
| Cuba | 375,000 | 50,521 | 5,828 | 56,349 | 318,651 |
| Puerto Rico | 126,033 | 32,032 | 640 171 | 32,672 | 918,361 29,445 |
| Hawail | 29,616 80,214 | 3,745 | 170 | 3,775 | 76,439 |
|  | 610.863 | 86.298 | 6,669 | 92,967 | 517,896 |

Quotas for Full-Duty Countries
The 627 short tons, raw value, charged against the quota for foreign countries other than Cuba is the total of charges made during January and February against the quotas for the individual for those countries,
The following table shows, in pounds, the 1938 quotas for The following table shows, in pounds, the during January and February, and the amounts charged against the quotas during
the amounts which may be admitted during the remainder of the year:

| Area | $1938$ | a Charged A gainst Quota | Balance <br> Remaining |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belgium | 319,815 | 301,278 | 18,537 |
| Dutch East Indie | ${ }_{363,704}^{229,802}$ | ${ }_{363,727}^{229,704}$ |  |
| Gexico | 6,554,635 | 49,808 | 6,504,827 |
| Mexico-n-. | -236,747 | 220,750 | 15,977 |
| United Kingdom | ${ }^{381,058}$ | 84,482 | 296.576 45.656 .114 |
| Quotas not used to | $\begin{array}{r} 45,656,114 \\ 500,000 \end{array}$ | 5,013 | $45,656,114$ 494,987 |
|  | 54,242,000 | 1,254,962 | 52,987,038 |

In 12 of the sugar Act of 1937 the first 10 short a In accordance with Sec. 212 of the Sugar Act of 1937 the first 10 short tons
of sugar, raw value, imported from any forelgn country other than Cuba have of sugar, raw value, imported from any forelgn country other than Cuba have
not been charged against the quota for that country.
b Argentina, 15,840 pounds; Australia, 222; Brazil, 1,$301 ;$ British Malaya, 28 ; Canada, 613,102; China and Hongkong, 313,084; Colombia, 290; Costa Rlea, 22,382; Czechoslovakia, 286,$121 ;$ Dominlean Republic, $7,246,410 ;$ Dutch West
Indies, $7 ;$ France, $190 ;$ Germany, 127; Haiti, 1,01,487; Honduras, $3,730,055$; Indles, 7; France, 1\%; Germany, 127; Haiti, 1,001,487; Honduras,
Italy, 1,703; Japan, 430, $356 ;$ Nicaragua, 11,106,817; Peru, 12,077,314; Salvador, 8,919,94,3; Venezuela, 315,135.
The January figures were given in our issue of Feb. 19, page 1267.

## Statement of Sugar Statistics of AAA for January

 Decrease from ear Ago Noted in Total DeliveriesOn March 4 the Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration issued its monthly statistical statement covering the month of January, 1938, consolidating reports obtained from cane refiners, beet sugar processors, importers, and others. In issuing the statement the Sugar Section said:

Total deliveries of sugar during January, 1938, amounted to 374,857 short wons, raw value. Deliveries during January last year, in terms of raw sugar value, totaled 400,507 short tons. (The total refiners' deliveries for the factor 1.059 , which is the ratio of refined sugar produced to meltings of raw sugar during the years 1936 and 1937.)

Distribution of sugar in the continental United States, in form for consumption, during January, 1938, was as follows: By refiners, 255,778 short tons (deliveries shown in Table 2, less exports); by beet sugar factories, 58,918 short tons (Table 2); by importers, 23,907 short tons (Table 3), and by continental cane sugar mills, 14,361 short tons (Table 4). These deliveries, converted to raw value, total 374,857 short tons. The distribution of sugar for local consumption in the Territory
of Hawaii for January, 1938, was 1,138 tons, and for Puerto Rico it was 994 tons (Table 5)

Stocks of sugar on hand Jan. 31 were as follows: Raw sugar held by refiners, 199,531 short tons; refined sugar held by refiners, 362,342 short tons; refined sugar held by beet factories, 964,067 short tons, and directconsumption sugar held by importers (in terms of refined sugar), 56,019 short tons. These stocks, converted to raw value, equal $1,674,743$ short tons as compared with $1,412,043$ short tons on the same date last year. Such stocks do not include raws for processing held by importers other than refiners, or stocks of sugar held by continental cane factories.
The data, which cover the month of January, were obtained in the administration of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved Sept. 1, 1937, which requires the Secretary of Agriculture to determine concing ion rese ments and establish quotas statement January was 1007 (This sta of Feb 19, page 1267-Ed.

Below is the statistical statement covering the month of January as issued by the Sugar Section of the AAA on March 4:
TABLE 1-RAW SUGAR: REFINERS' STOCKS. RECEIPTS, MELTINGS,
AND * 1938 .

| Source of Supply | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Stocks on } \\ \text { Jan. 1, } \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | Receipts | Meltings | Deliveries for Direct Consumption | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Lost by } \\ \text { Fire, } \\ \& \in c . \end{array}\right\|$ | Stocks on .Jan. 31, 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cubs | 41,607 | 176,917 | 141,115 | 76 | 0 | 77,333 |
| Hawail | 28,747 | 32,366 | 39,213 | 198 | 0 | 21,702 |
| Puerto Rico | 54,296 | 13,566 | 30,240 | 66 | 0 | 37,556 |
| Phillippines | 3,878 | 21,193 | 17,711 | 3 | 0 | 7,357 |
| Continental. | 57,060 | 50,810 | 59,590 | 73 | 0 | 48,207 |
| Virgin Islands. |  |  |  | 0 | 0 |  |
| Other countries -.....-.) | 10,627 | 2,871 ${ }^{1}$ | 6,122 0 | $0$ | 0 | 7,376 0 |
| Total...............- | 196,215 | 297,723 | 293,991 | 416 | 0 | 199,531 |

* Complled in the AAA sugar Section from reports submitted on Forms SS-15A by 18 companies representing 23 refineries. The companies are: American Sugar
Retining Co.; Arbuckle Brothers; J. Aron \& Co.. Inc.: California \& Hawailan sugar Refining Corp., Ltd.; Colonial Sugar Co.; Godehaux Sugars, Inc.; William Henderson; Imperial Sugar Co.; W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining \& Molasses Co.: National sugar Refining Co. of N. J.: Ohio Sugar Co.; Pennsylvania Sugar Co.; Revere Sugar Refinery; Savannah Sugar Refining Corp.: South Coast Corp.; TABLE 2-STOCKS, PRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF CANE AND
BEET SUGAR BY UNITED STATES REFINERS AND PROCESSORS, BEET SUGAR BY UNITED STATES REFINERS AND P
JANUARY, 19388
(In Terms of Short Tons Retined Sugar as Produced)

|  | Refiners | Domestic Beet Factories | Refiners and Beet Factories |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Initial stocks of refined, Jan. 1, 1938.- | 354,810 | a1,007,987 | 1,362,797 |
| Production. | 266,455 | 14,998 | 281,453 |
| Deliveries | b258,923 | c58,913 | 317,841 |
| Final stocks of refined, Jan. 31, 1938 .. | 362,342 | 964,067 | 1,326,049 | Complied by the AAA, Sugar Section, from reports submitted by refiners and beet sugar ractori

b Deliveries include sugar delivered against sales for export. The Department during the month of Janury 1938 . c Larger than actual deliveries by a small amount representing losses in transit,
through reprocessing,

TABLEE 3 - STOCKS, RECEIPTS, AND DELIVERIES OF DIRECT-
CONSUMPTION SUGAR FROM SPECIFIED AREAS, JANUARY, 1938 CONSUMPTION SUGAR FROM SPECIFIED AREAS,

| Source of Supply | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks on } \\ & \text { Jan. } 1, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | Receipts | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deliteries } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { Usage } \end{gathered}$ | Stocks on Jan. 31, 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | *a30,708 | 12,903 | 11,520 | *32,091 |
| Hawait | 14,708 | 185 5.062 | 9,342 | 10,428 |
| Philippines | 6,127 | 2.227 | 1,375 | 6,979 |
| England. | a342 | 49 | 391 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ |
| China and Hongkong | *7,428 | 182 | 1,089 | *6,521 |
| Total | 59,313 | 20,613 | 23,907 | 56,109 | Total. Complied in the AAA Sugar Section from reports and information submition

on Forms SS-15B and SS-3 by importers and distributors of direct-consumption on For
sugar.
*ugar. Includes sugar in bond and in customs' cusody and control. a Revised. TABLE 4-DELIVERIES OF DIRECT-CONSUMPTION SUGAR FROM
CONTINENTAL CANE SUGAR MILLS ortion hed blo
Deliveries of direct-consumption sugar by Louisiana and Florida mills amounted uary, 1938 TABLE 5-DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION IN THE TERRITORY (Short Tons, Raw Value)
Territory of Hawail_
Puerto Rico

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                                    (Short Tons, Raw Value)
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Cuban Sugar Exports from Jan. 1 to March 5 Heaviest in Nine Years, Reports Lamborn \& Co.
The heaviest Cuban export movement in sugar in nine years for the period Jan. 1 to March 5 is reported by Lamborn \& Co., New York, who state that the exports Lamborn \& \& Co, 4692 long tons. This compares with 452,749 tons shipped during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 16,923 tons, or $3.5 \%$. The 1938 figure is the largest since 1929, when the exports for the period aggregated 838,823 tons. The firm further stated:
The heavy export movement this year is due to the shipments to countries other than the United States. Of the 469,672 tons shipped to March 5 this year, 357,707 tons were destined to the United States, while the balance of 111,965 tons went to other countries, principally in countries, while year's exports to March 5 only 28,566 to
The initial 1938 Cuban quota for entry in the United States, fixed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, is $1,716,449$ long tons, raw value, and to March 1, 334,201 long tons were entered. Last year to March 1, 352,296 tons were entered of the total quota of $1,798,69$ tons.

Exports from Dominican Republic in 1937 Increased $\$ 2,946,218$ Above 1936-Raw Sugar Accounted for $59.2 \%$ While Coffee Made Up $9.7 \%$ of Total Exports
Exports from the Dominican Republic to the rest of the world totaled $\$ 18,128,732$ in 1937 against $\$ 15,182,514$ in 1936, an increase of $\$ 2,946,218$, the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc., revealed on March 12 from official figures of that country. The United States in 1937 bought $5,828,304$ of the goods sold, or $32.1 \%$, against purchases of $\$ 4,619,887$, or $30.4 \%$, in 1936 . Of the 1937 exports to all countries, $\$ 10,737,495$, or $59.2 \%$, were raw sugar, against $\$ 8,569,440$, or $56.4 \%$, in 1936 , while exports of coffee last year were valued at $1,763,485$, or $9.7 \%$ of the whole, against $\$ 2,018,075$ in 1936, $13.2 \%$ of the total exports. The Exchange's announcement went on to say:
The United States is credited with taking 48,998 bags of coffee ( 60 kilos each) in 1937 against 34,903 bags in 1936, an increase of $40.3 \%$, while purchases of sugar totated 29,122 long tons in the United Kingdom in 1936, an increase of $81.4 \%$. During last year or $29.33 \%$; France ranked next with $\$ 2,591,682$, or $14.29 \%$; Morocco took $\$ 1,006,853$, or $5.94 \%$ of the country's exports.

## Sugar Exports from Java Decreased During January

as Compared with Same Month Year Ago, According to B. W. Dyer \& Co.
Exports of sugar from Java during the month of January, 1938, amounted to 44,413 long tons, according to B. W. Dyer \& Co., New York, sugar economists and brokers, a decrease of 41,210 tons compared with the same month a year ago. Total exports during the period beginning April 1, 1937, and ending Jan. 31, 1938, totaled 882,826 tons compared with 788,007 tons during the corresponding period of 1936-37, an increase of 94,819 tons. Sugar stocks in Java on Feb. 1, 1938, were 472,518 tons compared with 514,546 tons on the same date in 1937 .

Survey of Cotton Textile Industry by Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York-Covers 10-Year Period 1928-38-Activity in 1937 4.16\% Greater Than in 1936
The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York recently issued its seventh annual survey of the cotton textile industry, covering the 10 years 1928 to 1938. The survey shows that activity of the whole industry in 1937 was $4.16 \%$ greater than that of 1936, despite over $12 \%$ decline in spindle hour operations during the last half of the year compared with the last half of 1936. The proportionate yardage production for the full year is slightly less than $9,000,000,000$ square yards of woven cloth. The Assothan $9,000,000,0$
ciation added:

Although this volume establishes a new production record for all time, its benefits were marred by adverse influences on distribution during the latter half of the year.

The high rate of activity over a large part of the year accounts for the largest year's consumption of raw cotton in history-7,425,000 bales against $7,094,000$ bales in 1936. Total poundage represented is roughly $3,633,000,000$ pounds, a gain of $4.9 \%$ over last year. It is also $45,000,000$ pounds greater than that in the previous banner year of 1927. However, the per capita cotton consumption peak is still held by 1927, with 30.35 pounds against 28.11 pounds in 1937 and 26.97 pounds in 1936.
Export demand, although increased by $18 \%$ over 1936, absorbed but a minor part of last year's production. The total export volume required about $2.7 \%$ of total yardage production and remains about $300,000,000$ yards below average exports in the decade of the 20 s. Imports increased about $30 \%$, largely from Japan, which furnished over $106,000,000$ square yards. This was considerably less than had been expected under the quota arrangements of last Jan
After adjustment by deducting cloth exports and adding imports of foreign cloth, the yardage available for domestic consumption attained a new high record for the second successive year. Per capita volume in lower than the revised figure of 70.53 square yards for 1927 and 71.89 lower than the revised figure of 70.53 square yards for 1927 and consecutive years exceeds any comparable period of previous history.

## Petroleum and Its Products-Foreign Oil Companies Defy Mexican Government - No Oil Shortage Possible, Says Thompson-Daily Average Crude Production Rises in Week-Petroleum Stocks Move

 LowerDevelopments in the Mexican oil situation this week overshadowed the somewhat dull domestic picture with the foreign oil companies who recently lost their court fight against broad salary increases refusing to put the wage increase into effect to the apparent confusion of the Mexican labor unions and government officials.
Press dispatches on March 16 reported that the 17 oil companies "had placed themselves in rebellion" by their refusal to put the $\$ 7,300,000$ increase in wages to workers in effect, according to an announcement of the Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Labor officials were reported to be conferring with government officials as to what action is now due. National headquarters of the union said that it would be necessary to consult locals before announcing their plans.
The New York Times-in its March 17 issue-carried a wireless story from its Mexico City correspondent which reported that "faced with the legal obligation to assume control of the vast United States and British oil activities in Mexico, the government failed to act today (March 16), 24 hours after the companies' refusal to accept the ultimatum of the Labor Board.
"There were growing indications," the dispatch continued, "that the government was caught upon the horns of a dilemma and was searching frantically for any dignified manner of getting on safer ground. President Lazaro Cardenas and Eduardo Suarez, Finance Minister, conferred with union officials.'
It was disclosed that the Labor Board's declaration placing the companies "in rebellion," merely leaves the way opened for the unions, as the injured party, to petition the board $\mathrm{f}_{\text {or }}$ punitive action. The lengthy controversy between the unions and the foreign oil companies now has had international politics injected as recent developments in Europe make it doubly important that Britain's flow of oil from its Mexico sources continue unhampered.
The fear felt in some quarters of a possible shortage of petroleum in the not-too-dim future was held unfounded by Ernest 0. Thompson, Chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, in an address delivered before the American Association of Petroleum Geologists in New Orleans on March 16.
"According to a report of the American Petroleum Institute delivered in 1925 , the proven oil resources of the country on Jan. 1 of that year were $5,323,000,000$ barrels. Since that time we have produced more than twice that amount and recently published estimates place the proven reserves as of Jan. 1,, last, at $15,507,268,000$ barrels-the highest ever recorded," he said in his address.
An increase of 42,400 barrels in daily average crude oil production in the United States during the week ended March 12 lifted the total to $3,382,100$ barrels daily, which is approximately 9,000 barrels less than the daily market demand for March as estimated by the Bureau of Mines, the American Petroleum Institute reported.
A sharp spurt in imports of crude oil, however, which have shown substantial gains during 1938, as compared with early 1937, offset the sub-market production of domestic oil. Imports of crude oil during the March 12 period averaged 180,000 barrels daily, up 46,143 against the initial March period. This meant that total available oil showed an excess of more than 170,000 barrels daily, as compared with the estimated demand.
Imports of crude oil started on an upswing during the first month of 1938 , and January showed an increase to $1,986,000$ barrels from $1,129,000$ barrels for the initial period last year. The upswing continued during February and, although
official figures are not yet ready, imports of crude oil for the first two months of the current year are reliably reported to have been approximately $1,500,000$ barrels above the corresponding period last year.

Louisiana was the only member of the "Big Five" that did not show sharply higher production totals during the March 12 period. Texas oil men lifted the State's total March 12 perjod. Texas oil men lifted the states total
output by 20,750 barrels to $1,290,500$, which is still below the State and the Federal recommendations. Oklahoma exceeded the State and Federal allowables at 526,100 barrels, up 3,650 barrels. Kansas jumped 6,300 barrels to 173,100 , and California at 727,7000 barrels was up 6,900 . Louisiana was off 950 barrels to 255,800 barrels.
Stocks of domestic and foreign petroleum crude oil were off 640,000 barrels during the March 5 week to $304,527,000$ barrels, the Bureau of Mines reported. Domestic oil stocks were off 341,000 , and foreign off 299,000 barrels.

There were no crude oil price changes.

## Prices of Typical Crudes per Barrel at Wells (A gravities where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)



REFINED PRODUOTS-REFINERS USING IMPORTED OIL HIT - BYIINDEPENDENT OIL MEN-GASOLINE STOCKS MOUNT -TO RECORD HIGH-REFINERY OPERATIONS LOWER-GAS AND FUEL OIL STOCKS AGAIN MOUNT
The sharp increase in gasoline stocks was attributed in part to the refining of imported crude oil by Russell B. Brown, general counsel for the Independent Petroleum Association of America, in a report made public during the week:
Pointing out that the twin problems-restricting imports and reducing imports-need to be straightened out before a sound market position may be established, Mr. Brown added: "Strange as it may seem, it appears that among the refiners who cause most of the embarrassment are some who are bringing in imported oil."
"This," he continued, "may explain why some refiners will not cut back operations to a reasonable condition." If gasoline stocks are to be pared to an economic level by next October during the peak consuming season that draws near, he contended, it would be necessary to draw from storage just about twice the amount needed during the like 1937 period. Thus, production must be curtailed or the industry must be prepared to face possible demoralization in marketing, he said.
Ernest O. Thompson, of the Texas Railroad Commission and the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, also warned against the danger of the record high holdings of motor fuel. Now is the time to start reductions, before the consuming sets in," he declared in an Austin interview, "or suffer serious consequences next winter. There is now more oil and gasoline above ground than we know what to do with, so why produce more. Our house should be set in order so that prosperity will continue next fall and winter."

The recent reduction in Grade C bunker fuel oil prices made in New York harbor had its reverberations in other markets during the week. A reduction of 15 cents a barrel was made in Philadelphia on March 14 to $\$ 1.15$ while three days later came the news that Diesel fuel oil had been reduced 15 cents a barrel to $\$ 1.75$ at Baton Rouge and New Orleans by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. A $1 / 2$ cent a gallon reduction in tank prices of gasoline in the Buffalo area spread last week-end as bulk prices weakened under competitive price-cutting. The nation's gasoline markets, however, saw a sudden revival in export interest by Continental buyers as war clouds darkened over most of Europe.
Despite a slight reduction in refinery operations, stocks of finished and unfinished motor fuel rose 933,000 barrels during the March 12 period to a new high at $93,084,000$ barrels, which is approximately $14,000,000$ barrels above the working level seen reasonable by the industry. The American Petroleum Institute disclosed that refinery holdings were up $1,251,000$ in contrast to a dip of 234,000 barrels in bulk terminal holdings.
Refinery operations were off 0.8 point to $76.2 \%$ of capacity, with daily average runs of crude oil to stills dipping 30,000 barrels to $3,100,000$ barrels. The daily average outturn of cracked gasoline during the March 12 week was off 35,000 barrels to 705,000 barrels, the report disclosed.
Stocks of gas and fuel oil again climbed as slackening demand sent inventories into higher levels. An increase of 347,000 barrels sent total holdings to $122,818,000$ barrels, which is nearly $24,000,000$ barrels more than a year ago when the industry saw demand touch record high levels. The decline in demand started earlier than usual this year due to the extremely mild winter weather in most of the country.

## Representative price changes follow:

March 31.-A general reduction of $1 / 2$ cent a gallon in retail prices of gasoline throughout the Buffalo area was posted as bulk gasoline prices agged under competitive price cutting.
March 14.-Bunker fuel oil was reduced 15 cents a barrel at Philadelphia o $\$ 1.15$, effective immediately, by all major oil companies
March 16.-Standard Oil of New Jersey reduced Diesel oil prices 15 cents a barrel to $\$ 1.75$ at New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

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


 Wichrield Oill Cal.

Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery
 Fuel Oll, f.o.B. Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Bayonne) Bunker C $-\ldots . .$. 15 Callornia 24 plus D

N. $\underset{27}{\text { Y plus......... }}$ Gas On, f.O.B. Refinery or Terminal $\underset{z}{z}$ Now York. Gasolne, Service Station, Tax Included
s.19
Newark

----- $\$ .02 \frac{1}{6}-.03$ Brooklyn.......... $\qquad$ .18

Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products, January 1938
The United States Bureau of Mines, in its monthly petroleum statement, reported that crude oil production continued to decline in January, when the daily average was $3,419,600$ barrels, compared with $3,438,000$ barrels in December and $3,179,600$ in January, 1937. The Bureau further reported : Production in East Texas increased slightly, but the output in most of the other important districts of the State declined so that the daily average output for Texas fell from 1,330, on the Wilmington field were $1,317,700$ barrels in January. Do
 another small decline, the daily average being 561,600 barrels, compared with 509,000 barrels in December. A decline was recorded in New Mexico, but Illinois, the daily average ( 36,400 barrels) being the highest in about 20 years.
The relationship of supply to demand for crude petroleum in January was about the same as in December, the small decline in production being offset by one of about the same size in crude runs, and stocks again registered a gain of several hundred thousand barrels.

## Refined Products

The domestic demand for motor fuel in January was $35,176,000$ barrels, exports were $3,090,000$ barrels. Compared with a year ago, these data indicate a gain in domestic demand of $4.4 \%$ and in totar demand of $4.3 \%$. Although these gains in demand appear material, they were smaller than generally expected, as the demand for January, 18s, was thought to be abnormally low. Ine increase in gasoine stocks, was accelerated, the total for finished and unimished rising to $85,87,00$ barrels, or $8,88,000$ barrels above the level of the previous month. According to the
about $6,000,000$ barrels was added to these stocks in February.
Of primary interest in the January figures was the indicated decline in fuel oil consumption. The domestic demand for light fuels was $15 \%$ below a year ago ; heavy fuels $11 \%$ lower. The domestic demand for the two classes combined was even lower than in January, 1936.
According to data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the price index for petroleum products in January, 1938, was 58.8 , compared with 59.5 in December and 58.3 a year ago.

The refinery data of this report were compiled from schedules of refineries having an aggregate daily crude oil capacity of $4,027,000$ barrels. These plants operated at $78 \%$ of capacity, compared with a revised ratio of $79 \%$ in December.

a From Coal Division. b Imports of crude as reported to Bureau of Mines; all
other imports and exports from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. c Decrease. d Revised.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDDE PETROLEUM

|  | Januait, 1938 |  | December, 1937 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January, } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Daily } \\ & \text { Averape } \end{aligned}$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Daily } \\ & \text { Average } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Arkansas-Ro | 99 | 4 |  | 1 | 88 | 94 |
| Rest of State | ${ }_{1}{ }_{2} 986$ | ${ }_{41.5}^{32.1}$ |  |  | 768 | 94 |
| Calltornia-Huntington Beach. | 1,070 | 34.5 | ${ }_{1}^{1} 1.098$ | 35.4 | 1,083 | ${ }_{3}^{1,278}$ |
| Kettleman H | 2.524 | ${ }_{51}^{81.4}$ | - | 58 | 2,408 | ${ }_{2}^{3,413}$ |
| Long Beach | 1,261 | 40.7 |  | ${ }_{41.0}$ | 1,351 |  |
| Rest of state | 15,355 | 496.3 | 15,131 | 488.1 | 11,264 | 12,713 |
| Total Callio | 22,008 | ${ }^{709.9}$ | ${ }^{21,854}$ | ${ }^{705.0} 4$ | 112 | 128 |
| Colorad | 1,128 | 36.4 | 1,085 | 35.0 | (388 | 51 |
| Indiana | 5,680 | 183.3 | 5.529 | 178.4 | 5,300 | 52 |
| Kansas - | ${ }^{5} 111$ | 13.3 | 仡 | 14.1 | +400 | 10 |
| Louislana- | 1,311 | ${ }_{42.3}$ | 1,342 | ${ }_{43.3}$ | 1,748 | 43 |
| Rodess | 1,116 | 36.0 | 91 | 32.0 |  |  |
| Total Louls | 7,843 | 253.0 | 7,497 | 241.8 | 7.4 |  |
| Michigan | 1,564 | 50.5 | ${ }^{1,594}$ | +12.4 | 843 474 | 91 |
| Mow Me | 3,256 | 105.0 | 3,370 | 108.7 | , 774 | 53 |
| New Yo | ${ }_{24}^{44}$ | 14.3 | ${ }^{463}$ | 9 | 25. | 79 |
| Ohlo-... | 4,196 | 135.4 | 4,395 | 141.8 | 5,297 | ${ }_{4}^{4.255}$ |
| Seminole. | ${ }_{281}{ }^{932}$ | ${ }_{2994}^{126.8}$ | ${ }_{9}^{3,910}$ | ${ }^{301.6}$ | ${ }_{9,329}^{4,141}$ |  |
| Rest of State | ${ }^{\text {17, } 749}$ | ${ }_{561.6}^{299.4}$ | ${ }_{17,653}^{9,348}$ | 569.5 | 18,767 | 15,695 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,566 | 50.5 | 1,640 | 52.9 | 1,488 | 23 |
| Texas-Gult C |  | 301.5 188.0 | 9,451 | 194.4 | 5,517 |  |
| East Texas | 14,426 | 465.4 | 14,355 | 63.1 | (13,993 | 14.191 |
| Panhandle | ${ }^{2,083}$ | ${ }^{86.5}$ |  | ${ }_{18.1}^{70.8}$ | 1,170 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Restessa- }}$ | 8,546 | 275.7 | 8,842 | 285.2 | ,040 |  |
| Total Tex | 40,487 | 1,317.7 | 41,430 |  |  |  |
| West Virginia | 473 | 15.3 | - 514 | 16.6 | 453 | 19 |
| Rest of State- |  | 32.0 | - 1595 | 32.1 48.7 | - 1,4381 | 600 1,119 |
| her-a.-...- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 007 | 19 | 06, | 438.0 | 98,567 | 88.781 |

a Includes Missouri. Tennessee and Utah.
Daily Average Crude Oil Production During Week
Ended March 12, 1938, Placed at 3,382,100 Barrels
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended March 12, 1938, was $3,382,100$ barrels. This was a gain of 42,400 barrels from the output of the previous week, but the current week's figure was below the $3,391,600$ barrels the culated Department of the Interior be producing States during March. Daily average production for the four weeks ended March 12, 1938, is estimated at $3,353,450$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended March 13, 1937, totaled $3,372,850$ 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 March 12 totaled $1,260,000$ barrels, a daily average of 180,000 barrels, compared with a daily average of the four weeks ended March 12.
There were no receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf ports, for the week ended March 12 or March 5 compared with a daily average of 14,857 barrels for the four weeks ended March 12.
Reports received from refining companies owning $89.0 \%$ of the $4,159,000-$ Reports receive daily potential refining capacity of the United States indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines basis, $3,100,000$ barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week, $93,084,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline and $122,818,000$ 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 705,000 barrels daily during the week.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(Figures in Barrels)

|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { y State } \\ \text { Allowavable } \\ \text { Mar. } 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Mar } 12 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Change from Prevous Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Four } \\ \text { Weeks } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Mar. } 12 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Mar } 13 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oklahoma | $\begin{aligned} & 547,700 \\ & 176,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 475,000 \\ & 169,528 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 526.100 \\ & 173.100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +3,650 \\ & +6,200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 518.100 \\ & 172,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 615,900 \\ & 183,300 \end{aligned}$ |
| Panhandle Tex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Texas --..--- |  |  | 68.100 | +2,950 | ${ }^{65.450}$ | 67,500 |
| Weest Central Texas-.- |  |  | 26,500 186,500 | +150 | - ${ }_{\text {281,450 }}$ | 31,800 208,400 |
| East Cextral Texas --. |  |  | 97,800 | +7.250 | ${ }^{181,850}$ | 119,500 |
| East Texas .......-- |  |  | 427,750 22650 | $+1,250$ +7.700 | 426,300 219 | 453,700 226.000 |
| Southwest Texas-....-- |  |  | 199,300 | +5.200 | 190,500 | 208,250 |
| Total Texas, | 1,344,900 | $\times 1493173$ | 1,290,500 | +20,750 | 1,266,050 | 1,388.650 |
| orth Loulsi |  |  | 78,800 177,000 | -1,200 +250 | $\begin{aligned} & 78,850 \\ & 177,250 \end{aligned}$ | 67,700 173,200 |
|  | 239,400 | 244,130 | 255,800 | -950 | 256,100 | 240,900 |
| Total Loulslana |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas | 38,200 129,200 |  | 48,900 138.800 | -900 +4.750 | 4888,450 | 26,650 113,750 |
| ${ }_{\text {Eastern }}^{\text {Migigan }}$ | 121,600 |  | 53.500 | +3,300 | ${ }^{511,50}$ | ${ }^{35,150}$ |
| W yoming | 46,400 <br> 13 |  | 47,500 <br> 12.200 | +100 | 12,850 | ${ }_{15,450}^{53,050}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Montans- }}$ | 4,500 |  | 析 | $-1,250$ | 3,900 | 4.550 |
| New Mexico.: | 105,100 |  | 104,900 | -150 | 105.000 | 102,700 |
| tal east of Calit |  |  |  |  | .620,050 | 780,050 |
| Calitornla | 694,600 |  | -727,700 | +6,900 | 733.400 | 592,800 |
| Total United States. | 3,391,600 |  | 3,382.100 | +42. | 3,353,450 | 3.372,850 |

Note-The figures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oil which might have been surreptitiously produced

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x Allowable effective first of month. Sunday shut-downs continued throughout y Complete details on March State allowables not yet available
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLIE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED MARCH, 121938

| District | Daily Refining Capactty |  |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | Stocks of Finished and Unfinished Gasoline |  |  | StocksofGasandFuelOll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Poten- } \\ \text { tial } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ | Reporting |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Dally } \\ \text { Aver } & \text { P. C. C. } \\ \text { Ope } & \text { ated } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Fintshed |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total $P$ | P. C. |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { At Re- } & \text { Terms.. } \\ \text { fineries } & \text { \&c... } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| East Coast-- | 669 | 669 | 100.0 | 488 | 72.9 | 8,650 | 12,447 | 1.179 | 9,300 |
| Appalachian. | 146 | 129 |  | 90 | 69.8 | 1,654 | 1,760 | 256 | 1,250 |
| Ind., III., Ky | 529 | 489 | 92.4 | 405 | 82.8 | 10,961 | 3,920 | 883 | 6.796 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Okla., Kan.: } \\ & \text { Mo........ } \end{aligned}$ | 452 | 383 | 84.7 | 246 | 64.2 | 4,609 | 3,069 | 526 | 3,433 |
| Inland Texas | 355 | 201 | 56.6 | 148 | 73.6 | 2,378 | 174 |  | 1,631 |
| Texas Gulf- | 833 | 797 | 95.7 | 713 | 89.5 | 11,849 | 364 | 1,921 | ${ }^{9,421}$ |
| La. Gulf | 174 | 168 | 96.6 | 132 | 78.6 | 1,384 | 494 | 485 | 3,063 |
| No. La.-Ark | 91 | 58 | 63.7 | 39 | 67.2 | 276 | 115 | 104 | 506 |
| Rocky Mtn- | 89 | 62 | 69.7 | 46 | 74.2 | 2,236 |  | 102 | $\quad 771$ |
| California.-- | 821 | 746 | 90.9 | 514 | 68.9 | 12,151 | 2.549 | 1,350 | 84,107 |
| Reported . Est. unrept |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,702 \\ & 457 \end{aligned}$ | 89.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,821 \\ 279 \end{array}$ | 76.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 56,148 \\ 4,070 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,892 \\ 610 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,084 \\ 280 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120,278 \\ 2,540 \end{array}$ |
| Est.tot.U.S. Mar. $12: 38$ | 4,159 | 4,159 |  | 3,100 |  | 60,218 | 25,502 | 7,364 | 122,818 |
| Mar. 5 '38 | 4,159 | 4,159 |  | 3,130 |  | 58,967 | 25,736 | 7,448 | 122,471 |
| B.of M. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20,824 |  |  |

$x$ Estimated Bureau ot Mines' basis. y March, 1937 dally average.

## January Natural Gasoline Statistics

Although the production of crude petroleum declined, the output of natural gasoline showed a slight increase in January, 1938, according to a report prepared by the Bureau of Mines for Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. The daily average in January was $5,875,000$ gallons, compared with $5,833,000$ gallons in December and $5,056,000$ gallons in January, 1937. The most notable gain in December was in California, most of the other States except Arkansas recording declines.
Blending at refineries declined materially in January, with the result that stocks increased $8,106,000$ gallons, compared with a decline of about twice as much in December. produotion and stocks of natural gasoline
(In Thousands of Gallons)

|  | Production |  |  | Stocks |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Jann. } \\ 1938 \\ \hline}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Dec }}^{\text {Dec, }} 1$ | ${ }_{1937}{ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ | Jan. 31, 1938 |  | Dec. 31, 1937 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} A t \\ \text { Refin- } \\ \text { ertes } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { At Ants } \\ \text { Ptant } \\ \text { minals } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { At } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Refin- } \\ \text { eries } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { At } \\ & \text { Pants } \\ & \text { \& Ter } \\ & \text { minals } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| East cast. |  |  |  | 6,216 |  | 5,334 |  |
| Allinols, Mich., Ky | 1.103 | 1,120 | 1,006 | 1,764 | 510 | 2,982 | 426 |
| Oklahoma | 42.568 | 42,789 | ${ }^{35.833}$ | 2,898 | 28,604 | 2,940 | 24,627 |
| Kansas | ${ }_{53,547}^{5.021}$ | ${ }_{544.139}^{5.036}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,054}$ | 5,922 | 61,233 | 8,736 | 57,988 |
| Louislana | 73,768 | 8,964 | 7,512 | 126 |  | 84 | 59 |
| Arkansas | ${ }^{1,812}$ | 1,115 | 5 888 |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{252}$ | ${ }^{405}$ |
|  | -6,1838 | 53,717 | 51,90 | 88,604 | 2,242 | 81,774 | ${ }_{2,254}^{1,415}$ |
|  | 182,112 | 180,810 | 156,744 | 107,478 | 100,464 | 6,428 | 93,408 |
| Daill average |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (thousands of bis.) Dally averake | ${ }^{4}, 1401$ | 4,305 139 | 3,732 <br> 120 |  |  |  | 2,224 |

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The National Bituminous Coal Commission, in its weekly coal report, stated that the production of soft coal in the week ended March 5 is estimated at $6,415,000$ net tons, approximately the same figure as for the preceding week, when output was slightly curtailed by a partial holiday observance of Washington's Birthday. The average daily rate for the week of March 5 indicates a decline of $3.3 \%$.

The United States Bureau of Mines, in its weekly report, stated that a further gain was made in the output of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ending March 5. Total production amounted to $1,031,000$ net tons, an average of 171,800 tons for the six working days of the week. In comparison with the 5.5 -day week of Feb. 26, the daily rate increased $10.5 \%$ and was $55.5 \%$ more than the rate obtained in the same week a year ago. Cumulations for the 53.5 working days of 1938 are $15.1 \%$ above the same period of 1937. Reports of both the above-mentioned organzations follow:
estimated united states production of soft coal
(In Thousands of Net Tons)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Coal Y | Year to D | Date $\mathbf{e}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar .5. 1938 b |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mar. }{ }_{1937}, \end{array}$ | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1929-30 |
| Bituminous Coal a- <br> Total, including mine fuel. <br> Daily average. | ${ }^{6,415}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,412 \\ \mathbf{d} 1,106 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,105 \\ 1,851 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 374,596 \\ 1,306 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 418.440 \\ 1,480 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 494,295 \\ 1,714 \end{array}\right.$ |
| a Includes for purposes production of lignite and b Subject to revision. c periods in other years. |  | apisis | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nd stat } \\ & \text { acite } \\ & 104 \\ & \hline \text { on } 5.8 \\ & \text { ch } 5,1 \end{aligned}$ | tistical outside of 1938, an |  |  |

estimated production of pennsylvania anthracite and beEHIVE COKE

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Catendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Mar. }{ }^{5} \mid \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 26 . \\ 1938 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Mar } 6 \\ 193 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1938 | 1937 cd | 192 |
| Penn. Anthracite- <br> Tot., incl, colliery fuel.a | 1031,000 |  |  | 3,000 |  | 3,922,000 |
| Dally verage.....-- | 171,800 | 55,500 | 110,500 | 171,600 | 149,100 | 260,200 |
| United States total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ly average | 4,000 | 4,233 | 13,217 | 4,393 | 11,513 | 17,349 | a Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operable the number of working days.

estimated weekly production of coal, by states (In Thousands of Net Tons)
(The current estimates are based on railroad carloadings and river shlpments and


| State | Week Ended- |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } \\ \text { Avge. } \\ 1923 \mathrm{e} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb, } 26, \\ & 1983 \mathbf{v} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } 199 \\ & 1938 \mathbf{p} \\ & \mathbf{p}^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline F e b .27 \\ 1937 \mathbf{p} \\ 192 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline F e b, 29 \\ 1936 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |
| Alask |  |  |  | $2^{2}$ |  |  |
| Alabama - | ${ }_{71}$ | ${ }_{37}$ | 52 | ${ }_{124}^{250}$ | ${ }_{169}$ |  |
| Colorado - | 113 | 150 | 195 | 169 | 298 | 31 |
| Georgia and North Carolina | 874 | 828 | 1,478 | 1,354 | ${ }_{1,883}$ | $\stackrel{8}{1,993}$ |
| dians | 300 | 330 | 480 |  |  | 613 |
| Iowa. | 58 | 73 | 87 | 104 | 111 | 析 |
| Kansas and Missoul | 146 | 156 | 190 | 205 |  | 74 |
| $\underset{\text { Kentucky-E }}{\text { Kern }}$ | 438 162 | ${ }_{162}$ | ${ }^{912}$ | + ${ }^{834}$ | ${ }^{953}$ |  |
| Maryland | 28 | 29 | 42 | 46 | 61 | 51 |
| Michigan- |  | 9 | 20 | ${ }_{97}^{22}$ |  |  |
| Now Mexio | 5 | ${ }_{27}$ | ${ }_{46}^{63}$ | 31 | 53 | 5 |
| North and South Dak | 58 | 64 | ${ }^{79}$ | 90 | ${ }^{63}$ | s37 |
| Panio-Myivais | 1,4 | 1,445 | ${ }_{2} 2790$ | 2,242 |  |  |
| Tennessee | 7 | 7 | 121 | 124 | 114 | 127 |
|  | 14 <br> 46 <br> 46 | ${ }_{55}^{14}$ | 108 | 70 | 152 | ${ }_{96}$ |
| Virginta | 204 | 210 |  | 242 | 288 | 77 |
| Washlingtor |  |  | 43 |  |  |  |
| West Virgina-Southe | 1.240 | ${ }^{1,168}$ | 2,033 | 1,878 | , 088 | ${ }_{6}^{127}$ |
| yoming.. |  | 95 |  | 156 | 159 | 156 |
| Other western States $\mathbf{c}$ | 2 |  | 1 |  |  | ${ }^{87}$ |
| otal bituminous coal |  | 6.500 |  | ${ }^{9,923}$ | 11,967 | 10,956 |
| nssylvanta antiracte d |  | 768 |  | 1,805 | 1,409 | 1,902 |

All coal
 Including the Panhandie Dlstrict and Grant, Minnerall, and Tucker countles. © Inciudes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon, d Data for Pennsylvanna
 Dakota included with "Other western States."

## Non-Ferrous Metals Active in London on European Crisis-Zinc Lower Here

"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of March 17, reported that threatening European political moves turned the attention of traders in non-ferrous metals from the difficulties at home to the rapidly changing scene abroad. London prices staged a sharp rally on March 15, resulting from a combination of circumstances, including prospects of armament activity, the movement of capital into commodities, and covering by shorts. Buying remained quiet in the domestic market, though copper sold in good volume for export. Prime Western zinc again was lowered 25 points. Copper and lead were unchanged and steady. Tin was dull. The publication further reported:

Copper
The February statistics of the Copper Institute showed that the domestic situation continues out of balance, stocks of refined metal increasing by 27,111 tons. Abroad, on the other hand, stocks decreased by 3,227 tons. Mine production and custom intake for February in this country dropped to 51,062 tons, which compares with 58,760 tons in January and was $46 \%$ below the monthly high of 1937. Further curtailment is being put through bellon in $t$ var put ming thil probably be cut to the the ne
The statistics of the copper industry, covering January and February, are summarized as follows, in short tons:

osines in the week was a reduced scale Business in the domestic market during the week was on a reduced scale, with sales for the period totaling 2,975 tons, compared with 4,468 tons in the previous week. Higher prices in London sturred inquiries iny conenough to buy metal. The quotation continued steady at 10c., Valley.
The foreign market was stronger during the week on developments on the Continent. Armament buying, investment purchases against falling currencies, and speculative activity accounted for the advancing prices.

Lead
There was not much activity in the domestic market for lead, sales for the last week totaling around 1,100 tons. However, the buying seemed to be sufficient to keep prices on a steady basis. Demand was chiefly for prompt-shipment lead.

## Financial Chronicle

Deliveries of lead to consumers this month may show a fair upturn, largely because of impending higher freights. The industry believes that the railroads will file new schedules sometime between March 26 and April 7. Quotions her it 4.35 c ., st. Louis.
St. Louis. rearmament programs, investment in lead because of the currency tangle on the Continent, and covering by shorts.

## Zinc

The reduction in the price of Prime Western zinc to 4.50 c ., St. Louis, in the previous week did not bring in much business. Selling pressure continued in some directions and on Monday, March 14, the metal sold at 4.25 c ., another reduction of 25 points. Several producers were not at all for the week ended March 12 totaled 768 tons. Indicated shipments for the week amounted to 2,700 tons.

## Tin

Demand for tin here was dull all week, with prices showing little net change. Tin-plate mills are operating at slightly above $55 \%$ of capacity. The council of the Tin Producers Association met in London on March 14 and unanimously approved the idea of creating a buffer stock. The council, according to Reuters, decided to urge the Colonial Secretary and the Interoperation at an early date.
Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: March $10,40.500 \mathrm{c}$ $11,39.750 \mathrm{c}$.; $12,39.750 \mathrm{c}$.; $14,39.875 \mathrm{c}$.; $15,40.500 \mathrm{c}$.; $16,40.150 \mathrm{c}$.

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

|  | Etectrolutte Copper |  | Stratts Tin | Lead |  | $z i n c$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dom., Refy. | Exp., Refy | New York | New York | St. Louts | St. Louts |
| Mar. 10...- | 9.775 | 9.550 | 41.750 | 4.50 | 4.35 | 4.50 |
| Mar. 11...- | 9.775 | 9.500 | 41.000 | 4.50 | 4.35 | 4.50 |
| Mar. 12..-- | 9.775 | 9.475 | 41.000 | 4.50 | 4.35 | 4.50 |
| Mar. 14---- | 9.775 | 9.500 | 41.125 | 4.50 | 4.35 | 4.25 |
| Mar, 15. | 9.775 | 9.600 | 41.750 | 4.50 | 4.35 | 4.25 |
| Mar. 16 | 9.775 | 9.650 | 41.400 | 4.50 | 4.35 | 4.25 |
| Average .- | 9.775 | 9.546 | 41.338 | 4.50 | 4.35 | 4.375 |

Average prices for calendar week ended March 12 are: Domestic copper f.o.b refinery, $9.775 \mathrm{c} . ;$ export copper, $9.554 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Straits tin. 41.542 c. ; New York, lead,
4.500 c .; St. Louls lead. 4.350 c . St. Lous zinc, 4.583 c . and silver, 44.750 c , 4.500 c. . St. Louis lead, 4.350 c .; St. Louis zinc, 4.583 c, , markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louls, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound Copper, lead and zine quotations are hased on sales.
deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delvery only.
In the trade, domestle copper prices are quoted on a delivered basis; that is, dellvered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges vary with the destination, the figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantlo eaboard. Delivered Export quotations for coopper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atiantle seaboard. On foreign business in copper sellers usually name a c.i.f. price-Hamburg,
Havre, and Liverpool. The c. $1 . f$ basls commands a premlum of 0.350c. per pound Havre. and LiverDool. The c.1.f basls commands a pr
above fio.b. refinery quotation.
Daily London Prices

|  | Conper, Std. |  | Copper Electro | Tin, Std. |  | Lead |  | Zinc |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Spot | 3M |  | spot | 3M | Spot | 3M | Spot | 3M |
| Mar. 10 | $39^{15}{ }_{16}$ | 401/8 | $433 / 4$ | 1853/4 | 1851/2 | 15\% | 151/2 | $14{ }^{10}$ | 14\%/8 |
| Mar. 11. | $395_{16}$ | 391/2 | 43 | 1821/2 | $1823 / 2$ | 151/4 | $15^{11^{\prime \prime}}$ |  | 141 |
| Mar. 14 | $40^{216}$ | 4038 | $431 / 2$ | 1823/4 | 1823/4 | $151{ }^{118}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1518} 18$ | 14144 | $143 / 8$ |
| Mar. Mar. 16. | $411 / 4$ 408 | ${ }_{41} 11 / 2$ | $441 / 2$ | 1858 | 187 | $167 / 8$ 16716 | $16{ }^{11^{16}}{ }_{16}$ 16 | $151^{18}$ $15{ }^{16}$ |  |

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

## February Anthracite Shipments $0.47 \%$ Above

 a Year Ago ; midShipments of anthracite for the month of February, 1938, as reported to the Anthracite Institute, amounted to 3,056,728 net tons. This is a decrease, as compared with shipments during the preceding month of January, of $1,364,791$ net tons, or $30.87 \%$, and when compared with February, 1937, shows an increase of 14,232 net tons, or $0.47 \%$.

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

|  | Feb., 1938 | Jan., 1938 | Feb., 1937 | Jan., 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading C | 619,049 | 919,391 | 700,83 | 852,019 |
| Lenigh Valley RR-- | 559,201 | - 921.435 | ${ }_{\text {702, }}^{702,68}$ |  |
| Delaware Lack \& Western RR- | ${ }_{411,419}^{24,81}$ | ${ }_{584,895}$ | 362,0 | ${ }_{432,491}$ |
| aware \& Hudson RR. Cor | 299,551 | -367,903 |  | 322,134 |
|  | 328,227 |  | 342,263 |  |
| RR |  |  |  |  |
| tario \& |  |  |  |  |
| w England RR | 178,593 | 224 | , | ,257 |
| Total | 3,056,728 | 4.421.519 | 3,042,496 | 3,673,605 |

## Steel Ingot Production Rises to $32 \%$ Mainly on Miscellaneous Buying

The "Iron Age" in its issue of March 17 reports that a rise of two points in steel ingot production to $32 \%$ of the country's capacity has occurred this week without material aid from the automobile industry, the railroads or building construction, the improvement coming mainly from miscellaneous tion, the improvement coming mainly from miscellaneous
sources, being partly seasonal in character and partly due to sources, being partly seasonal in character and partly due to
depletion of inventories. The "Iron Age" further reported: Disappointed as to the net amount of the freight rate increases granted last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroads have made no concerted move toward the resumption of buying of even the routine requirements that have been accumulating during recent months of inaction. While the immediate outlook for large-scale equipment purchases, which the railroads promised if their revenues were made sufficient, is not hopeful, it is probable that some delayed rail orders will be placed. Two, an fact, 10,000 tons of track fastenings and hang boughe 15000 the of rails and
1 , The freight rack hastoniss and the Kock 1sland 15,000 tons of rails. by general users of steel in order to save the difference between existing
res and those that will go into effect about April 1, as the net increase to most buyers will be small. The fact that last fall's advance of $10 \%$, with a maximum of 20 c . a ton, is considered a part of the pending $10 \%$ increase leaves only some of the longer haul rates subject to further increase. On pig iron, for example, only rates that were in excess of $\$ 2$ a ton prior to last fall's increase will be affected. With the numerous basing points now in use for steel and pig iron, relatively few consumers will have to pay higher delivered prices, and even on some of the longer hauls the net increase will be under 50 c . a ton.
Thus the stimulus that a freight rate increase was expected to give to railroad buying and, over a short period, to general steel buying has been greatly discounted. Such improvement as may occur during the next month or two will spring from more natural causes, among whin a return of confidence based on broad revisiof of corat oy the United States Senate quirements.
March, often the best month of the year for the steel industry, has brought moderate improvement over February sales, variously estimated at from 8 to $20 \%$, depending upon the company and the product. At Chicago, been gains in several other districts. One Chicago producer has had the best sales since the week of Jan. 14 and another the best week of the year thus far.
Among general industrial groups, the farm implement and tractor in dustry is one of the most active buyers of steel. Orders show increasihg diversification, though in most instances still small individually, and some users have bought who have not been in the market in months. It is signifi cant that pig iron shipments by Chicago merchant furnaces have increased hus far in March 40\% over the February rate.
Even at this early date the automotive industry is turning its attention to 1939 models, plans for which will require the purchase of about $\$ 65,000$, 000 worth of new machine tools within the next few months. Meanwhile production and sales of 1938 models are gaining slowly, but steel buying continues on a hand to-mouth basis aware from now on some of the automo sales show expected seasonal expansion from now, sore the aution ble complive While Activily is projects continue to predominate in the building cons
While public projects continue to predominate in the building construcin Los Angeles takes 1,400 tons and the other in Miam ward tons. Total lettings of nearly 14,000 tons include about 3,100 ton ,or a dam at Clarksville, Mo., and 1,010 tons for a sanitarium at Mon Alto, Pa. New projects of 12,000 tons are headed by 2,500 tons for the Canal Street overhead highway, New York, 2,500 tons for college building at State College, Pa., and 1,100 tons for an apartment building in Yonkers, N. Y.

Steel scrap has stiffened at Philadelphia on a sale at $\$ 15$ to a mill, but elsewhere is weak or merely holding at recent levels. However, the Phila delphia increase raises the "Iron Age" scrap composite price to $\$ 13.58$ from $\$ 13.42$ last week.
Steel ingot production is up three points at Pittsburgh to $29 \%$; up two and a half points at Chicago to $30 \%$; down three points in the Valleys to $29 \%$; up one point in eastern Pennsylvania to $29 \%$; up five points in the Cleveland-Lorain area to $26 \%$; up seven points in the Wheeling-Weirto district to $57 \%$; up four and a half points in the South to $45 \%$, and in th southern Ohio area has gained 15 points to $23 \%$.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
Finished Steel

 Pig Iron


Steel Scrap
March 15, 1938, $\$ 13.58$ a Gross Ton [Based on No. 1 heavy, melting steel

One year ago ....................................... 21.25 High

|  | High |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1938 | \$14.00 | Jan. 4 | \$13.42 | Mar. 8 |
| 1937. | 21.92 | Mar. 30 |  |  |
| 1936 | 17.75 | Dec. 210 | 12.33 | ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}{ }^{\text {June }}$ |
| 1934 | 13.00 | Mar. 13 | 9.50 | Sept. 25 |
| 33 | 12.25 | Aug. 8 | 6.75 | Jan. 3 |

The American Iron and Steel Institute on March 14 announced that telegraphic reports which it has received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having $98 \%$ of the steel capacitl of the industry will be $32.1 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning March 14, compared with $29.9 \%$ one week ago, $31.0 \%$ one month ago, and $88.9 \%$ one year ago. This represents an increase of 2.2 points, or $7.4 \%$ from the estimate for the week ended March 7. 1938. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Feb. 1, 1937, follow
"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on March 14 stated:

Better feeling exists in the steel market, although volume of buying has not increased materially. In the judgment of steelmakers, March bookings are slightly better than in February and are more diversified. Probably the greatest drawback is lagging demand for automotive steel, which seasonally should be heavy. This is partly compensated by steady requirements of agricultural equipment makers and stove makers, the latter coming into the market for increasing tonnage.
Announcement by the Interstate Commerce Commission of a measure of relief in freight rates is disappointing to the carriers because of its small size. However, it removes one uncertainty from the general situation, and some pent-up demand for rails and cars may be expected to come out soon. Railroad income is not expected to be increased sufficiently by the new rates to allow buying much beyond necessities. Exemption of bituminous coal, coke and iron ore relieves the steel industry of added burden in assembly costs.

A Western road has placed 15,000 tons of rails with Chicago mills, and an Eastern line is about to inquire for about 20,000 tons. The Colorado rail mill is starting rail production on accumulated orders. Placing of orders for car
in that field. tons of steel, mostly plates, into the market. The contracts fall in the tons of steel, mostly plates, into the market. The contracts fall in the Pittsburgh, Chicago and Birmingham districts, thus distributing the steel.
 distributed soon. Shipbuilders are asked to submit new bids on eight considered too high.

Steel production continues to hold steady, with slight variation, indicating uniform demand, though at a low rate. The national operating rate last week showed a rise of half a point, to $30 \%$. At Chicago the rate increased one point to $27.5 \%$; at Birmingham, three points to $61 \%$; at St. Louis, nine points to $37 \%$, and at Cincinnati, 22 points to $32 \%$. Pittsburgh dropped one point to $26 \%$; Eastern Pennsylvania, one point to $29 \%$; Buffalo, 2.5 points to $18.5 \%$, and Detroit, two points to $33 \%$. There was no change at Youngstown. at $29 \%$; Wheeling, at 38 ; Cleveland, at $28 \%$, and New England, at $15 \%$.
Automobile production increased slightly last week to a total of 57,438 , compared with 54,440 the preceding week. General Motors made 24,500 units, compared with 23,750 the preceding week; Chrysler, 13,475 com pared with 11,150 ; Ford, 12,060 compared with 11,500 , and all others 7,403 compared with 8,040 .
"Steel's" sixteenth annual presentation of statistics of steel distribution shows little change in relative rank of important consuming industries
in 1937. Automotive builders continue in first place, with building and railroads next, and containers fourth. Exports presented the most important change in rank, rising from seventh to fifth place. This is another indication of world need for steel, a reflection of rearmament activity.
The steel industry in February operated at $31.73 \%$ of capacity, compared with $29.14 \%$ in January, a gain of $9 \%$. This gave an average tons in January which 811 gris suficient to carry February total pro duction to the wel of February total production was 1,702,245 the $1,732,260$ tons in Jon when February. the February figure Shipm
Shipments of finished steel by the United States Steel Corp. in February shorter month the total, 474,723 tons, was 43,599 tons under the January figure. It was less than half the tonnage shipped in February, 1937, which amounted to $1,133,724$ tons.
Strength in scrap has appeared in the Chicago market, raising the price of steelmaking grades, while other centers were unchanged, brought the first increase since January in the scrap composite, raising it 8c. to $\$ 13.21$. The iron and steel composite declined
finished steel composite is stationary at $\$ 61.70$.

Steel ingot production for the week ended March 14, is placed at $301 / 2 \%$ of capacity according to the "Wall Street Journal" of March 17. "This compares with $30 \%$ in the two preceding weeks. The "Journal'" further reported:
U. S. Steel is estimated at $29 \%$, against $30 \%$ in the weel before and $28 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $311 / 2 \%$, compared with $30 \%$ in the previous week and $311 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago.

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

|  | Industry | U. S. Stee, | Independents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1938 | $301 / 2+2^{1 / 2}$ | $29-1$ | $213 / 2+{ }^{1 / 2}$ |
| 1937 | ${ }_{58}^{88}+2$ | ${ }_{52}^{81}+1$ | ${ }_{63}^{93}+{ }^{2}$ |
| 1935 | ${ }_{48}^{58}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{463 / 2}^{52} \pm 1$ |  |
| 1934 | 48 | $42+1$ | $52-1$ |
| 1933 | $141 / 2=1 / 2$ | $141 / 2{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 141/2-1 |
| 1932 | ${ }_{561 / 2}+1$ | $26{ }_{5}^{21 / 2}+1$ | ${ }_{57}{ }^{1 / 2}$ - $11 / 2$ |
| 1930 | ${ }_{74}^{561 / 2}$ 土 $_{2}^{12 / 2}$ | ${ }_{80}^{55}+{ }_{2}^{4}$ | ${ }_{68}{ }^{57}$ |
| 1929 | $941 / 2+1 / 2$ | 97 | $921 / 2+21 / 2$ |
| 1928 | $84+11 / 2$ | $89+1 / 2$ | $78+1$ |
| 1927.. | $921 / 2+1$ | $100+1$ | 85 |

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
During the week ended March 16 member bank reserve balances increased $\$ 17,000,000$. Additions to member banks reserve arose from decreases of $\$ 6,000,000$ in money in circulation, $\$ 12,000,000$ in Treasury cash and $\$ 56,000,000$ in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and increases of $\$ 14,000,000$ in Reserve bank credit, $\$ 10$,000,000 in gold stock and $\$ 2,000,000$ in Treasury currency, offset in part by an increase of $\$ 83,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with the Federal Reserve banks. Excess reserves of member banks on March 16 were estimated to be approximated to be approximately $\$ 1,460,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 10,000,000$ for the week. Inactive gold included in the gold stock and in Treasury eash amounted to $\$ 1,188,000,000$, unchanged for the week. The principal changes in holdings of bills and securities were an increase of $\$ 21,000,000$ in United States Treasury bonds and a decrease of $\$ 21,000,000$ in United States Treasury notes.

The statement in full for the week ended March, 16 will be found on pages 1828 and 1829.

Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and related items were as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { мат. } \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase }(+) \\ & \text { Mar. } 9,1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { or Decrease ( }- \text { ) } \\ & \text { Ince } \\ & \text { Mar. } 17.1937 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bills discount | $8,000,000$ |  | 4,000,000 |
| Bills bought- | 2.564,000, ${ }^{1,000}$ |  |  |
| Industrial adva |  |  |  |
| 3,000,000 commitm'ts-Mar.16) | 17,000,000 |  |  |
| ve bank credit |  | 14,000, | 0 |
| T | 2,608,000,000 |  |  |
| Treasury curre | 2,672,000,000 |  | $0$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Money |  |  |  |
| Treasury ca |  | -12,000,000 | +853,000,000 |
| Treasury deposit | 264,000,000 | +83,000,000 | +177,000,000 |
| eral Reserve accounts | 589,000,0 | -56,000,000 | +85,000,000 |

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 will not be available until the coming Monday:

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS in central reserve cities


* Comparable figures not available. $x$ Revised

Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System for the Preceding Week
As explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simultaneously with the figures for the Reserve banks themselves and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks in 101. covering the entire body or

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 March 9:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading citiees shows the following principal changes for the week ended
Yarch 9. An increase of $\$ 112,000,000$ in loans to brokers and dealers March 9. An increase of $\$ 112,000,000$ in loans to brokers and dealers
in securities, and decreases of $\$ 15,000,000$ in commercial, industrial and in securities, and decreases of $\$ 15,000,000$ in commercial, industrial and
agricultural loans, and $\$ 56,000,000$ in holdings of United States Government direct obligations; an increase of $\$ 108.000 .000$ in reserve balances
with Federal Reserve banks, and increases of $\$ 133,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted and $\$ 34,000,000$ in government deposits.
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined somewhat in a number of districts, the aggregate decrease at all reporting member bank being $\$ 15,000,000$. Loans to brokers and dealers increased $\$ 92,000,000$ in
New York City, $\$ 6,000,000$ in the Chicago district, and $\$ 112,000,000$ at all New York City, $\$ 6,000,000$
reporting member banks.
eporting member banks. States Government direct obligations declined
Holdings of United Stan $\$ 55,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 17,000,000$ in the Richmond district, and $\$ 12,000,000$ in the Cleveland district, and increased $\$ 17,000,000$ in the Chicago district, all reporting member banks showing a net decrease of $\$ 56,000,000$ for the week. Holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government declined $\$ 10,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 7,000,000$ at all reporting
Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 110,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 13,000,000$ in the Boston district, $\$ 12,000,000$ in the St. Louis district and $\$ 10,000,000$ in the Kansas City district, and declined $\$ 18,000,000$ in the San Francisco district and $\$ 16,000,000$ in the Philadelphia district, all reporting member banks showing a net increase of $\$ 133,000,000$ for the week. Government deposits increased $\$ 14,000,000$ in the Chicago district, $\$ 8,000,000$ in the San Francisco district, $\$ 5,000,000$ in the Dallas district, and $\$ 34,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Deposits credited to domestic banks declined $\$ 12,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 21,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Deposits credited to foreign banks declined $\$ 5,000,000$ in New York City.

Borrowings of weekly reporting member banks increased $\$ 9,000,000$.
A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of the reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and year ended March 9, 1938, follows:

|  |  | Increase ( + | or Decrease nce |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mat. 9, 1938 | Mar. 2, 1938 | Mar. 10, 1937 |
| Assets- |  |  |  |
| Loans and investments -total.--21,262,000,000 $+31,000 ; 000+1,539,000,000$ |  |  |  |
| Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{cr}\text { Otherwise secured and unsec'd } \\ \text { O, } \\ \text { Open market paper } & 781,000,000\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Loans to brokers and dealers in securities | 881,000,000 | +112,000,000 | 471,000,000 |
| Other loans for purchasing or |  |  |  |
| Real estate loans | ,155,000,000 | 0 | 000 |
| Loans to ban | 86,000,000 | +4,000,000 | 5,0 |
| Other loans: |  |  |  |
| On securit | 715,000,000 | +2,000,000 |  |
| Otherwise secured and unsec'd | 794,000,000 | -13,000,000 |  |
| U. S. Govt. direct obligations .--8,081,000,000 $-56,000,000$ |  |  |  |
| Obligations fully guaranteed by |  |  |  |
| Other securities.....-...----- $3,009,000,000 \quad+7,000,000-305,000$ |  |  |  |
| Other securities. | $5,735,000,000$ | +108,000,000 | +493,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Balances with domestic banks _..-2,030,000,000 -9,000,000 +13,000 |  |  |  |
| Liablities- |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted. | 514,000,000 | +133,000,000 | 1,135,000,000 |
| United States Government deposits $\quad 707,000,000 \quad+34,000,000+328,000$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Inter-bank deposits: |  |  |  |
| Domesio | 362,000,000 | 6.000,000 | 57,00,000 |
|  | 14,000,000 | 0,000 |  |

* Comparable figures not avallable.

France Asks Britain to Join in Seeking Armistice in Spain-Insurgents Envisage Early End of War as Rebel Troops Advance Toward Catalonia and Threaten Barcelona
Premier Leon Blum of France on March 16 appealed to British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to join him in immediate attempts to bring about an armistice in the civil war in Spain. He also asked Mr. Chamberlain to take concerted action with France to ward off the danger which he said the great number of Italian and German troops in Spanish insurgent ranks constituted for French and British communications in the Mediterranean.
Meanwhile, it was unconfirmedly reported that Spanish loyalists this week appealed to France for a large supply of ammunition and war materials, and that these requests were granted in time to enable the loyalist troops to stiffen their resistance against an insurgent advance which threatened the existence of Catalonia as an independent province and that foreshadowed an early end to the war unless it were halted. It was also unconfirmedly reported this week that 30,000 German troops were en route to Spain to aid the insurgents in bringing a quick conclusion to hostilities. The German Embassy in London denied this report on March 16.
On March 17 Spanish insurgent planes, in a series of air raids on Barcelona, were reported to have killed 1,200 persons and wounded approximately 2,000 . The raids were made in an effort to hasten the collapse of the loyalist capital. Meanwhile, insurgents reported the capture of Gaspe, an important key point in their attack on Barcelona.
Great Britain on March 16 promised naval aid to France if Italian and German troops in Spain menaced France's North African communications. In return, Premier Leon Blum of France promised that his country would continue Blum of France promised
non-intervention in Spain. pledges as follows:
By this decision, France kept her border with government Spain shut to men and munitions and dropped her plans for an immediate effort with Britain to negotiate a truce in the Spanish war. That the Spanish Government appeared to have stopped the Insurgents' drive toward the Mediterranean, at least temporarily, also was cited by M. Blum as enabling France to keep her frontier shut.
Preparations went ahead, nevertheless, to assure the security of France's Pyrenees border as well as the freedom of communication on the Mediterranean, vital sea roadway of the French and British Empires.

The army, it was said, judged the 70,000 troops now garrisoned on the Spanish border as sufficient under any circumstances. The navy, howthe Spanish
ever, was planning to add ships to its Mediterranean patrol. Four destroyers will be based at Port Vendres, closer to Spanish waters than the Toulouse base.
The British answer to $M$. Blum's urgent appeal on the Spanish situation was taken to the French Foreign Office by. Sir Eric Pbipps, the British Ambassador, before Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had announced to the House of Commons that Britain would adhere to neutraity on Spain. But, it was said, the Armistice plan is being held in abeyance and might be used at any time. French officials had said that France would have "no alternative" but to open her frontier to aid Spain's harassed government unless Britain joined her.
Our last description of the developments in the Spanish civil war was contained in the "Chronicle" of March 12, pages 1631-32. Associated Press advices of March 15 from Saragossa, Spain, and from Hendaye, on the French-Spanish frontier, reported the rapidity of the recent insurgent advance as follows:
Shattered government troops were in full retreat tonight before 100,000 insurgents bent on tearing government Spain apart and forcing a quick end to the Spanish civil war.
Encountering only feeble rear-guard resistance, the insurgents pushed forward 10 miles from Alcaniz to capture Val de Algora, eight miles southeast, and the strategic village of Raimundo, controlling the main inland highway from Valencia to Barcelona. From that point only the rugged coastal sierras stood between Generalissimo Francisco Franco's army and the Mediterranean, a little more than 30 miles from Raimundo.
Since General Franco started his overwhelming spring offensive a week ago from Villanueva, on the Aragon front between Saragossa and Teruel, his troops advanced about 65 miles, conquering nearly 2,000 square miles of territory.
Rapidly consolidating his strength along a new 20-mile line from Caspe to Alcaniz today, General Franco struck out again toward new objectivesNonaspe, 15 miles due east of Caspe; Candesa, 25 miles east of Alcaniz, and Valderrobres, on the Matarrana River, 25 miles southeast of Alcaniz. Italian Black Arrow brigades, Foreign Legionnaires, Moorish cavalry
 front, the ched separate Catalon ment territory.
Since the civil war started on July 18, 1936, General Franco has captured two-thirds of Spain, including the Biscayan coast on the north and virtually all of western Spain.
Dispatches from the front said government forces thus far had been unable to organize effective resistance, and their only chance to prevent dismembership of government Spain was to stop the insurgent offensive in the coastal sierras. Broad highways leading out of Alcaniz opened the way for General Franco's mechanized and motorized units, but they might have
directly ahead.
An insurgent spearhead was thrust southeastward today from Alcaniz toward Valdealgorfa, about 30 miles from the eastern seaboard city of Tortosa. Tortosa lies at the head of the Ebro River estuary, about midway between Valencia and Barcelona. Valdealgorfa is about eight miles from Alcaniz.
General Juan Yague's army, operating to the north of this column, was marching down the Ebro Valley after occupying Caspe, 13 miles from the Catalonian border. Cavalry, deployed through the conquered territory to round up stragglers of the retreating government army, was reported to have taken more than 2,000 prisoners.
The insurgents said six government divisions had been destroyed in the week-old drive.
On the previous day (March 14) Associated Press advices from Hendaye, France (at the Spanish frontier), stated, in part:
The massed power of the insurgents' eastward offensive tore further through government defenses today, bringing Generalissimo Francisco Franco's troops within 45 miles of the Mediterranean.

The important city of Alcaniz fell before the insurgent march toward Catalonia and the sea, aimed at splitting government Spain in two and isolating Catalonia, on the north, from Valencia and Madrid, as a southern unit.
The government War Ministry at Barcelona confirmed the insurgent capture of Alcaniz, which gave the insurgents control of a vast network of highways linking the seacoast and the Province of Tarragona with Teruel and Saragossa, now insurgent-held territory.

Secretary Hull Says United States Follows Policy of Peace with Others, but Must Arm for Protection Against "International Lawlessness"-Address Before National Press Club on Foreign Policy Broadcast in this Country and Abroad
The United States is sincere in its efforts to promote world peace, but at the same time it must arm itself for protection against "international lawnessness," Secretary of State Cordell Hull said on March 17 in a speech before the National Press Club in Washington, which was broadcast throughout the United States and was relayed abroad by short-wave transmission. Speaking on "Our Foreign Policy", Mr. Hull referred to the Administration's naval expansion program, referred to the Administrations naid that "in the present state of world affairs, to do less and said that in the present state of world affairs, to do less than is now proposed would lay our country open to unpre-
dictable hazards." In discussing the disturbed foreign situadictable hazards." In discussing the disturbed foreign situa-
tion, he declared that "the momentus question is whether tion, he declared that the momentus question is whether and bring in its wake, inexorably, international anarchy and a relapse into barbarism." He said that the United States desires to follow a policy of peace, no alliances, collaboration with peaceful nations, military, prer aration and opposition to the "seclusionist viewpoint."

In summing up American foreign policy, Mr. Hull said:
We want to live in a world which is at peace; in which the forces of militarism, of territorial aggression, and of international anarchy in general will become utterly odious, revolving and intolerable to the conscience
of mankind; in which the doctrine of order under law will be firmly estab-
lished; in which there will no longer be one code of morality, honor, justice and fair play for the individual in his relations with other individuals, and an entirely different code for governments and nations in their relations with each other. We want to live in a world in which fruitful and constructive international relationships can serve as a medium for disseminat ing throughout the world the benefits of a material, spiritual and moral progress of mankind.
To that end we will continue to give full and sincere adherence to the fundamental principles which underlie international order; we will continue to urge universal acceptance and observance of these principles; we will continue, wherever necessary and in every practicable and peacerul way, are pursuing the other nations which are actuased in in to pafegurd our sitimate rights and interests in every part of the world. and we will, while scrupulously respecting the rights of others, insist on the $r$ respecting our rights.
To that end we will continue to strive, through our reciprocaltrade program and through other economic policies, to restore the normal processes and to expand the volume of mutually beneficial trade among the nations, which is indispensable to an increase of production, employment. purchasing power, and general economic well-being here and everywhere, we will continue to promote peace through economic security and prosperity; we will continue to participate in the numerous international scientific, technical and otner conferences and collaborative efforts, which have been such powerful influences in assisting the stream of new ideas, of new discoveries, of learning and culture, to flow throughout the world; and we will continue to urge other nations to give their support to such policies and efforts.
We believe that a world at peace, with law and justice prevailing, is possible, and that it can be achieved by methods to some of which I have referred. That is the cornerstone of our foreign policy-a policy graphically described by President Roosevelt when he said:
"There must be positive endeavors to preserve peace. America hates
ar. America hopes for peace. Therefore, America actively engages in war. Amearch for peace."
The objectives of our foreign policy are as easy to grasp as they are fundamental. The means we are using to attain these objectives are the only means approved by reason and by experience. For the sake of the best moral standards, our influence in world affairs-and our participation in efforts toward world progress and peace. Only by making our reasonable contribution to a firm establishment of a world order based on law can we keep the problem of our own security in true perspective and thus discharge our responsibility to our selves-to America of today and to America of tomorrow. No other course would be worthy of our past or of the potentialties of this great democracy of which we are all citizens and in whose affairs we all participate.

## United States Will Continue to Pursue "Aedquate

 Defense" Policy, Secretary Hull Says, in Reviewing Last Five Years-To Continue Reciprocal Trade PactsThe United States is willing to join a common movement for the reduction of armaments, but intends to continue its "adequate" national defense program in the face of world unrest and war-like preparations, Secretary of State Hull said on March 3 in a summation of the conduct of the State Department during the past five years. Mr. Hull urged continuation of the "good neighbor" policy, and said that the Administration would continue its reciprocal trade agreement policy in an effort to stabilize world economic and peace conditions. In outlining the statement, United Press Washington advices of March 3 said:
Mr. Hull said that the United States had taken a prominent part in recent years toward establishment of peace and disarmament and had maintained a "strict neutrality" policy in affairs of other nations. He pointed out that his enunciation of peace principles at the outbre
the Sino-Japanese conflict already had been indorsed by 50 nations.
the Sino-Japanese conflict already had been indorsed by 50 nations.
Mr. Hull explained that the unprecedented account of his stewardship Mr. Hull explained that the unprecedented account of his stewardship
was issued in response to numerous inquiries. In many quarters the was issued in response to numerous inquiries. In many quarters the
statement was interpreted as a further plea for world cooperation in his. statement was interpret.
reciprocal trade policy.
'The Government of the United States endeavors to treat with scrupulous respect the rights of other countries and their nationals, and governmilar consideration from other nations for the rights of the United States and the rights of our people," the report said. The statement said that the United States continues to advocate a and the "abstinence" by all nations from interference in the internal affairs" of others.
"This government has often reiterated our readiness to join with other nations in a common effort to bring about a general limitation and reduction of armament," the report continued. "But in a world in which increased construction of armaments is a regrettable fact, we are compelled to render adequate our military and naval establishments."
The statement said that the Administration has concluded trade agreements with 16 nations and is negotiating with five others, including the
United Kingdom. When these are finished they will represent about $55 \%$ of our export trade and $48 \%$ of the imports on the 1929 basis, the report said.

## Chancellor Hitler Annexes Austria to German Reich-

 German Troops Invade Territory-Plebiscite to Be Held April 10-Britain, France, and Russia Express Fears of New Violence-United States Likely to Delay Recognition of UnionAustria ceased to exist as an independent European State on March 13, and was combined with Germany politically and geographically uncer a proclamation inspired by Chancellor Adolf Hitler of the Reich. Chancellor Hitler acted unexpectedly following an order by Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria proclaiming a plebiscite on March 13 when Austrian citizens would determine whether they wished to remain independent. The German Fuehrer issued an ultimatum, demanding that Chancellor Schuschnigg abandon the plebiscite and resign, under threat of a German invasion. The resignation of Chancellor Schuschnigg was
promptly forthcoming, but nevertheless over 50,000 German troops invaded Austria, Chancellor Schuschnigg and President Miklas were arrested, and the union of Austria with Germany was proclaimed.

On March 13 Chancellor Hitler entered Austria, and on the following day he made a triumphant entry into Vienna, where he made several short addresses to cheering crowds. Chancellor Hitler returned to Germany on March 15, after ordering a plebiscite on April 10, when Austrians would decide whether they wished to ratify the union with Germany. The result of the plebiscite was regarded as a foreordained victory for the so-called "Anschluss."
Before leaving Vienna on March 15 to return to Munich and later to Berlin, Chancellor Hitler addressed another crowd in Vienna, and declared that his greatest task is finished. Yesterday (March 18) he addressed a special meeting of the Reichstag in Berlin, discussing Germany's foreign policy.
The Hitler speech in Vienna on March 15 was reported in part in the following dispatch of that date from G. E. R. Gedye to the Uew York "Times":
Declaring that "today all Germans greet for eternity" the leader who has created "the national German Reich," Dr. Seyss-Inquart concluded: "My leader, we know only one thing: we thank the leader with intense devotion and unconditional loyalty. My leader, wherever the way may lead, we follow. Heil my leader !"

Hitler States New Mission
Hitler, replying, declared that the mission of an independent Austria had been to "prevent the creation of a really great German Reich, thus had been to "prevent the creation of a really great Ger
blocking the way for the future of the German people."
"Now I proclaim for this land its new mission," he continued. "Henceforth the oldest Eastern boundary of the German people shall be the youngest bulwark of the German nation and thus of the German Reich. "For centuries in uneasy times past Eastern storms broke on the frontiers of the old Reich. For centuries in the future it will be an iron guard for the security and freedom of the German Reich and thus for the peace of our great people."
Thanking Dr. Seyss-Inquart and the other Austrians who had made the Nazi conquest possible in so short a time "with God's help," the Fuehrer concluded:
"At this hour I can report to the German people the completion of the most important act of my life; as leader and Chancellor of the German nation and the Reich I report before history the entry of my homeland into the German Reich!'
The action of Chancellor Hitler provoked grave unrest throughout Europe. Prime Minister Chamberlain of Great Britain on March 14 said it disturbed world peace, and said that it offered another reason for Great Britain to continue her rearmament program. France renewed her pledge to defend Czechoslovakia by force of arms if that country should also be invaded by Germany, and a similar pledge was made March 15 by the Soviet Union. Premier Mussolini of Italy reassured Chancellor Hitler of his continued friendship, but relations between Italy and Germany were reported strained as a result of the presence of German troops on the Brunner Pass, at the former AustroItalian frontier
Actual proclamation of the Austro-German union was noted in the following Berlin dispatch to the New York "Times" by Guido Enderis:
Chancellor Hitler became Commander-in-Chief of the combined German and Austrian armed forces today after the formal proclamation in Vienna of the political and geographic union of Germany and Austria.
Since Austria, by the terms of the union, is reduced to the rank of a State of the Reich, Chancellor Hitler automatically also assumed office as Chief of State and Fuehrer of the new Pan-German Empire of $73,000,000$ people.
Thus the greater Germany that has been Chancellor Hitler's life dream became a reality today. German Austria was returned to that greater German motherland that he proclaimed from his prison in Bavaria in 1924. At Linz, Austria, where Ohancellor Hitler established yesterday a temporary official headquarters, German decrees supplementing and coordinating those of the Austrian Government were proclaimed simultaneously. The military union of the two armed forces was proclaimed immediately after the Seyss-Inquart Government had legalized union with Germany.

Decree Signed by Chancellor Hitler
The decree that makes Chancellor Hitler Commander-in-Chief of the com bined forces was signed by him. It orders every Austrian soldier to swear allegiance to him immediately, and General von Bock of the Eighth Army is made commander of the Austrian forces. The process of coordinating the Austrian military establishment to conform with Germany's will be undertaken at once.
The task of reorganizing the Austrian National Socialist party has been delegated by Chancellor Hitler to Joseph Buerckel, regional Nazi leader in the Palatinate. He is one of the most militant and most aggressive National Socialists and is a man of exceptional executive capacity. Herr Buerckel was in charge of the Saar plebiscite and more recently he has come into prominence as an exponent of anti-Catholicism. His appointment
is considered here to be indicative of the course to be pursued in Austria.
Dr. Hans Dieckhoff, German Ambassador to the United States, on March 14 notified Secretary of 'State Hull that the German Embassy at Washington would take over the functions formerly exercised by the Austrian Legation, Mr. Hull announced the receipt of this note on the following day, without comment, but delay in American recognition of the new union was seen in some quarters on March 14, when President Roosevelt, in signing the reciprocal trade pact between the United States and Czechoslovakia, announced that Austria was among the nations entitled to benefit by concessions in the pact. No mention was made of Germany in the announcement. It was believed that the United States would follow her traditional policy of withholding recognition pending evidence that the political change was not accompanied by violence.

Japanese Concentrate on Air Attacks, Seeking to Cripple Chinese Aviation Force-Lower House in Tokyo Approves Mobilization Bill-Japanese Land Advance is Halted in North China
Japanese troops in China this week abandoned their land ffensive for the air, and by concerted attacks by bombing planes sought to destroy a large part of the Chinese airplane force Temporary cessation of the advance in North China was reported due to the European crisis, and in China was reported due the that Germany was exerting some circles it was rumored conclude a truce with China, pressure to induce Japan to conclute a id in Europe, should in order that Japan might be fre
the situation grow more serious.
The Sino-Japanese conflict was last referred to in the "Chronicle" of March 12, page 1632. On March 16 the lower House of the Japanese Diet approved the government' mobilization bill, designed to conscript both men and indus try in times of grave emergency. It was said that the bill would not be invoked in the present Sino-Japanese dis bill worless it becomes much more serious. The measure pute, unless it becomes much more serious. was sent to the
was anticipated.
In reporting the passage of the mobilization bill, United Press advices of March 17 from Tokio said:
A condensed version of the mobilization bill follows
The mobilization applies to war-time or similar national emergency in rder to manipulate man-power and materials most effectively for national lefense.
Mobilization of commodities refers to munitions, clothing, food, bever ges, feed, drugs, surgical and sanitary supplies, aircraft, transportation means, fuel, power, tools and machines as they are necessary for national mobilization, and such additional commodities as are specified by an mperial ordinance.
Businesses connected with national mobilization are those connected with exporting, importing, storage, transportation and communications, and inancial, senitation, education, research, propaganda, public safety, and ther busincesses necessary for national mobilization.
Government may control production, distribution and use of mobilization commodities.
Government may restrict, embargo, or tax exports or imports.
Government may control creation of corporations, increase of capital Gomations, distribution of profits, redemption of liabilities
malgamations, distribution of proary plants.
Government may require its permission for establighment, alteration or Government may requre its
Government may order enterprises to organize into an association.
Government may fix prices.
Government may guarantee profits; may compensate for losses and therwise control subsidies.

The military situation in China was outlined in the fol lowing dispatch of March 15 from Hankow to the New York "Times":
The Japanese in Shansi Province have again underestimated Chinese strength and have "bogged down" in an attempt to clear the province of Chinese troops and consolidate their control of North China, General Hsu Department, said yesterday.
The new mobile tactics adopted by the 300,000 Chinese troops in Shansi have caused the failure of six Japanese divisions to gain control of Shansi, General Hsu said, pointing out that the present Japanese force not only was unable to take over the province but was "in the soup." He declare here was no way part of the troops could be removed for use elsewher without so weakening the remainder that they were likely to be entirely wiped out.
The Japanese have continually underestimated Chinese strength since the outbreak of the war, General Hsu asserted, and thus they were forced trequently to halt offensives partially achieved in order to bring in rein orcements, which never were quite sufficient. He said the Japanes would never be able to consolidate their North China positions so the could utilize the rich mineral and agricultural resources there to replenish their strength.
Military reports reaching here from Shansi seemed to support General Hsu's optimistic view of the situation. Despite the Japanese occupatioi of Fenglingtu, just across the Yellow River from Tungkwan, a fresh detachment of crack Chinese troops crossed the river Sunday, to join troops already in Shansi, and attacked the Southwe orner of the province.
General Lin Piao, 30 -year-old Eighth Route Army divisional commander has been seriously wounded in Shansi Province, it was learned here General Lin is considered one of the bravest of the Eighth Route Arm commanders. He is noted for his fearless leadership in battle
General Lin has long been in fragile health as the result of wound eceived in the civil wars. He was shot during the battel of Lishih and later taken to a hospital at Yenan. He is expected to recover.
According to United Press advices from Canton, on March 15, Canton was subjected to the most severe raid or Japanese bombing planes in weeks. The accounts from which we quote added:
Casualties were reported to be numerous and damage was expected to be heavy.

The attacking planes concentrated on the airport and flew so high that they could not be seen.
Thirty huge bombs were dropped on the Tienho airdrome, the industrial suburb of Saichuen and the residential district at Tungshan
Objective of the bombs apparently were many new trucks brought into the airport area from Hongkong.
Above the junction of the Canton-Hankow and Canton-Kowloon railways junction the planes were met by wild anti-aircraft fire.

Under date of March 13, the Associated Press reported from Shanghai that the Chinese said they had averted a threatened Japanese drive into Shensi Province, China's communist stronghold, by recapturing two important towns on the Yellow River. In part, the Associated Press also stated:

One of the towns is Hoku, from which the Japanese reported yesterday One tarted a fanwise across the northern end of Shensi. The they had started a fanteh.
The Chinese insisted that the Japanese had not gained a foothold in Shenci. They said they had repulsed a Japanese attempt to cross the Yellow River and enter the province at Hancheng, about 75 miles north of the river's "big bend" whe the Jopanese were trying to cross and of the river's "big bend,"
at the Lunghai railroad. A battle between Chinese guerrina troops an where the United States reported at Hohsien, Yangtse River gunboat Panay 700 Chinese and took 20 junks loaded with 40,000 bags of salt.
, ontroversial ques Jon foreign territorial rights in China. Claiming jurisdiction over all tion or chine territory under Japanese occupation, the army issued persons in Chinese transfers of Chinese-owned property to foreigners.

Army authorities said such transfers interfered with operations of Aapanese armed forces and would be punished to the "full severity of military codes," including death, imprisonment or deportation.

## Statement of Condition of Bank for International Settlements as of Feb. 28, 1938

As of Feb. 28, 1938, assets of the Bank for International Settlements amounted to $646,849,623$ Swiss francs, as compared with $649,767,456$ Swiss francs Jan. 31 and $650,026,329$ Swiss francs Dec. 31, it is shown in the Bank's statement of condition for the close of February, issued in Basle, Switzerland, March 4. Cash on hand and on current account with banks at the latest date was given at $30,787,370$ Swiss francs, as against $37,604,333$ francs, and $52,325,368$ francs at the earlier dates.

The following is the statement for Feb. 28, in comparison with Jan. 31, as contained in Associated Press advices from Basle, March 4:

| February | January |
| :---: | :---: |
| Goldin bars | 16.318,145.05 |
| Cash on hand and on current acouint with banks.- 30,787,369.85 | 37,604,333.06 |
|  | 13,346,384.95 |
| Rediscountable bills and acceptances: | 127,788,869.92 |
|  | 110,423,793.97 |
| Total .-.................-.........-228,357,187.53 | 238,212,663.89 |
| me funds at interest: | 38.414,271.38 |
| Not exceeding three months | 6,368,429.38 |
| Total.........-...........-......-- $55,665,120.31$ | 44,782,700.76 |
| Sundry bills and Investment |  |
| 1. Maturing within three months: |  |
|  | 86,998,675.31 |
|  | 86,998,675.31 |
| 2. Between three and six months: ............. 31,134,873.90 | 24,312,386.72 |
| (b) Sundry investments............................ 45,774,898.90 | 65,464,750.26 |
| 3. Over six months: |  |
|  | 53,768,036.83 |
|  |  |
| Total.--------------------.---300,776,232.24 | 298.452,724.65 |
| Other assets: 1. Guaranty of central banks on bills sold....-- $\quad 978,172.67$ | 995,768.08 |
|  | 54,735.92 |
|  | 1,050,504.00 |
| Total assets........................-646,849,623.07 | 649,767,456.36 |
|  |  |
|  | 125,000,000.00 |
|  | 4,237,607.60 |
|  | 6,315,304.73 |
|  | 12,630,609.44 |
|  | 23,183,521.77 |
| Long-term commitments: |  |
| 1. Annulty trust account deposits....-.-------. $154,333,750.00$ | 153,836,250.00 |
| 2. German Government deposit ------------.-- 77,166,875.00 | 76,918,125.00 |
| 3. French Government deposit (Saar) ---------- $30.437,818.00$ | 1,563,968.43 |
| 4. French Government guarantee fund.---...-- $30,432,818.78$ | 30,563,968.43 |
|  | 262,320,443.43 |
| Short-term and sight deposits (varlous currencles): |  |
| 1. Central banks for their own account: 3817585.69 |  |
| (a) Between three and six months......-. 3 3,817,585.69 | 7,812,051.79 |
| (b) Not exceeding three months.--..-.--130,783,301.14 | 126,062,740.14 |
|  | 43,077,056.93 |
|  | 176,951,848.86 |
| Central banks for account of others: $\quad 2,703,578.61$ | 3,170,308.32 |
|  | 3,170,308.32 |
| (9) Not exceeding three months $\qquad$ 1,243,066. 31 | 1,048.916.05 |
| (b) Slght..................................- $3,082,239.98$ | 4,509,472.08 |
|  | 5,558,388.13 |
|  | 9,435,314.09 |
| Miscellaneous: |  |
| 1. Guaranty on commercial bills sold..---.-..-- $1,402,467.27$ | 1,418,791:20 |
|  | 42,728,840.56 |
|  | 44,147,631.76 |
| Total liabilitles .-..---.-.-.-.-. --. $646,849,623.07$ | 649,767.456.36 |

Completion of Semi-Annual Sinking Fund Requirements of Czechoslovak State Loan of 1922 for Payment of Two Series of $8 \%$ Gold Bonds
Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., The National City Bank of New York, and Kidder, Peabody \& Co. announced on March 17 that the semi-annual sinking fund requirements of the Czechoslovak State Loan of 1922 have been completed by the purchase of sufficient bonds in the open market below par. The purchases amounted to $\$ 235,700$ principal amount of the $8 \%$ secured external sinking fund gold bonds due April 1, 1951 and $\$ 136,900$ principal amount of the $8 \%$ secured external sinking fund gold bonds, series B, due Oct. 1, 1952.

Foreign Issues Off New York Stock Exchange List
The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange announced on March 12 the striking from the list on June 1 next of 28 foreign government and other foreign issues. All of these securities have been suspended from dealings on the Exchange since May 16, 1936. The committee, in taking action to strike, explained that the securities were originally suspended from dealings because the issuers failed to register such securities under the Securities Act of 1934. Based upon correspondence with representatives of the issuers, the committee stated that there appears to be little likelihood that applications for registration under the Aet will be filed. The list is as follows: City of Bogota, $8 \%$ external sinking fund gold bonds of 1924, due Oct. 1 , 1945.

Republic of Bolivia:
External 25-year secured refunding $8 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, due May 1, 1947.
7\% external secured gold bonds, due July 1, 1958.
$7 \%$ external secured sinking fund bonds, due March 1, 1969
State of Bremen, 10-year 7\% external loan gold bonds, due Sept. 1, 1935. Department of Caldas, $71 / 2 \% 20$-year external secured sinking fund gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1946.
Department of Cauca Valley, 20-year $7 \frac{1}{2} \%$ secured sinking fund gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1946.
City of Cordoba, 10 -year $7 \%$. external sinking fund gold bonds of 1927 due Nov. 15, 1937 (plain and stamped).
Department due Nov. 1, 1959.
bonal series A, due July 1, 1948 .
Electric Power Corp.:
First mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, $61 / 2 \%$ series, due March 1, 1950 First mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, $6 \frac{1}{2} \%$ series, due April 1, 1953 Gelsenkirchen Mining Corp., six-year $6 \%$ secured notes, due March 1, 1934. Municipality of Graz, $8 \%$ mortgage loan gold bonds, due Nov, 1, 1954. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 20 -year $51 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, due Feb. 1, 1937.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ire and, $4 \%$ funding loan, 1960-1990
Hansa Steamship Line, 10-year $6 \%$ gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1939.
Ilseder Steel Corp., gold mortgage $6 \%$ bonds, series of 1928, due Aug. 1 Meridio
Meridionale Electric Co., 30 -year first mortgage sinking fund, 7\% gold borth Geries A, due April 1, 1957.
20 -year $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1947
$20-$-year $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1947,
Sinking fund bonds of $1933(4-6 \%)$, due Nov. 1947
American shares.
Province of Santa Fe, public credit external $7 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, due Sept. 1, 1942 (plain and stamped).
Saxon Public Works, Inc.:
First mortgage 20 -year sinking fund $7 \%$ guaranteed external loan gold bonds, due Feb. 1, 1945.
General and refunding mortgage guaranteed gold bonds, $61 / 2 \%$ series. due May 1, 1951.
Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd., first mortgage (Kansai Division) sinking fund $7 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due March 15, 1955.
Department of Tolima, external 20 -year $7 \%$ secured sinking fund gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1947.
Unterelbe Power \& Light Co., 25 -year $6 \%$ sinking fund mortgage gold bonds, series A, due April 1, 1953.

## Short Interest on New York Stock Exchange Decreased During February

The total short interest existing as of the close of business on the Feb. 28 settlement date, as compiled from information obtained by the New York Stock Exchange from its members, was 1,142,482 shares, it was announced by the Exchange on March 17. This compares with $1,228,005$ shares on Jan. 31 and with $1,426,522$ on Feb. 26, 1937.

In the following tabulation is shown the short interest existing at the opening of the last business day of each month since Feb. 28, 1936 :

| 1936- |  | 1936- |  | 1937- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feb. | ,715 | Nov. 30 | 1,230,579 | July 30 | 1,007 |
| Mar. 31 | 1,175,351 | Dec. 31 | 1,136,814 | Aug. 31 | 966,935 |
| Apr. 30 | 1,132,817 | 1937 |  | Sept. 30 | 967,593 |
| May 29 | 1,117,059 | Jan. 29 | -1,314,840 | Oct. 29 | 214,082 |
| June 30 | 1,138,358 | Feb. 26 | 1,426,522 | Nov. 30 | 184,215 |
| July 31 | -996.399 | Mar, 31 | -1,199.064 | Dec. 31 |  |
| Aug. 31 | 974,338 | Apr. 30 | -1,012,186 | 1938 |  |
| Sept. 30 | 1,011,670 | May | 1,049,964 | Jan. 31 |  |
| ct. 30 | 1,066,184 | June 3 | 944,957 | Fea. 28 | 1,142,4 |

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Week Ended Feb. 19
Percentage of trading in stocks on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges during the week ended Feb. 19 by members for their own account, except odd-lot dealers on the Stock Exchange, was lower than in the preceding week ended Feb. 12, it was announced yesterday, (March 18) by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Member trad ing on the Stock Exchange during the week ended Feb. 19 amounted to $1,498,274$ shares in 100 -share transactions, the Commission noted, or $20.97 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of 3,572,570 shares. This compares with 1,499, 690 shares of stock bought and sold on the Exchange for the account of members during the previous week, which was $22.84 \%$ of total transactions that week of $3,282,350$ shares.
On the New York Curb Exchange members traded for their own account during the week ended Feb. 19 to the amount of 277,775 shares, against total transactions of 752,010 shares, a percentage of $18.47 \%$. In the week ended Feb. 12 member trading on the Curb Exchange was $19.09 \%$ of total transactions of 541,770 shares, the member trading having amounted to 206,790 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 Segreon the "Feasibility and Advisability of the Complete Segre-
gation of the Functions of Broker and Dealer." The figures gation of the Functions of Broker and Dealer." The figures of March 12, page 1633 . The SEC, in making available the figures for the week ended Feb. 19, said:
The figures given for total round-lot volume in the table for the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange represent the volume of all round-lot sales of stock effected on those exchanges as distinguished from the volume reported by the ticker. The total round-lot volume for the week ended Feb. 19 on the New York Stock Exchange, $3,572,570$ shares, was $7.1 \%$ larger than the volume reported on the ticker. On the New York Curb Exchange, total round-lot volume in the same week, 752.010 shares exceeded by $6.3 \%$ the ticker volume (exclusive of rights and warrants).
The data published are based upon reports filed with the Now York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:
Reports showing transactlons:
ther than as specialists:
Int 198
initiated on floor 245
247
542 $\qquad$ Reports showing no transactions 542 61 *Note-On the New York Curb Exchange the round-lot transactions of speciallsts
"In stocks in which reglstered" are not strictly comparable with data similarly designated for the New York Stock Exchange. since speclalists on the New York Curb Exchange perform the functions of the New York Stock Exchange odd-lot dealer, as well as those of the specialist.
The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because, at times, a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE-TRANSACTIONS IN ALL STOCKS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

Week Ended Feb. 19, 1938
Total for
Week
Per
Cent a
Total volume of round-lot sales effected on the Exchange...
Round-lot transactions of members except transactions of
spenfalists and odd-lot dealers in stocks in which registered:

Total. 275,040
270,790
$\qquad$ Total $\begin{array}{r}545,830 \\ \hline 126,310 \\ 151,374 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 277,684 $\qquad$
Round-lot transactions of spectallsts in stocks in which 348,330
326,430 Total 674,760 9.44

Total round-lot transactlons of members, except transactlons of odd tot dealers in stocks in which regtstered-Bought
Sold - - -

 162,320
100,600 Total.
2. In odd-lots (Including odd-lot transactions of spectallists):
 749,680
748,594 1,498,274 20.97

Total.
Total552,483
585,383

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE-TRANSACTIONS IN ALL STOCKS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES) Week Ended Feb. 19, 1938

Total volume of round-lot sales effected on the Exchange....-
Round-lot transactlons of members, except transactions of Round-lot transactions of members, exce
apectalists in stocks in which registered:
 Total for
Week
$\qquad$
2. Intlated off the floor-Bought.

Round-lot transactions of spectallsts in stocks, In which


Total.
Total round-lot transactions for accounts of all members:

Total. 136,955
140,820
d-lot transactions of speclalists in stocks in whith reglatere
Odd-lot
$\stackrel{\text { Bought.- }}{\text { Sold.... }}$
$\square$
 partners, including speclal partners. a Percintage of members' transactions to total Exchange transactions. In
calculating these percentages the total of members'
transactions is compared with calculating these percentages the total of members' transactions is compared with twice the total Exchange volume for the reason that the total of members
actlons Includes both purchases and sales, while the total Exchange volume includes only sales.

## Odd-Lot Trading on New York Stock Exchange During Week Ended March 12

On March 17 the Securities and Exchange Commission made public a summary for the week ended March 12, 1938, 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 for the week ended March 5 appeared in these columns of March 12, page 1634.

The data published are based upon reports filed daily with the Commission by odd-lot dealers and specialists.
ODD-LOT TRANSACTIONS OF ODD-LOT DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS EXCHANSE, RIIHTS, AND WARRANTS ON THE
EXEK ENDED MARCH 12, 1938 ,

| Trade Date | (Customers' OTders to Buy) |  |  | PURCHASES(Customers' Orders to Sell) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. OrC. | Shares | Value | No. Ord. | Shares | Value |
| Mar. 7 | 5,925 | 143,256 | 84,826.1911 | 3,877 | 106,611 | 83,792,183 |
| Mar. | li, $\begin{aligned} & 7,522 \\ & 4,358\end{aligned}$ | 186,178 | - | 3,5064 | 101,796 |  |
| Mar. 10 | 8,906 | ${ }^{95,833}$ | $3,397.129$ <br> 7 | 3,093 | - 84.4198 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{2,911,71682}$ |
| Mar. 11 and 12. | 9,975 | 251,523 | 7,754,227 | 7,184 | 204,653 | 6,616,382 |
| Total for week | 31,686 | 787,099 | 826,237,989 | 22,775 | 647,353 | 821,946,050 |

New York Stock Exchange Members Approve Proposed Reorganization-Nominating Committee Publishes List of Suggested Governors
The members of the New York Stock Exchange approved on March 17 the amendment to the Constitution of the Exchange giving effect to the recommendations contained in the final report of the Committee for the Study of the Organization and Administration of the Exchange, of which Carle C. Conway was Chairman. The total vote cast, the largest in the history of the Exchange, was 1,038; 1,013 approving and 22 disapproving, defective, 3 .
All members of the New York Stock Exchange were requested on March 11 by Charles R. Gay, Exchange President, to cast their ballots on the new amendments to the Conto cast their baickly as possible. As of March 11, a total of stitution as quickly as possible. As of March 11 , a total of
540 votes had been cast, while 688 were needed to prevent the defeat of the amendment, involving an almost complete reorganization of the institution. The Exchange on March 14 announced the names submitted to the Nominating Committee for the election of 15 Governors who shall be members of the Exchange, 6 non-member Governors residing in the New York metropolitan area, and 6 Governors, either members or non-members, residing outside the metropolitan area.

In his announcement on March 11, Mr. Gay said in part.
It is most important to every member and to the Exchange itself that a full expression of the wishes of the membership be obtained with respect to the amendment to the Constitution which is now before you.
This amendment, designed to give effect to recommendations contained in the final report of the Committee for the study of the Organization and Administration of the Exchange, was submitted to the membership, together with instructions for balloting, immediately upon its adoption by
the Governing Committee on. March 3. Under Article XXV of the Conthe Governing Committee on March 3. Under Article XXV of the Constitution, as recently revised, amendments, to become effective, must be
voted upon by not less than 688 members and approved by a majority of voted upon by not less than 688 members and approved by a majority of
the members so voting. The Constitution provides for an original period the members so voting. The Constitution provides for an original period
of two weeks for voting. This period, in the case of the amendment now pending before the membership, will expire on March 17. The Constitution also provides for an extension of the voting period for an additional two weeks, in the event that 688 members do not vote within the original period.
This new method under which the membership is now voting on the pending amendment was adopted in order that there could be no question as to the members' wishes wth respect to constitutional amendments. The vote on the proposed amendment may also be regarded as a test of the
seriousness of the members' interest in the institution. For these reasons, I seriousness of the members' interest in the institution. For these reasons,
earnestly urge that those who have not already voted do so promptly.

Reference to the approval by the members, and the Governors of the Exchange to the amendment to the Constitution giving effect to the recommendations of the organization appeared in our issues of Feb. 20, page 1331 and March 5, page 1475 .

Public Entitled to Financial Statements from Brokers,
Under New Ruling of New York Stock Exchange Governing Committee
The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange on March 11 approved a proposed rule of the Committee on Business Conduct requiring member firms to make available to any customer, upon request, a statement of financial condition. Previously, financial statements of members have never been made public for any reason, and it is reported that the action of the Exchange has been taken as a result of developments connected with the failure of Richard Whitney \& Co. (referred to elsewhere in this issue). Charles R. Gay, in a statement on March 11, said that he hoped that in cooperation with the Securities and Exchange Commission, a form of financial statement can be devised which will be readily understandable and, at the same time, not be unncessarily burdensome to the member firms. Mr. not be unncessarily burde
The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange approved today a proposed rule of the Committee on Business Conduct requiring member firms to make available to any customer, upon request, a statement of financial condition. Until otherwise required, the statement of a firm's financial condition should be as disclosed in the firm's most recent answer to a financial questionnaire of the Committee on Business Conduct. It is hoped that, in cooperation with the Securities and Exchange Commission, form of financial statement can be devised which will be readily understandable and,
For many years it has been the practice of the Exchange, through the Committee on Business Conduct, to exercise the most careful scrutiny Committee on Business conduct, to exercise the most careful scrutiny
effectiveness of this continuing examination of, and supervision over, these firms on the part of the Exchange is indicated by the fact that there has been no insolvency of a Stock Exchange firm since September, 1934, and at that time only a small house was involved, and no loss was suffered by the public. Since that date no insolvency of any Stock Exchange firmlhas occurred until that of this week.
In January, the Exchange through the Committee on Business Conduct, decided to extend the scope of its investigation and supervision to include all member firms regardless of whether or not they carried margin accounts. directly the benefit of the financial information required by the Committee on Business Conduct. The purpose of the rule recommended by the Committee on Business Conduct and approved today by the Governing Committee is to accomplish that end and to make it possible for any client of a member firm of the Exchange to obtain such information.

## Special New York Stock Exchange Committee Named to Study Broader Functions, Including Associate <br> Memberships and Division of Commissions

Charles R. Gay, President of the New York Stock Exchange, on March 12 announced the appointment of a special committee to study the broadening of the scope of the Exchange, including the question of creating associate memberships, of dividing commissions with other institutions, and of enlarging the list. The committee consists of Bertrand of enlarging the list. The committee consists of Bertrand L. Taylor Jr., Robert Vose White, E. Burd Grubb and F. committee was authorized to select an additional member, who need not be a Governor and it was announced on March 18 that Benjamin D. Mosser has been elected as the fifth member of the Committee. Mr. Mosser is a partner of Clark, Dodge \& Co. The announcement of the Exchange on March 12 stated that the committee has been named to consider the following suggestions made by the Committee for the Study of the Organization and Administration of the Exchange, of which Carle C. Conway was Chairman, in its final report on Jan. 27:
Testimony has been heard indicating a feeling that the scope of the Exchange should be considerably broadened. This line of thought takes various forms.
It has been proposed, for instance, that a largely increased body of brokers and security sellers should be admitted to the Exchange by creating a class of associate membership so as to ma
change available to a vastly enlarged group.
It has been suggested that methods be worked out by which the floor members or Exchange houses should divide commissions with non-members. We feel that the attention of the Exchange should be directed towards this problem. In the public interest there is real reason for feeling that a to Stock Exchange securities. From the point of view of the Exchange, it may conceivably be that an increased volume of small trading would result which would assist liquidity. From the point of view of the public relations of the Exchange, it might well be that relationships with financial communities outside of New York could be strengthened. From the point of view of the country as a whole, it might well be that it would gain a better knowledge of the real work of the Exchange.
We do not undertake to pre-judge the answer to the problem, nor to pass upon any of the suggestions offered. We do feel, however, that they, and the problem which brings them into existence, merit careful and special study."
It was made known at the same time that the Governing Committee also appointed a special committee to supervise and coordinate a revision of the Rules of the Governing Committee and of all standing committees, which will be made necessary by the adoption of the new Constitution of the Exchange, now before the membership for voting. The members of the Committee are: Walter L. Johnson, VicePresident of the Exchange; Dean K. Worcester, Executive Vice-President and Robert LL. Fisher, Secretary.

## Chicago Curb Exchange Discontinues Operations as National Securities Exchange-Action Due to Lack of Business and Continued Operating Deficit

The Chicago Curb Exchange suspended operations on March 15 following permission granted by the Securities and Exchange Commission on Feb. 28 to withdraw its registration as a national securities exchange because of a decline in membership, listings and transactions and because it had operated at a deficit for the past four years. Dissolution was operated at a deficit for the past four years. Dissolution was
voted by the Exchange's membership on Feb. 3 , as was noted voted by the Exchange's membership on Feb. 3, as was noted
in these columns Feb. 12, page 1003. The Chicago Curb Exchange was formed in 1927 and began operating in July, 1928. It reached its peak year in 1929, when $6,645,635$ shares of stock were traded. Last year the total volume was 560,584 shares. Liquidation of the Exchange's physical assets will begin immediately, under the direction of Gilbert M. Clayton, Secretary, and the net proceeds and cash reserves will be distributed to the membership.
The order issued by the SEC, Feb. 28, granting the Chicago Curb Exchange permission to withdraw its registration as a national securities exchange, follows:
The Chicago Curb Exchange Association having been granted registration as a national securities exchange; and
Said Exchange having made application under Section 6(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, for permission to withdraw its registration as a national securities exchange upon the grounds that its membership has
declined substantially that it has operated at a substantial deficit for the declined substantially. that it has operated at a substantial deficit for the past four years, and that the volume of listings and of transactions effected as a national securities exchange; and
It appearing to the Commission that such application should be granted; IT IS ORDERED that said Exchange be and is hereby permitted to withdraw its registration as a national securities exchange, effective as of March 10, 1938, on all issuers having securities listed on said Exchange.

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Financial Chronicle

San Francisco Stock Exchange to Permit Office Par'】 ners of Member Firms to Serve on Board of Gov-ernors-T. B. Eastland Elected to Governing Board
The San Francisco Stock Exchange announced on March 8 that the members have approved an amendment to the constitution to permit office partners of member firms to serve on its Board of Governors. Coincidently, the Exchange announced the election of Thomas B. Eastland, senior partner of the firm of Eastland \& Co., to membership in the Governing Board. The announcement went on to say: Mr. Eastland has served on the Finance Committee of the Stock Exchange and is at the present time Chairman of the Listing Committee, having been actively identified with the activities of that committee for a number of years.

The amendment to the oenstitution makes possible the participation of non-member office partners in the government of the Exchange was submitted to the members early last month. Approval of this plan contem. plates that in the future two of the five governors of the Exchange may be elected from office partners of member firms, which partners are not necessarily members of the Stock Exchange. This policy is intended to provide better representation in the management of the San Francisco Stock Exchange from those partners who have most active contact with
the public interest. the public interest.

## $\$ 286,000$ of $41 / 2 \%$ Bonds of Fletcher Joint Stock Land Bank Called for Redemption May 1

Directors of Fletcher Joint Stock Land Bank, Indianapolis, Ind., recently have given notice of the call for redemption on May 1, 1938 of $\$ 286,000$ worth of bonds of Fletcher Joint Stock Land Bank, according to announcement issued March 18, by William B. Schiltges, President of the Joint Stock 18, by William B. Schiltges, President of the Joint Stock
Bank. "Retirement of these bonds, without substitution of Bank. "Retirement of these bonds, without substitution of standing of the Joint Stock Bank to $\$ 8,041,100, "$ President Schiltges said. The called bonds are those in two issues and bear $41 / 2 \%$ interest. Of the total, $\$ 210,900$ are of the issue dated Nov. 1, 1927, due Nov. 1, 1967 , and callable Nov. 1 , 1937 and $\$ 75,100$ are of the issue dated May 1, 1928, due May 1, 1968 and callable May 1, 1938. It is further announced:

The call for payment of the bonds will be published under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Farm Credit Administration, under the authority of which the Joint Stock Land Bank functions. The bonds are payable at par upon presentation at the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, of Indianapolis, on and after May 1, 1938, on which date interest on the issue will cease.
Under Federal law, all Joint Stock Land Banks of the nation are liquidating their assets and the retirement of bonds just announced is another step in that liquidation by the Indianapolis institution. Bonds of the Joint Stock Bank outstanding at the peak of its business in May, 1928 totaled underlie the remaining bonds of the bank.

While National Housing Act Is Conceded as Stimulating Recovery in Construction, Guaranty Trust Co. Notes That Other Less Encouraging Factors Such as Wages and Taxes Must Be Taken into Account
In describing the National Housing Act amendments of 1938, signed by President Roosevelt on Feb. 3, as the latest of a series of steps taken by the Federal Government to stimulate recovery in the construction industry, the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York; in its latest issue of the "Guaranty Survey," makes the statement that "it is true that the National Housing Act and other measures taken by Federal and State governments have brought about certain changes that should tend to stimulate recovery in construction, particularly housing. The mortgage plan provided by the Act has," it says, "reduced financing costs, contributed toward the elimination of the dangers and uncertainties of the short-term unamortized mortgage, and reduced the amount of the down payment required. Pressure on the real estate market has been relieved to some extent by State moratorium laws, by the refinancing of more than $\$ 3,000,000,000$ in mortgages by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, by the gradual working off of foreclosed properties by financial institutions over a period of years, and by the general business recovery that has increased incomes and reduced the number of new foreclosures." From the "Survey" (dated Feb. 28) we quote further:
A fair appraisal of the outlook for construction must take into consideration a number of other less encouraging factors. Of these, the first and most important is the level of costs. While the average cost of
financing has been reduced to perhaps the lowest level in history, the cost of construction has risen to virtually an all-time peak. The most important factor in the cost problem is the question of wage rates.

Other Means of Reducing Costs
A large and increasing factor in the problem of costs is the tax burden. Taxes on real estate have risen to a point where they represent a strong deterrent to construction in many localities, and this influence is aggravated by the fear that taxes will continue to increase for an indefinite period in the future. Further business recovery would lighten the relief oads of State and local governments and would help to remove the uncertainty that now exists; but with public debts at a high level and with governmental agencies facing new demands for extensions of their activities, it is difficult to foresee any early change in the general trend will continue to be an unfavorable factor in the Any tendency that may set in toward a curtailment of public expenditure will, of course, stimulate construction to that extent. And a large volume
of new construction, in turn, would relieve the financial pressure on State and local governments by broadening the tax base.
As a result of the high cost of construction and of uncertainties regard ing future business conditions and tax burdens, it is understandable that many potential home owners are very reluctant to make commitments a present. The principal ingredient that is lacking at present is confidence on the part of the potential home owner. Under these conditions, it is near future lie in the direction of velopments Two fact
Two factors in the present situation merit special emphasis because of their importance in the outlook for construction. One is the undistributed profits tax, which has hampered industrial expansion and forced many wise have undertas to forego construction projects that they might which would normally be ather is the position of the pubic materials and labor but which have avoided additional capital investment because of the actual and threatened restriction and competition to which they have been exposed in the last few years.

Decline of $\$ 18,689,083$ During February in Volume of Bankers' Acceptances-Total Feb. 28 Reported at $\$ 307,115,312$, Compared with $\$ 325,804,395$ Jan. 31 Is $\$ 93,992,448$ Below Year Ago
The volume of outstanding bankers' acceptances decreased $\$ 18,689,083$ from the end of January to Feb. 28. This was made known on March 14 when the Acceptance Analysis Unit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York issued its monthly report showing that the outstanding acceptances amounted to $\$ 307,115,312$ at the latest date as against $\$ 325$, 804,395 on Jan. 31. The decline during February from the figures of a year ago was the largest of any month in a couple of years moving in line with the general trend of business. The volume of acceptances on Feb. 28 was $\$ 93$, 992,448 below the amount on Feb. 27, 1937, which was of 992,448 below
$\$ 401,107,760$.
The decrease in the volume of acceptances outstanding on Feb. 28 under Jan. 31 was due to losses in credits drawn for imports, exports, domestic warehouse credits and also for dollar exchange. The year-to-year loss is attributable to decreased credits in all classifications excepting those drawn for domestic warehouse credits with import bills showing the greatest decline
The report for Feb. 28, as issued by the New York Reserve Bank on March 14, follows:
BANKERS DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING-UNITED STATES

| Federal Reserve District | Feb. 28, 1938 | Jan. 31, 1938 | Feb, 27, 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Boston- | \$29.766,073 | \$29,548,509 | \$44,985,411 |
| 2. New York | 218,601,026 | 233,536,583 | 283,911,349 |
| 3. Philadel phi | 12,445,693 | 12,873,927 | 15,043,365 |
| 4. Cleveland | 2,639,068 | 2,900,034 | 4,026,759 |
| 6. Atlanta | $1,023,670$ $2,232,899$ | $1,056,169$ $\mathbf{2 , 0 3 6}, 965$ | 951,286 1.688 .608 |
| 7. Chicago | 11,676,752 | 12,395,275 | 17,365,620 |
| 8. St. Louls | 939,924 | 951,220 | 676,631 |
| 9. Minneapolis | 1,621,063 | 1,854,730 | 2,043,598 |
| 10. Kansas | 1,465,105 | 2,167,135 | 1,841,920 |
| 12. San Francls | 24,704,039 | 26,483,848 | 28,573,213 |
| Grand tota | 8307.115,312 | \$325,804,395 | \$401,107.760 |

Decrease for month, $\$ 18,689,083$. Decrease for year, $\$ 93,992,448$
ACCORDINGITO NATURE OF CREDIT


BILLS HELD BY ACCEPTING BANKS
Own bills
Bills of oth

Total. $\$ 245,624,342$
$20,049,754$
CURRENT MARKET RATES ON PRIME BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES

| Days- |  | Dealers' Selling Rates | Days- | Dealers' <br> Buying Rates | Dealers' <br> Selling Rates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30. <br> 60. <br> 90 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2 \\ & 1 / 2 \\ & 1 / 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $7-16$ $7-16$ $7-16$ | 120. 150 180 | 9-16 $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9/8 } \\ 5 / 8 \\ 5 / 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9-1 / 26 \\ & 9-16 \end{aligned}$ |

The following table, compiled by us, furnishes a record of the volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding at the close of each month since Feb. 29, 1936:



| $\begin{array}{r} 1937- \\ \text { June } 30 \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| July 31.- | 0 |
| Aug. 31 | 343,881,754 |
| Sept. 30 | 344,419,113 |
| Oct. 30 | 346,246,657 |
| Nov. 30 | 348,026,093 |
| ec. 31. | 343,065 |
|  |  |
| 31 |  |
| Feb, 28 | 07,115,3 |

Treasury's March 15 Financing- $\$ 450,646,900$ of $3 \%$ Treasury Notes Exchanged for $101 / 2$-Year $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury Bonds of 1948
Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. announced on March 11 that a total of $\$ 450,646,900$ of $3 \%$ Treasury notes which matured on March 15, would be exchanged for the new $101 / 2$-year $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury bonds of 1948. Holders of that amount of notes out of a total of
$\$ 455,175,500$ had up to that date accepted the Treasury's offer to exchange. The remaining not holders, amounting to less than $2 \%$, will be paid in cash.
Reference to the March 15 financing of the Treasury was made in our issue of March 12, page 1637.

## April 1 Maturity of $\$ 24,700,000$ Federal Home Loan

 Banks 11/2\% Consolidated Debentures-Cash on Hand of Home Loan Bank System Reported as \$36,159,525Incident to the forthcoming maturity of $\$ 24,700,000$ Federal Home Loan Banks one-year $11 / 2 \%$ consolidated debentures, due April 1, 1938, Everett Smith, financial representative of the Federal Home Loan Banks, on March 17 stated that as of Feb. 28, 1938, cash on hand of the Home Loan, Bank System was $\$ 36,159,525$, as compared with $\$ 8,002,053$ on June 30, 1937, the end of the last fiscal year. Holdings of Government or Government guaranteed year. Holdings or Hovernment Banks are reported as $\$ 35$, obligations by the Home
128,456 on reb. 28,1938 against $\$ 21,244,449$ on June, 30 , 128,456 on Feb. 28 , 19
Advances by the Home Loan Banks to member and non-member thrift and home financing institutions from the organization of the Home Loan Bank System on Oct. 15, 1932 to Feb. 28, 1938, aggregated \$412,976,882. Of this amount, $\$ 225,458,814$ has been repaid, leaving $\$ 187,518,067$ of advances outstanding. The latter figure reflects a reduction of $\$ 12,573,586$ in outstanding advances during the first two months of 1938.
${ }^{4}$ In 1937 the Banks advanced $\$ 123,251,173$ to their members. an increase of $\$ 29,994,115$ over 1936. The payment of $\$ 2,369,354$ in dividends by the 12 regional Home Loan Banks during 1937 was the highest for any year in their history. The Banks also added $\$ 1,74,0$ he to their surplus and of $\$ 9,174,173$ of this the U. S. Treasury has received \$7.317,184 and the of 8 , 17er institutions $\$ 1,856$. 889 . ments in the capital stock of the Banks.

Member Bank Operating Ratios in New York Federal
Reserve District in 1937-Smaller Profits Shown
as Compared with 1936
The Federal Reserve Bank of New York on March 9 issued its customary annual survey of operating ratios of member banks in the Second (New York) Reserve District, the compilation covering operations in 1937. The survey shows that net earnings from current operations of all member banks, in terms of percent of net earnings from current operations in the year, were slightly lower than in 1936 , amounting to $24.2 \%$ in 1937 and $24.7 \%$ the preceding year. Net profit after charge-offs, recoveries, \&c., however, dropped nearly $50 \%$ from 1936 and were only $16.2 \%$ of total earnings last year as compared with $31.9 \%$ in 1936. The difference, it is understood, is due $t$ othe abnormal profits and recoveries from securities which accrued to the banks in 1936 rather than to the amount of writeoffs in 1937, which were not excessive and were far less than in 1935 and 1934 . In 1937 write-offs amounted to $8.0 \%$ of the total earnings assets to which they refer, while in 1936, instead of write-offs the banks had recoveries of $7.2 \%$. In 1935 write-offs, on the same basis, were $30.1 \%$, and in 1934 no less than $52.0 \%$.

The ratio of the banks' earnings to total available funds of $3.8 \%$ in 1937 was only $0.1 \%$ less than in 1936 and the ratio of net earnings to capital funds, which amounted to $6.90 \%$ in 1937 , was $0.2 \%$ less than the corresponding 1936 figure. The ratios of net profit to total available funds and to capital funds, however, were each less than half the corresponding ratios of 1936, amounting last year to $0.6 \%$ and $4.3 \%$, respectively.
A steady decline since 1934 is observable in the ratio of capital funds to total deposits, which was down to $17.6 \%$ in 1937 compared with $20.1 \%$ in 1934. The tendency in recent years of bank investments to assume greater importance in the portfolio was slightly checked last year, as shown by the item, ratio of investments to loans and investments, which dropped to $58.8 \%$ in 1937 from $59.3 \%$ in 1936; in 1935 the ratio was $57.9 \%$, and in $1934,54.1 \%$. Only a decade ago, loans, instead of investments, occupied the major place in the portfolio; in 1928 loans were $60 \%$ of loans and investments, and in 1929, 63\%.
Reference to the operating ratios of member banks in the New York District in 1936 was made in these columns March 13, 1937, page 1693.

## New York Legislature Passes Bill Permitting Savings Banks in State to Establish Life Insurance Departments

The Livingston-Piper bill, permitting savings banks in the State to establish life insurance departments was passed by the New York Legislature on March 16. In the Assembly, which acted on the measure 20 minutes after the Senate, the bill was passed by a vote of 110 to 34 ; the Senate vote on the passage of the bill was 37 to 12 . The bill is one advocated by Gov. Lehman who in a message to the Legislature on Feb. 28 (as noted in these columns Mar. 5, page 1484) expressed the hope that the bill would be passed before adjournment of the session. Several times during the past week the Governor had urged support for the measure. On March 10, United Press advices from Albany said:
Sensing a break in Democratic ranks, he turned to Republican leaders for votes to assure passage of legislation permitting savings banks to sell life insurance.

Strong opposition to the Governor's plan to provide "low-cost" insurance for the small wage earner has blocked several attempts to pass the bill in the Democratic Senate.
Senate Majority Leader John J. Dunnigan, Bronx Democrat, admitted after a party conference that he was unable to supply the twenty-six votes needed to pass the bill.

He declined to say, however, whether the bill was definitely "dead."
This week (on Mar. 15) Gov. Lehman again indicated that he was continuing his efforts to secure the adoption of the bill. Various views advanced in opposition to the proposed legislation were referred to in our March 5 issue, pages 1484,1485 and 1487. While the bill would permit savings banks to sell up to a total of $\$ 3,000$ insurance per person, no one bank would be allowed to issue more than $\$ 1,000$ in insurance to any policyholder.

FHLBB Reports Home Mortgage Loans Increased in $193721.8 \%$ Over 1936-Total of $\$ 764,489,000$ in Past Year Compares with $\$ 627,623,000$ in 1936
Home mortgage loans totaling $\$ 764,489,000$ were made by all active savings and loan associations in the United States in 1937, a $21.8 \%$ increase over the $\$ 627,623,000$ in 1936, it was announced Feb. 5 by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in Washington. Of the 1937 lending, $\$ 209,-$ 851,000 went for new construction, $\$ 267,509,000$ for the purchase of homes, $\$ 161,393,000$ went into refinancing of existing mortgages, $\$ 49,435,000$ was reported for reconditioning of residential dwellings, and the balance, $\$ 76,301,000$ was for other loan purposes, the Board said. Its announcement also stated:
State-chartered member associations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System made loans aggregating $\$ 338,174,000$; Federal savings and loan associations reported loans amounting to $\$ 307,278,000$, and active Statechartered associations

## New lending held

New enaing held well in the latter part of 1937, despite the drop in home building, it is shown by the report of the Board. Figures as and were based upon the lending activities of all active associations in the entire country. Those associations which are inactive for any reason were not included in the survey.
Mortgage lending by active associations, both State-chartered and Federal, by Federal Home Loan Bank districts during 1937 was as follows: Boston (New England States)- $\$ 77,422,000$.
New York (New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) $\$ 58,754,000$.
Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia)-\$42,525,000. Winston-Salem (Maryland, District af Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida)- $\$ 101,143,000$.
Cincinnati (Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio)- $\$ 125,316,000$.
Indianapolis (Michigan and Indiana)- $\$ 40,093,000$.
Chicago (Illinois and Wisconsin) - $\$ 76,508,000$.
Des Moines (Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota and South Dakota) - $\$ 48,279,000$.
Little Rock (Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico) $\$ 46,067,000$.
Topeka (Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma) - $\$ 45,638,000$.
Portland (Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Washington and Alaska)- $\$ 35,191,000$.
Los Angeles (Nevada, California, Arizona and Hawaii) - $\$ 67,553,000$.

## \$1,216,935,000 Loaned During 1937 by Savings, Building and Loan Associations-Loans Decreased During

 DecemberHalf a million families wanting to buy, build, repair or finance their homes borrowed from savings, building and loan associations in 1937, the largest sum these institutions have lent since 1930, it was announced in Chicago, Feb. 5, by the United States Building and Loan League. The estimate from the League shows that about $\$ 1,216,935,000$ was made available to these families, which is $\$ 16,000,000$ more than people borrowed the previous year. The League's announcement continued:
Altogether, more people borrowed, and they built more new houses and bought more existing houses with the aid of building and loan and savings and loan money than they had in eight years. An estimated 108, that about 17,000 more new cond nd abl loans.
The last half of 1937 shows the business recession putting a slight damper upon the volume and number of new loans secured by mortgages on
homes. Total loans dropped from $\$ 637,500,000$ the first homes. Total loans dropped from $\$ 637,500,000$ the first halif $\$ 11,80,000$, the second half, while construction loans were down to $\$ 121,800,000$ as compared with a previous $\$ 139,530,000$ and purchase loans dropped about $\$ 31,000,000$ from their $\$ 215,580,000$ record the first six months.
December, with $\$ 75,915,000$ total loans, followed in the train of the decining fall months. Its volume of loans represented a decrease of $7.8 \%$. from November and of $28.38 \%$ from December a year ago. Clarence T. Rice, Kansas City, Kan., First Vice-President of the League, points out, however, that the great fall-off between the two Decembers is somewhat due to increased loan volume which characterized December, 1936, contrary to everybody's expectations.
The gains in loan dollar volume, when 1937 is compared with 1936, were concentrated largely in the two spheres of home building and home buying loans. Construction advances were up $12 \%$ from year before last, and loans to buy homes increased $16 \%$. Practically all of these loans were on one- and two-family homes, and these two types of dwellings constituted about three-fourths of all volume of residential building the past year, Mr. Rice indicates.
"With complete figures as yet unavailable, it appears that America spent from $\$ 650,000,000$ to $\$ 700,000,000$ to build new one- and two-family homes in 1937," he said. "And with savings, building and loan associations devoting $30 \%$ of all their lending to the field of new building so that they placed $\$ 350,000,000$ in construction loans, more than half of the
home building volume was financed from this source."

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Not quite so much was borrowed from the associations in 1937 to repair and modernize homes as in 1936. The dollar volume of such loans went down $12 \%$. Even with the decrease the associations placed close to during the last three-quarters after Title I of the Federal Housing Act was allowed temporarily to expire.

The analysis of 1937 loans, according to purpose and the percent of total loans on each account, follows:

| Purpose | Estimated Loans Made by All Associations in the United States, 1937 | Per Cent of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction | \$356,718,700 | 29.28 |
| Repair and modernization | 74,457,400 | 6.11 |
| Purchase | 409,967,700 | 33.65 |
| Refinancing | 261,335,200 | 21.45 |
| Other purposes | 114,455,400 | 9.32 |
|  | \$1,216,934,400 |  |

December loans were disbursed for the following purposes in the following amounts :

| Purpose | Estimated Loans Made by All Associations in the United States | Per Cent of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction. | \$21,264,200 | 28.03 |
| Repair and modernization. | 4.915 .500 2.240 | 6.47 30.63 |
| Purchase--- | $23,240,300$ $17.424,300$ | 32.63 |
| Other purposes | -9,071,600 | 11.96 |
|  | \$75,915,900 |  |

Loans by Chicago Federal Home Loan Bank During 1937 Totaled \$12,964,761-Largest Amount in Its Five Years' Lending History
The Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago in 1937 disbursed the largest total in its five years' lending history, $\$ 12,964,761$, A. R. Gardner, President, told the representa tives of the member savings and loan institutions from Illinois and Wisconsin, at their annual meeting at the Stevers Hotel in Chicago, Feb. 11. Keeping its lead among the 12 regional banks in advances outstanding, the Chicage institution, it is stated, closed the year with $\$ 31,812,438$ institution, it is stated, closed the year with $\$ 31,812,458$ lent to its members, $\$ 1.00$ out of each $\$ 6.29$ in use through-
out the country. The report was given at a dinner attended by 500 savings and loan executives from the two States and leaders in the business from coast to coast. An announcement issued by the bank on Feb, 12, in noting this, continued:
Mr. Gardner pointed to the increase in collateralized advances and the decrease in non-collateralized as an indication that home lending institutions are borrowing for bus
The Chicazo bank, he said, was the largest participant of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, in all three of the debenture offerings by the System this past year. It has taken a total of $\$ 17,941,565$ of the proceeds of the successful sale of these securities new to the market and unbacked by any government guarantee.
"Nineteen hundred and thirty-seven was notable in seeing the beginning of the System's financing itself, independently of government capital," he emphasized. "This new capital for the Chicazo regional Bank enabled us readily to take care of the credit needs of our members and to retire $\$ 3,550,000$ of deposits of other Federal Home Loan banks which we had been using."
At the close of the year the bank hat cash and government or govern-ment-guaranteed securities amounting to more than $26 \%$ of total resources, and this after the heaviest lending month in December in its history, he reported.
Guest speakers were Oscar R. Kreutz, Washington, Deputy General Manager of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. ; Ralph H. Cake, Portland, Ore., and G. J. Casselberry, El Paso, Tex.

New Offering of $\$ 150,000,000$ of Treasury Bills in Two Series-Both to Be Dated March 23- $\$ 50,000,000$ of 86 -Day Bills and $\$ 100,000,000$ of 91 -Day BillsWeekly Amount Increased $\$ 50,000,000$ to Meet Additional Maturities
Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. announced on March 17 that the Treasury was increasing its weekly bill offering from $\$ 100,000,000$ to $\$ 150,000,000$ in order to meet overlapping maturities, which total approximately $\$ 100,000,000$ next week, instead of the ordinary $\$ 50,000,000$. The Treasury has elected to increase the weekly sale of 91 -day bills to $\$ 100,000,000$ to meet these maturities. The remaining $\$ 50,000,000$ series is in furtherance of the Treasury's "new money" borrowing, which began on Feb. 28 and which it was planned would reach a total of $\$ 200,000,000$ to $\$ 300,000,000$ through the sale of the additional offering Secretary Morgenthau said he would announce next week the period during which these bills would be continued and which would be dependent on the income-tax returns. The tenders to the offering of $\$ 150,000,000$ will be received at the Federal Reserve banks, and the branches thereof, up to 2 p.m Federal Reserve banks, and the branches thereof, up to 2 p.m.
Eastern Standard Time, Monday, March 21. Bids will not Eastern Standard Time, Monday, March 21 . Bids will
be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.
The bills will be issued in two series, $\$ 50,000,000$, or there abouts, and $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, and will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. The $\$ 50,000,000$ series will be 86-day bills, maturing June 17, 1938, and the $\$ 100,000,000$ issue 91 -day bills, maturing June 22, 1938 ; both series will be dated March 23, 1938. Secretary Morgenthau pointed out that bidders are required to specify the
particular series for which each tender is made. The face amount of the bills of each series will be payable without interest on their respective maturity dates. There is a maturity of two series of bills on March 23 in amount of $\$ 50,120,000$ and $\$ 50,098,000$.
The following is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of March 17:
The bills will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of $\$ 1,000, \$ 10,000, \$ 100,000, \$ 500,000$, and $\$ 1,000,000$ (maturity value).
No tender for an amount less than $\$ 1,000$ will be considered. Each tender must be in multiple of $\$ 1,000$. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100 , with not more than three decimal places, e. g., 99.125. Fractions must not be used
Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.
Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on March 21, 1938, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve Banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices for each series will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probabserves the right less than the final Any tender which does not secifically refer a particular series will be subject to rejection. Thos 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 March 23. 1938, provided, however, any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for Treasury bills maturing June 17, 1938, allotted to it for itself and its custon mers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by the Federal Reserve bank of its district.

The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and 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 cisposition 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 possessions

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.
$\$ 327,020,000$ Bid on Offering of $\$ 100,000,000$ of Two Series of Treasury Bills Dated March 16-\$50,208,000 Accepted to 91-Day Bills at Rate of $0.070 \%$ and $\$ 50,025,000$ for $93-$ Day Bills at Rate of $0.068 \%$
Tenders of $\$ 327,020,000$ were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, March 14 to the offering of $\$ 100$, 000,000 or therabouts of two series of Treasury bills dated March 16, it was announced on March 14 by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. Of the tenders received, Mr. Morgenthau said, $\$ 100,233,000$ were accepted for the two series. As noted in our issue of March 12, page 1636, the tenders to the offering were invited on March 10.

The two series of bills were offered in amount of $\$ 50$,000,000 each. One series was 91 -day securities, maturing June 15, 1938, and the other 93-day bills, maturing June 17, 1938. Details of the bids to the two issues were announced as follows on March 14 by Secretary Morgthenau:

91-Day Treasury Bills, Maturing June 15, 1938
Total applied for, $\$ 204,681,000$
Range:
High,
Low,
A verage price
99.990 , equivalent rate approximately $0.040 \%$
99.982 , equivalent rate paproximately $0.071 \%$
( $88 \%$ of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.
93-Day Treasury Bills, Maturing June 17, 1938

Total applied for, $\$ 122,339,000 \quad$ Total accepted, $\$ 50,025,000$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Range: } \\ & \text { High, } 99.996, \text { equivalent rate approximately } 0.015 \%\end{aligned}$

| Low, |
| :--- |
| Average price, 99.982 , equivalent rate approximately $0.077 \%$ |

Average price, 99.982 , equivalent rate approximately
$(52 \%$ of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

## $\$ 3,001,000$ of Government Securities Sold by Treasury

 During February ury Market transactions in Government securities for Treasury investment accounts in February, 1938, resulted in net sales of $\$ 3,001,000$, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. announced on March 15. This compares with sales during January of $\$ 12,033,500$.The following tabulation shows the 'Treasury's transactions in Government securities, by months, since the beginning of 1935:


White House Publishes\&Transcripts of Some Press
Conferences in First Roosevelt Administration
Stenographic transcripts of some of the press conferences in President Roosevelt's first Administration were made public at the White House this week. The published texts, which contain verbatim remarks of the President and of correspondents, as distinguished from "off-the-record" statements and from general outlines published in the newspapers at the time of the conferences, are said to contain little of great public importance. Most of the conferences mentioned were reported from time to time in the "Chronicle." In announcing the publication of stenographic transscripts of the meetings. Associated Press Washington advices of March 14 said
President Roosevelt set Washington to reminiscing of the exciting early days of his first Administration today by making public the stenographic transcripts of several press conferences of that period. The banking crisis, currency problems, the then-andsince much argued question of inflation and deflation, preparations for the ill-fated world economic conference of 1933, the beginnings of the Commodity Credit Corporation and New Deal farm policy, together with his early an
ment, were among the subjects covered.
ment, were among the subjects covered
The. transcripts, part of a series of annotated state papers and other presidential discussions soon to appear in book form were of especial interest in that they made available for use in print for the first time many things told to the correspondents in confidence, or "off the record." his banking holiday order, he was asked to amplify his inaugural address his banking holicay order, he was asked to amplify his inaugural address
statement regarding an "adequate but sound currency." "Can you define statement regarding an "adequate
what that is?" the question was.
"You cannot define it too closely one way or the other," said the President. "On Friday afternoon last (inauguration day) we undoubtedly did not have adequate currency. No question about that. There wasn't enough circulating money to go around.'
"We hope that when the banks reopen," Mr. Roossevelt continued, "a great deal of the currency that was withdrawn for one reason or another will find its way back (into circulation). We have got to provide an adequate currency. Last Friday we would have had to provide it in the form of scrip and probably some additional issues of new Federal bank notes.
"If greatly things go aiong as we hope they will, the use of scrip can be very Frenly curtailed, and the amounts of new Federal bank issues, we hope, can be also limited to a very great extent. In other words, what we are coming tond a managed currency, the adequateness of which will depend
on the conditions of the moment. It may expand one week and it may contract another week."
Later Associated Piess advices from Washington (March 14) reported advance publication of partial transcripts of cight Roosevelt conferences-which he will mingle with his state papers for continuity in telling the textual story of his social philosophy in five books soon to be published. In part, these later adrices said:
The eight texts given out today-with authority to put quotation marks around many presidential sayings in his first term for the first timetogether with another eight made public last night, form only a small part of the 332 press interviews that occurred in the period covered-from
March 8, 1933, when he held his first conference, to Dec. 29, 1936, soon fter his reelection.
The 16 stenographic textual excerpts are only those included in material sold to a magazine. The White House has said the press conference material was "given," not "sold." Profits from this and a newspaper syndicate contract, Secretary Early has said, will be used by the President for a "useful public purpose" yet to be disclosed.
Among the excerpts made available today, covering the period between June 15, 1934, and Dec. 29, 1936, was the one in which the President rolled off the phrase, "Ahkoond of Swat," as if he were in the bleachers, rooting, at a baseball game.
The famous "horse and buggy" and the less original "out the window" remarks came four days after the Supreme Court's decision (May 27, 1935) holding the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional. That, ncidentally, still stands as the longest Roosevelt press conference. The one on his court reorganization message (Feb. 5, 1937) and the more
recent one on a balanced price level were good seconds. . recent, one on a balanced price level were good seconds.
Press conferences of his second term will not be made public textually

## Five-Point Survey of Forest Lands Asked by President <br> Roosevelt-Study Urged as Basis of Congressional

 Action in 1939Presilent Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress on March 14, urged study by a joint congressional committee of a five-point program designed to develop legislation in 1939 for preserving and developing public and private forest lands in the United States. The message pointed out that in the privately-owned forest lands that now contribute $96 \%$ of all our forest products, cropping operations were not conducive to maximum regrowth, that an alarm ing amount of cut-over area had become tax-delinquent, and that through neglect, "much of it is forming a new but almost worthless no-man's land." His five-point program included

1. The. adequacy and effectiveness of present activities in protecting public and private forest lands from fire, insects and diseases, and of cooperative efforts hetween the Federal Government and the States.
2. Other measures, Federal and State, which may be necessary and advisable to insure that timber cropping on privately-owned forest lands may be conducted as continuous operations, with the productivity of the ands built up against future requirements.
3. The need for extension of Federal
4. The need for extension of Federal, State and community ownership of forest lands, and of planned public management of them.
5. The need for such public regulatory controls as will adequately protect rivate as well as the broad public interests in all forest lands.
nd public forest lands, and possibilities of liquidating such and private and public forest lands, and possibilities of liquidating such expenditures
as are or may be involved.

The President's message follows in full:
To the Congress of the United States:
I feel compelled at this time to call to the attention of the Congress some aspects of our forest problem, and the need for a policy and plan of action with respect to it
Forests are intimately tied into our whole social and economic life They grow on more than one-third the land area of the continental United States. Wages from forest industries support five to six million people ach year. Forests give us building materials and thousands of other things in eviyay ase and healthful furnish food and sherer our people. Forests help prevent crosion and floods. Ther conserve water and reculate its use for pavigation, for power for domestic use, and for irrigation. Woodlands occupy more acreage than any other crop on American farms, and help support two and one-half million farm families
Our forest problem is essentially one of land use. It is a part of the broad problem of modern agriculture that is common to every part of the country. Forest lands total some $615,000,000$ acres.
One hundred and twenty-odd million acres of these forest lands are ough and inaccessible-but they are valuable for the protection of out great watersheds. The greater proportion of these protection forests is in public ownership. Four hundred and ninety-five million acres of our forest lands can be classed as commercial. Both as to accessibility and quality the best four-fifths, or some $396,000,000$ acres of these commercial forests, is in private ownership.
This privately-owned forest land at present furnishes $96 \%$ of all our forest products. It represents $90 \%$ of the productive capacity of ou forest soils. There is a continuing drain upon commercial forests in saw timber sizes far beyond the annual growth. Forest operations in them have not been, and are not now, conducive to maximum regrowth. An
alarming proportion of our cut-over forest lands is tax delinquent. Through alarming proportion of our cut-over forest lands is tax delinquent. Through
neglect, much of it is rapidly forming a new but almost worthless no neglect. much of it is rapidly forming a new but almost worthless no man's land.
Most of the commercial forest lands are in private ownership. Most of them are now only partially productive, and most of them are still subject to abuse. This abuse threatens the general welfare.
有 hey are of a character to cause aiain to The you lo in tros.
The forest problem is therefore a matter of vital national concern, and some way must be found make forest lands and forest resources conrilu, the When in 1933 l aked the Congress to
When 1933 asked tion Corps I was convinced that forest lands offered one source for worthunemployed. Events of the past 5 pears have large numbers of ou menployed. Events of the past 5 years have indicated that my eariee and in the many uses of them and their resources, there exists a major nportunity for new employment and for increasing the national wealth Creation of the national-forest system, which now extends to 38 St has been a definite step toward constructive solution of our forest problem. From national-forest lands comes domestic water for more than $6,000,000$ people. Forage, occurring largely in combination with timber, contributes stability to one-fourth the western range livestock industry. Through correlated and coordinated public management of timber and all other esources these public properties already help support almost a million people and furnish healthful recreation to more than $30,000,000$ each year By means of exchanges and purchases the Congress has for many years encouraged additions to this system. These measures should very definitely be continued as funds and facilities are available.
The Congress has also provided that the National Government shall cooperate with the rarious States in matters of fire protection on privately wned forest lands and farm woodlands. The States are in turn cooperat ing with private owners. Among other measures the Congress has also uthorized an extensive program of forest research, which has been initiated and projected; Federal cooperation in building up a system of State orests; cooperative activities with farmers to integrate forest management with the general farm economy; the planting of trees in the Prairie-Plains States-an activity which has heretofore been carried on as an emergency unemployment relief measure with outstanding success and material benefit and, under the omnibus flood-control bill, measures to retard run-off and rosion on forested and other watersheds.
Progress has been made; and such measures as these should be continued. They are not adequate, however, to meet the present situation. We are still exploiting our forest lands. Forest communities are still being crippled; still being left desolate and forlorn. Watersheds are still till fle Whe Wh lill lin wh capital; still cutting our accessible forests faster than they are being placed.
Our forest budget still needs balancing. This is true in relation to future as well as present national needs. We need and will continue to eed large quantities of wood for housing, for our railroads and our teleshone and telegraph lines, for newsprint and other papers, for fiber con ajor source furniture, and the like. Wood is rich in chemicals. It is the sugars of certain kinds, surgical such as rayon, movie fims, cellopepares, records. furpentine, rosins, acetotne, acetic acid, and alcohols are derived from wood. Our forest budget should therefore be balanced in relation to present and future needs for such things as these. It should also be balanced in relation to the many public services that forests render and to the need for stabilizing dependerit industries and communities locally, regionally, and nationally.
I am informed, for example; that more than $\$ 100,000,000$ has recently gone into development of additional forest industries in the southeastern section of our country. This means 6 till more drain from southern forests. Without forestry measures that will insure timber cropping there, existing and planned forest enterprises must inevitably suffer. The Pacific North west contains the greatest reserves of virgin merchantable timber in the continental United States. During recent years many private forest lands have been given better fire protection there, and there are more young trees on the ground. But the cutting drain in our virgin Douglas fir forests is about four times current growth, and unless existing \practices are changed the old fir will be gone long before new growth is big enough Ior manufacture into lumber.
I recommend, therefore, study by a joint committee of the Congress of the forest-land problem of the United States. As a nation we now have the accumulated experience of three centuries of use and abuse as guides in determining broad principles. The public has certain responsibilities and obligations with resplect to private forest lands, but 60 also have
private owners with respect to the broad public interests in those same

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lands. Particular consideration might therefore be given in these studies, which I hope will form the basis for essential legislation during the next session of Congress, to the situation with respect to private forest lands, and to consideration of such matters are:
First. The adequacy and effectiveness of present activities in protecting public and private forest lands from fire, insects, and
between the Federal Government and the States.
between the Feteral Government and the States.
Second. Other measures. Federal and State, whioh may be necessary and ad-
visable to insure visable to insure that timber cropping on privately owned forest lands may be con-
ducted as continuous operations, with the productivity of the lands built up against future requirements.
future requirements. for extension of Federal, State, and community ownership
Third. The need
of forest lands and of panned pubbice management of them.
Fourth. The need for such public regulatory controls as will adequately protect private as well as the broad public interests in all forest lands.
Fifth. Methods and possibilities of emplole Fifth. Methods and possibilities of employment in forestry and public forest lands, and possibilities of liquidating such public expenditures nvolved.
Facilities of those technical agencies that, in the executive branches of the Government, deal with the many phases of our forest problem will of course be available to such committee as the Congress may appoint. These technical agencies will be glad to assist the committee in assembling to be done, and in such other ways as the committee may desire. I make this suggestion for immediate study of our forest problem by the Congress in the belief that definite action should be taken by the Congress in 1939. States, communities, and private capital can do much to help-but the fact remains that, with some outstanding exceptions, most of the States, communities and private companies have, on the whole, accomplished little to retard or check the continuing process of using up our forest resources without replacement. This being so, it seems obviously necessary to fall back on the last defensive line-Federal leadership and Federal action. Millions of Americans are today conscious of the threat. Public opinion asks that steps be taken to remove it.

If the preliminary action is taken at this session of the Congress, I propose to address letters to the Governors of those States in which the amount of State and privately owned forest land is substantial, enclosing to them a copy of this message to the Congress and asking their full cooperation with the Congress and with the executive branch of the
National Government.

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\text { The White House, March 14, } 1938 .
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FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

## President Roosevelt Discusses Aims in TaxationSays Administration Seeks to End Existing Special Privilege

In sponsoring tax bills the Administration has been seeking to end special privilege where it had occurred under existing revenue legislation, President Roosevelt said at a press conference on March 11. The Administration's objec tive, aside from raising revenue, he said, was to see to it that the people earning the same profits should pay the same amount of tax or, conversely, certain groups or individuals making the same profits as others should not pay a smaller tax. A Washington dispatch of March 11 to the New York "Times," by Felix Belair Jr., reported the press conference, in part, as follows:
President Roosevelt outlined his position in answer to a question whether he cared to comment on the action of the House in rejecting the "third basket" provision which would have levied a $20 \%$ ex
family corporations earning $\$ 75,000$ or more a year.
Denies the Plan Is Punitive

The President prefaced his reply with the observation that the comment he was about to make might be of interest to some newspapers. The ending of one form of special privilege had been one of the purposes of the rejected "third basket" provision, since it was intended to restore equality between two sets of taxpayers who were mak of profits but were paying different rates of tax.
As long as that was the objective of the proposal, it should not be eferred to in the headlines and the "leads" of newspaper stories as a punitive tax, the President said. He added that the term was the last which should be used to describe the rejected proposal.
The President sought to illustrate his point by citing a hypothetical ease of Mr. A. and Mr. B., both of whom enjoyed an income in the higher case of Mr. A. and Mr. B., both of whom enjoyed an ame amount of dollars Mr. Roosevelt then asked his auditors whether both men should not be made to pay the same amount of tax.
Without explaining why both men were not required by existing revenue laws to pay the same total in taxes, Mr. Roosevelt said that it was a fact that they were not required to do so. He went on to say that when this was discovered and the government tried to get Mr. A. and Mr. B. to alteration should not be referred to as punitive.
President Roosevelt said that the inquiry could be applied to all forms of taxes, whether the corporate form or the individual form, but that in the last analysis it was a question whether thoss persons who made the same profits should not pay the same taxes.
To a question whether he favored an increase in the whisky tax as was written into the tax bill as passed by the House today, the President said that he had not even considered the matter. He declined to reveal what steps he might take to get the "third basket" provision restored to the bill in the Senate, saying that he was now discussing only principles.
Although Mr. Roosevelt said that he was still hopeful that Congress would complete action on his proposal to reorganize the executive branch of the Federal Government, his auditors gathered the impression from his emarks that he was none too optimistic that this would happen.
He said emphatically, however, that he had not abandoned the plan. He first came in contact with the problem 25 years ago as a member of an interdepartmental committee, and realized then the need of reorganizing many of the executive establishments, the President said.

## President Roosevelt Names Special Committee to Formu- <br> late Legislation for Aid to Railroads-Executive <br> Indicates He Forced Consolidation, in Some Cases

 - Committee to Report by March 24It was announced at the White House on March 17 that President Roosevelt, considering the railroad situation as critical, had appointed three members of the Interstate Commerce Commission as a special committee to prepare recommendations for immediate legislation by Congrass.

The Committee comprises Chairman Walter M. W. Splawn and Commissioners Joseph B. Eastman and Charles D. Mahaffie, and was named after the President had conferred on railroad problems with representatives of railroads, labor, financing and the Government. It was said that the President asked the committee to give him on March 24 a "complete, definite and factual recommendation" for immediate action by Congress.

Associated Press Washington advices of March 17 reported these plans as follows:
Chairman Splawn said that one "high authority" had expressed the opinion at the conference that if real economies were to be affected by consolidations, powers equivalent to those necessary for the Government to take over the carriers would have to be exercised.
"That was explained by one speaker," Mr. Splawn said. "Other views were expressed, shading down to permissive consolidations that would result in only small economies.
The ICC Chairman said the speaker expressing the opinion on virtually compulsory consolidations said strong powers would have to be exercised by the Government to accomplish savings of about $\$ 250,000,000$.
This speaker, Mr. Splawn asserted declared that strong powers were needed because consolidations would run counter to the interests of many communities, markets, employee and managements.

Another opinion expressed, Mr. Splawn added, was that any savings made through consolidations would be divided about $70 \%$ on labor and $30 \%$ otherwise.
Mr. Splawn said much attention was given to the financial situation of certain individual railroads, particularly those in the Mid-west. He did not name the railroads discussed.
How to get those properties back on a paying basis "is quite a problem and no one had a solution," he said.
Both Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Henry Bruere, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, told reporters good deal of progress had been made.
Although no date for another meeting was set, conferees said there probably would be other sessions.
"The case has been pretty well covered," Mr. Jones said. "Every phase has been discussed freely and interestingly
ething needs to be done."
Chairman Splawn was quoted on March 17 as saying:
"We are going into session this afternoon and are going right to work, "We will not hold any hearings. The results of our deliberations will be submitted to the President and will then be considered with the other of the situation."

Indicating that these courses are considered, a Washington dispatch March 17 to the New York "Times" said:
Accounts of the White House conference discussion by some participants indicated the following possible courses of action:

1. Creation of a new agency probably within the Interstate Commerce Commission to have complete jurisdiction over railroad reorganization cases and designed to facilitate agreements between management and security holders looking to downward adjustment of bided
2. Amendment of Beorganizations of railroads by depriving security-holding minorities of the right to forestall debt adjustments.
3. Establishment of a Federal Authority to compel railroad managements to coordinate or consolidate terminal and other facilities to eliminate wasteful competition and expenditure, but with instructions to provide for the security of employees thereby displaced.

The Presidentintimated on March 15 that the Government might compel consolidation of railroads as a way out of their predicament. His remarks, as given at a press conference, were summarized in the following Washington dispatch of March 15 to the "Times"

The President mentioned the possibility at a press conference after a conference with representatives of the railroad management, security holders and workers and Federal officials concerned. Many subjects were discussed, but only about half of the agenda had b
and the discussions will be resumed on Thursday.
ured railroad consolidations which mat if the Government encouraged or it could not take the position that it had no responsibility to the men and their jobs.

Obviously, said President Roosevelt, the Government would have to do something for displaced employees where it forced the railroads to economize by consolidating existing lines or facilities. While the separation of workers on account of death, disability or old age would amount to about $3 \%$ a year, the Government might want to consolidate carriers at a faster pace.

## Harrison Opposes Wage Cut

Apparently there was little discussion at the railway conference of reports that the roads are discussing a $15 \%$ wage cut. Walter M. W. Splawn, Chairman of the ICC, said afterward that while the subject was not referred to specifically, discussion of related subjects indicated a consensus that boble. wages and employment should be maintained at present levels is poigorous From others present at the conference it was learned that M. Harrison, stand against wage-cut proposals was voiced by George also suggested Fresident of the Railway Labor Executives Association, who also suggesteads that before such a course was taken the Government should put the raver the through the
By taking over the roads on a rental basis, Mr. Harrison is said to have xplained, they could be modernized and provided with new equipment explained, they could be modernized entirely avoided.
In addition to Messrs. Splawn and Harrison, those at the white House conference included Secretary Morgenthau, Interstate Commerce Commissioners Eastman and Mahaffie, Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the RFC, Henry Bruere, President of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York; Carl Gray of the Union Pacific Railway, Senator Wheeler, Chais Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Againist Holding Companies
Senator Wheeler is understood to have taken a stand against railroad holding companies. The President later confirmed that the meeting was agreed that the holding company as a device for influencing the operations of the roads should go, but he did not credit the position to any participant,

The senator also was represented as having taken a strong stand for rairoad consolidation by the compulsory method, if necessary, to achieve
vital economies, but as having insisted on protection of displaced workers.

## President Roosevelt Signs New Reciprocal Trade Pact

 Between United States and Czechoslovakia-Austria Among Nations Listed as Entitled to BenefitsPresident Roosevelt on March 15 signed and proclaimed the new reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Czechoslovakia, whose conclusion was reported in the "Chronicle" of March 12, pages 1638-39. In signing the agreement, the President also made public a list of other countries which are entitled to the concessions granted in the pact. That list included Austria, but did not mention Germany, which does not adhere to the most-favored-nation principle. Signature of the pact by Mr. Roosevelt was described in the following United Press Washington advices of March 15.

The proclamation listed Austria as a separate nation. It was signed in this form despite the German Ambassador's action in formally notifying Secretary of State Cordell Hull of the union of Austria and Germany.
No comment was forthcoming from the State Department concerning the President's proclamation
The document officially proclaimed the reciprocal trade agreement between Czechoslovakia and the United States which was signed here on March 7.
The proclamation said import duties will become effective provisionally April 16. In a separate letter to the Secretary of the Treasury the President isted those countries to which the benefits of the trade concessions shall be extended.

Austria was named in that list, while Germaný was excluded
The German Government has not been given the benefit of lower duties and other trade concessions granted under the reciprocal trade agreements because this Government considers Germany guilty of discrimination
gainst American products.
Austha, on

## President Roosevelt in Message to Congress Transmits

 Six-Year Program for Conservation of Nation's Water Resources as Embodied in Report of Na tional Resources CommitteeIn a message to Congress, on March 10, President Roosevelt transmitted a report of the National Resources Committee, which recommends a six-year construction and investigation program "for the utilization and conservation of the Nation's water resources and a unified policy of water control and development." The President, in his message, urges "careful study of these documents by the Congress because they present a frame of reference for legislative programs affecting water conservation and because they illustrate an approach to the systematic hus bandry of our natural resources, on a democratic regional basis." The "comprehensive national plan for the conservation and development of our water resources" was presented to Congress, said the President, "in accordance with my message of Aug. 13, 1937, in returning without my approval message of Aug. 13, 1937, in returning without my approval
Senate Joint Resolution 57." In that message (given on Senate Joint Resolution 57." In that message (given on
page 1191 of our issue of Aug. 21, 1937) the President vetoed a resolution which proposed to confer on the Water Department authority to develop national plans for the prevention of flood control, and the development of power resources and soil conservation. The six-year program of the Resources Committee involves a total cost of $\$ 2,111$, 091,000 , and includes $\$ 891,091,000$ of Federal projects, for which the government would pay, and $\$ 1,220,000,000$ of non-Federal developments to be financed largely by the non-Federal developments to be financed largely by the
States and their political subdivisions. Of the non-Federal States and their political subdivisions. Of the non-Federal
projects approximately $\$ 560,000,000$ would be involved for water supply and $\$ 660,000,000$ for sewerage and pollution abatement.

The President's message of March 10 follorvs:
To the Congress:
In accordance with my message of Aug, 13, 1937 (in returning without my approval Senate Joint Resolution 57), I am presenting herewith for your consideration a comprehensive national plan for the conservation and development of our water resources.
This report on drainage basin problems and programs has been prepared by the National Resources Committee in consultation with other agencies. It suggests policies, investigations and construction necessary to carry forward a broad national program for water conservation and utilization.
It is based upon the findings of 45 joint State-Federal basin committees, composed of more than 500 local, State and Federal officials. These drainage basin committees have met in the field, and have drafted plans for their local areas. Arrangements have been made to publish the detailed reports on individual drainage basins at a later date.
The proposals in the report provide a guide for authorizations of
surveys and construction of irrigation, flood control, navigation, rural
water supply, wild life water supply, wild life conservation, beach erosion control, hydro-electric power am program are primarily for water control and use, many related land-use projects are not included. Land policy has significant water implications, but it pertains to a large sphere of activities requiring separate though related treatment.
general regional program, and although they the test of conformity to a general regional program, and although they are set forth in terms of a
six-year program they are susceptible to six-year program they are susceptible to competition during either a shorter or longer period, as fiscal policy may dictate. The total cost of equal to the average annual expenditures for these purnal levels is about years. The six-year program suggested in the report shos during recent the light of budgetary requirements, and must, of course, be adjusted each

Co
Our knowledge of the Nation's water resources and our ideas on their best use and control change rapidly in the light of new investigations and hi dynamic economic conditions. Water plans should be flexible. The history of flood-control plans for the alluvial valley of the Mississippi soon were replaced by others. Water plans should be revised annually.
Changing public interest, first in navigation, then in irrigation, and then in flood control, water power or pollution, has produced a collection of unrelated water policies. The recommendations in this report define in broad strokes an integrated water policy for the country as a whole. Such a Federal water policy is needed
Notwithstanding the small amount of time available for the revision of earlier Federal programs, the planning mechanism which was developed for this report seems to have given gratifying results. Starting with cocal and State groups organized through the regional offices of the National Resources Committee, plans and programs have been prepared in the field and reviewed in Washington. The process has not interfered with the normal and established duties of the agencies charged by the Congress with construction and surveys of water conservation projects. ington and with State and local interests as well.
I recommend careful study of these documents by the Congress because they present a frame of reference for legislative programs affecting water conservation, and because they illustrate an approach to the systematic husbandry of our national resources on a democratic, regional basis.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
The White House, March 10, 1938.
From a summary of the report transmitted to Congress by the President on March 10 we quote:
The report, requested by the President and prepared by the Water Resources Committee of the National Resources Committee, is a revision and extension of the program for the country as a whole recommended by the committee in 1937. It outlines the principal problems of water control and use in 17 districts into which the various drainage basins of the country are grouped.
Work of review and revision was decentralized through the regional offices of the National Resources Committee. Forty-five Drainage Basin Committees considered the water problems and associated land problems of their respective areas. Each committee included State and local representatives designated by the Governor or the Chairman of the State Planning Board and field representatives appointed by the Federal agencies chiefly concerned with the local water problems.
The report includes lists of primarily Federal projects for a six-year period with a total cost of $\$ 891,091,000$-approximately the same average annual expenditure for projects of these types during the last six years.

Non-Federal projects, such as water supply and sewerage and pollution abatement are not included in the primarily Federal program, but the recommended program for six years involving approximately $\$ 560,000,000$ for water supply and $\$ 660,000,000$ for sewerage and pollution abatement again corresponds with average annual expenditures in recent years.
A summary of the cost of the recommended program for primarily Federal construction and investigation, of which $\$ 843,710,000$ is for construction and $\$ 47,381,000$ for investigation, follows:


The weighted annual average of about $\$ 200,000,000$ referred to in the foregoing table compares with over $\$ 180,000,000$ recommended in the President's 1939 budget for the same classes of work. During the last six years the Federal Government has expended over $\$ 1,300,000,000$ on projects in these categories.
The flood control program recommended in the report provides for the continuation of many projects already authorized or under way. The interlccking problems presented by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, however, are considered so complex in character and so far-reaching in their relationships to various unsolved problems of national policy that it is held unwise for Congress to authorize, at this time, any additional general flood-control plan for them. The committee urges the early inauguration of comprehensive studies proposed.
The report recommends a series of suggested changes and reinforcement of reclamation policies. A special study of the basis of repayment is now in progress. The reclamation projects already authorized and started are estimated to cost over a period of years upwards of $\$ 600,000,000$ to complete. A general and comprehensive survey of the water resources and needs of the entire arid and semi-arid regions is needed to provide an effective basis for future planning and development, the Water Resources Committee says.
Previous reco
Prerious recommendations of the National Resources Committee that a national water policy be formulated and followed are renewed.
A sound Federal policy will have the following characteristics:
"It will be concerned, not with water by and for itself, but with the promotion welfare of the public, the establishment or maintenance of a high standard of living. "It normally will treat drainage areas as units.
within the changing limits of technical feasibility and of economic of water, wustification.
"It will observe the rights of States both in intrastate and interstate streams.
It will hold facts to be indispensable prerequisites to sound action.
"It will assign the cost of constructing and operating projects among the agencies concerned in general accordance with the distribution of benefits. the costs of projects among the beneficiaries, it will take account of social benefits as well as economic benefits, geenral benefits as well as special benefits, potential

The members of the National Resources Committee are: Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Chairman.
Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War.
Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.
Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor
Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator.
Frederic A. Delano and Charles E. Merriam.
Henry S. Dennison and Beardsley Ruml, together with Mr. Delano and Dr. Merriam, compose the Advisory Committee. The staff is under the direction of Charles W. Eliot 2d, Executive Officer. The Water Resources Committee, which supervised preparation of the report, is as follows:

Abel Wolman, Chairman, Chief Engineer Maryland State Department of Health
Bushrod W. Allin, office of Land Use Coordination, Department of Agriculture
H. H. Barrows, University of Chicago.

Milton S. Eisenhower, Coordinator of Land Use Planning, Department of Agriculture.
N. C. Grover, Chief Hydraulic Engineer, Geological Survey.

Edward Hyatt, State Engineer of California.
Roger B. McWhorter, Chief Engineer, Federal Power Commission. John C. Page, Commissioner Bureau of Reclamation.
Thorndike Saville, Dean, College of Engineering, New York University. Major General Julian L. Schley, Chief of Engineers, United States Army. R. E. Tarbett, Senior Sanitary Engineer, United States Public Health Service.
Sherman M. Woodward, Chief Water Control Planning Engineer, Tennessee Valley Authority.

Text of Bill Authorizing Treasury to Cancel Obligations of RFC Incurred in Supplying Funds for ReliefBill also Reduces Number of RFC Directors from Seven to Five
We are giving below the text of the bill, passed by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt on Feb. 24, authorizing the cancellation by the Secretary of the Treasury of obligations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. As was noted in these columns, Feb. 19, page 1171, the bill was passed by the House on Feb. 15 and by the Senate on Feb. 16. A statement issued on March 7 by Chairman Jones of the RFC as to the purposes of the legislation appeared in our March 12 issue, page 1643. Besides providing for the cancellation of the RFC notes, the bill also reduces the number of RFC directors from seven to five. The text of the newly-enacted measure follows:

## [H. R. 9379] <br> AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel obligations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation incurred in supplying funds for relief at the authorization or direction of Congress, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cancel notes of the Reconstruction Finance ury is authorized and directed to cancel notes of the keconstruction (which notes are hereby made available to the Secretary of Corporation (which notes are hereby made for the purposes of this section) and all sums due and unpaid upon or in connection with such notes at the time of such cancelation and discharge in a principal amount equal to the outstanding funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation heretofore or hereafter disbursed under
or by reason of the provisions set forth in-
(a) Section 2 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, approved Jan. 22, 1932 ( 47 Stat. 5), as amended; Act approved Feb. 4, 1933 ( 47 Stat. 795 ; section 1 (a) to (d) and last sentence of section 201 (e) of Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 , approved July 21, 1932 (47 Stat. 709); section 1 (e) of Emergency Relief and Construction. Act of 1932, approved July 21, 1932 ( 47 Stat. 711), and any amendatory or supplementary legislation; section 5 of Farm Credit Act of 1933,
approved June 16, 1933 ( 48 Stat. 258), as amended; section 5 of Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933 ( 48 Stat. 33), as amended; section 30 (a), 32 , and 37 of Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, approved May 12, 1933 ( 48 Stat. 46, 48, and 50), as amended; section 4 of National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. ( 48 Stat. 129) ; Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, approved May 12, 1935 (49 Stat. 115) ; section 3 of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation tion Act, fiscai year 1935, approved June 19, 1934 ( 48 Stat. 1055) ; 1247); Emergency Relief Appropriation Act June 27,1934 (48 Stat. $1247)$; Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, . 1930 . stat. 110 3 . of Federal Farm Hortgage Corporation Act, approved Jan. 31, 1934 ( 48 Stat. 345) ; section 33 of Farm Credit ct of 1937, approved Aug. 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 717) ; and
(b) First sentence of section 201 (e) of Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, approved July 21, 1932 (47 Stat. 713) ; section 84
of Farm Credit Act of 1933, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 273), as of Farm Credit Act of 1933, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 273), as amended; Act approved April
Feb. 11, 1937 (50 Stat. 19) ;
together with expenses incurred by Reconstruction Finance Corporation in connection with section 1 of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended; and together with the interest paid to the Act of 1932, as amended; and together with the interest paid to the
Treasury thereon in the amount of $\$ 33,177,491.82$ : Provided, That any Treasury thereon in the amount of $\$ 33,177,491.82$ : Provided, That any Finance Corporation under or by reason of the provisions of law referred to in subsection (a) hereof be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided further, That with respect to funds heretofore or hereafter disbursed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation under or by reason of the provisions of law referred to in subsection (b) hereof, notes shall be canceled by the Secretary of the Treasury only upon the transfer and delivery by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury or to such officer, officers, agency, or agencies as the President shall designate, of all such capital stock as the Reconsruction Finance Corporation may hold pursuant to any provision of law referred to in said subsection (b) : Provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are authorized and directed to make adjustments on their books and records as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.
SEC. 2. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law
spondingly reduced by the amount of the notes authorized to be canceled by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 1 of this Act. Sec. 3. Any sums at any time received by any agency of the United States, including the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, representing repayments or recoveries of funds disbursed out of amounts allocated or made available pursuant to any of the provisions of law referred to in section 1 hereof, shall forthwith be covered into the general fund of the Treasury, except that whenever, under applicable provisions of law or otherwise, such funds represent amounts which continue to be available or required to be expended for the purposes for which originally allocated or made available, such funds shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury until the expiration of the period during which they are 0 available or required to be expended.
Sec. 4. Section 3 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, ap proved Jan. 22, 1932, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 15, sec. 601 , and the following), is further amended by striking out the first two sentences of such section and inserting in lieu thereof the following consisting of five persons appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and y and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Of the inve member party and not more than one shall be appointed from any one Federal Reserve district."
Approved, Feb. 24, 1938.

House Concludes Debate on Naval Expansion BillFinal Vote Expected March 21-Many Republicans Come to Support of Administration Measure
Public debate in the House on the Administration's proposed naval-expansion bill, which would enlarge the navy by $20 \%$, was concluded on March 17 when Majority Leader Sam Rayburn warned his colleagues than before next January the Administration might find it necessary to ask Congress to approve greater defense expenditures that the $\$ 1,120,000,000$ convered by the naval measure. After this debate, the House considered suggested amendments. It was expected that a final House vote on the bill would be taken March 21.

The reporting of the bill to the floor of the House was noted in the "Chronicle" of March 5, pages 1479-80. The House debate on the measure began on March 14, when Representative Vinson, Chairman of the Naval Committee, defended the bill's provisions, which were attacked by Representative Tinkham. The Washington "Post" of March 15 reported this discussion as follows:
Renewed charges of secret Anglo-American agreements involving a "pooling" of British and American navies in the event of war, were made by Representative George Holden Tinkham (Republican), of Massachusetts, at the close
Mr. Timken, joined by Representatives Hamilton, Fish, jr. (Republican), of New York; Gerald J. Boileau (Progressivie), of Wisconsin, and Ralph of New York; Gerald J. Boileau (Progressive), of Wisconsin, and Ralph
Church (Republican), of Illinois, attacked the $20 \%$ fleet increase on the Church (Republican), of Ilinois, attacked the $20 \%$ fleet increase on the
basis that its passage meant commitment of the United States to an AngloAmerican defense "arrangement."
Chairman Carl Vinson (Democrat), of Georgia, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, answered Tinkham's charges, which were based on a newspaper dispatch crediting Winston Churchill, member of the British World War cabinet, with revealing such an "arrangement.

## Vinson Cites Denials

Vinson said: "The gentleman has not a scintilla of evidence with which to back his statement. On the contrary he has a positive declaration from public officials (of the United States) denying any such statement; yet the integrity of these public officils and relies and challenges the honesty integrity of these pubic officials and relies on a newspaper article.

## that question. <br> Swift Passage Predicted

The war-frenzied European situation, created by Fuehrer Hitler in his absorption of Austria into the Reich, brought predictions by House leaders yesterday that any real opposition to the naval expansion program had waned to "the vanishing point.". They expected only perfunctory Roday and Martin Die (Dwir of Texas, sereafter.
Represestatian dispatches as evidence of "the inevitability" of another general war, and its naval strength.
Dies said, "Hitler was able to do what he did because he was backed up by a strong, well-equipped army.
Opposition to the bill was in two camps: conservatives, chiefly Republicans, who have often expressed fears that Congressional authorization of a huge Navy will be used by President Roosevelt to involve the United States in foreign wars, and even that such a fleet might be used for aggression; and liberals, chiefly young Democrats, who are united on an isolationist platform that the United States should "mind its own business."
Representative Wadsworth of New York, speaking on the bill March 15, said that the American Navy must be able to defend the Western Hemisphere from "dictatorial Governments" seeking new fields to exploit. A Washington dispatch ments" seeking new fields to exploit. A Washington dispatch debate as follows:

Previously the bill and the Administration's naval policies had been assailed by other speakers. Representative Francis D. Culkin, Republican, also of New York, had denounced the bill as a foreign policy move that might "possibly" cost the lives of millions of American youths and the beginning of another "adventure in world politics."

## Sees Offensive Foreign Policy

After saying that experts
Now we are told that we need a nawy as big as the interests of America. Why this sudden change of front? It can only the explained on the theory that our,
be
ment to an offensive foreign policy.,

When Mr. Culkin finished, Representative Knutson, Republican, of Mine the United States the "laughing-stock of the world."

Warns of Cost of Defeat
Mr. Wadsworth followed and was vigorously applauded.
"Recent events," he said, "are staring us straight in the face, and it is incumbent upon us to shape our course in such fashion as to make this generation of Americans and future generations in this country safe against this force. So long as this bitter thing goes on, I insist that America must be able to defend herself. The cost of defense, of adequate and successfu defense, is infinitely less than the cost of failure and defeat.
"I think it can be said that the Japanese aggressions in China are due undamentally to the pressure of population in the Japanese islands, an ndustrial population seeking an outlet.
We may not like the methods, but it is not the first time in the history of the world that such things have happened; and if Middle Europe is to be united under one government, dictatorial in character, not hesitating to解 and we shall not be the master of that event."
Further Republican aid came to the bill on March 16, as reported in a Washington dispatch of that date to the New York "Herald Tribune":
Three Republican Representatives, Robert L. Bacon, of New York, of the House Appropriations Committee, and Melvin J. Maas, of Minnesota, and James W. Mott, of Oregon, both of the Naval Affairs Committee, arose in succession to urge rearmaments as necessary to peace in the
western hemisphere.
When this bill becomes law the United States will still be the only Nation with a self-imposed le
said Representative Bacon.
"Contrast this, for example, with Italy. Only yesterday dispatches from Rome spoke of the announcement of a new naval program of 250,000 Chamber of weputies. And here we are arguing for or against a bill that merely authorizes eventual building over a period of five years 255,412 tons of new warships.
"In my opinion this bill hardly provides for a minimum navy for the adequate defense of our Pacific Coast alone."
Representative Maas, ranking Republican member of the Naval Committee, chided the Democrats for questioning President Roosevelt's motives in foreign policy, and the theme was taken up by Representative Mott, who said:
"The attacks both in the Committee and in the House from the Democrats against the President's conduct of foreign affairs have been without justification, foundation or a single iota of evidence. If I were a Democrat and if thought the things you do about the President, then on my own initiative I would demand his impeachment. But I think he is right and honest in this program.
As the day wore on leaders of the group opposing the bill virtually conceded defeat and expressed only the hope of obtaining minor amendments perhaps to section 9, which declares a naval policy. Many believe this is into a Navy authorization bill.

## Senate Committee Opens Hearings on Tax Revision <br> Bill Following Passage of Measure by House- <br> New Processing Taxes Proposed

Hearings on the tax revision bill by the Senate Finance Committee were begun on March 17. The bill went to the Senate, following the passage of the measure by the House on March 11, as was reported in these columns a week ago, page 1639. During the current week prior to the hearings the Senate Finance Committee met in Executive Session with its expert advisers and Treasury Department experts. On March 12, Senator Harrison, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, indicated that he favored the elimination in its entirety of the undistributed profits tax, as to which he said:
While the House retained only the skeleton of the undistributed profits tax, the remains will haunt business, and its complete removal and return to a sufficient flat corporation tax is preferable. It is simpler and more understandable.

He likewise made known that he is opposed to the capital gains provisions of the House bill, and that he proposed to substitute a flat rate for the present sliding scale. On March 17 Senator. Harrison disclosed Treasury estimates showing that a reduction in the top- surtax rate of $75 \%$ on net incomes to $60 \%$ would cost the Government \$20,000,000 annually. From Associated Press advices from Washington March 17 we quote:

Under Secretary of the Treasury Rosell Magill supplied the estimate to the committee after Mr. Harrison had suggested that a reduction of the high surtax rates might encourage investment and business expansion
The Finance Committee is attempting to evaluate the reduced surtax of revising the tax bill while still providing a total of $\$ 5,330,000,000$.
With the cut in surtaxes, Senator Harrison also suggested eliminatio of the undistributed profits tax and substitution of a flat $15 \%$ levy on capital gains accruing over one or two years. By revising the House-approved measure in these respects, Senator Harrison hopes materially to lighten the tax burden on business.
Mr. Magill's estimate concerned only the $75 \%$ rate applied to that part of an income that is in excess of $\$ 5,000,000$, Senator Harrison said. The Chairman said there was no attempt to make estimates on other downward revisions of the surtax.
Senator Harrison asserted that L. H. Parker, committee stat:stician, said that the loss of revenue would be less than that estimated by the Treasury because of business improvement that might follow reduction of
the surtax e surtax.
On March 17 Senator Pope announced that he planned to introduce an amendment to the tax bill providing for the taxation of the finished products of the five basic commodities covered in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The Senator said that his amendment would increase the revenue by about $\$ 200,000,000$ according to a dispatch from Washington to the New York "Times," which also stated in part:

His proposal differs from the old processing taxes which were invalidated by the Supreme Court in that they would apply to the finished goods.

Witnesses representing the railroads, industry and finance at the hearing urged the repeal of the undistributed profits tax, a drop in the surtax on the highest brackets and a broadening of the income tax to include individ-
ual incomes now in the exempt class.
containing the each and asked to file briefs containing the bulk of their arguments.

## Flat Tax Proposals Favored

R. V. Fletcher, General Counsel for the Association of American Railroads, referred to his testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee and stated that although the railroads were told that they must
retire debt they were penalized under the present Tax Law if they attempted retire debt they were penalized under the present Tax Law if they attempted to do it.
He started to present an argument against the undistributed profits tax as applied to railroads and Senator Harrison interrupted to ask him if he would be satisfied if a flat tax were substituted for the undistributed profits tax principle. Mr. Fletcher agreed emphatically.

Henry H. Heiman of New York, representing the National Association of Credit Men, urged the elimination of the undistributed profits tax
principle and approved Senator Harrison's proposal for a $15 \%$ flat rate on principle and approved Senator Harrison's proposal for a $15 \%$ flat rate on
capital gains on assets held for more than a year, with transactions completed within a year covered by the regular income tax.
Claude W. Dudley, representing the Millers National Federation, recommended a constitutional amendment which would permit the Federal Government to tax the income from future issues of State and municipal bonds and give State governments the power to tax future issues of Federal obligations.
Although Senator Harrison has let it be known that he does not favor the introduction of additional amendments to the bill, Senator Pope said he would urge his proposal on the Committee, and whether the Committee reacted favorably or not, would introduce it on the floor.
He advocates a graduated one-half a cent to six cents on cotton yarn; from three-tenths to one-half a cent a pound on Wheat flour; a pound tax on corn meal, and taxes on finished tobacco and rice, of from one to six cents a pound on tobacco and a cent a pound on rice.
The revenue thus obtained would go into the general treasury fund, but Senator Pope and those interested in the amendment with him would seek an appropriation equal to the amount raised to use for parity payments under the new Farm Act.
Inster a ization fee."
The vote in the House on the bill, on March 11, was 293 to 97 , not 294 to 98 as previously reported. Before the final action by the House, it rejected, by a vote of 94 to 290, a motion by Representative Treadway of Massachusetts to recommit the bill. As to the House action, the "Herald Tribune" account from its Washington bureau on March 11 said in part:
The House today passed the Roosevelt administration's tax bill after eliminating the surtax on family owned and closely held corporations and voting to retain an increase in the tax on hard liquors from $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.25$ a gallon and an excise tax of six cents a pound on imported pork and three The bill as passed is expected to vield $\$ 5$
short of the Wars and Means Committee', $\$ 03,000,000$, some $\$ 27,000,000$ short of the Ways and Means Committee's revenue goal.
The surtax on closely held corporations-title " 1 -B "
the "third basket" levy-was more decisively beaten than in the popularly dubbed of the whole yesterday, despite an eleventh-hour defense by President of the whole yesterday, despite an eleventh-h
Roosevelt at his press conference this morning.
Efforts of Republicans, with the backing of 14 Democrats, to eliminate the undistributed profits tax and impose a flat levy of $12 \frac{1}{2} \%$ on capital gains was defeated, but as a purported stimulus to business the bill as finally passed provided some relief, particularly for small business.
For the present income tax of from 8 to $15 \%$ and undistributed profits surtaxes of from 7 to $27 \%$, the House substituted:
An income tax of $121 / 2$ to $16 \%$ on corporations with a net income of $\$ 25,000$ or less, with exemption from the undistributed profits surtax. An income tax of $16 \%$ and a $4 \%$ undistributed profits surtax on corporations with larger incomes.
Maximum rates of from 16 to $39.2 \%$ on gains on capital assets held by a taxpayer more than 13 months. Gains under the present law are subject to the same rates as other income, the taxable portion of the gains so in-
cluded being graduated downward according to the length of time the cluded being gradua
assets are retained.

## Family Firm Tax Lost

On the most controversial section of the bill, the "third-basket" tax provision, foes of the bill mustered 82 more votes than in the committee of the whole. One hundred and forty-six Democrats joined 82 Republicans ment of Representative John W . McCormack, Republican of Masendsetts, calling for deletion of the closely held corporation surtax of $20 \%$. Administration stalwarts, numbering 143 Democrats, mustered 153 votes for retention of the provisions, with the aid of two Republicans, three Progressives and five Farmer-Laborites. Ten members were recorded as paired, 30 as not voting, and one answered, present. Fiye vacancies accounted for the full membership of the House.
On the final vote 10 Democrats voted against the bill and five Republicans voted for it.
Retention of the increase in the liquor tax was upheld by a vote of 290 Demon a deletion amendment by Representative A. Willis Robertson, the bootlegger. The excise tax on imported pork and pork products was sustained by a vote of 201 to 182 .

Early Senate Vote Expected on Administration Reorganization Bill-Senate Rejects Wheeler Amendment to Restrict President's Power
An early Senate vote on the Administration Reorganization Bill was expected late this week, after prolonged debate which indicated that opposition to the measure was strong, and that the balloting would probably be close. Our last reference to this bill was contained in the "Chronicle" of Jan. 22, 39, defeated the Wheeler amendment, designed to require Congressional approval of any changes in government organization ordered by the President. The measure avoided its first major obstacle on March 15, when the Senate by a vote first major obstacle on March 15 , when the senate 50 to 38 defeated the Walsh amendment, which would have left the present civil service organization practically
unchanged. This action meant that if the bill is enacted

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the entire civil service will be governed by a single administrator, appointed by the President. Senate debate on March 15 was described in the following Washington dispatch of that date to the New York "Herald Tribune":

Many political observers believe that, with this hurdle topped, the highest one has been surmounted and that the bill will now go through Without important change. But others cling to the view that tomor row's vote on the Wheeler amendment will be the crucial one. At least five Senators who voted against the Walsh amendment will vote for the Wheeler amendment, they say. It will require the changing of only seven vo
thrust.

The amendment offered by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, provides that no executive order of the President affecting reorganization of the executive branch shall become effective until approved by a joint resolution of both houses to be voted upon within 10 days
In effect this would give Congr
In effect this would give Congress a veto power over the President by mere majority vote. As the bill stands at present executive orders it. The Act would be subject to the veto power of the President and it would require a two-thirds majority then to pass it over the Presidental veto.
The "edge" for Congress, as between the requirement for a simple majority and a two-thirds majority to overturn the President's executive
order, is what the Wheeler amendment seeks. The vote on it is expected by $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
There was considerable surprise expressed on the Senate floor and in the cloakrooms at the result of the Walsh amendment vote Immediately before it was taken, Republicans confidently predicted that it would pass Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, minority floor leader, was reputedly ncensed that he had been led to believe that 10 more Democrats would vote with the Republicans than actually did. As it was, 24 Democrats joined with 13 Republicans and one Farmer-Laborite in voting for the Walsh proviso.
48 Democrats voted against it: Senators Robert M. La Follette jr., Progressive, of Wisconsin, and Ernst Lundeen, Farmer-Laborite, of Minnesota, also voted in the negative.
The debate which followed defeat of the Walsh amendment was featured by the speech of Senator William E. Borah, Republican, of Idaho, who got in some telling shots in favor of the Wheeler amendment. He frequently clashed With Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, Majority Leader. One of his sallies at the barbed that even Senator Barkley had to join the floor had shown an inclination to favor the shifting of the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior. Senator Borah insisted that the President had expressed himself, in concert with certain Cabinet members, as being for this transfer.
Citing the strong opposition in the West to such a transfer, Senator Borah declared that if he voted for the present reorganization bill with his eyes open to the probabilities of what would happen to the Forestry Bureau, he would, in effect, be voting for just that eventuality.

Wouldn't "Yield Power"
"I don't feel that such a transfer should be made without coming to Congress' for the authority," said Senator Borah, "I don't want to go on record as saying Congress is incapable of acting in reorganization of the Government. This is a matter of policy and a very important one
Action on the Wheeler amendment was obstructed on March 17: as to this a dispatch from its Washington bureau to the "Herald Tribune"' said.
Administration oppositionists, banking the Wheeler amendment to the Government Reorganization Bill, charged today that the White House, James, A. Farley, Postmaster General, several State Governors and the Works Progress Administration establishment had mobilized as lobbyists to force the Senate to enact the bill as is.
In drawn-out battle on the Senate floor, this time the oppositionists delaying a test of strength on the amendment because they feared the nroads of the Administration on their ranks, Senator Lynn J. Frazier Republican, of North Dakota, read telegrams from local officials of his State telling him to support the bill. All of these officials-county commissioners, mayors, and town treasurers-wired that it was an absolute necessity that they continue to receive WPA funds.
A Washington dispatch of March 16 to the New York "Times" summarized Senate discussion of the bill on that day as follows.

Senator Wheeler's amendment strikes at the important section which would authorize the President to combine or abolish bureaus and agencies, subject only to vetoing acts by Congress within 60 days of the promulgation of reorganization orders.
 on these within 10 days after they are presented to it.

Pittman for Amendment
Senator Pittman, who voted against the Walsh amendment, served notice today that he would support the Wheeler amendment. He based his opposition to the bill primarily on the implied authority in it to transfer the Forest Service, an agency closely regarded by Western States, from the Department of Agriculture to Interior
Senator Pope said he had assurance that the Forest Service would not be transferred, which caused Senator Glass to remark: "What does the Senator think the purpose of these assurances was ?
Senator Clark, another leader of the Democratic opposition to the bill, added that "such assurances do not bind the President."
Senator Johnson urged adoption of the Wheeler amendment on the important at this time, while Senators Norris and O'Mahoney expressed general support for the bill.

Congressional Investigation of TVA Seems AssuredPresident Indicated as Favoring Inquiry, Which Senator Norris, Reversing Stand, Asks-White House Conference of TVA Directors Ends in Disagreement-W. L. Willkie and D. E. Lilienthal Discuss Possible Sale of Utility Plants
A congressional investigation of the Tennessee Valley Authority appeared almost certain on March 14, when Senator Norris abandoned his efforts to have the TVA in-
vestigated by the Federal Trade Commission and sponsored a resolution calling for a senatorial investigation. On March 15 United Press advices from Washington stated that Administration leaders have agreed secretly on a joint House-Senate investigation of the $\$ 400,000,000$ TVA and have won President Roosevelt's approval, it was learned on that day. The United Press added:

The Chief Executive has advised his congressional lieutenants that he has no objection to such an inquiry, but stressed that he wants a vote on it delayed until after his second fact-finding conference Friday with the three warring TVA directors, Chairman Arthur E. Morgan, David E. Lilienthal and Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan.
Vice-President John N. Garner, Senate Majority concluded was attended by Speaker William B. Bankhead and House Majority Leader Sam Rayburn. They pledged their cooperation and assured Mr. Roosevelt that the issue will not come to a vote until next week, regardless of clamor for an immediate showdown.

At his further conference yesterday (March 18) with TVA directors, President Roosevelt suggested that he might use his executive powers to create a special agency to investigate the basis of charges of dishonesty on the TVA directorate. United Press accounts from Washington from which we quote added:
Flatly demanding the basis of charges made by TVA Chairman Arthur E. Morgan against his associates, Mr. Roosevelt said the TVA Act expressly empowers him to create an investigating agency to obtain them.

The suggestion, made as he called the three directors for a second showdown in their feud, indicated that plans for a congressional inquiry into the TVA battle might be headed off by action from the White House.
The controversy among the directors of the TVA was referred to in the "Chronicle" of March 12, pages 1637-38. After his White House conference with the three directors, on March 11, President Roosevelt told them to settle their differences or resign. In reply, Chairman Arthur E. Morgan said that lack of White House cooperation was responsible for the present situation.

Some details of the White House conference were given in the item in our March 12 issue, already mentioned. From United Press Washington advices of March 11 we take the following:
The President summoned the three directors for a "fact-finding" conference after Mr. Morgan publicly charged his colleagues, David E. Lilienthan and Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, with dishonesty.

Mr. Roosevelt told them to come prepared to "give facts, not opinions," and, in an unprecedented action, had stenographers on hand to take transcriptions of the proceedings, which were immediately made available to the press.
The Chief Executive wasted no time in getting to the heart of the feud, asking Chairman Morgan point blank to prove his charge that his dishonesty and impoped him of his authority and have been guilty of Chairman Morgan replied by handing Mr. Roosevelt a statement which said: "During a long period I have repeatedly and unsuccessfully endeavored to secure
the President's addequate consideration of grave conditions within the TVA. The
most recent occasion was last fall at the meeting mentioned by the President conmost recent occasion was last fall at the meeting mentioned by the President con-
cerning the "Atlantic Monthly a dratt of a letter and which 1 asked him to send to the TVA Board.
"This letter requested the Board to make available to me the data and assistance
necessary for me to make a report to the President concerning the conditions I had necessary
crticized President did not grant that request and made no alternative suggestions.
"T am of the opinion that this meeting is not. and in the nature of the case "I am of the opinion that this meeting is not, and
can not be, an effective or useful fact finding occasion."

Chairman Morgan apparently did not complete reading of the statement because the President interposed:
"Wait a minute, I don't want opinions. I have asked you a question about
he Berry marble case and I want you to contine your answers not to opinions but facts."

One of the Chairman's charges was that Mr. Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan attempted to make a deal with Senator George L. Berry (Dem., Tenn.) for marble lands inundated by TVA overflow waters.

Mr. Roosevelt told Chairman Morgan that "this is not a hearing on the policies that are being carried out" but that "certain charges have been made by you against the majority of the Board and by the majority against you. Those charges on your part relate to malfeasance in office. Charges made by the majority do not cha
"To repeat, the object of this hearing is to ask you to substantiate your charges and to ask the majority to substantiate theirs.
"I want the facts from all three of you on which those allegations were made. In this particular question . the subject is the socalled Berry marble claims. I repeat the honesty, openness, decency and fairness in government. The Berry marble case, as I have said, is an instance of this difficulty. I must therefore ask you what facts of dishonesty in the Berry case on the part of your colleagues have you to substantiate the charges of dishonesty."

Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth \& Southern Corporation, conferred on March 16 with David E. Lilienthal, TVA Director, regarding negotiations for sale of 18 plants of the utility corporation to the TVA. A preliminary discussion of this problem was noted in the "Chron icle" of March 12, page 1645 . In reporting the meeting on March 16, a Washington dispatch of that date to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:
The meeting between Mr. Willkie and Mr. Lilienthal today was the result of an agreement two weeks ago to begin negotiations. The private utility faces government competition in the same territory if it does not sell its properties.
A recent Supreme Court decision opened the way for Federal financing of municipal power projects in the Tennessee Valley.
The two men were closeted for an hour this morning and half an hour in the afternoon. Before he wilding, Mr. Willkie told reporters:
"If Dave offers me a fair price for our properties I will make him a big, bad utility man before nightfall."

When they came out it was learned that, while little had been accom plished in a positive way, there was no breakdown of negotiations and anther meeting, possibly two weeks off, had been set.
Generalities attending the purchase were discussed, during which Mr. Willkie handed over to Mr. Lilienthal the operating expense accounts of the properties involved. They also discussed the idea of an independent audit and a field survey of the properties. Mr. Willkie is eaid to have expressed a willingness for these steps to be taken. Attorn sides will later get together on details.
No direct mention was made today over the controversial matter of valuation basis. Mr. Willkie has stood firm for a price which would cover his properties as a "going concern," while Mr. Lilienthal has said the minus depreciation." He had previously announced that TVA had $\$ 50$, 000,000 to begin the purchase of private utilities in the area.
Prospects of a congressional inquiry into TVA were discussed in the following Washington dispatch of March 14 to the New York "Times":
Senator Norris's change of stand created a general unanimity among the widely divergent groups in the Senate and House that an investigation of the TVA, if held, should be done by a congressional group.
Senator Norris and the leaders who oppose his views on the TVA, Senators Bridges and King, are now agreed that there should. be a senatorial study. However, House leaders indicated this afternoon that if an investigation is to take place, they will insist it be done by a joint committee.
At the White House conference last Friday [March 11], in which A. E. Morgan, Chairman of the TVA, and his antagonists, Directors Harcourt Morgan and David E. Lilienthal, met in Mr. Roosevelt's office, seven hours of discussion resulted in the setting of a second conference at which the President requested Chairman Morgan to submit evidence substantiating general charges which he made against the two directors.
The resolution for a senatorial investigation which Senator Norris introduced today covers almost every conceivable operation, directing, a "full and complete investigation of all phases of the admini
TVA, in addition to inquiries into nine specific subjects.
Among these individual studies Senator Norris requests that particular attention should be paid to the question of efficient operation and "whether the work of said Authority has been handicapped or interfered with in any the work of said Authority has been handicapped or interfered w
way by any internal dissension among members of the Board."
His projected study also would determine whether any Board member had aided private power companies in actions against the TVA.
Senator Norris requested the appointment of a five-man committee, to be appointed by the Vice-President, with full powers of subpoena and an expense allotment of $\$ 50,000$.

United States Supreme Court Denies Review of Constitutionality of Kansas Public Utilities Act Other Rulings by High Tribunal
The United States Supreme Court on March 14 refused to review a Kansas State Supreme Court decision that the Kansas Public Utilities Act is constitutional when interrupted to allow a municipal utility to invade a distant territory in competition with a privately-owned utility already operating in the area without obtaining a certifi cate of public convenience. The Kansas Gas \& Electric Co was denied a review when the Court dismissed its appeal from the decision of the lower tribunal holding the State Utilities Act constitutional. Further details on this ruling, and on other decisions of the Supreme Court, on March 14, were reported in the following Washington dispatch of that date to the "Wall Street Journal"

The electric company had appealed from the Kansas State Court ruling on the ground that it was deprived of equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment if the exemption of municipal utilities from regulatory jurisdiction of the State Corporation Commission as to rates The City extended to service outside the municipality.
The City of McPherson, Kan., with a public power plant, arranged to supply electric energy to the City of Moundridge, Kan., 17 miles away,
Moundridge and consumers in its vicinity had for some time been buying moundridge and consumers in its vicinity had for some time been buying energy from Kansas Gas \& Electric Co. The private utility sought an
injunction to require the city of McPherson to obtain a certificate of public convenience.

## Washington State Inheritance Case

The Supreme Court refused to review a Washington State Supreme Court decision that Washington State law applying an inheritance tax to proceeds of business life insurance policies at death, less cash surrender valus
The State wought to tax
The state sought to tax two plicies on William A. McGrath of Seattle, The lower court held these Co. on his life as an official of the corporation.
 passage of statute taxing such insurance.

International Manufacturers' Sales Denied Review
The Supreme Court denied a review of a United States Court of Claims ecision that International Manufacturers Sales Co. of America, Inc., was not entitled to a judgment of $\$ 900,000$ against the Federal Government. The company asserted it was owed this amount because a bill passed by President Roosevelt had vetoed the bill on the tenth day after the lay it President Roosevelt had vetoed the bill on the tenth day after the day it requiring bills to be returned or signed "within constitutional language requiring bills to be returned or signed "within 10 days" after presentathat, therefore, the bill had become law. The day of presentation, and meant 10 days beginning the day after the day of presentation which would make the veto effective.

## Utah Copper Tax Review Denied

The Supreme Court denied Salt Lake County, Utah, a review of a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals decision that Utah Copper
The county government contended error by the the year 1935.
that the State Tax Commission should have determined gross in holding realized by the copper company in 1934 as confined to gross proceeds that year and not including sales during 1934 of all ores extracted in that year or in any previous year. The lower court also held that when the company's ore is converted into "blister copper" it is converted into money or its equivalent.
The Supreme Court has taken a recess until Monday, March 28.

United States Appeals Court Sustains NLRB Ruling Against Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y.-Orders Reinstatement
C. I. O. Union
The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City on March 14 sustained the ruling of the National Labor Relations Board in a controversy between the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., and the United Electrical Edison Co. of New York, Inc., and the United Electrical
and Radio Workers of America, and ordered the company and Radio Workers of America, and ordered the company
to comply with the NLRB demand for reinstatement of six employees allegedly discharged for union activities. The union is an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization. The court's order was unanimous. Its decision was outlined as follows in the New York "Herald Tribune" of March 15 :
In upholding the Labor Board the Circuit Court overruled the Consolidated Edison's contention that, since it was engaged only in intrastate commerce, it was not subject to Federal jurisdiction or the dictates of due process of law.
The court's dismissal of these two major arguments advanced by the utility will be basis for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, a spokesman for the company said last night.
The Labor Board's order, issued on Nov. 10, 1937, directed the company to cease and desist from interfering with the activities of its employees affiliated with the C. I. O. union, directed it to reinstate the six employees, all officials of the union, to reimburse them for lost wages, and to disregard a contract entered into between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an American Federation of Labor group, and the company. The contract, the Board held, was illegal.
In the opinion, written by Judge Thomas W. Swan, with Judge Augustus N. Hand and Presiding Judge Martin T. Manton concurring, the court held that the company came under the jurisdiction of the NLRB because, though itself not engaged in interstate commerce, it operated with fuels purchased out of the State, and in turn serviced numerous companies functioning in interstate commerce which could not function if the Consolidated's service were disrupted.
"In the case at bar," Judge Siwan wrote, "the effect of disrupting service would be of such magnitude and so immediate that we think the petitioners are within the Board's jurisdiction, even though only a small percentage of their total business is used in interstate or foreign commerce.'
The court stated clearly, however, that there was no real precedent for its finding in this regard. "None of the Labor Board cases decided by the Supreme Court has presented a situation like that at bar," Judge Swan 6 aid.

Secretary Wallace Defends Present Sugar QuotasIn Letter to Senator Bulkley Indicates Belief Current Sugar Prices Are High Enough-Points to Tariff Benefits Enjoyed by Domestic Producers
Present sugar prices are high enough, if not too high, from the standpoint of the consumer, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said on March 1 in a letter to Senator Bulkley of Ohio, who had referred to the Department of Agriculture protests against the present quotas registered by the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Beet Sugar Association. Mr. Wallace, in his reply, declared that domestic sugar producers are receiving the equivalent of a specific tariff duty of $\$ 2.65$ per 100 pounds of sugar, raw value, or the equivalent of an ad valorem duty of $240 \%$. He added that he saw no logic in the argument, advanced in some quarters, that present quotas are not in full conformity with the provisions and intent of the 1937 Sugar Act.

In his letter, Secretary Wallace said, in part
The letter of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Beet Sugar Association suggests that the Secretary of Agriculture make an announcement as a "declaration of policy" to the effect that it probably will not be necessary to reale to fill unable to fill. To announce, in the absence of adequate factual justifica-
tion, that such expected deficits "will not be given to Cuba and others" tion, that such expected deficits "will not be given to Cuba and others" action to suspend the operation of the provision in Section 204 (a) of the action so suspend the operation of the provision in Section 204 (a) of the Act that "If the Secretary finds that any domestic area or Cuba will be
unable to market the quota for such area for the calendar year then curunable to market the quota for such area for the calendar year then cur-
rent, he shall revise the quotas for the domestic areas and Cuba by prorent, he shall revise the quotas for the domestic areas and Cuba by pro-
rating an amount of sugar equal to the deficit so determined to the rating an amount,
other such areas."
The repeatedly unfortunate experiences of the United States have demonstrated that a decrease in imports from foreign countries unavoidably involve a decrease in the foreign markets for American exportable products, of which we have great surpluses. It has been calculated that on
the ayerage each additional acre of sugar cane or sugar beets impairs our foreign export market in an amount equal to the normal product of either three acres of corn, three acres of cotton, or six acres of wheat, and normally American agriculture exports half its cotton, one-fifth its wheat, and one-third its lard. For example, the decline in our imports of Cuban sugar from 1928 to 1932 was accompanied by a reduction in the Cuban market for American farm products from more than 800,000 acres of our land. Consequently, if the United States should undertake to reduce its imports of foreign sugar still further under the quota system
it would also be necessary to decrease still further the production of our it would also be necessary to decrease still further the production of our exportable products. The disruption and contraction of established production entails much expense and hardship, and in view of the fact that Congress stated its intent that, among other purposes, the Sugar Act of 1937 was "to promote the export trade of the United States," it is
difficult to conclude that we should voluntarily undertake such a course of difficult to conclude that we should voluntarily undertake such a course of
action merely in order to substitute and enlarge the production of a crop action merely in order to substitute and enlarge the production of a crop
which requires a substantial public subsidy through tariffs, quotas and which re
bounties.

Secretary Wallace's contentions with regard to the sugar situation were disputed, in a letter sent on March 7 to Senators Vandenberg and Brown of Michigan by Edward C. Bostock, President of the Michigan Sugar Company. In his letter Mr. Bostock said, in part:

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Nowhere in the Sugar Act of 1937 is a maximum price for sugar given, and there would seem to be considerable latitude to the powers of the Secretary of Agriculture to determine and redetermine the necssary sugar quotas. Section 201 of the Sugar Act of 1937 says, in part, urar secretary shall determine for each calendar year the amount of sugar needed shall be made during the month of December in each year for the sucshall be made during the month of December in each year lol the suceeding calendar year and at such other to meet such requirements." "In making such determinations the Secretary shall use as a basis the quan tity of direct-consumption sugar distributed for consumption, as indicated by official statistics of the Department of Agriculture, . . . and shall make allowances for a deficieney or surplus in inventories of sugar, and changes in consumption, etc."
We cannot too strongly urge the necessity of a higher price for sugar iving in this industry are to be brought up to a higher level
Sugar beets can be grown and sugar extracted and refined at a cost o be competitive with foreign sugars if wages and working conditions are the same here as abroad, but if we are to maintain American standards we must have an American price. The cost to the American public can still be less than it has been for decades past.

Elimination of Uneconomic Coffee Producers Seen as Result of Brazilian Policies-B. K. Schaefer Predicts Other Countries Will Have to Cut Exports
Brazil's new coffee policy will tend to eliminate the uneconomic producer and to cut much of the poor quality of coffee now produced in excess of demand, Bernhard K. Shaefer, a member of the Board of Managers of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, said on March 3 at a meeting at the New York State Chamber of Commerce. As a result of Brazil's plan to stimulate exports, Mr. Shaefer said, other countries for the first time in their history may have to curtail shipments abroad. The Brazilian policy of destroying surpluses until they are eliminated he described as "a return to a free market, a rarity in commodity circles today, and something which producers as well as importers should welcome,'

In discussing the current coffee situation, Mr. Shaefer said, among other things:
A thumbnail sketch or the production and consumption of coffee reveale the fact that about $25,000,000$ bags are annually consumed by the world, and the United States alone uses about half of this. Production, on the other hand, has averaged nearly $7,000,000$ bags above consumption during the last 10 years. The destruction by Brazil of nearly $60,000,000$ bags of coffee has eliminated most of that tremendous surplus, but the potential productive areas are still far in excess of the present demand. Within a ew months, however, the Pan-American Coffee Bureau, representing prin eipally Brazil and Colombia, will inaugurate a milion-dollar-a-year advertiing campaign to promote the use of cofee as a bevage, and the cofle rade looks forward hopefuly to the succes of the ncrease of consumption. Crops of countries other than Brazin currently British British, French, Belgian, Italian and Portuguese colonies in Africa urther $3,000,000$; the For Indies group of islands. These figures are export crops and do not include the coffee produced for home consumption. The picture, therefore, shapes up somewhat as follows: Consumption, $25,000,000$ bags, of which countries other than Brazil will supply $13,000,000$ and Brazil $12,000,000$ bags. Brazil is not only producing over $20,000,000$ bags a year, but is also aiming at exporting at least $15,000,000$ bags. Obviously, if Brazil is to export $15,000,000$ bags this season, other countries for the first time in their history may have to curtail their exports. On the other hand, Brazil has abandoned her control policy to a large extent-at least to endeavoring to expand her export market. At the same time, she has announced that surpluses will still be destroyed until they have been completely eliminated. This means the return to a free market, a rarity in commodity circles today, and something which producers as well as im. porters should welcome. It means that over a period of time-none of us can be sure how long-there will be a gradual elimination of the uneconomic producer-an elimination, I believe, of much of the poor quality of coffee now produced in excess of demand.

## Loan of $\$ 50,000,000$ to CCC for Loans to Woo

 Producers Authorized by RFCIt was made known on March 12 by Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, that the latter has authorized a loan of $\$ 50,000,000$ to the Commodity Credit Corporation to enable the CCC to make loans to producers on the 1938 wool clip and that portion of the 1937 clip which is still held by producers. Mr. Jones's announcement also said:
The loans may be made for a 10 months' period, with final maturity May 31, 1939, and are to be secured by receipts of approved warehouses on wool stored at Eastern and Western concentration points to be designated,
by CCO.
Banks and other lending agencies may make the loans to the producers up to Oct. 31, 1938, on forms to be made available and under regulations up to Oct. 31, 1938, on forms to be made available and under regulations to be issued by the CCC. The rate to the borrower will be $4 \%$ per annum, and the
net to the bank.
Forms and regulations will be available at RFC agencies and other convenient points within a few days.
The loan rate on the principal classes of wool will be made at between 15c. and 22c. a pound on a grease basis at Boston, said Associated Press advices from Washington, March 12, which added:
Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials said the loans were expected to average approximately 15.7 c . to 18 c . per pound grease basis to producers and about $75 \%$ of the pre-war parity price of wool. All wroducers, including, under approved regulations, producer-owide for the loans will cover, officials said, about $250,000,000$ pounds of wool.

It was also stated that although loans will be made for the 10 -month period, producers may sell the wool at any time by repaying the loans and accrued storage and handling charges, officials explained.
According to Washington advices to the New York "Times," AAA officials emphasized that these were not price-fixing loans, but "designed to protect wool producers against the effect of unfavorable conditions in the wool industry while the 1938 clip is moving to market." In part, industry while the 1938 clip is moving to
the advices to the "Times" likewise said:
Present wool prices are "unduly depressed," officials said, adding that the rates established will enable producers to market their wool in an orderly manner and at better prices than they would receive if they had to sell all their wool at shearing time.

Oificials stated that although no specific loan rates for wool were authorized under the AAA Act of 1938, the proposed rates were comparable to the maximum rates authorized for cotton, wheat and corn.

The wool loans are on a substantially higher basis than would be avail able to wool producers through their usual credit channels, it was stated.

From the "Times" of March 15 we take the following:
The announcement by the Department of Agriculture of loans from 15c. to 22 c . a pound on grease wool will be of little or no value to the fabric market until a decision is made on the problem of duties on raw wool and wool fabrics now pending in connection with the proposed reciprocal trade treaty with the United Kingdom, traders in wool goods said yesterday. They pointed out that a reduction in the duty on wool goods, such as is possible in the trade treaty, would nullify any benefits that might result from the loans on raw wool.

Non-Farm Real Estate Foreclosures During 1937 Decreased 18\% Below 1936 Estimate According to FHLBB-December Foreclosures Slightly Above November
The non-farm real estate foreclosure situation in the United States improved substantially in 1937, it was announced on Feb. 5 by Corwin A. Fergus, Director of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. "The 152,758 cases estimated for the year," $\mathbf{M r}$ Fergus\% said, "stood $18 \%$ below the estimate for 1936 and $40 \%$ under 1933, the peak year. In the last half of 1937 foreclosures were $17 \%$ under those for the first six months of the year, and $26 \%$ less than those for the last half of 1936. The 1937 foreclosure rate of 81 per 1000 non-farm dwelling was nearly as low as the rate for 1930 (7.9)." Mr. Fergus further reported:
Foreclosures for the past 12 years are shown below
Estimated Non-Farm Real Estate Foreclosures


Eleven Federal Home Loan Bank Districts reflected the $18 \%$ decline from the 1936 level, with drops ranging from $40 \%$ in the Indianapolis District (due entirely to Michigan) to $5 \%$ in the Boston District. Foreclosures increased in every State of the Topeka District, with the result that this was the only district showing a rise ( $20 \%$ ) over the preceding year. Altogether, 19 States, 13 west of the Mississippi hiver, registered advances ver 108. New Fngland Stat the ther were Indiana hine wow Vi and and West Virginia

## December and November Compared

Although the December foreclosure figure was slightly above ( $0.8 \%$ ) the number for the preceding month, it stood below the monthly average for 1929. This small advance compared favorably with the $3.9 \%$ increase between these months shown by the three-year average.
The Federal Home Loan Bank Districts were equally divided; six districts showing decreases from November and six increases. However, in relation their three-year average movements, November-December changes were favorable in seven districts.
The three States, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, were largely responsible for the December rise. Other concentrations of increases over November were reported for a belt of southeastern States extending rom Lakes, and a group of Rocky Mountain States. The only major group of but extended east to include Virginia and Maryland, and southwest to include Kansas and Ollahoma. Altogether, 24 States (counting the Distric of Columbia) registered decreases totaling 892 cases; while, of the remaining States, 2 showed no change and 23 revealed increases aggregating 981 foreclosures. Hence, for the country as a whole, there was a net advance of 89 cases.

December in Comparison with December, 1936
Non-farm real estate foreclosures were $32 \%$ less for December, 1937 than for the coresponding month of 1936. Not only did all Federal Home Loan Bank Districts reflect this favorable recession, but increases appeared in munity disclosed a substantial drop in foreclosures from December, 1936.

## Institute of International Finance of Colombia Could

Make Reasonable Payments on Its External Debt
While recent coffee developments have injected an element of uncertainty into the Colombian exchange situation, the country should and could make reasonable payments on its external bonded debt, says a bulletin issued March 7 by John T. Madden, Director of the Institute of International Finance, New York City. The Institute is conducted by the Investment Bankers Association of America in coopera tion with New York University. The study places particular emphasis upon the fact that although economic con-
ditions in Colombia have improved materially since 1933, no budget since 1934 has included any provision for service charges on the external bonds. The Institute states:
According to the bulletin, during the period of improvement from 1934 to 1937, the Colombian Government cont 1934 detault on its external bonds, and no Colombian budget since 1934 has incluuded any
provision for service charges on the external bond debt except for payprovision for service charges on the external bond debt except for payments on scrip. At current rates of exchange, If appropriated, this
on this debt would amount to $9,272,000$ pesos. If onount, together with the 1938 budget appropriation of $2,235,000$ pesos amount, together with the 1938 budget appropriation of $2,235,00$ pesos
for charges on the short-term external debt and service on the scrip would for charges on the short-term external debt and service on the scrip would
fix the total foreign debt service at $11,507,000$ pesos. The appropriation fix the total foreign debt service at $11,507,00$ pessos. Thue appropriation for internal debt service in 1938 is $9,883,00$ pesos. Thus the charges would amount to $21,389,000$ pesos, equivalent
estimated expenditures in 1938, Total revenues have increased from about ${ }_{62,500,000}$ pestos in 1935 to an estimated $85,360,000$ pesos in 1938 without increasing the public debt. It certainly seems, therefore, that some increasing the pubic for service of the external bonds could have been included in the budget without seriously affecting any necessary function of government.
The problem of obtaining exchange for debt service is more difficult than the budget problem. A substantial portion of the exports from Colombia is produced and shipped by foreign companies and, under existing exchange regulations, only that part of the proceeds from the sale of these products that is necessary for local expenditures in Colombia actually constitutes. available foreign exchange from such exports. Thus, while the apparent excess of exports over imports has been sufficient to meet full service payments on the national government's foreign debt, but not that of the departments, municipalities and private mortgage banks, not all the funds derived from the favorable trade balance have been available for transfers abroad by Colombia. The indications are that under the exchange regulations in force little if anything was available, and that if payments on the foresign debt had been made they could have been effected only by curtailing some of the other remittances which actually were made. $n$ not appear probable that the trade balance will improve materially during not appear probab
However, the effect of coffee developments on the balance of payments Hower the effect on trade may eventually be offset in part by increased production and export of gold and petroleum.
Although it must be admitted that the recent sharp decline in coffee prices justified a postponement of the preliminary negotiations between prices justified a postponement of coreign Bondholders Protective Council, the Colombian Government and the Foreign
Inc., which for the past two and a half years has continuously urged the Inc., which for the past two and a half years has contionscussions will be renewed, now that the coffee market is showing some indication of price renewility.
sta

The study concludes
The Institute of International Finance is of the opinion that even though coffee prices do not advance beyond current levels, a reasonable percentage of interest payments could and ought to be resumed.
"Build America" Program Presented to President Roosevelt by Group Headed by James C. Caffrey of FHA of Cleveland-Plan Said to Meet President's Approval-Seeks to Generate Favorable Conditions for Employment in Privately Financed Construction
A "Build America" program, designed "to lead a constructive, competitive compaign on sales promotion to create public confidence in building and in the integrity of the building trades," was presented to President Roosevelt on March 9 by a group headed by James C. Caffrey, Coordinator of Federal Housing Administration Activities in Cleveland. Mr. Caffrey, following his conference with the President, is said to have stated that Mr. Roosevelt indicated that he was "behind any movement which will consolidate industry, labor, capital, real estate factors and the buying public in a movement to start construction." Mr. Caffrey was likewise quoted as saying:
President Roosevelt stated that he thought this movement would start new construction and that he hoped it would be a long-range program which would be minus fits and starts, but would move steadily toward it objective.
In advices, March 9 , to the New York "Journal of Commerce," Mr. Caffrey was reported as saying:
We are going to use every force of the national trade associations, national manufacturers of building materials and 376 building trades councils of the American Federation of Labor, and go out and create jobs by inspiring confidence on the part of the public and inducing capital flow into the building industry.
From the same advices we quote:

## Seven-Point Program Outlined

In addition, it is the purpose of the movement:

1. To stabilize wage scales at levels consistent with skilled services, training, and experience necossary to sound construction, and with due egard to the importance of sustained purchasing power.
2. To encourage continuous construction by promoting adjudication of disputes without cessation of employment.
3. To assist buyers and builders to remove obstacles from, and to lend expert counsel to, the development of projects for new construction.
4. To supply competent technical assistance in every available market to effectuate purposes and advantages of housing legislation.
5. To combat subversive propaganda of " 30 -minute" experts which has been stifling the entire industry.
6. To provide practical aids to builders and buyers, and to instruct sales groups in creative salesmanship and prospective development.
7. To use the power and influence of the building trades, and every local or national agency concerned in the industry, to induce recovery in
building and allied fields.
According to an account from Washington, March 9, to the New York "Times," Senator Bulkley of Ohio accompanied the party to the White House. The "Times" added: In addition to Mr. Caffrey, those in the group included Joseph A.

Daniel Tracy, President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Richard J. Gray, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Masons and Plasterers.
Also present at the conference were Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio, Albert Dalton, President of the Cleveland Federation of Labor; Clayton Grandy, Assistant Secretary of the Brick Manufacturers Associa-
tion of America, and Frank Carnahan, Secretary of the National Retail tion of America, and Frank.
Lumber Dealers Association.

## Benjamin J. Buttenwieser Criticizes Haste of New Deal in Planning Program-Says Lack of Carefully Designed Policies is Largely Responsible for

 DepressionThe objectives of the New Deal have been exceptionally praiseworthy, but its program has been too hastily devised. with the result that methods adopted were often unsound and unworkable, Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, a partner of Kuhn Loeb \& Co., said on March 13 in an address before the Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Associations of Washington Heights, New York City. Mr. Buttenwieser denied that Wall street has sabotaged the New Deal, business men and financiers themselves to do so. He said that the lack of a carefully planned, continuing Federal policy on such important issues as monetary, taxation and agricultural problems, is largely responsible for unsettled business conditions.

## He added, in part.

We are faced with a condition, not a theory. We are in the midst of a serious recession- 1 hope it is only that and not a protracted depressionbut by no stretch of optimism can one subscribe to the President's recent observation at a press conference that this recession is only an "assumption and that the newspapers are spreading fear when they are merely reflecting the present condition of the country.
The real situation, shorn of all partisanship, is that in March, 1933 we had $11,000,000$ unemployed and a government debt of $\$ 20,000,000,000$. Now in March, 1938 we again have $11,000,000$ unemployed and our government debt has risen to $\$ 37,400,000,000$ direct and about an additional $\$ 4,700,000,000$ of indirect or guaranteed debt.
All citizens of every type, class and political faith must unite in a common effort to get the unemployed back to work and to curtail this ruinous growth of the public debt.
This, I think, can only be accomplished by absorbing the unemployed back into private enterprise, by government alding, not hampering, business, by helping and not competing with private initiative, by supervising but nocial standpoint for all the components of business-labor, capital and the public-to participate in, build up and have confidence in American enterprise.
enterprise.
dustrially how America attained its pres
Only through that course, as I see it, can we hope to preserve for our children and generations yet unborn the priceless heritage which we init hed from our forefathers, namely, the American way of life with all that living and still will hold in opportunity for achieverent,
The plea and the message that I should therefore like to voice tonight is that, be we Democrats or Republicans, American Laborites or Socialists, be we representatives of big business or little business, be we employer or employee, our interests in the broadest sense are parallel. We should have a common aim to restore the country from its present unsettlement and as hastily as possible achieve the goal of all nations-that is, the greatest good economically, socially and politically to the greatest number of its people.

## Delegates to Conference on Mobilization for Human

 Needs Differ with President Roosevelt on Policy -Executive Reasserts Advocacy of Federal Work by Charles P. Taft in Behalf of National Citizens CommitteeA difference of opinion between President Roosevelt and the 400 delegates to the Community Mobilization for Human Needs who met in Washington on March 11 was registered when the meeting unanimously favored an integrated Fed-eral-State relief program, "modeled from life and not from theory," and locally administered "with opportunities for all and special privileges for none." The President, in an address welcoming the delegates, reaffirmed his commitment to the Administration's Federal Work Relief policy and said that he was "definitely committed to the giving of jobs instead of relief," leaving unemployables to States and localities. In his address the President said, in part: I am happy again to greet the faithful workers assembled for their annual meeting in behalf of this national mobilization for human needs. It is significant that this year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of com nunity chests and councils--the rounding out of a full quarter of a century of united approach by the private social agencies to the problems which they face throughout the Nation.
Twenty-five years ago the proposal that an entire community should pool its efforts in a single drive to finance all welfare agencies, regard less of race or creed, was as radicai as it was far-sighted. The birth of the community chest was an important milestone in the evolution of our present viewpoint regarding aid to the unfortunate.
A natural development of this evolution is this Mobilization for Human Needs in which leaders and organizations of nation-wide repute add their voices and influence to those of the local leaders. I have been glad to speak nationally in behalf of your local campaigns.

Let me state plainly that I do not feel any of our governmental efforts can ever be substituted for the distinctive, voluntary expression of personal interest
munity chest.
munity chest.
The founders of the community chest did not-they could not-envision The founders of the community chest did not-they could not-envision the problem of mass unemployment among able-bodied and willing men
and women which has resulted from our complex industrial system. This and women which has resulted from our complex industrial system. This evolution created an entirely new problem. Previous efforts had been to field of effort still exists. But when, in 1933, we faced the fact that
nearly one out of every three able-bodied workers in America had no job we had to face the added fact that it was the system which was out f gear.
Here is one difference between direct relief and work relief. Direct relief is aimed at many problems of human misfortune-adjusting maladjusted families, taking care of the sick, tiding over crises in family life. Work relief is aimed at the problem of getting jobs for normal people who can give useful work to the country and seeking adjustment of a maladusted society rather than of maladjusted individuals.
The importance of these employable millions may be more fully understood, perhaps, when it is realized that approximately one-third of them are under 25 years of age and will be either assets or liabilities for many years to come, depending upon public policies toward them. If we do not give them a chance at something like normal living, it is inevitable that
they will become millions of individual problems. For these able-bodied they will become millions of individual problems. For these able-bodied
unemployed, I am definitely committed to the giving of jobs instead of unempl
Except in supplementing certain social security laws as passed by the States, the Federal Government has left the care of unemployables-the problem of maladjusted individuals-to the States and localities, the field which is the natural sphere of the community chests. The Federal Govern-
ment has chosen to confine itself to the normal victims of the maladjusted ment has chosen to confine itself to the normal victims of the maladjusted economy, to create work for the employable unemployed. It is true that
the national economy does not today permit the Federal Government to the national economy does not today permit the Federal Government to
give useful work to all the employable needy unemployed, but the Federal give useful work to all the employable needy unemployed,
Government is doing so in the great majority of cases.
The able-bodied unemployed need work and should have it. But equally the economic system needs that they should have it. A Federal works program not only serves the unemployed, it saves the jobs of those who have jobs. Our industrial production cannot progress, as it must, unless our masses have income with which to buy its products. That, in brief, is an aspect of the relief problem-and a most important aspect-which I
commend to the thoughtful consideration of all who are enlisted in this splendid mobilization for human needs. Only in jobs and more jobs, at good pay, shall we find national stability and individual security.
Meanwhile, encouraged and inspired by a quarter of a century of practical activity, which has seen the base of charitable giving steadily spread, I hope you will widen your appeal until every citizen with a competencegreat or little-extends the helping hand to his less-favore
is an ambitious goal, but $Y$ believe it can be reached.
Here is a work in which diverse creeds and classes can unite for the common good. Let us strive to bring into every community practical exemplification of the ideal of being a good neighbor. In that spirit I exemplification American people to present a united front in the 1938
appeal to the Amation for human needs.

Other proceedings at the meeting were described as folows in a Washington dispatch of March 11 to the New York "Times"
The President said he was happy to greet again the "faithful workers for human welfare," and paid a tribute to their efforts, to which response was made on the delegates' behalf by Charies P. Taft, son of the formaris
President and Chief Justice and Chairman of this year's mobilization.
The formal meeting, held this morning in the East Room, was preceded The formal meeting, held this morning in the East Room, was preceded
by a brief conference during which the proposed program of relief and by a brief conference during which the proposed program of relief and
public welfare, which was adopted by the Citizens Committee in New pubic welfare, which was adopted by the Citizens Committee in New
York last Dec. 17 and presented by Mr. Taft to the Senate Committee on York last Dec. 17 and presented by Mr. Taft to the Senate Committee on
Unemployment and Relief on Jan. 12, was, for the second time, urged Unempioyment and Relief on Jan. 12, w.
upon the President and rejected by him.
"We are, evidently, in the position of disagreeing with the President of the Unief and unemployment," Mr. Taft told thenal policy, the problem of meeting soon afterward.

## Ideas Do Not Mix, Says Mr. Taft

"He said to us this morning that he continues to support the division of the load between those who are able-bodied, needy and out of a job, and those who are unemployable," Mr. Taft continued. "Our program, on the other hand, calls for an integrated plan with local administration and Federal supervision and standards. The two ideas just don't mix.
"We don't like to disclose the existence of such a conflict, especially after enjoying such gracious hospitality and such kindly words for the work our agencies do at home. As a group we are not political opponents of the President. Social workers and board members and campaign forces
are not economic royalists.
"Among us there are perhaps more supporters of the President than

Among us there are perhaps more supporters of the President than could be found in any other group. But we are living close to this relief problem, closer in many respe
from life, not from theory.
"The inequities of Works Progress Administration and relief, part national and part local, part adequate and part miserly, create a situation which is unfair, undemocratic, and sets up economic classes among relief clients.
"WPA hever has employed all employables who need help. The recent appropriation of $\$ 250,000,000$ will provide jobs for an average of $2,220,000$ people when at least $3,000,000$ need such jobs. What are the other 800,000 going to do?
"Even if Congress should provide enough WPA jobs for all employables, local relief for unemployables without Federal supervision and aid would still remain inadequate. A combination of financial resources of Federal, State and local governments should provide decent and equitable relief, direct or work relief, for all persons in need."

## Plan Sponsored by Committee

The plan presented by Mr. Taft and unanimously approved by the delegates is sponsored by a national citizens' committee of 141 men and women, and 36 cooperating organizations, of which the administrative agency is
the Community Chests and Councils to which nine million citizens annually contribute about $\$ 80,000,000$.

Before Group of Investment Bankers Association John W. Hanes of SEC Declares Solution Looking
Toward Reopening Capital Market Must Be Found Toward Reopening Capital Market Must Be F
Speaking before a group of the Investment Bankers Association of America on matters concerning investment banking and the capital market, John W. Hanes, a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, declared on March 17 that "we must find solutions and work toward March 17 that "we must find solutions and work toward
practical ways of reopening the capital market in our practical ways of reopening the capital market in our
capacities as bankers, business men and Government officials,"
continuing with a warning that "if you cannot reach these solutions then the Government . . . may have to impose them upon you." Mr. Hanes spoke at a luncheon in Chicago of the Central States Group of the Investment Bankers Association. Mr. Hanes stated that "although some people are inclined to scoff at private enterprise and at democracy, there is no getting away from the fact that everything we are and everything we have-the myriad of things all around us we call civilization - we owe to the existence of capitalism in a free democracy." He added, we need "capital investment if we are to furnish jobs for those who are released for new employment owing to shifts away from old industries or from old techniques of those industries," and he noted that "even more capital is required if, in addition, we are to provide increased security quired if, in addition, we are to provide increased security
and a higher standard of living for our population." In part he also said:
Let me make it clear that I appreciate the general feeling on the part of the industry against assuming excessive risks. This may not be wholly a matter of choice, but may rather be something which has been forced upon investment bankers by new conditions. I think there is little doubt that the anderwriting capital is less extensive today than it was in the twenties. There are no more security affiliates. Banks can no longer participate and the risk-spreading intermediate or banking groups are no longer a vailable, Investment-banking firms which used to be able to hold deposits can no lowing 1929 which shrunk theibaplal and in recent no new capital or wery little new papital to counteract these havin Risk-taling has boen rest as a result of covernmental influen. I see no reason to close my eyes to that fact, especially as it concerns the operation of our present tax system.
However, while I believe that all these forces have combined to weaken the investment-banking machinery and to restrain the fullest possible exer of ina the risk-taking function, I do not necessarily subscribe to a philosophy ascribing all your difficulties to regulation or taxation, or to both of them If you want to accomplish changes, you must work towards them, in par by first doing your own job. Someone must take risks as part of our mechanism of financing industry. If you decide to "let George do it," you may find that George, and perhaps his Uncle Sam, may be forced to do it by default. Inaction may mean that you will write investment banking off the booksand that course neither you, I am sure, nor anyone whom I know in Washing ton, would welcome.
Investment bankers, on increasing occasions, are acting merely as ordertakers for insurance companies and other institutions,
And so we find there has developed a substantial amount of private placing. Investment bankers dislike this trend, because it means a loss of sirable from the long-range public viewpoint but I m not surprised at the trend which seems to me to flow logically. In such operations inwestment bankers may be used on occasion to negotiate the deal, but, thereafter, their job ceases and a few institutions take all of the issue of a large industrial corporation or public utility without bothering to go through the procedure of syndication and distribution. In more than half of these issues there has not even been an investment-banking intermediary. By these means, investment bankers were short-circulated to the extent of some $\$ 1,300,000$, 000 during the years from 1934 to 1937. The figure is of such proportions as to suggest an alarming trend away from the developed machinery of securities distritubion, which has been sanctioned by experience.
I know too well that the inactivity of the capital market is not all your fault. But it is time to study your own situation, to find out just what can be done under present conditions and where changes are required or new machinery necessary. Since the job cannot be left undone and since the job is yours, it is up to you to start thinking of possible remedies. Nor is this task of self-examination one which I recommend only to the "big-city" firms. As Chairman Douglas indicated when he spoke here some weeks ago, the local frms can do much to aid in the financing of deserving small business. Perhaps such local houses cannot themselves fully satisry the needs of regionat solutions Maybe the answer lies in changes in oxisting machinery maybe it lies in the addition of new covernmental or sem movernme tions to do the job which really is theirs.
As far as I am concerned, I do not propose to answer these questions today I have tried only to present the problems with what may be a new slant to some of you. I have done so because, frankly, I am concerned about this country's future. I wouldn't be in Washington if this were not the case I think all of us recognize that most of these questions which I have discussed today are vital to the investment-banking profession, to industry and to government. Their solution is necessary and must not be too-long postponed. I am told that the accumulated deferred capital expenditure since 1930 amounts to many billions of dollars in railroads, construction public utilities, manufacturing and other industries. Consequently, we must find solutions and work towards practical ways of reopening the capital market in our capacities as bapkers, business men, government ofnclals, and, may I say, patriots. If you cannot reach these solutions, the Gov ernment, whatever the party in power, may have to impose them upon you because a Government cannot endure unless it can keep the national economy going. But 1 do not think that anyone in the Government wan to see things go that far. On the contrin, ill am and to work out yourle I can Of my own knowne, fat we will not be a Commission. Ind existe ourselves behind red tape and rejoice over your difficulties from the Olympian heights of bureaucracy, On the contrary, we recognize the possibilities of ches, amendments and improvements, and we will work with you. Let me urge you to continue in your efforts towards analysis and solution of the problems at hand in order that investment banking may remain a dynamic profession and continue to supply the lifeblood of our industrial machine.

## Merle Thorpe Urges Congress to Assert Constitutional Powers-Tells ABA Regional Conference This Is the Only Way New Investment Will Be Encouraged Meeting

New investments in the United States are awaicing restoration of "the American practice of written law" and
the refusal to punish success by tax and other measures,

Merle Thorpe, Editor of "Nation's Business" said in an address yesterday (March 18) before the American Bankers Association at Indianapolis. Mr. Thorpe asserted that "if Congress reasserts its constitutional powers over appropriations and allocates its funds and refuses to permit the abdication of its Comptroller General who sees to it that the abdication of its Comptroller General who sees to it that the funds are expended as Congress wills, recognizing at the as well as by taxation, then there is hope."

Probably no business has suffered more from adverse publicity than the banking business in the early nineteenthirties, Robert H. Myers, Vice-President of the Merchants National Bank of Muncie, Ind., told the conference on March 17. The Association reported his speech in part as follows:
"I feel sure that it is not inconsistent with a constructive public relation's program to make proper charges for valuable services rendered. We should know by now that we can pay too great a price for so-called good will. We should seek the genuine respect of our depositors and communities in attendance
He declared that "broadening the bank's services" should include a touch of solicitude for the bank's owners and operators, as well as the customers and the public.
" 1 believe that the bank's services should be patterned to serve the longrange interests of depositors and the public. If our guiding principles are: Sound operations from the public standpoint, and profitable operations from the stockholders' standpoint, we will perform an enduring service to our clientele, communities and stockholders."
After explaining that only a few years ago there was twice the number of banking institutions there are today, he stated that they were vying with each other in proffer of services and terms to an extent that today seems
Dan H. Otis, the Association's Agricultural Director, said on March 17 that one of the most important contacts an aggressive farmer can make is with the banker. He added:
The aggressive rural banker will find it helpful to rub elbows with the farmer on his farm. Friendships have also been strengthened by the banker attend
strations, etc.
This brief discussion can be appropriately terminated with a quo from Eugene Davenport, former Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, "From every point of view, an advancing civilization demands an ever advancing agriculture to meet the greater needs of more and still more people. How in the name of all that is miraculous and supernatural is society to realize upon its necessities? It is a problem of the ages that no race has ever solved, and yet it is one that we must meet, and meet soon if we would live, and through its solution we shall need to address the best brains and the best facilities of which society stands

James M. Shakelton, Executive Vice-President of the Saginaw State Bank of Michigan, urged yesterday that banks organize into regional or territorial clearing house associations for exchange of knowledge and experience. Orval W. Adams, President of the Association, denied on March 17 that banking was a monopoly, and added that "banking acknowledges no master save the public whom it serves and the public's representatives to whom it is responsible." The Association's transcript of his remarks continued:
Mr . Adams stated that "the ABA is and always has been committed to the maintenance of the independent unit bank and the dual banking ystem. The unit bank and the dual system are part of the economic fibre of the country," he said. "Under them banking has been responsive to he needs of American community life. With them, this continent wait "The ABA the American agricultural and indership in the banking system," he continued. "It believes that the banks in the various communities should be directly responsible to the people in those communities in the conduct of their affairs. The ABA re-stated its position in this regard at its convention in Boston last October."
Mr. Adams spoke on "Meeting the Challenge of Public Service." Emphasizing the theme of the conference, "The Broadening of the Bank's Services," he said, "We have large responsibilities to the public, not only to manage sound banks but to increase our service and to inform the public
Delegates to the conference were told yesterday by E. S. Woolley, C.P.A., of New York, that "it is just as essential for banks to know their costs as it is for industry to know its costs." In reporting his address, the Association said:
"Banks," he said, "are corporations organized for profit, and are thereCore subject to the same fundamental law' which governs all business, amely, that all costs plus profits must be recovered through sales.
Actually, the only difference between a bank and a retail store is that in small lots. The bank, on the other hand, buys its merchandise, the use of money, in small lots from the depositors, and sells it in large lots-in the bonds and loans and discounts.
"But the bank. like the store," Mr. Woolley continued, "must sell for more than its costs if it is to continue in business. It can be taken as axiomatic that no bank, no matter how large, can long remain a safe bank unless it is a profitable bank.
"Much of the use of money which the bank buys it pays for with service. The costs of this service are just as real as the interest paid out in money, and often more expensive to the bank.
Because, however, they are composed of such things as checkbooks and passbooks, rents, expensive machinery and vaults, stationery, salaries, tc., they are often considered as ordinary and necessary expenses and no attempt is made to allocate them to where they belong."

Richard Whitney Pleads Guilty to Charges of Grand Larceny-Broker Makes Statement Saying He Is Willing to Pay Penalty, and Baring Other Pecu-lations-Remarks as to Exchange Gratuity Fund Richard Whitney, head of the brokerage firm bearing his
change, this week pleaded guilty in New York City courts to two charges of grand larceny, connected with the failure of his concern. He will be sentenced on both counts on March 28, and is subject to a total term of imprisonment ranging to a maximum of 10 to 20 years. The fallure of the firm, and its suspension from the New York Stock and Curb exchanges, was noted in our issue of March 12, pages 1649-50. On March 14 Mr . Whitney pleaded guilty to the misappropriation of $\$ 105,000$ from a family trust fund, and on March 16 he entered a similar plea to an indictment charging him with larceny incident to the misuse of $\$ 109,384$ in bonds from the New York Yacht Club, of which he was formerly Treasurer.

After pleading guilty to the indictment for grand larceny of $\$ 105,000$ on March $14, \mathrm{Mr}$. Whitney read a statement to the court in which he said that he was prepared to pay the penalty for his crime, and in which he confessed other instances of "unlawful pledge of securities of customers of my firm." His statement read:
On last Wednesday on March 9, at $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} ., \mathrm{I}$ issued a public statement that I stood ready to make full answers to all questions concerning those actions in connection with the failure of my firm which I considered to be wrong and for which I assumed full and sole responsibility. Presumably, because of the subsequent indictment and subsequent charge I have not been called for interrogation. In consequence, I desire on this occasion mmede On 1038 . I har
On Jan. 26, 1938, I had an account in my firm, in which there were
and certain securities, a list of which is in the possession of the authorities.
Some of these securities were the property of Mary S. Baird, the Estate of Sila Haggin McKee, the New York Yacht Club and Beird, the Estate of R. Sheldon Since against these securities there were no debit beorge R. Shey were free and clear Without the authority of these customers; I they were hree anitis in armant the and dated Jan. 26, 1938, by the Public National Bank \& Trust Co. The proceeds of this loan were deposited in $m y$ firm. At the time of the failure of my firm, on March 8, 1938, the amount of this loan was $\$ 280.000$.
On Jan. 7, 1938, and previously, I had possession of certain other securities, a list of which is in the possession ore the are Sheldon. Without the authority of the estate, these securities were pledged y my authority in a demand loan made to my firm by the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., dated Jan. 7, 1938. At the date of the failure of the firm. the approximate loan value of these securities was $\$ 65,000$.
In January, 1938, Samuel S. Sands had an account in my firm in which there were certain securities, the value of which largely exceeded the debit balance in his account then appearing on the books. These securities were pledged by my authority in various loans to my firm without his authority nd were sold during the latter part of January or the early part of Feb uary, 1938, with the result that these loans to my firm were reduced and the account thereupon showed and shows a credit balance of about $\$ 279,000$, due to Samuel S. Sands.
I have in the past also authorized the unlawful pledge of the securities of other persons, including the Gratuity Fund of the New York Stock Exchange, all of which transactions are. I believe, fully shown on the records of the firm. In these latter instances there is no loss to any one, since res my hese transactions.
Iily and frequently been in touch with the receiver of my firm, voluntarily and at his request, in order to give him every assistance in the administration of
I make this statement in accordance with my purpose to do all in my power to right the wrongs which have been done, and to render every possible assistance to all concerned.
I therefore place myself at the disposal of both the Attorney General and the District Attorney, with a view to giving them, jointly or severally whatever information I have, and to facilitate them in the preparation of such formal charges against me as they may deem necessary or proper.
I fully realize the gravity of what has been done and that a penalty must be paid. I also fully realize the nature and consequences of the statement which I am now making, but I have, nevertheless, determined to make it.

In describing Mr. Whitney's plea on March 16, the New York "Sun" of that date said:
Richard Whitney, former power in Wall Street and five times President of the New York Stock Exchange, entered in General Sessions today his second plea of guilty in three days to a charge of grand larceny. His appear ance was brief and the proceedings were purely routine.
Specifically, he was charged with the theft of securities valued at $\$ 109,384$ from the New York Yacht Club, of which he was formerly Treasurer. He pleaded guilty on Monday to the theft of $\$ 105,000$ from the estate of the with his firm.
He is subject to a $m$
ment on each charge.
Arriving in court just as it was convened by Judge Owen W. Bohan, he took a seat in the second row of spectators' seats to await the calling of his case, which was tenth on the calendar
When his name was called he . . . advanced to the bar and stood at somewhat more ease than on his previous appearance. The clerk recited the charge and asked him how he pleaded.
"Guilty," he answered in a clear, ringing voice.
Judge Bohan fixed March 28 as the date for sentencing, the same day on which Whitney will be sentenced for the Sheldon theft. Bail in the same amount of $\$ 25,000$ was continued.
E. H. H. Simmons, former President of the New York Stock Exchange, and now Chairman of the Exchange Gratuity Fund, was a witness on March 14 in the examination conducted by the State Attorney General's office. It was stated in the "Wall Street Journal" of March 15 that Mr. Simmons in his testimony included a statement that the charges brought by the Exchange against Mr. Whitney to be heard by the Governing Board on March 17 included one that $\$ 200,000$ of Baltimore \& Ohio RR. bonds held by him for the fund's account and subsequently returned, had at one time been used illegally as collateral for loans. In part the "Wall Street Journal"' added:

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F Mr. Simmons also testified that about Nov. 24, 1937, when the fund's cash and securities were returned by Mr. Whitney at its request, he was holding $\$ 900,000$ par value of securities and $\$ 221,500$ cash
Mr. Simmons testified that the Gratuity Fund, totaling $\$ 2,500,000$, was administered by him as Chairman and six co-trustees. Funds and securities of the fund were at no time in the possession of Mr. Whitney or his him on the portfolio, he said. He gave an outline of contemplated changes in the the portfolio, he said. He gave an outline of contemplated changes in the portiolio which started early in 1937 and which ran through to Nov: 22 , a request to the Whitney firm that all securities and funds be returned This was done within two days, he said.
Mr. Simmons testified that at no time during 1937 was there any suspicion concerning the financial responsibility of Mr. Whitney or his firm, the first inkling of which came to light after mid-February, 1938, when the firm returned a questionnaire to the Exchange. He outlined the events leading up to the return of a questionnaire last February, pointing out that prior to Jan. 1 firms with no margin accounts, as was the case with Richard Whitney \& Co., were not required to make out questionnaires on their financial condition. When the rules were changed, effective Jan. 1, the questionnaire to Whitney \& Co. was sent out in the normal course of business.
D. G. Condon Testifies

Daniel G. Condon, called as a witness, testified that he had been a partner of Richard Whitney \& Co. for more than seven years, with a $3 \%$ interest. He stated that he acted on the floor as a substitute for Mr. Whitney and had no office duties or knowledge of loans being made. He first learned of any trouble, he asserted, on March 6 when another partner, F. K. Rodewald, telephoned him at his home indicating "there was some trouble" and asking him to be at the office early the following day.
Examination before the State Attorney General's office was adjourned yesterday subject to call at an early date. It was indicated that J. J,

McManus, a partner of the Whitney firm, would be called.
The action this week of the Exchange of expelling Mr . Whitney from the Exchange, is noted in another item in this issue.

Richard Whitney Expelled By New York Stock Ex-
change-Two Other Members of Richard Whitney
\& Co. Suspended For Three Years
On March 17, Richard Whitney was expelled by the New York Stock Exchange, whose firm, Richard Whitney \& Co., as noted in these columns March 12, page 1649 , was suspended for insolvency from the Exchange on March 8. Elsewhere in this issue we refer to the plea of guilty entered by Mr . Whitney in New York City Courts to charges of grand larceny growing out of the failure of the firm. With the expulsion of Mr. Whitney from the Exchange this week, two other members of his firm, Edwin D. Morgan, Jr. and Henry G. Mygatt were suspended for a period of three years. Announcement of the action of the Exchange was made on March 17 by the Committee on Public Relations as follows:
The following statement, announcing the result of a hearing held by the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange today, will be made opening of the Exchange tomorrow morning.
The Charge and Specifications which were preferred by the Committee on Business Conduct at a special meeting of the Governing Committee on Exchange, against Richard Whitney, Edwin D. Morgan, Jr. and Henry D. Mygatt, members of the Exchange and also members of the firm of Richard Whitney \& Co., were considered by the Governing Committee at a special meeting held on March 17, 1938, immediately upon the expiration of the interval of ten days allowed under the Constitution for accused members to answer charges.
The substance of the Charge and Specifications against Richard Whitney, Edwin D. Morgan, Jr. and Henry D. Mygatt was:
First-That Richard Whitney \& Co. Wrongfully pledged securities be-
onging to New York Yacht Club, a customer of said firm, as part of the longing to New York Yacht Club, a customer of said firm, as part of the
collateral for a loan to said firm.
Second-That Richard Whitney \& Co Second-That Richard Whitney \& Co. Wrongfully pledged securities be-
longing to the Estate of Ella Haggin McKee, a customer of said firm, as collateral for a loan to said firm.
Third-That Richard Whitney
onging to Campbell Locke and Ralph Co. Wrongfully pledged securities beof Eila Haggin McKee, customers of said firm, as part of the collateral for a loan to said firm. Fichard Whitney \& Co. Wrongfully pledged securities belonging to the Trustees of the Gratuity Fund of the New York Stock Exchange, customers of said firm, as part of the collateral for loans to said firm. Morgan, Jr. and Henry D. Mygattf failed to include among the unsecured loans to, said firm as of January 31, 1938, an unsecu
firm on January 27, 1938 in the amount of $\$ 100,000$.
Richard Whitney was found guilty of the Charge and Specifications and was expelled.
Although the evidence before the Governing Committee showed that Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., and Henry D. Mygatt had no knowledge of the wrongful acts of the firm or the falsity of the questionnaire answers they were each found rguilty of the Charge and Specifications pursuant to the provisions emidere thowing their lack of tnowiede the wrongful Bect Fdwin Morgan Jr and Henry D. Mygatt were not expelled but were suwend. for a period of three years.

## J. J. McManus of Richard Whitney \& Co. Suspended

from Membership in New York Curb Exchange for One Year
The New York Curb Exchange announced yesterday (March 18) that it had suspended John J. McManus from regular membership in the Exchange for one year "for acts of his firm of Richard Whitney \& Co., inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade." The Curb's announcement also said:
While Mr. McManus under the constitution of the Exchange is responsible for the acts of his partners, yet the Exchange was satisfied that Mr. knowledge of the His interest in the firm was small.
 Appoints Committee on Organization and Administration
The General Committee of the New York Curb Exchange on March 17 appointed the following to serve as a Committee on Organization and Administration of the Exchange: Theodore W. Baumfeld, G. Arthur Callahan, Joseph A. Cole, James A. Corcoran, Edwin Posner, W, Reitze and Howard C. Sykes. Fred C. Moffatt, President of the Exchange and William S. Muller, Vice-President, are exofficio members of the Committee. Mr. Muller was elected Chairman and Mr. Sykes, Vice-Chairman.
The Board of Governors of the Curb Exchange on Feb. 23 referred in the matter of reorganization to the General Committee as was noted in our issue of Feb. 26, page 1342.

## Recent Assumption by Hugh R. Wilson, of Post of United States Ambassador to Germany

Hugh R. Wilson, who was named to succeed William E. Dodd, resigned, as United States Ambassador to Germany, presented his credentials to Chancellor Adolf Hitler at Berlin on March 3. Associated Press accounts from Berlin on that date said:
Military honors were accorde the new Ambassador as he arrived and left the chancellery.
"I am looking forward with pleasure to my residence in this country for the third time," Mr. Wilson said. "It is my earnest wish that the maintenance and development of friendly relations and bonds which prevai between our two countries may be deepened and strengthened while I am here.
"May I express the hope your Excellency will accord me confidence in my work in following out the instructions of my government and seeking to establish a sympathetic attitude of the peoples of the two countries."
He closed with the customary personal greetings of President Roosevelt. Chancellor Hitler, besides acknowledging receipt of the letters of credence and thanking Mr. Wilson and reciprocating the President's wishes, said: deepen and strengthen the friendly relations between our two countries deepen and strengthen during your stay in Germany.
companied by his staff, remained with Chancellor
Mr. Wilson, who was formerly Assistant Secretary of State was named to his new post by President Roosevelt in January, as noted in our issue of Jan. 8, page 198. The resignation of Mr. Dodd, effective in January, was tendered in December.

Henry I. Harriman Appointed Class "C" Director of Federal Reserve Bank of Boston
The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on March 14 the appointment of Henry I. Harriman of Boston, Mass, as a class "C" director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston for the unexpired portion of the term ending December 31, 1940.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c.
The Annual Savings Bank Dinner will be held at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday evening, April 23. Reservations are in charge of William G. Smith, of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George Nichols, of Minot, Hooper \& Co., was on March 15 elected Chairman of the Advisory Board of the 320 Broadway Office of the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. of New York, to succeed the late Ridley Watts. At the same time, Murray H. Coggeshall, of Coggeshall \& Hicks, was elected to succeed Mr. Nichols as Vice-Chairman.

At a meeting of the directors of Bankers Trust Co. of New York on March 15, Lewis H. Brown was elected a director of the bank. Mr. Brown is President and a director of the Johns-Manville Corp., a director of the New York of the Johns-Manvile Corp., a director of the New York
Telephone Co. and a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Telephone Co. and a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance
Co. of New York. Mr. Brown started his business career as a sales correspondent for the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Corrugated Paper Co., but left the company in March, 1917, to enlist in the Army. Entering the Army as a private, he had attained the rank of Captain of Infantry when he returned from France in May, 1919. After the war he joined Montgomery Ward \& Co. in Chicago, becoming executive assistant to the President, Theodore F. Merseles. When assistant to the President, Cheodore F. Merseles. When Mr. Merseles became President of Johns-Manvile Corp., Mr. Brown was made President of Johns-Manville upon the Mr. Brown was made President of
death of Mr. Merseles in 1929.

The Dunbar National Bank of New York reported on Mar. 7, total assets of $\$ 4,079,838$, an increase of $\$ 170,952$ over the March, 1937 , call. Deposits are listed at $\$ 3,154,095$ and capital funds at $\$ 883,353$.

On March 3 the New York State Banking Department approved an increase in the capital stock of the United Loan Industrial Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., from $\$ 135,000$ (consisting of 1,050 shares of the par value of $\$ 100$ each) to $\$ 150,000$ (consisting of 1,500 shares of the par value of $\$ 100$ each).

The New York State Banking Department on March 1 approved a reduction in the par value of the capital stock of the Morris Plan Industrial Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 25$ per share, and an increase in the number of shares from 1,250 to 5,000 .

In its condensed statement of condition as of March 7, covering all offices and foreign branches, the First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass., reports total deposits of $\$ 613,871,278$ and total resources of $\$ 718,150,948$ as compared with $\$ 615,939,169$ and $\$ 720,348,364$, respectively, on Dec. 31 , 1937. Cash and due from banks in the current statement total $\$ 233,06 \overline{5}, 780$; loans, discounts and investments, $\$ 274,-$ 019,367; United States Government securities, $\$ 150,726,221$, and State and municipal securities, $\$ 19,060,115$. The bank's capital remains unchanged at $\$ 27,812,500$, but surplus and undivided profits have increased to $\$ 51,697,406$ from $\$ 51,-$ 514,821 on the earlier date. The figures of Old Colony Trust Co., which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of the First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the foregoing statement.

Directors of the Camden Safe Deposit \& Trust Co. and the West Jersey Trust Co., both of Camden, N. J., on March 14 approved a plan to consolidate the two institutions to form an organization with approximately $\$ 33$,000,000 of deposits and total resources of $\$ 37,000,000$. The merger will become effective upon ratification of the plan by the stockholders of each bank at meetings to be held early in April. The new institution will be known as the Camden Trust Co., and will have its head office in the present quarters of the Camden Safe Deposit \& Trust Co., at Broadway and Market Street. A joint statement issued by Townsend Stites and Ernest L. Bartelt, the respective Presidents of the institutions, said:
All deposits of the two merging institutions will be assumed by the Camden Trust Co., which, like its predecessors, will be a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as well as of the Federal Reserve System.
The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will subscribe to $\$ 3,500,000$ of new capital for the Camden Trust Co. and the FDIC will advance $\$ 12$,000,000 to eliminate all unacceptable assets of the two existing banks in order to permit the new bank to begin business in a highly sound and liquid position.
Assets pledged as collateral for this advance will be liquidated by the FDIC in an orderly manner in order to avoid hardship upon residents of the community.
The State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance of New Jersey, the FDIO and the RFC have worked jointly with officers of the two banks in developing this plan.

The Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., in its condition report as at the close of business Mar. 7, shows total resources of $\$ 320,282,606$ (as compared with total assets at the close of business Dec. 31, 1937 of $\$ 319,253,049$ ) of which the principal items are: United States obligations, $\$ 189$,157,756 ; cash and due from banks, $\$ 64,167,797$, and loans and discounts, $\$ 45,751,213$. On the debit side of the statement, deposits are given as $\$ 277,813,121$ (as against $\$ 276,589,511$ on Dec. 31). The institution's capital and surplus, at $\$ 7$,500,000 and $\$ 22,500,000$, respectively, remain unchanged, but undivided profits have increased to $\$ 1,251,618$ from $\$ 901,435$ on the earlier date.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Second National Bank of Nazareth, Pa., George A. Sundberg was elected Cashier to succeed the late A. E. Franz. From "Money \& Commerce" of Mar. 5, we quote:
George A. Sundberg started his banking career in the Corn Exchange departments, he entered the employ; after serving for six years in various of New York City.
At the inception of the First National Bank of Oradell, N. J., in 1928, he became associated with that institution in the post of Assistant Cashier and had served in that capacity until his appointment to the Cashiership of the Second National Bank of Nazareth.

The Corn Exchange National Bank \& Trust Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., in its statement of condition as of March 7, shows total deposits of $\$ 97,784,518$ and total assets of $\$ 113$,451,661 , comparing with total deposits and resources of $\$ 101,669,121$ and $\$ 117,557,310$, respectively, on Dec. 31 last. The principal items making up the assets in the current statement are: Cash and due from banks, $\$ 30,878,800$ (against $\$ 37,428,559$ ) ; United States Government securities, $\$ 23,869,308$ (comparing with $\$ 22,800,947$ ); bills discounted, $\$ 18,181,645$ (down from $\$ 18,428,333$ ) ; other securities, $\$ 10,095,631$ (against $\$ 10,034,015$ ), and demand loans, $\$ 8,747,885$ (down from $\$ 8,916,294$ ). The bank's capital remains the same at $\$ 4,550,000$, but surplus and undivided profits have risen to $\$ 9,036,053$ from $\$ 8,832,491$ on Dec. 31 .

John E. Wilson, heretofore an Assistant Vice-President and Comptroller of the First National Bank at Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., was named a Vice-President at a meeting of the directors on March 1, it is learned from "Money and Commerce" of March 5. Mr. Wilson joined the institution as Comptroller in July, 1929, having previously been a member of Crowder \& Wilson, accounting firm.

In its statement of condition as of March 7, the CentralPenn National Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa., reports total resources of: $\$ 61,952,021$ as against total resources of $\$ 67,135,226$ on Dec. 31 last, of which the chief items are: Cash on hand in Federal Reserve Bank and due from banks, $\$ 15,782,983$; United States Government securities, $\$ 8,379,822$; demand loans, $\$ 8,311,127$, and time loans and discounts, $\$ 20,589,783$. On the debit side of the statement deposits are given at $\$ 50,141,006$, comparing with $\$ 55,437,866$ on Dec. 31. Capital and surplus remain unchanged at $\$ 3,040,000$ and $\$ \widetilde{5}, 000,000$, respectively. Archie D. Swift is President.

The National City Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, in its statement of condition as of March 7, shows trust funds and public funds and other demand and time deposits of $\$ 135,338,217$ as against $\$ 138,236,939$ on Dec. 31 last, and total resources of $\$ 151,560,524$ as compared with $\$ 153,896,134$ on the earlier date. The principal items making up the assets in the present statement are: Cash and due from banks, $\$ 41,586,583$; United States Government obligations, $\$ 48,503,764$, and loans and discounts, $\$ 41,507,871$. The bank's capital and surplus remain the same at $\$ 7,500,000$ and $\$ 3,125,000$, respectively, but undivided profits have increased to $\$ 1,290,831$ from $\$ 1,143,909$ on Dec. 31 .

Total deposits of $\$ 124,914,486$ and total resources of $\$ 141$,133,898 are reported in the condition statement of the Central National Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, as of March 7, comparing with $\$ 136,915,019$ and $\$ 153,244,431$, respectively, on Dec. 31 last. The principal items making up the assets in the current statement are: Cash in vault and with banks, $\$ 33,194,575$; United States Government bonds, $\$ 38,759,303$; other bonds and securities, including stock of $\$ 38,659,083$; other counts, $\$ 47,761,336$. The bank's capital remains unchanged at $\$ 12,920,000$, but surplus and undivided profits account is down to $\$ 1,458,947$ from $\$ 1,561,212$ on Dec. 31 .

As of Mar. 2, the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., increased its capital from $\$ 3,000,000$ to $\$ 4,000,000$.

Total deposits of $\$ 998,262,638$ and total resources of $\$ 1,-$ 116,230,191 are shown in the statement of condition as of Mar. 7 of the Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., as compared with $\$ 1,006,694,791$ and $\$ 1,133,180,037$, respectively, on Dec. 31,1937 . In the current statement, the principal items making up the assets are: Cash and due from banks, $\$ 310,643,590$; United States Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed, $\$ 523,505,758$, and loans and discounts, $\$ 197,403,610$. The institution's capital at $\$ 75,000,000$, and surplus at $\$ 17,500$, 000 , remain unchanged, but undivided profits now stand at $\$ 4,690,642$ as against $\$ 14,121,019$ on Dec. 31 .

In its conditition statement as of Mar. 7, the National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., reports total deposits of $\$ 391,151,168$ and total assets of $\$ 423,369,623$, as compared with $\$ 405,605,825$ and $\$ 437,648,673$, respectively, on Dec. 31 last. The principal items comprising the assets in the present statement are: Cash on hand and due from other banks, \$138146,009; United States Government obligations, direct and or fully guaranteed, $\$ 201,889,850$, and loans and discounts, $\$ 58,975,811$. The bank's capital and surplus are the same as at the earlier date, namely, $\$ 17,500,000$ and $\$ 7$, 500,000 , but undivided profits have increased to $\$ 4,431,074$ from $\$ 3,946,933$.

Total resources of $\$ 119,242,164$ are shown in the condition statement of the Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., as at the close of business on Mar. 7 (comparing with $\$ 121,882,749$ as at the close of business Dec. 31, 1937), of which the principal items are: United States Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed, $\$ 36,352$,832; cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in rocess of collection $\$ 27,713,107$ and loans and discount and mortgage loans, $\$ 27,606,557$. On the liabilities side of the report total deposits are given as $\$ 111,708,676$ (against $\$ 114,372,520$ at the earlier date), and the bank's capital $\$ 14,372,520$ at the earlier date), and the bank's
structure as $\$ 6,918,746$ (comparing with $\$ 6,931 ; 614)$.
James M. Shackleton, Executive Vice-President and Cashier of the Saginaw State Bank, Saginaw, Mich., since its formation, was elected President of the institution on March 15, succeeding F. E. McWhirter, who resigned recently as President and a member of the directorate. In noting this, Saginaw advices on March 15 appearing in the Detroit "Free Press," stated that Lawrence Heydrick, assistant cashier, becomes cashier, and E. E. Speckhard, assistant cashier, H. T. Robinson and Eric F. Wieneke remain as Vice-Presidents.

The final step in the establishment of a city-wide banking service by the First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., will be taken today (March 19) when the Badger State Bank of Milwaukee becomes its twelfth branch office. The Badger State Bank is the last of the First Wisconsin's affiliated institutions in Milwaukee to become a branch office. Walter Kasten, President of the First Wisconsin National Bank, states that it will be known as
the Badger office, according to the Milwaukee "Sentinel" of March 8, which also said:
No change will be made in the management or staff, Mr. Kasten said. Frank C. Bandelin, President of Badger State, will remain in charge as Manager. The Badger State Bank has been affiliated with the First Wisconsin since Oct. 21, 1929, when it became a member of the Wisconsin Bankshares Corp. It has grown steadily in financial strength until today its resources total $\$ 6,686,695.40$.
Martin Hector, President of the Fargo National Bank, Fargo, No. Dak., died in Fargo on March 14 in his 85th year. Mr. Hector, who was born in Hamersfest, Norway, went to Fargo in 1872. Fifteen years later, 1887, he organized the Fargo National Bank and served as President of the institution from its opening until his death.

The Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., in its condition statement as of March 7, reports total deposits of $\$ 39,923,291$ and total resources of $\$ 43,993,582$, as compared, respectively, with $\$ 40,261,697$ and $\$ 44,668,635$ on Dec. 31, 1937. The chief items making up the assets are: Cash in vault and due from banks, $\$ 15,505,895$ against $\$ 16$, 732,044 on the earlier date; United States Government bonds, $\$ 12,794,189$ against $\$ 12,139,798$, and loans and discounts, $\$ 11,229,479$ against $\$ 11,103,514$. The bank's capital is unchanged at $\$ 2,800,000$, but surplus and undivided profits are $\$ 1,252,853$, down from $\$ 1,271,682$ on Dec. 31 .

The statement issued by the Hibernia National Bank in New Orleans, in response to the call of the Comptroller of the Currency as of March 7, exhibits the following changes in its principal items during the past 12 months Deposits are now $\$ 15,680,000$, a gain of $\$ 2,100,000$; loans and discounts are $\$ 12,383,000$, a gain of $\$ 1,280,000$; cash and and discounts are $\$ 12,383,000$, a gain of $\$ 1,280,000$; cash and due from banks, $\$ 19,460,000$, a gain of $\$ 1,300,000$; governsurplus and reserves, $\$ 3,825,000$, a gain of $\$ 43,000$.

The Wells Fargo Bank \& Trust Co. of San Francisco, Calif., in its condition statement as of March 7, shows total deposits of $\$ 206,498,282$ and total resources of $\$ 236,210,821$ as compared with total deposits and assets of $\$ 212,997,854$ and $\$ 239,493,992$, respectively, on Dec. 31,1937 . The current statement shows cash on hand and with Federal Re serve Bank of $\$ 34,161,743$; United States bonds, notes and bills of $\$ 83,873,891$, and loans and discounts of $\$ 58,027,565$ The bank's paid-in capital remains the same at $\$ 9,000,000$ but surplus and undivided profits now stand at $\$ 8,594,41$ : as against $\$ 8,574,877$ on Dec. 31 last.

Oharles A. Smith, Comptroller of the American Trust Co. of San Francisco, Calif., died suddenly in that city while walking to his office. Mr. Smith, who was in his 55th year, was born in Philadelphia. At the age of 25 he went West and obtained a position with the Tonopah Mining Co. Tonopah, Nev. Since 1922 he had been Comptroller of the Mercantile Trust Co. and its successor, the American Trust Co.

Directors of the Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association (head office San Francisco, Calif.) met in Los Angeles on March 8 and declared dividends for the in Los Angeles on March and and demi-annual period, payable quarterly, at the regular rate of $\$ 2.40$ per share per annum, established in September, 1937. This, it was said, means distribution of $\$ 4,800,000$ to approximately 160,000 holders of $4,000,000$ Bank of America shares outstanding. In addition, the directors roted to add $\$ 4,000,000$ to the bank's surplus, raising the total of this account from $\$ 36,000,000$ to $\$ 40,000,000$. The bank's announcement also said:
Payment of the first quarterly dividend will be made on March 31 to Payment of the first quarterly dividend will be made on March 31 to
holders of record as of March 15 . Second quarter distribution will be holders of record as of March 15 . Second quar
made June 30 to stockholders of record June 15 .

In its condition statement as of March 7, the First Na tional Bank of Portland, Portland, Ore., reports total assets of $\$ 106,695,073$ against total assets of $\$ 108,660,962$ on Dec. 31 last. The principal items in the present statement are: Cash on hand and due from banks, $\$ 28,236,799$; United States Government bonds, $\$ 30,027,779$, and loans and discounts, $\$ 33,579,192$. On the debit side of the statement total deposits are shown at $\$ 98,503,997$, comparing with $\$ 100,629,579$ on Dec. 31. The bank's capital now stands at $\$ 3,000,000$, up from $\$ 2,500,000$ on the earlier date; surplus at $\$ 2,650,000$ against $\$ 2,600,000$, and undiviled profits at $\$ 804,530$, down from $\$ 1,327,643$.

The Seattle-First National Bank, Seattle, Wash., in its statement of condition at the close of business March 7 showed deposits of $\$ 135,986,514$ and total assets of $\$ 150$,481,183 as compared with $\$ 138,741,009$ and $\$ 152,744,280$, respectively, at the close of business Dec. 31, 1937. The prin cipal items comprising the assets in the current statement are: Cash and due from banks, $\$ 42,727,525$; United State Government bonds, $\$ 39,715,759$, and loans and discounts $\$ 47,825,784$. The bank's capital remains at $\$ 8,000,000$, but surplus and undivided profits have increased to $\$ 3,954,546$ from $\$ 3,714,901$, and reserves have decreased to $\$ 992,540$ from $\$ 1,024,695$ on the earlier date

The forty-fifth annual report of the Eastern Trust Co (head office Halifax, N. S., Canada) covering the year 1937 has recently been issued. It shows net earnings, after deducting charges of management, auditors' and directors fees, and all other expenses of $\$ 154,834$ (against $\$ 158,893$ last year) which, when added to $\$ 24,150$ the balance to credit of profit and loss brought forward from the previous year, made $\$ 178,984$ available for distribution. Out of this sum $\$ 80,000$ was deducted to cover four quarterly dividends $\$ 8,201$ written off office fixtures account; $\$ 7,473$ written off bank premises; assets written down, $\$ 6,035 ; \$ 28,000$ set aside for taxes, and $\$ 25,000$ added to reserve fund, leaving a balance of $\$ 24,276$ to be carried forward to the present year's profit and loss account. Total resources of the trust company are shown at $\$ 58,910,280$ (an increase of $\$ 1,534,66$ over the preceding year) ; its paid-up capital, at $\$ 1,000,000$ and its reserve fund (including the $\$ 25,000$ just added), at $\$ 300,000$. F. B. McCurdy is President of the institution.

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Generally lower prices were apparent during the fore part of the week but the tone improved on Tuesday and a number of modest gains were registered before the market closed. As the week progressed the list strengthened but the gains were not maintained due to the depressing effect of the news from abroad. Some selling was apparent from time to time, and while it checked the upward swing, it did not seriously affect the tone of the market. The daily transfers gradually inthe tone of the market. The
Trading was dull and without noteworthy movement during the brief session on Saturday. There was no pressure apparent but scattered through the list were a number of fainly active stocks that slipped downward from fractions to a point or more. These included among others Long Island Lighting pref., 2 points to 36; Empire Gas \& Fuel, $7 \%$ pref. 3 points to 37; American Superpower pref., 1 point to 12 , and Aluminum Co. of America, 1 point to 74 . Industrial specialties were mixed, mining and metal stocks were quiet and oil shares were practically unchanged. Some of the low priced issues among the public utilities changed hands at the previous close. The transfers for the day were approximately 59,000 against 47,000 on Saturday a week earlier.

Transfers were light but prices were generally firm and slightly higher on Monday. The upswing ranged from fractions to a point or more but the gains were confined largely to a small number of the more active of the market leaders. Some of the weak spots during the previous sessions moved smartly forward, particularly Aluminum Co. of America which advanced $11 / 4$ points to $75^{1 / 4}$; Babcock \& Wilcox, 1 which advanced $1 / 4$ points to $781 / 4$, Babcock \& 13 ; Cities point to $781 / 2$; Bunker Hill Sullivan, $1 / 8$ points to 13; Cities 1 point to 31 , and Valspar pref., $17 / 8$ points to $347 / 8$. Numerous advances in minor fractions were also apparent as the market came to a close. The volume of salee was down to 90,000 against 140,000 on Friday the last full trading day.

Mining and metal issues, oil stocks and industrial specialties were moderately strong on Tuesday and scored gains ranging from 1 to 4 or more points. A few of the market favorites failed to move with the trend but the list, as a whole, was higher at the close. In the public utility group buyins was more selective and the gains were smaller. Prominent among the stocks closing on the side of the advance were Aluminum Co. of America, $31 / 4$ points to $781 / 2$, Babcock \& Wilcox, 5 points to $831 / 2$; Colts Patent Firearms, 4 points to 59 ; National Power \& Light pref. (6), 3 points to 51 ; Newmont Mining, 3 points to $611 / 2$; Aluminium Ltd., 4 points to 88 ; Gulf Oil Corp., $15 / 8$ points to $395 / 8$; and Pittsburgh Plate Glass, $11 / 2$ points to $771 / 2$.

Opening prices were firm on Wednesday but the European situation had a depressing effect on the market which soon weakened and losses ranging from 1 to 3 or more points were listed around midsession. Considerable selling was in listed around midsession. evidence during the early afternoon and when this subsided evidence during the early afternoon and when this subsided
stocks were slightly firmer but the early losses were only partly recovered. The volume of transfers was the largest of the week, the total turnover moving up to 172,770 shares against 119,360 on Tuesday. Outstanding among the declines were Aluminum Co. of America, $41 / 2$ points to 74; Royal Typewriter, $41 / 2$ points to $401 / 2$, and Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie, $41 / 2$ points to 50 .

Curb market prices were mixed on Thursday, and while the oil shares and some of the industrial specialties regained part of the previous day's losses during the forenoon, a goodly part of the improvement was cancelled in the recessions of the closing hour. The gains were most apparent in the mining and metal stocks, Aluminum Co. of Ameraca advancing $11 / 2$ points to $751 / 2$, while Newmont Mining climbed upward $21 / 2$ points to 60 . Sherwin Williams registered an overnight gain of 1 point at $881 / 2$. Prominent on the downside were Babcock \& Wilcox 2 points to $801 / 4$, Niles-Bement-Pond $21 / 2$ points to 31 and United Gas pref. (7) $81 / 8$ points to $841 / 8$. The transfers were down to approximately 148,960 shares with 32 advances and 189 declines.
Price movements continued to point downward on Friday, and as selling became more pronounced, the volume of sales climbed to the highest peak in several weeks. High priced stocks bore the brunt of the selling and numerous declines ranging up to 2 or more points were apparent as the session
came to a close. The losses were not confined to any group of shares but extended to all sections of the list, many dipping into new low ground for the year or more. Outstanding among the losses were Pittsburgh Plate Glass $91 / 4$ points to 66; Safety Car Heating \& Lighting 7 points to 69; Sherwin Williams 3 points to $851 / 4$; Lynch Corp. 3 points to $301 / 2$; Nehi Corp. $33 / 4$ points to $371 / 2$ and Newmont Mining 4 points to 66. As compared with Friday of last week prices were lower, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at 74 against 75 on Friday a week ago; American Cyanamid B at $211 / 4$ against $221 / 2$; American Gas \& Electric at $221 / 2$ against 243/4; Carrier Corp. at 233/4 against 26; Creole Petroleum at 22 against $221 / 2$; Ford of Canada A at 15 against $173 / 8$; Gulf Oil Corp. at $371 / 2$ against 38 ; Hudson Bay Mining \& Smelting at $241 / 8$ against $25 \frac{3}{4}$; Humble Oil (new) at $653 / 4$ against 663 ; International Petroleum at $263 / 4$ against $307 / 8$; Lake $663 / 4$; International Petroleum at $263 / 4$ against 30 $7 / 8$; Lake
Shore Mines at $475 / 8$ against $521 / 4$; New Jersey Zinc at $573 / 8$ Shore Mines at $475 / 8$ against $521 / 4 ;$ New Jersey Zinc at $573 / 8$
against $621 / 2$; Niagara Hudson Power at 7 against $71 / 2$, and Wright Hargreaves at $65 / 8$ against $73 / 4$.

| Week Ended March 18, 1938 |  | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic | Foreton overnment | Foreign Corporate | Total |
| Saturday | 58,970 | \$527,000 | \$4,000 |  | \$543,000 |
| Monday - | 90,170 | 831,000$1,204,000$ | 31,000 | $\$ 12,000$ 15,000 | - 877,000 |
| Tuesday | 119,110 |  | 44,000 | 36,000 | - 1,284,000 |
| Wednesday | 172,815 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,081,000 \\ & 1,050,000 \end{aligned}$ | 74,000 | 47,000 | ( 1,179,000 |
| Thursday - | 148,560 |  | 28,000 |  |  |
| Friday.- | 280,275 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,050,000 \\ & 1,447,000 \end{aligned}$ | 47,000 | 75,000 | 1,569,000 |
| Total. | 869,900 | 86,140,000 | \$228.000 | \$209.000 | \$6,577.000 |
| Sales at <br> New York Curb Exchange | Week Ended March 18 |  | Jan. 1 to March 18 |  |  |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 |  | 1937 |
| Stocks-No. of shares. <br> Domestic <br> Bonds | 869,900 | 0 2,800,495 | $95 \quad 8.780,666$ |  | 44,698,566 |
|  | \$6,140,000 | \$11,671,000 | 00 - $363,876,000$ |  | \$128,603,000 |
| Foreign government -- | 228,000 | - 90,000 |  | (613,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,840,000 \\ & 4,304,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Foreign corporate.... | 209,000 | 200,000 | $00 \quad 1,547,000$ |  |  |
| Total............... | 86,577,000 | \$11,961,000 | ${ }_{0}$ 867,0 | 036,000 \$ | \$136,747,000 |

## CURRENT NOTICES

-C. E. Rundquist and John W. Ericson have become associated with Hatch, Piper \& Co., Inc., in their trading department.

- James A. Duncan, Jr., has become associated with R. H. Johnson \& Co. in their sales department.


## THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sat. } \\ & \text { Mar. } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { Man. }_{\text {Mat } 4}$ | Tues., | wed. Mar. 16 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thurs. } \\ & \text { Mar. it } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Frit. } \\ & \text { Mar. } 18 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boots Pure Druss ...-- |  | 42/- | 43/- | $38 / 9$ | 39/9 | 41/6. |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6571 / 2}^{98 /-}$ |  | 95/71/2 |
| Canadlan Marconl.--: |  | 4/6 | 4/2/- | 4/- |  | $4{ }^{4}$ |
| Central Min \& Invest. |  | ¢24 | $¢_{23}$ | ¢224 | £221/8 | £221/4 |
| Cons Goldrields of |  | $70 /$ | $68 / 9$ | ${ }^{63 / 9}$ |  |  |
| Courtaulds S\& Co |  | 39 |  | 37 | 37/- | 37/3 |
| De Beers |  |  | $\pm 8$ |  | ¢73/4 | ${ }^{\text {P7\% }}$ |
| Distiliers Co-- |  |  | ${ }^{93} 9$ | 87/\% | ${ }_{11 / 8}$ |  |
| Eliectric \& Musical Ind. |  | 13/6 | 13/6 |  |  |  |
| Ford Ltd |  | $20 / 3$ | 20 | 19/- | 19 |  |
| Gaumont Plictures ord. |  | ${ }^{5 / 6}$ | $5 / 6$ | 1/9 | ${ }_{2}^{1 /}$ | F |
| Hudsons Bay |  | $20 / 8$ | 20/6 | 20/- | 19/3 | 19/6 |
| Imp Tob of $G$ B \& |  | 139/6 | 1356 |  |  | 126/- |
| London Midand Ry-. |  | £213/4 | $\pm 203 / 6$ | ¢193/8 | £1936 | ¢2034 |
| Metal Box |  | 68 | ${ }^{68} /-$ | 68/- | 65/9 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Rand Mines }}$ |  |  |  | cis | ¢81/6 | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{1481}$ |
| Roan Antelope Cop M |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rolls Royce |  | 88/11/2 | 5/- | 84/41/2 | 85/71/2 | 85/71/2 |
| Royal Dutch Co |  | £3834 | £38314 |  |  | E371/2 |
| Stell Transport |  | \&43/8 | ${ }^{247} 18$ | ${ }_{34 / 6}$ | 341- |  |
| Unilever Ltd-.-.....- |  | ${ }_{231} 8$ | 22/68 |  |  | 34 |
| Vilkers .-....... |  | 21/- | $20 / 9$ | 20/6 | 20/7/1/2 | ${ }_{21 / 3}$ |
| Areas........... |  | E77/6 | ¢8 | ¢6\% |  |  |
| $x$ Ex-dividend |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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


## 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:

With correspondents in practically all foreign countries, we are in position to extend worldwide banking facilities to exporters and importers.
MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY princtral office and foreign department

BroAd street, NEW york
Member Federal Reserve System
Member New York Clearing House Association Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Foreign exchange rates certified by federal reserve BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930

| Country and Monetary | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. 12 | Mat. 14 | Mat. | ar. 16 | Mar, 17 | Tar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
| Austria, schill | .$^{1888833 *}$ | . 168319 | . 168334 | . 168261 | . 168288 | 20 |
| Bulgaria, lev | . $012450 *$ | . $012550 *$ | . $012550 *$ | . $012500 *$ | . $012500 *$ |  |
| Czechoslov'is, kor | . 035064 | . 035056 | . 035030 | . 034995 | . 034964 | . 034948 |
| Denmark, krone- | . 2222991 | ${ }_{4.987958}$ | - 2.222247 | ${ }_{4.965875}$ | + 2218483 | ${ }^{.221152}$ |
| Engl'd, pound <br> Finland, mark | - 022033 | 4.982958 | 4.922004 | 4.965875 | 4.021945 | . 021887 |
| France, frane | . 031925 | . 030461 | . 030550 | . 030571 | . 031102 | . 030768 |
| Germany, reichsm | . 402279 | . 402222 | . 401559 | . 401450 | . 401419 | . 401108 |
| Greece, drachma | .009160* | .009139* | .009116* | .009103* | .009095* | . 009078 |
| Hungary, pengo | .198625* | ${ }^{.198600 *}$ | . $198175^{*}$ | . 1982250 * | .198250* | .198125* |
| Italy, lira- | . 052608 | ${ }^{.052605}$ | . 052605 | ${ }^{.052605}$ | . 052604 | . 052617305 |
| Netherlands, | . 52588815 | ${ }^{.} 55082085$ | . 250172 | . 2495950 | . 2498939 |  |
| Norway, krone | . 2009579 | . 189533 | . 189025 | . 188900 | . 188900 |  |
| Poland, ${ }^{\text {Portugal, escu }}$ | . 1845243 | ${ }^{1} \mathbf{0 4 5 0 5 0}$ | . 045009 | . 004904 | . 044925 | . 044915 |
| Rumania, leu. | .007332* | .007342* | .007342* | .007321* | .007342* | .007342* |
| Spain, peseta | .057500* | .057333* | . $057500{ }^{*}$ | . $057100^{*}$ | .057833* | .058250* |
| Sweden, krona | . 257206 | . 256868 | . 256362 | . 255804 | . 255887 | . 255137 |
| Switzeriand, fra | . 230803 | ${ }^{230400}$ | ${ }_{\text {. } 230121}$ | ${ }^{.229716}$ - | .229614 | .229092 |
| Yugoslavia, di Asia- | .023375* | .023300* | .023275* | .023250* | . 02 | . 023225 |
| hina- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chefoo (yuan) dol'r | . 293718 | .292500* | .290458* | .290125* | .289708* | 282291* |
| Hankow (yuan) | . 2993109 | .292500* | .290812* | .290562* | .290093* | .283593** |
| Tientsin (yuan) do | . 292312 | .290500* | .289593* | .289031* | .286156* | . 279656 * |
| Hongkong, dollar- | . 311750 | . 311156 | . 308468 | . 308812 | .307500 | . 307437 |
| British India, rupee. | . 376963 | . 376739 | . 376044 | . 375139 | . 375512 | . 374125 |
| Japan, yen | . 288300 | . 287916 | . 287190 | . 2878853 | . 28788395 |  |
| Straits Settlem'ts, Australasia | . 581625 | . 581375 |  | . 578500 | . 578875 | . 577 |
| Australia, pound | 104 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Zealand | 4.011979* | .006500 | . 99718 | .987544* | . 9921 | .979791* |
| Africa- <br> South Africa, pound North America- | 2,948750 | .939375 |  |  |  | . 90 |
| Canada, dollar | . 999205 | . 999075 | . 998580 | . 988185 | . 997 | . 993485 |
| Cuba, peso | . 999000 | . 999166 | . 9999166 | . 999166 | . 9999168 | . 999166 |
| Mexico, peso | . 277500 | . 277500 | . 277500 | . 277500 | . 277500 | . 277500 |
| Newfoundl'd, dollar- | . 9 | . 90 | . 996113 | . 995625 | . 994 | . 9909 |
| Argentina, peso | .332858* | .332590* | .331858* | .331362* | .331254* | . 330 |
| $\mathrm{Chile}^{\text {Brazil, }}$ milreis ${ }_{\text {d }}$ | .058700* | .058700* <br> 051680* | .058600* | .058700* | .058700* | .059000* .051680* |
|  | .040000* | . $040000 *$ | . $040000{ }^{*}$ | . 040000 * | 040000* | .040000* |
| Colombia, peso | . 5465500 | .546500* | 546500* | . $54565000^{*}$ | ${ }^{546500 *}$ | ${ }^{546}$ |
| Uruguay, peso | . 656965 | .656633* | 65 | 654040* | .653667* | 652 |

## 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, March 19) bank clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be $25.0 \%$ below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 6,042,175,813$, against $\$ 8,061,102,151$ for the same week in 1937. At this center there is a loss for the week ended Friday of $26.4 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending March 19 | 1938 | 1937 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yor | \$3,030,532,770 | \$4,120,161,277 | -26.4 |
| Chicago | 232,465,192 | -292,270,664 | -20.5 |
| Philadelp | 314,000,000 | 383,000,000 | -18.0 |
| Boston | 176,074,827 | 235,068,000 | $-25.1$ |
| Kansas City | 79,925,301 | 92,440,031 | -13.5 |
| St. Louls | 85,300,000 | 97,900,000 | -12.9 |
| San Francise | 127,970,000 | 146,079,000 | -12.4 |
| Pittsburgh | 110,137,037 | 134,169,915 | -17.9 |
| Detroit. | 76,127,437 | 110,047,206 | -30.8 |
| Cleveland | 79,955,188 | 96,965,355 | -17.5 |
| Balt | 54,875,954 | 61,569,909 | -10.9 |
| Eleven cities, five day | \$4,367,363,706 |  |  |
| Other cities, five days.. | 667,782,805 | $869,464,825$ | $-23.2$ |
| Totalall cities, five da | \$5,035,146,511 | \$6,639,137,182 | $-24.2$ |
| All citles, one day | 1,007,029,302 | 1,421,964,969 | -29.2 |
| Total all cities for week.- | \$6,042,175,813 | 88,061,102,151 | -25.0 |

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

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended March 12. For that week there was a decrease of $21.9 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to

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$\$ 5,334,130,989$ ，against $\$ 6,829,543,162$ in the same week in 1937．Outside of this city there was a decrease of $18.1 \%$ ， the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $24.2 \%$ ．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 this city）the totals record a fallin $n_{5}$ off of $23.9 \%$ ，in the Boston
Reserve District of $24.2 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve Reserve District of $24.2 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve a loss of $25.4 \%$ ，the Richmond Reserve District and the Atlanta Reserve District of $7.8 \%$ ．In the Chicago Reserve District there is a decrease of $23.7 \%$ ，in the St．Louis Reserve District of $17.4 \%$ and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of $15.6 \%$ ．In the Kansas City Reserve District the totals are smaller by $18.9 \%$ ，in the Dallas Reser ve District by $5.6 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District by $11.4 \%$
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts：

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Week End．Mar．12， 1938 \& 1938 \& 1937 \& $$
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Inc.or } \\
\text { Dec. }
\end{array}\right|
$$ \& 1936 \& 1935 <br>
\hline Federal Reserve Dists． \& ${ }^{8}$ \& $\stackrel{8}{8}$ \& －24 \& \& § <br>
\hline 1 st ${ }^{\text {Boston }}$ ．．． 12 cities \& $213.430,496$

305775755 \& 281，533，326 \& $-24$ \& ${ }_{4}^{245,088,896,090}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& $3,305,775,735$
$325,315,351$ \& $4,346,272,250$

$391,439,979$ \& | -23.9 |
| :---: |
| -16.9 | \& | $4,008,896,218$ |
| ---: |
| $340,042,47$ | \& $3,959,454,998$

$337,51,610$ <br>
\hline 4 th Cleveland．－ 5 \& 223，807，778 \& 299，815，422 \& －25．4 \& 242，889，293 \& 223，114，339 <br>
\hline 5 th Richmond． 6 \& 122，670，179 \& 133，022，546 \& －7．8 \& 107，977，657 \& 109，786，906 <br>
\hline 6th Atlanta．．．． 10 \& 149，284，198 \& 161，863，246 \& －7．8 \& 122，643，535 \& 128，087，761 <br>
\hline 7 th Chicago ．－． 18 \& 391，458，535 \& 613，222，487 \& －23．7 \& 450，432，182 \& 385，585，214 <br>
\hline 8th St．Louis－－． 4 \& 122，662，729 \& 148，535，267 \& －17．4 \& 126，407，051 \& 121，255，598 <br>
\hline 9 th Minneapolis 7 \& 53，360，075 \& 98，753，335 \& －15．6 \& 86，314，428 \& 82，447，051 <br>
\hline 10th Kansas City 10 \& 114，177，572 \& 140，848，678 \& －18．9 \& 125，905，769 \& 113，437．010 <br>
\hline 11th Dallas．．．．． 6 \& 61，927，333 \& 65，598，321 \& \& 55，503，008 \& <br>
\hline 12th San Fran．． 11 \& 220，261，008 \& 248，638，305 \& －11．4 \& 229，211，387 \& 205，178，535 <br>
\hline otal．．－．－． 112 cities \& 5，334，130，989 \& 6，829，543，162 \& －21．9 \& 6，141，306，065 \& 5，941，438，557 <br>
\hline Outside N．Y．City－－ \& 2，126，230，870 \& 2，596，484，643 \& － \& 2，225，595，162 \& 2，074，743，133 <br>
\hline Canada．．．．．．．．． 32 citles \& 273，383，214 \& 354，378，674 \& －22．9 \& 317，093，943 \& 263，432，903 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

| Clearings at |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 |  | 1936 | 1935 |
|  |  |  | \％ |  | \＄ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { First Federal } \\ & \text { Me.- Bangor... } \\ & \text { M Portland } \end{aligned}$ | 462 |  | － |  |  |
|  | 1，737， | der |  | 1，840， | 1，678 |
| Mass．－Boston． | 0，938 | ．467 | －23 | －7，698， 891 | ， 8255,739 |
| －Fail River．．．．： |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Springitield．－．：－ | 2，939； | 3，363 |  | ，239 |  |
|  | ${ }^{1,720,4}$ | 12 |  | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ ， 6988 |  |
| Worcester－－．－． Conn．－Hartford <br> Conn．－Hartior <br> R．I．－Providence | 10，456 | ${ }_{1}^{12,22}$ |  | ${ }^{14,678}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{1}^{4} 1$ |  |  |  |
|  | －501，964 | 434，155 | ＋15． |  | 316，466 |
| （Total 12 cities） | 30，496 | $6 \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 281,533,326 \\ \text { istrict-New } \end{array}\right.$ | －24．2 |  | 227，625，526 |
| Second Feder |  |  | York－ +114.4 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{12,715,890}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Buffalo．．．．．．． | ，000 | ，00 | $-27$ | 28.200, | ，00 |
| Elmira．．． |  |  |  | 511 |  |
| Jamesto | 605，763 | ${ }_{4,233}{ }^{920,775}$ | ${ }_{-}-24$ | 3，915， | ${ }^{866,695,424}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{8,031,994}^{4,23,058,519}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\xrightarrow{7,444}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $2,478,925$ <br> $3,531,938$ | ＋24 |  |  |
| Westc | 3,077 3,182, 18 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,402,019 \\ 3,334,755 \end{array}$ |  |
| J | 3，182 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,531,980 \\ 19,30,000 \\ 19,375,248 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} -9.9 \\ -14.9 \\ \mathbf{- 1 4 . 9}^{-94.7} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,334,755 \\ 348,901 \\ 16,703,179 \\ \hline 09 \end{array}$ | （ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4，346，272，250 |  |  |  |
| Third Fed |  |  | elphia |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 474,635 | － 375 |
|  |  | 4477,718 671,901 |  |  |  |
| （enter | － $\begin{array}{r}243,522 \\ 1,146,053 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 308,955 \\ 1,692,175 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{-21.2}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 27，000，000 |
| Phlla | － $\begin{array}{r}1,146,038 \\ 313,000 \\ 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}379,000,000 \\ 1,322,064 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{-17.4}$ | 327，000，000 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{-26}^{-14}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 2，262，469 <br> 1,089 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.252,636 \\ & 5,079,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,120,774 \\ & 3,514,700 \end{aligned}$ |
| J．－T |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,67,53161 \\ & 1,968,000 \\ & 2,68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -25.3 \\ & +71.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,460,049 \\ & 5,046.700 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 16 |  |  |
| Fourth |  | strict－Clev | eland－ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{50,274}$ | $51,417,249$60.649258 |
|  |  |  | 二 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 10625 |  |
|  | 223，807 | 299，815，422 |  | 2，889， | 3，114 |
|  | Reserve Dist <br> 301.595 <br> a | rict-Richm |  |  |  |
| s．－ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,91834,7951 | －23．4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | －${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {9，5970，764 }}$ | （805，842 ${ }_{\text {948，757 }}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,346,540 \\ & 67,910,659 \\ & 25,684,268 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| D．${ }^{\text {c，}}$－Wash＇g＇${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 55,503,099 \\ 19,592,611 \end{gathered}$ | 17，737，756 |
|  |  | 133，022 |  | 10， | 9，786，906 |
| Sixth Federal <br> Tenn．－Knoxville |  | ，745 |  | 18.067 |  |
|  | $16,839,658$51.1001 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ga．－Atlanta． |  |  | －9．9 | ${ }^{1622} 289$ |  |
|  | 1，031，3 |  | －28．5 | ${ }^{1}, 11892,289$ | （191．932 |
| Macon | ［1．934，124 | ＋1，065，747 |  |  |  |
| ．－－Bir | $17,611,5$$1,436,1$ |  | － | 15．428，604 | 86 |
|  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 20,437,799 \\ 1,552,361 \\ \mathbf{x} \\ 229,184 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | －7． | 1：232，495 | 1，093，240 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{x} 49,019 \\ 40,268,230 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} -35.0 \\ +1.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 122,852 \\ 8,375,341 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{X} \\ \mathbf{1 0 5 . 5 6 5}, 731,475 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 229,184 \\ 39,823,100 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Total（10．cities） | 149，284，198 | 161，863，246 | －7．8 | 122，643，535 | 128，087，761 |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Clearings al} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Week Ended March 12} \\
\hline \& 1938 \& 1937 \& \& 1936 \& 1935 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|c} 
Seventh Feder \\
Mich．－Ann Arbor
\end{tabular}} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{strict-Chis} \& \％ \& \＄ \& 8 \\
\hline \& al Reserve D \& \& \& 311，611 \& 407.846 \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{69，087\％，390 1} \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline-37.0 \\
\mathbf{-}_{37,9}^{30,9}
\end{array}
\] \& \[
88,511,5611
\] \& \(88,099,215\) \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Grand Rap }}^{\text {Gransing }}\) \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{（ \begin{tabular}{c}
\(3,079,095\) \\
\(1,402,13\) \\
1,139 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \[
\mathbf{-}_{-37.9}^{0.07}
\] \& 2，378，287 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,942,924 \\
\& 1,274,275 \\
\& 1,270
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Ind． Ft ．\({ }^{\text {Waxa }}\) \& 1，110，407 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{－\({ }^{-29.2}\)} \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
704,515 \\
13,225,000
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Indlanapolis \& 16，394．000 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,198,397 \\
19,388,000 \\
50,0
\end{array}
\] \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
14,77,000 \\
1,067,673 \\
4,571,681 \\
\end{array}
\]} \& \\
\hline South Bend \& \(\underset{\substack{1 \\ 1 \\ 4,227,599}}{1,142,23}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
19,388,000 \\
1,548,366 \\
4,893,555
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
13,2250,000 \\
770,375 \\
3,725,408
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Wis．－Milwaukee \& 18，971，934 \& \& －\({ }_{-21.2}^{13.6}\) \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { 21，} 243,666}}{4.51,681}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline Is．－Ced．Rapids \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{－\({ }^{1,184,981,159}\)} \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 7.241,974 \\ \hline 8928 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \\
\hline Des Moines \& \& \& \({ }_{-1.5}^{-9.5}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2，864，780} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
806,013 \\
6,280,519 \\
2,526,639
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline IIl．－Bloomington \&  \& 2，959，000

3888,010 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& $$
\begin{gathered}
2,526,639 \\
297,033
\end{gathered}
$$ <br>

\hline \& 259，969，619 \& 327，102，1044 \& \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
390,883 \\
297,467,450
\end{array}
$$ \& 243，931，316 <br>

\hline ${ }_{\text {Peoria }}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3.121 .546

$1,074,889$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 4,0866586 |
| :--- |
| $1,380,92$ |} \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -10.5 \\
& \mathbf{-}_{-13.7}^{-20 .}
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
2,60,784 \\
796,350
\end{gathered}
$$
\]} <br>

\hline Rockford \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Springtield \& 1，102，978 \& 1，438，388 \& \& 1，002，753 \& <br>
\hline Total（18 \& 391，458，535 \& 513，222，487 \& －23．7 \& 450，432，182 \& 85，585，214 <br>
\hline Eichth Federa \& Reserve Dis \& trict－St．${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& uis－ \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{79，400．000} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>
\hline O．－St．Louls－－ \& 73，400，000 30，153，169 \& $87,800,000$
$40,188,601$ \& $\square_{-25.0}^{16.4}$ \& \& <br>
\hline in． －Memphis \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$18,604,560$

$505 ; 000$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
19,978,666 \\
-568,000
\end{array}
$$

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

\left|$$
\begin{array}{r}
-6.9 \\
-11.1
\end{array}
$$\right|

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
14,670,197 \\
4 \\
472,000
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& | 28，781，756 |
| :--- |
| 16，127，842 | <br>

\hline  \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{346,000}$ <br>
\hline tal（4 cities）． \& 122，662，729 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{148，535，267} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{－－17．4} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{126，407，051} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{121，255，598} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline th \& Reserve \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{rict－Minn} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{\text {eapolis }}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2，486，466} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1，882，487} <br>
\hline － \& 2，687，474 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Sta }}^{\text {Minneapo }}$ \& $52,901,592$

$22,467,982$ \&  \& $$
\begin{gathered}
-16.0 \\
-14.9
\end{gathered}
$$ \& ${ }^{24,167,550}$ \&  <br>

\hline N．D．－Farg \& － \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left.\begin{array}{r}
2,249,254 \\
622,899
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

\left|$$
\begin{array}{r}
7.1 \\
-11.7
\end{array}
$$\right|

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

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
1,918,953 \\
5 & 54,339 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline S．D．－Aberdee \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{－ $\begin{array}{r}623,227 \\ 2,039862\end{array}$} \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Helena－．．．． \& \& 2，367，${ }_{\text {2 }}^{6}$ \& \[
-4.6

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
577,861 \\
2,119,117
\end{array}
$$
\] \& ， 4662,908 <br>

\hline Total（7 citles） \& 83，360，075 \& 8，753，335 \& \& 86，314，428 \& 82，447，051 <br>

\hline nth \& Reserve \& trict－Kans \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left|\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline \text { as City } \\
-2.5
\end{array}\right|
$$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{121，981} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{${ }_{93}^{100.567}$} <br>

\hline － \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 100,140 \\
& 193,291
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{\text {Hastings }}^{\text {Lincoln．}}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
13,2,279 \\
2,100,112
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \& \[

\left|$$
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline-31.6 \\
-31.6
\end{array}
$$\right|

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
111,964 \\
2,721,918
\end{array}
$$
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline Omaha \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left.\begin{array}{r}
34,627,403 \\
1,711,811 \\
1,890
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
$$} \& －19．7 \& 32，798，756 \& <br>

\hline n．-1 \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2，906，524} \& | $29,088,192$ $1,990,731$ |
| :--- |
| ${ }_{2}, 863,02$ | <br>

\hline Wichita \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
75,185,963 \\
2,626,283
\end{array}
$$} \& －3，228，893 \& －${ }_{-20.0}^{13.4}$ \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{－${ }^{\text {3，029，492 }}$} <br>

\hline Mo．－Kan． \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{|r|r|}
3 & 3,019,42 \\
9 & 788,031 \\
9 & 641,311
\end{array}
$$} \& \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
7 \\
\hline 74,545 \\
664,243
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& <br>

\hline Colo－－Col． $\mathrm{S}^{\text {d }}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,626,283 \\
254,379 \\
104110 \\
104
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline-23.8 \\
\mathbf{-}_{23.0}^{-25.0} \\
-23
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{599} 5$} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total（1 \& ．177 \& 140，848．678 \& －18 \& 125，905，769 \& 113，437，010 <br>
\hline Fleventh \& ral Re \& District \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{-1.5}^{\text {Ilas－}}$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1，217，781} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1，700，604} <br>

\hline exas－Au \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,486,134 \\
50,243,668
\end{array}
$$} \& \& \& <br>

\hline Dallas \& \& \& － $\begin{aligned} & -6.0 \\ & -1.8\end{aligned}$ \& ｜ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{73} <br>

\hline Gaiveston \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 2，055， |
| :--- |
| 1,000 |
| 1,007 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2，062，000} \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
-0.8 \\
-15.7 \\
+15.7
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 1，828，000 \& <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wichita Fall } \\
& \text { a.-Shrevepo }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& \& 2，580，972 \& － $2,0522,728$ <br>

\hline Total（ 6 cittea） \& 61，927，333 \& 65，598，321 \& $-^{-5.6}$ \& 55，503，00 \& ，414，009 <br>
\hline Twelfth Feder \& \& trict－San \& Franc \& \& <br>

\hline ne \& | $31,339,056$ |
| :---: |
| $6.850,000$ |
| 2. | \& $\begin{array}{r}36,163,175 \\ 9,151,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\square_{-25.1}^{13.3}$ \& 30.591 .814

$8,714,000$ \& $27,990,201$
$7,929,000$ <br>
\hline Ypokane－ \& ${ }^{7} 761,060$ \& ${ }^{406}$ ， \& \& \& 510，374 <br>
\hline e．－Portla \& 28，597，866 \& 30，793， \& －7．1 \& 28，536 \& 26，644，865 <br>
\hline h－S． \& 12，863 \& 15，848， \& \& 13，24 \& <br>
\hline L＇ \& \& 4,544 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 125 \& \& \& 8 <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {F }}$ \& 68，843 \& 0，2 \& \& 134，625 \& 1，894，675 <br>
\hline San Jose \& ${ }^{2,245}$ \& ${ }_{1}^{2,588}$ \& \& ${ }^{1} 261$ \& <br>
\hline Stockton－ \& ${ }_{1,685,6}$ \& 1，28， \& －24 \& 1，617 \& <br>
\hline tal（11 cl \& 220，261，008 \& 8，638，3 \& －11 \& \& 205，178，535 <br>
\hline Grand total（112 \& \& \& \& 1 \& 5，941，438，557 <br>
\hline Outside \& \& \& \& 225，5 \& 074，743，133 <br>
\hline \& \& et \&  \& \& <br>

\hline \& 1938 \& 1937 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Inc. or } \\
\text { Dec. }
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 1936 \& 1935 <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& 86 \& <br>
\hline 隹 \& $95,559,046$
83,127981 \& 125，903，046 \& －24．1 \& ${ }^{1099.852,587} 8$ \& 34 <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Winnipeg }}$ \& ${ }^{211,052,954}$ \& 23，603，013 \& －26．4 \& 42，967，698 \& 27，784，559 <br>
\hline Vancouver \& 14，225，710 \& 19，962， \& 28．7 \& 15，629，8688 \& ＋14，030，755 <br>
\hline Ottawa－ \& 20，448，764 \&  \& －${ }^{1987}$ \&  \& 边 <br>
\hline Quebec \& 2，280，947 \& ${ }_{2,439,249}^{4,}$ \& ${ }^{+7.3}$ \& ${ }_{2,049,65}$ \& 1，789，886 <br>
\hline Ha \& 3，977，123 \& 4，132，00 \& －3．7 \& 4，052， \& 3，297，932 <br>
\hline Calgar \& 4，277 \& ${ }^{5,905}$ \& －27．6 \& ${ }^{5}, 06$ \& ${ }^{4}, 4195,630$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Ste }}^{\text {Stictor }}$ \& ＋1，529， \& 1，807．243 \& －15．4 \& 1，614， \& 1，412，581 <br>
\hline Vletoria， \& 1，485， \& ${ }_{2}^{1,728}$ \& － 20.1 \& ${ }_{2}$ \& ${ }_{2}, 141,294$ <br>
\hline Edmontor \& 3，310，252 \& ${ }_{3,343}$ \& － \& 3，42 \& ${ }_{3,113,223}$ <br>
\hline Regina \& 2，270，883 \& 2，952，065 \& ， \& 2，592 \& 2，314，846 <br>
\hline Brandon \& 225，868 \& 227,374 \& \& 243 \& 217，837 <br>
\hline Lethbrid \& \& \& ${ }^{+6.5}$ \& S94 \& ${ }_{953,93}$ <br>
\hline Saskatoon \& 1.017 \& 1，124 \&  \& ， 450 \& ${ }_{347} 893$ <br>
\hline Moose Jaw \& \& 888 \& －1．6 \& 766 \& 81 <br>
\hline Brantiord \& ${ }_{682} 41$ \& ${ }_{679797}$ \& ＋0．3 \& 475.01 \& 414，505 <br>
\hline Fort William \& 643，001 \& 595，25 \& ＋8．0 \& 502，48 \& 503，895 <br>
\hline Medicine \& 151，997 \& 165, \& －8． \& 108，66 \& 146，773 <br>
\hline Peterborou \& 543，618 \& 545 \& －0．4 \& S580 \& 年 482,7786 <br>
\hline Shierbrook \& 701．953 \& 599， \& $+$ \& 870, \& <br>
\hline \& 2，639，509 \& 3，018，702 \& $-12.6$ \& \& <br>
\hline Prince Aibe \& ，279，449 \& 309，00 \& $-9.6$ \& \& <br>
\hline Moncton． \& 615,233 \& 569 \& ＋8．1 \& 559 \& <br>
\hline Kingston \& 504,138 \& 502 \& ＋0．3 \& 503. \& <br>
\hline \& 48 \& \& \& 450 \& ${ }_{315,213}$ <br>
\hline Sarnia－－－ \& ${ }_{842,286}^{398,171}$ \& ${ }_{830,232}^{4454}$ \& +1.5
+1.5 \& 800，93 \& 668，358 <br>
\hline Total（32 cities） \& 273，383，214 \& 354，378，674 \& －22．9 \& 317．093， \& 263，432，90 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^2]
## THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER \MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of March 2, 1938: GOLD
The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to 5326 ,407,160 on Feb. 23rd showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.
In the open market the amount of bar gold disposed of at the daily fixing during the week was about $£ 1,900,000$, which included some new production. There was a considerable falling-off in Continental demand, but as officlal quarters were prepared to absorb offerings the steriing price was well maintained and continued to include substantial premiums over dollar exchange parity.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from mid-day on Feb. 21 to mid-day on Feb. 28. British South Aprica.
British East British East Afri
British India.--
Australia British Ind
Australia
New Zeala New Zealand Brazad.France Netherlands Switzerland- $\qquad$
$\longdiv { \text { 43,562,335 } }$
The SS. Strathnaver which salled from Bombay on Feb. 26 carries gold

CASH AVAILABLEITO PAY MATURING OBLIGATIONS Nov. 30, 1937 Nov. 30, 1936 Balsnce end of month by dally statements_-.....- $2,608,228,140$
Add or Deduct-Excess or deflctency of receide over Add or Deduch-Exoess or deficleney of receipts ove
or under disbursements on belated items......... $+8,025,599$
Deduct outstanaing obligations: $41,478,122$
$461,204,701$


Total. $\qquad$ $506,778,724$ 1,390.464.439 $\begin{array}{r}25,569,667 \\ 567,883,462 \\ 3.666,295 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Balance, deftict ( $\rightarrow$ ) or surplus ( + ) ................. +2109475.015

## $597,883,587$ $792,580,852$

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT OUTSTANDING
 to the value of about $£ 465,000$.
The Southern Rhodesian gold output for January, 1938 amounted to 68,020 fine ounces as compared with 66,848 fine ounces for December, 1937 and 65,572 fine ounces for January, 1937.

SILVER
The market has been quiet and prices have shown only small movements during the past week.

The Indian budget, announced on Feb. 26th, made no change in the silver import duty which therefore remains at 3 annas per fine ounce. The fact that there was no reduction seems to have occasioned some disappointment in the Bazaars, as there was some Indian selling following the announcement, whereas previously this quarter had shown more disposition to buy. Selling however was not pressed and with bear convering purchases in evidence, offerings were absorbed without much difficulty.
The market has a steady undertone and no wide change is expected in the near future.
It was announced on Feb. 28th that the United States Treasury had extended through March the agreement to buy $1,200,000$ ounces of newly mined silver from Canada and $5,000,000$ ounces from Mexico.
registered from mid-day registered from mid-day on Feb. 21st to mid-day on Feb. 28th.:
Imports-

a Coin of legal tender in $\overline{\text { 138,279 }} \overline{£ 997,430}$
a Coin of legal tender in the United Kingdom. b Including $£ 13,333$ in coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom. c Coin not of legal tender Quotations during the we


The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from Feb. 24th to March 2, 1938 was $\$ 5.023 / 8$ and the lowest $\$ 5.01 / 4$. Statistics for the month of February, 1938:

|  | -Bar Silver per Oz. Std.- | Bar Gold |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Highest |  | per Oz. Fine |
| Lowest pri | 1915-16d. $195 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. | 139s. 7 d . ${ }^{1 / 2}$ d. |
| Average | 20.1589d. 19.8307 d | 1398. 9.17d. |

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

| ${ }^{\text {- }}$ Matat. 12 | $\xrightarrow{\text { March }} 1$ | Tues., | Wed., March" 16 | Thurs.: <br> Match 17 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Frit., } \\ \text { March } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 20 5-16d. | 20\%d. |  |  | 209.16 d . |
| Gold, p.tine oz.1398, 8d. | 139 s .8 d . |  |  | 1408 | 140s.21/2d |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| War Loan--. Hollday | 02 |  |  |  |  |
| 1960-90 ..... Hollday | ¢114 | f11234 | \&1111/2 | £1121/4 | f112 |
| The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United |  |  |  |  |  |
| States on the same days has been: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bar N.Y.( for.) Closed | 443/4 | 44\% | 443/4 | 448/4 |  |
| (newly mined) 64.64 | 64.64 | 64.64 | 64.6 | 64.64 | 64.64 |

## COMPLETE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

This statement of the public debt and Treasury cash holdings of the United States, as officially issued as of Nov. 30, 1937, delayed in publication, has now been received, and as interest attaches to the details of available cash and the gross and net debt on that date, we append a summary thereof, making comparison with the same date in 1936 .

| Tale of Loan- | Interes Noo. 30, 1937 Payable | $\text { Noo. } 30,1936$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| of 1961 | Q.-M. $49,800,000$ | 49,800,000 |
| 3 s convertible bon | 28,894,500 | 28,894,500 |
| Certificates of indebtedness: |  |  |
| Special: |  |  |
| 4s Adjusted Service Ctf. Fund21/28 Unemployment Trust Fun | $\left.\begin{array}{lr} 1938 & 31,800,000 \\ 273,831,000 \end{array}\right)$ | 103,891,000 |
| B Treasury bonds of 1947-1952 | $\therefore$ A.O. $\quad 758,945,800$ | 58,955,800 |
| Treasury bonds of 1944-1954 | J.-D. 1,036,692,900 | 1,036,702,900 |
| 31/8 Treasury bonds of 19 | M.-S. 489,080,100 | 489,080,100 |
| $33 / 88$ Treasury bonds of 1943-4 | J.-D. 454,135,200 | 454,135,200 |
| 33/83 Treasury bonds of 1940-1 | J.-D. 352,993,450 | 352,993,950 |
| 3\%/8 Treasury bonds of 1941-1 | M.-S. 544,870,050 | 544,870,050 |
| ${ }^{3} \%_{68}$ Treasury bonds of 1946 | J.-D. 818,627,000 | 818,627,500 |
| 3s Treasury bonds of 1951-195 | M.-S. 755,434,500 | 755,476,000 |
| 31/8 Treasury bonds of 1941 | 834,453,200 | 834,463,200 |
| 41/8-31/8siTreasury bonds of 19 | 1,400,528,750 | 1,400,534,750 |
| 31/8 8 Treasury bonds of 1944 | ,518,737,650 | 1,518,737,650 |
| 3s Treasury bonds of 1946-1948 | J.-D. 1,035,874,400 | 1,035,874,900 |
| 31/8s Treasury bonds of 1949-1952 | J.-D. 491,375,100 | 491,375,100 |
| 21/8s Treasury bonds of 1955-1960 | M.-S. 2,611,095,150 | 2,611,112,650 |
| 2\%/s Treasury bonds of 1945 | M.-8. 1,214,428,950 | 1,214,428,950 |
| 2\%/s Treasury bonds of 1948-1951 | M.-S. 1,223,496,350 | 1,223,496,850 |
| 2 $1 / 88$ Treasury bonds of 1951-1954 | J.-D. 1,626,687,650 | 1,626,688,150 |
| 2\%/8 Treasury bonds of 1956-195 | -. $981,837,550$ | 981,848,050 |
| 21/8s Treasury bonds of 1949-1953 | J.-D. 1,786,360,050 |  |
| U. S. Savings bonds, serles A | c184,712,435 | 191,976,509 |
| U. S. Savings bonds, serles | c342,920,891 | 255,714,769 |
| U. S. Savings bond | c360,665,750 |  |
| Unclassifted sales | 45,629,620 |  |
| 3s Adjusted Service bo | 350,801,150 | 466.480,800 |
| 41/3s Adjusted Service bonds, (Govt. Life Insurance |  |  |
| dosal |  |  |
| /2s Postal Sav | 118,367,560 | 119,974,320 |
| Treasury not | 11,587,680,950 | 11,366,414,550 |
| reasury bllls | ,402,636,000 | 2,352,929,000 |

Aggregate of interest-bearing debt $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}36,513,551,612 \\ -476.743,429 \\ 105,558,785 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 33,085,477,198

 Net debt............................................-.-. $\overline{34,986,378,811} \overline{32,998,631,879}$ a Total gross debt Oct. 31,1937 , on the basis of daily Treasury statements, was
$\$ 37,093,523,041.22$, and the net amount of public debt redemption and receipts in transit, \&c., was $\$ 2,330,784,86$. b No reduction is made on account of obligainclude accrued discount, amounts outstanding are stated at current redemption values.
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, NOV. 30, 1937 Compiled from Latest Reports Received by the Treasury

| Detall | Amount of Conttngent Liablity |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Princtpal | Interest a | Total |  |
| Guaranteed by the $U . S$. <br> Fed'l Farm Mtge. Corp. <br> $3 \%$ bonds of 1944-49. <br> $314 \%$ bds. of 1944-64- <br> $23 \%$ bds. of 1942-47- <br> $11 / 2 \%$ bonds of 1939 - <br> $11 / 4 \%$ bonds of 1939 .. | \$ | \$ | s | 8 |
|  | 862,085,600 | 1,149,447 | 863,235,047 |  |
|  | 98,028,600 | 672,585 | 98,701,185 |  |
|  | 236,482,200 | 2,680,131 | 239,162,331 |  |
|  | $103,147,500$ $100,122,00$ | 709,139 $\mathbf{3 7 5 , 4 5 7}$ | 103,856,639 |  |
|  | 10,000,000 | 10,416 | 10,010,416 |  |
| Fea'lyHousing Admin.: $3 \%$ debentures. | *1,409,865,900 | 5,597,177 |  | b1,415,463,077 |
|  | 152,905 | 1,422 | 154,327 | 154,327 |
| Home Owners' $L^{\prime}$ ncorp. $3 \%$ bds., ser A, '44-' 52 $23 \%$ bonds, series B,$1939-49 \ldots \ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 905,073,225 | 2,262,683 | 907,335,908 |  |
|  | 1,072,763,350 | 9,833,660 | 1,082,597,010 |  |
| $2 \%$ bonds, ser. E, 1938 $11 / 2 \%$ bds., ser F. 1939$214 \%$ bonds, series G . <br> $1942-44 \ldots$ | 49,532,100 | 288,937 | 49,821,037 |  |
|  | 325,254,750 |  | 325,254,750 |  |
|  | 584,553,250 | 5,480,186 | 590,033,436 |  |
| Reconstrup'n Fin. Corp. $11 / 2 \%$ notes, serles K. Tenn. Valley Authority U. S. Housing Authority | f2,937,176,675 | 17,865,467 |  | 2,955,042,142 |
|  | 296,972,666 | 2,056,900 | 299,029,567 | c299,029,567 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, based upon guarantees. |  |  |  | 4,669,689,115 |
| On Credtt of the U. S.Secretary of Agriculture |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Postal Savings System: Funds due depositors. | 1,269,887,180 | 32,230,732 | d1,302,117,913 |  |
| Total. based upon credit of the $\mathbf{U}$ S. |  |  |  | 1,302,117,913 |
| Other Oblioations- |  |  |  |  |

## - Includes only bonds issued and outstanding

a After deducting amounts of funds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to meet interest payments.
bDoes not include $\$ 10,000.000$ face amount of bonds and accrued interest thereon, held by Treasury and reflected in the public debt.
c Does not include $\$ 3,545,000,000$ face amount of notes and accrued interest
thereon, held by Treasury and reflected in the public debt.
d Figures as of Sept. 30, 1937-figures as of Nov. 30. 1937, not available. Offset
by cash in designated depository banks and accrued interest amounting to $\$ 133,-$ 394, 279.38 , which is secured by the pledge of collateral are provided in the Regula-
to tions of the Postal Savings System, having a face value of $\$ 1.15,6624,218.25$, cash
In possession of System amounting to $\$ 65,833,017.02$ and Government and Govern-ment-guaranteed securitles with a face value of $\$ 1,091,299,830$ held as investments, and other assets.
e In actual circulation, exclusive of $\$ 9,938,342.81$ redemption fund deposited in
the Treasury and $\$ 341,933,393$ of their own Federal Reserve notes held by the the Treasury and $\$ 341,933,393$ of their own Federal Reserve notes held by the
lssuing banks. The collateral security for Federal Reserve notes issued are (1) s4, issuing banks. The collatifal security for Federal Reserve notes issued are (1) \$4,-
$644,632,000$ in gold certifcates and credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates, (2) United States Government securities of a face value
of $\$ 20.000,000$ and (3) commercial paper of a face amount of $\$ 16,013.000$ and t $\$ 20,000,000$ and (3) commercial paper of a face amount of $\$ 16,013,000$.
fincludes only unmatured bonds issued and outstanding. Funds have been
deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for payment of matured bonds whlch have not been presented for redemption.

Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section

| Stocks- Pat | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Lown High } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Week } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Beath A |  | 2.2 | 30 | 2 | Mar | 2 | ar |
| Brett Trethe | 47/8 | 47/8 $53 / 4$ | 16,000 | 43/c | Feb | 12 c | Jan |
| Bruck Silk |  | $31 / 2 \quad 31 / 2$ |  | $31 / 2$ | Mar | 4 | Jan |
| Canada Bud | 7 | 67/8 $73 / 4$ | 180 | 67/80 | Mar | 9 c | Jan |
| Canadlan Marcon | 100 | 100120 | 2,875 | 1.00 | Mar | 1.40 | Jan |
| Canedian Wirebo |  | 191/8 191/8 |  | 1916 | Mar |  | Jan |
| Cosst Copper | 250 | 250 | 975 | 2.50 | Mar | 4.00 | Jan |
| Cobalt Cont |  | 1 13/4 | 17,500 |  | Feb | 13/30 | Jan |
| Consolidated | 4 | 31/2 $51 / 4$ | 8,066 | $31 / 2$ | Mar |  | Jan |
| Dalhousie OII | 41 | 41.55 | 6,000 |  | Mar | ${ }^{692}$ | Jan |
| Dominion | 23 | 23 281/2 | 520 | 23 | Mar | 32\% | Jan |
| Foothills. |  | $45 \quad 45$ | 1.600 | 45 c | Mar | 65 c | Feb |
| Hamilton | 6 | $6 \quad 6$ | 10 |  | Mar | $85 / 8$ | Jan |
| Honey Dew |  | 40 c 40 c | 50 | 40c | Mar | 60 c | Jan |
| Honey Dew |  | $12 \quad 12$ | 120 | 12 | Mar |  | Jan |
| Humberstone |  | 15.16 | 45 | 15 | Mar | 201/2 | Jan |
| Inter Metals | 61/4 | ${ }^{61 / 4}{ }^{8}$ | 1,265 |  | Feb | ${ }^{93}$ | Jan |
| Preferred_...-1--.-. 100 | 72 15 | $\begin{array}{ll}72 & 76 \\ 15 & 18\end{array}$ | 110 6.600 | ${ }_{15}^{72}$ | $\mathrm{Mar}_{\mathrm{Mar}}$ |  | Mar |
| Malroble | $11 / 8$ | : $111 / 8$ | 7,000 | 10 | Feb | 11/60 | Feb |
| Mandy | 13 | 13.17 | 6,500 | 120 | Mar | 240 | Jan |
| Mercury Mills pref _-. 100 |  | 15.15 | 10 | 15 | Mar | 191/2 | Jan |
| Montreal LH | 285/8 | 281/4 30 | 382 | 281/2 | Mar |  | Mar |
| National Ste | 32 | $32 \quad 393 / 4$ | 413 |  | Mar | 41\% | Feb |
| Oil Selection | 3 | $31 / 4$ | 3,000 |  | Feb | $41 / 2$ | Jan |
| Osisko Lake Min |  | 5 | 2,000 | 5 c | Mar | 3 c | Jan |
| Pawnee-Kirkland |  | $18 / 4{ }^{13 / 4}$ | 500 | 1 c | Jan | 2 c | Jan |
| Pend Orellle | 160 | 152210 | 48,770 | 1.52 |  | 2.62 | Jan |
| Ritchie Gold |  | $2{ }^{2} 13 / 2$ | 6,200 | 20 | Feb | 30 | Jan |
| Robb Montb | 15/8 | $\begin{array}{ll}15 / 8 & 185 \\ 3\end{array}$ | 7.500 | 11/30 | Jan |  | Feb |
| Rogers Majes | 3 | 3 3 3 3/4 | 490 |  | Mar |  | Jan |
| Shawinigan W \& | 19 | $\begin{array}{lll}183 \\ 18 & 20\end{array}$ | 95 | 1834 | Mar |  | Feb |
| Standard Paving_.......... <br> Preferred | 12 | ${ }_{12}^{23 / 8}{ }^{23} 16^{23 / 4}$ | 405 70 | 1218 | Mar | ${ }_{23}^{41 / 4}$ | Jan Jan |
| Supertest | 31 | 31. | 112 | 31 | Mar | 31 | Mar |
| Common | 30 | $30 \quad 30$ | 30 | 30 | Mar | 30 | Mar |
| Temiskaming M | 933/4 | $93 / 4121 / 4$ | 37,200 | $83 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ | Mar | 250 | Jan |
| United Fuel oret ...... 100 | $341 / 2$ | $331 / 8.35$ | 230 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Walkerville ${ }^{\text {Pre}}$ | 1.25 | $\begin{array}{ll}1.25 & 1.30 \\ 1.50 & 1.50\end{array}$ | 350 15 |  | Mar | 1.50 | Feb |
| Waterloo Mtg |  | $1.50 \quad 1.50$ | 15 | 1.40 | Feb | 1.75 | Jan |

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

|  | Amount Bonds on Deposit to Secure Citculatson for National Bank Notes | National Bank Circulation Afloat on- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Bonas | Legal Tenders | Total |
| Feb. 28 | $\delta$ | \$ | 232,932,970 | ${ }_{232,932,970}^{8}$ |
| Jan. 311938 |  |  | a236,914,116 | 236,914,116 |
| Dec. 311937 |  |  | a242,185.925 | ${ }^{2424.185,925}$ |
| Nov. 301937 |  | b600,000 | a246,235,165 | 246,835,165 |
| Oct. 301937 |  | b600.000 | ${ }^{\mathbf{a} 250.515 .885}$ | ${ }_{257}^{251,115.885}$ |
| Bept. 301937 |  | $\xrightarrow{\mathbf{b} 6000000}$ | $\mathbf{a} 256,727.515$ $\mathbf{a 2 6 1 , 5 4 2 , 1 9 5}$ | $257,327,515$ $262,142,195$ |
| Juy 311937 |  | b600,000 | - $2665,492,159$ | 266,092,159 |
| June 301937 |  | b600.000 | a271.564.454 | 272.164.454 |
| May 311937 |  | b600,000 | a277.484,675 | 278,084,675 |
| Apr 301937. |  | b600,000 | 2283,639,865 | ${ }_{291}^{284,239,865}$ |
| Mar. 311937. Feb. 281937 |  | b600,000 $\mathbf{b} 600.000$ | a290,584,270 $\mathbf{2} 297.476 .385$ | $291.184,270$ 298.076 .385 |

$\$ 2,258,881.50$ Federal Reserve bank notes outstanding March 1, 1938, secured by
lawtul money, against $\$ 2,279,182$ on March 1, 1937.
a Includes proceeds for called bonds redeemed by secretary of the Treasury.
b Secured by $\$ 600,000$ U. S. $2 \%$ Consols, 1930, deposited with U. S. Treasurer.
The following shows the amount of National bank notes afloat and the amount of legal tender deposits Feb. 1, 1938, and March 1, 1938, and their increase or decrease during the month of February:
National Bank Notes-Total Afloat-
Amount afloat Feb. 1, 1938 .........
Net decrease during February
$\$ 236,914,116$
$3,981,146$
Amount of bank notes afloat March 1, 1938
Legal Tender Notes-
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Net amount of bank notes redeemed in February } & \text {......................... } & \begin{array}{r}8,236,914,116 \\ 3,981,146\end{array}\end{array}$
Amount on deposit to redeem National bank notes, March 1, 1938_
a Includes proceeds for called bonds redeemed by Secretary of the Treasury.

## NATIONAL BANKS

The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:
voluntary liquidation
Mar. $7-$ The
Effective Feodesha National Bank, Neodesha, Kan
Fen Neodesha, Kan, Absorbed by the First National Bank of
Neodesha, Kan., Charter No. 6914 . Neodesha, Kan., Charter No. 6914.

> CHANGE OF TITLE Onal Bank of Valley Jun

Mar. 7-The. First National Bank of Valley Junction, West Des Moines,
Iowa, to ${ }^{\text {Cirst }}$ National Bank of West Des Moines," to agree with Iowa, to "First National Bank of West Des
change of name of place where bank is located. COMMON CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED
Mar. 4-First National Bank in Breckenridge, Breckenridge,
Texas. From 990,000 to $\$ 100,000$,
 $\$ 10,000$

## REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND

 NOTICESBelow will be found a list of bonds, notes and preferred stocks of corporations called for redemption, together with sinking fund notices. The date indicates the redemption or last date for making tenders, and the page number gives the location in which the details were given in the "Chronicle": - Company and Issue *Animal Trap Co. of America $61 / 2 \%$ notes of $1940 \ldots . .$. Apr. ${ }^{\text {Ate }}$



## 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:

| Tame of Compan | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When Payable | Holde of Rec |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aetna Insurance Co. (quar | 40 c |  |  |
| Affiliated Fund. Inc Ainsworth Mig. Co. (omitted). <br> Alberta Wood Preserving Co., $\mathbf{7} \%$ pref. (quar.) <br> Allen-Wales Adding Machine Corp.- <br> $\$ 6$ preferred (quarterly) |  |  |  |
|  | \$13/4 |  | Mar. 26 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum Co. of Amer. $6 \%$ pref. (quar.) <br> American Brake Shoe \& Foundry <br> Preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | \$1.311/4 |  |  |
| American Hard Rubicer ${ }^{\text {American }}$ Hide Leather (no pref. action) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| American Investment Co. of $11.7 \%$ prer. (qu.)$8 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| American Maize Products, pref. (quar.) American Mfg. Co. pref. (quar.) |  |  |  |
| American Thermos Bottle |  | Ma |  |
| Preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Angostura-Wupperma |  |  |  |
| Arundel Corp. (quar. |  |  |  |
| Attleboro Gas Light Corp. (reduced) (quar, -- |  | A |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Auto Finance Co. (Greenwood, S. C.) (quar.)-$6 \%$ preferred (quarterly) |  |  |  |
| Backstav Welt Co. (omitted). <br> Badger Paint \& Hardware Stores, (quar. |  |  |  |
|  | \$1 |  |  |
| Balaban \& Katz Corp., $7 \%$ pief. (quar.) Baldwin Rubber Co. (action deferred). |  |  |  |
| Bankers Trust Co. quar |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ conv. preferred (quar.) <br> Barker Bros. Corp. preferred (quar.) | , |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Bensonhurst National Bank (quar.) -- |  |  |  |
| Quarterly <br> Berghoff Brewing Corp. (no action). |  |  |  |
| Bickfords, Inc. (quarterly) Preferred (quarterly) |  |  |  |
|  | $62^{1 / 2} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| B-G Foods, preferr |  |  |  |
| Class $\mathbf{B}$ (quarte | 20 |  |  |
| Bond Stores, inc. |  |  |  |
| Boston Edison Co. (quar.)Boston Herald-Traveler |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Bourbon Stockyards |  |  |  |
| Briggs Mfg. Co. (omitted). <br> Broadway \& Newport Bridge Co. (quar.) $5 \%$ preferred (quarter.y) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Burkart Mfg. Co. (action deferred). <br> Preferred (quarterly) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Burroughs Adding Machine Co California Packing Corp. (quar.) |  |  | Apr. 30 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Cambridge Investment Corp | 20 |  |  |
| Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd | 5 |  |  |
| Canadıan Breweries Ltd., preferred...-...-.--- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Case Lockwood \& Brainard Co. (quar.) <br> Case |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Apr. |  |
|  | 45 C |  |  |
| Chicago Junction Ry. \& Union Stockyards $6 \%$ preferred (quarterly) <br> Chicago Railwav Equipment pref. (omitted). | \$21 | ${ }^{\text {Ap }}$ |  |
|  | \$1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Chicago Towel Co $\$ 7$ preferred (quarterly) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Cincinnati Union Stockyards Co. |  |  |  |
| City Investing Co. preferred.-........- |  |  |  |
|  | - 25 c | Mar. 31 | Mar |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Colonial Finance Co. (Lima, Ohio) (quar.)..... Commercial National Bank \& Trust (quar.) - | 8 |  |  |
|  | $31 / 1 \mathrm{c}$ | May |  |
| Community Public Service-.- |  | May | Apr. 25 |
|  | c | Mar. |  |
| Consolidated Aircraft Corp., $\$ 3$ conv. pref. (qu.) |  |  |  |
| Consolidated | 12 |  | Mar. 19 |
| Consolidated Retail Stores, Inc., 8\% pref.....- Consolidated Fim Industries preferred |  |  |  |
| Consolidated Oil Corp. (quar.) <br> Continen ${ }^{+a l} \mathrm{~S}^{+}$eel Corp. (no action). <br> Coronet Phosphate Co. (increased) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | \$11/4 |  |  |


| Name of Company | Ser | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Whan Holders } \\ & \text { Paycobe Oof Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Corroon \& Reynolds, $\$ 8$ preferred <br>  ${ }^{\text {Denver Union Stockyards Co }} 5$ Detroit Edison Co Dixie-Vortex Co. Class A (quar.) Common (guar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Apr. 18 Apr |
| East Missouri' ${ }^{\text {cu }}$ |  |  |
| ow |  |  |
| onomy Grocery Stores (quar |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Esquire-Coronet, Inc. (quar.) |  | Mar. |
|  |  |  |
| Sx3) |  | Apr. 1 Ma |
|  |  |  |
| Finance Co. of Penna. (quar |  |  |
| muarterly |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{51}{ }^{1}$ | Apr |
| a Power \& Light 7\% prefe |  |  |
|  | c |  |
| Froilisn bond Assoc., Inic., |  | arat |
|  |  |  |
| or Trust Co. of N . Y | $8{ }^{3} 12$ |  |
| Gariock Packing Co. commmon (q) | +10c | ¢ |
|  |  |  |
| ral |  |  |
| Conv. preferred | 67c | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }} 1$ |
| son Art Co. |  |  |
| Gilibert (A. O. . ${ }^{\text {co }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| at Lakes Power, Ltd. |  | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}$ Mar. ${ }^{\text {15 }}$ |
| n H. L. Co. (quar) |  |  |
|  | S1.4. | Apr. |
|  |  |  |
| sard, spencer, Bar |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ton-Davis Ohemical Co |  |  |
| me Telep. $\&$ T Teleg. |  |  |
| oker Etectrochemical Co $^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{81}{ }_{8} 1$ |  |
| daille-Hershey, liz |  |  |
| Hutass ${ }^{\text {A }}$ ( Guarterliy) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{2} 10 \mathrm{c}$ |  |
| İdear Cement ${ }_{\text {Impor }}$ |  |  |
| ndent Pnaumatic To |  | Mar: $\overline{1} 1$ |
| ana Pipe Lit |  |  |
| International 1 |  | Mar. 31 Mar. 18 |
|  |  |  |
| S, |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {siland }}$ Oreek Coall Co. | 11 |  |
| Jacobs (F. L.) Co., stocolk divīde | ${ }^{40}$ | Apr. 30 |
| sas Power Co.'s6 cum | 81 | Apr. 1 Mar |
| ucky ${ }^{\text {ditilites }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Apr. $15 \mathrm{Mar}$. . 25 |
| erred |  |  |
|  |  | Apr. 1 Mar. 21 |
| ${ }^{4 \%}$ \% cum, conv, 1 st |  | Apr. 1 Mar |
| mrs Trust |  |  |
| Leenish Portland C | c | May ${ }^{2}$ A |
|  | si1/ |  |
|  | 37230 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Magor Car Correr preerer | 15 | Mar. ${ }^{\text {Apran }}$ |
| Call Corp. (quar |  | Nay 2 |
|  | \$175 |  |
| Teferred (cua | ${ }^{52}$ | Apr. 1 Mar: |
|  |  |  |
| Merck preferred (cuar.) | 4 | Mar. 31 Mar |
| referred | ${ }^{1} 1 / \frac{1}{2}$ | Apr. 1 Mar |
| M J. Jx M M M. Consoil oii | 15 |  |
| preferred | \$10c |  |
| atioprefered (cuar. | 51 |  |
| nal Casket | ${ }^{512}$ | ${ }_{\text {pay }}$ |
| Treerred (quarter |  |  |
| preferred (Guas | S1䢒 |  |
| ,onal | S15c | Aray |
| nal |  |  |
| arro oil Co. | Oc | ar. 31 Mar. 21 |
| Preferred A (qua | S130 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Ver York Trust Co, quar.) |  | Apr. 1 Mar. Mar (19* |
| or preferred (quarteriy) \& B (no action) | 75 |  |
| thern 11.1 inois Finance Corp. common (que |  |  |
| Vorwich \& Worreester | 372. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{15} \mathrm{Mar}$ |



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.


| Name of Companı | Perre | ble |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| American smalting Preferred Reffining Cob 0 <br> American sinurit Co. (quar.) <br> Preferred (tuar.) <br> American Steamshin (guar.) <br> Amerrican Suagrar Refinining $\mathrm{C} C$ - <br> Amerierred (Cuar.)- <br> American Tobacco Co, pref (cuar. $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$--- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Appr }}$ |
|  | \$1 |  |
|  |  | July |
| Anaconda Copper Mining Co Anchor Hocking Glass Corp. common |  |  |
|  |  | Apr: |
|  |  |  |
| Armour 8 Co. (Deel.) preferred (quar.) Arnold Constable Corp Art Metal Works, Inc. (quar.) Asbestos Corp., Lis. (al, guar.) |  | Apry |
|  |  |  |
| Asbrand Oil \& Refining Co... common |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Assocjated Breweries of Canada (quar.) <br> Associated Investment Co |  |  |
| ${ }_{5 \%}$ \% preferred, with warrants |  |  |
| Atlanta Gas Light Co. preferred (quar.)...... |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Bangor $\&$ Aroostook RR. Co., commo <br> Preferred (quarterly) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankurterly) (ori d Truist Co-Tuar. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Bastian-Blessing Co. (quar.) |  |  |
| Bayuk cigars, Inc., ist prèèerred (aù |  |  |
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| ${ }_{\text {Extra- }}$ |  |  |
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| Berl Teerep. of co canada (auar. |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
| Bird Machine Co. (quar.) |  |  |
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| on Insurance Co. (quar.) ----------- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Brazilian Trraction, Light \& Power prefe. (quar.) Brewer (C.) \& Co.i. Ltd. (monthlyBridgenort Gas Light Co. (quar.) |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
| Briilo Mfg Co.. Inc., common (quar.)Class A (quar.) |  |  |
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| Brooklyn Bdrough Gas Co. (quar.) <br> $6 \%$ partic. preferred (quarterly) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit pref. (quar.) Brunswick-Balke-Collender, pref. (quar.). |  |  |
| Bucyrus-Monighan, class A (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Prifererred (quarterly) -Bing Products class A andBuar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
| Burry Biscuit Corp. $6 \%$ preft (quar.) Burt. F. N. \& Co. Lta. (quar. <br> Burt. F. N. Ned (guarterly). |  |  |
|  | 314 | Apr. |
|  | 23\% | Ma |
| Lesestax and deduction |  |  |
| Cambria Iron Co. (semi-annual) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Canada Bread Co., pref. A (quar.) Preferred B |  |  |
| Canada Cement Co., Ltd., 65\%\% preferred |  |  |
| Canada Northern Powe Corri, Litd. (quar.) |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
| Canadian Oar \& \& Foundry preferred Canadian Celanese, Ltd- |  | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }} 11$ |
| Partic. preferred (quarteriy) |  |  |
| Canarian Cott |  |  |
| Canadian Fairbanks Morse preferred (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadian General Investments (quar.) --.----- |  |  |
| Canadian Industries itad., A \& Buar. Preferred (quarteriy) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadian Oil Co., Ltd $8 \%$ preferred (quar.)-- |  |  |
| Canadian Silk Productss, classe A (auar.) |  |  |
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| Name of Company | Per |  |  |
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|  |  | Mar. 21 | ${ }_{1} 1$ |
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| 1 st |  |  |  |
| Central |  |  |  |
| Central Maine86 preferred |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6\% preferred--F-- Central Steel \& ire, $6 \%$ pref. (quar.) Centrifugal Pipe Corp. (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chesapeake Corp |  |  |  |
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|  | ${ }_{\text {sin }}$ | Mar. 2 |  |
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| ${ }_{\text {Climax }}$ Clorox Chembidenum Couar |  |  |  |
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| Commercial Investment Trust Corp. common. $\$ 41 / 4$ series of 1935 preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
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| Conauts |  |  |  |
| Contederation ilie |  |  |  |
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| Connecticut Gas d Codo e securities p |  |  |  |
| Connecticut Light \& Power (quar). -aur.) |  |  |  |
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| Consolidated Edison of No. St prepe (cuar.)-- |  |  |  |
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| Consumers Gas (Toronto. Ont.) (quar.) |  |  |  |
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| Continental Gas \& Electric Corp.. $7 \%$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Continental steel Corp. preferred (cuar.) (Gür). |  |  |  |
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| Cosmos Imperial Mills, $5 \%$ prep. (quar.) -(̄i-al)- |  |  |  |
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| Creamor Wheat Corp. - Co |  |  |  |
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| Crown Cork internationat |  |  |  |
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| ) preferred (quar) |  |  |  |
| Nev |  |  |  |
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| sema:-anually |  |  |  |
| Detroit Steel Corp. (quar.)...- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Diamond Match Co partic. pree. (semi-ann.)- |  |  |  |
| 63\%\% preferred (lauar.)- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dixio-Vortex Co. (quarterly) <br> Class A (quarteriy) | - | ${ }_{\text {api }}^{\substack{\text { App } \\ \text { App }}}$ |  |
|  |  | Dr. Pepper Co. (quar.) |  |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |
| Quarterly <br> Dome Mines, Ltd |  |  |  |
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| Name of Company | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Share }}$ | When I Holders Payable of Record | Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When Holders Payable of Reword |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Draper C |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duke Power ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Appr. }}$ Apr. 1 Mar Mar. | Hanover Fire | \$136 |  |
| Dunean Mills, 7 |  |  |  | \$1/4 |  |
| Duplan silk Corp., |  | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }} 1{ }^{1} \mathrm{Mar} .15$ | Hartford Hi |  |  |
| du pont de Nemours (E.1.) ${ }_{\text {Debenture stock }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Appr }}$. ${ }^{25}$ A ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ | Hawaiian Sugar Co. (quar.) |  |  |
| Duquesne Light ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  | \$1 |  |
| Eagle Picher Le |  | Ap | Hediey |  |  |
| East Missouri Power pree |  | Apr. 1 Mar. | Heller |  |  |
| Eastern Gas ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Fuel Assoc. |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Helm }}^{\text {Pr }}$ |  | Mar. 10 |
| Eastern Steel Products |  | Appr: 1 Mar. | ${ }_{\text {Pref }}$ | \$15 | Tr |
| Eastman Kodak Co. (qu |  |  | Herc |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) |  |  | Hibbard spencer, ${ }^{\text {Hickok }}$ Oil Corp., prior | \$1 |  |
| uadorian Corp. |  |  | $5 \%$ preferred |  | Apr. |
| Eddy Paper Corp. |  | Mar. 25 Feb. | Hindeferred (quarte | \$1 |  |
| Elisectric Auto- |  | Apr. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Mar}$. | Holland Furnace ${ }^{\text {Prefered }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {ectric }}$ Preforred (quage Batterly |  | Mar. 30 Mar. | Hollinger Co |  | Mar. 25 Mar . 11 |
| zabeth \& 'Trenton $R$ |  | Apr. 1 Mar. 19 | Holmes (D) | \$1.05 |  |
| ${ }_{5 \%}^{\text {semi-annually }}$ - |  | Apr. 1 Mar. | Homestake Mining (m | $37 \%$ c |  |
| 5\% preferred (sem |  |  | Hoskins Mr |  |  |
| Paso Electric (Texas) $\$ 6$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| refe |  | Apr. 15 Mar | Houston Oil |  |  |
| aso Natural Gas |  | ${ }^{\text {Apa }}$ | Houston Oil ${ }^{\text {Preld }}$ Field Materiali, | 37 |  |
| Quarterly ----.- |  | Aug. | Howe sound Co. (qu |  |  |
| Quarterly |  |  | Howes bros. $7 \%$ co, | \$13 |  |
| pporium Ca |  | Apr. 1 Mar | Hubbell (Harvee), Inc. |  |  |
| $4.3 \%$ preferred A ${ }_{4}$ (qu |  |  | Humbie Oil ${ }^{\text {Humphry }}$ Mfg. Co ., | \$11/2 | Apr. ${ }^{1} 10 \mathrm{Mar}$. |
| $\%$ preferred A (qu |  | 3 Dec. 24 | Hunter steel C |  | Apr. ${ }^{1} 1$ |
|  |  | Apr. 1 Mar | Hussmann-Ligonier, pr | 6834c |  |
| ${ }^{5} \mathrm{~F}$ \% prineerserred Public Ser |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }} \mathrm{Apr}$ i Mar | Idaho-Maryland Mines |  | Mar |
| $851 / 2 / 5$ preferred |  | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ Apr. $1 \mathrm{Mar}^{\text {Mar }}$ | Ideal Cement Co-.-. | $12{ }^{35 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |
| Cerl |  |  | dea |  |  |
| Falconbridge Nickel |  | Mar. 31 Mar | $\$ 2$ conv. preferr | Oc |  |
| Famise Corp, (quar: |  | Apr. ${ }^{\text {Apmar. }}$ | Immois Belifreep. Co. (qua | $3{ }^{3}$ |  |
| Faultless Rub |  | Apr. ${ }^{1}$ Mar. 15 |  |  | July 2 June 30 |
| Quarter |  |  |  | Es3 |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  | Apr. 15 Ma | Imperial |  |  |
| Feitman \& Curme shop |  | Mar. 21 | Frinalared (semi-annual) | +3 | Mar. $31 \mathbf{M a r}$ M 11 |
| Filene's (Wm.) |  | Apr. 25 Apr. 15 | Indiana General Servic | \$1 |  |
|  |  |  | Indiana Michigan clectric Co. ${ }_{6}$ p pref. (quar.) |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quarteri |  | Mar. 31 Mar | Indiana steel Producte | 115 | Mar. 31 Mar. 19 |
| pref |  | Mar. 31 Mar. 21 | Indianapolis Power Indianapolis Water Co | 818 |  |
| rst National Ban |  | Apr. 1 Mar. 15 | Interlake steamship Co. |  |  |
| rst National Stores |  | Mar. 25 Mar. 10 | International Bus | \% | pr. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { First Security Corp. } \\ & \text { Florence Stove Co } \end{aligned}$ Florence Stove Co- |  | Mare 21. | International Button Hole Machine |  |  |
| Food Machinery Co |  | Mar .31 Mar . | ternational Bronz | 377 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Ford Motor of Canada, class |  |  | International Collu |  |  |
| ${ }^{53} \%$ \% preferred (semi-ann. |  | Sept. 1 Au | International El |  |  |
| Foster \& Kleiser Co., $6 \%$ class A |  | Apr: 1 Mar. 15 | International M | +811/2 | 2 Apr. 15 |
| Fox (Peter) Brewing |  | Apr. 1 Mar | \% conv |  |  |
| \% convertible p |  |  | Internation |  |  |
| $2{ }^{1 / 2}$ prior oreferred ' (quar.) |  | Aug. ${ }^{\text {1/July }}$ | Intererred | +813/4 |  |
| \$2 ${ }^{2} / 2$ prior preferred (qu |  | Nov. 1 Oct. | International Power Co., | + ${ }^{+11 / 1 / 2}$ |  |
| liler Brush $7 \%$ pref. (qu |  | Mar | International Salt Co. (qu | 50c | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}$ Apr. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Mar. $15 *$ |
| 7\% preferred (quar). |  | ${ }^{\text {Oct }}$ a 1 Sept | International sil | 82 |  |
| nnett Co., Inc., 86 co |  | Appr. $1{ }^{\text {Mar. }} 15$ | Interstate Home Equi | 11 c | Apr. 15 Mar. 15 |
| Gatineau Power Co.. $5 \%$ |  | Apr, 1 Mar. ${ }^{\text {Appr }}$ A 18 | Intertype Corp., 1 st pr | 80c | 1 Mar. 15 |
| General Baking Co pr |  | Apr. 1 Mar. 19 | Iron Fir | 30 c | June 1 Ma |
| General Candy Corp., cla |  | Mar. 21 |  |  |  |
| General |  | Apr. 25 Mar | Qua | 5c |  |
| Preferred (quar.) |  | Apr. 1 Mar. | Jamaica Public Servic | $3{ }^{3}$ | , |
| eneral Machinery |  | Apr. 1 Mar. 19 | Pre |  |  |
| 4 $41 / 2 \%$ conv. pre |  | Apr. 1 Mar. |  |  |  |
| General Motors Corp., $\$ 5$ |  | ${ }^{\text {May }} 2{ }^{\text {Apr }} 4$ |  | , | Apr. 1 Mar. 10 |
| General Outdoor Advertising, |  | Mar. 28 Mar. | $51 / 2$ preferred | 1 | Apr. ${ }_{\text {Mar. }} 1$ |
| \$6 cum. preferred ( |  |  | Johns- | \$1 |  |
| General Public Ut |  | Apr. 1 Mar. 21 | Joliet \& C |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {General }}^{\text {Preferred }}$ (quar |  | Apr. 1 Mar. 10 | Joplin |  | Apr. $15 \mathrm{Apr} \mathrm{A}^{\text {Apr. }} 1$ |
| General Telephone Corp.co |  | Mar. 23 Mar. | $7 \%$ | \$1 | r. 1 Mar |
| Generan Time Instruments |  | Apr. ${ }^{\text {Apmar. }}$ | Kansas City Power | \$1, | Mar |
|  |  | Apr. 1 Mar. 18 | preferred | \$1/2 | Apr. $1{ }^{\text {mar. }}$ |
| eneral Tire \& Rubb |  | Mar. 31 Mar. 18 | Kansas Gas \& Elect | \$1 | Apr. 1 Mar. |
| General Wat |  | Apr. 1 Mar. | ${ }^{6 \%}$ preferred (qu |  | Apr. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Mar}$ A |
| Georgia Power Co. 86 |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr. }} \mathbf{A p r}$ A Mar. | Katz Drug Co., preferred (quar |  |  |
| G35 preferred (quar.) |  | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}$ Mar. ${ }^{1} 1 \mathrm{Mar}$ Mar. | Keith-Allbeo-orpheum |  | Apr. 1 Mar |
| Preferred (quar.) |  | May 21 Apr. 1 | Kemper-Thomas, $7 \%$ \% ${ }^{\text {7\% }}$ |  |  |
| Glens Falls Insurance |  | Apr. ${ }^{\text {aremar }}$ | $7 \%$ special preferr | \$124. | Dec. ${ }^{1}$ |
| Globe-Wernicke ${ }^{\text {ORO., }}$ |  |  | Kennecott Copper |  |  |
| Godchaux sugars |  | Apr.Apr.1 | Keystone Pubiic Service Co., \$2.80 pref. (quar.) |  | Mar |
| Preferred (qu |  |  | mberly-Clark |  |  |
| Goldblatt Bros. prefe |  | Mar. 28 Mar. | Kings County Lighting Co., | \$13 | Apr. 1 Ma |
|  |  | Mar. 31 Mar . | ${ }^{6 \%}$ \% series ${ }^{\text {O }}$ preferr | \$1 | Apr. 11 Mar . 15 |
| Preferred (quar.) |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }} \mathrm{Apr}$. ${ }_{1} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 5\%\% series D prefer |  |  |
| rand Ra |  | Mar. 31 Mar. 21 | Kleinert (I. B.) Rub |  | Mar. 30 Mar |
| anite City ste |  | Mar. ${ }^{\text {Map }}$ Mar. ${ }^{\text {Mar. }} 14$ |  |  | Apr. ${ }^{1} 1{ }^{\text {Mar. }}$ |
| Preferred iqua |  | Apr. ${ }^{\text {Aprabe }}$ Mar. | ${ }_{6 \%} \mathrm{Krobiner}$ class A preferre |  | Ju |
| reat Western Electro |  | Apr |  |  |  |
| Great Western Life Assura |  | Apr. Apr. 2 | oren Grocery \& Baking C |  |  |
| Preferred (quarterly) |  | Appr. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Mar. |  | \$11/2 |  |
| Greenwich Water \& Gas system, $6 \%$ pref. (qu.) |  | Apr. 1 Mar. 21 | Lackawanna RR |  | Apr. 1 Ma |
| $5{ }^{1 / 2 \%} \%$ pre |  |  | Land | 37 | Mar. $31 . \mathrm{Mar}$ A2 21. |
| riggs (0) |  | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}$ | Landis Machine (quar |  | May 15 Ma |
| rour no. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Apr. 15 M | Quarterly | $25 \mathrm{c}$ | Aug. 15 Aug. |
| Special |  |  | 7\% preferred (quar. | \$14 | June 15 June 4 |
| Guardian Bank Sha |  |  | $7 \%$ preferred (quar. | \$1\% |  |
| Preferred (semi-ann |  |  | ng (John A.) \& Sons, |  |  |
| Guardian Investment Trust, pref. (s.-a.) |  |  | va Cap Gold Min |  |  |
| Guardian Rail Shares Investment Tr. pf. (s.-a.) |  |  | ath ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Co. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ preferred (quar.) |  | Apr. ${ }^{\text {Appra}}$ |
| fulf Oil |  |  |  | 25 c |  |
| ken |  |  | - |  |  |
| Hammermill Paper Co $6 \%$ preferred (quar) |  |  | Liggett \& Myers Tobacco pref.(quar |  | Apr. 1 Mar: 10 |




| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payable } \end{aligned}$ | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rayonier, Inc., 82 preferre | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \mathrm{c} \\ & 50 \mathrm{c} \\ & 10 \mathrm{c} \\ & 20 \mathrm{c} \\ & 10 \mathrm{c} \\ & 90 \mathrm{c} \\ & 25 \mathrm{c} \\ & 15 \mathrm{c} \\ & \$ 1 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { Mar. } 15 \\ \text { Mar. } 24 \end{array}$ |
| Readink Co., 2 nd pref |  |  |  |
| d Ro |  | Appr. 1 | Mar. 24 <br> Mar. 15 |
|  |  | Mar. ${ }^{\text {Mar. }}$ |  |
| liable Fi liance E |  | Apr. Mar. 25 |  |
| liance |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} \text { May } \\ \text { Apr. } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
| Remington Rand, Inc <br> 25 c . cash and $1 \%$ in pfd. stk. with warrants. |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11 / 8 \\ & \$ 11 / 8 \\ & \$ 18 \\ & \$ 13 \\ & \$ 11 / 4 \\ & \$ 158 \\ & 508 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. 1 Mar. 3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Republen |  | Apr. <br> Apr. | 1/ Mar. ${ }^{\text {P1* }}$ Mar. ${ }^{\text {M }}$ |
| Rice-stix Dry Goods, 1 st \& 2 d pref. (qu.).-.-- |  | Apr. 1 |  |
| ch's, Inc |  | Mar |  |
| verside Silk Mills, c |  |  |  |
| Rochester Tele |  |  | Mar. 19 |
|  |  |  |  |
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| Safeway Stores, Inc. |  |  |  |
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| vannah Electric \& Pow |  |  |  |
| $7{ }^{1} \%$ debenture B (quarterly) |  |  |  |
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| Scranton Electric Co., 86 pref. (quar.)........- |  |  |  |
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| 82 preerred (quar.). | \$1\% |  |  |
| Inc |  |  |  |
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| Shell Union Oil Corp. $51 / 2 \%$ pref. (quar.) -..- $813 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$. 1 Mar. |  |  |  |
| Sherwin-Williams of Cana |  | Apr. |  |
| Simon (H.) \& Sons, Ltd., common (in |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ cumul. preferred |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Smith H., Paper Mills, pref. (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ cum. paric. pref. (ext.).................... 25 c Apr. 15 Mar. 19 |  |  |  |
| Original preferred (quarteriy)------------- | $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| Southern Cal. Gas., pref. (quar |  |  |  |
| Southern Cal. Gas., pref. (quar |  |  |  |
| Southern Canada Power Co.- Litd.--..... |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ cumul. partic. preferred (quar |  |  |  |
| uthern New |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
| uthwestern Beil Telep |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
| Southwestern ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |  |  |  |
| Square D Co <br> 15c Mpr. 31 Mar. 19 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Standard Oil of Ohio, preferred (quar.).-.-.---- $\$ 114$ Apr. 15 M |  |  |  |
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| uarte |  |  |  |
| Extra |  |  |  |
| Tacony-Palimyra Brid |  | Mar. 31 | Ma |
| Preferred (quarte |  | May |  |
| Pa |  |  |  |
| aylor Milling Cor |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  |
|  | $\ddagger 10 \mathrm{c}$ | Apr |  |
| $5 \%$ 1st preferred |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ 1st preferred (quar |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  |
| $7 \%$ 1st preferred (qua | 1 | Apr |  |
| $7.2 \%$ 1st preferred ( q | \$1.8 |  |  |
|  | 50 c |  |  |
| Texas Cor |  |  |  |
| Texon Oil \& Land |  | Mar. |  |
| Thompson Pro |  |  |  |
| Tide Water Assoc | si |  |  |
| Time. Inc. (red |  |  |  |
| Todd Ship |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (mon |  |  |  |
| oronto Mtge Co. (Ont.) (qua |  | Apr. |  |



[^3]$\ddagger$ Payable in Canadian funds, and in the case of non-residents of Canada

## Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House is given in full below：
STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY，MARCH 12， 1938

| Clearing House Members | －Captal | ＊Surpius and Undurbded Proftes Profts | Net Demana Depostis， Averape | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tyme } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Depostis, } \\ \text { Average } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank of Manhsttan Co |  | ${ }_{\text {135，862，300 }}$ |  |  |
| National City Bank | $77.500,000$ | f58，834，500 | 1，44 | 179，134，000 |
| Chem Bank $\&$ Trust ${ }^{\text {co－}}$ | 20，000，000 | 54，625 | 476，865，000 |  |
| anty | 90,000 | 181，690 |  | ${ }^{57,547,000}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Corn Exch Bank T | 00， | 18，052，000 | 24 | 25，679，000 |
| Frat Natio | 10，000 |  | 454， |  |
| Irving |  |  |  |  |
| Continental Bk |  |  |  | 842，000 |
| Nat |  |  | 1，944， |  |
| th Avenue |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{76,932,400}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Marine Mida |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 96,27 \\ & 07 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 12，500，000 |  | 27， |  |
| Commic Nat Bk \＆Tr Co． | $7,000,000$ | 8，949，900 | 76，343，000 | 0 |
| Totals | 189， | 909，313．700 | 9，356，350，000 | 1，627，0 |

＊As per official reports：National Dec．31，1937；State，Dec，31，1937；trust


The New York＂Times＂published 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 March 11：
INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF
BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY，MARCH 11,1
NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS－AVERAGE FIGURES

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Loans, } \\ \text { Disc. and } \\ \text { Investments } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other Cash, } \\ & \text { Inctudsno } \\ & \text { Bank Notes } \end{aligned}$ | Res．Dep Eisewhere | Dep．Other Banks and Trust Cos Ttust cos． | Gross Depossts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhatan－－ | 51，800 |  |  |  | 42，300 |
| －${ }_{\text {Grace }}$ Nering Nationa－ | 21，497，000 | ＋124，000 | 7，323，000 | 2， 720,000 | ${ }_{26,476,000}^{27,42,300}$ |
| Trade Bank of N Y－－ | 4，253，438 | 297.217 | 2，228，255 | 254，982 | 5．918，985 |
| Lafayette Natlonal People＇s National | $\begin{aligned} & 6,049,700 \\ & 4,699,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 284,100 \\ 91,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,461,000 \\ 685,000 \end{array}$ | $\underset{779.000}{968.300}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,860,200 \\ & 5,646,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| St Companies－average figures |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Loans， DHsc．and Investments | Cash | Res．Dep．， $N, Y$ and N．Y．and | Dep．Other Banks and Trust Cos． | $\underset{\text { Deposits }}{\text { Gross }}$ |
| Manhazta <br> Empire $\qquad$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{52,996,300}$ | ${ }_{* 6,117.400}^{\mathbf{8}}$ | $\underset{\text { 13，002，400 }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\underset{3,782,200}{\mathbf{8}}$ | ${ }_{65,507}^{\text {S }}$ |
|  | 9，214，643 | －200，980 | 1．550，154 | 1，806，523 | ${ }^{10,7966,066}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Flduclary }}$ | 12，558，664 | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*}^{*}, 75941,1008$ | （1，354，200 | 537，700 | ${ }^{13,6338.2900}$ |
| Lawyers． | 27，422，000 | ＊14，180，500 | －913，300 |  | 40，084，200 |
| United States | 66，812，110 | 24，466．456 | 15，468，639 |  | 76，741，733 |
| Brooklyn． | 84，240，000 | $3,244,000$ 2,177 | 34，685，000 | 55，000 | 0 |
| Klags Count．．．．．． | 32，66， | 2，17， |  |  |  |

## Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business March 16，1938， in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding $\underline{\text { date last year：}}$

|  | Mar．16， 1938 | Mar．9， 1938 | Mar．17， 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \＄ | \＄ | \＄ |
| Gold certifleates on hand and due from |  |  |  |
| Unlted States Treasury－x．．．．．．．．．．－－ | 3，777，331，000 | 3，777，708，000 | 3，478，730，000 |
| Redemption fund－F．R．no | 1，835，000 | 917，000 | 1，749，000 |
| Other cash †－．．．－．．．．．． | 117，567，000 | 120，165，000 | 76，405，000 |
| Total reservee | 3，89t，733，000 | 3，898，790，000 | 3，556，884，000 |
| Bills dis |  |  |  |
| Secured by U．S．Govt．obllgations， direct or fully guaranteed． | 1，859，000 | 2，098，000 | 1，572，000 |
|  | 354，000 | 326，000 | 682，000 |
| Total | 2，213，000 | 2，424，000 | 2，254，000 |
| Blils bought in open ma | 207，000 | 207，000 | 1，090，000 |
| Industrial advances． | 4，332，000 | 4，312，000 | 5，811，000 |
| United States G |  |  |  |
| Bonds | 208，711，000 | 202，679，000 | 158，279，000 |
| Treasury no | 335，794，000 | 341，826．000 | 338，538，000 |
| Treasury bills | 195，049，000 | 195，049，000 | 155，443，000 |
| Total U S．Government | 739，554，000 | 739，554，000 | 652，260，000 |
| Total bills and secur | 746，306，000 | 746，497，000 | 661，415，000 |
| Due from forelgn banks | 72，000 | 73，000 | 90，000 |
| Federal Reserve notes of other b | 4，067，000 | 3，772，000 | 3，948，000 |
| Uncollected items．． | 188，986，000 | 119，366，000 | 196，151，000 |
| Bank premises． | 9，940，000 | 9.940 .000 | 10，105，000 |
| All other assets | 11，882，000 | 14．111，000 | 10，809，000 |
| Total asset | 4，857，986，000 | 4，792，549，000 | 4，439，402，000 |
| Labdities－ |  |  |  |
| F．R．notes in actual cireulation | 911，594，000 | 910，207．000 | 891，540，000 |
| Deposits－Member bank reserve | 3，350，924，000 | 3，291，151，000 | 3，020，904，000 |
| U．S．Treasurer－Genergl accoun | 87，561，000 | 87，681，000 | 82，053，000 |
| Foreign bank | 37，607，000 | 42，452，000 | 32，193，000 |
| Other deposits | 175，346，000 | 227，187，000 | 96，574，000 |
| Total depos | 3，651，438，000 | 3，648，471，000 | 3，231，724，000 |
| Deferred avallability it | 174，285，000 | 113，115，000 | 194，634，000 |
| Capital pald in． | 50，943，000 | 50，942，000 | 51，350，000 |
| Surplus（Section 7） | 51，943，000 | 51，943，000 | 51，474，000 |
| Surplius（Section 13b） | 7，744，000 | 7，744，000 | 7，744，000 |
| Reserve for contingencles | 8，210，000 | $8,210,000$ | 9，260，000 |
| All other Habilities． | 1，829，000 | 1，917，000 | 1，676，000 |
| Total Habilit | 4，857，986，000 | 4，792，549，000 | 4，439，402，000 |
| Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F．R．note liabilities combined． | 85．4\％ | 85．5\％ | 86．3\％ |
| ContIngent llability on bills purchased |  |  |  |
|  | 220,000 | 0，000 |  |
|  | 4，273，000 | 4，328，000 | 7，899，000 |
| $\dagger$＂Other cash＂does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank＇s own Federal Reserve bank notes． <br> $\leq$ These are certificates given by the United Statea Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was，on Jan．31，1934，devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents，these certificates belng worth less to the extent of the difference，the difference itself having been appropriated as proflt 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 principa 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 or loane as reported in this statement，which were Cocribed 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 amounts of（1）commercial，industrial and agricultural loans，and（2）loans（other than to brokers and dealera）for the purpose of purchasing or carrying
securities．The revised form also eliminates the distinction between loans to brokers and dealers in securities located in New York City and those located securities．The revised form also eliminates the distinction betwen 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 commer－ cial paper bought in open market＂under the revised ca ption＂open market paper．＂instead of in＂all other loans，＂as formeriy．
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
assets and liabilities of weekly reporting member banks in 101 Leading cities by districts，on mar．9．1938．（In millone of dollara）

| Federal Resero | Total | Boston | Nero York | Phila． | Cleotand | Rtchmond | a | Chicapo | St．Louts | M 亿nneap． | Kan．Cuy | Dalas | San Fran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans and investments－total． | $\overline{{ }_{21,262}^{\mathbf{s}}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8}, 203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.722 \\ & 8.7 \end{aligned}$ | 1，098 | 1，790 |  |  | $\underset{3,033}{\mathbf{8}}$ |  |  |  |  | ，, 079 |
| Losns－total | 9，020 | 631 | 790 |  | 704 | 42 | 286 | 939 | 307 | 65 | 258 | 232 |  |
| Commercial，Indus，and agricul．loans： | 561 | 37 | 237 |  | 48 |  |  | 41 | 48 |  | 16 | 10 |  |
| Otherwise secured and unsecured | 3，781 | 249 | 1，570 | 156 | 236 |  | 144 |  | 41 | 0 | 144 | 139 | 315 35 |
| Open market p |  | 81 |  |  | 14 | － 13 |  | 7 |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | － |
| Loons to brokers and dealeri | 881 | 29 | 715 | 19 | 24 |  |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other loans for purchasing or securities $\qquad$ | 616 | 34 | ${ }_{237}^{287}$ | 35 | 38 | ${ }_{30}^{16}$ | 15 |  | 13 47 |  | 12 <br> 21 | 15 20 | 71 |
| Real eatate loan | 1，155 | 85 |  | ${ }_{8}^{88}$ | ${ }_{3}$ | 30 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other loans： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On securitles－－．－－ | $\begin{gathered} 715 \\ 715 \end{gathered}$ | ［57 | $\begin{aligned} & 2655 \\ & 253 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 51 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}124 \\ 44 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{39}^{29}$ | 25 50 | ${ }_{58}^{46}$ | ${ }_{27}^{11}$ | ${ }_{51}^{12}$ | 28 | ${ }_{34}^{10}$ | 103 |
| United States Government oblil | 8.081 | 419 | 3.235 | 304 | 769 | 265 | 160 | 1，501 | 204 | 172 | ${ }_{46}^{29}$ | ${ }^{174}$ |  |
| miligations fully guar．by U．S．Go | 1,152 <br> 3,009 | ${ }_{132}^{21}$ | 1,230 1,20 | 260 | $\begin{array}{r}62 \\ 255 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 89 | ${ }_{75} 3$ | ${ }_{414}$ | ${ }_{97}^{50}$ | 39 | 111 | 51 |  |
| serve with Federal Reserve Ban | 5,735 | ${ }_{338}$ | 2，916 | 238 | ${ }_{345}$ | 151 |  |  | 144 | 碞 | 165 | 113 |  |
| Cash in vaul－－－－i－liol－ | ${ }^{304}$ | $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 124 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 67 149 | 17 14 | 206 |  | 11 125 | ${ }^{55}$ | 11 119 | 72 | ${ }_{222}^{13}$ | $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ 194 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| lances with domestic banks． | ${ }_{1,333}^{2,030}$ | 124 79 | 149 608 | 146 | ${ }_{103}^{206}$ | $\begin{array}{r}188 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}129 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 84 | 24 | 16 | 通 | 27 |  |
| LIABIL̇ 1 TJİ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mand deposits | ＋ $\begin{array}{r}14,514 \\ 5 \\ 5\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,005}$ | ${ }^{6.507}$ | ${ }^{754}$ | 1，021 | 410 |  |  | 184 | 121 | 145 |  | 1，038 |
| aited States Go | 707 | 22 | 351 | 23 | 18 | 12 | 23 | 131 | 11 |  | 7 | ${ }^{26}$ |  |
| Inter－bank dep |  |  |  | 77 | 325 | 216 | 208 | 778 |  | 25 | 335 | 184 | 24 |
| Forelign banks |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borrowings－－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3，629！ | 240 | 1.616 | 227 | 350 | ${ }_{92}^{2}$ | 89 ？ | 368 | 89 | 56 | ${ }_{93}$ | 81 | $32$ |

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

The following was issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Thursday afternoon, March 17 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 march. 16, 1938

| Throu ctphers (000) ommeas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Jan. 1938 28. | Jan. 1988 1988 | Mar. 17 1937, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold etts. on hand and due from U. s. Treas. Rodemption tund (Foderal Reserve notes) Other eash |  | $\begin{gathered} 9,178,1801 \\ 471,610 \\ 47101 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.84,417 \\ & 8,812,523 \\ & 265,865 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 9,676,381 | 9,659,315 | 82 | 9,616,196 | 9,613 | ,830 | 9,557,611 | 9,568,002 | 452 | 9,122,805 |
|  <br>  onher till discommeded. | ${ }_{\substack{5,956 \\ 2,96}}^{5}$ | ci,\%,066 <br> 8,063 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { \%,173 }}}^{\substack{\text { an }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{8,4887 \\ 3,68}}^{6.6}$ | ,6,680 <br> 3,620 |  | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{\text {\% }}$,645 | (c,7.832 <br> 3,88 <br> 12 | ${ }_{\text {c, }}^{8.897}$ | ( |
| Total blut | 8,149 | 8,419 | ${ }^{9,834}$ | 10,148 | 9,220 | 11,215 | 11,220 | 11,470 | 10,790 | 4,334 |
| Bllks bount in open | ${ }_{258}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {7,453 }}$ |  | 17.638 | 7,625 | , 788 |  |  | 3,079 |
| United States Gover |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury notes | ${ }^{1,167}$ | ${ }_{6}^{1,1}$ | 1,185: | 1,177: | 1,175; | 1,170.213 |  | ${ }_{\text {, }}^{1.174,229}$ |  | 159 |
| Total U. s. Gove | 2,56 | 2,564 | 2,664,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,0 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,0 | 2,564,015 | 2,430, |
| Other securities Foreign loans on gold |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total blus and seourtilees | 2,889,965 | 2,550,333 | 2.591,652 | 2,592, 330 | 2,592,019 | 2.593,403 | 2.563,571 | 2.593,9 | 2.593, | 2,460,293 |
| Coil held abroad |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{663}$ |  | 19.566 | ${ }^{10,1655}$ | 20.703 | 21,63 |  |  | ${ }^{27.260}$ | ${ }_{\text {or }}^{2}$ |
|  | $\xrightarrow{40,865}$ |  |  |  | citi, |  | 41,962 |  |  | (tan |
| Totala am | 13,115,457 | 12,861,62 | 12,910,162 | 12,807,93 | 13,00 | 12,746,721 | 12,793,683 | 12.7 | 12,8 | 12,495,724 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| an in actual | 4,124,88 | 4,01 | 4,888 | 4,126,23 | 19, | 4,125,104 | 4,137,756 | 4.119,084 | 4,165,272 | 4,172,763 |
|  Forelgn banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $7,295.87$ <br> $\substack{11,782 \\ 157.788}$ |  |  |
| Total depo | 7,917,2 | 7,880,92 | 7.820,132 | 7,839,008 | 7,866,670 |  | 7,77 |  | 7,771,036 |  |
| Deterre | 297 | \%33,20 |  |  | 79,76 |  |  | 503,674 | 行, |  |
| Aurplus Sseation |  | 1417,739 | ${ }^{1347}$ 173 | 172, | ${ }_{197}^{137} 78$ | (137,731 | -137,73 | ${ }_{1}^{1337}$ | cisi, | (13,22 |
| Reserve tor oontugen |  | 32, 27885 | 32:8844 | S2,885 |  |  |  | 边 | - 27.68 |  |
| All other labilltee-------1 | 7,029 | 8,307 | 5,981 | 5,468 | 5,379 | 5,482 | 5,139 | 4,999 | 7,462 | 5,923 |
| Total | 457 | 12 | 12,910,162 | 12,807,932 | 1,003,006 | 12,746,721 $\dagger$ | 12,793,683 | 12,775,812 | 12,874,03 | 12,49 |
|  | 80.4\% |  |  |  | 80.3\% |  | 80.2\% | $80.2 \%$ | 80.1\% | 80.5\% |
|  |  |  | 640 |  | 1,010 | ,122 | 1,379 | 1,592 | 1.784 |  |
| Commitments to make Industral advances | 911 | +12,98 | 13,031 | 13,078 | 13,108 | 13.19 | 13.2 | 13,388 | 12,72 | 19,1 |
| Maurfu Distribut of buts and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 1-15 dayt-rerm Sills discounted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-15 days bills discounted. | 6,489 ${ }^{4}$ | 6,579 | 7,815 | 8,093 | 7,755 | 9,072 | 9,118 | 8,952 | 8,215 | 3,611 |
| 81-60 days bills discounted |  |  | 419 | 424 | 398 | 512 | 458 | 635 | 714 |  |
| 61-90 days bills discounted | 320 | 773 | 768 | 894 | 893 | 652 | 589 | 579 | 578 | 8 |
| Over 00 days bilis discount | 330 | 320 | 332 | 273 | 299 | ${ }_{418}^{563}$ | ${ }_{391}^{664}$ | 797 <br> 507 | 774 509 | 74 |
| Total bills discounted. | 8,149 | 8,419 | 9,634 | 10,148 | 9,920 | 11,215 | 11,220 | 11,470 | ,79 | 4,334 |
| 1-15 days blils bought in ope | 47 | 47 | 93 | 101 | 152 | 299 | 281 | 186 | 91 | ,642 |
| 16-30 days bllis bought in open market. |  |  |  | 47 | 46 | 64 | 150 | 298 | 259 | 1,642 |
| 31-60 days bills bought in oden market | 379 | 297 | 86 |  |  |  | 47 | 64 | 198 | $44 \overline{1}$ |
| 61-90 days bills bought in open market | 116 | 198 | 371 | 402 | 350 | 185 | 70 |  |  | 996 |
| Over 90 days bills bought in open mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bills bought in open market | 42 | 542 | 550 | 550 | 548 | 548 | 548 | 548 | 548 | 3,079 |
| 1-15 days industrial advances | 1,577 | 1,343 | 1,590 | 1.676 | 1.670 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-30 days industrial advanoes. | 416 |  | 470 | 1.63 | 1,174 | 1,165 | 1,270 | 1,162 | 1,415 | 1,343 |
| 31-60 days industrial advances. | 330 | 274 | 402 | 692 | 687 | 765 | 619 | 334 | 415 | 348 |
| 61-90 days industrial advances. | 463 |  | 354 | 365 |  |  |  | 785 |  | 607 |
| Over 00 days industrial advances | 14,473 | 14,541 | 14,637 | 14,621 | 14,622 | 15,084 | 15,153 | 15,280 | 15,170 | 20,178 |
| Total industrial advances | 17,259 | 17,357 | 17,453 | 17,517 | 17,536 | 17,62 | 17,788 | 17,929 | 17,829 | 22,653 |
| 1-15 days U. S. Government securities | 86,903 | 104,218 | 126,282 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,309 |
| 16-30 days U. S. Government securities | 56.482 | 56,383 | 90,644 | 174,018 | 144,987 | 40,367 | 38,857 | 37,720 | 33,725 |  |
| ${ }_{61-60}$ days U. S. Government seeurities | 158,638 | 136,562 | 129,204 | 120,256 | 138,671 | 242,901 | 243,626 | 234,085 | 217.424 | 35,017 |
| 61-00 days U. S. Government securities | 183,218 | 194,321 | 183,568 | 173,474 | 158,638 | 136,812 | 129,204 | 120,256 | 121,791 | 72,437 |
| Over 00 days U. S. Government seeuriti | 2,078,774 | 2,072,531 | 2,034,317 | 2,055,900 | 2,081,562 | 2,101,015 | 2,118,603 | 2,141,324 | 2,158,329 | 2,298,464 |
| Total U. S. Government securiti | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,584,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,430,227 |
| 1-15 days other securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-30 days other securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31-60 days other seourities $61-90$ days other securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 90 days other securities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 90 days other securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total other securities. | ----- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Notes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Held by Federal Reserve Bank... | 315,064 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,409,000 \\ 325,046 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,40,420 \\ 313,742 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,40,41,187 \\ 324,187 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,453,157 \\ \hline 38,473 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,449,595 } \\ \hline 4 .\end{array}$ | 4,437,031 | $\text { , } 369,986$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,010,887 \\ 361,615 \end{array}$ | 292,038 |
| In actual circulation | 4,124,888 | 4,134,017 | 4,144,684 | 4,126,230 | 4,119,686 | 4,125,104 | 4,137,756 | 4,119,084 | 4,155,272 | 4,172,763 |
| Collateral Held by Adent as Securtly for Notes Issued to Bank- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold etfs. on hand and due from U. S. Treas.- | 4,532,632 | 4,536,632 | 4,532,632 | 4,536,632 | 4,536,632 | 4,537,632 |  | 4,569,632 | 4,606,632 | 4,511,132 |
| Gnited States Government meourites | 7,088 | 7,308 | 8,466 | 9,144 | 8,685 | 9,936 | 9,907 | 10,159 | 9,472 | 3,813 |
| butod states Government securities | 10,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 33,000 | 33,000 | 33,000 | 72,000 |
| Total collateral.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^4]$x$ These are certillcates given by the United Statee Treasury for the gold taren over oents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certifleates belng worth lese to the extent of the difference, the difference tself having been appropriated as proft by the Treasury under Drovisions of the Cold Reserve Aet 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 GLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 16, 1938

| Three Feder | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Allanta | Chicajo | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Csty | Dallas | San Pran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESOURCES | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| from United States Treasury . | 9,188,602 | 492,810 | 3,777,331 | 466,545 | 646,291 | 279,613 | 232,810 | 1,700,527 | 279,256 | 181,533 | 258,804 | 177,698 | 695,384 |
| Redemption fund-Fed. Res. notes.- | 9,600 | 500 | 1,835 | ${ }^{97} 978$ | ${ }^{657}$ | ${ }^{847}$ | 1,265 | ${ }^{658}$ | ${ }^{642}$ | 338 | 412 | ${ }^{462}$ | 1,007 |
|  | 78,179 | 49,855 | 117,567 | 37,489 | 43,793 | 27,528 | 19,003 | 74,066 | 14,272 | 10,094 | 29,075 | 13,479 | 41,958 |
| Total reser | 9,676,381 | 543,165 | 3,896, | 505,011 | 690,741 | 307,988 | 253,078 | 1,775 | 29 | 191 | 8,29 | 639 | 8,349 |
| llis discount |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ecured by U. S. direct and(or) | 5,193 2,956 | 641 85 | $1,859$ |  | 306 166 | $\begin{gathered} 500 \\ \hline 200 \end{gathered}$ | 426 |  | 60 40 | 75 | 138 <br> 43 | $\begin{array}{r}58 \\ 255 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 165 198 |
| Total bills discount | 8,1 | 726 | 2,213 | 1,563 | 472 | 708 | 968 | 77 | 10 | 75 | 57 | 313 | 363 |
| Buls bought in open |  | 41 |  |  | 51 |  | 19 | 68 |  |  | 16 | 16 | 39 |
| Industrial advances....-.i.........-- | 723,595 | 53,125 | 4,332 208,711 | 59,718 | 71,411 | 38,464 ${ }^{1,696}$ | 30,327 | 79,693 | 32,307 | - 53.493 | 7,281 | , 9154 |  |
| U. Treasury notes....... | 1,164,191 | 85,469 | 335,794 | 96,082 | 114,891 | 61,88 | 48,793 | 128,220 | 51,979 | 37,79 | 59,981 | 5,300 | 60,911 <br> 97.998 |
| Treasury | 676,229 | 49,645 | 195,049 | 55,810 | 66,73 | 35,94 | 28,341 | 74,477 | 30,192 | 21,95 | 34,84 | 26,313 | 56,923 |
| Total U. S. Govt. secu | 2,564,015 | 188,239 | 739,55 | 211,610 | 253,03 | 136,297 | 107,461 | 282,39 | 4,47 | 83,24 | 132,10 | 99,76 | 215,832 |
| Total bills and se | 89,96 | 674 | 6,30 | 6,522 | 4,5 | 8.725 | 108,570 | $283,217$ | $4,72$ | ,885 | 33,157 | 101,009 ${ }_{5}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 217,609 \\ 12 \end{array}$ |
| Due from forelgn |  |  | $4,067$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 3,665 \end{array}$ | $2,296$ | 58 | $1,436$ | $427$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \mathbf{2 . 0 8 6} \end{array}$ |
| Uncollected Items | 742,758 | 67,729 | 188,986 | 54,561 | 76,794 | 56;428 | 28,728 | 105,132 | 29,739 | 16.557 | 36,56 | 29,902 | 51,633 |
| Bank dremises | 44,865 | 2,993 | 9,940 | 4,805 | 6,190 | 2,687 | 2,112 | 4,569 | 2,333 | 1,487 | 3,14 | 1,269 | 3,329 |
| All other reso | 40,698 | 2,53 | 11,88 | 3,972 | 4,509 | 2,485 | 1,623 | 3,788 | 1.591 | 1,411 | 1,88 | 1,515 | 3,496 |
| al | 13,115,457 | 808,361 | 4,857,986 | 785,670 | 34,2 | 0,1 | 5,918 | 2,175 | 444,86 | 295,8 | 464,48 | 325,766 | 4 |
| F. R. notes in ac | 4,124,888 | 279,051 | 911,59 | 310,84 | 414,5 | 196,87 | 152,068 | 964,94 | 178,55 | 136,39 | 165,93 | 80,18 | 133,865 |
| Deposits: Member bank reserve accoun | 7,32 | 413,6 | 3,350,92 | 362,0 | 465,3 | 221,910 | 184,209 | 989,0 | 203,351 | 122,679 | 238,7 | 188,797 |  |
| Mer mank resive aco | 263,62 | 7,41 | 87,56 | 12,384 | 34,967 | 13,462 | 11,119 | 56,95 | 11,720 | 5,824 | 9,00 | 6,699 | 6,515 |
| Foreign bank | 103,356 | 7,385 | 37,607 | 10,052 | 9,437 | 4,410 | 3,590 | 12,206 | 3,077 | 2,359 | 2,975 | 2,975 | 7,283 |
| Other deposite | 222,136 | 4,748 | 175.346 | 1,109 | 4,119 | 5,250 | 2,785 | 1,282 | 5,970 | 3,725 | 467 | 3,434 | 13,901 |
| Total de | 7,917,25 | 433,19 | 3,651,43 | 385,5 | 3,8 | 5,032 | 1,70 | 1,059,4 | 4,1 | 34,5 | 51,2 | 1, | 15,148 |
| Deferred | 724,618 | 71,879 | 174,28 | 56,50 |  | 53,198 | 29,212 | 106,238 | 31,63 | 15,5 | 37,16 | 32,593 | 42,940 |
| Capital pald in | 133,297 | 9,404 | 50,943 | 12,276 | 13,157 | 4,948 | 4,451 | 13,094 | 3,894 | ${ }^{2,902}$ | 4,144 | 3,93 | 10,146 |
| Burplus (Section | 147,739 | 9,900 | 51,943 | 13,466 | 14,323 | 4,964 | 5,626 | 22,387 | 4,667 | 3,153 | 3,613 | 3,892 |  |
| Surplus (Seetlon 13-B) | 27,683 | 2.874 | 7,744 | 4,411 | 1,007 | 3,409 | 730 | 1,429 | 54 | 1,001 |  | 1,270 | ${ }_{2}^{2,121}$ |
| Reserve for continge All other lisblitles | $\begin{array}{r} 32,950 \\ 7,029 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,448 \\ 606 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,210 \\ & 1,829 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,000 \\ 573 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,177 \\ 663 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,401 \\ 302 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,603 \\ 525 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,257 \\ 849 \end{array}$ | 1,215 236 | 1,929 416 | ${ }_{313}^{934}$ | 1,776 | 2,000 489 |
|  | 13,115,457 | 808,361 | 4,857,986 | ,670 | 1,034,212 | 0,13 | ,9 | 2,175,653 | 4,866 | 5,897 | 4,48 | 5,766 | 1,016,514 |
| Contingent liability on bills purchased for forelgn correspondents. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19 | 15 | 19 | 19 | - 45 |
| Commitments to make indus, ad | 12,911 | 1,485 | 4,273 | 146 | 1,462 | 1,549 | 1 |  | 5 | 41 | 97 | 68 | 2,824 |

- "Other eash" does not include Federal Reserve notes.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

| Three Cyphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Bant of - | Total | Boston | New York | Phala. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Allanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Msnneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Pran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: |  | ${ }^{5} 12$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Issued to F, R. Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,439,952 } \\ \mathbf{3 1 5 , 0 6 4} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 313,950 34,899 | 1,009,311 | 332,045 21,196 | 441,830 27,261 | $\begin{array}{r} 207,050 \\ 10,173 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 169,252 \\ 17,184 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 987,906 \\ 22,961 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 190,372 \\ 11,819 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 140,439 \\ \mathbf{4 , 0 4 4} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 175,765 \\ 9,827 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90,812 \\ & 10,628 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 381,220 \\ 47,355 \end{array}$ |
| In actual circulation | 4,124,888 | 279,051 | 911,594 | 310,849 | 414,569 | 196,877 | 152,068 | 964,945 | 178,553 | 136,395 | 165,938 | 80,184 | 333.865 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes Issued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certifleates on hand and due from United States Treasury .... | 4;532,632 | 341,000 | 1,025,000 | 337,000 | 445,000 | 209,000 | 162,000 666 | 1,000,000 | 196,632 60 | 142,500 75 | 177,000 559 | 93,500 311 | 404,000 354 |
|  | 7,088 10,000 | 668 | 2,182 | 1,115 | 313 | 708 | 666 10,000 | 77 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total collat | 4,549,720 | 341,668 | 1,027,182 | 338,115 | 445,313 | 209,708 | 172,666 | 1,000,077 | 196,692 | 142,575 | 177,559 | 93,811 | 404,354 |

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

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, March 18 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.


Quotations for United States Treasury Notes-Friday, March 18
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d$ s of a point.

| Maturay | ${ }_{\text {Rate }}^{\text {Int }}$ | ${ }_{B 6} \mathbf{d}$ | Asted | Maturdy | ${ }_{\text {Int. }}^{\text {Rate }}$ | Bu | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deo. 151938 | $11 \%$ | 101.5 | 101.7 | Oeo 151940 -.- | $14 \%$ | 121.23 | 101.25 |
| Dee. $151981 .$. | 13\% | ${ }_{101.19}^{101.1}$ | ${ }_{101.21}^{101.3}$ | Mar. 1519421940 | 1\%\% | ${ }_{102.18}^{101.31}$ | ${ }_{102.20}^{102.1}$ |
| Dec. 151939 --- | 1\%\% | 101.19 | ${ }^{101.21}$ | Deo. 151942 | 11\%\% | ${ }^{102.24}$ | ${ }^{102.26}$ |
| Jume 151941..- | 13\% | 101.14 | ${ }_{10116}^{101.16}$ | Sept. 1518182.0 | ${ }_{2 \%}^{2 \%}$ | ${ }_{102}^{103.14}$ | ${ }_{10216}^{103.26}$ |
| Mar. 151941 -. | 13\% | 101.23 | ${ }^{101.25}$ | Sept. 15 1838.-- | ${ }^{2313 \%}$ | ${ }^{101.25}$ | 101.27 |
| June 151940--- | 1\%\% |  |  |  |  | 101.19 | 101.21 |

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly - See page 1845.

Stock and Bond Averages-See page 1845.

## THE PARIS BOURSE

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


|  | 5,600. | 5.700 | 5.900 | 5,600 | 5,570 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | . 954 |  | 932 | 994 |  |
| Banque de l P'Union Parisienne.- | 195 | 379 | 195 |  |  |
| nadil | 195 | 22.700 | 21.500 |  |  |
|  | 46 | 560 | 538 |  |  |
| Cisterale d'Ele |  |  |  |  | 090 |
| Cenerale Tran | 31 |  |  |  |  |
| , | 999 | 00 | 405 | 13 |  |
| Comptoir Nationale d'Escompte | 607 | 708 | 709 |  |  |
| Coty S A | 180 | 170 | 170 | 160 | 160 |
| , | 445 | 158 | 445 | 607 |  |
| Create Commercial de Fra |  | 1.360 | 1,330 |  | 1.340 |
| Eaux des Lyonnalse cap. | ,100 | 1,130 | ,090 | 80 | 1,140 |
| Energle Electrique du Nord--- HoLI- | 259 |  | ${ }^{254}$ |  |  |
| Energle Eleetrique du Littoral.-: | 460 | ${ }_{575}^{465}$ | ${ }_{565}$ | ${ }_{589}$ |  |
| Air | 1,070 | 1,110 | 1,080 | +,130 | 120 |
| Lyon (P L M). | 791 | 810 | ${ }_{732} 7$ | 14 |  |
| Nord Ry- | ${ }_{364}$ | ${ }_{364}$ | ${ }^{364}$ | ${ }^{63}$ | 64 |
| the Caplt | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |  |
| chiney | 1.880 | 1,905 | 1,878 | 1,955 |  |
| nees, Perpetual | ${ }^{66.30}$ | ${ }^{67.10}$ | ${ }^{66.25}$ |  |  |
| ntes 4\% | 62.60 | ${ }_{63}^{63} 45$ | ${ }_{6}^{6320}$ | ${ }_{6450}^{64.50}$ | ${ }_{64} 64.30$ |
| Rentes 4\%\% 1918 | 80 | ${ }_{69.30}$ | 68.50 | 70.20 |  |
| Rentes 4 4 \%\%', 1932 B. | 69.10 | ${ }_{80}^{70.10}$ | ${ }_{89}^{69.30}$ | ${ }_{70}^{70.80}$ | ${ }^{70.10}$ |
| Renres $5 \%$, 1920. |  | ${ }_{6}^{89.70}$ |  | ${ }^{90.10}$ | 89.30 6.130 |
| ${ }_{\text {Rayal }}^{\text {Royt }}$ Sobaion | 1,846 | 1,875 | 1,857 | 1,905 |  |
| hnelder \& Cie | 958 | 950 |  |  |  |
| socletet Francalse Ford | 88 | 82 |  | 75 |  |
| Socete | 1,100 | 1,132 | 1,091 | 80 |  |
| ete Marsellialse | 220 | 520 | 519 | 18 |  |
| Tublze Artiricial silik preferred.- | 108 | ${ }_{355}^{113}$ | ${ }_{343}$ | ${ }_{365}^{11}$ |  |
| on ${ }^{\text {an-Lits }}$-- | 68 | 68 | 64 | ${ }^{67}$ |  |

# 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 transaction of the day. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year

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

Quotations after decimal point represent one or more $32 d$ s of a point.
 Treasury
41/4, 1947-5 $\qquad$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { H1g } \\ \text { Low } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$
$\qquad$ HIgh 108.6

$\qquad$ | High | 108.6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Low- |  |
| Close | 108.6 |
| 108.6 |  |

48, 1944-54 $\qquad$


$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l|l}
\text { Hign } & 113.4 \\
\text { LOW- } & 113.4 \\
\text { Close } & 113.4 \\
\text { incto }
\end{array}\right.
$$

$\qquad$
8\%/3, 1946-56 $\qquad$

35/88, 1943-47 $\qquad$$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low. } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$Total sales $\mathrm{n} \boldsymbol{n} \$ 1,000$ un
3s, 1951-55$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low } \\ \text { OH }\end{array}\right.$
38, 1951-55
$\qquad$ 104
104
104
$\qquad$

$$
\text { 38, 1946-48 _............ }\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\mathrm{H} \\
\mathrm{~L} \\
\text { Total sales in } \$ 1,000 \text { unt }
\end{array}\right.
$$

$$
-\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { High } \\
\text { Low. } \\
\text { Close }
\end{array}\right.
$$

$$
\text { 33/8, 1940-43 _......... }\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\frac{1}{1} \\
\text { Total sales in } \$ 1,000 \text { unt }
\end{array}\right.
$$

$$
\text { 33/8s, 1941-43............ }\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { F } \\
1
\end{array}\right.
$$

$$
\text { Total sates in } \$ 1.000 \text { uns }
$$

$$
33 / \mathrm{s}, 1940-49 \ldots
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { 33/8, 1946-49........... }\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { HIgh } \\
\text { Low } \\
\text { Close }
\end{array}\right. \\
\text { Total sates in } \$ 1,000 \text { ustro-- }
\end{array}
$$

$\qquad$

New York Stock Record

| LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { fee } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { STOCKS } \\ \text { NEW YORK STOCK } \\ \text { EXCHANGE } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 1 <br> On Basts of 100 -Share Lots |  | Range for Previous Year 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday <br> Mar. 12 | Monday <br> Mar. 14 | Tuesday <br> Mat. 15 | Wednesday Mar. 16 | Thursday <br> Mar. 17 | Friday Mar. 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lowest | Highest | Lowest | Highest |
| *43 45 | \$ per share |  | ${ }_{*}^{\text {S }}$ per share | $\$_{* 40}$ per share | \$ per share | Shares |  |  |  |  |  |
| $* 43$ $* 32$ | *34 44 | $* 42$ $* 32$ | $\begin{array}{ll}* 40 & 44 \\ * 32 & 40\end{array}$ | $* 40$ $* 32$ | $* 41$ $* 32$ | $400$ | t Laboratortes_-.No par | $3614 \mathrm{Feb}^{4}$ | 45 Mar 11 | 38 Nov | $55 \text { Mar }$ |
| ${ }^{* 35} 7_{8} 40$ | *38 40 | 38.38 | *38 40 | ${ }_{*}^{*} 35 \quad 30$ |  |  | Steel Conaus.-.-.-No par | ${ }_{3412}{ }^{32}$ Mar 18 | $\begin{array}{ll}36 & \text { Mar } 11 \\ 52 & \text { Jan } 14\end{array}$ |  | 69 85 85 |
| ${ }_{-}^{812}{ }^{812}{ }^{85}$ | $88_{4} \quad 9$ | $8^{83} 4{ }^{91}$ | 878 | $\begin{array}{lll}878 & 87\end{array}$ | 838 ${ }^{33_{8}}$ | 3,000 |  |  | ${ }^{52}$ Jan ${ }^{1038}$ Jan 140 |  | ${ }_{22}{ }^{35}$ Aug |
| $* 20$  <br> $* 20$ 2088 |  | ${ }^{18}$ | ${ }^{93} 3_{8} 202{ }^{3}{ }_{8}$ | ${ }^{* 1914} 420{ }^{19}$ | $19-23^{3}$ | 300 | Adams-Milis............No par | 19 Jan | $\pm 203_{4} \mathrm{Jan} 20$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{2} 17_{8} 2$ | 1788 <br> 178 <br> 188 | ${ }_{-2}{ }_{2}{ }^{2} 8$ | ${ }^{178} 8{ }^{17} 2178$ |  | 2018 | 00 | Address-Multigr Cord_-_10 | 1912 Jan | 23 Jan 24 | 1612 | 36 Jen |
| $\begin{array}{lll}5214 \\ & 53\end{array}$ | 53 54 <br>   <br> 1  | $553_{4}$ | 178 <br> 5212 <br>  <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{ll}178 \\ 523 \\ & 54\end{array}$ | ${ }_{48}^{18}$ | 2,100 7,800 | Advance Rumely -....-No par | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} \mathrm{Feb} 23$ | ${ }_{412}^{11_{2}} \mathrm{Oct}$ | Jan |
| $1{ }^{1}$ | $11_{8}$ |  | , |  |  | 1,200 | Air Way El Adpliance.-No par | $1{ }_{1}{ }^{\text {l2 }}$ Jan |  |  | ${ }^{14}$ |
| $l_{101_{2}} 10{ }^{1034} 4$ | $5_{8} 10^{3}$ | $3_{4} 10$ | 1012  <br> 10 10 <br> 10  | $\square_{912}{ }_{1}{ }_{10} 1_{2}$ | 0 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{87} 7^{2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $1_{2}^{4} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $1{ }^{8} 1{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | 8,900 |  | 1 M |  |  | $5^{58} \mathrm{Frg}$ |
| ${ }_{491}^{112}{ }_{4} 111_{2}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 121_{4}\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 11}^{117_{8}} \quad 1212$ | 11 1158 <br> 8 $12^{4}$ | ${ }_{918}{ }^{111_{4}}$ | 8.9 | 4,700 | $51 / 2 \%$ pf A with $\$ 30$ war. 100 | 8 Mar 18 | $177_{8}$ Jan 12 | 11 Oct |  |
| 12121 | ${ }_{* 10}^{* 10} 0111_{4}{ }^{1212}$ | *10 | *88 ${ }^{*} 12121$ | $\begin{array}{ll}10 \\ * & 10\end{array}$ |  | 200 | $51 / 2 \%$ pt A with \$40 war. 100 | 10 Mar 17 | $1714{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Jan} 12$ | 11 Oct | ${ }_{59}^{59} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 12}$15 15 | ${ }_{* 1214}{ }^{15}$ | ${ }_{* 1218}{ }^{*} 15$ | ${ }_{* 121_{8}} 1_{14}^{1214}$ |  |  |  | 53, ${ }^{515}$ |  | ${ }^{173_{8}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan} 12}$ |  | ${ }_{5218}^{5812} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
|  | ${ }^{* 1614} 1{ }^{16}{ }^{168}$ | ${ }^{1618} 1{ }^{8} 165_{8}$ | ${ }^{1512} 16{ }^{165}$ | $\mathrm{lll}_{1534}^{4} 161614$ | $1{ }^{1514} 1{ }^{15}$ | 2,100 | Alegheny Steel Co....No par | 1318 1518 1518 Jan | 1712 $218_{4}$ Jan Jgin 17 | ${ }_{13}^{1018}$ | ${ }^{5218} 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| ${ }_{162}{ }^{71}{ }^{2}{ }^{162}{ }^{71_{2}}$ | ${ }_{162}^{* 7}{ }^{*} 16{ }^{738}$ | ${ }_{165}^{* 7}{ }^{*} 165{ }^{712}$ | ${ }_{160{ }^{7}{ }^{7} 7^{711_{4}}}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }_{612}{ }^{4} 7^{718}$ | ${ }^{* 61}{ }^{1}{ }^{4} 7$ | 700 | Allen Industries Inc......... 1 | $1{ }^{1818} \mathrm{Jan} 29$ | 218483817 9785 | 1312 ${ }_{612}$ Oct |  |
|  | ${ }_{16218}{ }_{81} \quad 163$ | $\begin{array}{rr}165 & 165 \\ * 8 & 9\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 8}^{1601_{2}} 162$ | $160{ }^{18} 162$ | 154160 | 2,700 | Allied Chemical \& Dye.No pat | 154 Mar 18 | $17612{ }^{1}$ Jan 10 | 145 Nov | ${ }^{25812}$ Mar |
| $111{ }_{18} 1111_{4}$ | ${ }^{*} 111{ }^{8}$ | $12 \quad 12$ |  |  |  | 500 1.600 |  | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ Feb ${ }^{7}$ | ${ }^{958} \mathrm{Jan} 10$ | ${ }^{714} \mathrm{Deo}$ | 1718 Aug |
| ${ }_{658}^{65_{8}} 6{ }^{678}$ | ${ }^{63}{ }^{1} 7$ | ${ }_{658}{ }^{12} 1074$ |  | 12 112 <br> 658  <br> $63_{4}$  | $\begin{array}{cc}101_{4} & 1 \\ 618 & 612\end{array}$ | 10,200 | Alled Mills Co Inc.... ${ }^{\text {No }}$ ( par | $10{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{Mar} 18$ $61_{8} \mathrm{Mar}$ 18 | $148^{8} \mathrm{Jan}$ 98 Jam | $\begin{array}{ll}10 \\ { }_{618} & \text { Oct } \\ \text { Oet }\end{array}$ | 3318 2188 Jan 218 |
| ${ }_{4612}^{461212}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}483_{4} & 483_{4} \\ 4\end{array}$ |  | 484818 | ${ }^{* 48} 49{ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{*} 45 \quad 47$ | 400 | A\% preferred.--.---.-.- 100 | 62 <br> 48 Mar <br> 18 | ${ }^{\text {538 }}$ |  | ${ }_{85}^{2178} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
|  | ${ }_{* 12}^{46{ }^{14}}{ }^{463^{4}}$ | ${ }^{34}$ | ${ }_{* 12}^{4512}$ | ${ }^{453_{4}} 447{ }^{5} 5_{5}^{8}$ |  | 20,900 | Alis-Chalmers Mfg----No par | 38 Feb | $513_{4}$ Jan 11 | 34 Oc | ${ }_{8312}$ Jan |
| 2 2 |  | ${ }_{* 2}{ }^{128} 8{ }^{8}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{*} 12{ }_{2}{ }^{123}$ | $12 \quad 121_{2}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}11^{3} 4 & 12 \\ 2\end{array}$ |  | Alpha Portland Cem. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ No par | $118_{4} \mathrm{Feb}{ }^{4}$ | 1516 | 812 | ${ }^{393}{ }^{3}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  |  | $1{ }^{1434} 4{ }^{1434} 4$ | 1438 | ${ }^{*} 13{ }^{5} 818$ | ${ }^{1} 135_{8} \quad 18$ | 2,100 | Amalgam Leather Cos Inc-- 1 | ${ }_{14}^{2}$ Mar 11 | ${ }_{24}^{318}{ }^{18}$ | $1{ }^{11}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 878. Mar |
| $* 64$ <br> ${ }^{*} 55$ <br> 55 | $\begin{array}{ll} * 64 & 641 \\ * 55 & 64 \end{array}$ | 65 $* 58$ | ${ }_{* 55}^{6512} 651$ | ${ }_{6512}^{651} 65{ }^{651}$ | 64 6414 | 1,400 | Amerada Corp. | ${ }_{57}{ }^{2}$ Man 3 | 7212 Feb 21 | $511_{8}$ Nov | $1147_{8}^{\text {Mar }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{56}{ }_{1234}{ }^{56} 1314{ }_{4}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}5312 & 541_{2} \\ 1158 \\ 12 & 1258\end{array}$ | 300 2400 | Am Agric Chem (Del) .-No par | $5^{512}$ Mar 18 | $66.3{ }^{6} 8$ | ${ }^{5312}$ Oct | $1011{ }^{\text {dan }}$ |
| 5334 $533_{4}$ | ${ }^{*} 533_{4}{ }^{56}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}131 & 13{ }^{1} \\ 54\end{array}$ | 1314 13 <br> 54 54 | ${ }_{* 54}^{123}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}11{ }^{5} 8 & 12 \\ 54\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,400 \\ 240 \end{gathered}$ | American Bank Note......- ${ }_{\text {6\% }}^{10}$ | ${ }_{19}^{11}{ }_{498} \mathrm{Jan} \mathrm{Jan}_{3}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{155} 7_{8} \mathrm{Jan} 15$ | 10.0 Oct | 4138 Jan |
| * Bid an | d asked pr | es; no sales o | n this day. | n receiver | p. | dellvery | $n$ New stock. $\quad$ \% Cash sale | Ex-div. $y$ | -righto. 9 | 50 De | $\frac{7518 \text { Feb }}{\text { mption. }}$ |


| Share, not Per |  |  |  |  |  | $-\begin{aligned} & \text { sules } \\ & \text { spre } \\ & \text { week } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { STOCKS } \\ \text { NEWCRK } \\ \text { EXCHANGE }}}{\text { OXCK }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Ranoe for Prearous } \\ \text { Year } 1937}}$ |  |
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{ow and high sale prices－PER Share，not per cent} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
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\text { Range Since Jan. } 1 \\
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\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& Fiday Mar． 18 \& \& \& － \& － \& Lowest \& Htohest \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \＄per shate 851 Mar 10 \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \({ }_{* 4258}^{8512}\) \& ＊＊512 \({ }^{8}\) \& \& \({ }_{42}^{853}\) \& \({ }_{4178}^{8512} 88\) \& 120 \& Bon Am1 class A．－．．．－No Nor
Class Bar \& \({ }^{8512} \mathrm{Ma}\) \& \({ }^{9412} \mathbf{4 2}\) Jan \& \& r \\
\hline \({ }^{43}\) \& \(113_{4}\) \& \({ }^{*}{ }^{11}\) \& \& \& 10 \& \& \&  \& \({ }_{19}^{137_{8}}\) \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& 5，500 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{278}^{28_{8}} \quad 27^{2}\) \& \(2{ }^{25_{8}^{4}}\) \& \({ }^{5}\) \& \({ }^{248}\) \&  \& \({ }^{12}\) \& 1，600 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{-1512}\) \& 5120 \& \({ }^{1618}\) \& \({ }^{161678} \begin{array}{ll}173_{4}\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{1614} 19\) \& 1712 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \(7^{77_{8} 7_{8}} 7^{778}\) \& \({ }^{778} 8\) \& \& \& \& \& 00 \& Br \& 712 Mar 18 \& 硅 \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{21}\) \& \({ }_{2112}^{212} 2{ }^{21}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}22 \& 23 \\ 291 \& 29\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}21 \& 2278 \\ 28 \& 28\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{2144}{ }^{211^{12}}\) \& \({ }_{* 2438}^{1878}\) \& \& \({ }_{\text {Br }}\) \& \({ }_{23}^{1878} \mathrm{Ma}\) \& \({ }_{3012}^{2614}{ }^{214}\) \& \({ }_{22}^{18}\) Oct \& \({ }_{2}^{8}{ }_{2} \mathrm{Feb}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{12}\) \& 26 \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{lll} \\ 32 \& 32\end{array}\) \&  \& 1.400 \& \& \& 34 \& \& \\
\hline 2 \& \& \& \& crell \&  \& 1，400 \& \& 512 \& \& \({ }_{519}\) \& \({ }_{881}^{8}\) Jan \\
\hline 914 \&  \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{4,6}^{1,5}\) \& \& －\({ }_{8}^{518} 8\) \& \({ }^{133_{6}}{ }^{\text {Jam }}\) \& \({ }_{7}{ }^{12} \mathrm{D}\) Dec \& \({ }_{53}{ }_{5}^{3812}\) Jan \({ }^{\text {Jan }}\) \\
\hline 425 \& \({ }^{9} 8\) \& \({ }^{2784}{ }^{97}{ }^{273}\) \& ， \& \(2612{ }^{2612}\) \& \& \& \& 25. \& 37 \& \(21 . \mathrm{Dec}\) \& \({ }^{022} 2{ }^{\text {Jan }}\) \\
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\hline \(8{ }^{14} 8\) \& 812 \& \& \(77^{7}{ }^{2} 8\) \& \(77_{8}\) \& \(7^{714} 47_{4}^{81}\) \& \[
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\hline \({ }_{43}^{51}\) \& \({ }_{*}{ }_{4}^{511_{8}}\) \& \& 510 \({ }^{5}\) \&  \&  \& \& Bu \& \({ }_{35}^{418} \mathrm{M}\) \& \({ }_{5478}^{67_{8} \mathrm{~J}}\) \& \& \[
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\hline \({ }^{27}\) ．\({ }^{271}\) \& 27 \& 27129 \& \({ }^{281818}\) \& \({ }^{2612}\) \& \({ }^{2314} 25\) \& \& Bu \& \&  \&  \& \({ }^{6514} \mathrm{Mar}\) \\
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\hline ${ }_{.}^{214}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{714}$ \& ${ }_{* 71}^{21_{4}}$ \&  \& \& \& \& $\ddagger$ Bush Terming \& ${ }_{7}^{2} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& ${ }_{11212}^{31}$ Jan \& ${ }^{1344} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& ${ }^{1133_{4} \mathrm{Jan}}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{*} 718$ \& ${ }_{* 13}{ }^{712} 1$ \& 1412 \& \& （1） \& －${ }_{1412}{ }^{18}$ \& \& $t$ t \& 1212 Ja \& 16 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{7} 7$ \& ${ }_{718}$ \& $7_{788}$ \& ${ }_{7}^{714} 87$ \& 142142 \& ${ }_{6}{ }^{4}$ \& 2，500 \& Buti \& $12{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }_{885}{ }^{16}$ \& ， \& <br>
\hline  \& ＊2018 \& 2012 \& ＊2912 21 \& ${ }_{318}^{2012}$ \& $20{ }^{38} 8$ \& \& \&  \& ${ }_{488}^{22}{ }^{\text {F }}$ \& ${ }^{1614}{ }_{214}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& ＊9 \& ${ }_{818}^{3}$ \& 2，200 \& \& 8 \& 118 \& ${ }^{4}$ \& <br>
\hline \& ＊30 \&  \& ${ }^{3018}$ \& ${ }^{3018} 17$ \& ${ }_{163}^{2612} 26$ \& \& \& ${ }_{1512}^{2612} \mathrm{Ma}$ \&  \& ${ }_{124}^{24}$ \& <br>

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\hline ${ }_{4}^{4714} 4$ \& ${ }_{4}$ \& ${ }^{*} 474$ \& ${ }^{4714}$ \& ${ }^{4} 1$ \& ${ }^{4} 14$ \& \& \& 48 Ma \& \& 4978 \& <br>

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$8_{8} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& ${ }^{212}$ a ${ }^{212}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{1} \mathrm{O}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{13}$ \& ${ }^{1314}{ }_{17} 14$ \& ${ }^{3} 8_{8}$ \& ${ }^{1314}$ \& $12{ }^{128}$ \& \& 1 \& d \& 10 \& $158_{4}^{4}$ Ja \& \& <br>
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{ }_{64}^{47_{8}}
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\hline ${ }_{* 32} 3^{3} 40$ \&  \& ${ }_{31}{ }_{1}$ \&  \& $36^{18}$ \& 32.32 \& \& Cannon Mulls \& 29 \& 36 Jan \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }^{614}$ \& ＊ 371 \& | $* 614$ |
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| $* 37$ | \& ＊ 37 \&  \& 6 \& \[

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\] \& ${ }_{\text {Caphta }}$ \& ${ }_{37}{ }^{478} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& ${ }_{3712}{ }_{12}{ }^{\text {Jaial}}$ \& ${ }_{3712}^{48}$ \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Carolin \& ${ }^{7614}$ Ja \& Ja \& ${ }^{0}$ Oct \& 102 Feb <br>
\hline \& \& \& \&  \& 151 \& \& Carrpenter S \& ${ }_{312}^{15}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }^{11}$ \& \& 77 \& 5，400 \& Case（ I I） \& 77 \& 9712 \& 80 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{9814}{ }^{\text {d }}$ Ja \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{41788}$ \& ${ }^{4212} 422^{42}{ }^{4}$ \& ${ }^{43} 103{ }^{444^{7}}$ \& 102： \& \& \& 7,100
800 \& Cater \&  \& ${ }_{103}^{5512} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& ${ }_{97}^{40}$ Nov \& ${ }_{10514}^{100} \mathrm{Aug}$ <br>

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\hline I2 \& ${ }_{* 5434}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& $x^{2658}$ \& ${ }^{25} 5^{5}$ \& \& \& \& 000 \& Central Agulrt \& \& \& \& <br>
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Central \& ${ }^{237_{4} \mathrm{M}}$ \& ${ }_{105}^{45^{12}}$ \& \& Jan <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 130 \& Central \& ${ }_{918}$ \& \& \& <br>
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\hline \& B \& \& \& \& \& \& Certaln－Te \& ${ }^{6}$ Ja \& ${ }^{882}{ }_{8}^{8}$ \& 18 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 610 \& Cham pap \& ${ }_{1018}^{2218} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{06}^{3212}$ \& ${ }_{10312}^{1812}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{* 26}$ \& \& ${ }_{* 213_{4}}{ }^{25}$ \& 100 \& Com \& 2578 \& ${ }_{3012}$ Jan \& 2518 \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{* 9918}{ }^{29}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{* 788}{ }^{78} 8$ \& ， \& Checker \& ${ }_{71}{ }^{1}$ Jan \& 1214 \& 5 \& <br>
\hline \& \& $413_{4}^{\circ}$ \& \& 3814 \& \& 1，900 \& Chesapeak \& 34 Mar \& 4812 M \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{3214}$ \& \& ${ }^{311} 8$ \& ， \& $285_{88} 30{ }^{3}$ \& 14，700 \& Chesapeak \& 2858 \& ${ }^{3812}$ Jan \& 31 Oet \& <br>
\hline \& ＊80 \& \& \& \& \& \& Preferre \& 87 Ma \& ${ }^{89}$ Jan \& ${ }^{89}{ }^{4}$ Dee \& <br>
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\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 1，700 \& － ancago Great \& ${ }^{2}$ \& ${ }_{588}^{58}$ Jan \& \& <br>
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\hline $11_{2} 12$ \& － \& ${ }^{111_{8} 8}$ \& 1 \& \& $11{ }^{12} 811{ }^{2}$ \& \& chis \& 11 \& 14 Ja \& 10 D \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 1，300 \& ＋ \& ${ }^{5} \mathrm{~J}$ \& \& ${ }^{3} 8$ \& <br>
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\hline \& \& ${ }_{227}$ \& \& \& \& \& S3 \& \& ${ }_{3212}^{128}$ Jan \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 200 \& $\pm$ Chic Rod \& ${ }_{4} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }^{14}{ }^{14} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& ${ }_{34}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Dec}$ \& ${ }_{388}^{43} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 1，100 \& \％ \& $13_{4} \mathrm{M}$ \& $2{ }^{78}$ Jan 111 \& \& ${ }^{1018}{ }^{18} \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& 1，300 \& ${ }^{6 \%}$ \& \& \& \& <br>
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\hline \& 33 \& ${ }^{3} 2$ \& \& 33 \& \& ${ }^{140}$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{5114}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}50 & 5312 \\ 51212\end{array}$ \& \& ${ }^{4758} 80{ }^{5018}$ \& ， \& CIt \&  \& 1318 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 6514}{ }^{12} 6$ \& ${ }_{6514}^{1214}$ \& ${ }^{125}{ }^{12}$ \& $*_{6514}^{1212} 1$ \& ${ }_{* * 514}^{1214}{ }_{65}{ }^{1214}$ \& $\begin{array}{cc}x 113_{4} & 11 \\ 6514\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{120}$ \& ${ }_{6}$ \& ${ }^{3} 4$ \& ${ }_{6718}^{1312}$ \& \& ${ }_{92}^{212_{8} \mathrm{Feb}} \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}{ }^{56} 560$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Cti \& 56 \& 618 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& ${ }^{23} 43_{4}{ }^{23_{4}}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}3^{12} & 21^{12}\end{array}$ \& 1，300 \& \& 212 Mar 17 \& \& \& $105_{8} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 150}^{* 18} 19$ \& 18 \& \& 18 \& 181 \& 180 \& 400 \& Clark Equip \& $171_{2}{ }^{\text {Jan }} 4$ \& 24 \& ${ }_{179}^{1714}$ \& <br>
\hline 112112 \& \& \& \& \& $110^{14} 1111_{2}$ \& 2̄0 \& Clev El \& $10 \mathrm{Br}_{2}{ }^{-1} \mathrm{Jan}^{-7}$ \& $17{ }^{-12}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 1，300 \& Clev Graph B \& ${ }_{1958}{ }^{\text {Jan }} 28$ \& ${ }_{2619}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ． 75 \&  \& ${ }^{*} 722_{2}$ \& 7 \& ＊69 7312 \& 7312 \& \& Cle \& ${ }_{7514}{ }^{1}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {climax }}^{\text {Spoctal }}$ gu \& \& \& ${ }_{24}^{47}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 2，400 \& Cluett Peab \& ${ }_{1214}^{3318} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& ${ }_{1512}^{41} \mathrm{Fe}$ \& ${ }^{314}{ }^{1} \mathrm{D}$ \& ${ }_{2978}^{41}$ July <br>
\hline 11 \& 1214117 \& ＊115 117 \& \& ${ }_{4}$ \& ${ }^{14} 1$ \& 10 \& Preerred \& 111 Jan \& $177_{88} \mathrm{Feb}$ \& $1101_{2}$ D \& ${ }^{132788}$ June <br>
\hline 11 \& \& 119121201 \& $16{ }^{162} 1181$ \& $6^{612} 118{ }^{1}$ \& \& 600 \& Coca－Cola Co（The）－－．No \& 112 Feb \& 125 Jan \& ${ }^{9334}$ Oct \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 100 \& Clase A－－－－－No \& 5818 \& ${ }_{59} 5$ \& ${ }_{5612} 51{ }^{\text {Ja }}$ \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{* 93}^{9} \quad 94$ \& ${ }_{* 93}{ }^{918}{ }^{93}{ }^{988}$ \& ${ }_{9314}^{9} \quad 93{ }^{938}$ \& $9^{92} \quad 9{ }^{92^{38}}$ \& ＊89 92 \&  \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
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$871_{2} \mathrm{Jan} 28$
Feb \&  \& ${ }_{95}^{812} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& ${ }_{10412}^{2584} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{* 92}^{22} \quad 22{ }^{221} 4$ \& ${ }_{* 92}^{23}{ }_{*}^{2312}$ \& ${ }_{* 9}^{2134}{ }_{4} 2_{17} 7_{8}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{2111^{1}} 222_{1} 1_{2}$ \& \& 00 \& $\mathrm{C}_{0}$ \& \& ${ }^{2738} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& ＊92 \& \& \& \& \& \& 90 Feb \& 96 \& ${ }^{9834} 4$ \& <br>

\hline （14 ${ }^{14}$ \& ${ }_{* 14}^{* 214} 4$ \& ${ }_{1418}^{2014}$ \& | $* 2014$ |  |
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| ${ }^{2} 144_{4}$ | 28 |
| 15 |  | \& ${ }^{* 201_{4}}{ }^{13}{ }_{8}$ \&  \& \& Colonlal Beacon Oll－－No par \& ${ }_{13}^{29}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Feb}$ \& ${ }_{20}^{29}$ \& ${ }_{111}^{26}$ \& <br>

\hline  \& \& \& ${ }_{612} 6$ \& \& \& \& Colorado \＆Southern．．－－${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& ${ }^{133_{4}}$ \& ${ }_{88}{ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ \& \& － <br>

\hline  \& ${ }_{* 614}^{91}$ \& ${ }_{* 7}^{9} 8{ }^{9} 11^{91_{4}}$ \& | $* 88$ |  |
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| $*$ | $10{ }^{12}$ |
| 1 |  | \& \& \& 80 \& ${ }^{4 \%}$ 18t preterred－－－－－－100 \& 712 M \& ${ }^{113_{4}}$ \& ${ }_{7}^{8}$ \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{163}{ }^{3} 17$ \& $1{ }^{163}{ }_{4}^{2}$ \& $163_{4} 17$ \& \& \& \& 400 \& \& \& ${ }^{92124}{ }^{921}$ \& ${ }_{8} \mathrm{D}$ \& <br>
\hline ， 6 \& ${ }^{* 1614}$ \&  \& 2 \& $1{ }^{10}$ \& ＊1418 \& \& \& \& ${ }_{4}^{4}$ \& 4 \& ${ }_{3112}^{32}$ Aug <br>
\hline ${ }_{18}{ }^{1}$ \& \&  \& ${ }^{* 1218} 812$ \&  \& ${ }_{653}{ }^{3} \cdot 70$ \& 2,1 \& Coll \& ${ }^{6} 214$ \& ${ }_{\text {76 }}{ }_{\text {15，Jan }}$ \& ${ }_{10}$ \&  <br>
\hline ＊27 32 \& ＊27 34 \& ＊31 \& \& \& ＊3018 \& \& \& ${ }_{30}^{1012 ~}{ }^{\text {J }}$ \& ${ }_{34}^{1512}$ \& ${ }_{258} 10 \mathrm{D}$ \& ${ }_{8}^{2}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline $7{ }^{7}{ }^{71}$ \& ${ }_{7}^{718}$ \& ${ }^{718}$ \& ${ }^{678}{ }^{67}{ }^{714}$ \& ${ }^{67} 7^{8}$ \& 614 \& 25，300 \& C \& 6 \& ${ }_{5}{ }^{\text {J }}$ \& ${ }_{4458}{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }_{88} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>

\hline $1{ }^{75}$ \& ${ }_{\text {F }}^{4514}$ \& 14 \& | 71 |
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| $* 5512$ |
| 58 |
| 88 | \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{57}^{6}$ \& ${ }_{65}{ }^{\text {Ja }}$ \& 6412 \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{3} 314_{4}$ \& ${ }_{3312}$ \& 3378 \& ${ }_{3312}$ \& ${ }^{3278} 34$ \& 31 \& － \& Comme \& ${ }_{31}{ }^{5}$ \& ${ }_{384}{ }^{3}$ \& ${ }_{3088} 8^{212}$ \& ${ }_{6914}{ }^{19}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ <br>

\hline | $* 8878$ |
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| 38 |
| 88 | \& ＊8878 \& \& \& ＊8878 \& ${ }^{8}$ \& \& 416 \& 86 \& ${ }^{95} \mathrm{M}$ \& 80 Dee \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{*} 955121004$ \& ${ }_{* 9712}^{3812}$ \& 9 \& ＊97 \& \& 35 \& 00 \& Comm＇${ }_{\text {S4．}}$ \& ${ }_{93}{ }^{35} \mathrm{M}$ \& M \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 200 \& 34.25 \& 7 \& Jan 12 \& \& $211_{4} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 25，200 \& Common＇1th \＆Sou－．－No part \& $11_{4} \mathrm{M}$ \& $2{ }^{2}$ Jan ${ }^{3}$ \& \& ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{23}$ \& ${ }_{* 3414}^{34}$ \&  \&  \& $\begin{array}{lll}23 & 2312\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}33 & 33 \\ 223 \\ 23 & 23\end{array}$ \& \&  \&  \& ${ }_{2518}^{4214} \mathrm{Jan} 13$ \& \& $5_{8} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
\hline ＊Bid an \& ad asked price \& ces；no sales on \& 18 \& In rece \& Ip．$a$ \& f．delliver \& $n$ New stock．$r^{\text {Casam}}$ \& Ex－div． \& Ex－rights． \& lled fo \& mpti <br>
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## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

## Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

NOTICE-Prices are "and interest"-exeept for tncome and defauted bonds Cash and deterred dellvery sales are digregarded in the week range,
unless they are the only transactions of the week. and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a toothote in the week in which they
occur. No acount is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year

$\frac{\text { BONDS }}{\substack{\text { BON } \\ \text { WTOCK EXCHANGE } \\ \text { Week Eded Mar. } 18}}$ Foreign Govt. \& Munic. (Concl.) Prto Alegre (City
Prague (Gre $71 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$.




 Rio Grande do sul (state or)-
8 s extl loan of 1921 -8s extl 8 fg g. 1921
7 s extl loan of 1926 78 muntcipal loan.
Rome (City) extl $61 / 8$ - Roumania (Kingdom of 78--1952 A Saarbruecken (Clty) 6s.
Sao Paulo (Clty of, Brazil)--1953 J

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 Venetlan Prov Mtge Bank 7s_-1952 A
Vienna (Clty of bs -Warsaw (Clty) external 78_....1958 F A
Yokohama (Clty) extl $88 \ldots \ldots 1961$

## RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL

 \#8*Abltibl Pow \& Paper 1st 5s-1953 J
 Ala Gt Sou 1st cons A 58..........1943 J J
 Alb \& Susq 1st guar $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
 Allegh \& West 1 st gu 48 Allegh Val gen guarg 4 41/68 debentures Alpine-Montan Steel 7s $\quad$ _..... 1955 M American Ice 1 deb 58 -
 Am Internat Corp conv $51 / 58 \ldots-1949$
Amer Telep \& Teleg -
20-Year sinking fund $51 / 2 \mathrm{~B} \ldots .1943$
 Am Type Founders conv deb-1950 J
Amer Wat Wks \& Elec 6s ser A. 1975
 Sifincome deb. $\qquad$ $1967{ }^{1995}{ }^{\mathrm{Jan}}$

 Atchlson Top \& Santa Fe General 48.......
Adjustment gold Conv gold 4 s of 190 Conv 4s of 1905
Conv gold 4 s of 1910 Conv deb 41/2s.....
Rocky Mtn Div 18t 48
Trans-Con Short L 18t Trans-Con Short L 18t 48
Cal-Arz 1 st At1 Knox \& Nor 1 st $g 5 s$
Atl \& Charl A L $18 t$ 18 30-year 58 serles B....-1944 J J

 Atl \& Dan 1stg 48 .
second mortgage 4 s Atl Gult \& W I SS coll tr 5s-...-1948 J A०Auburn Auto conv deb 48/48.
Austin \& N 1 st gu g 5 s
Baldwin Loco Works 5 s stmpd_1940 M

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BONDS
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## RAILROAD BONDS





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 Joint 1st ref 5 s series A....-1963
1st \& ret $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ series C.-.-- 1963 Illinois Steel deb 41/2s......-. 1940 A
 Ind \& Louisville 1st gu 4s_--1956
Ind Union Ry 31/s. serles B_-1986
Inland Steel 33/4s series D.
M


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 Int Agric Corp 5s stamper
$\ddagger+$ Int-Grt Nor 1 st 6 s ser
$\bullet$ Adjustment 68 ser A.

## $\bullet 1$ 1st 5 s series B

Internat Hydro El deb 6 Int Mernat Paper 58 ser
Ref 8 o 68 series A.



James Frank \& Clear 1st 4s.-1959
Jones \& Laughlin Steel 41/4s A
J
D Jones \& Laughlin Steel 41/4 s A--1961
Kanawha \& Mich 1st gu 4 s . 1990
A $\$ 8{ }^{*} \mathrm{~K}$ C Ft S \& M Ry ref g $4 \mathrm{~s}-1936$ A O Kan City Sou 1st gold 3 s

Ref |  |
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| Kapsas City Term 1st 4s.-....-1960 |
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 - Ctts w w stmp (par \$615) -1943 M ©Ctis w w stmp (par \$925)-1943
$\bullet$ Ctifs with warr (par \$925) - 1943 Keith (B F) Corp 1 1st 68--
Kentucky Central gold 48 Kentucky Central gold 4s.--
Kentucky \& Ind Term 41/2s. Stampe
Plain.
41/8 un Kings County unteed -.........-1961 J J Kings County Elev 1 st g 4 s .-
Kings County
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1st \& ref $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.-
Koppers Co 4s ser A........-1941 1951 J Koppers Co 4s ser A.-i- tr 4 s .
Kresge Foundation coll
$31 / 2$ s collateral trust notes. $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ collateral trust notes-
$\ddagger \uparrow$ Kreuger $\&$ Toll secured 5 s
Uniform ctis of deposit. Laclede Gas Light ref \& ext 5s-1939 ${ }_{\text {A }}$ $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Coll } \& \text { ref } 51 / \mathrm{s} \text { series C....-1953 } & \text { A } \\ \text { Coll } \& \text { ref } 51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} \text { series D....-1960 } & \text { F } \\ \text { Coll }\end{array}$ Coll tr 6 s series A.....
Coll tr 6s series B.... Lake Erie \& Western RR-
581937 extended at $3 \%$ to-- 1947
2 d gold 5 s .-......... Lake Sh \& Mich So g $31 / 19 . .-1941$
Lautaro Nitrate Co Ltd
 Cons sink fund 41/s ser C...-1954 J J

 Leh Val N Y 1st gu g 41/2s $-\ldots 1940$ J
Lehigh Val (Pa) cons g 4s
 General cons 458
General cons 58 Leh Val Term Ry 1 st gug $5 \mathrm{si}-1941$ Lex \& East 1 st 50 -yr 5 s gu_-1965
Liggett \& Myers Tobacco $7 \mathrm{~s}, \ldots 1944$
A Liquid Carbonic 4s conv debs--1951 1947 F D Loews Inc 8 f deb $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. Lombard Elec 7s ser A Long Dock Co $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ ex
Long Island gen gold Unified gold 4s.-.
Guar ref gold 4 s . Lorillard (P) Co deb 7s....-.--1944 A Louisiana \& Ark ist 5s ser A-...-1961 1961 Louis \& Jeff Bdge Co gu 4s...-1945 ${ }^{\text {M }}$ Louisville \& Nas

## 1st \& ref 5 s series

 1 st \& ref $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ series$1 \mathrm{st} \&$ ref 4 ser series D

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| :--- |
| St Louis Dlv 2d |


 McCrory Stores Corp sf deb 5s-1951 M N Maine Central RR 4 s ser A... 1945 J

 - Certificates of deposit--.--


For footnotes see pase 1845.

 NOTICE-Cash and deferred dellivery sales are digregarded in the week's range uniess they are the only transactions of the week, and when se
regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

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 (March 12, 1938) and ending the present Friday (March 18, 1938). 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: which any dealings occurred during the week covered:

| stocks | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Weok's Rangsof PricesLow High | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Ranoe Stnce Jan. 1. 1938 |  | stocks (Continued) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Lati } \\ & \text { Sate } \\ & \text { Pritec } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Week's Ranos } \\ \text { of Prtcos } \\ \text { Low } \quad \text { High } \end{array}\right\|$ | SunesforWeekShares | Ranoe Stnce Jan. 1. 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hioh |  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| Acme |  |  |  | ${ }^{26}$ 1436 Jan |  | 53 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{39} 11 / 1{ }^{\text {J Jan }}$ |
| Aero Supdly Class B. |  |  | ,700 | $\begin{array}{ll}143 / 2 & \mathrm{Feb} \\ 3\end{array}$ | ${ }^{17}{ }_{4 / 3}$ Jan Jan | Blumenthal (8) |  |  | 1,400 |  | 397/ Jan $9 \%$ |
| Agta A | 29 |  | +250 | $23 . \mathrm{Jan}$ | 32\% Jan | Bohack (H) |  |  |  | 17 Mar | Jan |
| Ainsworth Mig co | $63 / 2$ | $61 / 2 \quad 73$ | 2,500 | $63 / \mathrm{Feb}$ | $8{ }^{2}$ J Jan | 7\% 18t pre | 13/8/ | 10\% | - 20 |  | Jan |
| Air Devices Corp com. | \% |  | 200 | ${ }^{5 / 6}$ Mar | ${ }_{2}^{11 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}$ | Borne scrymser |  | 107/8 |  | ${ }_{10}$ Mar | ${ }_{14}$ Mar |
| Air Investors common |  |  |  | ${ }_{14}^{13 / 2} \begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 2 & \text { Jan } \\ 151 / 4 & \text { Jan } \end{aligned}$ | Botany Consol Bourjols Ine... | 4 | 3/4 | O | ${ }^{10} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }^{14}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Warrants. |  |  | 700 | $1 / 1 / \mathrm{Mar}$ | 3/4 Jan | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bour } \\ & \text { Bow } \end{aligned}$ | ) | 4 | 400 | Jan |  |
| Alabama Gt | 4312 | $401 / 218$ | 100 | 4017 Feb | $49 \%$ Jan | 7\% | 13 | $\begin{array}{ll}13 & 13 \\ 2 & 13\end{array}$ | 50 | Jan | $\begin{array}{ccc}163 / 2 & \mathrm{Feb} \\ 3\end{array}$ |
| Ala Power 87 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}583 / 4 \\ 481 / 2 & 59 \\ 41 / 2\end{array}$ | 100 | ${ }_{\text {45 }}{ }_{\text {41/2 }} \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }_{541 / 2}^{64}$ Jan | 2d preferre Brazillan Tr | ${ }_{87}^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 23 \\ 81 / 8 & 101 / 4 \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 2,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}1 / 3 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ \text { 8ar }\end{array}$ |  |
| Alles \& Fisher |  | 481/2 $51 / 2$ | 100 | ${ }^{43} 18$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}{ }^{3 / 3}$ Jan | Breeze CorD | 41/2/ | $\begin{array}{ll}81 / 8 & 105 \\ 43\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,200 \\ & 1,300 \end{aligned}$ | 4/3/2 Mar | ${ }^{2} \%$ \% J Jan |
| Alliance Invest |  | 11/8 11/8 | 100 | $13 / \mathrm{Feb}$ | 1\% Feb | Brewste | - ${ }^{3} 8$ | 33/8 | 1.500 | 36\% Mar | 5/3 Jan |
| Allied Internat I |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}103 / 6 & \mathrm{Feb} \\ \mathrm{Jan}\end{array}$ | $\underset{\text { Pridgeport }}{\text { Preted }}$ | 73/4 | 73/4 | 1,000 | ${ }^{72 / 4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{\text {103/4 }}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Allied Products com...--10 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | 7 | ${ }_{9}^{103 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$ | $\underset{\text { Prighterrea- }}{\text { Ptar }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {did }}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | $3 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Class A conv com. |  |  |  | 13 Jan | 15 Feb | Brill Cord | 1/8/ | \% | 0 | $11 / 6 \mathrm{Mar}$ | $33 . \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  | 1031/2 | 721/281/2 | 2,850 | 1031/2 Mar | $\begin{array}{cc}90 \\ 1061 / 2 & \mathrm{Feb} \\ \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ |  | 191/4 |  | $400$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { 3 } \\ \text { 184 } & \text { Mar } \\ \text { Feb }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{27}{ }^{43}$ J Jan |
| Aluminum Goods ${ }^{\text {M }}$ |  |  |  | $15 \%$ | $16^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Feb}$ | Brlllo Mfg | 8. | 8 | 200 | $71 / 6$ | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ |
| Aluminum Industri |  | 33/4 $41 / 8$ | 00 | 33 y Mar | 51/ Jan | Class |  | $28 \frac{1}{2}$ 281/2 |  | ${ }^{281 / 2}$ Mar | 281/2 Mar |
| Aluminium Ltd co | 81 | 81 | 1,200 | $671 / 5 \mathrm{Jan}$ | $951 / \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{\text {British }}$ Amer |  |  |  | ${ }_{2036}^{21}$ | ${ }_{2076}^{21}$ Jan |
| Am\% preterred- | 97/8 | ${ }^{98} 1098$ | 2,400 | ${ }^{94 / 3 / 4} 9 \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }_{123 / 2} 99.1 \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {Jar }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| erican |  | , | 100 | 1 Jan | $11 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ | Am dep rets ord bearer 11 |  |  |  | 3 | b |
| Amerlcan Book Co- | 8 |  |  | 48 JJan | ${ }^{52} 2 . \mathrm{Feb}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Box Board Co com. 1 | 8 |  | 1,100 | $7 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 10\% Jan | Am dep rets ord reg_-10s |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A commo |  |  | 100 | $2 . \mathrm{Mar}$ | b | Britlsh Col Power class A-* |  |  |  | an | n |
| Common elass |  |  | 200 | $19^{1 / 4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $23^{3 / 1}{ }^{\text {J Jan }}$ |  |  |  |  | 151/4 Mar |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{57}^{19}$ Mar |  | 8Brown Co 6\% pref.-.-. 100 Brown Fence \& Wire com. 1 | 7188 |  | 2.000 | $5{ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{\text {Man }}$ |
| Amer Centrifugal | 2\%/4 | 2\%/8 $3 \frac{1}{6}$ | 11 | 13/4 Jan | 23/8 Mar | Class A |  | 18.18 | 200 | Mar |  |
| $\mathrm{Cl}_{\text {Class }} \mathrm{A}$ - |  |  |  |  |  | Brown |  |  |  | $21 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | $31 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Class A | 21 | 21 |  | $193 / 1 \mathrm{Feb}$ | $261 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | Brown Rub | 3/4 | $31 / 4$ | 2,300 | an |  |
| C | 21/6 | 2 | 2,400 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 1 . \mathrm{Mar}$ | $31 / \mathrm{Jan}$ | Bruce (E L | 8 |  |  | Feb | Feb |
| lass B n - | 2 |  |  | ${ }^{27}{ }^{2} 5$ | ${ }^{26 \%}$ \% Jan | Butf Nias \& East |  | $\begin{array}{lll}37 & 37 \\ 21 / 4 & 22^{3 / 6}\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{214}^{35}$ | ${ }_{223}^{39}$ Man |
| Amer For |  | 11/811/4 |  | $13 / 3$ |  | 35 |  |  |  | Mar | $1003 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Amer Fork \& Hoe com | 1014 | 103 | 100 | 1014 Mar | $12 \times$ Feb | Bunker Hill $\&$ Sulliv | 12 | $12 \quad 14$ | 1,800 | $111 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ | 18 J Jan |
| ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {Amer Greferred }}$ \& Elec com | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{221414}$ | 3,100 | ${ }_{109}^{22} 10{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ | ${ }_{128}^{28} 4{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ | (3urco Inc common |  |  |  | $1 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| American Gene | 10 | 1081414 | 800 | $4{ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{5}{ }^{3 / 4} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$2 preferred | 241/2 | $241 / 2$ 24/3/4 | 150 | $24 . \quad \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }^{26}$ Mar | Burma Cord Am ded |  |  |  | 23/ Feb | $3{ }^{3}$ |
| 52.50 |  |  |  | 27\% | $277 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ | Burry Biscuit Corp _ 123/2c | 214 | $\begin{array}{ll}21 / 4 & 21 / 4 \\ 8 / 4\end{array}$ | 100 |  | Jan |
| Amer Hard Rubber |  |  | 10 | 103/8 Mar | ${ }_{213}^{13}$ Jan | Cables \& Wireless L |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Laundry Mach | $161 / 2$ | 161/4161/2 | 600 | 16 Jan | $181 /$ Jan | Amer dep rets pret shs $\mathrm{EL}^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Lt \& Tras corn. | 113/4 | 115/8 121/4 | 900 | $113 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{14} 4818$ | Calambs Sugar Estate 20 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Am\% preterred. | 17 | $17 \quad 17$ | 25 | ${ }_{17}^{23}$ Jan | ${ }_{23}^{23 / 2}$ Mar | Canadian Car \& Fdy prd ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | $1 / 4$ | ${ }^{1 / 4}{ }^{22} \quad 21 / 2$ | ${ }^{100}$ | 19 21/4 Mar |  |
| A Preterred. | --- |  |  | 63y Feb | ${ }^{23} 3 / 4$ Feb | B non-voting |  |  |  | 2 Mar | $3 \% \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Amer Maraca | 1 | 7 | 5,900 | $22^{3 / 4}$ Jan | ${ }_{2636}^{13}$ Jan | ${ }^{\text {Canadian Mar }}$ Mapital |  |  | 3,300 3 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jar }}$ | $13 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ 10 |
| Amer Meter Co |  |  | 200 | ${ }_{30}^{22}$ Jan | ${ }_{36}^{263 / 6}$ Jan | Carib syndicate. |  | 11/8 $11 / 4$ | 3,000 |  | $1{ }^{\text {\% \% Jan }}$ |
| American Republ | $61 / 4$ |  | 7,200 | 53/2 Mar | 93/3 Jan | Carman \& Co clase |  |  | 3,00 | 15. | 15. |
| Amer Seal-Kad |  |  | 7400 | Mar | 3/6 Jan | Class |  |  |  | $31 / \mathrm{Feb}$ | $33 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Am Superpowe |  |  | 7,900 700 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $20{ }_{7 / 8}$ Man | ${ }_{1 \%}^{1 \%}$ Mar |
| $\xrightarrow{18 t}$ preferred | ${ }_{12}^{671 / 2}$ | ${ }_{12}^{67 / 2}{ }^{68} 1314$ | 1300 1,300 | ${ }_{12}^{67 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}75 & \text { Jan } \\ 18 & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ | Carollna | 1 | $4^{3 / 8} 84$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,400 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $73^{1 / 8} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{85}{ }^{10 / 6} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| merican ${ }^{\text {T }}$ |  |  |  | 36\% Jan | ${ }^{4}$ Feb | ${ }^{56}$ D |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anchor Post |  | $15 / 813 / 4$ | 400 | 158 Mar | 214 Jan | ${ }_{\text {Carriler }}$ | 23 ${ }_{5}$ |  | 600 | ${ }_{5}^{23} \mathrm{Feb}$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Angobtura Wupper }}$ | ${ }_{12}{ }^{\text {x31/2}}$ | ${ }_{12}{ }^{\text {13/2 }}$ | ${ }_{200}^{500}$ | 3 ${ }^{3}{ }^{\text {J Jan }}$ | ${ }_{163}^{4} 3.5{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | Casco Products | ${ }_{81 / 2}^{5}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}5 \\ 81 / 2 & 10\end{array}$ | 500 | ${ }_{81 / 2}$ Mar | ${ }_{151 / 2}{ }^{151 / 3}$ Jan |
| ${ }_{\text {Appalachian El }}$ |  | ${ }_{991}^{1 / 49} 1{ }_{993}$ | 70 | ${ }^{99}$ Mar | $103 \%$ Jan | Castle (A M) |  |  |  |  | 25 Jan |
| ${ }^{\text {A }}$ A cturus Radio Tu |  | ${ }^{10}$ | 1,500 | ${ }^{10} 1 \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{10}^{16}$ Feb | Catalin Cord | 21/2 | $23 / 2 \quad 21 / 8$ | 1,500 | $23 / 5 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 33/8 Jan |
| kanbas Nat C |  |  | 3,100 | 3 Mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mmon |  |  | 8,800 |  |  | $7 \%$ 18t partlo pref---100 |  |  |  |  | an |
| referred. | 53 | $53 / 4$ | 100 |  |  | Celluwid CorD ${ }^{\text {d }}$ div preeerre |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art Metal | $51 / 8$ |  | 400 | $57 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  | ${ }^{61}$ | 61 |  |  | ${ }^{69}$ Jan |
| Ashland Oil $\&$ Ref C | 37/8 | 33/4 | 1,300 | 3\% Jan | Jan | Cent Hud | 12 | $12 \quad 12$ |  | 12 Jan | ${ }_{84}^{215} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Absoclated Elieo Indu |  |  |  | $93 / 4$ Mar | 113/1 Jan | Cent Masne Pw |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assoc Gas \& Ele |  |  |  |  | 113/3 Jan | Cent Ohl | 69\% |  |  |  | 87/ Jan |
| Common |  |  | 500 |  |  | Cent Pow \& Lt |  | 73 73 |  | $71 \%$ Feb | $771 /{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Class A... |  | 51 | 5,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,700 | 1/4. Mar | $21 / 4$ Jan |
| ${ }^{85}$ preferred | $51 / 2$ |  | 2,100 | $\begin{array}{cc}51 / 2 & \text { Mar } \\ 10 & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}88 / 18 \\ { }_{116} & \text { Jan } \\ \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ | Cent States Elec com_-- 1 | 47/8 |  | 5,200 | \% ${ }_{\text {\%/3 }}$ |  |
| As8oc Laundries |  |  | 200 | ${ }^{11} 10$ | 3/ Jan | \%\% dret without warr 100 | $10{ }^{4 / 8}$ | $10^{408} 10^{5 / 2}$ | 25 | $10^{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $15^{*}$ Jan |
| $\checkmark$ te common |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlan Brrmtngh |  |  |  |  |  | Conv pref |  |  | 200 | ${ }_{3}^{43 / 6}$ Mar | ${ }_{4}^{71 / 2} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| A RR Co prer | 3 |  | 3,000 |  | ${ }_{4}^{71 / 6}$ Man | rifugal P Chamberiln |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic Coast Line Co |  | $221 / 2221 / 2$ |  | 22 Feb | 30 Jan | strip Co. |  | 65/8 65 | 200 |  |  |
| A |  |  | 4,400 |  |  | Charls C |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlas Plywood | 9 | $9{ }^{9} \quad 101 / 2$ | 1,00 | 9 Mar | 15 约 Jan | Cherry-Burren |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austin Silver M |  |  | 1,400 |  | , ${ }^{1}$ Jan | Chesebrough Mig .-..-. 25 |  | 107110 | 200 | 100 Jan | 110 Mar |
| Automatle Pr Automatio Vo |  | 18\% ${ }^{1 \% 6 \%}$ | 800 | 13.3 | 23 Jan | Chicago Flexdble Shaft Co 5 |  |  | [ $\begin{array}{r}650 \\ 100\end{array}$ |  |  |
| A very (B) ...- | 61/4 | 61/4 $8 / 8$ <br> $1 / 8$  | 300 | 6\% ${ }^{\text {6/4 }}$ | $8{ }_{8} 8 / 3 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | Chier Consol Minin |  |  |  | 171 Mar <br> 18  | ${ }_{116}^{916}$ |
| 6\% preterred w |  |  |  | $174 \% \mathrm{Feb}$ | 21. | Childs Co pret |  |  | 㖪 | 26. | $39{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Axton-Flisher }}^{\text {Warrants }}$ |  |  |  | 2\% Jan | 25/6 Jan | ${ }_{\text {Clties }}$ Preerv | $13 / 2$ | $11 / 315$ | 20,700 | ${ }^{\text {Mar }}$ |  |
| Class A common |  |  | 200 |  |  | Preterre | 2 2\% | $\begin{array}{ll}21 / 2 & 21 / 2\end{array}$ | 100 | $23 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ | $3{ }^{3}$ Jan |
| Babcock \& Whlcox C | 791/2 | $771 / 2831 / 2$ | 725 | 771/2 Mar | 93 Jan | Preterred BB |  |  |  | ${ }^{23}$ Feb | $321 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Baldwin Locomotive Purch warranta | 1/2 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Citles Serv }} \mathbf{P}$ pretered. |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}29 & \text { Feb } \\ 26 & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}72 & \text { Feb } \\ 67 & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ |
| $7 \% \%$ preferred |  | 13 13 159 | 6, 850 | $13.4{ }^{\text {char }}$ | 17 Feb | Clity Auto Staming | 412 | $4{ }^{4} /{ }^{-\cdots}$ | 1,200 |  | $6 . \quad$ Jan |
| - Baldwin Rubber | 87/8 | $\begin{array}{ll}67 / 8 \\ 11 / 4 \\ 1 & 114 \\ 1\end{array}$ | 1,200 600 | ${ }^{6} 13 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ | $1{ }^{93 / 5} \mathrm{Jan}$ | Clty \& Suburban Hom | ${ }_{16}^{27 / 8}$ |  | 200 100 | ${ }_{16}^{23 / 8} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { 33/1/ } & \mathrm{Feb} \\ 293 / 3 & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ |
| Barlum Stainless St | 13 | 1/1/2 14 | 3,000 | ${ }_{1} 13 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | $23 / 3$ | Clasude Neon Lights | ${ }_{13}^{16}$ | 13/8 18.4 | 2,800 | $1{ }^{1}$ | $23 / 5 \mathrm{l}$ |
| Barlow \& Seellg MIg |  |  |  | 80, ${ }^{8,}$ | 10.0 | Clayton \& Lambe |  |  |  | ${ }_{30}^{4}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Marar}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{\text {[ }}$ Marar |
|  | 51/8 | $51 /$ | 70 |  | 83/6 Jan | Cleveland Elee | 331/2 | 5 5 | 100 |  |  |
| 7\% 1st pret. |  |  |  | ${ }^{6} 3{ }^{3} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $63{ }^{\text {\% Mar }}$ | Clinchtreld Coal |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 315$ | $31 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Besunlt Mills Inc com.- 10 |  |  |  | 51/4 Mar | $63 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | Club Alum Ut | ${ }_{7} 18$ | $7^{11 / 4}{ }^{13 / 8}$ | 600 100 | ${ }_{7}^{1 / 4}$ Jan | ${ }_{10}^{11 / 2}$ JJan |
| Beoch Alreratt Corp- |  |  |  |  |  | Cockshutt Plow Co co |  |  | 100 | 7  <br> ${ }_{6}$ Mar | ${ }^{10} 1 /{ }^{1 / 3} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jan |
| ${ }^{\text {Bell }}$ Arrcratt Corp co | 12 |  | 300 | $12{ }^{12 / 2} \mathrm{Feb}$ | $1{ }^{16}$ | Colon Developmment | ${ }^{23}$ |  | 1-000 | 2\% ${ }^{6}$ | $3{ }^{\text {3/4, }}$ Jan |
| Bellanca Alrcratt com.--1 ${ }^{1}$ | $x 15$ | ${ }_{x 158}{ }^{33 / 4} 161^{4}$ | 500 | ${ }^{3} 158 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }_{165}^{43 / 2} \begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \\ & \end{aligned}$ | 6\% conv pref - - - - - 61 |  |  | 1,700 | 33/6 Jan | ${ }^{4 / 3} \mathrm{~F}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{x 158} 161$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 115 } & \text { Mar } \\ \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1193}^{165}$ Feb | Colorado Fuel \& Iron warr Colt's Patent Flire Arme_25 | 54/22 | $\begin{array}{lll}4 / 3 & 59 \\ 541 / 2 & 59\end{array}$ | 700 80 | ${ }_{52}{ }^{43 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{61}{ }^{7 / 4}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| Benson \& Hedg |  |  | 200 | $51 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 5\%/6 Feb | Columbla Gas |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conv pref ---- |  | 19,20 | 150 |  | 20 Mar | Conv 5\% preferred_._100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berkey \& Gay Furnit Purchase warrants. |  |  | 700 | cill | $13 / 6$ | Columbla Oil \& Gas-.-7-1 | $33 / 2$ | 31/2 4 | 3,300 | $31 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 4\% Jan |
| Tekfords Ino comm |  | 93  <br> 18 998 | 100 | 9314 Jan | $10.4{ }^{3}$ | Commonwealth \& Southera | 1/8 |  |  |  |  |
| 32.50 conv pref |  | $30^{4 / 4} 30$ | 50 | $30^{\prime \prime}$ Mar | 30\%/3 Mar | Commonw Dis |  |  |  |  |  |
| Birdsboro Steel Fo Machine Co com |  |  |  |  |  | Communty P \& L S sp pref ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 2214 |  | $21 . \mathrm{Feb}$ | 28. |
| Blauner's com... |  | $71 / 2$ 8 <br> -7  | 200 | $\begin{array}{cc} 713 / 2 & \mathrm{Feb} \\ 1 \mathrm{~F}^{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \text { Mar } \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | Community Pub Service 25 Community Water Serv_1 | 22 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \\ 9_{10} & \mathrm{Jan} \\ \mathrm{Feb}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 221 / 2 & \text { Mar } \\ 1 & \text { Jan } \end{array}$ |
| Bliss (E W) new com Bliss \& Laughlin com | $6 \%$ | crer | $2,700$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 11 \\ 61 / 2 & \mathrm{Mar} \\ \hline 17 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |







## Other Stock Exchanges

| New York Real Estate Securities Exchange <br> Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, March 18 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unisteded Bonds |  | Ask | Unusted Bonds |  |  |
|  <br>  11 West 42d St $63 / 88^{\ldots} 1945$ | ${ }_{29}^{26}$ |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ | ... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STEINBROS.\&BOYCE |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Baltimore Stock Exchange

March 1/2 to March 18, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Frday } \\ & \text { Lrasf } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow Hioh |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Week } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocke- Par |  |  |  | Low | Htgh |  |
| Arunde | 145/8 | 148 | 151/8 |  | 1,840 | 145/3 | Mar | 17\% | Jan |
| Balt Transit Co comvtco* |  |  |  | 102 | 1/2 | Feb |  | Jan |
| $18 t$ pref vte | $11 / 4$ | $11 / 8$ | $11 / 4$ | 367 |  | Mar | 21/4 | Jan |
| Black \& Decker co | 14\% | 141/8 | 14\% | 146 | 125\% | Feb | 17\% | Jan |
| Consol Gas EL \& | 6312 | x63 | 64 | 227 | 611/8 | Feb |  | Jan |
| 5\% preferred......- 100 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 37 | 113 | Mar | 115 | Feb |
| Eastern Sugar Assoc com-1 | $51 / 2$ | $51 / 2$ | 5\%/8 | 150 | $51 / 2$ | Mar | $81 / 2$ | Jan |
| Preferred. |  |  | 14 | 15 | 14 | Mar | 181/2 | Jan |
| Fideulty \& Deporit...... 20 | 9114 | 914/ | 94 | 40 | 91/4 | Mar | 1041/2 | Jan |
| Fldelity \& Guar Fire..... 10 |  | 323 | $32^{1 / 2}$ | 31 | 321/8 | Feb | $351 / 8$ | Jan |
| Finance Co of Am A com_5 |  | 97/8 | 97/8 | 16 | 93/4 | Jan | 97/8 | Feb |
| Houston Oll pret ...... 100 | 141/2 | $141 / 2$ | 143/2 | 246 | 14 | Feb | 171/2 | Jan |
| Mfrs Finance com |  |  | $3 / 8$ | 35 | $1 / 4$ | Jan | , | Jan |
| Mar Tex Oll | 25\% | $23 / 8$ | 23 | 2,075 | $23 /$ | Feb |  | Jan |
| Common class | $23 / 8$ | $23 / 8$ | 236 | 150 | 21/4 | Feb | 27/8 | Jan |
| Merch \& MIners Transp. | 14 | 14 | 1414 | 87 | 14 | Feb | 16\% | Jan |
| New Amsterdam Casualty 5 | 934 | 93 | 101/8 | 317 | 93/4 | Jan | 113/4 | Jan |
| No American Oll com.... 1 | 11/8 | 11/8 | 13/8 | 1,015 | 11/1 | Mar | 1\%/8 | Jan |
| Penna Wat \& Pow com...-* | $641 / 2$ | $641 / 2$ | 641/2 | 23 | 641/2 | Mar | 75 | Jan |
| U 8 Fldellity \& Guar-.... 2 | 1236 | $123 / 8$ | 127/8 | 966 | 123/3 | Mar | 15\% | Jan |
| Western National Bank. 20 | 30 |  | 30 | 36 |  | Mar | 33 | Jan |
| Bonds- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balt Transit Co 4s (flat) '75 |  | 18 |  | §5,500 | 18 | Mar | 231/4 | Jan |
| A5 s flat_- | 201/2 | 19 | 201/2 | 8,000 | 19 | Mar | 27 | Jan |
| Flnance Co of S.m 4\%. 1942 |  | 993/4 | 993 | 2,000 | 963/4 | Feb | 993 | Mar |
| 41/2\% ............... 1949 |  | 991/2 | $991 / 2$ | 1.000 | 9915 | Mar | $991 / 2$ | Mar |

TOWNSEND, ANTHONY AND TYSON
Members
New York Stock Exchange Exchange (Asso.) UNLISTED TRADING DEPARTMENT

Private Wire System
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Boston Tel. LAF } 7010 & \text { Bangor } & \text { State St., Boston } \\ \text { Portland }\end{array}$

## Boston Stock Exchange

March 12 to March 18, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- |
| :--- |
| Am |
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| A |
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| Stocks (Concluded) |
| :---: |
| Mass Utilities Assoc v t c-1 <br> Mergenthaler Linotype. <br> Narragansett Racing Ass'n <br> Inc _- .-....-- <br> New England Tel \& Tel 100 <br> New River Co com_--100 <br> North Butte_......... 2.50 <br> Old Colony RR_....... 100 <br> Ctis of deposit <br> Oid Dominion Co $\qquad$ <br> Pennsylvania RR <br> Quincy Mining Co $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Reece Button Hole Mach10 <br> Shawmut Assn T $\qquad$ <br> Torrington Co (new) <br> Union Twist Drill Co <br> United Shoe Mach Cord 25 <br> Preferred <br> Utah Metal \& Tunnel_--- 1 <br> Waldorf system. $\qquad$ <br> Warren (S D) Co $\qquad$ <br> Bonds- <br> Eastern Mass Street Ry- Series B 5s........ 1948 |
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## CHICAGO SECURITIES Listed and Unlisted Paal H.Davis \& Go.

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



| Stocks. (Concluded) Par | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of PTices } \\ \text { How Hioh } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | H |  |
| General Finance com.. | 31/8 | $31 / 8$ | 31/4 |  | 390 |  |  |  |  |
| General Motors com_.... 10 | 32 | 32 | 353/4 | 2,823 | $291 / 2$ | Jan |  | Jan |
| Goebel Brewing com_.... 1 | 314 | 31/8 | $31 / 4$ | 712 |  | Mar | 37/8 | Jan |
| Graham-Paige com. | 98 c | 98 c | 11/8 | 2,889 | 98 c | Mar | 17 | Jan |
| Hall Lamp com |  | 2 | $21 / 2$ | 350 |  | Mar | 33 | Jan |
| Hoover Ball \& Bear com_10 |  | ${ }^{9}$ | $91 / 2$ | 298 |  | Mar | $121 / 2$ | Jan |
| Hoskins Mig com........** | 161/4 | 161/4 | 1614 | 400 | 15 | Feb | 17 | Jan |
| Houdaille-Hershey |  |  | $83 /$ | 260 | 8 | Mar | 117/8 | Jan |
| Hudson Motor Car | 71/8 | 7 | $71 / 2$ | 1,100 |  | Jan | 97/8 | Jan |
| Hurd Lock \& Mfg com. |  | 50 c | ${ }^{60 c}$ | ${ }^{950}$ |  | Jan |  | Jan |
| Kingston Prod com |  | $21 / 8$ | $23 / 8$ | 695 | $21 / 8$ | Mar | $31 / 2$ | Jan |
| Kinsel Drug com. |  | 57 c | 57c | 300 | $1 / 2$ | Feb | $3 /$ | Jan |
| Kresge (SS) com | 17 |  | 17 | 330 | 161/4 | Jan | $181 / 4$ | Jan |
| Lakey Fdy \& Mach com.- 1 | 2 | 1 | $21 / 8$ | 500 | 2 | Mar | $31 / 4$ | Jan |
| Mahon (RC) A pref |  | 171/4 | 1734 | 85 |  | Mar | 1914 | Jan |
| Masco Screw Prod | 11/8 | 11/8 | 11/8 | 420 | $11 / 8$ | Mar | 1\% | Jan |
| MeClanahan Oll c | 31 c | 30 c | 31 c | 1,800 | 30c | Mar | 1/2 | Jan |
| McClanahan Ref |  | 75 c | 87 c | 200 |  | Jan | $11 /$ | Jan |
| Mich Sugar com |  | 50 c | 52 c | 638 |  | Mar |  | Jan |
| Michigan sugar pref.... 10 | $37 / 8$ | $31 / 8$ | $37 / 8$ | 100 | $31 / 2$ | Jan |  | Feb |
| Micromatic Hone com | 31/8 | 31/8 | 336 | 725 | $31 / 8$ | Mar | $41 / 2$ | Feb |
| Mid-West A brasive com 50 c |  | $11 / 4$ | 11/4 | 300 | 11/8 | Jan | 2 | Jan |
| Motor Products com |  | 151/2 | 16 | 300 | 153/2 | Mar | 181/4 | Jan |
| Murray Cord com | 5 | 51/4 |  | 700 | 51/4 | Mar | $71 / 2$ | Jan |
| Packard Motor Car | 4 | 4 | 43/8 | 1,497 |  |  | 51/2 | Jan |
| Parke Davis com |  | 36 | $361 / 2$ | 939 | $313 / 4$ | Jan | 371/4 | Feb |
| Parker Wolverine |  | 9 | $91 / 2$ | 430 | ${ }_{9}^{9}$ | Mar |  | Jan |
| Penin Metal Prod co | 2 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 21/4 | 1,000 |  | Jan | $31 / 2$ | Jan |
| Pfeiffer Brewing com | 1 | 1 | 63/8 | 600 | $51 / 4$ | Jan | 711 | Mar |
| Prudential Investing com. 1 | $13 / 4$ | $13 / 4$ | $13 / 4$ | 814 | 13/4 | Mar | $23 / 8$ | Jan |
| Reo Motor com- | 2 | 31 | $21 / 8$ | 830 |  | Mar | $23 / 8$ | Jan |
| Rickel (HW) com | 31/4 | 31/4 | $31 / 2$ | 400 | $31 / 2$ | Mar |  | Jan |
| River Raisin Paper co | 3 | , | 31/2 | 445 |  | Mar | $43 / 8$ | Jan |
| Scotten-Dillon com...-. 10 | 2584 | 2531 |  | 575 | 22 | Jan | 27 | Jan |
| Standard Tube B com | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ | 23/8 | 1,135 | 21/8 | Jan | 4 | Jan |
| Stearns (Fred'k) pref - 100 |  | 10\%\% | 105/88 | 320 | $103 / 2$ | Jan | 14 | Jan |
| Timken-Det Axle pref_ 100 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 23 | 105 | Jan | 107 | Jan |
| Tivoll Brewing com. | 4 |  | 41/4 | 1,996 | $31 / 4$ | Jan | $41 / 2$ | Mar |
| Tom Moore Dist com | 1 | 1 | 11/8 | 2,525 |  | Mar | 178 | Jan |
| Union Investment com | 5 | 5 | $51 / 2$ | 320 |  | Mar | $61 / 8$ | Jan |
| United Shirt Dist com | 334 | 33/4 |  | 275 | $38 / 4$ | Mar |  | Jan |
| Univers |  |  | 4 | 200 |  | Feb | 55/8 | Jan |
| B | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1,425 | 2 | Jan | $31 / 2$ | Jan |
| Walker \& Cob |  | 75 |  | . 600 |  | Feb | $23 \%$ | Jan |
| Warner Aircraft co | 85 c | 75 c | 85 c | 1,885 | $3^{3 / 4}$ |  | $13 / 8$ | Jan |
| Wayne Screw Prod |  | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ | 200 | $23 / 8$ | Feb | 31/4 | Jan |
| Wolverine Brew com | 1/4 |  | 1/4 | 200 |  | Jan | 3/8 | Jan |
| Wolverine Tube com |  | 5 | 51/8 | 40 |  | Jan | 6 \% $/ 8$ | Jan |

## Wm.Cavalier \& Co.

New York Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade Los Angeles Stock Exchange San Francisco Stock Exchange 523 W. 6th St. Los Angeles Teletype L.A. 290 Los Angeles Stock Exchange
March 12 to March 18, both inclusive, compiled from of ficial sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { ow High } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Assoc Gas \& Elec A ..... 1 | 7/8 | 7/8 | 7/8 |  | 100 |  | Mar | 1 | Jan |
| Bandini Petroleum Co.-. 1 | $31 / 8$ | 31/8 | $31 / 2$ | 2,100 |  |  | 4 |  |
| Berkey \& Gay warrants | 40 c | 40 c | 40 c | 300 |  | Jan |  | Jan |
| Bolsa Chica Oil A com_-10 | 17/8 | 11/8 | $21 / 2$ | 400 | $17 / 8$ | Feb |  | Mar |
| Buckeye Union Oil pf vtel |  | 5 c | 5 c | 1,000 | 5 c | Feb |  | Feb |
| Central Investment.... 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 40 |  | Mar |  | Jan |
| Chrysler Corp | 53 | 53 | 53 | 100 | 491/2 | Jan | $621 / 2$ | Jan |
| Claude Neon Elec Pr | 77/8 | 71/8 | 8 | 200 | 71/8 | Feb | $81 / 2$ | Mar |
| Consolidated Steel Co | 4 | 4 | 41/4 | 500 |  | Jan | 47/8 | Jan |
| Preterred | $83 / 4$ | 83/4 |  | 200 | $81 / 2$ | Jan |  | Jan |
| Emsco Derrick \& Equip.. 5 |  |  | 9 | 100 |  | Mar |  | Mar |
| Exeter Oil A com | 5 c | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 75 c | 4,600 | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Jan | 95 c | Jan |
| Farmers \& Merch Nat_ 100 | 390 | 390 | 390 | 55 | 390 | Jan | 399 | Jan |
| General Motors com_--10 | 331/2 | 331/2 | $331 / 2$ | 100 | 307/8 | Jan | $373 / 8$ | Jan |
| Gladding McBean \& Co._* ${ }^{*}$ | $81 / 4$ | 814 | $81 / 4$ | 100 | $81 / 4$ | Mar |  | Feb |
| Globe Grain \& Milling - 25 |  | 41 | 41 | 100 |  | Mar | 5 | Jan. |
| Golden State Co | 31/2 | 31/2 | $31 / 2$ | 100 | $31 / 2$ | Mar | $31 / 2$ | Mar |
| Hancock OLI Co A com | 293/8 | 291/8 | $301 / 4$ | 2,200 | $251 / 4$ | Jan | 3014 | Mar |
| Hupp Motor Car Corp |  | 1 |  | 500 |  | Mar | $11 / 2$ | Jan |
| Kinner Air \& Mot Cord | 6 c | 6 c | 8 c | 8,200 | 6 c | Mar | 11 c | Jan |
| Lincoln Petroleum Co_-10e | 11 c | 11 c | 11 c | 2,250 | 11 c | Mar | 18 c | Jan |
| Lockheed Aircraft Corp.-1 | $81 / 4$ | 814 | 83 | 200 | 734 | Feb | 101/8 | Jan |
| Los Ang Industries Inc...-2 | $27 / 8$ | 27/6 | 314 | 3,300 |  | Jan | $31 / 2$ | Mar |
| Menasco Mfg Co. |  |  | 1.05 | 400 |  | Mar | 15\% | Jan |
| Mt Diablo Oil Mng \& Dev 1 | 55 c | 55 c | 55 c | 600 | 55 c | Mar | 70 c | Jan |
| Nordon Corp Ltd | 10c | 10e | 11 c | 8,000 | 10c | Mar | 15 c | Jan |
| Oceanic Oll Co | 95 c | 95 c | 1.00 | 1,700 | 95 c | Mar | 1.20 | Jan |
| Olinda Land Co.....-...-1c | 4 c | 4 c | 4 c | 5,000 | 3 c | Feb | 28 c | Feb |
| Pacific Finance com_... 10 | 103/4 | 109 | 118/8 | 400 | $103 / 4$ |  | $141 / 2$ |  |
| Preferred A .-......-10 | 111/2 | $111 / 2$ | $111 / 2$ | 100 | $111 / 2$ | Feb | $111 / 2$ | Feb |
| Pacific Gas \& Elec com_ 25 | 25 5/8 | 25\% | 26 | 300 | 25\%/8 | Feb | $271 / 2$ | Jan |
| Pacific Indemnity Co_.-10 | $211 / 2$ | $211 / 2$ | $211 / 2$ | 100 | 1834 | Jan |  | Feb |
| Pacific Lighting com...-** | 35 | 35 | 35 | 100 | 34 | Mar | $391 / 2$ | Jan |
| Puget Sound Pulp \& Timb * |  |  | 5 | 100 | 5 | Mar | 71 | Feb |
| Republic Petroleum com 1 | ${ }^{31 / 2}$ | $31 / 2$ | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | 1,200 | $31 / 2$ | Mar | 511 | Ja. |
| 51/2\% preferred.---. 50 | 331/4 | $33 \%$ | $341 / 2$ | 32 | 32 | Jan | 3714 |  |
| Rice Ranch Oil Co_.---1 | 15 c | 15 c | 15 c | 200 | 17e | Mar | 17 e | Mar |
| Richfield Oil Corp com.-* | $51 / 2$ | $51 / 2$ | $61 / 8$ | 4,500 |  | Jan | $77 / 8$ | Jan |
| Roberts Public Markets.-2 | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ | $23 / 4$ | 200 |  | Mar | $31 / 2$ |  |
| Ryan Aeronautical Co | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.25 | 700 | 1.10 | Feb | $15 / 8$ | Jan |
| Samson Corp 6\% pref .-. 10 | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ | 500 |  |  | 25/8 | Jan |
| Securlty Co units of ben int | 2514 | $251 / 4$ | 2514 | 43 |  | Jan |  | Jan |
| Sierra Trading Corp-.-250 |  |  | 10c | 5.000 |  | Jan | 12c | Jan |
| Signal Oil \& Gas A | $241 / 4$ | 2414 |  | 700 |  | Feb |  |  |
| Sontag Chain Stores Ltd.-* | 81/6 | 81/8 | $81 / 8$ | 100 | 734 | Jan | $81 / 2$ | Jan |
| So Calif Edison Co Ltd_25 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 100 | $201 / 2$ | Feb | 24318 | Jan |
| $6 \%$ preferred B-----25 | 265 | 26 5 | 27 | 600 | 2615 | Jan | 273 | Feb |
| $51 / \%$ preferred C- $-\ldots 25$ | $251 / 8$ | 2518 | $253 / 8$ | 300 | $241 / 2$ | Jan | $251 / 2$ | Feb |
| So Calir Gas 6\% pref A- 25 | 2918 | 2978 | 297/3 | 300 1.000 |  | Jan | $303 / 8$ | Jan |
| Standard Oil Co of Calit.-* | $30^{1 / 8}$ | ${ }_{30}^{12 / 8}$ | ${ }_{3118}^{15}$ | 1,000 900 | ${ }_{29}^{121 / 8}$ | Mar | 21344 |  |
| Sunray Oil Corp. | $23 / 4$ | 23/4 | $23 / 4$ | 100 | 23/4 | Mar | 314 | Jan |
| Superior Oil Co (The) _-. 25 | 30 | 30 | 33 | 500 | 30 | Mar | 3614 | Feb |
| Taylor Milling Corp. | 121/2 | 121/2 |  | 200 | 121/2 | Mar | 137/8 | Feb |
| Transamerica Corp....-. 2 | 978 | $97 / 8$ | $101 / 8$ | 2,600 | 978 | Mar | 123 | Jan |
| Union Oil of Calif.----25 | 191/8 | 191/8. | $201 / 2$ | 2,900 | $18 \frac{5}{6}$ | Jan | 21\% | Feb |
| Universal Consol Oil $\ldots 10$ | 9 | 9 | 11 | 1,200 | 6318 | Jan | $11 \%$ | Mar |
| Van de Kamp's H D Bak-* | $53 / 8$ | 53/8 | 534 | 400 | 53 | Mar | $5 \%$ |  |
| Wellington Oil Co of Del_ 1 |  |  | 51/8 | 600 |  |  | 61/4 | Jan |
| Western Pipe \& Steel .-10 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 100 | 19 | Mar |  | Mar |
| Yosemite Portl Cem pref 10 Mining- | ${ }^{3}$ | 3 | $31 / 8$ | 300 |  |  | 31/4 | Jan |
| Blk Mammoth Cons Min 10c | 13 c | 13 c | 150 | 5,000 |  |  | 22 c |  |
| Calumet Gold Mines_..10c | 1 c | 1 c |  |  |  |  | 13/6 |  |
| Cardinal Gold Mining ....-1 | 12c | 120 | $13 \mathrm{c} \mid$ | 3,000 | 12c |  | 22 c | Jan |



Established 1874

## DeHaven \& Townsend

New York Stock Exchange
Philudelphia Stock Exchange

## PHILADELPHIA

1513 Walnut Street
NEW YORK

Philadelphia Stock Exchange
March 12 to March 18, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Firdat } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Week's's Range } \\ & \text { of Pitces } \\ & \text { Low High } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hto |  |
| Amer |  | 7\%/8 | 20 |  |  | 1138 |  |
| American Tel \& Tel ..... 100 |  | 1285813183 | 793 | $127 \%$ | Feb | 1495\% | Jan |
| Barber Co--1.-.-10 |  | $161 / 816 \%$ | 50 | 14 s | Jan | 187/8 | Feb |
| Bell Tel Co of Pa pref. 100 | 117 | $117 \quad 119 \%$ | 136 | 1163 | Jan | 11914 | Mar |
| Budd (E G) Mig Co...--** | 43/8 | $43 / 8 \quad 51 / 4$ | 514 | 433 | Jan | $65 / 8$ | Jan |
| Budd wheel Co |  | 41/4 | 115 | 374 | Jan | 3/8 | Jan |
| Chrysler Corp |  | $50 \quad 5314$ | 755 | 471/8 | Jan | 631/8 | Jan |
| Curtis Pub Co |  | 57/8 62/4 |  | 5\% | Mar | 71/8 | Jan |
| Elec Storage Battery .-. 100 | 27\% | $275 \%$ | 303 | $261 / 8$ | Jan | 3136 | Mar |
| General Motors - .-... 10 |  | $33 \quad 3578$ | 476 |  | Jan |  | Feb |
| Horn \& Hardart Phil) com* |  | 106 1081/8 | 40 | 100\% | Jan | 1081/2 | Mar |
| Lehigh Coal \& Navigation * |  |  |  | 35/8 | Jan |  |  |
| Lehigh Valley Nati Power \& IIght.....-. 50 |  | $45 / 8$ $51 / 8$ <br> $61 / 2$ 68 <br> 18  | 117 70 | 41/2 | Jan | $61 / 8$ $81 / 4$ |  |
| Pennroad C |  | $17 / 3$ 21/4 | 2,149 |  | Mar | 7\% | Jan |
| Pennsylvania RR...... 50 | $16^{2}$ | 161/2 20 |  | 161/2 | Mar | 30\% | Jan |
| Penna salt Mig |  | 1343/4140 | 89 | 1343/4 | Mar | 14414 | Mar |
| Penn Traffic com. .-.-21/4 |  | $21 / 4 \quad 21 / 4$ | 100 | $21 / 4$ | Mar | $27 / 8$ |  |
| Phila Elec of Pa \$5 | 1151/4 | $115 \quad 1151 / 2$ | 176 | 112 | Feb | 11614 | Mar |
| Phila Elec Pow prei . .- 25 |  | $301 / 8301 / 2$ | 4 | 295\% | Jan | 321/8 | Feb |
| Hila Rapid |  | $\begin{array}{ll}15 \% & 17 / 8\end{array}$ | 80 | 1\%/8 | Jan | $21 / 4$ | Jan |
| 7\% pret --.---... 50 | 2568 | 25/8 $\quad 31 / 2$ | 480 |  | Mar | 73 |  |
| Philadelphia Traction..-50 |  |  |  | 5 | Feb |  |  |
| Salt Dome Oil Corp .-....-1 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}181 / 8 & 21 \\ 381 / 4 & 397 / 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,987 \\ 83 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 103/8 | Jan | 241/8 | Feb |
| Tonopah Mini |  | 7/8 1118 | 825 |  | Jan. | $11 / 2$ | Jan |
| Transit Invest C |  |  | 129 | , | Feb |  | Mar |
| Preferred |  | $11 / 8 \quad 11 / 4$ | 152 | 1188 | Feb | $11 / 4$ |  |
| Union Traction |  | $17 / 8 \quad 21 / 8$ | 650 | 158 | Jan |  | Jan |
| nited Corp | $21 / 2$ | 21/2 | 845 | 25\% | Feb | $35 / 8$ | Jan |
| Preferred |  | $281 / 429318$ | 195 | 26 \% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | Jan | 32 | Jan |
| United Gas Imp Preferred | 10193 | $91 / 2101 / 8$ $997 / 101$ | 8,022 390 | 995\% |  |  | Jan <br> Jan |
| Preterre | 101 | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}997 / 101 \\ 83 / 8 & 81 / 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 390 \\ 56 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 997\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $1063 / 8$ 918 | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}^{\text {Jan }}$ |

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange
March 12 to March 18, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow Hioh |  | Sales for Shates | Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Allegheny |  | 15 \% | 161/2 |  | 193 |  | Feb | 213/8 | , |
| Arkansas Nat Gas pret 100 |  | $5 \%$ | $55 \%$ | 100 | 55\%\% | Ma | 63.4 | Jan |
| Armstrung Cork Co_....-* |  | 2918 | $311 / 8$ | 175 | $291 / 8$ | Mar | 39 | Jan |
| Blaw-Knox Co |  | 137/8 | 15 | 525 | 11\% | Jan | 15 | Mar |
| Carnegie Metals Co |  | 1 | 1 | 2,250 | 1 | M ar | $13 / 4$ | Jan |
| Clark (D L) Cando | 41 | 41/4 | 41/4 | 100 |  |  | 4\% | Mar |
| Columbia Gas \& Flect |  | 67/8 | $71 / 4$ | 330 | 67/6 | Feb | $91 / 2$ | Jan |
| Duquesne Brewing com. | 12 | 12 | 121/4 | 350 | 12 | Mar |  | Jan |
| Follansbee Bros pref...- 100 |  | 7 |  | 100 |  | Mar | 11 | Jan |
| Fort Pitt Brewing . |  | 80 c | 80 c | 600 | 70 c | Feb | 80 c | Jan |
| Jones \& Laughlin st pf. 100 |  | 60 | $601 / 8$ | 10 | 60 | Mar | $731 / 2$ | Jan |
| Koppers Gas \& Coke pf 100 | 1014/4 | 101 | 102 | 200 | 100 | Mar | 105 | Jan |
| Lone star Gas Co- |  | $71 / 4$ |  | 1,742 | 714 | Jan |  | Jan |
| McKinney Mig $\mathrm{C}^{\text {c }}$ | 11/8 | 11/8 | 11/4 | 300 | 13/8 | Jan | 13/2 | Feb |
| Mesta Machine Co |  | 375 | 385\% | 120 | 351/8 | Feb | 438 | Jan |
| Mountain Fuel supply .-10 | 5 | 5. | 53/6 | 715 | 5 | Mar | 65/6 | Jan |
| Nat1 Fireproofing Corp... 5 | 2 | 2 | 21/4 | 1,353 |  | Jan | 31/8 | Jan |
| Penn Fed Cor |  | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | 50 | $13^{3}$ | Jan | $11 / 2$ | Mar |
| 43/2\% preferred .-.-. 50 |  | 25 | 25 | 75 | 25 | M |  | Jan |
| Pittsburgh Forging Co |  | 75 | 678 | 75 |  | M | $91 / 4$ | Jan |
| Pittsbuirgh Plate Glass _- 25 |  | 751/4 | 774 | 136 | 744 | Mar | $901 / 4$ | Jan |
| Pittsburgh serew \& Bolt _-* |  |  | 71/4 | 343 | 6\% | Jan |  | Jan |
| Pittsburgh steel Fou |  | $73 / 4$ |  | 230 | $71 / 2$ | Feb | 10 | Jan |
| Plymouth Oll C |  | 187/3 | 187/6 | 25 | $161 / 8$ | Feb | 20 | Mar |
| Renner Co | 90 c | 0 c | 1 | 600 |  | Mar | $11 / 4$ | Jan |
| Reyner \& Br |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | $21 / 4$ | Jan |
| San Toy Mining Co |  | 2 c | 2 c | 3,000 |  | Jan | 2 c | Feb |
| Shamrock Oil \& Gas.-- -1 | $23 / 2$ | $7{ }^{21 / 2}$ | $7{ }^{23 / 4}$ |  |  |  |  | Jan |
| United Engine \& Freferre |  | 30\% $\%$ |  | 15 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Inited States Class |  | $11 / 2$ | 11/2 | ${ }_{25}$ | $11 / 8$ | Jan | 115 | Jan |



San Francisco Curb Exchange
March 12 to March 18, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \text { Last } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | ange | Sales | Ranye | Since | an. 1, | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- Pat |  | Low | Hi | Shares | Low |  | Hi |  |
| American Tel \& Tel... 100 | 1261/2 | $1261 / 2$ | 1317/8 | 370 | 1261/2 | Mar | 149 |  |
| American Toll bridge_..-1 |  |  |  | 3,600 |  |  |  |  |
| Anaconda Copper Min_. 50 | 30 |  |  | 301 |  | Jan |  |  |
| 0Anglo American Mi |  | 25 c | 30 c | 450 |  |  |  |  |
| Apglo National Co | 1314 | 1314 | $141 / 2$ | 190 |  |  |  |  |
| Argonaut Mining | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.75 | 750 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Baltimore \& Ohio |  |  |  | 225 |  |  |  |  |
| Bancamerica blair | 3/4/4 | $3 / 4$ | 41/8 | 2,356 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Berkey \& Gay Fur |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Bunker Hill \& Sull _. ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | 121/2 | $121 / 2$ | 125/8 | 350 | 121/6 |  | 171/4 |  |
| $z$ Cardinal Gold Mi | 12 c | 12 c | 14 c | 1,100 |  | Mar | 23 c |  |
| $z$ Carson Hill Gold |  | 170 | 17 c | 300 |  |  | 30 c |  |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{C}$ ¢ ntral Eurek | 1.90 | 1.40 | 2.00 | 1,950 | 1.65 | Jan | 2.35 |  |
| 0 Preferred | 1.20 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 1,250 | 1.70 |  |  |  |
| Cities Service Co com _ 100 | $11 / 2$ | 11/2 | $11 / 2$ | 400 |  |  | $21 / 8$ |  |
| Claude Neon L |  |  | 1/2 | 100 |  |  | 214 |  |
| Curtiss Wright |  |  | 41/8 | 455 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 Farallone Yacking |  | 2.00 | 2,00 | 250 |  | Mar | 3.50 |  |
| 2 Gen eral Metals .-...- 2.50 | 71/2 | $71 / 2$ | 71/2 | 275 |  |  | 8\%/8 |  |
| Great West El-Chem | $541 / 4$ | $541 / 4$ | 55\%/4 | 80 | $521 / 8$ |  |  |  |
| Hobbs Battery Co B |  | 50 c |  | 00 |  |  |  |  |
| $z$ Holly Development | 64 c | 63 c | 68 c | 2,620 |  | Mar | 82 c |  |
| Idaho Maryland Mine | $57 / 8$ | 53/8 | $51 / 8$ | 2,300 |  |  | 63 |  |
| $z$ International Cinem | 180 | 180 | 18 c | 1.200 |  | Jan | 34 c |  |
| International Tel |  | 71/8 | 71/8 | 200 |  |  |  |  |
| Italo Petroleu |  | c | 776 | 2.160 |  |  | 50 c |  |
| Preterred | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.30 | 930 | 2.05 |  | 3.20 |  |
| Kennecott Copp |  | $371 / 4$ | 375/8 | 345 | 3711 |  | $393 / 4$ |  |
| $z \mathrm{~K}$ inner Air. \& M Mt |  | 6 c | 10 c | 7,700 |  |  | 14 c |  |
| M J \& M \& M Con | 17 c | 17 c | 19c | 18,200 |  |  | 38 c |  |
| Mountain City Con | 53/4 | $53 / 4$ | 65/8 | 1,500 |  |  | 93.4 |  |
| zNevada Porphyry | 150 | 15 c | 15 c |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Amer Aviat | 73/8 | 73/8 | 73/8 | 125 |  |  |  |  |
| Oahu Sugar Co -.-.-- - - 20 |  | $321 / 2$ | $321 / 2$ | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| zOccidental Petroleum . - 1 | 33 c |  | 26 c | 2.500 |  |  |  |  |
| zP C Cst Aggregate | 1.95 | 1.75 | 2.00 | 4,600 | 1.40 |  | 2.00 |  |
| L-Pacific Distiller |  | 30c | 30 c | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Packard Motors | 41/8 |  | 41/8 | 230 |  |  | $51 / 4$ |  |
| Park Utah Cons Mi |  | $23 / 8$ | $23 / 8$ | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Radio Corp of Am | 534 | 3,4 | $61 / 4$ | 1,03E |  |  |  |  |
| Schumacher Wall Boa | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 100 |  | Feb | 2.50 |  |
| $z$ Sherwood S wan \& Co - 10 |  | 4.75 | 4.75 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| So Calif Edison com ... 25 | 205/8 | 20\%\% | 211/2 | 696 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 $1 / 2 \%$ preterred | $24 \%$ | 2434 | 243/4 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Standard Brands |  | 20c |  | 215 |  |  |  |  |
| 2Stearman-Ham |  | ${ }_{5} 20 \mathrm{c}$ | ${ }_{5}^{220}$ | 300 516 |  |  |  |  |
| Studebaker Corp com | 5 |  |  | 516 25 |  |  |  |  |
| Superior Port Cement |  | $381 / 2$ 950 | $381 / 2$ 1.00 | 200 |  |  |  |  |
| Title Guaranty pr |  | $361 / 2$ | $361 / 2$ | 25 |  | Jan | $361 / 2$ |  |
| U \& Petroleum.- | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 850 |  |  | 1.55 |  |
| U S Steel com .......... 100 | 487/8 | 487/8 |  | 805 |  |  |  |  |
| Utah-Idaho Sugar C | 114 |  | $11 / 4$ | 330 |  |  |  |  |
| Warner Brothers | stern Union Tel .............\| $211 / 821$ |  |  | 100 217/8 Mar $21 / 1 / 8$ Jan |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| * No par value. c Cash sale. a A. M. Castle \& Co. spift its common stock on two-for-one basis on March 9, 1937. $b$ Ex-stock dividend. ${ }^{d}$ Stock split up on a two-for-one basis. 0 Stock dividend of $100 \%$ Daid Sept. 1, 1938. ${ }^{T}$ Cash 8910 - Not included in range for year. $x$ Ex-dividend. $y$ Ex-rights. 2 Listed. In default. t Company in bankruptey, recelvership or reorganization. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Canadian Markets <br> LISTED AND UNLISTED



## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Montreal Curb Market} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Toronto Stock Exchange} \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks (Concluded) Par} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
F_{\text {Fridat }}^{\text {Sast }} \\
\text { Sale } \\
\text { Price }
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Weel's Range } \\
\text { of PTtces } \\
\text { ow Hioh }
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left.\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { Sales } \\
\text { foot } \\
\text { Shares }
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ranoe Stnce Jan. 1, 1938} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks (Contnued) Par} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left.\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Fridar } \\
\text { Sust } \\
\text { Sale } \\
\text { Price }
\end{array}\right]
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Week's Range \\
of Prices
Low Hig
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Sales } \\
\text { for } \\
\text { Sheek } \\
\text { Shares }
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1938} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& Low \& Htoh \& \& \& \& \& Low \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Intl Utilities Corp A. Internatl Utilitles CorD B. Lake St John P \& P} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\(71 / 4\)
65 c
15
\(31 / 2\)} \& \& \({ }_{962}^{15}\) \& \& \& Astoria-Rouyn_......-1
Augite-Porcuplne Gold. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \[
\overline{22,500}
\] \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline \& \&  \& \& \({ }_{18}{ }^{706} \mathrm{Feb}\) \& \({ }_{31}^{1.00}\) Jan \&  \& \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
68,882 \\
68,800
\end{gathered}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{rr}21 / \mathrm{c} \& \mathrm{Mar} \\ 20 \mathrm{c} \& \mathrm{Mar} \\ 7 \mathrm{c} \& \mathrm{Jan}\end{array}\) \& \& \\
\hline Lake Sulphite -----.----- \& \& \& 1,525 \& \(1{ }^{\text {a }}\) - Mar \& 127/8 Jan \& \& 15 c \&  \& 8,850 \&  \& \& 44 c
\(\begin{aligned} \& \text { Feb } \\ \& 11 \mathrm{c} \\ \& \mathrm{Feb}\end{aligned}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {La }}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{9} \& \& 1,040 \& \({ }^{60} 103 \mathrm{M}\) \& \({ }_{17}^{60}{ }^{60}{ }^{\text {Jar }}\) \& Banktield \& 59 \& \& 99,941 \&  \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }_{1} 1.03 \mathrm{Feb}\)} \\
\hline Mascey-Hart 5 \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}9 \& 12 \\ 40\end{array}\) \& \& 10 \& \& Bank of \(M\) \& \({ }_{195}\) \& - 195 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{136} \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline McCoil-F Oil \(6 \%\) cum ptil \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 91 \\
\& 21 \\
\& 51 / 3 \\
\& 716
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{(1) \({ }^{8}\)} \& 35 \& 1/2 \& 927/6. Feb \& Bank of No \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}298 \& 298 \\ 234\end{array}\) \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { 239 } \\ { }_{234} \& \text { Jan } \\ \text { Mar }\end{array}\)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{ll}
305 \\
249 \& \text { Jan } \\
\end{array}
\]}} \\
\hline Melchers Distileries Ltd -* \& \& \& 1,235 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{2}{ }^{2}\) Jan} \&  \& Baik or \& 234 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}20 \\ \hline 9\end{array}\)} \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \({ }_{8}^{1,241}\) \& \& \({ }^{15} 5\) \& Base Metalis \& \(27 / 3 / 2\) \& \& \&  \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline NSLAP \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{65} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{90}{ }^{\text {a }}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{95}{ }^{\text {cos }}\)} \& \& \& 1 \& \& 3 3/3 Mar \& \& Mar \\
\hline P \& \& \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Bear } \\
\& \text { Beat }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\({ }^{100}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{91 / 2 / 2}\) Mar} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }_{15}{ }^{1.49}{ }^{\text {Jan }}\)} \\
\hline Power Corp of Canada
\(6 \%\) cum lst pret_-.-100 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{--7-7} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{135} \& \& 993/8 Mar \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{18t preferred........100} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{cc}100 \& 100 \\ 3 \& 41 / 4\end{array}\)} \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{rl}
r \& 106 \\
5 \% \text { Jan } \\
\text { Jan }
\end{array}
\]}} \\
\hline Sarniar rildge Co A \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{1041}^{8} /{ }^{\text {Mar }}\)} \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Sou Can Pow \(6 \%\) cum dt 100 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
78 \\
75 \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular}} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{27/3c} \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\begin{array}{ll}56 / 8 \& \mathrm{Jan} \\ 166 \% \& \mathrm{Jan}\end{array}\)} \\
\hline  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{---} \& \& \& \({ }_{2}^{500}{ }^{\text {Mar }}\) \& \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}260 \& 38 \mathrm{c} \\ 370\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{7}^{71,450}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\begin{array}{ll}500 \& \text { Feb } \\ 580 \\ 508\end{array}\)} \\
\hline United Amusemen \& \& \begin{tabular}{c}
2 \\
17 \\
\hline 17
\end{tabular} \& \& 15 Feb \& 1714 Mar \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 470 \\
\& 170 \\
\& 170
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }^{11348}\) Mar} \\
\hline Unitecd Dist \& 1.10 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{lll}1.10 \& 1.10 \\ 16 \\ 16 \& 16 \\ 1.20\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 6 \\ 1,03 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(15) \(\begin{gathered}\text { lan } \\ 15\end{gathered}\)} \& 1.15 Jan \&  \& \& 1/4 \& 50 \& 10.4. Mar \& \& \\
\hline United Securities \& \& \& \& \&  \& \({ }_{\text {Blue Ribon }}\) Blat \& 30 \& \(30 \quad 30\) \& 25 \& \({ }^{33}{ }^{3 / 4}\) Mar \& \& , jan \\
\hline Walker-Good \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{lll}1.20 \& 1.45 \\ 34 \& 39 \\ 18 \& 1878 \\ \& \& 18\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,030 \\
\\
\hline 730 \\
\hline 277
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{137 Mar} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& Boblo M \& \(7 \mathrm{7c}\) \& 7e \(91 / 2\) \& 13,600 \& 7 Mar \& \& Jan \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Bralorne \& 00 \& 8.00 \& \& \({ }^{8} 000 \mathrm{Mar}\) \& \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { Feb } \\ \text { Jan }}}\) \\
\hline Mines- \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{\text {Bra }}\) \& 1/8 \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
22 \\
\(81 / 8\) \\
\hline \(101 / 2\)
\end{tabular} \& 11,289 \&  \& \({ }_{13}^{24}\) \& \({ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jan }}\) \\
\hline Aldermac Codper Corp....* \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}43 \mathrm{c} \\ 136 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& 56c \& 21,900 \& \({ }^{450} \mathrm{Mar}\) \& \({ }^{67 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{J} \mathrm{Jan}\) \& \& \& \& \& Jan \& \& eb \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{\text {Brate }}\) \& 181/8 \& \({ }_{28}^{173 / 4} 820\) \& 9,960 \& \({ }_{\text {Mar }}\) \& \({ }_{34}^{21}\) \& Jan \\
\hline Arno Mines. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{--78c} \& 20
200
210 \& 3,600 \&  \& - \& British Do \& \& 10 c \& 4,400 \& 10c Mar \& 15 \& Jan \\
\hline Ba \& \& \& \& \({ }^{68 \mathrm{e}}\) Mar \& \({ }^{68 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{63 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}\) \& \({ }_{\text {Prown }}\) \& \& \({ }_{55}^{40 \mathrm{C}}{ }^{\text {5 }}{ }^{53 \mathrm{c}}\) \& \& \({ }_{50}^{33 \mathrm{C}}{ }^{\text {Jan }}\) \& 70 \& , \({ }_{\text {an }}^{\text {ar }}\) \\
\hline Be \& \& \& 13,200 \& 24\%c Feb \& \({ }_{46 \mathrm{c}}^{33 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{M}\) \& \& \& \(110 \quad 150\) \& \& 11 e Mar \& \& eb \\
\hline Big Missouri Mine \& 36 \& \({ }_{350}{ }^{36}\) \& 50 \& 50 Mar \& 57 c Jan \& Burralo- \& \& \(3 \mathrm{c} 43{ }^{\text {c }}\) c \& 15 \& \& 5 \& Jan \\
\hline Bouscadmas Gold M \& \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}80 \\ 50 \& \mathrm{Jan} \\ 50\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{\text {8c }}^{131 / 2} \mathrm{Feb}\) \& - Building pro \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
\(441 / 8\) \\
13 c
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{c}
\(441 / 89\) \\
130 \\
\hline 170
\end{tabular} \& - 40.310 \& \({ }_{\text {480 }}^{48 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}\) \& \& Jan \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Brazil Gd }}\) dial \& \& \& \& \({ }^{\text {5c }}\) 5eb \& 10 c Feb \& Burlington S \& 9\%/4 \& 101/8 \& \& 3/4 Mar \& \& Jan \\
\hline Bulolo Gold Dred \& \& 25.26 \& \& \(1 /\) \& \& Burt ( \& \& \(201 /\) \& \& \({ }_{1}^{20.5}\) \& \& eb \\
\hline Can Malartic \& \({ }_{31}^{80}\) \& 800 1.10 \& (12,450 \& 00 \&  \& \({ }_{\text {Calman }}\) \& 3500 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.80 \\
35 c \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 23,809 \& \({ }^{\text {150 }}\) 30 Mar \& \& \\
\hline Cartier-Malarti \& \& \& 19,300 \& \({ }_{50}\) \& 150 \& Can \& \& \(31 / 2\)
85
88 \& 35 \& \({ }_{85}^{33 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}\) \& \& Feb
Jan

and <br>
\hline Central Cadillae \& ${ }_{2}^{250}$ \& 250
2.150
2.75 \& 18.400 \& ${ }_{2}^{25 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{25 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}$ \&  \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{43}{ }^{\text {d }}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Central Patricia Goil \& 2.1 \&  \& ${ }^{6,500}$ \& 21 c Mar \&  \& Canad \& 73/4 \& 71 \& \& \& 13 \& 9n <br>
\hline Dome Mines Lid \& 47 \& $47^{1 / 2}$ \& \& 483/2 Mar \& $60 . \mathrm{Feb}$ \& \& \& 98.100 \& \& ${ }_{3}^{98}$ Mar \& 108 \& an <br>
\hline Duparquet Mining cas \& \& \& \& 43/c Mar \& \& ${ }_{\text {Ca }}$ \& ${ }^{30}$ \& 30
60 \& 520 \& ${ }_{60} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{72}$ \& , $\begin{gathered}\text { Jan } \\ \text { Jan } \\ \text { a }\end{gathered}$ <br>
\hline (east Malartic Mines \& 210 \& 1.96 \& ${ }_{73,290}$ \& ${ }_{\text {2.19 }}{ }^{1}$ \& 16.25 Mar \& nada Per \& ${ }^{36}$ \& ${ }_{36} 140$ \&  \& \& \& an <br>
\hline Fatconbridge \& \& 5.50
5.80 \& 1,195 \& 5.50 Jan \& 6.95 Jan \& Canada \& ${ }_{8}^{2}$ \& \& 454 \& \& ${ }_{12}^{3}$ \& an <br>
\hline \& \& \& 000 \& \& - 13 Cl Jan \& Canada \& 17 \& $17 \quad 19$ \& 150 \& 17 M \& \& jan <br>
\hline Graham-Rousouet C \& 280 \& 28 c \& 1,800 \& 10 Mar \& ${ }^{50} 50$ \& Can \& 1.20 \& $1.20 \quad 1.40$ \& - 690 \& 1.20 M \& \& Mar <br>
\hline \& \&  \& \& 251/20 Mar \& ${ }^{28} 27 \mathrm{c}$ Mar \&  \& ${ }_{161}^{15}$ \& \& \& \& \& Mar <br>
\hline Hudson Bay Min \& 5 \&  \& ${ }_{37,200}^{1,560}$ \& ${ }_{7}^{24}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jar }}$ \& ${ }_{230}^{281 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& Canadian Canners ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - \& \& 5 516 \& 172 \& $1{ }^{43 / 4} \mathrm{Feb}$ \& \& Feb <br>
\hline Kirkland Gd R \& \& \& \& 12 c Mar \& 27 c Feb \& Canadian Can \& \& \& \& \& $\stackrel{17}{9}$ \& ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline Kirkland Lake \& \& \& 1,4 \& 1.00 Mar \& 1.50 \& \& , \& \& \& M \& \& ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline Lake Shore Minead \& 8 \&  \& 5,500 \& 3\%, ${ }^{4}$ \& ${ }_{5 c}{ }_{5 c}{ }^{\text {coseb }}$ \& \& 01/2 \& $20 \frac{1}{2} 23$ \& 990 \& 201/ \& 233 \& <br>
\hline Lebel Oro Mines $L$ \& \& $8 \mathrm{Cc} 91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ \& 3,600 \& \& 140 Jan \& ${ }_{\text {Cndn }}^{\text {Cnad }}$ \& \& $179{ }^{179}$ \& \& ${ }^{179}{ }_{21} \mathrm{Mar}$ Mar \& 1794 \& ${ }_{\text {Man }}^{\text {Mar }}$ <br>
\hline Lee Gold Min \& \&  \& 3,150 \&  \&  \& Canadian \& \& \& 19 \& 8 Fe \& 10 \& Mar <br>
\hline Mackenzie-Red \& 740 \& 74 c \& 3,600 \& ${ }_{900} \mathrm{Feb}$ \& 1.05 Mar \& Canadian \& \& \& 262 \& ${ }^{740} \mathrm{M}$ \& 1.28 \& eb <br>
\hline MeIntyre-Porcu \& \& ${ }^{39} 39$ \& ${ }^{160}$ \& ${ }_{16}^{39} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }^{44} \mathrm{Feb}$ \& ${ }_{\text {Canadlan }}^{\text {Canadlan }} \mathrm{O}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 112 / 2 \\ 112\end{array}$ \& 1095 \& ${ }_{110}^{10}$ Ma \& \& ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline ntio-Gra \& \& 178 \& \& 163/3 Jan \& \& C \& 5\%/8 \& $53 / 861 / 2$ \& 9,454 \& $53 / 8 \mathrm{M}$ \& \& an <br>
\hline Mowatt-Hall M \& \& 1\%60 \& 3,000 \& 1\%/ \& ${ }_{3 \mathrm{c}}$ \& Cndn W \& 12 \& $12 \quad 12$ \& \& $12 . \mathrm{M}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Murphy Mines \& \& $1 / 4$ \& \& 21/20 Mar \& 23 c Mar \& Canadla \& \& \& 40 \& \& \& <br>
\hline O'Brien G \& ${ }_{3}^{2} .0$ \&  \& 34.300 \& 2.95 Mar \& ${ }_{\text {5.40 }}$ \& Carib \& 1.80 \& \& 75 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Pamour Porcu \& ${ }_{2.90}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}2.90 & 3.60\end{array}$ \& \& 2.90 Mar \& 4.30 Feb \& Carnation pref --.... 100 \& \& \& \& Jan \& \& <br>
\hline Pandora C \& 219 \& \& 15 \& 35e Mar \& \& $\xrightarrow{\text { Ce }}$ \& 54c \&  \& 54,605 \&  \& 3.2 \& <br>
\hline lend \& 2.19 \& \& 16, \& 2.19 Mar \& ${ }_{2.65}^{2.70}$ Jan \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Perron \& 1.05 \& 1.05 \& \& 1.02 Jan \& 1.77 Feb \& Cher \& ${ }^{26 \mathrm{c}}$ \& \& 2. \& ${ }^{26 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Pickle Crow Gd M Ltd

Pioneer Gold of Brit Col \& 3.90 \& | 3.90 | 4.45 |
| :--- | :--- | \& 1,10 \& 4.00 Mar \& ${ }^{5.15}$ Jan \& ${ }_{\text {Co }}$ \& ${ }_{260}^{500}$ \& \& 7.200 \& ${ }_{26 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& \& <br>

\hline Proneer Gold of Brit Col
Placer Development Lt \& 14/32 \& 141/20 ${ }^{3.00}$ \& 5,700 \& $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 15, } \\ 105 & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ \&  \& Cocksh \& 7 \& \& 1,330 \& $7{ }_{5} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& 113/6 \& n <br>
\hline Powell- \& \& 1.70 \& \& 1.70 Mar \& \& Conla \& .10 \& $\begin{array}{lll}1.10 & 1.35 \\ 1.35\end{array}$ \& 10,150 \& 1.10 Ma \& 1.84 \& <br>
\hline Premier C \& ${ }_{72 \mathrm{e}}^{1.95}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}1.95 & 1.95 \\ 72 \mathrm{c} & 1.00\end{array}$ \& 4,300 \&  \& $\begin{array}{ll}2.35 \\ 1.35 & \text { Feb } \\ \text { leb }\end{array}$ \& Cons \& \&  \& - ${ }^{55}$ \& 1334 Ma \& \& ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline Quebec C \& \& \& 1.430 \& ${ }^{50 \mathrm{c}}$ \& \& Cons Sme \& 52 \& $50 \quad 59$ \& 5,652 \& ${ }_{50}{ }^{26} \mathrm{Car}$ \& 2/20 \& Feh <br>
\hline Read Auth \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{4.50}{ }^{420}$ Jan \& Consumers Gas.......-100 \& 1783 \& $1781 / 183$ \& 51 \& 17\%1/2 \& 199\% \& <br>
\hline Reward \& ${ }_{4 c}$ \& (10e \& 10,700 \& \&  \& Commas--............** \& 102 \& $\begin{array}{rrr}19 & 19 \\ 102 & 105\end{array}$ \& 28 \& \& 105 \& Mar <br>
\hline Ritchit Gd \& \& \& \& 20 Jan \& \& Preterred--1.-.-100 \& 102 \& \& 28 \& \& \& ar <br>
\hline Sananto \& \& \& ${ }_{4,200}^{100}$ \& ${ }_{212}{ }_{20}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ \& \& Darkwater \& 123, \& \& 10,410 \& \& 23 350 \& Feb <br>
\hline \& 1.13 \& 1.10 1.49 \& 12,024 \& \& \& Davi \& ${ }^{50}$ \& ${ }_{200}^{500}$ \& \& ${ }^{40}{ }^{40}$ Jan \& \& an <br>

\hline Sliscoe Gold \& ${ }_{88}^{2.20}$ \& | 2.25 | 2.67 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 888 |  |
| 80 |  | \& \&  \& ${ }_{1}^{3.40}$ Jan \& dentison \& 111/2 \& $11^{20 \mathrm{c}} 13 \mathrm{c}$ \& 6,210 \& 11. \& 16 \& ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ <br>

\hline Staden Ma- \& \& ${ }_{19 \mathrm{e}}^{88 \mathrm{c}} 1.2 \mathrm{e}$ \& ${ }^{45,890}$ \& ${ }_{200}^{200} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& \& Preterr \& 70 \& $70 \quad 73$ \& \& \& 75 \& <br>
\hline Sullvan Cons \& 85 c \& 80 c 1.15 \& 38,260 \& ${ }^{950} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& 1.23 Mar \& Dome Minee \& 19712 \& ${ }_{1971 / 2}^{4714} 5014$ \& 10,083
91 \& 197/4/3 Mar \& ${ }_{208}^{60}$ \& $\underset{\substack{\text { Feb } \\ \text { Feh }}}{\text { cen }}$ <br>

\hline Sylvante ${ }^{\text {chec }}$ \& \& | 2.85 | 3.05 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4.50 |  |
|  | 5.20 | \& 2, \& ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{\text {2, } 80} \mathrm{Mar}$ Mar \& \& Dominion Ba \& 163 \& 16\%\% 1814 \& \& 163/ \& 193 \& Feb <br>


\hline Thompson \& 4. \& | 49 c |
| :--- |
| 198 c |
| 1. | \& 50,490 \& 2 Ca Jad \& ${ }_{38 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{J}$ Jan \& Dominion F \& $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ \& 31/20 \& \& ${ }^{33 / 5} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& \& <br>

\hline Wood Cad \& 255 \& 22. \& 64,800 \& \& ${ }^{43 \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& $\underset{\text { Dominion }}{\text { Preterred }}$ \& 32 \& $\begin{array}{ll}30 & 32\end{array}$ \& \& ${ }_{30}{ }_{30}^{23 / 2}$ Jan \& 32 \& ar <br>
\hline Wright \& 6.65 \& $6.85 \quad 7.50$ \& 755 \& 6.65 Mar \& 8.10 Jan \& Dom Steerreal \& $101 / 2$ \& \& 5,635 \& $97 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ \& \& an <br>
\hline : \& \& \& \& \& \& Dominion \& 51 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{88 / 4}$ \& an <br>
\hline aconda \& \& \& 1,000
5,800 \& -90 Mar \& 50 Jan \& Domina \& 5 \& 咗 \& 47.400 \& ${ }_{12 \mathrm{c}}^{12} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Calgary of \& \& 1.95 ${ }^{42 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{250}$ \& 1,350 \& 2.30 Mar \& ${ }^{5.10} 5 \mathrm{Mar}$ \& East Crea \& 1.20 \& 1.081 .50 \& 14.400 \& 70 Mar \& \& <br>
\hline De \& 42 \& $\begin{array}{ll}40 \mathrm{e} & 50 \mathrm{e} \\ 53 \mathrm{c} \\ 5\end{array}$ \& 8, \& ${ }^{40 \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }^{70 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& East Malartic \& 105 \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline - \& 5 c \& | 53 c |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| 95 c | 1.15 |
| 15 |  | \& 15,895 \& ${ }_{98 \mathrm{c}}^{43 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}$ \&  \& Easy Washing \& \& $\begin{array}{ccc}3 & 4 \\ 31 & 31\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{25}^{225}$ \& ${ }_{3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }^{5}$ \& $\underset{\substack{\text { Feb } \\ \text { Jan }}}{ }$ <br>

\hline  \& \& \& \&  \&  \& Economic Inve \& \& \& \& ${ }_{1}^{29}$ 1.97 Mar \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 10 e \& 17 r Feb \& ${ }_{\text {English Ele }}$ \& \& $2931291 / 2$ \& \& 291/2 Mar \& 32 \& Jan <br>

\hline oron \& to \& tock \& ch \& ge \& \& $\underset{\text { Equitabie Lite }}{\text { Filconridge }}$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 5.20 \\
& 21
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& 3,257 \& ${ }_{\text {che }}^{5.20} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& ${ }_{6}^{6.95}$ \& Jan <br>

\hline March 12 to March 18, \& th in \& \& \& \& \& \& 16 \& \& 5,267 \& \& 24 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Federal-Kirklan \& 研 \& \& -66,700 \& ${ }^{7}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{\text {l }}^{10 s t}$ \& Week's Ranye \& ${ }_{\text {coin }}^{\substack{\text { for } \\ \text { Heek }}}$ \& na \& 2. 1. 1938 \&  \& 35 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Stocks- Par \& ${ }^{\text {Pratice }}$ \& \& Heares \& Low \& Hioh \& ${ }_{\text {Forat }}$ \& 151/6 \& \& 2,617 \& 100 M \& 200 \& ${ }_{\text {Fan }}^{\text {Feb }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 133 \& 13 c 16 \& 11,10 \& 130 M \& 210 \& <br>

\hline \& ${ }_{10}^{1.15}$ \& \& 1,9105 \& $1{ }^{15} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& \& ${ }_{\text {Fran }}$ \& 884 \& \& | 21,200 |
| :---: |
| 1,002 | \& 270

$61 / 8 \mathrm{Ma}$
Fe \& - $101 / 2$ \& <br>
\hline Acme Cias $\ddagger 0$ \& \&  \& 1,500 \& 70 Mar \&  \& ${ }_{\text {Gatin }}^{\text {Pre }}$ \& 78 \& ${ }_{76}{ }^{8}$ \& \& ${ }_{76}{ }^{6 / 4}$ Jan \& 84 \& <br>

\hline Afton Mines \& \& ${ }^{2 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{c}^{2} 21 / \mathrm{c}$ \& | 3,20 |
| :--- |
| 1,00 | \& 17/e Mar \& ${ }^{41 / 2 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& Genere \& 53 \& 53/8 $61 / 2$ \& \& $53 / \mathrm{Mar}$ \& 83/4 \& <br>

\hline Alberta Pac Grain pret. 100 \& \& 14 \& \& 104 Jan \& $20{ }^{20}$ Mar \& ${ }^{\text {Ginflee }}$ \& \& 4e \& 12,000 \& 10 c
4 c
4 Fen

Fet \& c \& <br>
\hline A P Cons Olla \& 20 c \& 20 c \& 3,600 \& 20 c Mar \& 37 c Jan \& Conera. \& 35 c \& 35 c \& 38,685 \& 35 c Mar \& - \& <br>
\hline Aldermac Cod
Amm Gold M1 \& ${ }_{20 \mathrm{c}}^{43 \mathrm{c}}$ \& ${ }_{20}^{43 \mathrm{c}}$ \& 58.8 \&  \& ${ }^{70 \mathrm{c}}$ 27c Cl \& Gordaie Mines. \& ${ }^{15 \mathrm{c}}$ \&  \& ${ }_{\substack{2, .050 \\ 1.600}}$ \& 14c
anc
Sar
Jan \& \& <br>
\hline Anglo-Can H \& ${ }^{1.00}$ \& 5 \& ${ }_{6}^{6.940}$ \& \& ${ }^{1.65 .} \mathrm{Jan}$ \&  \& \& \& 13 , \& 23 m \& \& <br>
\hline Anglo-H \& 3.30 \& 3.50 \& 4,440
32,200 \& 325
150 \& 415
33 c \& Goodtrsh Mining.-......-1 \& 5 C \& 5 \& 32, \& 5 c Mar \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {A }}$ \& 51/20 \& $51 / 8 \mathrm{C}$ 6/20 \& 21,500 \& $5 \% \mathrm{cec}$ \& 100 Jan \& - No nar value. \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted


## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Mar. 18

| New York City Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Akx }}$ |
| May | ${ }^{1194}$ | - ${ }_{\text {H }}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{18000}$ |  | $\underbrace{24 t}$ |  | ${ }^{1178 \%} 4119$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | cose |  | ${ }^{10193}$ | cine |
|  | Homb | ${ }_{\text {cole }}^{1100}$ |  |  |  |
|  | (1aso | 为 | and |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |



New York State Bonds


Port of New York Authority Bonds

| Port of New York- |  | Holland Tunnel 43/8 ser E <br> 1938-1941 $\qquad$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1085/1093/4 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{102 \% / 2}^{105} 1033 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Gen \& rert 4 the ger 38 1786 |  | Inta |  |  |
|  | 9932100 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {ceorge }}$ 4/38 ser B B 1940-5 | 1103/21 | 1942-1980.-----.--M88 |  |  |
| United States Insular Bonds |  |  |  |  |
| Phill pline Government-- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $4{ }^{4} / 88$ July 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 56 Apr 1955. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hawall 41/8 Oet 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Federal Land Bank Bonds

 $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s} 1955$ opt 1945.-M\&N $103 \% 104$

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds


Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

|  | bid | Ask |  | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FIC 11/88---ADr 151938 | 0.20\% |  | C 11/8...-Sept 15 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{6} .25 \%$ |  | $\mathrm{FICl}_{\text {FIC }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FIC1年B.--AUS 151938 \| | 0.30\% |  | FIC13/8-.-Jan 161939 \| |  |  |

Quotations on Over－the－Counter Securities－Friday Mar．18－Continued

| Quotations on Over－the－Counter Secur |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Guaranteed Railroad Stocks <br> Joseph 敞样er \＆Sons |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 Broadway NEF York |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Tel ．．} 2 \text { ector } \\ 2.6600}}$ |

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
（Guarantor in Parenthesis）

| Par | Dioddend in Dollars | Bta | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama \＆Vicksburg（Illinols Central）－．．．．．．．．．．－100 | 6.00 | 55 | ${ }^{60}$ |
| Albany \＆Susquehanna（Delaware \＆Hudson）．．．．．． 100 | 10.50 | 115 | 125 |
| Allegheny \＆Western（Bulf Roch \＆Pltts）．．．．．．．．．－100 | 6.00 | 36 | 40 |
| Beech Creek（New York Central）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 50 | 2.00 | 27 | 30 |
| Boston \＆Albany（New York Central）．．．．．．．．．．．．．－ 100 | 8.75 | 70 | 75 |
| Boston \＆Providence（New Haven）．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－ 100 | 8.50 | 55 | 65 |
| Canada Southern（New York Central）．．．．．．．．．．．．．－ 100 | 2.85 | 45 | 49 |
| Carolina Clinchfield \＆Ohlo common 5\％stamped．． 100 | 5.00 | 74 | 78 |
| Cleve Cinn Chicago \＆St Louls pret（ N Y Central）＿ 100 | 5.00 | 75 | 80 |
| Cleveland \＆Pittsburgh（Pennsylvania）．．．．．．．．．．．．． 50 | 3.50 | 70 | 75 |
|  | 2.00 | 40 | 44 |
|  | 2.00 | 38 | 40 |
| Fort Wayne \＆Jackson pref（N Y Yentral）．．．．．．．．．．．． 100 | 5.50 |  | 62 |
| Georgla RR \＆Banking（L \＆N－A C L）．－．．．．－．．．． 100 | 10.00 | 165 | 173 |
| Lackawanna RR of N J（Del Lack \＆Weatern）．．．．． 100 | 4.00 | 40 |  |
| Michigan Central（New York Central）．－．．．．．．．．．．．． 100 | 50.00 | 850 |  |
| Morris \＆Essex（Del Lack \＆Western）．－．－．－．－．．．．－． 50 | 3.875 | 30 | 33 |
| New York Lackawanna \＆Western（D L \＆W）．．．． 100 | 5.00 | 53 | 57 |
| Northern Central（Pennsylvania）．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．． 50 | 4.00 | 80 | 83 |
| Oswego \＆Syracuse（Del Lack \＆Western）．．．．．．．．．． 60 | 4.50 | 34 | 39 |
| Pittaburgh Bessemer \＆Lake Erie（ $\mathbf{S}$ S Steel）．．．．．．．． 50 | 1.50 | 38 |  |
|  | 3.00 | 76 |  |
| Plttsburgh Fort Wayne \＆Chicago（Pennsylvania）．－100 | 7.00 | 150 | 160 |
|  | 700 | 172 | 176 |
| Rensselaer \＆Saratoga（Delaware \＆Hudson）．．．．．． 100 | 6.82 | 46 | 52 |
| 8t Louis Bridge 18t pref（Terminal RR）．．．．．．．．．．．． 100 | 6.00 | 128 | 135 |
|  | 3.00 | 63 | 67 |
| Tunnel RR 8t Louis（Terminal RR）．－．．．．．．．－．．．．．．． 100 | 6.00 | 128 | 135 |
| United New Jersey Rr \＆Canal（Pennsylvania）．．．． 100 | 10.00 | 220 | 226 |
| Utica Chenango \＆Susquehanna（D L \＆W）．－．．．．． 100 | 6.00 | 48 | 54 |
| Valley（Delaware Lackawanna \＆Western）．．．．－．．． 100 | 5.00 | 63 |  |
| Vicksburg Shreveport \＆Pacific（IIlinois Central）．－． 100 | 5.00 | 43 | 48 |
| Preferred－－${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5.00 | 48 |  |
| Warren RR of N J（Del Lack \＆Western） | 3.50 3.00 | 25 |  |
| West Jersey \＆Seashore（Pennsylvania）．．．．．．．．．．－． 50 | 3.00 | 53 | 57 |

## EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES

Quotations－Appraisals Upon Request

## Stroud \＆Company Inc．

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

|  | Bid | Ask |  | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Attantle Coast Line 41／8．－ | b2．25 | 1.50 | Mise | b5．25 | 4.00 |
| Baitimure \＆Ohio 41／8．－－－ | 87.50 | 6.50 | 58 | 65.25 | 4.00 |
| Boston ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 87.50 | ${ }^{6} 50$ | 51／8 | ${ }^{65.25}$ | 4.00 |
| 53 | b5．25 | 4.25 | New York Central 4138 s ： | 03.25 | 2.50 |
| 31／3s Dec 1 1936－1844．－． | b4．75 | 4.00 | 5 E | b2．25 | 1.50 |
| Canadlan Natlona | b3 25 |  | N Y | b5．00 | 4.00 |
|  | b3．25 | 2.75 |  | ${ }_{65.50}^{65.00}$ | 4.50 |
| Canadian Pacitic 41／6 | b3．10 | 2.50 | 58， | b5．50 | 4.50 |
| Cont rr New Jersey 41／88－ | 65.00 | 4.00 | Northern Pacifio 413 | b1．75 | 1.20 |
| Chesspeake \＆Ohlo－ |  |  | Pennsylvania RR 4 | 62.00 | 1.25 |
|  | 82.75 | 2.00 |  | b1．50 | ． 00 |
|  | b1．75 | 1.00 | 4 s serios E due |  |  |
| Chicago \＆Nor West 43／8． | b6．50 | 6.00 | 2\％s sertes G non－call | 02. |  |
| ${ }^{58}$ | 86.50 | 600 | 2\％6erle Dec 1 1937－50 | b2．75 | 0 |
| Chic Milw \＆St Paul 4 1／8． | 86.75 | 6.00 | Pere Marquette 43／83． | b3．50 | 2.50 |
|  | 66.75 | 6.00 | Reading Co 4 | ${ }^{6} 3.25$ | 2.50 |
| Chicago R I \＆Pacitio－ Trusteas＇ctis $31 / \mathrm{s}_{-}$ | 80 | 84 |  | b2．10 | 2.50 |
| Denver \＆R G We | bs． 00 | 4.00 | St Lou | ${ }_{92}^{90}$ | 94 |
| ${ }^{58}$ | 65.00 | 4.00 | St Louig Southwestern 5s．－ | b5，00 | 4.00 |
|  | b5．00 | 4.00 | $53 / 58$ | 65.00 | 4.00 |
| 10 |  | 05 | South | b3 |  |
|  | 90 | 95 | Sout | ${ }^{62.50}$ | 2.00 |
| 4／88 | 90 | 95 | 研 | ${ }_{65} .00$ | 4.25 |
|  | 90 | 95 |  |  |  |
| Great Nor | 62.80 | 2.15 | Texas Pacific | b3．15 | 2.50 |
|  | ${ }^{61.80}$ | 1.25 | $41 / 88$ | b3．15 | 2.50 |
| ooking valley | 61.75 | 1.00 |  | b2．25 | 1.50 |
| nots C |  |  | Union | 01.50 | 1.00 |
|  | b5．25 | 4.25 |  | ${ }^{61}$ | 1.00 |
| Internat Great Nor 43／38－2 | b5．50 | 4.25 | ${ }_{58}$ | 81.70 | 1.00 |
| Long istand 435 s | b3．10 | 2.50 |  |  |  |
| Loulave－${ }^{\text {cosash }}$ | ${ }^{33} 1.10$ | 2.50 | Wabash Ry | 80 | 84 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {b1 }} 1.75$ | 1.10 |  | 80 | 84 |
|  |  |  |  | 80 | 84 |
| Maine | 64.50 | 3.75 | Western Maryland | ${ }^{63} 25$ | 2.50 |
|  | 64．50 64.00 | 3.75 3.00 | Western Pacific 5s | ${ }^{65.00}$ | 4.00 |
| Minacta | 64，00 | 3.00 |  | 05．00 | 4.00 |

Railroad Bonds

|  | ${ }_{\text {R }}$ d | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{37}^{37}$ |
| Augusta Union Station 16t 48．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－ 1953 | 70 |  |
|  | 30 | ${ }_{3}^{33}$ |
|  | ${ }_{75}^{85}$ | ${ }_{83}^{93}$ |
|  | 32 | 40 |
|  | 55 | 64 |
|  | ${ }^{40}$ | ${ }^{50}$ |
|  | ${ }_{2} 20$ | 38 40 |
|  | 34 37 |  |
| Georgla Southern \＆Florlda 1st 58．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1945 | 30 | 36 |
| Hoboken Ferry 18t 58 | 40 <br> 84 | 48 88 |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{84}$ | 86 |
|  |  |  |
| Maryland \＆Pennsylvania 1st 48．－．－．－－－－－－－－－－．．－－－－ 1955 | 30 | 38 |
|  |  |  |
| Minneapolis St Paul \＆Saulte Marie 2d | 25 | 32 |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{57}^{81}$ | ${ }_{60}^{88}$ |
|  | 85 | 90 |
|  | 60 | －－－－ |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{70}$ | 78 |
|  | ${ }_{70}^{40}$ | 48 |
|  |  |  |
|  | 70 | 77 |
| Washington County Ry 18t 31／8．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1954 | 43 | 47 |

Public Utility Stocks


Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Mar. 18 -Continued


## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities -Friday Mar. 18 - Concluded

## Specializing in all REGISTERED MARKS

## Express Exchange

${ }_{62} 2$ wall 5 sreat,
HAnover 2-3080
A. T. \& T. Teletype N. Y. 1-1642

## SYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL CORP.

C. E. UNTERBERG \& CO.

Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { New Yorks Security Dealers Assoclation } \\ \text { Commodity Exchange. Inc. }\end{array}\right.$
61 Broadway, New York


## Industrial Stocks and Bonds



## Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons Inactive Exchanges

## WALTER E. BRAUNL

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

## Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds



## General Corporation and Investment News

## RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-MISCELLANEOUS

## FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER

 SECURITIES ACTThe following additional registration statements (Nos 3616 to 3625 , inclusive, and 3440 , a refiling) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933 . The total involved is approximately $\$ 23,305,603$.
Independence. Fund of North America, Inc. (2-3616, Form C-1),
of New York, N. Y.: has filed a registration statement covering 1,000 of New York, N. Y. Hhas filed a registration statement covering 1,000
Independence' Fund declarations of trust consisting of Income Capital and Distributive types, estimated proceeds of $\$ 1,000,000$ to be cased for
investment. Resistrant is sponsor H . J . Simonson, Jr., is President of

Cape \& Vineyard Electric Co. (2-3617, Form A-2), of Falmouth, Mass.,
has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 1,000,000$ lst mtge. bonds,
 used for retirement of debt and for construction. Bids will be invited ac-
cording to Massachusetts law. F. H. Golding is President of the company. cording to Massachuset
Filed March 11, 1938 .
Crude Oil Co. of America (2-3618, Form A-1), of Tulsa, Okla., has filed
a registration statement covering crude oil bills of sale for $1,000,000$ barrels a registration statement covering crude oil bills of sale for $1,000,000$ barrels
of crude oil to be offered to the public at market price. Proceeds of the issue, estimated at $\$ 600,000$, will be used for purchase of mineral rights and
for working capital. No und is President of the company. Filed March 11, 1938 .
Pioneer American Life Insurance Co. (2-3619. Form A-1), of Dallas,
Texas, has filed a registration statement covering 460,000 shares of no par Texas, has filed a registration statement covering 460,000 shares of no par
value common stock. Of the shares being registered, 95,000 are outstanding, 50.000 wiil beck opfered to agents or representatives or the company at
$\$ 5$ to $\$ 20$ per share, and 315,000 will be offered to the public through under$\$ 5$ to $\$ 20$ per share, and 315,000 will be offered to the public through underwriters within the same price range. Proceed will be used for capital and
surplus. Pioneer Underwriters and Pioneer securities Corp. Will be under-
writers. Troy V. Post is President of the company. Filed March 11, 1988. Barley Earhart Corp. (2-3620, Form A-1), of Portland, Mich., has filed
registration statement covering 23,536 shares $\$ 1$ par value $35-$ cent cumu a registration statement covering 23,536 shares s1 par value $35-$ cent cumu-
lative convertible class A stock and 328,536 shares $121 /$-cont par value common stock. Of the class A stock being registered, , Thiont par shares are now outstanding, as are 186,036 shares of the common. The balance of the class A stock, 2,500 shares, will be offered to. the public through under-
 reserved for conversion of the class A stock
ing capital
S. O. Paceeds will be used for working capital. S. O. Parker \& Co., Inc. Will be underw. Progress Vacuum Corp. (2-3621, Form A-1), of Cleveland, Ohio, has
filed a registration statement covering 50,000 shares cormon stock, $\$ 1$
par, to be offered by present stockholders at $\$ 6$ per share. None of the proceeds accrue to the company. Under writer will be fired by amendment.
Clyde J. Townsend is President of the company. File March 12, 1938 . Consolidated Oil Co. (2-3622, Form A-1), of Wichita Falls, Texas, has filec a a registration statement covering 75,000 shares $\$ 10$ par common
stock debt, for development and driling expense. W. T. Knight. President of
the company is underwriter of the issue. Filed Tarch 14, 1938 .

Independence Fund of North America, Inc. ( $2-3623$, Form O-1), of New York, N. Y., has filed a registration statement covering 2,000 Indeinsurance, and 3,00 Independence Fund deellaration, fund of trust and agreement, without insurance. Both types of declaration are to be offered at investment purposes. Registrant is sponsor. Prose Preads are to be used for
dent of the company. Fimonson, Jr., is President of the company. Filed March 15, 1938 .
Gulf Natural Gas Corp. (2-3624, Form A-1), of New Orleans, La. shares 60 -cent cumulative convertible preferred, no par value, and 215,000 shares no par common stock. The interim rececipts are to be offered pubilicly at $\$ 10$ each. Of the total issue of preferred and common being registered,
38,000 shares of preferred and 38,000 shares of common will be reserved for exchange of the interim receipts, the exchange being one share of preferred and one ehare of common for each receipt; 12,000 shares of preferred are to be offered to certain stockholders at 88 a share; 100,000 shares of common
are reserved for conversion of the preferred and 77,000 shares of com. which are outstanding were sold without public offering at 2 cents a share. Proceeds are to be used for construction of pipe line and working capital. The underwriter will be supplied by amendment to the registration state-
ment. F. W. Seymour is President of the company. Filed March 15,

Delaware Fund, Inc. (2-3625, Form A-1), of Wilmington, Del., has filed a registration statement covering 300 ,000 shares of common stock are not to be presently offered. Delaware Fund Distributors, Inc., may be underwriters. Proceeds wiil be used for investment.
man is President of the company. Filed March 16, 1938.
Cameron Fuel Oil Motors Corp. (2-344, Form A-1, a re-filing), of $\$ 1$ par value common stock to be offered to the public at par. Proceeds wiil be used for accuisition of patents, for development, for purchase of
machinery and equipment, and for working capital. stearns \& Co . will machinery and equipment, and for working capital. Stearns \& Co. will We underwriters. ${ }^{\text {Fred }}$
The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of March 12, page 1699.

Affiliated Fund, Inc.-To Pay 8-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of eight cents ser share on the common stock, par ${ }^{\text {a }}$ regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents was paid on Jan. 15 , ast aril 1 . A regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents was paid on Jan. 15, last. An
extradividend or 10 conts was pald on July 15, last, and an extra of 30 cents
per share was distributed on Dec. 23,1936 -V. 146, p. 1699 . per share was distributed on Dec. 23, 1936. -V. 146, p. 1699 .


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Assets
$\qquad$ Customers' ac Inventories Consoliaated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Sundry rec. \& inv.
Notes rec. Notes rec. for stock
sold to employ sold to employs. Dep. in closed bk
Notes \& accts. rec from employees. 100 Notes \& accts res.
from
100,24 from officers. Accts. rec.-...-. 4,701
$\mathrm{~d} 185,217$ equipment--....
Cost of invest Trade marks, for mulae, \&c
Supp. det Supp. def, researc
prepd exps, et
Goodwill Total_-...... $\left.\overline{\$ 11,211,369} \overline{\$ 8,846,735}\right|_{\text {Total_.........11,211,369 }} ^{8,846,736}$ a After depreciation of $\$ 949,082$ in 1937 and $\$ 862,125$ in 1936 . b Re
presented by 640,000 no par shares. c Including Canadian incomer d From officers and employees (partly secured by common stock of the company). e In consolidated subsidiary, applicable to intangibles.-
V.146, p.1535.
(J. D.) Adams Mfg. Co.-To Increase Directorate, \&c.Stockholders at the annual meeting March 22 will be asked to approve
re-incorporation of the company under the Indiana General Corporat Act of 1929 instead of the Indiana General Corporate Act of 1921 and also to approve an increase in the board of directors to 11 from 7 members. of directors fuller powers of management, including authority to amend
the by-laws.-V. $145 ;$ p. 3488 .
Ainsworth Mfg. Co.-Dividend Omitted-
dividend on at their recent meeting took no action on the payment of a A dividend of 75 cents was paid on Dec. 16, last; 25 cents was paid on
Oct 1, July 1, and on March 25, 1937, $\$ 1$ on Dec. 23,1936 , and 50 cents
paid on Oct. 5 , July 10, and on April 10, 1936. See also.-V' 145, p. 3644 .

Allied Chemical \& Dye Corp.-Annual Report, $1937-$ The remarks of President H. F. Atherton, together with the income account and balance sheet, will be found in the advertising columns of this issue.
In the second paragraph of the President's letter accompanying the annual report, a new concept of accounting phraseology related to net
income is presented. $H$. $F$, Atherton, President, in representing net income as a cost of producing goods, pointed out:
"Net income for the year was $\$ 24,770,845$. This is the amount which Nemained out or or the compary's gross receints. anter. providing for thaxes
depreciation, materials consumed, salaries and wages and all other expenses depreciation, materials consumed, salaries and wages and all other expenses
but without' providing for any compensation for the use of the company's assets which represent the savings of the stockholders and are the necessary toockholders for the use of the tools just as salaries compensation to the compensation to employees for their labor, both of which are required for the production of goods for customers.".
The dollar value of the Company's business in 1937 was the largest in it history, exceeding 1929. In comparison with 1929 , company's selling price of heary chemicals, alkalis and nitrogen products were reduced by abou $24 \%$; total taxes were up approximatey $60 \%$; hourly wage rates at ensan en 1937 were hisher by $20 \%$; and net income remaining as
stockholders for the use of the assets diminished $18 \%$.


 a After provision for depreciation, obso
all State and local and capital stock taxes.

## all State and local and capital stock taxes.



Air-Way Electric Appliance Corp.-New Directorsvacancies on the board of directors.
J. H. Nuffer, President, announced business during the first quarter is
about $15 \%$ ahead of the same quarter last year.-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .1535$.

Allied Products Corp. (Ill.)-Delisting-
Alied Products Corp. (1il.) - Decurities and Exchange Commission has issued an order granting the application of the New York Curb Exchange to strike from listing and
registration in class A convertible common shares ( $\$ 55$ par), and the $\$ 10$ par value common stock of the corporation. In its application the exchange was being exchanged under a plan of reorganization on a share-for-share

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.-Annual Report-
Bookings, Billings and Unfilled Orders


Capital Expenditures-Expenditures amounting to $\$ 5,462,828$ were capitalized for additions to land, buildings, machinery and equipment. These part additional buildings, tools and equipment at West Allis, Springfield, La Crosse and La Porte Works to increase the output of tractors and farm implements, power house improvements, and additional machinery for Development, Maintenance and Depreciation-Experimental and development expenditures for new machinery and the redesign and improvement of existing products in the amount of $\$ 2,053,581$ were incurred. For the
year 1936 similar expenditures were $\$ 1,434.517$ Expenditures for maintenance and repairs to buildings, machinery and equipment amounted to $\$ 3,247,949$, as compared with $\$ 2,093,643$ in 1936 .
The provision for depreciation on buildings, machinery and equipment was The provision for depreciation on building
$\$ 1,031,686$, as againt $\$ 964,889$ in 1936 .
$1,031,686$, as against $\$ 964,889$ in 1936 . of the foregoing were written off to proft and loss.

> Consolidated Income Account for Catendar Years
 x Cost of sales, incl.depr.,
devel., sell. \& admin-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { devel., sell. \& admin- } \\ \text { istration expenses_-- } \\ 77,284,012\end{array} & 53,455,342 & 36,415,578 & 21,390,138\end{array}$
Operating profit..... $\overline{\$ 10,069,604} \overline{\$ 5,526,021} \overline{\$ 2,371.429} \overline{\text { loss } \$ 1102990}$ Other Income-

 Loss acc't of Pitts. flood
 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net profit for year.... } & \$ 7,841,167 & \$ 4,014,113 & \$ 1,985,137 \\ \text { Dívidends paid } \$ 1,039,405\end{array}$
 y Includes excess profits taxes. z Special credit arising from liquidation Y Includes excess profits taxes. z Special credit arising from liquidation
of notes and accounts receivable of Advance-Rumely Corp.and B. F. Avery
\& Sons, Inc. a Arising from liquidation of Advance-Rumely and other assets.


Total .........110,636,083 $\overline{78,999,876}$ Total ......... 110,636,083 78,999,876 a After reserve for receivables of $\$ 3,030,986$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,837,670 \mathrm{in}$ $\$ 17,692,976$ in 1937 and $\$ 17,065,582$ in 1936 . c Represented by 14,629 no par shares in 1937 and 16,206 no par shares in 1936 . d Represented by
$1,787,970$ no par shares in 1937 and $1,785,573$ no par shares in 1936 .
V. 146 , p. 1229 .

American Bantam Car Co.-Operations Increased-New Secretary
An immediate increase in production of $20 \%$ was voted by the directors of this company in order to take advantage of improving business conditions
in the United States and abroad which are being evidenced, particularly in the light car field.
Although the Bantam factory has been operating on a five-day week all
through 1938, the bank of domestic and export orders on through 1938, the bank of domestic and export orders on hand make it pace with demand, according to Roy S. Evans, President
Francis $H$. Fenn was elected Vice-President and $W$. $\mathbf{W}$. Anspach was elected Secretary by the directors. Members of the board of drrectors in-
clude Mr. Evans; Martin Tow, Chairman of the Board: William A. Ward Atlanta, Ga.; Dean B. Copeland, Butler, Pa.; Mercer Reynolds and Fred B. Hahn of Chattanooga, Tenn:-V. 146, p. 587 .

American Brake Shoe \& Foundry Co.-25-Cent Div.mon stock, no par value, payable March 31 to holders of record March 25 . This compares with 81.40 paid on Dec. 24 , last; 75 cents paid on Sept. 30
and on June 21 , last; 50 cents paid on March 31 , 1937 , and on Dec. 21,1936 ; and on June 21 , last; 50 cents paid on March 31 , 1937 , and on Dec. 21,1936 ;
40 cents paid on Sept. 30 and June 30,$1936 ; 30$ cents paid on March 31,
$1936: 25$ cents paid on Dec. 31 . Sept. 30 and June 29 , $935 ; 20$ cents in each of the five preceding quarters, and 15 cents per share paid each 3 mos.
from June 30,1932, to and incl. Dec. 30,1933 In addition an extra divi-
dend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 21,$1936 ; 25$ cents was paid on Dec. $31,1935$. dend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 21,1936 ; 25 cents was paid on Dec. 31,1935 .
and an extra dividend of 5 cents per share on March 30,1935 .-V. 146.
p. 1061 .

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

 | $\& \&$ B stock | - |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Carnings per share | $2,-\cdots$ | $2,520,368$ | $2,520,368$ | $2,520,368$ | $2,520,370$ | $\mathbf{x}$ After interest, depreciation, depletion and provision for income taxes.

American Car \& Foundry Co.-New Officer Charles J. Hardy, President of this company, announced on March 15 the appo
American Encaustic Tiling Co., Inc.-Earnings-
 a Ohio Encaustic Co. now dissolved. b The company did not commence
 Net profit before Federal income ta
d Indicates loss.-V. 146, p. 1699. $\qquad$ 45,206 d\$133,720

American Hide \& Leather Co.-Preferred Div. OmittedDirectors at their meeting held March 17 took no action on the dividend ordinarily due at this sime on to $6 \%$ ceumulative preferred stock, par on this Rsgue since March 30 . 1936, when a recapitalization plave went into effect. Referring to the passing of the quarterly preferred dividend, President Carl F. Danner said that while conditions had improved since the last prevailing cash h hould be conserved.
Mr. Danner stated that for the past six months shoe production has been running behind retail sales and that leather deliveries have been even less
than would havive been warranted by shoe production. He believes that stocks in the hands of manufacturers and retailers have now been reduced sufficiently to warrant more active purchasing and that there should be an
improvement in the situation during the next few months.-V $: 146, \mathrm{p}$. 741 .
American Home Products Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years







Earnings per sharo....- Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | Conso | 193 | Sheel De. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sets | $\stackrel{1937}{8}$ | $1936$ | Liabulties- | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | 1936 |
| $\times$ Land, butldings |  |  | Y Capital stock--r' |  |  |
| Cashl | ${ }_{1}^{3,861,959}$ | ${ }_{2,320,892}^{3,701,24}$ | Mint. 1 l sub. cos. | 485 |  |
| arketable | 16,271 |  | Acc'ts p |  |  |
| stm | 101,706 | ${ }^{61.290}$ | a accrued |  |  |
| ce'ts \& not | 2,415,455 | 2,208,259 | Dividend paya |  |  |
|  | 4,783,261 | 3,019,333 | Federal \& \%reign |  |  |
| Other curr. a | 102,608 |  | Noteome taxable |  |  |
| paid | 156,945 | 05,140 | Notes |  |  |
| odwill |  |  | Long- |  |  |
| Other massets.------- | 225,583 | 254,060 | es. for torelgn inc. |  |  |
|  |  |  | tax |  | ${ }^{2769.6861}$ |
|  |  |  | Earned su | 6,765,865 | 6,12 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus |  | 359,187 |

Total_--.......12,849,107 $\overline{\text { 11,744,998 }}$ Total.......---12,849,107 11,744,998 $\bar{x}$ After depreciation of $\$ 1,681,284$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,674,112$ in. 1936. American Ice Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \times \text { Net profit_- } & \$ 339,184 & \$ 155,978 & \$ 30,108 & \$ 453,779\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ After interest, depreciation and Federal taxes.-V. 146, p. 1389.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { American Light \& Traction Co. } & \text { (\& Subs.) } \\ \text { Calendar Years- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935\end{array}$
 Prov. for retirement on Maineral plant urtax on undist taxes. Surtax on undist.jprorits
Misc. non-oper. rev., net
Int. \& other deductions.
Balance applic. to Am
Lub. invest. ©ostion Co.-

| 2,396,266 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 2,636,056 |  |  |
| 4,969,381 | 4,714.608 | 4,623,695 | 4 |
| r $51-\overline{1}, \overline{8} \overline{6}$ | Cr233,755 |  |  |
| 4,412,725 | 4,168,372 | 4,271,546 | 4,255,8 |


| $\$ 4,612,232$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dr3,056 | $\$ 4,402,065$ | $\$ 3,551,313$ | $\$ 3,622,381$ |
| 20516 | 254,328 | 421,380 |  |

Total accrued to Am
Lt. \& Tr. Co. from
 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Amer. Lt., \& Tract.Co.- } & 1,592,324, & 1,373,846 & 1,033,819 & \mathbf{7 4 9 , 6 1 5} \\ \text { Int. \& divs., \&c. }\end{array}$
Total inc. accrued to
Am. Lt. \&Trac. Co.

$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Am. Lt. \& Trac. Co. } & \$ 6,201,500 & \$ 5,981,627 & \$ 4,839,460 & \$ 4,793,378 \\ \text { Gen. exps. (incl. taxes)- } & 411,374 & 394,002 & 257,979 & 277,181\end{array}$ Balance, surplus_... $\$ 5,642,959 \quad \$ 5,450,125 \quad \$ 4,503,524 \quad \$ 4,420,816$ | Balance, surplus | Pr... | $\$ 5,642,959$ | $\$ 5,450,125$ | $\$ 4,503,524$ | $\$ 4,420,816$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Preferred dividends | 804,486 | 804,486 | 804,486 | 804,486 |  |
| Common dividends.... | $3,320,903$ | $4,012,753$ | $3,320,871$ | $3,874,347$ |  |

Balance, surplus.... $\$ 1,517,570 \quad \$ 632,886 \quad \$ 378,167$ def $\$ 258,017$ Earnings per share on common outstanding at end of year were $\$ 1.75$ in
$1937: \$ 1.68$ in $1936: \$ 1.34$ in 1935 , and $\$ 1.30 \mathrm{in} 1934$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Inventories (ma- } \\
\text { terials, suppl's) } \\
\text { Dep. for int }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$



$\begin{array}{rr}6,681,909 & 7,080,690\end{array}$
$\left.\begin{array}{rr}7,757,966 & \begin{array}{r}3,596,791 \\ 4,926,822\end{array} \\ \{4,626,820 \\ \ldots\end{array} \right\rvert\,$ Lo
$\qquad$
1.....-. $\overline{252.360,294} \overline{249,270,499}$ Total........ $\overline{252,360,294} \overline{249,270,499}$
$\times$ Represented by $\$ 25$ par shares y Dividends only.-V. 146, p. 431.
American Metal Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
[Including Subsidiary Companies $80 \%$ or More Owned] Calendar Years Calendar Years-
Oper. profit \& misc. int
Admin. \& selling exps Interest paid..- exps.
Ines. no longer require Res. no longer required Deprec., dep., \&c.,.res.-
Pay. under employ. an-
$\left.\begin{array}{rrrr}1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \$ 7,775,490 & \$ 4,442,416 & \$ 2,894,348 & \$ 2,425,058 \\ 522,282 & 410,774 & 393,847 & 370,175 \\ 140,256 & 119,636 & 268,684 & 731,777 \\ C r 241,836 & 144,-660 & C r 107,690 & 409.959 \\ 1,059,513 & 84,665 & 841,354 & 940,676\end{array}\right) 804,768$ amt. of real estate... Write-down of an invest Amort.of invest. in Compania, Minera "La Par
rena,"' S.A. on basis of
traction--
Taxes, other thanincome
taxes and U. S. capital
taxes and U. S. capital
stock taxes.
U. S. and foreign income
taxes
Surtax on undistributed
net
$-4$
7,534 44,460
25,244

Net profit
Proportion of losses ap-
$\$ 4,410,312$
$\$ 1,731,599$
$\$ 787,874$
loss $\$ 267,390$
plicable to minority
shareholders of consoli-
dated companies....- $\begin{array}{llllll} & \text { Dr } 65,126 & \text { Dr5.546 } & 13,653 & 34,904\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Common stock dividends } & 3,673,740 & -\$ 1.08 & -\$ 0.31 & -N i l\end{array}$ a Of sundry investments. b Adjustments of metal price fluctuatio in a mining company, d includes $\$ 422,000$ provision for possible additional U. S. income taxes for prior years. e Reserve for prospective losses on metal purchase and
1936 no longer required.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
[Including Subsidiary Companies $80 \%$ or More Owned]

| Assets- ${ }_{\text {S }} 1937$ | $1936$ | Labulties- | $\stackrel{1937}{8}$ | $1936$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a Mines, sme |  | 6\% preferred stock | 6,667,000 | 6,667,000 |
| \&c.........-.-. $14,928,058$ | 15,814,066 | b Common stock _. 38 | 38,101,775 | 38,101,775 |
| Cash | 3,765,093 | Minority interests |  |  |
| Accts recelvable-- $5,591,916$ | 5,379,609 | in subsidiaries.. | 751,941 | 713,873 |
| Inventories _. .-. $9,905,395$ | 12,164,301 | Dratts payable. | 1,103,930 | 826,293 |
| Advances against ores in process \& |  | Accts. payable-_-c | $c 4,182,984$ | 3,940,822 |
| in transit......- 851,397 | 614,659 | and employees.- | 2,587,469 | 2.476.597 |
| Deferred expenses_ $\quad 339,578$ | 354,426 | A ccrued liabilities. |  | 377,892 |
| Invest'ts, at cost-_15,492,215 | 15,761,581 | d Prov.for Federal |  |  |
| Mtge.bonds of Am. |  | income \& capital |  |  |
| Metal Co., New |  | stock taxes. | 625,503 | 615,133 |
| Mexico...--2-- 300,000 | 1,392,000 | Reserves | 6,793,049 | 6,557,089 |
| Investm'ts in cap. stks. of unconsol. |  | Surplus | 7,974,309 | 7,747,821 |
| subsidiaries_... $12,549,195$ | 12,778,560 |  |  |  |
| .68,787,962 | 68.024,2 | Total.......... 68 | 88,787,962 | 68,024,294 |
| er dep |  | 937 | 退 | 67,438 |

in 1936. b Represented by $1,224,585$ no par shares. c Includes accrued

American Locomotive Co. (\& Subs.) - Earrings-
 tributed profits. $\mathbf{z}$ Loss.-V. V . 146 , p . 587 taxes. y After surtax on undis-

American Mfg. Co.-Dividend Omitted-
Directors at their recent meeting failed to take any acticn regarding the payment of a dividend on the common stock at this time.
A dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 31 , and on Oct. 1 last: July 1, last, and a dividend of $\$ 3$ was paid on Det. 1 , last; $\$ 2$ was paid on being the first dividend paid on the common stock since July 1 , 1931, when
a distribution of 50 cents per share was made.-V. 145, p. 4i08 a distribution of 50 cents per share was made.-V. 145, p. 4106.

## American News Co.-New Director-

recent annual meeting of stockholders, succeeding Sinclair Touny at the 146,p. 1536 .

American Safety Razor Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{lcccc}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 193 \\ \text { Sales, less disct., rcts. \& } & \$ 8,547,985 & \$ 8,624,218 \\ \text { allowances.---. } & \text { Not Reported }\end{array}$
Operating income_.-- $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,636,706 \\ & \$ 1,731,643 \\ & \$ 1,654,979 \\ & \$ 1,415,584\end{aligned}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Other income } \ldots \ldots \ldots-. & 1,636,706 & \$ 1,731,643 & \$ 1,654,979 & \$ 1,415,584 \\ \mathbf{y} \text { Decrease in reserve_- } & -\ldots, 984 & 71,829 & 59,069 & 59,742\end{array}$


| N | \$1,294,243 | \$1,414,226 | \$1,271,008 | 065,234 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ivid | 1,048,800 | 1,179,900 | 1,048,800 | 702,460 | Balance.... Shs.of cap. stk. outst$\$ 245,443$

$\mathbf{a} 524,400$ ,800 $\$ 362,774$
 x Including selling, general and administrative expenses (exclusive o-
depreciation), of $\$ 6,892,575$. y Applicable to investment in affiliated company. z Of a subsidiary company. a Par $\$ 18.50$. b No par.

| 4sers - | 1937 | 1936 |  | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets - | \$ | \$ | Ltabilties- |  |  |
| b Fixed assets..-- | 2,149,060 | 1,002,536 | Accounts payable- | 223,134 | 115,694 |
| Cash in banks and |  |  | Accrued liabilities. | 300,330 | 268,188 |
| on hand........ | 961,391 | 1,176,121 | Reserve for contin- |  |  |
| Marketable secur . | 1,104,099 | 1,508,097 | gencles | 330,000 | 340,000 |
| Acets. \& notes rec. | 1,036,939 | ${ }^{958,212}$ | Res. for forelgn ex- |  |  |
| Sundry acets. rec. | 44,329 | 37,512 | change fluctua's | 144,850 | 137.418 |
| Inventories...-- | 2,097,223 | 1,640,042 | Federal income tax | 415,353 | 388.115 |
| Prepaid expenses- | 98,748 | 89,971 | a Capital stock. | 9,701,400 | 9,701,400 |
| Due from employ's | 149,365 | 79,558 | Earned surplus. | 4,126,301 | 4,038,063 |
| Stock in affil. $\mathrm{cos}^{-}$ | 22,950 | 39,351 |  |  |  |
| Cash surr. value of life ins. policies. | 101,902 | 86,572 |  |  |  |
| Misc. non-curr.accounts recelv'le_ | 22,667 | 15,873 |  |  |  |
| Deterred charges.- | 20,631 | 22,970 |  |  |  |
| Goodwill, patents \& trademarks . | 7,432,063 | 7.432,063 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | a Represented by 524,400 shares par $\$ 18.50$ in After reserve for de-

preciation of $\$ 2,339,664$ in 1937 and $\$ 2,205,969$ in 1936 .-V. 145, p. 3338 .

American Thermos Bottle Co.-Directorate Raised-
At the recent annual meeting of stockholders the directorate was increased
to eight from seven and $G$. Carlton Hill was elected a director.-V. 145 , to elight f
American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Weekly Output-
Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works \& Electric Co. for the week ending March 12, 1938. totaled 40,430.000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of $22.9 \%$ under the output of $52,466,000$ Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five years follows:

Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa, Ltd.-Results of Operations for Month of February, 1938

$\mathbf{x}$ Each of which is incorporated in the Union of South Africa.
Note Revenue has been calculated on the basis of $\$ 619 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. per ounce fine.-V. 146, p. 1062 .

Animal Trap Co. of America-Notes Called-
A total of $\$ 15.20061 / 2 \%$ notes due Feb. 1, 1940, has been called for redemption on April 1 at 100 and accrued interest. Payment wi
at the Fulton National Bank, Lancaster, Pa.-V. 145, p. 597 .

Argo Oil Corp.-To Reduce Capital-
A special meeting of stockholders has been called for April 1 to act on
the question of reducing issued capital by retiring $1,312,868$ shares of $\$ 5$ the question of reducing issued capital by retiring $1,312,868$ shares of $\$ 5$
par stock now owned by the company and to decrease authorized capital to
2.000 .000 shares of $\$ 5$ par from $3.500,000$ shares of $\$ 5$ par value. $2.000,000$
p. 2381.

Arkansas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-



Net oper revenues. .-
Rent from lease of plant
(net)-..-.............
Operating income.-
Gross income.-.-. Other int. \& deductions Int. chgd. to construct'n
 $x$ period, whether paid or unpaid

Balance.. 949,265 $\quad 949,265$ x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Dec. 31,1937 , amounted to
$\$ 1,186,581$, after giving effect to dividends of $\$ 1.75$ a share on $\$ 7$ preferred
stock and $\$ 1.50$ a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, declared for payment on Note- No provisions have been made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the 12 months ended Dec. 31,1937 and 1936 , since no taxable $146, \mathrm{p} .1062$.
Art Metal Construction Co.-Smaller Dividendmon stock, par $\$ 10$, payable April 1 to holders of record March 24 . This mon stock, par $\$ 10$, payable April 1 to holders of record March 24 . This
compares with $\$ 1.20$ paid on Dec 15, last; 80 cents paid on Oct. 1 last;
60 cents paid on July 1 last; 40 cents on April 1, 1937 and on Dec. 17 , 60 cents pald on July 1 last, 40 cents on April 1,1937 and on Dec. 17 , per share paid on Jan 2, 1936, this latter being the first payment made
since Jan. 2,1932 , when a distribution of 10 cents per share was made. In addition, the company on Dec. 17,1936 paid a special stock dividend
of one share of common stock for each 20 shares held,-V, $145, p, 3646$.

## Arundel Corp.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 2 Months Ended Feb. 28-iation \&c } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Net income after depreciation, \&c,-, } \\ & \text { but before Federal income taxes... } \\ & \text { Current assets on Feb. } 28 \text { amounted } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,767,789\end{aligned} \$ 123,651$ loss current liabilities were $\$ 502,202$, compared with $\$ 2,700,417$ and $\$ 484552$ respectively on Feb. 28 1937.-V. 145, p. 3968
Ashland Oil \& Refining Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYear Ended Dec. 31-
Net sales. Net sales....
Cost of sales Gross profit--................ Administrative and general expense Depletion-:-
Operating profit Other income (net) Profit_Miscellaneous charges
 Net profit
c Dividends paid Portion of net profit applicable to minority int Consolidated net profit-- $\overline{3} 1,19 \overline{3} \overline{5}-\ldots$.
Total surplus:
Dividends paid: swiss oil Corp
Ashland Oil \& Refining Co. Common dividend Preferred dividends
Additional Federal income taxes for prior years. Consolidated balance-Dec. 31, 1936--
Earns. per sh. on 958,990 shs. com. stock ( 1 par) $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Earns. Per sh. on } 958,990 \text { shs. com. stock ( } \$ 1 \text { par) } \\ \text { a Including subsidiary and predecessor companies. } & \$ 2,869,698 & \$ 2,576,051 \\ \text { b Of }\end{array}$ sidiary applicable to minority interests in common stock of such subs. acquired during year. c $\$ 25.153$ on pref. stock of former subs. and premium
$(\$ 6,294)$ paid on redemption of such preferred stock.

Consolidated Balance She

Assets
Cassets-
Cash on hand \& on
deposit
Accts. rec. (less reserve) . (les Inventories. Atrin coo.stk. owned (at cost)
a Prop., plant *
$1937 \quad 1936$

## $322,436 \quad \$ 360,993$

257,620
$1,059,673$
efulp -........
$\begin{array}{rr}2,623,409 & 2.599,757 \\ 177,779 & 132,43\end{array}$

Ltabil Dec.
Llabiltites-
Notes payable-..
1937 1936
$\mathbf{8 2 5 0 , 0 0 0}$
315.559

33,461

Total. $\$ 4,775,608 \$ 4,539,358$ (\$100 par). stk
Com. stk. (par \$1)
Consolid. surplus 250,000
958,990 $\begin{array}{lr}2,869,698 & 2,576,051\end{array}$ \$4,775,608 \$4,539.358 depreciation and depletion of $\$ 11,073,025$ in 1937 and $\$ 10,566,821$ in 1936 , and reserve to reduce book value of oil lands and and $\$ 1,443,281$ in 1936. . Nota-As of Oct.
Rubsiary of Swiss Oil Corp.)
, consolidated and formed the Ashland Oil $\&$ Refining Co., each share of stock of the predecessor parent company being
Associated Dry Goods Corp.-Option Modified-
The corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange that the eral manager to purchase 8,000 shares of common stock at $\$ 16$ per share has been modified as follows.
(1) The option price has been reduced from $\$ 16$ per share to $\$ 8$ per share. 8,000 shares at any time prior to Feb.1, 1940.-V. 146, p. 1389 .
Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output-
For the week ended March 11, Associated Gas \& Electric System reports below a year ago, This constitutes a decrease of $7.7 \%$ under last year or the largest percentage decrease reported since February of 1933, a period

Associated System Eliminates Two Companies-
Wits of Associated Gas \& Electric System, have been dissolved Corp., brings to 351 , the number of companies eliminated from the systel This dissolution, consolidation and merger.-V. 146, p. 1701
Associated Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Consolidated Statement of Earnings and Expenses of Properties Irrespective of
 Note-The above statement excludes certain non-recurring expenses in
both years. No provision is included for Federal surtax on undistributed profits, if any of the corporation and (or) its subsidiaries, for the year 1938.

Atlantic Building Trust (Boston)-Smaller Dividend the common stock, payable March 15 to holders of record March 1. A regu-


Atlantic City Electric Co.-Definitive Bonds ReadyThe Irving Trust Co. has announced that it is prepared to deliver dePinitive bonds designated "First Mortgage Bonds," upon s.
temporary bonds of the $31 / 4 \%$ series due 1964 .-V. 146, p. 742 .

## Atlantic City Sewerage Co.-Earnings-

| Calendar YearsyTotal gross earning Oper, exps.\& taxes. | 1937 $\$ 450,277$ 288.007 | 1936  <br> $\$ 452,918$  <br> 273,754 $\$ 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & \$ 450,202 \\ & 267,462 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1934 \\ \$ 452,788 \\ 265,322 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net ear | 162,270 | \$179,164 | 2,740 | 4 |
| he | 2,429 | 1,716 | 2,89 | 4,08 |
| Net income. Interest on funded debt. Amort. debt disc. \& exp. Int. \& overhead charges to construction....... | \$164,700 | \$180,880 \$1 | \$185,6 | 81 |
|  | 81,900 | 81,900 |  |  |
|  | 3,233 | 3,233 | 3.75 |  |
|  | Cr 2,931 | Cr 831 | Cr689 | Cr12 |
| Bal. of net income Dividends. | \$82,498 | 96.57 | 75,000 |  |
|  | 75,000 | 75,000 | 5,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| x Includes capital adjustments. y After adjustments and refunds. Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Assets - }}$ Fixed assets | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \$ 3,560,673 \end{gathered}$ | Liabilities- ${ }_{\text {Fund. }}$ |  | $\stackrel{1936}{\$ 1,365,000}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash in bank and 47.742 |  | Accounts payable- | - $\begin{array}{r}14,935 \\ 18,750\end{array}$ | 22,867 18,750 |
| on hand-7-7-\% Scrip (available for | 08,703 | Dividends payable |  | 18,750 6825 |
| current taxes).-- $\quad 17$ | 1,181 | Deferred items. | - 158,827 | 158,554 |
| Investments ....- $\quad 17,619$ | 17,619 | Reserve | 787,803 | 738,203 |
| Accts, \& notes rec. $\quad 8086,706$ <br> D1,988 | 63,096 $\mathbf{9 2 , 4 6 5}$ | x Capit | 750,000 788,116 | 750,000 783,539 |
| eferred items --- 81,988 | 92,465 | S | 788,116 | 783,53 |


Atlas Tack Corp.-Earnings-


Total_....-.-. $\$ 1,759,390$ \$1,701,644 $\mid$ Total........... $81,759,390$ \$1,701,644 a After depreciation of $\$ 471,583$ in 1937 and $\$ 432,379$ in 1936./ b Repre

New Directors, \&ic.-
Four new directors were added to the board at the annual meeting of rass Corp M Y O'shea, Vice-Dresident of O'sullivan Rubber Co William Read, President of Moore Twist Drill Co., and Richard Strain, Other directors were reelected
At the meeting were reelected. directors, principal officers were reelected, with the director, howev. Adair, who had been chairman. Mr. Adair, remains a $-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .1701$.
Automobile Finance Co.-
Years Ended Dec. 31- 19371936
 . 146, p. 1702.
Backstay Welt Co.-Dividend Omitted-
Directors omitted the common dividend normally due for payment in April. A regular quarterly dividend or Extra dividends of 20 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly
dividends of 30 cents were paid on Sept. 25 and on July 1 last.-V. 145 , p. 1892 .

Baldwin Locomotive Works-Felrruary OperationsThe dollar value of orders taken in February by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including The Midvale Co was an-
nounced on March 14 as $\$ 2.010,088$, as compared with $\$ 3,331,742$ for
February, The month's bookings brought the total for the consolidated group for the first two months of 1938 to $\$ 5,950,505$, as compared with $\$ 5,572,287$ in
the same period last year. Consolidated shipments, including Midvale, in February aggregated $\$ 2,217,837$ as compared with $\$ 2,647,713$ in February of last year. Con solidated shipments for the first two months of 1938 were $\$ 5,883,063$ as compared with $\$ 5,614,064$ or the first two months of
On Feb. 28,1938, consolidated unfilled orders including Midvale amounted to $\$ 24,786,107$ as compared with $\$ 24,583,345$ on Jan. 1, 193 and with $\$ 30,540,545$ on Feb. 28, 1937.
All figures are without inter-company eliminations.-V. 146, p. 1702.

Baldwin Rubber Co.-Dividend Omitted-
Directors passed the dividend usually payable in April on the company's
common stock. A regular quarterly dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share was paid on Jan. 20 last. An optional dividend of $\$ 1.15$ per share was paid on
Sept. 20 last. See V. 145, p. 1575 , for details.-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .1062$.

Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-New Treasurer-
J. J. Jenkins has been elected Treasurer, succeeding D. M. Devereux,
deceased. J. C. McCahan has been elected Assistant Treasurer, succeed ing Thomas H. Schultz, deceased.-V. 146, p. 1702.

Barley Earhart Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 144, p. 3164.
Beacon Participations, Inc.-Earnings-

V. 146. p. 1702. $\quad$ Berghoff Brewing Co.-No Common Dividend-

Directors at their recent meeting took no action on the payment of a dividend on the common stock normally due March 15. A regular
dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 15 last.-V. 145, p. 1411 .

Beech-Nut Packing Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Adv., selling, admin. \& } \\ \text { general expenses...- }\end{array} & 6,880,600 & 5,923,902 & 5,286,728 & 5,065,969\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Prov. for employ. Welfare } & 293,456 & -\overline{3} \overline{3} \overline{9} \overline{9} \overline{3} & 3 \overline{3} \overline{7}, \overline{4} \overline{2} \overline{7} & 2 \overline{6} \overline{6}, \overline{8} \overline{7} \overline{3}\end{array}$ surtax on undistributed Minority int. in subs.-. Net profit
Preferred dividends.
Common dividends. Add'l approp. to provide for emplopeoes' welfare
oth. surp. adjust., net-
 Balance, surplus_...- $\$ 115,745-\frac{1}{\$ 83,580} \frac{4,955}{\text { def } 29,133}-\frac{-}{\$ 269,847}$
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Profit } \& \text { loss surplus } & -8,623,605 & \$ 8,507,860 & \$ 8,424,280 \\ \text { Shares } & \$ 8,347,382\end{array}$
 a Of a subsidiary

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


Pat's, trade-marks MIs. acets- reec
Securrity
invest. Security investm't
Cash Int. and divs. .rec. Marets. recelvable
Inventor Advs. on purchases Deferred assets
Total
Total-........-21,598,796 $\xlongequal[21,250,624]{ }$ Total_..........21,598,796 $21,250,624$ a After deducting depreciation of $\$ 3,553,292$ in 1937 and $\$ 3,579,925$ in
1936. b After reserves of $\$ 52,778$ in 1937 and $\$ 52,729$ in 1936 . c8,726 shares at cost.
New Directors-
Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that at the annual meeting of stockholders F .
directors.- V. 146. p. 1702:

B-G Foods, Inc.-Earnings-

$\qquad$

 x After all charges including Federal and State income tax. y After
surtax on undistributed profits.
Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 81.75 per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable
April 1 to holders or record March 21 . A dividend of $\$ 5.5$ was paid on

 Accumulations after the payment
to $\$ 14$ per share.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .3339$.

Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 xAfter all charges including provision for Federal income and capital
stock taxes. y After surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 146. p. 1540.
Bethlehem Steel Corp.-Seeks United ShipyardsNegotiations, it is stated, have been started for the purchase of the United
Shipyards: Inc., by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Ltd., a subsidiary Shipyards. Inc., by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding
of the Bethlehem Steel Corp.-V. 146, p. 1702 .
Bohn Aluminum \& Brass Corp.-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
Gross profit from sales_-
Other incore (incl. int.
and royalties)

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Other income (incl. int. } \\ \text { and royalties) }\end{array}$ | $\$ 2,885,473$ | $\$ 2,698,927$ | $\$ 2,715,412$ | $\$ 2,763,275$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 Solling \& general exps. Depreciation--...
Bondintineret.
Other deductions. Amortization of patentsProv. for Fed. inc. taxes
Federal surtax
Net profits

32,418
$\$ 4.31$ Note-Provision of $\$ 222,553$ for depreciation of property, plant
equipment for the year has been deducted in the above statement.

| Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ | Ltabulutes- |  | ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ |
| y Land, bulldings, |  |  | x Capital stock..- | 1,762.090 | 1,762,090 |
| mach'y \& equid | 36 | 2,700,213 | Accounts payable. | 589,346 | 712,167 |
| Cash-is. ${ }^{\text {anot }}$ |  | ${ }_{1,971,833}^{201,292}$ | Notes paya, | 340,000 | 770,000 277,391 |
| Invent | 3,901,659 | 4,700,682 | 龶 | 83,137 | 98 |
| Cash surr. val. ifte |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oinsurance |  | 83,150 | ${ }^{\text {tin }}$ | 1 |  |
| Marketable securs. Patents, icenses, goodwill, \&c. |  | ${ }_{65,624}$ | Earned surplus. | 4,009,736 | ${ }_{4,535,946}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 121,639 | 138,845 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathbf{x}$ Represented by shares of $\$ 5$ par value. Y After depreciation. $\mathbf{z}$ Less

Bond Stores, Inc.-Dividend Halved-
The directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the
common stock, payable March 31, to holders of record March 24 . This common stock, payable March 31, to holders of record March 24. This
compares with 40 cents paid on Dec.15, Sept. 30, and on June 21, last: this latter being the initial dividend.
"Business uncertainties was issued by the company: "Business uncertainties require conservatism in dividend distributions policy. The amount of future distributions in the cu potice. The amount of future distributions in the current year will be
determined by the development during the rest of the year."-V. 146 , p. 1702

> Borden Co.-Vice-President ResignsRalph D. Ward has resigned as Vice-President in charge of sales and advertising of manufactured dairy products.-V. 146 p .1703.

Borg-Warner Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-



## Boston Consolidated Gas Co.-Earnings- <br> Earnings for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937

| Gross operating revenue_ | 1,180,400 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Operating expenses_ | 7.550,788 |
| Taxes | 1,908,387 |
| Depreciation | 551,409 |
| Net operating revenue | \$1,169,816 |
| Other income (net loss) | 10,174 |
| Total income | \$1,159,642 |
| Note interest | 399,666 |
| Other interest | 58,976 |
| Other charges | 30,187 |

Boston Edison Co.-Earnings-E
Calendar Years-
1937 $1936 \quad 1935$

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales of electric ener | 31,809,477 | \$30,580,136 | \$29,636,965 |
| Sales of steam | 960,703 | 932,249 | 887,094 |
| Other operating rev | 141,007 | 155,010 | 149,048 |
| Total | \$32,911,188 | \$31,667,395 | \$30,673,107 |
| Operating | 13,151,124 | 12,236,089 | 11,504,436 |
| Maintena | 2,590,239 | 2,213,032 | 2,087,487 |
| Depreciation | 3,460,000 | 3,460,000 | 3,460,000 |
| Uncollectible operatin | 163,991 | 169,601 | 192,666 |
| Taxes assignable to operations | 6,090,226 | 6,030,019 | 5,468,873 |
| Net operating income | \$7,455,607 | \$7,558,653 | \$7,959,645 |
| Mdse., broadcasting \& misc. nonoperating income-net | 179,125 | 186,378 | 204,544 |
| Amortization of premium on bonds.- | 33,796 | 33,796 | 16,898 |

 Other interest - .-........................ Amortization of discount and expense Other deductions. $\qquad$ $\underset{\text { Previous surpl income }}{\substack{\text { Net } \\ \text { Pr }}}$ Total surplus $\qquad$
 Dividends-....----
Surplus charges-ne $\qquad$
 Earned per share-....-.-..........---
Gross operating revenues
Sales of electric energy


|  | Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 |  |  |
| Assets- | $\mathbb{8}$ | $\$$ | Ltablutes- | $\$$ | $\$$ |  |

 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Unfin. construc. } & 1,002,586 & 287,725 & \text { Prem.on cap.stk } & \text { 41, 105,797 } & \text { 41,105,797 }\end{array}$
 bond interest.Mat'ls \& suppl's
Accts. and notes recelvable.-.-.
Inv'tory of mdse. Inv'tory of müse.
for resale Other cur, assets Sundry ledger ac-counts_-....-
Prepaid accets_Unamort. dise't and expensesProp. abandoned
Other unadjust debits sales contr't.-
Spec. dep. in lieu Spec. dep. in lieu
of mtg. prop. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { sold_....... } \frac{237,550}{180,936,617} & 27,050 \\ 178,919,802\end{array} \quad$ Total ....... $180,936,617 \frac{}{178,919,802}$ -V. 145, p. 2837.

Boston Elevated Ry.-Trustees Favor Public OwnershipPublic ownership of the company is favored unanimously by the trustees,
Willis B. Downey, counsel for the trustees, told the Legislative MetroWillis B. Downey, counsel Mr. Downey supported Governor Hurley's recommendation made in his inaugural address for legislation for purchase of Elevated stock at a fair value by to Bosed a fair price according to Approximately $\$ 60$ a share was considered a fair price, according to
Frank H. McKeown, one of Governor Hurley's secretaries, who argued in favor of the Governor's recommendation.
Mr. Downey said that there were four meth by which the obligation with respect to dividends can be eliminated.
(1) Acquire the property by eminent domain. at $\$ 85$ a share; but under present conditions it seems the public should be able to make, a better agreement with the stockholders than that, and the
Governor does not feel it expedient to pay $\$ 85$ a share in view of the market price of the stock around 50
(3) Purchase of the property by agreement at less than $\$ 85$ a share. by agreement with stockholders and keeping the corporate entity alive. by agreement with

Boston Herald-Traveler Corp.-25-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Aividend of 50 cents was paid on Jan. 3 last. A special dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 24 last, and a special dividend of 75 cents wa paid on Dec. $21,1936 .-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 3967

## Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Corp.-Earnings- <br>  $x$ After ordinary taxes, rental and interest, but before amortization and provision for income taxes.-V. 146, p. 1233.

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March 19, 1938

Bridgeport Brass Co.-Earnings-



Bridgeport Machine Co.-Earnings-



Briggs Manufacturing Co.-Dividend OmittedDirectors at their meeting held March 17 voted a aainst declaration of a
 21,1936 , and an extra or 50 cents in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share distributed on Oct. $31,1.1936$. ${ }^{\text {A statement tissued by the company said: "Due to lessened retail buying }}$ of automobilies, boody stamping and assembly operations have had to bee be
substantiall
urtailed since December. The directors belleve therefore substantially curtailed since December. The directors believe, therefore,
that the company should conserve its financial condition in order to meet effectively any course that business may take."-V. 145, p. 3647 .
(E. L.) Bruce Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsEarnings for the 6 Months Ended Dec. 31, 1937 Sales to custom
Cost of sales...

Gross profit...-
Operating expense



Net income-dive- pref. dividends-
$3 \%$ cum. pres.
$3 \%$ cum. pref. dividends
$\$ 152,730$
49,191
7,915
Note-The inventories at June 30,1937 and Dec. 31,1937 have all been
valued at cost, which is lower than market. Ali inter-company profits been eliminated.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937

Assets-
Cash in banks \& on hand Customers notes receivable
(Less reserve ( $\$ 1,100$ ) Customers accounts recelvable
Notes \& accounts recelvable secured by cut-over land Sundry accounts receivable Advances on log \& lumber pur. Cotton in storage at cost pur. Inventories... Prepald expenses.-............ Bal. due from officers \& empls.
Notes \& acets. ree.- not curr.
Fmployees com. stock agency. Fmployees com. stock agency-
Investments..... Investments. Timber tracts-depleted vals. Property, plant \& equipment.-x1
Patents-(less amortiz. $\$ 2,242$ )


## \$5,741,132

Total $\qquad$
$\qquad$ y Provided out of sur and payable by the issuance of $31 / 2 \%$ cumulative prfferred stock. include an estimate for surtax ond undistributed profits, whica might accrue

Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-
Earnings for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937
all charges, incl. provision for income taxe
Earnings for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937
Net profit after all charges, incl. provision for income taxes_---
N. $\quad \$ 913,357$

## Burroughs Adding Machine Co.-Dividend Halved-

 stock, no par value, payable June 6 to holders of record April 30 . This compares with 20 cents paid on March 5 last; a special dividend of 50 cents 1937 ,-V. 146, p. 1703 .Buffalo Niagara Electric Corp.-Earnings-

 x Operating expenses for the year 1937 include expenditures of $\$ 565,501$ incundard frequency. In the year 1936 comparable expenditures of $\$ 121,401$ standarharged to earned surplus. y The statements of income present the
were chations of the predecessor companies for the period prior to April 1937
operation date of formation of Buffalo Niagara Electric Corp. and the operations of
this company for the period subsequent to that date. The net income for the year 1937 is applicable to the following periods: Prior to April 1, 1937,
 Butler Brothers, Chicago (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Butte Copper \& Zinc Co.-Earnings-
 capital stock.-V. 145, p. 3812 .

California Water \& Telephone Co.-Earnings Calendar Years-
operating revenues
 Maintenance and repairs $\begin{array}{lll} & 120,783 & 110,460\end{array}$
 Provision for uncollectible accounts.-....-.-.-.-. Net income from operations
Other income (net)
$\begin{array}{rr}152,802 & 148,316 \\ 117,334 & 88,286 \\ 5,460 & 5,400\end{array}$

Total income.
Other deduction


## Net income

$\qquad$

$\$ 338,394$
108,000
130,708
x Includes $\$ 901$ for surtax on undistributed income

| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 |  | 1937 | 1936 |
| Assets- |  |  | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Fixed assets. | ,524,248 | 10,250.195 | Funded debt. | 5,250,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Investments | 1,831 | 1,957 | Trade acts. pay.. |  |  |
| Special deposits. | 1,285 | 97,615 | incl. refundable |  |  |
| Cash in banks and |  |  | deposits .-.---- | 112.174 | 97.289 |
| on hand. | 197.199 | 89,290 | Accrued interest -. | 87,500 | 83,333 |
| a Consumers' and |  |  | Accrued taxes (oth. |  |  |
| subseribers accts |  |  | than Fed. inc.) - | 41,828 | 31,866 |
| receivable-....- | 126,235 | 123,188 | Prov. for Fed. inc. |  |  |
| Construc. \& oper. mat'ls \& suppl's,at cost or salvage values. |  |  | taxes---- | 34,530 | 42,399 |
|  |  |  | Unemploy. insur- |  | 1,525 |
|  |  |  | Div. decl. on pref. |  |  |
|  | 92,991 | 72,614 | stk. pay. Jan. 1. | 27.000 | 27.000 |
| Deferred charges.- | 521,337 | 487,870 | Equip. pur. contr_ | b9,779 | 1,000 |
|  |  |  | Deferred credits. - | 90,742 | 78.261 |
|  |  |  | Reserves. | 1,501,634 | 1,558,179 |
|  |  |  | $6 \%$ cum, pref. stk. <br> (par \$25) | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 |
|  |  |  | Com.stk.(par \$25) | 2,108,200 | 2,108,200 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. -- | 401,742 | 293,678 |

Total_.........11,465,129 $\overline{11,122,730}$ Total_.........11,465,129 11,122,730 in 1936 After provision for uncollectible accounts of $\$ 9,811$ in 1937 and $\$ 11,402$

Callahan Zinc-Lead Co.-Proceeds of Offering-
Pursuant to the offering of 498,413 additional shares of the authorized
capital stock, dated Dec. 31,1937 and expiring on Jan. 20 1938, the copital stock, dated
company received $\$ 189,908$ representing subscriptions for 94,954 shares of
stock purchased and paid for by stockholders. Prior to Jan. 25,1938 stock purchased and paid for by stockholders. Prior to Jan. 25, 1938
Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co., purusant to the terms of option purGoldfield Consolidated Mines Co., purusant to the terms of option pur-
chased and paid for an aggregate of 53,400 shares aggregating $\$ 106,800$.
On Jan. 20,1938 the Board of Directors and (or) the proper offices of the company determined to exercise a certain option relating to the capital stock of Livengood Placers, Inc. Company has obtained 51,000 shares
of the capital stock of Livengood Placers, Inc. or $51 \%$ of the total authorof the capital stock of stock of 100,000 shares. Title Guarantee \& Trust Co. transfer
ized
agent for the company, was duly notified by the company of the foregoing agent for the company, was duly notified by the company of the foregoing
facts. Accordingly the warrants which were exercised and the interim receipts issued therefor became effective according to their terms. Definitive
stock certificates for the shares of stock to which the holders of such interim receipts are entitled are now being issued in exchange for and upon surrender of interim receipts. The 53,400 shares taken by Goldfield Consolidated
Mines Co. under its first option have been issued. The balance of the first option has expired.
The company, under the terms of its option contract with Goldfield Consondated Mines Co., was obligated to delivated Mines Co eithgor in stock or in cash, $\$ 103,891$, which amounts became payable when the
company elected to take the steps necessary to acquire 51,000 shares of

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the capital stock of Livengood Placers, Inc. A bank credit of $\$ 250,000$
has been made to "Livengood Placers. Inc. proparty purchase account" for the purpose of enabling Livengood Placers, Inc. to take up the options on the Alaska property or such of them as seem most desirable and thus to acquire legal title to the mining clams. This Livengood Placers. Inc. is presently engaged in doing. The company further elected to make
repayment of the $\$ 103,891$ as follows: (1) $\$ 1$ in cash; ( $\$ 2$ ) 51,945 shares of capital stock. Cash has been delivered and stock has been issued. There is still outstanding the second option granted by the company to
Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co. to purchase at $\$ 3$ per share 298,114 Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co. to purchase
Calumet \& Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.-Earnings. Years End. Dec. $31-$
Rev. from copper sold

Total incor
Cost of sales -
Federal income tax.
Net profit.
x Loss.-V. 146, p. 1233
Cameron Fuel Oil Motors Corp.-Registers with SEC-
Ses list given on first page of this department.-V. 145. D. 4112.
Canada Northern Power Co., Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earns. Calendar Years-

| Calendar Yea | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross earnings | \$4,985,680 | \$4,572,817 | \$4,418,488 | \$4,166,303 |
| Oper. and maint | 2,084,041 | 1,767,903 | 1,647,810 | 1,453,573 |
| Net earnin | \$2,901,639 | \$2,804,914 | \$2,770,678 | \$2,712,730 |
| Bad deb | 4,921 | 4,575 |  |  |
| Interest | 802,653 | 815,885 | 824,285 | 840,885 |
| Net inco | 2,094 | \$1,984,454 | \$1,941,863 | \$1,867,038 |
| Previous surplus adjust. | 1,647,931 | 1,342,006 | 1,714,609 | 1,463,818 |
| Total surplus | \$3,741,996 | \$3,326,460 | \$3,656, | \$3,330,8 |
| Pref. stk. divs. of | 74,5 |  | 78.59 |  |
| Com. stk. divs. of sub | 13,226 | 13,312 | 17,644 | 10,650 |
| Pref. stock dividends | 385,000 | 385,000 | 385,000 | 385,000 |
| Com. stock dividends | 480,000 | 480,000 | 480,000 | 400,000 |
| Minority int. in surplus |  |  | Cr5,840 | Cr2,115 |
| Transferred to dep.res- | 739,000 | 720,000 | 720,000 | 720,000 | Prem. on bonds purch

Profit \& loss surplus $\overline{\$ 2,025,381} \overline{\$ 1,650,628} \overline{\$ 1,981,075} \overline{\$ 1,732,829}$
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
 38,396,372 37,824,507 Total_...........38 396,372 37,824,507
$\times$ Represented by 400,000 no-par shares.-V. 146. p. 1704.
Canadian National Ry.-EarningsEarnings of System for Week Ended March 14

Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-
Calendar Years- $\quad 1937 \quad \cdots \quad 1936 \quad 1935 \quad 1934$
 Working expenses (in-
cluding taxes)



$\begin{gathered}\begin{array}{c}\text { Balance transferred to } \\ \text { profit \& loss account }\end{array} \\ 9,462,284\end{gathered} \quad 6,029,184 \quad 2,832,083 \quad 6,469,790$ x Interest payable Jan. 1, 1938 , to bondholders of the Minneapolis St. interest by Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and interest accrued on notes secured by pledge of bonds so guaranteed.
amounting to $\$ 3,783,660$, was reducted of ocean and coastal steamships, z Miscellaneous income included $\$ 6,534,856$ in dividends. $\$ 1,669,336$
from interest, exchange, separately operated from interest, exchange, separately operated properties and miscelianeous. Ocean and coastal steamship services, after provision of $\$ 3,894,469$ for
depreciation, brought income of $\$ 2,458,832$. Net earnings from hotel depreciation, brought income of $\$ 2,458,832$. Net earnings from hotel,
communications and misclaneous properties, after provision of $\$ 1,257,598$
for depreciation of hotels, were $\$ 966,687$.

Traffic earnings-
Cape \& Vineyard Electric Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 146, p. 905.
Carolina Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { Oper. exps., incl. taxes.-. } & 482,983 & 416,139 & 6,179,558 & 5,54,530 \\ \text { Prop.retire't res. approp } & 115,000 & 80,000 & 1,080,000 & 960,000\end{array}$
Net oper. revenues...-
Other income (net)
 Other int. \& deductions
Int. charged to construc.
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net income } \\ \text { Dividends } & \$ 279,659 & \$ 342,702 & \$ 2,564,681 & \$ 2,115,366\end{array}$ period, whether paid or unpaid............- $1,255,237 \quad 1,255,237$
 Note-No provisions have been made for Federal surtax on undistributed
orofits for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1937 and 1936, since to taxable
undistributed adjusted net income was indicated for those periods.-
Carriers \& General Corp.-Five-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the
common stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 19 . This compares with 20 cents paid on Dec. 23 , last, five cents paid on Oct. 1 , July 1 dividend of five cents paid on Oct. 1, 1936.-V. 146 , p. 905 .

## Caterpillar Tractor Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llll}\mathbf{x} \text { Net profit, } \\ \times & \text { After depreciation, interest, Federal income taxes, \&c., but before }\end{array}$ surtax on undistributed profits
Current assets as of Feb. 28. 1938, including $\$ 2,396,667$ cash, amounted to $\$ 34,748,347$ and current liabilities were $\$ 5,823,367$, comparing with
cash of $\$ 1,558,637$, current assets of $\$ 30,742,254$ and current liabilities of cash of $\$ 1,558,637$, current assets of $\$ 30,742,25$
$\$ 5,059,795$ on Feb. 28,1937 .-V. 146, p. 1393 .

Central Illinois Public Service Co.-EarningsCalendar Years -


 a After reserve for uncollectible accounts and notes of $\$ 254,850$ in 1937
and $\$ 293.432$ in 1936 . b Represented by 260,343 ( $\$ 40$ par) shares.-V.
146, p. 1065 . 146, p. 1065.
Central Power Co.-Preferred Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.912-3$ per share on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock and $\$ 2.50$ per share on the $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock, both of $\$ 100$ par value, payable April 15 to holders of rec

Central Vermont Ry., Inc.-Earnings
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Period End. Feb. 28- } & 1938-M \text { Month-1937 } & \text { 1937 } & \text { 1938-2 Mos. } & 1937 \\ \text { Railway oper. revenues_ } & \$ 365,331 & \$ 549,377 & \$ 737,283 & \$ 1-104\end{array}$




 $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Inc. avail. for fixed } \\ \text { charges. } & \text { def } \$ 58,276 & \$ 48,035 & \text { def } \$ 173,311 & \$ 67,956 \\ \text { Fixed charges.-.-- } & 106,159 & 107,351 & 213,364 & 215,332\end{array}$ | Deficit, balance...- |
| :---: |
| $\$ 164,435$ |

Chesapeake Corp.-Special Meeting April 4-
The New York Stock Exchange has received from John P. Murphy, Secretary, notice of a special meeting of stockholders to be held on April 4,
to be held at the office of the corporation, 10 Light St., Baltimore, Md., for the following purposes:
(1) To consider and act upon the election of a director to fill the vacancy now existing in the board of directors. now ex consider and act upon an increase in the number of the board of
(2) To
directors from five to seven members and the eclection of directors to fill directors from five to seven members and the eclection of directors to
the vancancies created by such increase.
(3) To consider and act upon the removal of any or all of the present directors of the corporation and the election of direccors to fill any vacancy caused by such removal.
(4) To consider and act
(4) To consider and act upon the provisions of the by-laws of the corpo-
ration relating to the giving of proxies to vote upon shares of stock of other companies owned by or standin companies owned try or standing in the name of the corporation. is being sent to alistockholders of record at the close of buiness on March 24 ,
Stockholders of record at the time of this meeting are entitled to vote thereat, either in person or by proxy.
Only informatio 1 obtainable as to the purpose of the special meeting was that given the New York stock Exchange.
However, it was ponted out an rail circles that one purpose of such a
change in date could be to facilitate making changes in the C. \& O. similar change in date could be to facilitate making changes in the C. \& O. similar
to those planned in Chesapeake. to those planned in Chesapeake.
Voting power in Chesapeake Corp, depends on value of the stock as
collateral for three bond issues of Alleghany Corp., which owns $70 \%$ of Chesapeake stock.
If the market value of this and other pledged collateral is less than $150 \%$
of the par value of bonds outstanding, then the collateral is impounded and of the par value of bonds outstanding, then the collateral is impounded and the proxy for the deposited Chesapeake Corp. stock can be voted by the
trustee. Guaranty Trust Co., unless that default in the collateral is made up within 30 days, acco. ding to the indenture.
On Feb. 1 the last regular quarterly
On Feb. 1 the last regular 5 s arterly appraisals date, the value of the
 It is estimated that the advance in the market price of Chesapeake to above
48 brought the market value of the collateral under the 1944 s to above 48 brought the market value of the collateral under the 1944 s to above
$150 \%$. In the past, Guaranty Trust Co., as trustee, always has given the proxy
to vote the stock to the Alleghany management, despite the fact that a default in the collateral existed from time to time. the right to vote at the Chesapeake stock of record Marc
special meeting.-V. 146, p. 1705.

Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { February- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Gross rom railway_.... } & \$ 7,329 & 989 & \$ 10,340,517 & \$ 1,374,481 \\ \text { N } & \$ 8,793,514\end{array}$
 Net after rents...$\begin{array}{rrr}3,217,328 & 4,668,511 & 2 \\ 19,526,376 & 21,699,950 & 17\end{array}$


New Director-
The Interstate Commerce Commission granted on March 15 the applica-
ion of John M. Miller Ji , to serve as a director of the following railroads: tion of John M. Miller Ji. to serve as a director of the following railpoads:
Chesapeake \& Ohio, Cincinnatı Inter-Terminal RR. Co., Covington \&

Cinci nati Elevated RR. \& Transfer \& Bridge Co.. Levisa River RR
Co. and Norfolk Terminal \& Transportation Co.-V. 146, p. 1705.
Chicago North Shore \& Milwaukee RR. (\& Subp.)Calendar YearsOperating revenues.
Operating expenses
Net rev. railway oper.
Net auxiliary oper. rev.
Net rev from oper.
Operating deficit
Non-oper, income
Non-oper. income
 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Total deficit -a- } & \$ 1,179,767 & \$ 1,203,167 & \$ 1,381,747 & \$ 1,331,665 \\ \text { Profit and loss deficit_-- } & 8,163,638 & 6,984,117 & 5,780,949 & 4,399,482\end{array}$ x Includes $\$ 6,927$ adjustments applicable to prior years operations Consolidated Balance Sheet, Dec, 31

| Assets - | 1937 | 1936 | Liabutties- | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Road and equip. | ,377,292 | 43,238,049 | Com stk (par \$100) | 4.995,700 | 4,995,700 |
| Property leased... | 1,719,062 | 1,719,062 | 6\% pref. stock (par |  |  |
| Other investments | 426,349 | 470,928 | \$100) | 7,621,100 | 7,621,100 |
| U. S. Govt, secur- | 103,534 | 260,494 | 7\% pref. stock (par |  |  |
|  |  | 2,075 | \$100) ......... | 7,989,400 | 7,989,400 |
| a Accts, rec. \& due from officers and |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| employees | 157,509 |  |  |  |  | 199,583 | Funded debt (sec.) 1 | ,099,462 | 16,155,013 |
| Materials \& suppl. | 280.306 | 219,896 | Income deb. and |  |  |
| Other assets.. | 4,000 | 4,000 | gold notes. | 4,165.613 | 4,165,613 |
| Special funds. | 74.899 | 54,523 | Coll. loans past due | 2,295,980 | 2,295,980 |
| Special deposits. | 15,00049,041 | 15,000 | Accts. pay, at date |  |  |
| Deposits for pay. of matured prin. \& interest, \&c. |  | 51,967 | date of receiver- | 7613149 | 6,525,656 |
|  |  |  | Current liabilitie | -895,808 | 1,112,163 |
| Deferred charges \& unadjusted accts | 504,513 | 536.021 | Matured prin. and |  |  |
|  |  |  | int. on funded |  |  |
|  |  |  | debt, \&c | 49,041 | 51,967 |
|  |  |  | adju | 69,200 | 58,538 |
|  |  |  | Reserv | 3,055 | 2,784,588 |
|  |  |  | Deficit | 8,163,638 | 6.984,117 |

a Less reserve of $\$ 31,690$ in 1937 and $\$ 30,201$ in 1936 for doubtfu. ac
Chicago \& North Western Ry.-ICC Reorganization Plan Offered-
The total capitalization of the company, which the Interstate Commerce Commission should find permissible in the reorganization of the road, is approximately $\$ 468,000,000$, according to a memorandum by examiners
of the Bureau of Finance of the Commission which was made public March
11. That such suggestions by the Bureau would be prepared was made 11 . That such suggestions by the Bureau would be prepared was made
known at the hearings on reorganization plans. It is intended as a guide.

The conclusions of the Bureau of Finance follow: The total amount of the debtor's obligations outstanding in the hands representing principal amount of debt, including an estimated ${ }^{2}$ sum of
$\$ 5,000,000$ for claims of general creditors and $\$ 43,152,801$ of accrued interest. The capitalizable assets of the debtor, as indicated by its books
of account, are approximately $\$ 597,449,127$; and according to the report of account, are approximately $\$ 597,449,127$; and according to the report
of the Bureau of Valuation the cost of reproduction less depreciation plus
land value and working capital as of December 31,1935 , was $\$ 590.514,094$. land value and working capital as of December 31,1935 . was $\$ 950,514,094$.
These sums are respectively $\$ 176,328,232$ and $\$ 169,393,199$ higher than the totan debt as of Dec. 31,1937 .
Neither the debtor nor the group committees contemplate that those Neither the debtor nor the group committees contemplate that those
amounts should govern the capitalization of the reorganized company. As stated the debtor's proposed total capitalization is $\$ 470,767,288$ and
the group committees' $\$ 449,505,000$, assigning in each case a par value of $\$ 100$ to each proposed share of no-par vaiue stock.
If the earnings of the debtor during the depression period 1931-36 are any equity remaining in the property. Both witness Hand and the debtor's president stressed the combined effect of both the business depression and drought conditions in the territory during the past few years in reducing
the debtor's earnings. Improvement of conditions in these respects the debtor's earnings. Improvement of conditions in these respects, activities, may cause the debtor's income to increase considerably above the probable earnings of a normal future year hereanbefore discussed. Store-door receipt and delivery service, while expensive in its initiation,
in connection with the further application of the comparatively recent legislation for the regulation of motor carriers, may hemparatively restore to the debtor's rails much of the traffic which witness Hand anticipates. Savings
in operating expenses shown by Mr. Hand to have been consistently accomin operating expenses shown by Mr. Hand the debtor's net income. The yearly interest charges on the debtor's outstanding indebtedness and che claims ored at of $41 / \%$ a year the total yearly interest charge capitebtor would be of $\$ 18,709,402$. That amount was exceeded every year during the period 1922-30, the yearly average amount available for interest
and dividends during that period being $\$ 23.422,785$. If the rather optiand dividends during that period being $\$ 23.422,775$. If the rather opti-
mistic estimate of Mr . Hand be discounted $40 \%$ there would be sufficient earnings to pay such charges.
For the 15 -year period 1922 incertor, its diversity of traffic, 177,399. The substantial properties of the range possibilities of future service and cord of good earnings, and its long present stockholders have an equity in the property, which can and should be recognized in shaping a new capital structure for the reorganization of Cansideration of the existing capitalization, investment, probable capitalizable assets, valuation data, the earnings of the carrier, along with
the other facts developed in the hearings, and the capitalizations proposed in olans heretofore presented, leads to the view capitalizations proposed tion which the Commission should find permissable in the reorganization is approximately $\$ \$ 468,000,000$.
yearly interest charges thereon and sinking fund requirements for such securities would not exceed $\$ 3,500,000$. The sum of approximately $\$ 87$, ,-
500,000 , produced by capitalizing this $\$ 3.500,000$ ap 500,000 , produced by capitalizing this $\$ 3.500,000$ at $4 \%$. should represent assumed. A maximum sum of $\$ 1,750,000$ a year should be accrued as a fund for capital expenditures, with an appropriate limitation to be provided in the plan as to the total amount of unexpended fund to be accumulated. This yearly sum should be accrued out of a vailable earnings after
payment of interest on fixed-interest obligations and their sinking fund requirements.
Interest on securities bearing interest contingent upon earnings should be well within the fluctuations that may probably occur in the debtor's quirements applicable to fixed interest obligations and accruals to the capital expenditure fund. The debtor's earnings a vailable for interest, as reported, the five consecutive years ending Dec. 31, 1936. After being adjusted to conformity with the Commission's regulations, to reflect the amounts accrued in 1934 and 1936 under the railroad retirement act and the excise from the Omaha the debtor's income available for interest did not exceed $\$ 9,500,000$ in any year during the period $1931-366$. so that the period during which the debtor fails to earn $\$ 9,500,000$ for interest will doubtless be extended to seven years, if not longer. Accordingly
securities with fixed maturity, paying interest at $41 / 4 \%$ a year if earned.
and cumulative to the extent earned, should be issued in the principal Provision should be made for accruing a sinking fund at the approximate rate of $\$ 750.000$ a year for the purpose of retiring either the fixed-interest or the contingent-interest obligations, or both.
If provision be made for its being used in part for the retirement of the be entitled to priority out of earnings next following that of interest on the fixed-interest obligations. In that event, the principal amount of the fixedinterest obligations to be issued should be reduced so that the interest thereon
plus the yearly sinking fund accrual would not exceed $\$ 3,500,000$. That part of the sinking fund accruals made applicable to the retirement of the contingent-interest securities would be contingent upon earnings sufficient to cover fixed interest charges (including any sinking fund applicable to the
fixed-interest securities), the capital expenditure fund, and interest upon the contingent-interest securities. and common stock to be issued in approximately equal amounts but having
a combined par value not exceeding $\$ 304.500,000$. The preferred stock a combined par value not exceeding $8304,500,00$. The preferred stock a year after interest on the fixed and contingent interest securities and
accruals for the capital expenditure and sinking funds described. accruals for the capital expenditure and sinking funds described.
If the parties desire, the common stock may be issued without par provided that for purposes of exchange for existing claims the no-par stock provied that for purposes of exchange for existing claims the no-par stock
be treated as having a value of $\$ 100$ a share. It is suggested that not less
than one share of new common stock be issued for each five shares of existing than one share of new common stock be issued for each five shares of existing preferred stock and that not less than one share of new common stock be issued for each 10 shares of existing common stock, in recognition of the
existing equity of the holders of those classes of stock in the property.V. 146 , p. 1545

Chicago Railway Equipment Co.-Pref. Div. OmittedThe directors on March 15 voted to omit the regular quarterly dividend of
$433 / 4$ cents per share on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 25$, due for payment April 1. The company cleared up all accruals, on this stock on Dec. 18 last,
$146, \mathrm{p} .1065$.
Chicago Surface Lines-Earnings-



Cincinnati Street Ry.-Earnings-
 $x$ After Federal income taxes, depreciation, interest, \&c. $y$ Equal to $\$ 0.02$ per share in 1938 and $\$ 0.06$ per share in 1937, on 475,239 shares of
capital stock, par $\$ 50$. V. 146, p. 1235 .
Cincinnati \& Suburban Bell Telephone Co.-Gain in Stations-
Stations in operation as of Feb 28, 1938, totaled 178,859, a gain of
077 over January and 12,939 above the 165,920 operated in February, 1937 . -V. 146, p. 1066.
City Auto Stamping Co.-Common Dividend OmittedDirectors at their meeting held March 10 took no action on the payment of the dividend on the common stock ordinarily due at this time. An extra dividend of 30 cents in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents
per share was paid on Dec. 20, last. per share was paid on isec. after the director's meeting, Charles Bigelow,
In atatement isued
Treasurer, said, "because of the uncertainty in the general business situation and the motor industry in particular, the directors have taken no action reluctant to pass the dividend, the Board feels that the interest of the shareholders is best served by conserving cash and maintaining a strong current position."-V. 145, p. 3814.
City Ice \& Fuel Co.-To Pay 40 -Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common
stock payable March 31 to holders of record March 21 . A dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 15, last, and each three months previously.--V.

Clark Equipment Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsCalendar Years-
$\times$ Net x Net income-
Shs. com. stock outst
 x After int., depre- Federal taxes, $\$ 1.82$ y After deducting $\$ 4,600$
surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 146, p. 1235 .

Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\mathbf{~ C a l e n d a r ~ Y e a r s - ~}$
 1934
$\$ 775,489$ x Net profit-_-_-_-1 $\$ 5,020,903$ y $\$ 3,145$
x After interest, depreciation and Federal
on undistributed profits.-V. 145, p. 3970 .

## Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co.-Earnings


 profits tax. $\mathbf{y}$ After charges, deprec. \& Federal income taxes.
Therim Dividend-
The directors have declared an interim dividend of 25 cents per share on
the common stock, par \$1, payable March 31 to holders of record March 24. the common stock, par \$1, payable March 31 to holders of record March 24.
This compares with $\$ 1.30$ paid on Dec. 20 , last; 50 cents paid on Sept. 30 , This compares with $\$ 1.30$ paid on Dec. 20 , last; 50 cents paid on sept. 30,
June 30 and May 30 , 1937 , and on Dec. 24 and on Oct. 1, 1936 and prior
thereto regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. thereto regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents par share were distributed.

Cliffs Corp.-Earnings-
 $\mathbf{x}$ Net profit $\begin{aligned} & \text { x } \$ 745.015 \\ & \text { xitra all charges including Federa }\end{aligned}$
distributed profits.-V. $145 \quad$ p. 2690 .

Climax Molybdenum Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \mathbf{x} \text { Net puofit } & 1930\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Aft piofit-ancharges including Federal incometax, but exclusive of depletion
$\mathbf{x}$ After and
of discovered increment. p. 3814.

Coca-Cola Bottling Corp. (Del.)-New Director-
Clarence R. Avery has been elected a director, succeeding Ferdinand
Coca-Cola International Corp.-Earnings-

Colorado Fuel \& Iron Corp.-Interest-
Interest amounting to $5 \%$ will be paid on April 1. 1938, on the $5 \%$
ncome mortgage bonds, due 1970, on presentation of coupons.-V. 146 . income.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.-Option Extended of class A stock, extending 3,068 shares optional prior to March 12, 1938.
to March 10,1939 .

The new agreement provides that if the option privileges are not exercised by March 10,1939 , the stock under option shall continue to be subject to
option in subsequent years under the terms of the original plan. option
p. 907 .

Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp.-Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec.31-

|  | 37 | 1936 |  | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A$ | \$ | \$ | Liabilities- | \$ | 8 |
| Property a | 14,719,795 | 595,682,582 | Pref.\& min.com. |  |  |
| Securs, owned.- | 55,268,457 | 61,699,472 | stocks of subs. | 50.243,026 | 51,812,563 |
| Cash | 21,870,757 | 27,225,528 | Pf. stk. $6 \%$ ser.A | 94,066,400 | 94,069,400 |
| Acts. and notes |  |  | 5\% pref.stock | 3,869,500 | 3,869,500 |
| receivable. | 13,054,350 | 11,624,707 | Preference stock | 12.166,800 | 21,996,900 |
| Due fromotficers |  |  | b Common stk | 193,089,184 | 183,465,679 |
| and employees | 33,435 | 86,436 | Funded debt ... | 184,518,751 | 180,177,100 |
| Int. \& divs. rec. | 273.553 | 264,420 | Accts. payable- | 4,604,365 | 5,008,019 |
| Mat'ls \& suppl's | 7,994.740 | 5,691,872 | Accr. tax. \& int- | 9,717,625 | 9,996,079 |
| Spec'l funds, de- |  |  | Fund. dt. (curr.) | 2,312,391 | 1,029,000 |
| posits, \&c. | 182 |  | Consumers' serv. |  |  |
| Mktable, securs. | 677,680 | 525.377 | deposits | 2,096,612 | 2,636,184 |
| Impound. funds | 1,939,202 | 1,939,202 | Other acer. liab_ | 308,443 | 313,074 |
| Prepald accts., |  |  | Conting. earns | 4,084,155 | 3,536,830 |
| unamort. disc. |  |  | Reserves | 143,982,206 | 135,987,427 |
| and expenses. | 8,864,651 | 9,276,065 | Sur | 19,839,948 | 20,384,507 |
|  |  |  | Total | 724,879,407 |  | 1936 (no par)

Note- The income account for calendar years was given in "Chronicle" of Feb. 19, page $\quad$ Commercial Discount Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Commercial Disco
Years Ended Dec. 31-

$\times$ After all charges.-V. 145, p. 2690.
Commercial Investment Trust-Options OutstandingThe corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange that there
were outstanding as of the close of business Feb. 28, 1938, options proWere outstanding as of the close of business Feb. 28, 1938 , options pro-
viding for the purchase of 25,291 shares of common stock on the following basis! ${ }^{\text {bo }}$ of Shs.

|  | ration Date- | Price <br> $\$ 35.00$ <br> 8.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6,000 | Dec. 31, 194 | 37. |
| 11,000 | Dec. ${ }^{\text {D }}$ 31, 1941 |  |
| 11,835 | Dec. 31, 1939 |  |
| 5,700 | D |  |

Commodity Corp.-To Pay 15-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, payable March 21 to holders of record March 15 . A like amount was paid, on Dec. 27 , asts and dividends of 25 cents per share were paid on
Sept. 20 , last, and each three months previously.-V. 145 , p. 4113 .

Commonwealth Edison Co.-Weekly Outpui-
The electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (inter
company sales deducted) for the week ended March 12, 1938, was 123,company sales deducted) for the week ended March 12 . 1938 , was $123,-$
$937,000 \mathrm{kwh}$, compared with $137,719,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of $10 \%$..
The following are the output and percentage comparisons for the last four weeks and the corresponding periods last year:


Community Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings Period End. Dec. 31- 1937-Month-1936 1937-12 Mos.-1936 $\begin{gathered}\begin{array}{c}\text { Operating revenues, sub- } \\ \text { sidiary companies.... }\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Gin }\end{array} \\ \$ 391,962\end{gathered} \$ 331,951 \quad \$ 4,335,794 . \$ 4,046,439$ Gross income, subsidiary $\$ 391,962$. $\$ 331,951 \quad \$ 4,335,794$, $\$ 4,046,439$ $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { companies } \\ \text { Bance available - } \\ \text { Cor dividends and surplus of } & 100,088 & 1,470,395 & 1,290,279\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Community Power \& Light Co_nd.........-. } & 621,295 & 349,469\end{array}$ Note-The parent company is of the opinion that it is not subject to the Federal surtax on undistributed profits. The subsidiary companies are of the opinion that they have no liability for
profits for the year 1937.-V. 146 , p. 593 .

Compressed Industrial Gases, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earns. Calendar Years-
y Net income----
Shares capital stock
Earning per share.
 on undistributed profits. y After depreciation, Federal taxes.-V

Concord Gas Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have dsclared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account
of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable May 16 of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable May 16
to holders of record April 30 . A like payment was made on Feb. 15 , Nov. 15 and on Aug. 14, last, and compares with $871 / 2$ cents paid on May 15 , and
Feb. 15,1937 , and Nov. 15, Aug. 15, April 1 and Feb. $15,1936.1$ A divi-
dend of 87 cents per share was paid on Nov. 15,1935 , and one of $871 / 2$
cents on Aug. 15,1935 , prior to. which regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.75$ dend of 87 cents per share was paid on Nov.
cents on Aug. 15,193, prior to which regular
per share were distributed.-V. 145, p. 4114 .

Congress Cigar Co.-Affiliaie Withdraws-New President. See Waitt \& Bond, Inc., below.-V. 145, p. 3814.
Consolidated Aircraft Corp. (\& Subs.) -EarningsCalendar Years-
Net sales (airplanes a Net sales (airplanes and
parts)
Manufacturing costs \&
exps. (incl. engineering exps. (incl. engineering
\& administrative \& general expenses)-.--
Provision for deprec.--
Amort. of airplane deAmort. of airplane de-
signs, developments,
and drawings_-...Profit from operations
Profit from operations
Income credits-Discts.,
interest, $\& c$
 Froperty $\quad$-analFederal surtax on undisExps. incident to financ.
 Common dividends arns. per share of com.
stock outstanding.-.

| $\begin{array}{r} 10,938,365 \\ 209,135 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,571,256 \\ 143,201 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,276,506 \\ 60,605 \end{array}$ | $1,514,091$ 39,159 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 147,072 | 146,884 | 159,341 |  |
| \$612,921 | \$357,058 | \$345,301 | loss\$1,040 |
| 25,713 | 35,061 | 29,386 | 10,038 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 638,634 \\ 9,727 \end{array}$ | $\$ 392,119$ 10,625 | \$374,687 125 | $\$ 8,997$ 154 |
| 25,700 |  |  |  |
| 106,206 | 67,528 | 50,977 | 2,237 |
| 34,041 | $\begin{array}{r} 58.395 \\ 58.184 \\ 4.976 \end{array}$ | 854 | 47 |
| \$462,959 | \$192,411 | \$322,734 | \$6,560 |
| 70,748 287,380 | 25,849 |  |  |
| \$0.68 | \$0.29 | \$0.56 | \$0.01 |

Assets-
Cash
Acts. recelvable....... Accts. receivable-.
Inventories--
Inv. in Fleet Air-
a Bldgs., mach. \&
a Bldgs., mach. \&
equipmt, \&c... equipm't, \&c....
Unamortairplane
designs, devel. \& designs, devel. \&
drawings
Deferred charges.-.

Total_........ $\overline{-54,569,442}-\frac{1072}{55,542,90}$ b After depreciation reserves of $\$ 454,278$ in 1937 and $\$ 372,652$ in 1936. b Arising from con

Connecticut Power Co.-Bonds CalledA total of 24,000 first and general mortgage $33 / \%$ series A bonds due interest. Payment will be for redemption on April 1 at 104 and accrued ,
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
 Earns. per share on com-
bined class A and class
 depreciation and taxes.-V. 145, p. 2690.

Consolidated Coppermines Corp.-Dividend-
The directors have declared dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the common stock, payable A pril 8 to holders of record March 28. An initit
dividend of like amount was paid on Dec. 24, last.-V. 146, p. 1546.

Consolidated Dry Goods Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferre stock par $\$ 100$ payable April 1 to holders of record March 24 . A dividend of $\$ 2$ was paid on Dec. 21 ,
last, and dividends of $\$ 3.50$ were paid on Oct. 1 and on April 1, 1937. last, and dividends of $\$ 3.50$ were paid on Oct. 1 , and on April 1, 1937 ,
Accumulations after the payment of the current dividend will amount to Accumulations after the paymen
$\$ 4$ per share.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .4114$.

| Consolidated Film Industries, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earns. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & \\ \text { Sales (net) }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of sal | 8,723,117 | 8,269,550 | 7,981,906 | 7,249,861 |
| Net oper | \$912,844 | \$1,226,93 | \$1,281,024 | \$1,174,801 |
| her i | 322,761 | 324 | 369,143 | 346,925 |
| Total | \$1,235,605 | \$1,551, | \$1,650,167 | ,521,726 |
| Deprecia | 290,560 | 266.6 | 231,326 | 316,383 |
| Prov. for doub | 160,420 | 155,847 | 161,832 | 55,209 |
| Federal | $\times 113,000$ | 140,000 | 100,000 | 115,000 |
| Interest | 28,820 37,050 | 23,974 45,535 | 59,2 20,28 | 59,650 |
| Balance for stock | \$605,756 | \$919,516 | 1,077,451 | 917,161 |
| Divs. on cumul. partic. |  |  |  |  |
| preferred stock <br> Earns. per sh. on 524,973 | 200,000 | 00,000 |  |  |
| shs. com. stk. (par \$1) | Nil | \$0.23 | \$0.53 | \$0.22 |

$x$ Includes surtaxes $\$ 1$
Nil
$\$ 0.23$
$\$ 0.53$
$\$ 0.22$

Total ........13,900,590 $12,740,373$ Total ...........13,900,590 12,740,373 302 in 1936. c Represented by 400,000 no par shares. d Represented by shares of $\$ 1$ par value.

Preferred Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 25 . A dividend
of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 27, last, this latter being the first dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 27 , last, this latter being the first dividend
paid since Dec. 26, 1936, when $\$ 1$ per share was distributed.-V. 145, p. paid since D
$4114,3192$.

Consolidated Gas, Electric Light \& Power Co. of Baltimore-New Director-
At the annual meeting of stockholders held March 15 sir Herbert $s$.
Holt of Montreal, Canada, a former director of the company, was elected Holt of Montreal, Canada, a Pormer director of the company, was elected
a director to fill a vacancy on the board caused by the death last year of a director to fill a vacancy on the board caused by the
Alexander V. Drummond of London.-V. 146, p. 1068 .

Consolidated Laundries Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings | Calendar Years- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| y Net profit |  | 193 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\begin{array}{l}\text { y Net profit-1. } \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on com. } \\ \text { stock }\end{array} & \$ 0.30 & \$ 0.56 & \$ 0.03 & \mathrm{Nil}\end{array}$ stock.

x After Federal surtax on undistributed
$\$ 0.56$
profits of
$\$ 12,100(\$ 11,213$
Nil in 1936) and after provision for extraordinary loss of $\$ 124,493$ on uncol
receivable. y After int., deprec. \& Federal taxes.-V. 145, p. 2387 .

Consolidated Oil Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Consolidated Textile Corp.-To Oppose Plan-
Notices that they will present opposition to confirmation of the proposed
plan of reorganization by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard March 19 plan of reorganiza been filed in Federal Court by the Western Trust \& Savings Bank, have been filed in Federal Court and $\$ 15,000$ in bonds, respectively They will oppose the plan as inequitable, not
p. 1547 .

Consolidation Coal Co. (\& Subs.)-Eurnings-
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Years Ended Dec. 31- } \\ \times \text { Net income- } & 1937 \\ \$ 89,524 \text { loss } \$ 73,280\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Net incor depreciation, depletion, interest, Federal income taxes and int.
accrued for 1937 on sinking fund $5 \%$ bonds (currently payable only to the extent earned during each six months period up to June 30, 1938, otherwise at or before maturity of bonds.

Interest-
Interest amounting to $21 / 2 \%$ will be paid on April 1, 1938, on the 25 -year Interest amounting to $21 / 2 \%$ will be paid on April 1 , 938 , on the 25 -year
$5 \%$ sinking fund bonds, due 1960 , on presentation of coupon then due.-
$\mathbf{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .3343$.

Consumers Co. of Illinois-Bonds CalledAt total of 816.000 firist mortgage $5 \%$ bonds due June 30,195 has been
called for redemption on April 1 at 100 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Continnt
Consumers Natural Gas Co.-Bonds Called-
The entire isgue ( $\$ 227.000$ ) of collateral trust $6 \%$ bonds due Nov. 1 , 1944 has been called for redemption on May 1 at 1 , Ill be made at the Northern Trust Co., Chicago,

Merger of Properies-See New Mexico Eastern Gas Co. below.-V. 133, p. 4157.
Continental Steel Corp.-No Common Dividend ActionDirectors at their meeting held March 15 took no action on the payment cents per share was paid on Dec. 24, last, and an extra dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 22, last.-V. 146, p. 1236 .
Cooper-Bessemer Corp.-Earnings-
Income Account for Calendar Years




 x Ater deducting cost of goods sold amounting to $\$ 6,095,847$ in 1937 and S4. 530,812 in 1936 . Z As it is believed that the company is entitled to a
dividend paid credit in excess of earnings, no provision has bben made for surtax on undistributed profits. a $\$ 33,111$ paid in cash and $\$ 119,199$ paid
in common stock (at stated value of $\$ 3$ per share) $6-10$ share for each share of preference stock. b $\$ 7,382$ paid in cash and $\$ 50,481$ paid in common stock (at stated value 83 per share), 16,827 shares.
Balance Sheet Dec 31

Assels-
Cash on hand and
on deposit
a Customoris' notes


 Pats. \& pat. rights
Unexplred insur'ce
premlums, \&c.
 $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 3 \text { prior pref. cum. } & 1,04,150 & 1,688,000 \\ \text { c Common stock. } & \mathbf{7 6 5 , 0 0 1} & 3,311,100 \\ \text { Com } & 714,520\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Capital surplus.-. } & 1,445,557 & 920,264 \\ \text { Crofit \& loss surp. } & 5988.690 & 386.457 \\ \text { Trosern }\end{array}$
Total ......... $\overline{\$ 7,475,607} \overline{\$ 7,793,557}$ Total …....... $\overline{\$ 7,475,607} \frac{87,793,557}{}$ a After reserve of $\$ 40,000$. b After reserve for depreciation and revalua-
ion of $\$ 3,141,434$ in 1937 and $\$ 2,987,391$ in 1936 c Represented by 255,000 (including 3,984 shares issuable Jan. 1,1938 , in payment of stock
dividend on $\$ 3$ prior preference stock) no par shares in 1937 and 238,173 dividend on $\$ 3$ prior preference stock) no
on par shares in 1936.-V. 145, p. 3494 .

Coty, Inc.-To Change Par Value-
Stockholders at a special meeting on April 18 will consider amending
the certificate of incorporation so as to change the shares without par value into shares of the par value of $\$ 5$ or less, and whereby the without par of an $80 \%$ vote for the amendment of the certificate of incorporation and consolidation or merger of the corporation or any of its subsidiaries, wil be reduced so that such action will not require any vote of stockholder

Crocker Wheeler Electric Mfg. Co.-Hayden, Stone Suit Hayden, Stone \& Co. investment bankers; the estate of Charles 8 .
Hayden and four other defendants in a suit brought by minority stock holders of the Crocker-Wheeler Co. have offered to return $\$ 345,000$ to the in New York supreme Court action. The offer was disclosed March 15 an order appointing Eugene L. Garey referee to decide whether the settle ment was fair and adequate.
The suit was instituted by Jean Adams and Merrill Frankel, who were joined later as plaintiffs by Joseph Brickner. They alleged that Hayden contract made with Crocker-Wheeler on Oct. 10, 1929, whereby the bankers were obligated to take 58,100 shares of Crocker-Wheeler common stock at
At the time the underwriting contract was made the stock was selling on the New York Curb Exchange at $\$ 75$ a share. By the end of Oct., after plaint On Feb 3,1930 was selling at \$18 a share, according to the compeled, the company made a new agrigement with Hayden, Stone wheren canthe latter underwrote the issue at $\$ 15$ a share, the complaint said.
The plaintiffs sued to recover from the bankers the difference between the amount of the second commitment and the amount of the first, a total of
$\$ 1,743,000$. In the event that the bankers were not held liable they asked that those who were directors of Crocker-Wheeler at the time be forced to pay this amount to the corporation.
Co. and the estate of Charles Hayden. The remaining $\$ 200000$ would be paid by the defendants, Edmund Lang, Stewart 8. Hathaway, Oscar Gubelman and William D. Sargent. Attorneys for the plaintiffs have said

Crucible Steel Co. of America (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Maintenance and repairs




Total.-.-1 of inventory values, applicable to $\$ 24,290,410 ~ \$ 21,560,568$


| Balance, earned surplus Dec. 31 |
| :---: |
| Earnings per share on 450,000 common shares |
| $\$ 21,953,759$ |
| $\$ 20,272,479$ |


Coronet Phosphate Co., N. Y.-Dividend IncreasedDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 100$, payable April 1 to holders of record March 19. Previously stock, par $\$ 100$, payable April 1 to holders of record March 19. Previously
regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1$ per share were distributed.-V. 146, p.
1237.

Crude Oil Corp. of America-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 3838.
Cuba Co.-Continued in Control-
Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe has directed that the company, in process of reorganization under section 77 B of the National Bankruptcy Act, con-
tinue in possession and control of its assets and property subject to further order of the Court. The Court directed that the company shall exercise consistently with the provision of section 77B all the po
equity and a trustee in bankruptcy.-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .1708$.

Cuban-American Manganese Corp - Annual ReportYears Ended Dec. 31-
Gross sales


Cost of goods sold
Administrative, selling and general expenses.
Depreciation and depletion
Depreciation and depletion



 Acc'ts recelvabie.
Inv. of manganese
and supplies at
and supplies at
or market ......
Land, leaseholds,
plant, equipm't
Predevelopments
Prepaid insurance-
Adv. to Cuba RR.
Items chargeab
Items chargeable to
future oper
future oper......
Organization exp.
Total. tal_......... $\overline{\$ 4,460,364} \overline{\$ 4,251,032}$ \$4,460,364 $\overline{\$ 4,251,032}$ Total $\begin{array}{r}1937 \\ \$ 2,622,335 \\ 330,764 \\ 1,534,333 \\ 65,340 \\ 328,297 \\ 61,100 \\ \hline \$ 312,501 \\ 515,986 \\ \hline \$ 213,485 \\ 69,619 \\ 31 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}1936 \\ \$ 58,321 \\ 129,165 \\ 571,605 \\ 48,260 \\ 78,139 \\ 1.734 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Note-Dividends on the $8 \%$ cum. conv. pref. stock acc-. $\$ 4,460,364 \$ 4,251,032$ to Dec. 31,1937 , amounted $\$ 178,688$ on the class A stock and $\$ 68,333$ Cutler-Hammer, Inc Calendar Years-
Net
1937
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { ing (no par) } & 659,998 & 329,999 & 329,999 & 329.599 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 1.93 & \$ 3.98 & \$ 1.82 & \$ 0.20\end{array}$ earnings. $y$ After deprec'n in ( $\$ 43,140$ in 1936) for surtax on undistributed

Dallas Power \& Light Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Dec. 31 -
 Oper. exps., inc. taxes.Accident res. approp...
Net oper. revenues....
Other income...........

| 556,288 | 408,820 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Soans pay., Free- } \\ \text { Lort suiphur Co. } \\ \text { port } \\ \text { eum. conv. pf. } \\ \text { stock, par } \$ 2 .\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\begin{array}{ll}404,317 & 3,600,829\end{array}$ Class A. Class B
Com.
stock 696,186
500.000 703,814 $2,450.000$ 696,690

500 703,304 $2,450,000$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\$ 216,640 & \$ 192,336 & \$ 2,494,138 & \$ 2,247,959 \\ 60 & 130 & \mathbf{6 4 6} & 3,609\end{array}$ | Gross income-- | $\$ 216,700$ | $\$ 192,466$ | $\$ 2,494,784$ | $\$ 2,251,568$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Interest on mtge. bonds_ | 46,667 | 60,208 | 685,875 | 722,500 |
| Other int. \& deductions_- | $\mathbf{x 3 2 , 7 9 1}$ | 4,416 | $\times 221,851$ | 55,218 | Net income

Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid_-............. $507,386 \quad 507,386$
 X Includes amount required to amortize debt discount and expense over
the life of the outstanding debt plus an additional amortization of $\$ 27,000$ the life of the outstanding debt plus an additional amortization or $\$ 27.000$
for current month and $\$ 162,000$ for 12 months ended current month.
Note-No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed Note-No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits for the 12 months ended Dec. 31,1937 , since no taxable undisprofits for the 12 months ended Dec. 31,1937 , since no taxable undis-
tributed adjusted net income was indicated for the period. Includes
provision of $\$ 28$ for the 12 months ended Dec. 31,1936 .-V. 146, p.274.

Dallas Railway \& Terminal Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Dec | 1937-Mo | 1936 | 1937-12 Mos.-1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | \$255,507 | \$252,755 | \$2,979,816 | \$3,005,752 |
| Oper. exps., incl. taxes_ | 201,417 | 194,656 | 2,253,785 | 98 |
| Prop. retire. res. appros_ | 13,747 | 2,904 | 149,738 | 77 |
| Net oper. revenu | $\$ 40$ | \$55,19 | \$576,293 | 77 |
| Rent for lease of pla | 15,505 | 15,505 | 186,063 |  |
| Operating i | \$24,838 | ,690 | 90 | 483,814 |
| ther in | 2,250 | 1,042 | 15,354 | 14,584 |
| ross income | \$27,088 | \$40 | \$405.584 |  |
| Int, on mortgage bonds | 23,853 | 23.8 | 86,2 |  |
| Other int. \& deductions | 2,012 | 1,990 | 25,5 | 25, |
| et incom | \$1,223 | \$14,889 | \$93,802 | 186 |
| $\times$ Dividends applicable period, whether paid | referred | for $t$ | 103,901 | 03 |
| alanc |  |  | def\$10,099 | 32,810 |
| Dividends | d and un |  | 193 | unte |
| 1. | amount |  | share on | fe |
| as | 33. Di |  | ck ar | tiv |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| its for the 12 month | d Dec. 3 | ,8 | ab |  |

adjusted net income was indicated for the period. Yncludes provision of



Dallas Gas Co.-Tenders-
The Banar or the Mananattan CO. will untill 12 o'lock noon. March 25 ,
 102 and accrued interest.- -v . $145, \mathrm{p}$. 3651 .
Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc.-Smaller DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the com-

 Oct. 1. , last. In
V. $146, \mathrm{p} .1238$.
Deisel-Wemmer-Gilbert Corp.-20-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents pen share on the common stock, par 810 . payable March, 25 to holders of record March 19 A. share in andition to a regularat quarterry' difididend of 25 cents was paid on
Sent 25 , last and an extra dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on Sept. 25, last, and an extra div
Delaware Fund, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Delta Electric Co.-Smaller Dividend-
Directors have deciared a dividend of 15 cents ser share on the common stock, payabe March 21 to holders of record March 10 . Dividends of 25
Lents per share were paid on Dec. 30 . Sept. 20 and on June 20. last

Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR.-Reconstruction
Loan-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on March 10 approved a loan of Corporation for specified op purposes. athe than of \$ \$1.800.000\% Which will mature Feb. 2 . 1939 , and interest purposes:


Derby Oil \& Refining Corp.-To Vote on Dividend PlanStockhoders at their annual meeting on April 13 will be asked to approve action or directors to offer preferred stockoolders a a aviaena not on arrears number of preferred shares to make the plan workable when it was offered serveral months ago.-V. 146 , p. 1708 .

-...-.-.-. -... \$14,976,841 \$16,919,029

 $\mathbf{x}$ Including all operating and maintenance charges, current appropriation to retirement reserves and accruals for all taxes.
Note- The foregoing figures do not take into account any Federal surtax on undistributed net income as estimates indicate no such tax will be due
 Deprec. \& amortization-


 Surplus, Dec. 31-_-
Shs. com.stk. outstand-
$\$ 3,977,196$
$\$ 5,313,828$
$\$ 5,585,915$
$\$ 5,913,027$
 a $\$ 1,400,000$ of dividend paid in stock of Pan-American Match Corp.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 |  | 1937 | 1936 |
| Assets- |  |  | Liabilities- |  |  |
| a Plants \& mach'y | 2,251,728 | 2,387,141 | Preterred stock... | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Pat. rights, good- |  |  | c Common stock.- | 11,337,500 | 11,337,500 |
| will, |  | $1^{1}$ | Accounts payable. | 41,132 | 173,581 |
|  | 2,154,136 | 2,091,917 | Accrued taxes . | 670,369 | 682,359 |
| Accts. rece | 3,475,583 | 3,406,005 | Pref. divs. paya | 450,000 | 450,000 |
| Notes receivable.- | 1,376,219 | 1,004,623 | Reserves | 3,720,356 | 3,586,304 |
| Inventories. | 7,788,468 | 7,558,556 | Surplus | 3,977,196 | 5,313,828 |

Standing timbe
Marketable securs

| Investments |
| :--- |
| Deferred charges. |

Total_-.......-35,196,553 $\overline{36,543,573}$ Total_......... $\overline{35,196,553} \overline{36,543,573}$
 b. 748 .

Distilled Liquors Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Earnings for 6 Months Ended Feb. 28, 1938
Profit after taxes
Eaton \& Howard Management Fund "A-1"-Dividend The trustees have declared a disbursement on Fund A-1 of 20 cents per
hare, payable March 25 to holders of record March 12. A dividend of share, payable March 25 to holders of record March 12 . A dividend of
30 cents was paid on Dec. 24, last; dividends of 22 cents were paid on
Sept. 25 and on June 25,1937 , and on March 31.193720 cents was paid. Sept. 25 and on Ju
-V .145, p. 3972 .

Dixie-Vortex Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 $\mathbf{z}$ Provision for Federal income taxes...........-49,872
196,469
 Earnings per share on 202,916 shares common stock xafter provision of $\$ 165,661$ ( $\$ 163,552$ in 1936 ) for depreciation of of patents, \&uipment, and $\$ 31,627$ ( $\$ 35,480$ in 1936 ) for amortization tributed profits in 1937 and $\$ 40,244$ in 1936 .
a The above tigures include the Individual Drinking Oup Co., Inc.,
and its subsidiary company for the four months ended April 30, 1936, the
effective date of the merger. effective date of the merger.
$\xrightarrow{\text { Assets- }} \underset{\text { Cash in ban }}{ }$
Cash in banks.... (at cost)........ a Notes, accept's.
accounts rec.-. Due from officers \& employees.....
Accr. int. re. Accr. Int. rec..... Note rec. (due in Consol
1937
 Misc. inv (at cost) Plant \& equip.
Apparatus lent to
Apparatus lent to
customers......
and trademarks
and goodwill.-.
Deferred items.-.

| Deferred items_-... |
| :---: |
| Total_........... $\$ 6,885,925$ |
| a After reserve of $\$ 34,600$ |
| $\$ 6,503,331$ |


|  | inties- |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Accrued wages |
| expenses .-. |  |
|  | Accrued taxes. |
|  | Contracts p |
|  | Note paya <br> in 1941) |
|  |  |
|  | 41/2\% 5-year mtge. bonds |
|  |  |
| es. for |  |
| $\underbrace{\text { d develp. }}$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  | $\mathbf{\$ 6 , 8 8 5 , 9 2 5}$ \$6,503,331 Total_

\$6,885,925 $\$ 6,503,331$ a After reserve of $\$ 34,600$ ( $\$ 34,000$ in 1936). b Less reserves (including
reserve for properties acquired from predecessor company by Vortex Cup reserve for properties acquired from predecessor company by vortex oup
Co. at its inception in 1929 ), $\$ 2,133,173$ ( $\$ 1,984.317$ in 1936 ) eppre-
sented by 178.650 no-par shares. d Represented by 202,916 no-par shares. sented by 178.650
Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates-Earnings Total income Ended Jan. 31-
 Interest-..-.-.-.-.-.-.-.
 Dividend requirements of $41 / 2 \%$ prior pref. stock. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Div. requirements on } 6 \% \text { cum. pref. stock exclusive } \\ \text { of stock owned by } & \text { Eastern Gas } \& \text { Fuel Asso.-- } & 2,244,828 & 2,199,440\end{array}$

 $\$ 306.218$
$\$ 0.154$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 689,338 \\ \$ 0.347 \\ \$\end{array}$ Earned per share of $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock (exclusive
$\$ 5.31$
$\$ 4.41$ of treasury stock
V. $146, \mathrm{p} .1709$.
Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry.-May Readjust Capital -
A hint of a readjustment of capital by the company is contained in the 1937 annual report to shareholders. The trustees say: "Although the immediate outlook appears none too reassuring, a derinite improvernent operations might permit an equitable readjustment of the several classes of capital stock more in keeping with actual values, and open the way for dividends when earned. changed from street car to motor coach operation degree to which they have changed from street car to mont on bonds purchased since Jan. 1,1931 , they say, exceeds by more than $200 \%$ the quoted values of all stocks at the
close of 1937, while interest saved during the same period is not far below those values. Extension of Public Control
On this subject the trustees say: "Chapter 108, Acts of 1933, governing the operation of this company for fegislature requesting a further extension for five years from that date. Your directors have expressed themselves in favor of this measure as being for the best
the communities served."-V. 146, p. 1708 .
Eastern Utilities Associates (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 payable March 25 to holders of record March 12. Dividends of 15 cents | were paid on Dec. 24, Sept. 25 and June 25 1as |
| :--- |
| was made on March 31, $1937 .-V .145, ~ p . ~$ |

March 19, 1938

Eaton Mfg. Co.-New Vice-Presidents-
R. H. Daisley, W. H. Wallace and W. H. Crawford have been elected

Ebasco Services Inc.-Weekly Input-
For the week ended March 10, 1938, the kilowatt hour system input of the operating companes which are subsidaries of American Power
Light Co. Eletric Power \& Light Corp and National Power \&igh Co.,
as compared with the corresponding week during 1937, was as follows as compared with the corresponding week during 1937, was as follows


- Decrease.-V. 146, p. 1709.

El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Del.) (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Maxintenance- incl. Fed inc.tax)
Tarev, incl

Norentinco Net operating income_
Other income.............. Total gross income... Amortiz, of deb̄ expense
Net income before nonrecurring income-
Non-recurring inc.
Net income.
$\$ 244,388$ $\$ 244,388$
8,631
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 279,484 \\ 948 \\ \hline 8278\end{array}$
8280,432
33,300
2,744
$\$ 235$,
Balance for com. div
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { and surplus--.---- } & \$ 235,757 & \$ 178,953 & \$ 1,839,229 & \$ 1,049,624\end{array}$ a Does not include provision for surtax on undistributed profits.-V.
146 . p .1240 .
Equity Fund, Inc.-Earnings-




 Divs. receivable.

$\mathbf{x}$ Marketable securities at cost (value at market quotations $\$ 1,104,875)$.
y $6,782(1,130$ in 1936) shares at cost.-V. 145, p. 3972 .
Equitable Office Building Corp.-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 181,00035$-year $5 \% \mathbf{s}$. debentures issued under indenture nterest. Payment will be made at the Empire Trust Co., New York City.

Erie RR.-Certain Registered Issues Suspended from Deal ings-
The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange reports issuance of fully registered bonds carrying interest accrued from a date prior to the semi-annuul interest date next preceding such issuance. These provisions make it doubtful whether registered bonds which may presently known whether the prohibition applies to issuances of registered bonds upon transfer, or is limited to original issuances. Pending satisfactory clarification of this question by court order or otherwise, on which the raiiroad and the Committee on Stock List to suspend from dealings fully refistered bonds of the following issues with further authority to readmit thses re determine:
Firstr consol. mtge. $4 \%$ prior lien gold bonds, due 1996. General lien 4\%
gold bonds, due I996. $4 \%$ convertible 50 -year gold bonds, series $B$, due
 RR., 1 st mtge. $6 \%$ 50-year sinking fund gold bonds, due 1955 . Geenessee
River RR. first mtge. $6 \%$ 50-year sinking fund gold bonds, due 1957 .

Esquire Coronet, Inc.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 30 cents per share in addition to toth reavable quartery dividend of 30 cents per share on the common
p. 4116 .

Ex-Cell-O Corp.-Listing-
shares of common stock ( 83 par) has authorized the listing of 393,345 standing, and 9,905 additional shares of common stock now reserved for the payment of bonuses to executives as to which 9.905 shares provision has Manager, equivalent to $2 \%$ of the net earnings after all charges, with certain exceptions, of the corporation for the year 1938 payabable from the 9,905
shares at average book value during the year) on official notice of issuance, shares at averate book value during the year) on official notice of issuance,
making the total number of shares applied for 403,250 . The corporation was orivinally incorporated in Michigan in 1919 as
Ex-Cell-O Tool \& Manufacturing Co. In July. 1929 the corporate title was changed to Ex-Cell- - Aircraft \& Tool Corp., and in April, 1937 , the present all its operations being conducted directly by it. Corporation does not own
 a After deducting depreciation. b Shares at Dec. 31,1936 , and 556 shs.

Fairbanks Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Net proit. a No provision has been
a the years 1937 or 193$)^{2}$

## Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 Cocts hand noter and Acets. \& notee. re-
ceiv., leess res've Mdse., materials \&
dor Ist protucts- stock $\operatorname{sink}$. Ing tund..........
repaid expenses Prepala expenses-
y Plant \& equip.Goodwill.

$1937 \quad 1936$ 8270,291 1936 101,222 162.093 | 5,557 | 7,271 |
| ---: | ---: | $\begin{array}{ll}597,938 & 603,767 \\ 400,000 & 400,000\end{array}$

Total_...... $\overline{\$ 1,997,626} \overline{\$ 2,001,007}$ Total_........ $\overline{\$ 1,997,629} \overline{4} 2,001,007$ y After reserve for dep
1936.-V. 146, p. 1073.

Fairbanks Morse \& Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsCalendar YearsNet sales -
Operating profit.-........-
Deprec. on bldgs. \& eqDeprec. on Federal taxes--........... Acceptance Corp Miscellaneóus income

Net profit Preferred dividends-\$2,148,431
 1937 1936 $\$ 56,161 \quad \$ 59,86$ 1.073 1,460 $321,930 \quad 43$ 437,861 $28,000 \quad 9,100$

income.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

in 1937 and in $\$ 542,250$ in $\$ 1936$. 754,331 in 1936 . d After reserves of $\$ 499,850$
Family Loan Society, Inc.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $871 / 2$ cents per share on the
$\$ 3.50$ cum. and partic. pref. stock, no par value, both payable April 1 to
holders of record March hoct. 1 and oo July 1, last. Similar payments were made on Jan. 1,
The directors also declared an extra dividend regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, both pay-

## Federal Water Service Corp. - Acquisition-

and Exchange Commission an appompany, has filed with the Securities And (File No. 46-94) for approval of the acquisition of Holding Company $\$ 6$ cumulative second preference (no par) stock of West Virginia Water Service Co., a subsidiary. The stock would be acquired from the Chase
National Bank, New York for $\$ 300,000$, payable by an initial instalment of $\$ 100,000$ in cash five days after approval of the acquisition by the Commission, the balance to be paid in quarterly instalments of $\$ 25,000$ each
commencing July 1, 1938, such payments to be covered by eight $5 \%$ notes commencing July 1,1938 , such payments to be covered by eight $5 \%$ notes
totaling $\$ 200,000$. issuance of the notes. iled a declaration (File No. 43-107) covering the
Opportunity for hearing in the above matter will be given March 29.
Opportunity
Vederated Utilities, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 Net revenues $\ldots \ldots$
$\$ 115,669$
$\$ 100,721$
$\$ 101,770$$\frac{321,072}{\$ 78,628}$ Non-operating income
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Net inc. before deprec. } & \$ 835,963 & \$ 821,123 & \$ 823,452 & \$ 894,383 \\ \text { Provision for retirement.- } & 34,165 & 34,332 & 34,273 & 28,757\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\begin{array}{lrlrl}\text { charges of subs....... }\end{array} & 9,723 & 9,906 & 10,242 & 13,123\end{array}$

 x Includes provision of $\$ 13$
provision required for surtax.

| ec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ | Labilit | 1937 | 1930 |
| Property, plant, \&o |  |  | Com. stk. (par \$1) | 100,000 |  |
| equip., incl. in- |  |  | $x$ Pref. stk. of sube. | ${ }_{600}$ | 600 |
| tangibles. | 2,689,341 | 2,687,408 | Funded debt. | 7,245,700 | 7,245,700 |
| Investments .-. - 2 | 0.655,866 | 20,571,506 | Notes payable | 6,088,033 | *6,037,760 |
| Special deposits.-- | 3,741 | 5,757 | Accounts payable. | 18,509 | 23,835 |
| Cash. | 50,566 | 52,506 | Consumers' depos. | 12,608 | 19,124 |
| Accts. receivable.. | 85,097 | 91,411 | Accrued accounts. | 273,501 | 272,989 |
| Accrued int. rec-- | 244,531 | 239,990 | Sundry def'd credit |  | , |
| Mdse., materials \& |  |  | items | 522 | 529 |
| supplies --.-.-- | 49,346 | 47,993 | Reserves- | 555,120 | 547,557 |
| Appl'ces on rental_ | 5,911 | 7,251 | Capital surplus | 8,548,854 | 8,548,853 |
| Def'd debit items. | 5,557 | 4,545 | Earned surplus. | 946,511 | 911,417 |

Total_..........23,789,959 $\left.\overline{23,708,367}\right|_{\text {Total_..........23,789,959 }} ^{\substack{23,708,367}}$
x. For acquisition of which cash has been deposited with trustee.-V. 145,

Fisk Rubber Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$
Gross sales, less returns
and allowances
Costs of
and osts of goods sold, sell.
adminis, gen. exps,
$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { adminis, }, \text { gen. exps. \& } \\ \text { depreciation.-.--- } \\ \text { di,246,970 }\end{array} & 13,204,624 & 11,193,022 & 9,471,786\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Net profit before prov. } & \$ 390,751 & & \$ 332,143 \text { loss } \$ 252,276 & \\ \text { for Fed. inc. tax } & & 813,312 \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. inc. tax } & & 58,000 & 88,500 & 22,500 & 84,615\end{array}$ Net profit for period
transf. to earn.surp.
$\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { transf. to earn.surp. } & \$ 332,751 & \$ 243,643 \text { loss } \$ 274,776 & \$ 728,697 \\ \text { Divs. paid, pref. stock } & 211,517 & 212,307 & 216,218 & 223,084\end{array}$

 Cash-pref.-stock
sinking find sinking find....
Inventories
b Accts. ant. otes $\begin{array}{rr}17,896 & 4,738 \\ 595,796 & 6,353,758\end{array}$ capital stock in
subsidiary co of
$\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { subsidiary co-. } & 40,412 & 41,867 \\ \text { Notes payable } & 700000 & \end{array}$
recelvable- otes
cash on hand and Cash on hand and Non-current notes receivable_....Accts. payable- and
expenses accrued 700,000
recelvable -....-. $2,742,186 \quad 2,297,864$

Total.-........ 13,684,161 $\overline{13,826,204}$ Total_..........13,684,161 13,826,204 1936 . b After reserves for bad debts, cash discounts, \&c. of $\$ 337,162$ in

## Florida Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

|  | -193 |  | 1937-12 Mos.-1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues...-- |  | \$1, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 6,638,211 |
| Prop. | 66,667 | 133,3 | 800,0 |  |
| Net oper. revenue | ,00 | 70,3 | 8, |  |
| ent from lease of $p$ | , | 221 | 2,6 | 2,650 |
| Operating inco | 278 | \$370 | ,57 |  |
| er income | 278 | 202 | 534,017 | 419,472 |
| Gross income | \$716,785 |  | 6,105,598 |  |
| Int. on | 216,667 | 216,667 | 2,600,000 | 2,600,000 |
| Int. on debentur | 110,000 | 110,000 | 1,320,000 | 1,320,000 |
| Other int. \& deductio | 19,951 | 22,821 | 259,158 | 308,773 |

Net income --- $\quad \$ 370,167 \quad \$ 223,587 \xlongequal{\$ 1,926,440} \xlongequal{\$ 1,455,620}$


## Balance.

 $\$ 5.476,788$. Latest dividends amounting to $\$ 1.75$ a share on $\$ 7$ pref. stock and $\$ 1.50$ a share on $\$ 6$ pref. stock, were paid on Dec. 21, 1937. Divs. on
these stocks are cumulative. Notes-(1) Includes provision of $\$ 67,882$ made during the month of
Necember, 1937, for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. No provision was made' during the month of December, 1936 . Includes provision of $\$ 67,882$ for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the 12 months ended
Dec. 31,1937 . No provision was made for the 12 months ended Dec. 31 , Dec. since no taxable undistributed adjusted net income was indicated ' for the period. (2) Income account includes full revenues without consideration
appropriations from surplus in amount of $\$ 608,922$ for the 12 months ended
Dec. 31,1937 , and of $\$ 700,232$ for the 12 months ended Dec. 31,1936 . Preferred Dividends-
cumelatirectors have declared a dividend of 88 cents per share on the cumulative $\$ 7$ preferred stock and a dividend of 75 cents per share on the
March 19. Dividerred stock, both payable April 1 to holders of record March 19. Dividends of $\$ 1.75$ and $\$ 1.50$, respectively, were paid on Dec. 21 last, these latter being the first d
since Jan. 3,1933 .-V. 145, p. 4117 .
Fonda Johnstown \& Gloversville RR.-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- | 1937 | 1936 | 193 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight revenue-...-.--- | \$219,351 | \$233,822 | \$262,827 | \$300,601 |
| Passenger revenue....- | $289,268$ | 289,715 | 264,594 | 261,498 |
| Other oper, revenue | 39,750 | 41,675 | 43,703 | 46,032 |
| Railway oper. revs. Railway oper. expenses. | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 548,369 \\ & 486,063 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 565,212$ | $\$ 571,124$ 522.293 | $\$ 608,131$ 508,839 |
| Net from railway oper. | \$62,306 | \$58,835 | 848,831 |  |
|  | 48,604 | 38,043 | 28,594 | 29,526 |
| Ry. oper income | \$13,702 | \$20,792 | \$20,237 | \$69,766 |
| ents payab | 3,687 | 8.290 | 12,997 | 10,941 |
| Net ry. oper. incmoe. Other income | \$10,015 | \$12,502 | \$7,240 | \$58,825 |
| Total income | \$45,5 |  |  |  |
| Misc. deducts. from inc- | 24,067 | +26,373 | 847,067 38,066 | \$109,692 |
| Inc. avail. for fixed charges | \$21,489 | \$24,155 |  |  |
| Rent for leased roads..- | 6,600 | 6,600 |  | 87,333 6,600 |
| Int. on funded debt.--- | 137,990 | 138,557 | 132,967 |  |
| Int. on unfunded debt-- | 10.119 | 7,146 | 2,383 | 2,884 |
| Amort., disct. fund. dt | 5,914 | 5,914 | 5,914 | 5,914 |
| Deficit | \$139,134 | \$134,062 | \$138,863 | \$76,752 |
| General Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- ${ }_{\text {- }}$ | $1836$ | Labablite | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | 1936 |

Invest. in road and
equipment
Deposits ind Deposits in lieu of
mtge. prop. sold Other investments
Other, incl. mat'ils
Deferred assets...
Abandonment
Circuit Court of Appeals on earlier ruling of the U. S. District Court, the the road, now in process of reorganization, to apply to the to the trustee of of New York and the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to abandon its interurban electric lines. The decision of the lower Court was
Food Machinery Corp.-To Pay 25-Cent DividendDirectors on March 9 , declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
comimon stock, par $\$ 10$, payable March 31 to holders of record March This compares with a quarterly dividend of 621 cens of record March 19 last; an extra of $371 / 2$ cents and a quarterly of $621 / 2$ cents paid on Dec. 31 last; a special dividend of $\$ 1.50$ paid on Aug, 25 , last, and dividends of President John D. Crummey stated: "Alt, and each three months previously.
"Although it will be the policy of the company to pay out in dividends substantially all earnings for the current fiscal year, the board of directors ew of the present business quarterly dividend on the sales volume of the company."-V. 146, p. 912 .
Fort Worth \& Denver City Ry.-Bal. Sheet Itemsin our "Earnings Record," have been filed with the Interstate Compublished Commission by the company. The corrected figures are given $\underset{\text { Investments }}{\text { Assets }}$
in stocks, bonds, \&c., other than those
 Special deposits-
Traffic and car--ervice balances receivable-----
Net balance receivable from agents \& conductors
Miscellaneous accounts receivable. \& conductors.-

Total current assets
Liabilities-
$\qquad$ \$3,497,809 \$3,087,890
Funded debt maturing within six months
Traffic and car-service balances payabl
Miscellaneous accounts payable.
Interest matured unpaid-
Dividends matured unpaid.
Unmatured interest accrue

Other than U. S. Government taxes


## 45 East 30 th Street Corp.-Reorganization Hearing-

A hearing on the plan of reorganization for the first mortgage fee $53 / 4 \%$
serial gold bonds of the corporation will be held March 25 before Judge already has been approved by the U. S. District Court for the Southera District and the hearing will be held to give interested parties an opportunity to show cause why the plan should not be confirmed upon the filling of the ac
p. 2279.
(Peter) Fox Brewing Co.-Listing A pprovedThe Chicago Stock Exchange has approved the listing application of the
company to list 125,000 shares common stock, $\$ 5$ par value, to be admitted to trading on official notice of registration under the Securities Exchange
Act of 1934 becoming effective. V. 146, p. 751.
Framerican Industrial Development Corp.-Bonds CalledAll of the outstanding ( $\$ 10,000,000$ ) 20-year $71 / 2 \%$ debenture bonds due
Jan., 1942, have been called for redemption on July 1 at 104 and accrued
interest. Payment will be made at J. P. Morgan \& Co., New York City.
-V. 136, p. 1208.

Freeport Sulphur Co.-Annual Report-
Marking the silver anniversary of the company, the annual report to
stockholders made public by Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., President, focussed attention on the constantly growing uses of sulphur during the Consolidated net income for 1937 of $\$ 2,703,742$, after all charges, was equal, after preferred dividends, to $\$ 3.30$ a share on 796,380 shares of
common stock, the report showed, and compared with $\$ 2.009784$, or $\$ 2.43$ mmon share, in 1936 . The 1937 earnings include $\$ 261,052$, representing the company's proportion of the net income of Cuban-American Man-
ganese Corp. The 1936 earnings were after deducting $\$ 191,185$, repre-
senting the company's proportion of the net loss of the manganese subsidiary in that year.
Reviewing developments in the industry, Mr. Williams pointed out that sulphur, largely in the form of suiphurirplane, radio, film, rayon, plastics. major industries as the automobile, airplane, re-scale, enterprises during the last 25 years.
From 1929 to 1937 , the rayon, film, paints and pigments industries
ve increased their consumption of sulphuric acid 530000 tons, or $140 \%$, have increased than offsetting the $23 \%$ decline in consumption in the petroleum industry, amounting to 360,000 tons over the same period," the report said.
Other gains over 1929 were also stressed. The fertilizer industry, the Other gains over 1929 were also stressed. The fertilizer industry, the over 1929, and for all uses the total consumption of sulphuric acid increased
from 8338.000 tons in 1929 to $8,765,000$ tons in 1937 . or a gain of $5 \%$. from 8,338,000 tons in 1929 to $8,765,000$ the report said that because of the commenting on the current outiook in 1938 wils reflect the level of general wrdespread use of suppar, How sulphur sales, as measured by sulphuric acid consumption, have been affected during pas
turing activity was pointed out in the report.
 have been included under their appropriate income and expense classifications.

|  |  | 1937 | 1936 | Assets- | 193 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

 Inventory of sul$\begin{array}{lll}\text { phur \& supplies. } \\ \text { a Stocks \& bonds } & 4,941,371 & 5,139,417 \\ \text { a }\end{array}$ Adv.,Cuban-Amer. b Fixed assets Adv. royanties and
(Geo. A.) Fuller Co.- $\$ 1$ Preferred Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the new $4 \%$ cumuative convertible preferred stock, payable April 19 . This will be the first dividend paid since 1932 .
The company is urging holders of $\$ 6$ cumulative and participating prior preference who have not as yet exchanged certificates for such old stock in accordance with capital readjustment plan recently approved by stockpayment of dividends.
Company further urged holders of old $\$ 6$ cumulative and participating
cond preferred stock although no dividends are at this time payable with second preferred stock although no dividends are at this time payabie with respect to stock int old stock in order that the company may have a proper record of stockholders and also thange.

Listing and Registration- $4 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock, par $\$ 100 ; \$ 3$ convertible
without par value and commor stock, par (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

|  |  | 936 | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | \$3,341,589 | \$3,062,273 | \$2,210,588 | \$1,522,580 |
| Gross Seling expense | 1,775,437 | 1,481,897 | 1,215,222 | 966,932 |
| Office \& admin. expenses | 225,993 | 189,476 | 138,268 54.389 | 131,641 |
| Other expenses |  | 102,7 |  |  |
|  | 340,158 | \$1,288,106 | \$802,709 | \$360,549 |
| Other income | 47,189 | 29,341 | 23,738 | 19,545 |
| Total income | \$1,387,348 | \$1,317,447 | \$826,447 | 380,094 |
| Federal income | x234,171 | x268,340 | 109,04 |  |
| urplus for the year-- | \$1,153,177 | \$1,049,106 | \$717,403 | \$340,329 |
| Divs. paid on pref. stock | 116,140 | 112,875 | 159,217 |  |
| Dive. paid on com. stock | 727,903 | 494,081 | 224,583 | 134,750 |
| ce | \$309,134 | \$442,150 | \$333,603 | \$66,167 |
| Earns. per sh. on com. stock outstanding. | \$1.84 | \$5.21 | $\$ 3.25$ | $\$ 1.11$ |

 ${ }_{\operatorname{tax} .}$

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Liabitites- | 1837 | 6 |
| Cash....- | \$505,481 | \$248,675 | Vouchers payable. |  | \$229,513 |
| a Cust. accts, \& |  |  | Bank loans_....-- | $\$ 850,000$ 205,607 |  |
| notes ..........- | ${ }_{3,910,723}^{8757}$ | b3,273,636 | Accr. wages \& com | 42,059 | 107,774 |
| Prepaid duty |  | 107,061 | Accrued taxes.... | 72,192 | 55,933 |
| dv. to travelers \& |  |  | Accr. ins. \& exch-- |  | 470 |
| deposits.. | 16,952 | 31,764 | Res. for Fed. inc. | f246,000 | 268,657 |
| Prepd. ins, \& exps- | 63,378 | 41,982 | For'n dratts disct. |  | 17,703 |
| Employ. coll. notes | 28,035 9,375 | c6,182 | Cust. credit bal'ces |  | 11,596 |
| d Property acets.- | 2,395,722 | 1,905,166 | Dividends payable | 28,674 | 119,829 $\mathbf{2 5 , 5 0 0}$ |
| Patents, trademks. and goodwill... |  | , | Res. for conting. \$3 cum. conv. pret. stock ( 820 par) | 764,640 | 25,500 800,000 |
|  |  |  | e Commonstock.- | 2,821,770 | 2,694,990 |
|  |  |  | Amt. paid in on employ. subscr. | 4,427 |  |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus..- | 746,841 | 437,707 |
|  |  |  | Paid-in surplus. | 2,223,335 | 1,942,613 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total.......... $\$ 7,805,544 \$ 6,721,287$ Total..........-\$7,805,544 \$6,721,287 a After reserve for bad debts of $\$ 108,213$ in 1937 and $\$ 77,852$ in 1936 . b After reserve tor obsolescence of $\$ 32,367$. c After reserve of $\$ 16,321$.
d After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,725,900$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,784,243$ in d After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,725,900$ in 1937 and $\$ 193$ ) no par shares. f Pro-
1936. e Represented by $562,586(179,666$ in 1936. e Represented by 5ly.-V. 145, p. 3817 . Total ......... $\overline{21,698,826} \overline{19,710.112}$ Total ......... $\overline{21,698,826} \overline{19,710,112}$ a Investments in stocks and bonds consist principally of Cuban-American
Manganese Corp, stock. At Dec. 31, 1936, such holdings, consisting of Manganese Corp, stock. Af ped. $31,13,250,000$ shares of class B preferred
313,621 shares of class A preferred sto
stock and $289,815.5$ shares of common stock, and aggregating $89.84 \%$ of stock and $289,815.5$ shares of common stock, and aggregating 89.84 , less
the total outstanding voting shares of all classes, are carried at cost, ess the total outstanding voting shares of a
$\$ 207,263$, the applicable proportion of the accumulated operating deficit $\$ 207,263$, the applicable proportion of the accumulated operan and deple-
of that corporation and its subsidiaries. b After depreciation and
tion of $\$ 4,941,161$ in 1937 and $\$ 4,402,979$ in 1936 . © Par $\$ 10 . \mathrm{V} .146$, p. 751 .

Fundamental Investors, Inc. -10 -Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$2, payable April 1 to holders of record March 18. This com-
pares with 50 cents paid on Dec. 21 last; 25 cents paid in each of the three preceding quarters; $\$ 2$ paid on Dec. 31, $1936 ; 60$ cents paid on Oct . 1,1936 ; dividend was the firrst paid on the $\$ 2$ par shares. See V. 142, p. 1983, for
dividend record of old 25 cents par value shares.-V. 146, p. 913 .

## Gabriel Co.-Earnings-

| Calendar Years |  | b1936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Year <br> Net sales | a\$479,617 | \$430,470 | \$408,792 | \$688,966 |
| Cost of sa | 407,467 | 362,998 | $356,158$ |  |
| Gross profit from oper. | \$72,150 | \$67,473 | \$52,634 | \$96,980 |
| Sell., gen. \& adm. exp.- Depreciation...-.-. | 63,151 25,925 | 68,159 33,872 | 62,040 39,396 | -90,891 |
|  |  |  | \$48.802 | \$86,485 |
| ther inc | \$1,750 | 1,980 | 6,826 | 19,311 |
| Total loss. | \$9,177 | \$29,579 | \$41,976 | \$67,174 |
| Other deductions. | 9,182 | 47,789 | 70.749 | 73,585 |
| Net loss. | \$18,359 | \$77,368 | \$112.726 | 140,759 |

a Including operations of subsi
a37. Consolidated figures.

| Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1937 | c1936 | Liahilities- | 1937 | c1936 |
| d Land, bldgs.,\&c. | \$492,593 | \$465,321 | b Capital stock. | \$262,342 | \$255,112 |
| Cash...........- | 23,966 | 37,278 | Accts. payable | 9,129 | 51,510 |
| a Notes and accts. |  |  | Acer. payroll, \&c- | 4,656 | 11.005 |
| receivable | 29,115 | 69,259 | Accrued taxes.- | 4,054 | 4,336 |
| Inventories | 46,867 | 54.427 | Due affil. company |  |  |
| Mktable. securs.- | 50,737 | 73.368 | Capital surplus--- | 439,086 20,610 | $1,062.115$ |
| Treasury stock--- |  |  |  |  |  |
| a Misc. acets. rec. | 374 | 2,274 |  |  |  |
| Est. salvage value of truck mat'ls \& |  |  |  |  |  |
| equipment.....- | 1.755 | 2,000 |  |  |  |
| e Inv. in affil. co.- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goodwill |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges.- | 53,004 | 30,561 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 255,112 no par shares in 1936. c Consolidated figures. d After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 467,873$ in 1937 and $\$ 456,181$ in 1936 . e Capital stock |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| of Gabriel Vulcanizer, Inc., at book value ( $52 \%$ owned), and in 1937 includ- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

$\underset{\text { See New Mexico Eastern Gas Co. below.-V. 144, p. } 4179 .}{\text { Cas }}$
General American Transportation Corp. (\& Subs.) -



 surplus
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\mathrm{x} \text { Provision share..--- } & \$ 4.44 & \mathbf{1}, 0.91 & \$ 2.64 & \$ 2.91\end{array}$ ance with G. A. T. compensation plan approved by stockholders April 13, ance with Gn. A. Th $\$ 135,567$ ( $\$ 53,705$ in 1936 ) profit on sale of securities.
1937. $\mathbf{y}$. No provision for surtax on undistributed earnings is required.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 Cash .......... Notes, contr's \&
accts. recelvMktable. secur
Inventories Other investmts
Inv. in \& acts with subs. not consolidated
Sundry notes. Sundry notes.
acets. \& advs. Rolling stock un-
der opt. sales der opt. sales
contract.
Roll. stk. (tank Roll. stk. (tank
cars, \&c.) Mig. rep. re, - - t'ge
\& dist. plants \&dist. plants_
Prepald int., insurance, \&c-
Pats. \& g'd will. Total $-\ldots . . . .104,163,200102.563,217$
b Par value $\$ \mathbf{5} .-\mathrm{V} .146$, p. 597.
General Electric Co.-Dividend CorrectionThe directors on March 4 declared a dividend of 30 cents per share (not 25 cents as erroneously stated in last week's "Chronicle" opage 1709) on the common stock, no par value, payable April 25 to holders of record March 18 ,
This compares with $\$ 1$ paid on Dec. 20 last; 40 cents paid on Oct. 25 , This compares with $\$ 1$ paid on Dec. 20 dividend of 50 cents in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents paid on Dec. 21,1936 . A dividend
of 25 cents was paid on Oct. 26,1936 , and each three months previously.

Stockholders Pass 200,000 Mark-
For the first time in this history of the company its number of stockholders has passed the 200,000 mark. On Dec. 31 , 1937, there were
201,219 an increase of more than 11,000 over a year ago, and 162,370
20 201,219 , an increase of more than 11,000 over a year ago, and 162,370
more than the total 10 years ago. Since 1917, or in the past 20 years, the

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number of General Electric's stockholders has increased more than 15 times.


Net profit........... $\$ 110,567$ loss $\$ 325,087-\$ 80,336$ loss $\$ 460,239$ Note-No provision for Federal income taxes for the year 1937 is deemed


 U. S. Treas. notes. State, munic. and
industrial bonds b Accts., notes rec. Inventories .b Sundry accts.rec.
Prepald exp. and deterred charge Investments
Patents, patterns.
dies,
dies, \&e......... $\qquad$
Total-.-...... $\$ 3,329,410 ~ \$ 3,343,362$ Total.......... $\$ 3,329,410 ~ \$ 3,343,362$ a After depreciation. b After reserve. c Represented by 287,780 shares.
par $\$ 5$, less 58,900 shares in treasury.-V. 144, p. 3500 .
General Cable Corp.-New Directors-
J. C. Emison, $\mathbf{P}$. B. Rensenhouse and W. L. Trammell were elected

General Crude Oil Co.-Initial Dividend-
Directors have declared an initial dividend of 10 cents per share on, the
common stock, payable Juoe 10 to holders of record May 31.-V. 137 ,

## p. 4704 .

General Finance Corp.-New President, \&c.-
Owen L. Coon, President of this corporation, was elected to the newlyExecutive Vice-President, was elected President at a directors' meeting following the annual stockholders' meeting in Detroit. All officers was was elected a director.-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .1551$.

General Foods Corp.-Annual Report-The consolidated income statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1937, together with the consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1937, will be found in the advertising pages of today's issue.

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text { Income Account for Calendar Years (Incl. Subs.) } \\
1937 & 1936 & 1935
\end{array}
$$

Net sale
Costs \&


 Prov. for foreign inc. tax Prov. for tax conting.-.
Net profit-
Net profit--1-.-.-.--
revious surpus.--
$\begin{array}{lllrr}\text { marketable securities_ } & \text {-....- } & 245,161 \quad 387,340 & 363,960\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { cost of intangibles ac- } \\ \text { quired during year-.- } & 1,671,990\end{array}$
Surplus at Dec.
Sh of com. out.(no par)
$\$ 16,798,284$
$5,251,440$
$\$ 19,766,858$
$5 \times, 251,440$
$\$ 17,096,480$
$5,251,440$
$\$ 14,430,964$
$5,251,440$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Shs. of com. out.(no par) } & \mathbf{5 , 2 5 1 , 4 4 0} & 5,251,440 & 5,251,440 & 5,251,440 \\ \text { Earns per sh. on com...- } & \$ 1.75 & \$ 2.71 & \$ 2.23 & \$ 2.12\end{array}$ Note-Depreciation provided during 1937 aggregated $\$ 1,816,206, \$ 1,726,-$
592 in $1936, \$ 1,729,450$ in 1935, and $\$ 2,123,990$ in 1934 of which, $\$ 342,350$
in $1937, \$ 397.253$ in $1936, \$ 346,251$ in 1935 and $\$ 567,792$ in 1934 included in 1937, $\$ 397,253$ in 1936, $\$ 346,251$ in 1935 and

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Company and Subs.)


 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Market securs-ind } \\ \text { Cash on hand and } & \text {----- } & 1,715,545\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { In banks....... } & 5,617,875 & 6.363,201 \\ \text { Inv adve }\end{array}$ | Inv. \& advs., \&c- |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| In |  |  |
| a Property accts | 573,668 | $5,505,155$ | a Property accts.-24,

Trade marks Trade marks. pat

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { ents \& goodwill } \\ \text { Deferred charges to } \\ \text { operations }\end{array}$ | 1 | 1 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |

 $\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{l}\text { orelgn drafts dis- } \\ \text { counted, fe }\end{array} & 77,240 & 123,108\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { counted, fc.-... } & 77,240 & 123,106 \\ \text { Prov. for inc. tax. } & 2,391,764 & 3,352,041 \\ \text { Ress tax conting-- } & 700,000 & 700,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Res've for loss on } \\ \text { commitments } \\ \text { Deferred credits -- }\end{array} & 155,295 & -\ldots, \mathbf{7}^{2}\end{array}$

 | Surplus \& undivid- |
| :--- |
| ed profits |

Total_.........76,054,017 74,195,622 Total_.........76,054.017 $\overline{74,195,622}$ a After depreciation reserve of $\$ 20,641,878$ in 1937 and $\$ 19,935,798$ in
1936. b After reserves for doubtful accounts and notes of $\$ 298,950$ in 1937 1936. b After reserves for doubtful accounts and notes of $\$ 298,950$ in 1937 no par value (incl. 89,000 shares held by subsidiary under contract to be
exchanged for its class A stock), stated value $\$ 73,733,706$, less intangibles deducted, $\$ 25,330,907$ and common stock reacquired and in treasury
(108,311 shares) at cost. $\$ 5,131,454$. d Represented by $5,359,751$ shares no par value (including 85,778 shares held by a subsidiary company pursuant to contract dated March 15, 1926, for exchange for its (class A
stock in hands of public) including 108,311 shares stock in hands of public) including 108,311 shares common stock reacquired
and in treasury Note-Pursuant to resolution of the stockholders adopted at a meeting
held April 14, 1937, the capital of General Foods Corp. was reduced from $\$ 73,733,705$ to $\$ 48,402,798$, the amount of the reduction, $\$ 25,330,907$ patents and goodwill, carried in the accounts at substantial amounts, have been deducted from the capital surplus arising from the reduction of capital stock and from other capital surplus accounts previously existing,
and are shown at the nominal amount of $\$ 1$ for the purpose of the published accounts.-V. 146. p. 1710 .

## Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-

 -Week Ended March 7- Jan. 1 to March 7- Giddings \& Lewis Machine Tool Co.-New DirectorAt a meeting beld March 8, 1938, the board of directors elected Barney
Johnson of Ashland, Wis., to membership on the board.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .3655$.

Godchaux Sugars, Inc.-Plans Dividend Clause ChangeStockholders at their annual meeting will be asked to vote on a proposal
to eliminate the provision in the company's charter which appears to require that dividends on the class $\mathbf{B}$ stock shall be paid quarterly. Company's counsel regards this clause as a "suggestion of convent rather than as of a mandatory nature," according to Charles Godchaux A further
A further proposal before stockholders at this meeting requires an amend-
ment to the by-laws vesting greater latitude in the board of directors in ment to the by-laws vesting greater latitude in the board of directors in This ammendment is proposed in view of the fact that many of the dirvectors sacrifice their personal business interests to attend directors' meetings of
(B. F.) Goodrich Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Miscellaneous income-- } & 724,817 & 452,260 & 454,153 & 590,780 \\ \text { Prof. on exch. fluctua, ns } & 593,249 & 596,477 & 108,715 & 907, \overline{2} \overline{2} \\ \text { Profit on securities sold. } & 62,477 & 164,245 & 664,127 & 953,652\end{array}$
 Interest on bonds, notes,
bills payable, \&c. $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { bills payable, \&c } \\ \text { Co 's botes, } & 2,587,028 & 2,815,958 & 2,758,827 & 2,501,773\end{array}$
 buted profits tax Prof. applic. to sub. cos. Inventory write down

 a Discounts, transportation and excise tax deducted. $b$ No provision subsidiary included above, because any liability is underterminable until the close of its fiscal year and the amount, if any, is dependent upon results at Dec. 31, 1936, the maximum liability would be approximately $\$ 196.000$ on commitment, and material content of unfinished raw materials on hand, on commitment, and material content of unfinished and finished goods on
hand. d Difference between cost and face value of co.'s bonds acquired during the year.

|  | Cons | d Bal | Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Ltabitities- | 1937 | 1936 |
| a Real estate and |  |  | b Common stock | 44,025,837 | 44,025,837 |
| plants..--.-- | 50,876,602 | 49,275,081 | \$5 cum. prid. stk | 24,721,860 | 24,721,872 |
| Inv. In and adv. |  |  | Bank loans and |  |  |
| to other cos.- | 5,585,538 | 5,697,521 | bills payable. | 7,582,883 | 2,890,033 |
| Inventory | 43,371,522 | 40,551,289 | 1st M. $41 / 2 \%$ bds | 26,190,000 | 27,000,000 |
| Funds secur. 1st. |  |  | $15-\mathrm{yr} .6 \%$ conv. |  |  |
| mitge. bonds -- | 619,560 |  | gold debs --- | 19,721,600 | 19,798,800 |
| Purch. fund in |  |  | Prov. for Fed. |  |  |
| hands of agent |  |  | income tax..- | See |  |
| for retirement |  |  | Accts. payable. | 4,537,563 | 8.816,215 |
| of 15-year 6\% |  |  | Bond. Indebt. of |  |  |
| conv. g. debs. |  | 600,000 | subsidiaries | 210,668 | 293,928 |
| Trade notes and |  |  | Min. int. in subs | 20,983 | 21,816 |
| accts.receiv. | 23,469,180 | 24,180,148 | c Sundry accr. |  |  |
| Other notes and |  |  | liabil..------ | 790,000 | 760,000 |
| accts. recelv. | 809,722 | 919,327 | Pension reserve | 1,987,254 | 3,243,710 |
| Cash | 7.778,486 | 16,626,163 | Res, for unreal'd |  |  |
| Def'd charge | 2,925,061 | 2.899.990 | for. exch. prof | 23,059 | 635,239 |
|  |  |  | Res. to reduce |  |  |
|  |  |  | raw mat. com- |  |  |
|  |  |  | mitments to |  |  |
|  |  |  | market price_ | 896,114 |  |
|  |  |  | Res. for conting. <br> and miscell |  |  |
|  |  |  | Surplus. | 3,775,716 | 7,441,433 |

Total_...... $13 \overline{5,435,671} \overline{140,749,521}$ Total_....... $135,435,671 \overline{140,749,521}$ a Real estate, building, machinery and sundry equipment, after deduct-
ing reserve of $\$ 44,152,865$ in 1937 ( $\$ 45,367,677$ in 1936 ) for depreclation ing resecial reserves. b Represented by $1,303,255$ no par shares. c Including provision for Federal income and undistributed profits taxes.-V. 146, p. 1711 .

Gotham Credit Corp.-Volume of Business-
February of $\$ 64,330$ and $\$ 13,175$, respectively, compared with $\$ 27,025$ and \$5,525 in February, 1937. against $\$ 53,055$ for the same period of the preceding year, while finance charges amounted to $\$ 26,998$, as compared with $\$ 10,655$ in the first two

Grand Rapids Varnish Corp.-Dividend Halved-
Directors have declared a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the common
stock, payable March 31 to holders of record March 21 Previously regular stock, payable March 31 to holders of record March 21 . Previously regular
quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed.-V. 146, p. 598 .

Great Northern Power Co.-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 189,000$ first mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds, due Feb. 1, 1950, has been called for redemption on April 15 at 105 and accrued interest,
Payment will be made at the Irving Trust Co., New York City.-V. 142, p. 460 .

Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd.-Accumulated Div.Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $61 / 2 \%$ cumulative convertible first preferred stock,
payable April 1 to holders of record March 21, leaving arrears of $\$ 54.50$ per

Greif Bros. Cooperage Corp.-Class A Dividend$\$ 3.20$ directors on March 12 declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the $\$ 3.20$ cum. cars 22 . This compares with 80 cents paid on Dec. 21, Oct. 1 and on July 1 , last: $\$ 1.30$ paid on April 1 last; $\$ 2.80$ paid on Dec. $2,1,1936$, dividends of
dividends of 25 cents waid paid on of the enight preceding quarters and on
Dec. 20, 1933. Quarterly distributions of 40 cents per share were made Prom Jan. 2, 1931 to and incl. Apriat 1,1932, as compared share were made
terly dividends of 80 cents per share previoisly paid.-V. 146 , p. 598 quar-
Greyhound Corp.-Asks ICC for Loan of $\$ 4,152, \mathrm{COJ}$ to Buy New Buses-Affiliates Join in Request-
Fourteen Greyhound Corp. affiliates have filed applications with the
Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue an a ggregate of Interstate Commerce Commission for, authority to issue an a ggregate of applied to the purchase of 346 passen
by Yellow Truck \& Coach Mp. Co.

The companies involved and the amounts of their proposed issues are a Allows: Atlantic Greyhound Corp., 8480.000 4-year serial equip. mtge. notes. Central Greyhound Lines, Inc.., $\$ 180,000$.
Central Greyhound Lines, Inc. of New York, $\$ 276,000$.
Dixie Greyhound Lines, Inc.: $\$ 372,000$.
New England Greyhound Lines, Inc., $\$ 120,000$.
Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc., $\$ 480.00031 / 2 \%$-year instalment notes Ohio Greyhound Lines, Inc., $\$ 60,000 . \$ 720,000$
Richmond Greyhound Lines, Inc. $\$ 72,000$.
Southwestern Greyhound Lines., Inc., $\$ 480,000$.
Teche Lines, Inc, $\$ 120,000,000$ promissory note secured by a chattel mortgage.
The Greyhound Corp., with whom all the companies are closely affiliated iled a separate appacific company cepting tnal City Bank of New York is to take all the obligations except the note of Pacific Greyhound Lines which will be taken by American Trust Co. of san Francisco. on any, is not known to them at this time, the companies stated.
All the companies are to issue 4-year serial equipment mortgage notes with nterest ranging from $21 / 2 \%$ to $4 \%$ except Northland Greynound Line, whd the Pacific company, which will issue a $3 \%$ promissory note secure by a chattel
Gulf Natural Gas Corp.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.-Earnings-




 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { outstanding (par } \$ 25 \text { ) } & 434,409 & 434,409 & 434,409 & 434.409 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 6.67 & \$ 6.55 & \$ 7.58 & \$ 5.21\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ The net profit from sale of securities is represented by net profit on
basis of actual cost, $\$ 289,623$, and reserve for securities restored to income, $\$ 256,853$
Note-No provision required for surtax on undistributed profits. Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet.
 Assets-
 Sundry investm'ts
Total........ $\overline{22,885,150} \overline{22,622,372}$ Total........ $\overline{22,885,150} \overline{22,622,372}$ a After deducting reserve for depletion and depreciation of $\$ 7,378,464$
in 1938 and $\$ 8,180,603$ in 1937 b After reserve of $\$ 135,000$. c After in 1938 and $\$ 8,180,603$ in 1937 . $\mathbf{b}$.
reserve of $\$ 166,680$. V. 145, p. 3197 .
(R.) Hoe \& Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsNet Months Ended Jan. 31-


y Consolidated net profits......................... $\$ 73,562 \quad \$ 74,234$
$x$ Adjusted. y Before Federal income taxes.-V. 146, p. 1711
Houston Lighting \& Power Co.-EarningsPeriod End.Jan. 31-
Operatiug revenues....--
Oper. exp., incl. taxes.
 Gross income- -and Int. on mortgage bonds-
Other int. \& deductions_-
 period, whether paid or unpaid...-..........
 Note-No provisions have been made for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits for the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1938 and 1937.-V. 146, p. 1712.

Houston Natural Gas Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Years End. Dec. } 31- \\ \text { Gross revenue } \\ -1937\end{array} & \$ 2,435,141 & \$ 2,335,213 & \$ 1,992,660 & \$ 1,801,391\end{array}$ \begin{tabular}{rrrrrr}
$\begin{aligned} \text { Gross revenue,-arating } \\
\text { Gas purchases, } \\
\text { expenses and taxes.-- }\end{aligned}$ \& $1,661,629$ \& $1,579,844$ \& $1,446,784$ \& $1,314,673$ <br>
\hline

 

Operating income---- \& $\$ 773,511$ \& $\$ 755,369$ \& $\$ 545,876$ \& $\$ 486,718$ <br>
Other income credits.-- \& 324 \& 387 \& 77 \& 5,184 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrrr}\text { Net income } & & \$ 07,585 & \$ 302,126 & \$ 134,780 & & \$ 80,563 \\ & \$ 307,000 & 35,000 & 35,000 & 35,000\end{array}$ Common divs. (cash)
$x$ Includes interest, depreciation, Federal income tax, interest on bonds, refund of taxes account of tax-free covenant in bonds, and amortization at $\$ 8,142,262$, the amount per share in the capital stock account at the at $\$ 8,142,262$, the amount per s
 amortization fund. General Balance Sheet Lec. 31

| eneral Balance Sheet Lec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | ${ }_{\$}^{1936}$ | Labilutes- | $1937$ | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \mathbf{8} \end{gathered}$ |
| Road \& equip't 1 | 1,243,800 | 11,544,028 | Common stock | 39,895,38 | 39,995,385 |
| Depos. in lieu of |  |  |  |  |  |
| mitge.property |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 300,007 | 300,007 | con | 11,626 | 11,626 |
| Mise. phys. prop | 13,509,259 | 13,507,690 | Funded debt | 69,865,733 | 69,865,733 |
| Inv. in affil. cos. | 43,807 | 43,807 | Audited accts. \& |  |  |
| Other invest'ts. | 696,687 | 693,414 | wages payable | 208,438 |  |
| Cash | 662,723 | 954,708 | Misc. acts. pay | 10,813 |  |
| Special deposits. | 84,633 | 79,744 | Matured int. \& |  |  |
| Notes receivable | 8,732 | 12,694 | divs. payable. | 94,062 | 89,473 |
| Misc. accts. rec. | 195,080 | 182,056 | Int.on adjustm't |  |  |
| Mat'ls \& suppl's | 409,078 | 388,023 | income bonds | 469,260 | 60 |
| Int.receivable.- | 35,016 | 37.033 | Accrued int. and |  |  |
| Oth. curr, assets | 31,168 | 31,146 | rents payable- | 753,289 |  |
| Deferred assets | 5,990,120 | 5,544,107. | Other curr. lia | 36,922 |  |
| Unadj. debits.- | 83,883 | 46,699 | Deferred lia | 1,645,912 | $1,121,109$ 10994,662 |
|  |  |  | Unadjusted cred | 11,116,721 | 10,994,662 |
|  |  |  | tired thru surp | 4,924 | 4,924,383 |
|  |  |  | Miscell. fund res |  |  |
|  |  |  | Detici | 1,595,305 | $1,025,154$ |

Total....... $\overline{133,293,997} \overline{133,366,160}$ Total........ $\overline{133,293,997} \overline{133,366,160}$ Interest on $5 \%$ Adjustment Income Bonds Due 1957 Interest of $11 / \% \%$ will be paid on April 1,1938 , on the $5 \%$ adjustment
ncome bonds,

Humble Oil \& Refining Co.-Pipe Line Valuation Setthe tentative valuation of property owned and used for common carrier purposes of Humble Pipe owns and operates trunk pipe lines and gathering pipe lines in the states
of Texas and New Mexico that form an integral part of Humble Oil \& Reof Texas and New Mexico that form
fining Ca. system.-V. 146 , p. 1244 .

Ideal Cement Co.-Dividend Reduced-
Directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 10$, payable March 31 to holders of record March 15 . This 50 cents paid on Dec. 22 last, and an initial dividend of 50 cents paid on 50 cents paid on Dec. 22 , last, and an init.
Sept. 30, last. See also V. 145, p. 3974.

| Illinois Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | \$7,342,119 | \$7,117,631 |
| Uncollectible operating | 17,923 | 17,062 |
| Operating revenues | \$7,324,196 | \$7,100,569 |
| Operating expenses. | 5,121,371 | 4,714,506 |
| Net operating | \$2,202,825 | \$2,386,063 |
| Operating taxes | 1,179,096 | 1,162,517 |
| Net operating incom | \$1,023,729 | $\$ 1,223,546$ | Net operating inc

Net income

Independence Fund of North America, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 144, p. 3002.

Indiana Associated Telephone Corp.-EarningsMonth of January-
Uncollectible operating

,

## Industrial Brownhoist Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

## Consolidated Income Account for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937

Net sales --------1.-.--
Idle plant expense
Loss on disposition of capital assets
Interest on gen. mtge. 20-year conv. $6 \%$ income bonds.-...--
Provision for Federal income tax
Net profit.
$\$ 61,412$
a Including 86,823 of additional taxes for prior years.
Note-It is the opinion of officials of the corporation that certain terms of the indenture securing the gen. mige. $20-$ year conv. $6 \%$ income bonds
prohibit the payment of dividends and accordingly no provision has been made above for surtax on undistributed profits.
The volume of unfilled sales orders carried into 1938 amounted to
The $\mathbf{v o l}$
$\mathbf{\$ 5 8 7}, 396$.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937

| Assets- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cash in banks and on hand. | \$310,174 |
| c Notes, accounts, \&c., rec. | 409,600 |
| Inventories. | 1,517,179 |
| Other as | 428,485 |
| Land | 82,625 |
| e Buildings, machinery \& equip | 719,355 |
| Drawings | 100,000 |
| Patterns | 100,000 |
| Patents |  |
| Deferred c | 41,041 |


| Liabilities- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Accounts payable | \$53,186 |
| Wages, comm. \& int. accr., \&c. | 48,725 |
| a Int. acerued on gen. M. bds- | 147,791 |
| Taxes accrued. | 56,683 |
| b Additional compen | 9,360 |
| Reserve for contingencle | 15,000 |
| Gen. mtge. conv. 6 s | 1,094.750 |
| t ist pref. conv, stock | 1,722,010 |
| g 2 d preferred stock | 521,260 |
| c Common stock | 140,280 |
| Capital surplus | 838,004 |
| Earned surplus | 61,412 |

 a Including balance in special sinking fund reserves. b To officers
payable in voting trust certificates for 2 d pref. and common stocks. c Represented by 140,280 no-par shares. d After reserve for doubtful notes and accounts of $\$ 30,081$. eafter reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,-$
059,597 . $f 17,201$ shares (no par) at stated value. $\mathbf{g ~ 5 2 , 1 2 6}$ shares
o par) at staved value.-V. 145, p. 3347.
Industrial Rayon Corp.-Common Dividend Omitted-
Directors at their recent meeting held March 14 voted to omit the divi-
dend ordinarily due at this time on the company's no par common shares. dend ordinarily due at this time on the company's no par common shares.
A dividend of 25 cents was paid on Jan. 3 , last, dividends of 50 cents Aere paid on Oct.1, July 1 and on April 1, 1937 ; an extra dividend of 50 cents
was paid on Jan. 2,1937 ; a quarteriy dividend of 42 cents was paid on Dec. was paid on Jan. 2, 1937; a quarterly dividend of 42 cents was paid on Dec. 24, 1936, and regular quaterly dividends of 42 cents $p$.
uted from July 1, 1934 to and including Oct. 1,1936 .
Salaries Reduced-
Directors also approved, effective March 15 , a reduction of all salaries
a graduated scale from $5 \%$ to $20 \%$ No reduction of wages is conon a graduated scale from $5 \%$ to $20 \%$. No reduction of wages is con-
templated at this time.-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .1554$.

Inland Investors, Inc.-Interim Dividend-
The directors have declared an interim dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable March 31 to holders of record
March 20 . A dividend of 80 cents was paid on Dec. 24 last; dividends of 20 cents were paid on Sept. 30 , June 30 and March 31,1937 ; 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

International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (\& Subs.) | $\quad$ Calendar Years- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| a Earris. of all properties | $\$ 70,497,235$ | $\$ 54,383,060$ | $\$ 38,164,101$ | $\$ 27,672,126$ |
| Other income_ |  |  |  |  |



Net operating income $-\overline{\$ 59,060,785} \xlongequal[\$ 44,680,258]{\$ 32,558,450} \xlongequal{\$ 23,808,610} 0$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Int. paid and accrued_-_- } & \text { 7. } \\ \text { Prov. for deprec. \& depl } \\ \text { Retirement, insurance } \& & 7,003,7 \overline{2} & 5,3 \overline{3} \overline{7}, \overline{9} \overline{9} \overline{9} & 4,897,837 & 4,115,314\end{array}$

 $\begin{gathered}\text { Earned surplus beginning } \\ \text { of year _--....---- } \\ 59,896,144 \\ \mathbf{b 4 4 , 1 7 6}, 488 \\ 30,990,016\end{gathered} \quad 22,767,570$
 Amt. transf. to cap. surp.

system res to retire.
 Earned surp.end of yr. $\overline { \$ 7 0 , 9 5 0 , 6 6 2 } \overline { \$ 5 9 , 8 9 6 , 1 4 4 } \longdiv { \$ 4 4 , 0 9 4 , 4 9 4 } \longdiv { \$ 3 0 , 9 9 0 , 0 1 6 }]$ Earns. per share on 14,-
584,025 no par shares
common stock
 a After deducting manufacturing, selling expenses, ordinary repairs and
maintenance. $b$ Including equity in surplus of Whitehead Metal Products
Co. of New York, Inc., $\$ 81,995$. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

to holders of record March 15. A like payment was made in each of the eight preceding quarters and compares with \$1 per share paid on Nov. 1 ,
July 2 and April 3,1935 , this latter being the first payment made since Oct 1, 1931 , when a regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share was
paid.-V.145, p. 3820 .

$$
1
$$


Calendar Years
a Gross sales
Cost

Calendar Years-
a Gross sales--
Cost of soods sold
alt Co

.

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


Ratiousp capital assets
Reduction of prior year
deprecian



Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 1936 Not Available 1934

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Surplus at begin. of year. } \\
& \text { Net profit from sale of } \\
& \text { canital assets }
\end{aligned}
$$ charged off -------



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Earns. per sh. on cap.stk } \$ 2.11 \\
& \text { a Less discounts, returns and allowances. }
\end{aligned}
$$

a Less discounts, returns and allowances.
Note Provision for surtax on undistributed profits not required in the
eears 1937 or 1936 . years 1937 or 1936 .

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| ${ }_{\text {Assets- }}^{\text {A }}$ - ${ }_{\text {cose }}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ | Labulttes- | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | .809,319 | 1,889,277 | x Capital stock | 80.000 | 7.980,000 |
|  | ,203.639 | 1,257,937 | Bonds | 3,929,000 | 4,677,500 |
| Acts. \& notes recelvable (net). |  |  | Notes pay., ban |  | ${ }^{400,000}$ |
|  | ${ }^{757,564}$ | 5855.170 | Accounts payable. | ${ }^{60,382}$ | 1. |
| Bal. | 660,729 | 653,963 | Acers, payrolls, \&c | 74,657 49 | 61,605 58.469 |
|  |  |  | Acerued intereit-- | 49,037 | 8,469 |
| closed | ${ }_{39}^{49,920}$ | ${ }_{19}^{49.920}$ | Min. int. In subs.- |  |  |
| Acts. rec. non-rur ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {dep. with bd. trus. }}$ | ${ }_{72,224}$ | - 19,382 | Fed. tax reserve Uncl. divs, $\mathbb{C}$ int | 96,319 1760 | , ${ }_{310}^{995}$ |
| Investments --.... | 73,092 | 78,341 | Deferred r | 37,507 | 40 , |
|  | 51,455 | 59,229 |  | 86,732 | 273, |
| Deferred charges.-. |  |  | z Cap. stock |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.-Preliminary Report -
Sosthenes Behn, President, says in part:
retirement of its short-term indebtedness. such inch indebtedness to at Dec. the 1937 consisted of loans payable to New York vanks in the amount of
$\$ 9.672 .56$ tas compared with $\$ 21,528,000$ notes of subsidiaries endorsed by the corporation and hel byV New York banks on Jan 1 , 1937 , and of
$\$ 37,511,100$ of $41 / 2 \%$ convertible debentures due Jan. 1,1939 outstanding in the hands of thin poblict At ADe.. 31 .1937 the cash set aside for the the
accuisition or retirement of the $41 / 2 \%$ convertible debentures amounted to accuisition or retiriement of the $43 \% \%$ convertible debentures amounted to
$\$ 1.190,779$ or
of hich approximately
or of this year for the purpose of acquiring such debentures.

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
1936
Oper. revs. of telephone, cable \& radio cos., and
gross profit on sales of mpg. cos
Dividends and interest


 Int. on funded debt (incl. amortiz, of bond
disc't \& exps, of $\$ 111,594$ and $\$ 65,494$, re-
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Int. chgs. on interco. notes of subs. endorsed by } \\ \text { Int. T. \& Torp. to banks.................... } & 509,918 & 932,555\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Other int. chgs. (less int. chgd. to construction } \\ \text { of } \$ 183,552 \text { and } \$ 151,27 \\ \text { Divs. on pref. stock of subs., outstanding in }\end{array} & 364,702 & 172,746\end{array}$ Divs. on pref. stock of subs, outstanding in
hands of public (incl, cum. pref. divs. accrued,
 Min. com. stkhldrs' equity in net ncome-(net)
Charges of Inter. Tel. \& Tel. Corp.:
Interest.-. Amortization of bond discount and expense...--
At. on Inter. Tel. \& Tel. Corp. deb. bonds....-$\begin{array}{rr}223,635 & 21,561 \\ 511,237 & 511,237 \\ 5,769,652 & 5,769,750\end{array}$
 x The accounts for the year ended Dec. 31, 1937 are subject to final audit
adjustments. $y$ After prov. for deprec. of $\$ 10,971,498$ in 1937 and $\$ 10$.-
267.083 in 1936. adjustments. $y$ After prov. for deprec. of $\$ 10,971,498$ in 1937 and $\$ 10$,
267,083 in 1836.
Note-No provision has been made for any damage to fixed property or Note- No provision has been made for any damage to fixed property or
losses of current assets which may have ben, or may be sustained by
Spanish subsidiaries as a result of the civil war as it is impossible to ascertain or estimate at this time the extent of such damage or losses.
Most of the operations are carried on in currencies other than U.S. dollars, and in preparing the foregoing income statements, such currencies have been translated into U. S. dollars at average rates of exchange for the period. Open market rates have been used for all countries which exercise no exchange control. For countries which exercise exchange control but have been used. In countries having various exchange categories, rates have been used approximating the rates at which transfers of funds can be
effected. Such exchange rates have been used for translation into U. S. effected. Such exchange rates have been used for translation into U. S. preciation has been translated at rates of exchange which result in depreciating the full dollar investment in properties.
On June 30, 1937 the French Government issued a decree to take effect July 1, 1937 removing the limits to exchange movements of the French
franc laid down in the law of Oct. 1, 1936. This was followed by an imfranc laid down in the law of Oct. 1, 1936. This was followed by an im-
mediate and material decline in the value of the French franc and the mediate and material decine in the value of the French franc and the net current assets of the French subsidiaries, has been charged to the reserve for foreign exchange as of Dec. 31, 1937. This reserve was created to provide for proats or events. As set forth in the annual report for 1936 , an adjustment of unusua, events. As set forth in the annual report for
$\$ 1,992,245$ resulting from the devaluation in October, 1936 oo the French
franc and other gold bloc currencies was charged to the reserve in that year. franc and other gold bloc currencies was charged to the reserve in that year. of net current assets of the German subsidiaries for the year 1937 has beea
credited to the reserve for foreign exchange. The balance in the reserve at credited to the reserve for foreign exchange. The balance in the
Dec. 31,1937 after the foregoing items amounted to $\$ 4,272,307$.

All other profits or losses on foreign exchange transactions and from ness in foreign currencies have been included in the consolidated income acounts. The consolidated income account for 1937 includes a net profit
 for the year 1937 amounted

\section*{International Vitamin Corp.-Earnings-} 6 Months Ended Dec. 31Shares capital̄ stock (par sij)-........ | Earnings per share....-........-:- | 204.000 | $\$ 0.45$ | $\mathbf{2 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\$ 0.41$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\mathbf{x}$ After deprec., amort., and prov. For normal Federal and State inc. taxes For the quarter ended Dec. 31,1937 , net profit was 8464,354 after charges

and taxes equal to 23 cents a share, comparing with 847,273 or 23 cents share in December quarter of 1936 , and 846425 or 23 cents a share in a sharter ended Sept. 30, 1937.-V. 145, p. 3820
(John) Irving Shoe Corp.-Dividend Omitted-
Directors omitted the dividend due at this time on company's 81 par common shares. An extra dividend of 35 cents was paid on Jan. 22 , last,
and a quarterly dividend of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ conts was paid on Jan. 2 , last. -V . 145 ,
. 2228.
(F. L.) Jacobs Co.-Application Approved-

The New York Curb Exchange has approved the application of the
company for Ilsting of 19,750 additional common shares to be issued to compare the W. I. T. Manufacturing Corp. which holds licenses unde patents for the "Air-Track" system of airport and aircraft radio installa-
ions.-V. 146, p. 1556 .
Jersey Central Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earns.-
 Total revenue-

 Amort. of debt discount and expense


Net income for the year.- $\qquad$ \% preferred stock dividends. -....431,722 ec. 31


Total_......... 84,313,586 83,603,520 Total_........84,313,586 $\left.\right|_{83,603,520}$ p. 2850 Resented by $1,053,770$ shares common stock (no par).-V. 145

Kansas City Southern Ry.--Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Period End. Feb. 28- } & \text { 1938-Month-1937 } & \text { 1938-2 Mos.- } 1937\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Railway oper. revenues._ } & \$ 1,087,654 & \$ 1,089,651 & \mathbf{\$ 2 , 2 1 4 , 0 6 4} & \$ 2,208,121 \\ \text { Railway oper. exps....- } & 692,038 & 730,313 & 1,412,453 & 1,486,217\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Ranlway oper. income_ } & \$ 289,615 & \$ 249,337 & \$ 597,610 & \$ 501,904 \\ \text { Equip. rents (net) --1. } & 50,732 & 4675 & 99,694 & 103,38 \\ \text { Joint facli. rents (net) } & 7,421 & 6,633 & 11,578 & 10,728\end{array}$
Net ry. oper. income_ $\$ 231,463 \quad \$ 196,129 \quad \$ 486,338$ \$387,792 Note-Railway tax accruals includes
distributed profits.-V. 146, p. 1245 .

Kentucky Utilities Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings| Calendar Years- | 1937 | 1936 | 1,035 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | $\$ 8,855,919$ | $\$ 8,565,069$ | $\$ 7,935,586$ | $\$ 6.2611,844$ |
| Oper. exp., incl. taxes- | $\mathbf{y 5 , 5 9 4 , 4 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{y 5 , 1 6 1 , 8 7 6}$ | $4,650,213$ | $3,939,688$ | $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net earnings _-_...-- } & \$ 3,261,424 & \$ 3,403,193 & \$ 3,285,373 & \$ 2.322,156 \\ \text { Miscellaneous income_- } & 160,221 & 110,192 & 50,759 & 10,627\end{array}$


 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Balance. surplus _--1- } & \$ 270,998 & \$ 286,983 & \$ 462,255 & \$ 6,429 \\ \text { Shs. com. out. (no par)- } & 102,946 & 102,946 & 102,946 & \mathbf{x 1 0 2 , 9 4 6}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Shs. com, } \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on com-- } & \$ 3.81 & \$ 4.98 & 3.18\end{array}$ profits tax. $\quad$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | Liabilities- | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | $\stackrel{1936}{8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fixed capital...--5 | 2,073,877 | 51,729,537 | 6\% pret. stock | 7,601,100 | 7,601, |
| Pref. stk. commis- |  |  | $7 \%$ Junior cumul. |  |  |
| Cash | 1,589,423 | 2,097.065 | $\mathbf{x}$ Common stock | 3,603,110 | 3,60 |
| Notes and accts. |  |  | Lexington Util.Co. |  |  |
| receivable-.---- | 1,124,479 | 1,129,202 | \$6.50 cum, pref. |  |  |
| Marketable securs. |  | 16,636 | stock | 617.775 | 621 |
| U. S. Treas. blls -- | 324,445 |  | Funded debt.... | ,179,143 | ,754 |
| Mat'] and supplies | 466,413 | 427,289 | Accounts payable. | 290,179 | 34.5 |
| Special deposit for |  |  | Income taxes | 413,444 | 456,13 |
| bond int. \&e.--- | 30,477 | 24,055 | Deferred liabilities | 34,721 |  |
| Speeial deposits |  | 35,058 | Prefd. stock divs. |  |  |
| Unamortized debt disct. and exp. in |  |  | payable--.... | 114,016 |  |
| disct. and exp. in |  |  | Customers' depos. | 258,608 |  |
| process of amort. | 2,173,072 | 2,290,008 | Prefd. stock divs. |  |  |
| Oth, def'd charges | 5,523 |  | accrued |  |  |
| Prepayments --.-- | 630,057 | 690,744 | Misc. curr. liabil.- | 127,767 | 101,54 |
| Invests. \& advs | 1,779,041 | 1,746,671 | Accrued liabilities_ | 1,517,156 | 1,616,91 |
|  |  |  | Reserve | ,300,672 | 4,115,02 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus | 859,667 | 588,669 |

Represented by 102,946 shares (no par) at $\$ 35$ per share.-.............. 146 x Represented by 102,946 shares (no par) at $\$ 35$ per share.-V. 146 ,
, 601 .

Jewel Tea Co., Inc.-Sales-
 Sales. $146,17.1245$.

Kirby Petroleum Co.-10-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable April 15 to holders of record March 31. similiar paymen
(D. Emil) Klein Co., Inc.-25-Cent Dividend-

Directors have deccared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable April Adiviend of 75 cents was paid on Dec. 24, last, the company at that
time stating that this 75 cent dividend comprised the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents ordinarily due and the quarterly dividends of 25 cent which would ordinarily be paid on April 1 and July 1, 1938.-V. 146, p 756.

Kresge Department Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Earnings for 5 Months Ended Dec. 31, 1937
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net profit after depreciation, interest \& Federal income taxes_- } & \$ 96,650 \\ \text { Earns, per share on } 250,864 \text { shares common stock (par } \$ 1) \text { )--- } & \$ 0.26\end{array}$ Net pront parer share on
Ears. 146, . 1556 .

Lamson \& Sessions Co.-Meetina Further Adjourned-
Meeting of stockholders scheduled to be held on March 14 for the purpose of voting on a proposed recapitalization plan, has been
14 without any action being taken.-V. 146, p. 1557 .

Lehigh Valley RR.-Offers "Black Tom" Claim as RFC Collateral-
As additional collateral for its proposed $\$ 778,000$ Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan, the road has offered, in substance, to assign with th "Black Tom" sabotage case. against the German Government C. E. Hildum, executive Vice-President of Lehigh, has written the company by the explosion and fire at its Black Tom (Jersey City) termina in New York harbor the morning of Julys 30, 1916. The total claim amount to approximately $\$ 10,000,000$ without interest. The agreement of settle not been carried into effect."-V. 146, p. 1715.

Loft, Inc--Options Extended-
The New York Stock Exchange has received notice that this company has extended the various periods or the option heretofore granted to chase shares of capital stock of Loft Inc. For a further period of nine months so that said option may be exercised as follows:
As to all or any part of 300,000 shares (subject to adjustment), of the prices (subject to adjustment):

On any shares taken down up to Oct. $16,1939, \$ 1.50$ per share
On any shares taken down during the year commencing Oct. 17,1939 and ending Oct $16,1940, \$ 2.50$ per share. On any shares taken down during the year comm (s)
and ending Oct. 16, $1941, \$ 3.50$ per share. ment to all or any portion or an additional 10a, stock of the company, at the following prices (subject to adjustment):
On any shares taken down up to Oct. $16,1939, \$ 2$ per share

On any shares taken down during the year commencing Oct. 17, 1939 and ending Oct. 16, 1940, \$3 per share,
On any shares taken down during the year commencing Oct. 17, 1940
and ending Oct. 16, 1941, \$4 per share.-V. 146, p. 1716.

Loomis-Sayles Mutual Fund, Inc.-To Pay 50-Cent Div. The directors have declared a difidend of 50 cents per share on the com. stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 14. This compares with on Dec. 18, 1936, paid a special dividend of $\$ 10$, an etra dividend of $\$ 1$ and a quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share. See V. 143. p. 4006, for detailed record of previous dividend payments.-V. 146 p .1404
Loomis-Sayles Second Fund-Smaller DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common
stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 14. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distrisuted. A special year for detailed record of previous dividend payments.-V. $146, \mathrm{p}$. 1404 . ${ }^{434}$

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Year

tributed profits taxes. cr Recoveries from closed banks and adj. applic
able to operations of prior years. d No provision for Ffderal surtax on
undistibuted undistributed profits.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet, Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | ${ }_{98}^{1937}{ }_{8}^{1936}$ |  | LAabututes- ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ |
| Prop., plant \& eq. $10,507,271$ 10,714,668 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goodwill \& trade | 8,085,059 | 8,055,06 |  |  |  |
| marks |  |  |  |  |  |
| Patents in process of amortization. | ${ }_{\text {2,370,783 }} \begin{array}{r}\text {, } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,660 |  | 258,862 | ${ }_{242,12}^{587,521}$ |
| Cash. |  | $1,895,802$2,369024,50888 | Ad valorem, cap.stk. 8 franchlse | 225,708 | 199,967 |
| Acets. rec | 2,512,653 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{5 \%}$ Inento | $\begin{array}{r} 4,412,849 \\ 36,859 \\ 307,005 \end{array}$ | 73,500 | (tay | 225,708247,212 | 199,967329,830 |
| 5\% pref. stk |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investments |  | 422,436 | Res. for processing | 446,451 | 5 |
| Deferred charges \& prepald expenses | 936,5 | 797,089 | tax in dispute-' |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 169,065 |  |
|  |  |  | Res. for employees' |  |  |
|  |  |  | pensions | 217,576 | 236,741 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | stock. | D78 |  |
|  |  |  | Total.-.-.-.--2 | 178 | 28,889,003 |

 to $\$ 500,000$, Feb. 7,1938 .-V. 146, p. 602 .

Volume 146.
Louisiana Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 Operating revenues,
Oper. expe. incl. taxes:
Prop. retire, irs, Net oper. revenues
Rent from lease of plant (net) ............... Operating incom
Other income (net)
Gross income Gross income-
Int. on mortgae bonds
Other int. \& deductions Net income. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}17,802,839 \\ 5.042 .402 \\ 678,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 7,253,036 \\ 4.597 .763 \\ 695000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ income-1-- $\quad \$ 53,914 \quad$ def $\$ 37,403 ~ \$ 1,171,935 ~ \$ 1,058,865$ period, whether paid or unpaid. stock for the Balance Note-Includes provisions of $\$ 18,920$ and $\$ 31,860$ for Federal surtax on undistributy. proits for the 1

| Ludlum Steel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\text { Years Ended Dec. } 31-\quad 11937}{ }$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1935 \\ \$ 66.580,488 \\ 4.086 .085 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Soll. | ${ }_{2,342,637}$ | 1, | 1,461,008 |
| Deprec | 360,671 |  |  |
| Ta | 230,540 | 126,485 | 67,630 |
| Net profit from operations Other income | \$1,446,706 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,362,875 \\ 86,920 \end{array}$ | $\$ 735,023$ 79,586 |
| 硅 | \$1,644,262 | \$1,449,796 | \$814 |
| Provid |  |  |  |
| Prov. for Fed.inc. tax-estimated | y 355,125 | y261,397 | 105 |
| Net profit for the year Net profit applic. to cap. stock of subcos. now owned by Ludlum Steel | \$1,199,644 | \$1,120,850 | \$658 |
| Co.- | 79,222 | 79,60 | 20,322 |

Net profit applic. to Ludum steel

 Surplus

 in 1936 . z Not including dividend amounting to $\$ 71,922$, declared in

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Consolidated Balance Sheet, Dec. } 31 \\
& \text { 1937 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Assets-
Cash -...-$\times$ Notes \& accounts
receivable receivable
Inventorles Cash value of life insur, policies.-
Other assets Other assets--....-
Investments insec. at cost......... Other investments y Land, plant \& Patents, formulae \& processes.-.

| $1937$ | $\stackrel{1936}{8}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 331,211 | 330,510 |  |
| 57,312 | 64,508 | Acc |
| 625,567 | 1,378,530 | Rece |
| 4,381,665 | 3,394,205 | pl |
| 7,288 | 6,373 | mo |
| 72,784 | 67,560 | Imp |
| 143.255 | 45,391 |  |
| 45,323 | 21,138 |  |
| 5,089,966 | 4,469,038 |  |
| 110,500 | 116,060 |  |
| 155,591 | 173,545 |  |

Total_........11,020,464 $\overline{10,066,860}$ Total...........11,020,464 $\overline{10,066,860}$ x After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 53,795$ in 1937 and $\$ 40,066$ in
1936. y After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 4,117,666$ in 1937 and $\$ 3,919,385$
in 1936.-V. 146, p. 1405.

McCall Corp.-Dividend Reduced-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
mmon stock, payable May 2 to holders of record April 15. A dividend of $371 / 2$ cents was paid on Feb. 1 and on Nov. 1, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed. In addition
extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 15,1936 .-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .1405$.


McKay Machine Co.-EarningsIncome Account for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937



| tal income- | \$157,938 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Provision for Fed | 26,302 |



 Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937

| Assects- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b Acounts reeelvabie | \$20,373 | Notes payable--- | 870,000 85,754 |
| Invent | 129,673 | Unpald salaries, wares, de... | ${ }_{32,721}$ |
| Other a |  | Accrued Fed. and local taxes | 31,114 |
| c Property, plant \& equid | 303,553 | Accrued int |  |
| Intangible a | 4,513 | Contingent | ,00 |
|  | 08 |  | 000 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 138,777 |
| al. | 8574,078 |  | 8 | a Represented by 53, A39 no par shares. b After reserve of $\$ 2,500$.

(Arthur G.) McKee \& Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share in


 and a special dividend o

Mahoning Coal RR.- $\$ 4$ Common Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 4$ per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 50$, payable April to holders of record March 18 A dividend
 July 1 and on April 1,$1937 ; \$ 13$ was paid on Dec. 23,1936 and $\$ 6.25$ was
paid on Nov. 2,1936 and in each quarter previously.-V. 146, p. 1405.

Major Metals Corp.-Petition to Withdraw Registration Denied-
The request of the corporation to withdraw its registration statement
filed under the Securities Act on Oct. 17, 1936, has been denied by the Siled under the securities Act on oct. Th, Commission on Feb ${ }^{\text {Fen }}$ 20, 1937, issued as stop order suspending the the effectiveness of the registration, which covered $\$ 5,000,000$ of $6 \%$ debenture bonds, together with what were designated as state fund certificates of like amount and number, giving the
registered holders of such cortificates a aro-rata participation in $25 \%$ of
the net profits of the corporation-V. 143 , p. 2848 registered holders of such certificates a pro-rata par
the net profits of the corporation-V. 143, p. 2848 .
Manufacturers Finance Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $211 / 3$ cents per share on the
$7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 25$, payable March 31 to holders of record March 14 . Like payment was made on Dec. 1 and and on sept. 30 , last. A
dividend on 127 .
 per share were
tothat dateregu
V. 146, p. 603.

Market Street Ry. Co. (\& Subs.)-Balance Sheet| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 | 1936 | 1936 |

## Asse Railroa

Railrooad prop. an
franchise Sink. funds and other deposits.-.
Cash on hand and demand deposits Accts. \& notes rec. receivable receivable--1--:-
Indebt. of affill
Mat'ls \& supplies. Mat is \& supplies-
Insurance prems.
Other def. charges

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March 19, 1938


The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
 Nov. 18 , last, and a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share was
paid on oct. 1ast. la paid. on Oct. 1, last. In addition, a special dividend of $\$ 2$. was paid on
Dec. 18 , 1936 and one of $\$ 1.25$ was pald on Jan. 2, 1936.-V. 145 , p. 3660 .

## Mengel Co. (\& Subs.)-Bookings-

The company reports bookings and billings for February and two months February bookings Ferruary billings. Two months' billing
Unfilled orders Feb . 2


Midland Steel Products-New Secretary-
J. W. Reavis was elected Secretary of this company, succeeding the late

Mid-West Abrasive Co.-New Direvtor-
p. 4351 .




 Prepayments. Misnsalaneous.-..-.-
Dep. for exten.sub $26,278{ }^{2}$ Suspense accounts
Reacquired secur. $\begin{array}{r}4,001 \\ 1,072,185 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 2,867
16,042

Reaccuired secur
Treasury securitit
Total T. 144, p. 2661

## Mississippi Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

 Oper. exps., incl. taxes--
Prop. retire't res,

Net oper. revenues.-.-
Rent for lease of pl't (net)
Operating income.
Other income (net)
Gross income. Int, on mtge. bonds....-
$\times$ Net income_-_-_- $\underset{\$ 42,587}{\$ 72,231}$
period, whether paid or unpaid..............
Balance
$\underset{ }{x}$ Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Dec. 31,1937 \$297,093 $\quad \$ 155,799$ was paid on Nov. 1, 1937. Dividends on $\$ 1.50$ a share on $\$ 6$ pref. stock, Note-No provisions have been made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1937 and 1936, since no taxable 145, p. 4121 .

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.-Common Div.The directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the
common stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 15 . An initial dividend of like amount was paid on Dec. 23, last.-V.146, p. 283 .

Mortgage Corp. of New York-A mends CharterThe directors have authorized an amendment to the certificate of incorporation enabling company to take advantage of the amendment to the powers to mortgage corporations incorporated under the Insurance Law, according to Peter $\mathbf{E}$. Bennett, President of the corporation, in a statement The amendment to the Insurance Law gives to mortgage corporations having a capital of $\$ 1,000,000$ or more the power to take and expecute any
estate located within the State of New York or bonds, mortga estate investments or personal property connected therewith. field have been exclusively reserved to banks and trust companies, said Mr. Bennett. "But the need for these added trust powers in a company such as The Mortgage Corp. of New York, all the stock of which is owned
by the Superintendent of Insurance for the benefit of creditors of Bond \& Mortgage Guarantee Co., has become more and more emphasized over the force behind the new Act."
Louis H. Pink, Superintendent of Insurance, in commenting upon the
application of The Mortgage Corp. of New York for these additional powers, said:
"The Legislature has done a useful and constructive thing.
"While trust companies have all of the powers necessary, the companies organized by the Superintendent of Insurance to carry on the business of the
old companies, in so far as it is possible, and service the mortgages and certificates have no such power. These corporations, which are owned by creditors, are assets which it is hoped will appreciate in value and may
ultimately be sold or mutualized. There is every reason why creditor-owned ultimately be sold or mutualized. There is every reason why creditor-owned adequate powers to take care or the certificated issues. These companies are not only owned by creditors but the very purposs of organizing them was
to create an efficient agent to work out the problems of the holders of the to creantees. In the past the superintendent has been handicapped in providing the fullest possible service through these creditor-owned companies. The new law will not onny provide adequate powers but will help
to make these companies a greater asset for the creditors."-V. 144, p. 2489 .

Motor Products Corp.-Dividend Passed-
Directors at their meeting on March 9 took no action on the payment of
common dividend at this time. a common dividend at this time The following statement was issued:
"Because of reduced volume due to decreased schedules operations for the first two months of this year have not been profitable. The present outlook on a dividend at this time.", paid on Nov. 20, Sept. 30, and on June 30, last; 50 cents paid on March 31 , 1937; $\$ 1.25 \mathrm{on} \mathrm{Dec}. \mathrm{21}, \mathrm{1936}$, cents was paid on Sept. 30, 1936. A stock dividend of $100 \%$ was paid on
Feb. 1, 1936.-V. 145, p. 3824 .

## Motor Wheel Corp.-Earnings-

| Calendar Year | 11 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income from sales. | \$3,411,777 | \$3,511,853 | \$2,365,229 | \$1,605,317 |
| Int. earned and income from investments.... | 55.972 | 54,465 | 116,879 | 32,068 |
| Total income | \$3,467,749 | \$3,566,318 | \$2,482,108 | \$1,637,385 |
| Sell., adv., gen. admin. expenses, \&c. | 1,066,325 | A5 |  |  |
| Depreciation-------- |  | 459,491 | 474,260 | 58,045 |
| Miscell. deductions ----- | 354,500 | $3 \overline{3} 8, \overline{2} \overline{2} \overline{1}$ | 160,817 | 50,133 |
| Prov. for surtax on undistributed profits, est $x$ Corp. proport'n of net. | 55,500 | 123,000 | 59,155 | 36,577 |
| Net | ,795,143 | $\$ 1,800,933$ 935,000 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,087,979 \\ 361,258 \end{array}$ | \$409,673 |
| Surplus | \$4 | \$865 | $\$ 726,721$ |  |
| Profit and loss surplus-- | 6,538,669 | 6,103,525 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,237,592 \\ & 850,000 \end{aligned}$ | $4,720.457$ |
| Shs. of com, outstanding Earnings per sh.on com- | 850,000 | 850.000 $\$ 2.12$ | \$1.28 | 0,000 80.48 | Welding Co. y A mounts for provision for depreciation are $\$ 423,453$ and for depletion $\$ 89,778$.

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | 1937 | 1936 | Liabluties- | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\times$ Common stock | 4,250,000 |  |
| machi | 6,128,478 | 5,613,564 | Notes payabl | 400,000 |  |
| Cash | 499,103 | 998,848 | Accounts payable. | 553,050 | 1,361,102 |
| Marketable securs. Customers' notes \& acc'ts receivable | 99,355 | 110,067 | Accrued taxes, roy- |  |  |
|  |  |  | alties, \&c. | 79.406 | 129,293 |
|  | 993,808 | 2,254,4 | Federal income ta | 410,000 | 467,000 |
| Inventorie | 4,421,168 | 3,067,857 | Timber purchase |  |  |
| Other assets.......bond disct., \&c. | 184,490 | 297,389 | contract |  | 0 |
|  |  |  | Res. for conting -- | 150,000 | 04,053 |
|  | 104,723 | 110,292 | Res. for w'kmen's |  |  |
|  |  |  | compens. insur_ | $\begin{array}{r} 50,000 \\ 538,669 \end{array}$ | 6,103,525 |
| Total_.........-12,431,125 12,452,475 |  |  | Total | 12,431,125 | ,452,475 |
|  |  |  | ar | After de | ciation |

## Mountain States Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Smaller

of $\$ 5,121,562$ in 1937 and $\$ 4,821,579$ in 1936.-V. 146, p. 1081 Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the common
stock, payable April 15 to holders of record March 31 . Previously regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 2$ per share were distributed. dividend was due to "accelerated decline in the first two months of 1938."V. 145, p. 1909 .

National Container Corp. (Del.)-Earnings-
[Combined with Natcon Corp. and Airdepot Realty Corp.]
Income Account for Calendar Year 1937

a After allowance for doubtful accounts of $\$ 36,946$. b After reserves for a After allowance for doubtful accounts of
depreciation of $\$ 600,354$.-V. 145, p. 3202 .

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National Cylinder Gas Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsIncome Account for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937 Net profit from operations. \$972,444
364,755
 Income charges Net income for the yearDividends paid on ividends paid on $\$ 1$ par common stock. 793 shares common stock Note-The amount of the derpeciation pr
the consolidated net income was $\$ 251,913$

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937

| ets | \$345,500 | Lit |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -- | \$345,500 | Notes payabie- | 290,305 |
| Notional sales contracts.....- | 42,596 | Cylinder and other | 18,586 |
| Accounts recelvable.---...- | ${ }^{613,856}$ | Acerued account |  |
| Inventories. |  | Common stock |  |
| Investment |  | Earned surplus. | 489,915 |
| ${ }^{\text {a Property, }}$, plant \& equipment | 4,293,737 |  |  |
| Patents- ${ }_{\text {Deferred charges }}$ | 79.701 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 2,116,603$ - - V. 145, p. 3824 .

National Dairy Products Corp.-1937 Report-
Net profit after interest, taxes and all charges amounted to \$10.290,731
N 193 and after allowing for payment of $\$ 690,963$ on preferred stocks was equivalent to $\$ 1.53$ per share on the common stock compared with For the first time the company summarized the proportion of its profit derived from its fluid milk operations, pointing out that on sales or to the
 Commenting on the decline in earnings between 1936 and 1937 Thos. H. McInnerney, President, in his leatter to stockholders states: provespite the increase 1936 only during the first quarter of the year. Lower earnings during the remaining three quarters of 1937 resulted primarily
from general disturbed conditions in some fluid milk markets, increases in wage rates, larger payroll taxes under the Social Security Act and higher
rates of depreciation on certain classes of assets. Payrolls totaled $\$ 65$.-
 amounted to $\$ 1,925,541$ against $\$ 6,30,390$ in the prior year; and deprecia-
tion provision was $\$ 10,383,870$ for the year compared with $\$ 9,262,360$ in Mr. McInnerney points out that the combined increases in these three
items of expense were far in excess of the 48 cents decline in earnings per share or common stock. fact that payroll custent operations, Mr. Mr MInnerney says:
Refrring to corront
"January operations were not as good as last year and we do not expect February will show any improvement. However, our earnings are always
seasonally small during the first quarter of the year and a reasonable inseasonaly small during the first quarter of the year a a a reasonable in-
crease in earnings in one summer month would ofsset the decline in profit crease in
to date.
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Consolidated Income Account (Company and Subsidiaries) } \\ \text { ndar Years- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935\end{array}$

| ndar Years- 193 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1.57 |  |  |  |
| Repairs ${ }_{\text {Depreciat }}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9}, 262,360$ | 8,861,653 | 39 |
| Gross profit--------- 13,974,050 | 17.379.572 | 13,729,537 | 1 |
| her |  |  |  |
| Total incom | 18,577,419 | ,749,257 | ,19 |
| Int. on funded debt of subsidiaries | 103,059 | 4,5 | 104,268 |
| Organiz'n exp. incurred |  |  |  |
| Pref. dividends of subs--- 1200,750 | 120,750 | 120,750 |  |
| Federal tax-- a2,083,100 | a2,150,000 |  |  |
| Corp. funded debt-.- $2,452,888$ | 2,921,582 | 3,534,277 |  |
| . |  |  |  |
| Net | 13,28 | 9,338.205 | 6,551,930 |
| ferred div | 690 | 690.963 |  |
| on dividends |  |  |  |
| surpius- tht.-ut- outand. $6,263,880$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,080,544 \\ & 6,263,780 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| rnings per share_-_- | $\$ 2.01$ |  |  |

a Includes $\$ 165,600$ ( $\$ 8,000$ in 1936) for surtax on u

|  | 1937 | 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Cash in banks |  |  |  |
| and on hand | 19, |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Marketable secs. } \\ \text { Notes and acts. } & 134,634 \quad 164,846\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Notes and accts. recejvable. | 16,630,030 | 16,017,050 |  |
| Inventories | 25,146,772 | 27,828,345 |  |
| Miscell. supplies | 3,358,552 | 2,930,140 |  |
| $z$ Co.'s com.stk. | 199,816 | 199,816 |  |
| Loans to empl.- | 624,126 | 775,866 |  |
| Life insurance-- | 332,326 |  |  |
| Invests. \& advs_ 5 , 466,007 4,498,796 |  |  |  |
| Proceeds from |  |  |  |
| exercise of com |  |  |  |
| x Land, bldgs., |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Prepaid taxes, |  |  |  |
| ins., int., \&c- | 971,104 | 672,951 |  |
| Sundry expenses |  | 222,109 |  |
| Goodwill purch $22,391,854 \quad 22,391,854$ |  | 22,391,854 |  |

$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Ltabluttes- } & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Accts. Day., incl. }\end{array}$
 Notes and accts. Miscell. supplies Loans to empl.Invests. \& advs. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { stk. pur.warrs } & 333 & 15,375 \\ \times & \text { Land, bldgs. }\end{array}$
 Goodwill purch - $22,391,854 \quad 22,391,85$

Total_.....-202,806,633 $200,228,959$ Total......202,806,633 $200,228,959$ x After deducting $\$ 58,957,005$ in 1937 and $\$ 57,497,853$ in 1936 for de-
preciation. y Represented by $6,263,880(6,263,780$ in 1936) shares of no preciation. $\quad$ y Represented by $6,263,880(6,263,780$ in 1936 ) shares of no
par value. $\mathbf{z}$ Represented by 8,633 shares (at cost).-V. 146, p. 1718 .

National Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.) - EarningsPeriod End. Dec. 31-
Operating revenues_---
1937-Month-113,032 $\underset{\$ 100,569}{ } \quad \underset{\$ 1,215,360}{\text { 1937-12 Mos.-1936 }} \mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 6 1 , 5 0 8}$ $\begin{array}{cccrr}\text { Gross income after retire } & 15,066 & 15,905 & 257,336 & 247,539 \\ \text { met int accuals...-. } & & 173,614 & 172,632\end{array}$ Note-Provision has been made for estimated normal Federal income taxes
$\$ 7,966$, Federal surtax on undistributed profits $\$ 5,718$ and Federal excess profits tax $\$ 50$, for year ended Dec. 31,1937 and $\$ 16,02$
taxes for year ended Dec. 31,1936 .-V. 146, p. 115.
$\underset{\text { Directors at Malleable \& Steel Castings Co.- No Div.- }}{\text { Nationt meeting took no action on the payment of }}$ dividend on the common stock at this time. A regular quarterly dividend dividend on the common stock at this time. A regular quarterly d
of 50 cents per share was paid on Dec. 22 , last.-V. 146, p. 1718 .

National Steel Corp.-To Pay 25-Cent DividendDirectors on March 15 declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, par \$25, payable March 31 to holders of record March 25 . previously distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on Dec, 24 and on Sept. 30, last; an extra of $\$ 1$ per shar
was paid on Dec. 21,1936 . In announing the current dividend E. T. Weir, Chairman of the Board The dividend declared today will be earned conservatively in the first quarter, and the future dividend policy will be determined quarterly, based
New England Power Co.-Proposed AcquisitionCompany has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission an
application (File 47-21) under the Holding Company Act for approval of
the acquisition of certain transmission lines, a certain substation and equipment from the Worcester County Electric Co. of Worcester, Mass. equipment from the orcester County Electric Co. of Worcester, Mass.,
in consideration of $\$ 87,186$ cash. Both companies are subsidiaries of New
England Power Association, a registered holding company. The matter England Power Association, a registered
will be heard March 29.-V. 146, p. 1270.
New England Public Service Co.-Earnings-

| Gross operating revenues. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Expenses, int. and other cha |  | 16,476,247 |
| Net available for dividends | , |  |
| Preferred dividends requir | 2,61 | 2,507,692 |
| Balance for equity stocks |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ccrued to New England Public Service Co...-- | 18,163 | 12,986 |
| t applicable to New Eng. Pub. Serv. Co $\$ 1,865,800$ \$1,147,139 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gross earnings before parent companies, charges Amount applicable to minority stockholders. | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 620,673 \\ & 122,281 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 662,605 \\ & 150,109 \end{aligned}$ |
| Amount applicable to New Eng. Pub. Serv. Co | \$498 | 512,496 |
| Income Other than Through Subs. Above: |  |  |
| Realized from sale of stock received as considera- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| tion for guarant | 99,600 |  |
| Other gross inco | \$101,751 | \$43,750 |
| Gross earnings of sys | 2,465,943 | \$1,703.385 |
| Expenses and other Deductions: |  |  |
| New England Public Service Co |  |  |
| Admin. exp. \& taxes other than Fed. in | 72,084 | 135,578 |
| Net expenses of property investm | 28,193 | 35,119 |
| Provision for Federal income tax-: |  | 12,000 |
| National Light, Heat \& Power Co.: |  |  |
| General expe | 25,511 | 28,180 |
|  | \$154,182 | \$214,333 |
| Net earnings of syst | 2,311, | \$1,489,052 |

Note-The 1936 figures for comparative purposes include as income de ductions appropriations for special gas and railway reserves made in 1936
from surplus accounts but in the 1937 figures shown as charges against


|  | 1937 | 1936 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inc.-From Utility subs.-dividends | \$132,728 | \$85,979 | \$392,941 |
| Interest on notes | 10,064 | 26,685 | 79,780 |
| Interest on bonds |  |  | 55 |
| Other income | 5,972 |  |  |
| From industrial subsidiaries: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| board Paper Co | 58,179 1,707 | 88,407 | 84,868 |
| Int. Ont. on notes of (textie mille |  |  |  |
| Int. on debs. from other affil. cos. | 2,058 | 1,090 | 7,180 |
| From non-affiliated companies: |  |  |  |
| Dividends | 415 | 1,231 | 5,714 |
| Interest on note |  |  |  |
| Interest on bon |  |  | 2,137 |
| Other income | 1,735 |  |  |
| Comp. for engineering \& other services: |  |  |  |
| Subsidiary comp |  | 31,713 | 8,533 |
| Others .-...-... |  | 583 | 1,384 |
| Miscellaneous in |  | 4,383 | 5,268 |
| Total income | \$212,860 | \$241,209 | \$670,866 |
| Administrative and general expense.- | 67,960 | 129,923 | 231,871 |
| Expenses of properties (net) ---.----- | 28,193 |  |  |
| Other expenses |  | - 3 4,119 | 19,877 |
| Taxes other than |  | 733 |  |
| Loss on sales of securities (net) | Cr99,600 | 627 | 461 |
| Prov. for Federal income tax \& surtax | 25,000 | 12,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |



> Total_-......-43,431,799 42,747,704 Total -.-......43,431,799 42,747,704 $\begin{gathered}\text { a After reserves. } \\ \$ 4,249 \text { in } 1936 \text { After reserve for depreciation of } \$ 2.441 \text { in } 1937 \text { and } \\ \mathbf{c}\end{gathered} \mathbf{4 7}$,
 -V. 144 , p. 2139.
New Mexico Eastern Gas Co.-Merger-
Formation of this company to take over all properties formerly owned by
Consumers Natural Gas Co. and its subsidiaries, The Gas Co. of New Consumers Natural Gas Co, and its subsidiaries, The Gas Co. of New
Mexico, Pecos Valley Gas Co and Lovington Gas. Water \& Sewer Co., Mexico, annuncod March 14 by Ross Byron. New Mexico Eastern Gas Co.
will then operate as a subsidiary of Southern Union Gas Co. of which Mr. wis then operate as a subsidiary of Southern Union Gas Co. of which Mr.
Byron is President. The consolidation is one step in the simplification of the Byron is Pressucture of the Southern Union System.
corporate structure or orthe compotion, arn unilonsyolintem companies have been elim-
inated, the subsidiaries of the company now consisting of four principal operating companies, Arkansas Weestern Gas Co., Southern Union Utilities
 properties li

Consolidated gross sales of the system as reported for the year 1937
showed an increase of $\$ 324,74,0$ or $173 / \%$ over 1936. Meters served
directly and indirectly increased over $10 \% \%$ on directily and indirectly increased over $10 \%$,
$60^{\circ}$ serrarrently with the outstanding collateral trusts


## New Orleans Public Service Inc.-Earnings-

 Operating revenues
Oper.- exps., incl. taxes.
Prop. retire. res. approp.

| Net oper. revenues... Other income (net) | 8351,774 | 8363,022 4,137 | \$3,714,536 18,401 | \$3,249,103 14,575 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8352,785 202050 | \$367.159 | \$3.732.937 | 83, 263678 |
| Int. on mortgage bonds, | 202,550 19,75 | 14,616 | $\begin{array}{r}2,452, .927 \\ \hline 245 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -220,338 |
| Int. charged to constr'n. | Cr2,700 |  | Cr7,774 |  | Net income anjicatio to preperred stock for the

Ditidends and
period whether paid or unpaid
 $x$ Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Dec. 31,1937 , amounted to
$2,654,857$. Latest dividend, amounting to $87 / 2$ cents a share on 87 pre$\$ 2,654,857$. Latest dividend, amounting to $87,1 / 2$ cents a share on $\$ 7$ pre-
ferred stock, was paid April 1.1933 . Dividends on this stock are cumu-Note-Above Includes provisions of $\$ 85,700$ and $\$ 48,700$ for Federal
Nurtax on undistributed profits made during the months of December 1937 surtax on undistributed profits made during the months of December. 1937 d
and December. 1936 , respectively; also includes provisions of $\$ 423,700$ and


New Orleans Texas \& Mexico Ry.-Trustee Proposes Interest Payment-
Guy A. Thompson, trustee for the Missouri Pacific RR, has filed a peterest payment of New Orreans Texas \& Adice Mexico Ry. Ry. first mortgage
bends and on income bonds totailing $\$ 1,141,675$. The payment contemplated represents semi-annual coupons on N. O. T.
 bonds, of $\$ 132,750$ : sories $D$ same date pledged with Reconstruction Finazce Corporation or
1933. of $\$ 58,852$. Feb. 28 cash balance after allowance for provid be $\$ 408,730$, the petition states, while the cash balance of Gulf Coast Lines and subsidiaries in their entirety, exclusive of In The trustee advised the court that the proposed payments have been earned and can be paid without jeopardizing the normal operations of the
road. Federal Judge Georre H. More set the matter for hearing
ron March 23,1938 , or as soon after as conveniently possible.-V. $146, p .1560$
New York City Omnibus Corp.-New President-
John Ritchis has been elected to the Presidency of this corporation sucChairman of the Board.
The election of Frederic $T$. Wood as Vice-Chairman and director of the company also was annoure - V. 146, p. 1561
New York Shipbuilding Corp.-New ChairmanHenry S. Lockhart Jr. was elected Chairman of the board on March 16 ,
to succeed W. H. Beal, who remains a director, and Frederick E. Hasler, and Francis A. Callery were elected directors to succeed R. J. Leibenderfer Announcement was made that J. F. Metten was reelected President
N. R. Parker, Treasurer and R. S. Pruitt, Secretary.-V. 146, p. 1250 .

New York Telephone Co.-EarningsMonth of January-
Operating revenues



 Net income- - V. $146, \mathrm{p}$. 172 Z it
New York Westchester \& Boston RR. Bondholders of the company have been allowed a common claim of
$\$ 19,200,000$, the face amou to of the bonds, alainst the estate of the New Haven in the latter's reorganization proceedings, by an order issued by
Judge Hinks in the U. S. District Court. The court did not pass upon the question of accrued interest, The bonds bear the endorsement of the New -V. 146, p. 116 .

North American Aviation, Inc.-Stockholders to Vote March 29 on Segregation Plan-
A special meeting of stockholders will be held on March 29 , to vote upon known as Eastern Air Lines Division, from its manufacturing operations.
 Inc." to take over the business of Eastern Air Lines Division and issue shares
of its stock therefor: and to sell all of such stock of Eastern Air Lines, Inc.

J. H. Kindelberger. President in a letter to stockholders says in part: agreement) of the assets, when taken over, in excess of the liabilities assumed, shall be at least $\$ 2,550,000$. North American Aviation, Inc. retaining to itself any further net profits arising from operations through
March 31, 1938, profits after that date to remain in the new company. It is estimated that through the proposed sale at the price of $\$ 3,500,000$. company wivl realize approximately $\$ 1,000,000$ in excess of its investiment
in the Division. up to shis step is p resermation, the following resume of the events leading up to Juns, 1334 , therent was enacted the Air Mail Act of 1934. In view of
certain restrictions and requirements certain restrictions and requirements of this law, company in December, companies with the parent company. North American Aviation, Inc. companes with the parent company, North American Aviation, Anc.
thereby became an operatinc company instead of a holding company. Air
line operations and performance under air mail contracts have since been line operations and performance under air mail contracts have since been
conducted under the name of Eastern Air Lines Division of North American Aviation, Inc.
In 1934 company's manufacturing operations were in a preliminary stage
of development and were conducted by an organization of only about 100 employees, primarily in the engineering and developing dy about 100
 with the result that the manufacturing division continauly has hassumed
increased importance. At this date, about 2,300 are employed in the manufacturing division. The following comparative data with respect to operation of that division:
Year


Iat will be noted from the above data that the net profits of the manu the year 1936 to a profit or $\$ 459,946$, in the year 1937 . Unfilled orders of the manufacturing division have increased year by year to a year end high of adiditional orders have beer received. Deliveries of ocompleted airplanes and
parts in the year 1938 should be more than double the valu old parts in the year 1938 should be more than double the value of deliveries
for the year 1937 . The capital re increased materially. Witht the the the maneased bucturiness, additionse have cape likikewise needed, not only for further plant expenditures, but for working capital requirements. The proceeds of the proposed sale of the Air Lines Division
should provide ample additional cash capital for any warranted expansion of the manufacturing operations. Tvision will solve certain problems affecting the manufacturing organizzation and personnel of company. Various re-
strictions applicable to companies holding air mail contracts. will no longer strictions applibab. Captain Rickenbacker, as head of the Air Lines Division, and various
members of its operating personnel, will be released to the new Eastern mir Lines. Inc.
Inc. and Kuhn, Loeb \& © Oo. and Smith, Been North American Aviation. Inc. and Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. and smith, Barney \& Co., dated March 12 ,
1938 , additional to those mentioned above, which agreement will be submitted to the stockholders at the meeting, are the following:
(1) Organization of the enew Eastern Air Lines, Inc., ins acauisition of the
assets and business of the Air Lines Division, and the sale assets and business of the Air Lines Division, and the, sale of the stock, are
all to be accomplished not later than May 2 , 1938, unless such time is extended by the purchasers. It is anticipated that the actual transfer of the business to the new company will be deferred until the date on which the stock of the new company, acquired by North American Aviation (2), is sord. American Aviation, Inc., is to cause the new company to
register its shares for sale under the Securities Act of 1933. To this end it is contemplated that ar registration statement will be filed not later than March are to be warranted to the purchasers by North American Aviation emen except to the extent that any such statements and repreventation, rase
furnished by the purchasers, as to which North American Aviation, Inc. furnished by the purchasers, as to which North American Aviation, Inc.
will have their warranties. (3) The transfer of company's air mail contracts to Eastern Air Lines,
Inc.. is to be completed by the time of sale of stock and is, of course, subject to the approval of the United States Post Office Department
delivery of its shares is to be borne by North Amperind registration and and the purchasers are themseves to bear their own expenses Aviation, Inc., (5) The commitment of Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. and Sxpenses. Sarney \& \&o. is
several, each in the amount of $\$ 1,750,000$; but sale of the shares will not be completed unless the total amount of stock owned by North American Aviation, Inc., is taken over and the price of $\$ 3,500,000$ cash is paid therefor. The obigation of the purchasers to take the stock is subbect to full perform-
ance by North American Aviation, Inc. of its agreements and warranties the approval of its stockholders, the consent of the U. S, Government as so assigrment of air mail contracts. receinet of faverabie, legavernment as to
certificates from counsel and auditors, and to the condition and certificates from counsel and auditors, and to the condition that (i) no law.
regulation or declaration of governmental policy related to air transport companies in particular and adversely affecting the present or future business of the new corporation to an important extent shall have been passed or announced, and (ii) the market conditions and prices of securities but not limited to, aviation companies) shall not be materially less favorable than at March 12, 1938, and (iii) no change, not reasonably foreseeable, in the business or arfarirs of the new corporation which in of major adverse settled by arbitration.
Directors recommend favorable action by the stockholders on the proposed sale and matters connected therewith

## Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1937 of Eastern Air Lines Division

##     Deferred charges Deposit on sales contract.....: Prepaid transportation 1,000 168,385  Advs. by head office of North American Avation, Inc.-.- $2,174,665$ Divisional earned surp $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Bal. Dec. 31, 1936, as adj'd. } & \text { 227,026 } \\ \text { Earned year end. Dec. } 31 \text { ' } 37 & 196,981\end{array}$ <br> Total. $\overline{\$ 3,170,844}$ Total . $83,170,844$

a Including working funds, 86,267 . b Land, buildings, machinery. and equipment (at cost, $\$ 781,989$ lesss depreciation reserve of $\$ 361,959$ ) $\$ 440,030$;
fllying equipment (at cost, $\$ 2,151,032$ less depreciation reserve of $\$ 845,930$ )
$\$ 1,305,101$.
Nore subject Dec. 31, 1937 North American Aviation, Inc. or subsidiaries were subject to certain pending claims and suits, none of which
opinion of the company's counsel will result in any substantial loss.

Annual Report for Year 1937-President Kindelberger in his remarks to stockholders says:
Financial Review-Operations of company for the year 1937 resulted in a
net profit of $\$ 496,103$ after deducting provision of $\$ 732589$ for depreciation net profit of $\$ 496,103$ atter deducting provision of $\$ 732,589$ for depreciation
and of $\$ 20,000$ for estimated Federal income and excess profits taxes and surtax on undistributed profits. This net profit inclu pes an accounted
profit of $\$ 429$ realized from sales of securities. For 1936 company reported profit of sti29 realized from sales of securities. For 1936 company reported
a net profit of $\$ 4,229$, after deducting provision of $\$ 617,910$ for depreciation 1937 there was charged to the reserve for contingencies the sum the reserve for contingencies during 1936 amounted to $\$ 26,984$. Earned surplus or $\$ 500,290$ at Dec. S1, 1936, was increased by. $\$ 19,002$,
representing a favorable adjustment of Eastern Air Lines Division's representing a favorable adjustment of Eastern Air Lines Division's mail
revenue applicable prior to 1937 On Dec. 22, 1937 , there was paid to revenue applicable prior to 1937 On Dec. 22, 1937 , there was paid to
stockholders of reord Dec. 10, 1937, a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents a share.

 the 1934 cancellation of airmail contracts by the U. S. Government rests
with Eastern Air Transport, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary with Eastern Air Transport, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary. That com-
pany's assets consist of approximately $\$ 76$, 000 U. S. bonds on deposit with the Government, claim of approximately $\$ 86,000$ and interest, for transportation of mail prior to Feb. 20, 1934 , and a claim fined against the U. s .
Government in 1935 for damages of $\$ 2,000,000$ and interest arising the cancellation. In January, 1938, in the pending proceedings in the Court of Claims. the Goverrment ifiled a countenclaing anocegeding illegal and
collusive combination to prevent the making of bids, and issuance of route certificiates contrary to statute and public policy. The amount
claimed by the Government is $\$ 5,356,375$, less such amount as the Court shall allow for the reasonable value of the services performed. Counsel have advised that, in their opinion, under the claim and counterclaim. as pleaded, there will be no net liability requiring payment of any sum
by North American Aviation, Inc., to the Government. There are various other claims and suits pending against the company, none of which, in the opinion of the company's counsel, wirr resuir in any substan Easiern Air Lines Dirivion-Eastern Atr
tracts with the Post Office Department for the transportation of mail by air: Ar Mail Contract No. 5, from Newark, N. J., to New Orleans, La.:
with route mileage of 1,22 miles; Air Mail Contract No. 6 , from Newrk

 Eastern Air Lines' fleet of airplanes, known as "The Great Silver Fleet," consists of 10 Dougcrease passenger and in inssifications of of air trapric in the trear under review as compared with the previous year. The more important statistics
showing this division's improvement are presented below:

Mail, pounds carriedTotal miles flown with mail.-.-. Totai mail revenue Totai mail revenue..-.-.-.-.-.-.-Revenue passenger miles Total air express revenue-
Total revenue miles flown-
$\underbrace{2107}$
 Operations of Eastern Air Lines Division for the year 1937 resulted in a
net profit of $\$ 269,482$ before Federal taxes on income, an increase of $\$ 86,948$ over the adjusted results for 1936. The following statement, setting forth
the condensed income accounts of the condensed income accounts of this division for the years 1937 and 1936, Revenues-Mail revenue--
Passenger and other reve
Passenger and other revenues-....-.
Other income, less other deduc$\begin{array}{ccc}1937 & \text { *1936 } & \text { Increase } \\ \$ 1,368,375 & \$ 1,250,328 & \$ 118,047 \\ 3,411,368 & 2,709,073 & 702,295\end{array}$
 Total revenues_--
Expenses, incl. deprec. of $\$ 6 \overline{6} \overline{5}, 060$ in
1937 and $\$ 566,167$ in $1936 \ldots$ Net profit before Fed. taxes on inc-
Prov. for Fed. income, excess profit \& Prov. for Fed. income, excess profit \&
undistributed profits taxes. Net profit.
favorable adju-...-....-. * Including favorable adjustm and Manufacturing Division for the year 1937 resulted in a profit of $\$ 459,946$ before Federal taxes on income, comparing with a loss of $\$ 160,936$ for the preceding year, an improvement of $\$ 620,882$. 19 additional were shipped
In total, 260 airplanes and spares equivalent to 19 milled during 1937, and these, together with miscellaneous completed and billed during 1937 , and these, together with miscellaneous completed
orders, resulted in billings of $\$ 3,469,735$ during 1937 , as compared with orders, resulted in billings of $\$ 3,469,735$ during 1937 ,
total billings of $\$ 1,263.759$ during the previous year.
total billings of $\$ 1,263,759$ during the previous year.
Production on foreign orders constituted a very important part of this
division's activities during 1937. Export shipments and billings for the year amounted to more than $\$ 1,083,000$. Included in foreign shipments
were 36 airplanes and spares equivalent to two additional airplanes. During 1936 there were no foreign sales.
Since Dec. 31,1937 substantial for
it is expected, will be shipped and billed during 1938 . been received, which, The following statements shows in comparative form the income accounts
of this division for the periods under discussion: citw

 $\begin{array}{ccc}1937 & 1936 & \text { Increase } \\ \$ 3,469,735 & \$ 1,263,759 & \$ 2,205,976\end{array}$ Operating profit--1.-1
Otner income, less other deductions
(net), incl. deprec. of $\$ 9,934$ in 1937 $\frac{2,905,084}{1,344,314} \frac{1,560,770}{\$ 645,206}$
 (net), incl. deprec. of $\$ 9,934$ in 1937
and $\$ 6,853$ in 1936 ..........

## $\$ 363,848$ loss\$158,214 \$522,062

## Net profit before Federal taxes on income

 and undistributed profits taxes.-.

## $\$ 459,946$ loss $\$ 160,936 \quad \$ 620,882$ 147,500 <br> $\qquad$

 147,500 The capital employed in this division increased $\$ 2,027,269$, of which in divisional earned surplus.
onsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { [Including wholly-owned subsidiaries] } & \\ 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Transportation rev. and } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { sales of mfd. products. } & \$ 8,248,844 & \$ 5,208,926 & \$ 3,674,893 & \$ 1,928,862 \\ \text { Costs and expenses_-_- } & 6.015,030 & 3,863,025 & 2,461,388 & 2,083,953\end{array}$ Costs and expenses
Sell........ traffic $\&$ admin.
exps. of transport and $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { exps. of transport and } & & & & \\ \text { manufacturing subs_- } & 927,654 & 732,037 & 572,747 & 390,929 \\ \text { Depreciation_--.-- } & 732,589 & 617,910 & 681,302 & 450,433 \\ \text { Other deductions_--- } & 30,404 & \mathbf{3 6 , 8 8 9} & 42,992 & 137,552\end{array}$



a Including $\$ 34,402$ undistributed profits tax.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Liahiltites- | 1937 | 1936 |
| Cash. | \$606,687 | \$1,073,434 | Accounts payable. | \$837,681 | \$726,286 |
| Ctis. of deposit.-. |  | 400,000 | Notes payable..-- | 750.000 |  |
| Market. securities |  |  | Acerued liabilities | 386,220 | 263,896 |
| (short term) --- | 149,176 | 1,345.012 | Deposits on sales |  |  |
| Duefr. U. S. Govt. depts. (current). | 544,162 | 304,772 | contracts.-.-... | $\begin{aligned} & 272,052 \\ & 220,000 \end{aligned}$ | 35,000 |
| Due fr. U. S. Post |  |  | Reserve for con- |  |  |
| Office for serv's. | 86,707 | 86,707 | tingencles...... | 278,012 | 304,612 |
| Trade acts. rec'le |  |  | c Capital stock .-- | 3,435,033 | 3,435,033 |
| (less reserve) -. - | 666,913 | 294,467 | Capital surplus ..- | 1,733.883 | 1,733.883 |
| Sundry acets. rec., acer'd int., \&c.- | 37,277 | 43,508 | Earned surplus... | 585,972 | 500,290 |
| Inventories -...... | 2,264,288 | 519,309 |  |  |  |
| Investments .-.-. | 189,631 | 156,442 |  |  |  |
| a Land, buildings, mach. \& equip.. | 1,640,939 | 1,186,032 |  |  |  |
| b Flying equipm't. | 1,305,102 | 868,713 |  |  |  |
| Due from officer.- |  | 41,500 |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges.- | 652,105 | 523,237 |  |  |  |
| Goodwill ........- | 155,866 | 155,866 |  |  |  |
| Total | 298,85 | 8,999,001 | Total | ,298,85 | 999, |

 a After reserves of $\$ 732,325$ in 1937 and $\$ 643,281$ in 1936 . b After depre-
ciation of $\$ 845,931 \mathrm{in} 1937$ and $\$ 1,214,945$ in 1936 . c Represented by
shares of $\$ 1$ par value.-V. 146, p. 1722 .

## North American Co.-Annual Report-

The 48th annual report of the company shows consolidated net income
for 1937 of $\$ 18.502 .481$, equal after pref. dividends to $\$ 1.95$ per common stock, after all deductions including pref dividends was $\$ 16$ for common stock, arter arease of $11.79 \%$ over 1936. These earnings were atter appror
1937 and
priations for depreciation reserves priations for depreciation reserves aggregating $\$ 15,523,845$, equiralent to
$12.79 \% \%$ of operating revenues and equivalent to $\$ 1.81$ per share of North
American common stock.
Pointing oum that furnishing electric service accounted for about nine
tenths of consolidated net operating revenues, President J. F. Fogarty said: tenths of consolidated net operating revenues, President J. F. Fogarty said: 1937 over the results for 1936 . While a a continuing ing improve thent yar evident during the first three quarters, the rate of progress was inter-
rupted during the last quarter of the year and, the early part of 1938 due
to the unsettled condition of general business.
 monthiy in the first three quarters electric revenues showed fairly uniform
mone and ${ }^{2}$ iny increase overs 1936 of from $7 \%$ to $8 \%$ in the first eight months
and of $5.64 \%$ in september, but in the last quarter the comparative trend was do wnward, with an increase of only $0.96 \%$, the month of December showing a decrease of $1.44 \%$. Excpenses-Total operating costs were $870,240,607$, an increase of $5.56 \%$
 Fogarty said:
of 1929, their electric utility of our subsidiaries are still well below those wages for 40 hoors of work per woek in 1937 than the the average more
hours per week in 1929 , the hourly wage rate for 1937 being hours per wek in 129 , the hourly wage rate for 1937 being approximately
$23 \%$ greater than for 1929. Both the average weekly earnings and average hourly earnings of employeyees of the electricic utilities of North American subsidiaries were in 1929 and are now considerably higher than the averages of employees of aul manufacturing industries together, as reported by the
United States Bureau of Labor, and higher than for the electric utility ndustry as a whole.
Taxes-Taxes, which Mr. Fogarty said "continue to be the second largest
item of expense, being exceeded only by the cost of labor, totaled $\$ 17$,
 000,000 for 1937 TThe $3 \%$ Federat tax which privately operated utilitites pay on sales of electricity to commercial and residential customers amounted
to approximately $\$ 1,691,000$. The provisions for all taxes took cents out of each dollar of operating revenues and were equivalent to cents out of each dollar of operating revenues a
\$2.06 per share of North A morican common stock.
Electric Out
 being 27, $\%$ more than in 1929, the peas year prgirt to 1335 , and their history, $48 \%$ more
than in the intervening low year 1932 . Compared with was $7.71 \%$, the first three quarters showing increases of $12.04 \%$. $1.1 .9 \%$ of Resid. 0 . customers of Nerrape Use Und Price-The report shows that residential
end of the year, increased tha subsidiaries, numbering $1,038,603$ at the end of the year, increased their average use of electric service from 878
 3.41 cents per kwh. in 1937 . Compared with the United States as a
whole this average use is $15 \%$ greater and the average price is $22 \%$ less. In this connection, Mr. Fogarty said by the residential customer of North
 annual expenditure of less than $11 \%$. His average monthly bill was
 to the subsidiaries' electric business alone increased about $35 \%$ and in
1937 were equivalent to nearly onesixth of the amount paid by customers for service. reductions in charges for electric service during 1937, resulting in esti-
mated annual savings to customers of approximately $\$ 3,120,000$ 1929 alone rate reductions affecting all classes of service have represented cumulative savings to customecrig of approsimately $\$ 58,000,000$, nearly
half of which benefited residential customers, half of which benefited residential customers.'
Capacity-Electric
now totals $2.005,914 \mathrm{~kW}$., including additions in Janery surn subsidiaries units of $75,000 \mathrm{kw}$. and $50,000 \mathrm{~kW}$. in plants in the St. Luivi a nd Clieveland areas, respectively. Other additions in 1938 will be units of $35,000 \mathrm{kw}$. Construction Expenditures-Gron Construction Expenditures-Gross expenditures for additions to No North
American plants and systems in 1937 were approximately $\$ 32,000,000$, of which nearls $90 \%$ was for electric facilities. Since 1929 the approxi-
mate gross expenditures of the company's present subsidiaries for additions mate gross expenditures of the company's present subsidiaries for additions
aggregated $\$ 215,000,000$, of which $\$ 183,000,000$ was for electric facilities.
The consolidated income account for calendar years was given in "Chronicle" of March 12, page 1722.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  Cash and securities on deposit with trustees.............. 4,352,522 |  |
|  |  |
| Investments (at cost or less)....................-155,075,421 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| S. S. Government securitie |  |
|  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {b }}$ called for redemption, matured interest, \&c..-- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 4,117,248 |  |
| Due from subs. not consolidated on curr. acct....- 61,902 |  |
| Material and supplies.......................... 12,105,190 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Commission and selling expense on pref. stock, and |  |
| Prepaid accounts and other deferred charges.-.-. $1,812,672$ |  |
|  | 1,420,488 |
| Total.-------------------------------------1927,122,238 900,476,925 |  |
| $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stoc |  |
|  |  |
| Preferred stocks of subsidiariesMinority interests in capital \& |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Bank loans |  |
| Accounts payable |  |
| Payroll accrued |  |
| Taxes accrued |  |
| Interest accrued ${ }^{\text {Dividends accrued }}$ |  |
| Ooner current and accrued liabilities..............- $1,3 \times 9,416$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| a Represented by pref. stock, 606,359 shares (after deducting 319 shares |  |
| $19378,57,677$ saares, $19368,575,04$ shares. 1 A A7ter reserve for doubutud. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

North American Rayon Corp.-Dividends OmittedDirectors on March 17 took no action on the payment of a dividend on the class A and B common stocks. Dividends of 25 cents per sare were
paid on Dec. 23 last and dividends of 50 cents were paid on Oct. 12, Aug. 10,
June 21 and on April 1, 1937. See also V. 145 , p. 3979 .
North Butte Mining Co_-ITrges RFC Loan-
William P. Jahn, Vice-President and director of the company has mailed stockholders copies of a atter written by him recently to to to econstruction
Finance Corporation at Washington, urging that $\$ 500,000$ to $\$ 1,000,000$ be loaned to the company to enable it to reopen its Granite Mountain mine. Such a loan, states Mr. Jahn, would permit North Butte to mine the rich
copper-silver ore bodies in the "Edith May" vein on the 2,800 to 3600 -foot covels. Mining only at this point, the company could show a profit with copper at 10 cents a pound, Mr. Jahn believes, and it would give employ-
ment to around 500 miners. He also expresses belief North Butte can ment to around 500 miners. He also expresses belief North Butte can

Financial Chronicle
North American Edison Co. (\& Subs.)-Annual Report

Calendar Years-
Operating revenues
per. exps.,maint.\& taxa 55,044 ,

 Amortiz.of bd. disc. .\&exp
Other interest chat
Int during construction.


a Including Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 |  |  | 1937 | 1936 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ob. \& |  |  | b Pref. stock | 36,769, | 36,769,000 |
| deposit with |  |  | c Commonstock | 49,000,000 | 49,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 87,568,975 |
| vestm |  |  | Min |  |  |
| ash. | 486 |  |  |  |  |
| ime depo | 609 | 3,000,000 | Fund |  | 10 |
| . 8. Govt. secs. |  | 1,000,000 | N. A. Ed. | ,270,000 |  |
| Dep. by subs- | 3,772,683 | 2,494,279 | Funded debt |  |  |
| a Accts. \& notes receivable ... | 9,193,10 | ,022 | subsidiaries <br> Bank loans | 47,804,800 | 222,603,700 |
| ue from |  |  | bs. |  |  |
| cos. (on. |  |  | Due to atfil. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |
| acco | 46,318 | 183,646 | on curr. acct | 440,527 |  |
| Mat' \& supplies | 215,195 | 9,260,851 | Accts. payabl | 2,307,387 | 2,184,304 |
| Bal. of operating |  |  | Payroll a cerued | 1,156,200 | 1,264,812 |
| subs. In banks |  |  | Taxes accrued | 7,031,728 | 7,508,419 |
| closed or un |  |  | Interest accru | 4,634, | 3,996,585 |
| der restriction | 974 | 519,146 | Divs, accrued. | 1,035,183 | 1,157,546 |
| Dist. \& expense on fund debt. | 6,807 | 12,338 | Consumers dep | 1,397,535 | 1,458,883 |
| Comm. \& selling |  |  | accrued liabs, | 1,009,112 | 1,015,500 |
| exp. on pref. |  |  | Contributlons by |  |  |
| stks. \& organ- |  |  | customers for |  |  |
| ization exp. |  |  | construc'n of |  |  |
| subsidiarles | , 26 | 1,751,661 | property | 1,249,961 | 1,203,108 |
| Prepald accts. \& |  |  | Reserves- | 22,830,450 | 3,264,580 |
| other def. chgs | 1,648,517 | 1,193,353 | Capltal surplus | 171,1 |  |
|  |  |  | Surplus. | 5,864,43 | 35,242,609 |
| Total........646,286,877 619,261,410 Total......-646,286,877 619,261,410 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | P Por doub |  | ats and notes re | ceivable | \$873,554 |
| in 1937 and 8860,415 in 1936. b Represented by 367,690 no par shares. c Represented by 490,000 shares. d For payment of matured interest, |  |  |  |  |  |

North Star Oil, Ltd.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 834 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 5$, payable
April to holders of record
funds and in the crect 15 . This dividend is payable of in Canalian

 and on March 1, i935. The last regular quarterly dividend pand on this
issue was the $8 \%$-cent payment made on Oct. 2 , 933 .-VV. 146, p. 117 .
North Texas Co. (Del.)-Succeeds North Texas Electric Co.-See latter company.

Pro Forma Consolidated Income Slatement (Incl. Subs.)

 Net operating revenues
Equipment note interest, $\$ 167,605$
6,934 Annual interest requirements on bonds outstanding upon con-
summation of plan of reorganization , summation of plan of reorganization........................-
Net income..
Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet as of Jan. 31, 1938

d Required for sinking fund payment upon execution of 1st. mtge. and
North Texas Electric Co. - New Securities Ready-
The plan of reorganization dated June 15, 1937, has been consummated of the collateral trust bonds and secured $7 \%$ notes and certificats. Holders may receive secueities in the reorganized company, renamed the North
Texas Co. (Del.), upon application to the Old Colony Trust Co., depositary.
Northern Canada Mining Corp., Ltd.-To Exchange Shares-

 tributed. Stockholders will receive two shares of Kirkland Lake Gold Mines and two shares of Northern Canada Mines in exchange for five No fractional shares will be issued and
stockholders holding a mounts issoed divisable arrangements have been made for hares of the old company or to sell four shares of the purchase up to four per share. Exchange of shares will be made by the Trust \& Guarantee Co.

Northern States Power Co. (Del.) - Weekly Outputended March 12,1938 , Notaled $23,997,413$ Rower Co. system for the week
$0.4 \%$ compared with the corresponding week last year - Vors, a decrease of
hern Indiana Public Service Co.-EarningsCatendar Years-
Operating revenue Operating expenses.-.-
Charges for retirement

Net operating income_
Other income.
Total income--
Other deductions
Other deductions
Interest on funded debt:-$\begin{array}{r}-\$ 4,905,018 \\ -\quad 230,068 \\ -\quad 2,487,697 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1936 \\ \$ 14,641,95 \\ 7,473,70 \\ \times 1,400,00 \\ \times 1,568,858 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 9 \$12,451


 x Includes provision for undistributed profits tax.
conform to uniform system of accounts prescribed for public utilities,
effective Jan, conform to uniform ${ }^{\text {effective Jan. 1, } 1937 .}$ system of accounts press
Balance Sheet Dec. 31
 45, p. 4123.
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.-Initial Dividend on New Stock
Directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on the
new common shares now outstanding, payable April 1 to holders of record new common shares now outstanding, payable April 1 to holders of record
March 18 .
The company's old common shares were recently split up on an eight for-one basis. A regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 2$ per share and a bonus of $\$ 2$ per share
were paid on the old common stock on Jan. 3, last.-V. 146, p. 762 .
Ohio Associated Telephone Co.-Earnings-

| Month of January- | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenue | \$60,841 | \$59,737 |
| Operating revenues | \$60,767 |  |
| Operating expenses. | \$67,913 | $\$ 59,562$ 36,735 |
| Net operating reve | \$22,854 | \$22,827 |
| Operating taxes | 7,233 | 5,215 |
| Net operating incom | \$15,621 | \$17,612 |

Ohio Service Holding Corp.-Preferred Dividend-
The directors on March 3 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the $\$ 5$
non-cum. pref. stock, payable A pril 1 to holders of record amount was paid on'Jan. 1, last; Oct. 1, July 1 and on April 1, 1937, and compares with $\$ 1.75$ paid on Jan. 1, 1937; 50 cents paid on Oct. 19 , 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. $145, \mathrm{p} .3979$.

Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings12 Months End. Feb. 28 -
Operating revenue.
Gross income after retirement accruals.............................. $\begin{array}{ll}1938 & 1937 \\ \$ 8,266,559 \\ 3,152,980 & \$ 7,560,54 \\ 1,659,487 & 1,018,09\end{array}$ X Net income--7non share without deduction for
surtax on undistributed profits $\begin{array}{ll}\mathbf{1 , 6 5 9 , 4 8 7} & 2,613,091 \\ 1,018,337\end{array}$
surtax on undistributed profits...-.-...-.---- $\$ 2.28 \quad \$ 1.15$ fiscal year ended Nov. 30,1937 (none in fiscal year ended Nov. 30,1936 ) charged to surplus.
Note-No provis.
Note- No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed
protits for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1937 since any liability protits for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1, 1937, since any liability for
such tax cannot be determined until the end of the fiscal year.-V. 146 ,
p. 1723 . p. 1723 .

Oliver United Filters, Inc.-EarningsYears Ended Dec. 31-
Earnings from operations $\qquad$ Moving expenses.-....... Deprec. of plant, equip, \&c
Deprec. of patterns \& drawin rawings Est. prov. for Fed. State \& Dom. of Can income taxes--................ Net profit $\qquad$
 $x$ This amount represents expenses incurred to Dec. 31, 1935 , in connec-
tion with the removal oi the Oakiand plant from Madison Street to Glascock Street. Additional expenses of $\$ 17,500$ are estimated to complete
the transfer in 1936 . y Dividends paid Nov. 30,1935 in full on A share

Financial Chronicle
to Nov. 1, 1935; in cash $\$ 174,690$ and in B stock, 22,891 shares issued transferred to stated capital at $\$ 10$ per share), $\$ 288,910$. $z$ Dividends on
A stock to July 31 , 1936 paid during 1936. a No provision for Federa A sdistributed profits surtax deemed necessary. b includes surtax on undistributed profits. c Includes dividend payable Nov. 1 , 1936 of $\$ 28$,-
975 and dividend requirements for 1937 of $\$ 115,900$ Which were paid on the
class A stock during 1937 and $\$ 198.891$ paid during 1937 on class B stock

|  <br> a Notes \& accts. receivable <br> Inventories <br> Investments <br> Land <br> b Bldgs., mach., <br> Patterns \& draw <br>  <br> GoodwIII --.......- |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

$\xrightarrow[\text { Cash in banks \& }]{\text { Assets }}$
a Notes \& accts a receivable. Inventories Land.... Pats., t'dmrks. \& GoodwIll--.........
$\qquad$ Total_-....-.- $\$ 2,288,481$ \$2,054,380 Total a After reserve of $\$ 39,734$ in 1937 and $\$ 34,200$ in 1936 . b After reserve by 57,950 shares of A convertible stock of no par value. Liquidation and
redemption value of $\$ 32.50$ per share, plus any unpaid cumulative diviedemption value of $\$ 32.50$ per share, plus any unpaid cumulative divi
dends at the rate of $\$ 2$ per share per annum (authorized 120,000 shares). dends at the rate of $\$ 2$ per share per annum (authorized 120,000 shares)
198,891 shares of $\mathbf{B}$ stock of no par value (authorized 420,000 shares)
-
Old Colony Trust Associates-20-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common
tock, payable April 15 to holders of record April 1. A dividend of like amount was paid on Jan. 15, last, an extra of 10 cents was paid on Dec. 24 last, and dividends of 15 cents per share were
three months previously.-V. 146, p. 606 .

Ottawa Electric Ry. Co.-Earnings-


Provision for taxes-...--
Interest charges.
rofit on redemption of
payments
payments --
Profit on sales of real est
Dividends to surplus.-
Surplus..---......--
Assets-
Cassets
Acc'ts r
Cash (changes) and
stores ........
Dep. and advance
of real estate.
Fapital worsets.....
papital w
progress.......

1937 Balance Sheet Dec. 31 | $\mathbf{8 4 2 9 , 1 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 8 4 , 8 0 7}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Liabiltites- } \\ \text { Accts. Day. \& accr. } \\ \text { liahilites, } \\ \text { Est. prov. for Fed. }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

19371936
\$159,200 \$203,052
164,297
$31,000 \quad 28,000$
$\begin{array}{rr}19,515 & 1,-9810 \\ 1,5389,910 & 1,538910 \\ 199 & 1990\end{array}$

| 199,590 |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 176,169 |  |
| 1, | 19938,390 |

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.-EarningsGross revenue----Jan. 31 $\stackrel{1937}{\$ 9,746,813} \quad{ }_{\$ 6,325,486}^{1936}$
At the annual meeting or stockholders on March 14, Kenneth E. Walser
was elected a director to replace C. Ray Phillips, who resigned. V . 146 , p. 1562 .

Pedigo Co.-Delisting-Company Dissolved-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has issued an order granting the application of the St. Louis Stock Exchange to strike from listing and
registration the $\$ 5$ par value common stock of the company. In ins application the Exchange stated that delisting was sought because the company

Penn Tobacco Co.-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 15,0001$ st mitge. $6 \%$ bonds due April 1. 1943, has been called for redemption on April 1 at 103 and accrued interest. Payment will be
made at the Second National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.-V.

Pennsylvania Co.-Collateral Deposited-
Tollowing company has notified the Now York Stock Exchange that the following have been eposined as ada 28 year $4 \%$ secured bonds, due Aug. 1, 1963, of the company
$\$ 2,100,000$ Pennsylvania Co. 28 -year $4 \%$ secured bonds;
6.542 shares Norfolk \& Western Ry. Co. preferred stock;
6,514 shares Norfolk \& Western Ry. Co. preferred stock;
5,300 shares Norfolk \& Western Ry . Co. common stock;
and that the collateral deposited under the indenture now consists of \$2, \& Western Ry. Co. preferred stock and 380,300 shares Norfolk \& Western Ry. Co. common stock.-V. 145, p. 2703 .

Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 Mg . cost or saies
other exps. of oper.
 Prov. for deprec. \& depl Taxes other than income prove for doubtful notes Loss of non-consolidated Normal Federai tax $\begin{array}{ll}58,472 & 1,367,661 \\ 477,957 & 513,039\end{array}$ $3,239,785$
$1,355,578$
563,976 $\begin{array}{llll}224,051 & 181,601 & 148,876 & 138,895\end{array}$ Surtax on undistr. profits

Net loss for year $\qquad$ 1,508
97,000
Net loss for year . . . _prof $\$ 28,382 \quad \$ 249,569 \quad \$ 796,880 \quad \$ 691,920$ a Including wholly-owned subsidiaries operating deficit of $\$ 5,613,178$ as at that date, $\$ 1,261,243$; reduction in stated value of preferred stock from $\$ 100$ per share to $\$ 25$ per share as at Jan. 1, 1937, $\$ 9,090,000 ;$ total, $\$ 10,351,243$; transferred to special reserve June 30,1926 remaining in the accounts at Jan. 1, 1937, $\$ 9,399,307$;
balance, Dec. $31,1937, \$ 951,936$. balance, Dec. 31, 1937, $\$ 951,936$.


Total........-12,460,032 $\overline{22,745,390} \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \\ \text { Total........... } \\ 12,460,032 \\ 22,745,390\end{gathered}\right.$ a Represented by 400,000 no par shares. b After depreciation and deple-
ion of $\$ 17.582,333$. After reserve for depletion and depreciation as at tion of $\$ 17,582,333$. $c$ After reserve 1926 , together with provisions out of earnings since that date, June 30,71926 , together with provisions out of earnings since that date, and special reserve created out of capital surplus for elimination of appreciation, included in appraisals of June 30, 1926, remaining in accounts at
Dec. $31,1937, \$ 8,639,403$. d Represented by 121,200 no par shares oIncluding wholly-owned subsidiaries.

To Reduce Directorate-
Stockholders at thsir annual meeting on April 19 will consider amending the by-laws so as to red
to $9 .-V .145$, p. 2860 .

## Pennsylvania Gas \& Electric Co.-Preferred Dividend-

 Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable April 1 to holders of record March 21 . Similar amounts were paid on oct. and on July 1,of $\$ 1.25$ per, s .
$145, \mathrm{p} .2860$.

Pennsylvania RR.-Tenders-
The Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., will until 12 m . March 31 recerve b-ds for the sale to it of sufficient general mortgage $33 / 4 \%$ bonds, series C, due April 1, 1970, to exhaust the su
exceeding par and interest.-V. 146, p. 1563 .

Peoria \& Eastern Ry.-Notes A warded-
The Securities Corp. of the New York Central RR., a subsidiary of the New York Central RR., has been awarded $\$ 500,0005 \%$ notes of co. on
a bid of 100 . The notes are secured by 1,730 shares of Peoria \& Pekin Union Ry, and $\$ 500,0001 \mathrm{st} 4 \mathrm{~s}$ of Peoria \& E E Astern. Proceeds of the sale
will be used to pay off on April $1 \$ 500,000$ 1st 58 of Ohio, Indiana \& Western
Ry. used issue has been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.Ry. ${ }^{\text {The issue has }}$
V. 146, p. 1724 .

Petroleum Exploration, Inc.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 25$, both payable March 15 to holders of record March 5 . An stock, par $\$ 25$, both payable March 15 to holders of record March 5. An
extra of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 15 last; extra dividends of 10 cents were extra on Sept. 15 , June 15 and on March 15,1937 . An extra of 10 cents
paid on and a quarterly dividend of 35 cents was paid on Dec. 15,1936 , prior to Which regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed, 1936, and $121 / 2$ cents on Dec. 15, 1934, and on Dec. 15, 1932.-V. 145, . 3827 .
Pioneer American Life Insurance Co.-Registers with SEC-

Pirelli Co. of Italy-To Vote on Stock Increase-
Holders of American shares at their annual meeting on March 21 will consider increasing the
tire.-V. $145 \mathrm{p} 291.$.

Phelps Dodge Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsCalendar Years-
Proceeds from motals, mpd. products,
coal med


Total income
Prov. for Federal
Total income
Prov. or
incederal
\&
State
income taxes.........
Deprecelation and täes op
Expenses
property
closed down.
Expenses and taxes or
nroperty closed down.
Loseresest \& adj. in connec.

Exith ispos. of sects-
oponin coner. With ree
nelia Mines
nelia Mines..........
Net profit_-.......-.-.
Dividends (corporation)
Balance, surplus.
Ralance, surplus.....:-
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Previous surpus } \\ \text { Surplus adjust. (net) }\end{array}\right)$
Total surplus........
Depletion
Miscelio deductions.
(88,2 - $\quad$ a 84,200 2,644,7
 $x$ Readjustments and other items making up this amount were piven in
detail in $V$. 142 . D. 1999. $\quad$ Including $\$ 86,700(\$ 125,560$ in 1936) for Fed-
 connection with rinal sett.

Minsets Mining
rights, ilicenses., claims, $\&$ lands
rights, ificenses $\&$ lands
for metal producing,
treat. $\&$ mpg. plants_al $104,413,263$ a 108086,792 al11231,222
111,000,984 Bligs., mach.
at mines, reduc. whip.;

prepaid expense
Ad. ather
mainst Adv. against ores
material held ort treat.
Metals $\&$ manufactured Metals $8 x$ manufactured
products, finished and

 contracts not delivered
Acts. \& notes recelv 18.
Marketable securities Accts. \& notes receiv'le
Marketable securities...y
Oash
Defrerred assets.-.......
Defrred assets in conection with
construction of natural

Deferred
Total
Total
Liabilitieg
apital stoc
Capitallititock
$196,479338 \frac{\cdots-\cdots}{186,536,342} \frac{\cdots \cdots}{185,108,146} \frac{\cdots-\cdots}{184212,642}$
 Access payab.e., current
Taxes acyrue accr. exps. Taxes accrued--itaī

| $\&$ |
| :---: |
| earneathenent incl. tolls |
| deferred |

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { credits it inc. incomerred } \\ \text { Liab, for returnable reès }\end{array} & 1,017,799 & 886,133 & 1,254,041 & 2,463,250\end{array}$
Liab. for returnable reels
in hands of customers
Notes pay orot customerrens
Reservefor fire insurance
and pensions
and pensions
Reserveri- for contingencies
Surplus

Total --1.--........
a Includes $196,479,338186,536,342 \stackrel{185,108,146}{184,212,642}$ includes accrued expenses.-V. V. 146, p. 1724.

## Phillips Petr Calendar Years-

1934
$\$ 36,334.666$ $19,645,185$
86.025 .043
$654: 631$ $\overline{20,295,905} \overline{\$ 17,321,034} \overline{\$ 10,515,703} \overline{\$ 6,679,674}$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}\mathbf{z 2 , 1 3 3 , 2 7 5} & \mathbf{4 1 , 8 7 3 , 2 9 2} & \mathbf{4}, \mathbf{0 1 8 , 6 4 5} & \mathbf{3}, 591,515 \\ \mathbf{6}, 812,812\end{array}$ 460,509
$1,895.768$ 697.813

400,670 .224,915 8553,454
$47,491,369$





| Surplus |
| :---: |
| Shares capitai stock out- |
| $11,878,992$ |
| $7,199,133$ |
| $, 232,923$ |
| $1,604,300$ | $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { standing (no par) } & \text { 4, } & 4,499,052 & 4,449,052 & 4,152,936 & 4,153,235 \\ \text { Earned per share.-.-. } & \$ 5.42 & \$ 4.22 & \$ 3.23 & \$ 1,38\end{array}$ Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assels-
Cash
Notes \& ac


 $\mathbf{z}$ Capvest. ot \&
 marketable se-
curitres
(less
 Ltabilites-
Accts. payable

Total_.......212,454,213 $\overline{187,500,717}$ Total_.......212,454,213 $\overline{187,500,717}$


tract advances (due after one year) and $\$ 3,034,830$ ( $\$ 2.462,053$ in 1936)
for investments in other companies (less reserve). Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co.-Affiliate With-draws-New President, \&c.
See Waitt \& Bond, Inc., below.-V. 145. p. 3208.
 Net loss. V . $146 . \mathrm{p} .1086$.

Pressed Metals of America, Inc.-Dividend DeferredDirectors at their recent meeting deferred action on the payment of a
dividend on the no-par common stock at this time. A regular quarterly dividend on the no-par common stock at this time. A regular quarterly
dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on Dec. 30, 1ast.-V. 146, p. 607 .
Progress Vacuum Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Public Service Co. of New Hampshire-Earnings12 Months Ended Jan. 31Gross opera
Maintenance.
Depreciation
Depreciation
Provision for Federal income ta
Amortization of flood expense.

Net operating income_
Non-operating income
Gross income
Other interest (net)

 Balance_-............................................... $\$ 611,313 \$ 475,500$ income tax purposes which reduced the company's Federal income tax estimated savings in income taxes was added to the company's "gener reserve for investments.
Note-Figures for both subsidiary, Manchester street Ry. which was merged with this company 145, p. 4126.
Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.-Hearing AdjournedFederal Judge William Bondy has granted the plea of attorneys to ad-
journ the hearing on the reorganization plan until March 21. The judge stated that at that time postponement will again be granted if progress is reported.
presentation to of reorganization is being prepared and may be ready for presentation to the court at that time. H. C. Rickaby, counsel for the
Atlas Corp., proponent of the plan, told Federal Judge William Bondy.
.
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Cost of sales .......-.




 x Depreciation amounting to $\$ 725,346$ ( $\$ 687,695$ in 1936 ) included in
costs and selling, administrative and general expenses, other deductions and costs and selling, administrative and general expenses, other deductions and
other income.


|  | 1937 | 93 |  | 937 | 936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assers- |  | 81 | Liabilities- | ${ }_{5} 8$ |  |
| Cash.---- | 1,832,123 | 1,061.227 | Accounts payable | 69.09 | 412 |
| Market. securs | 375,348 | 1,289,715 | Accrued salaries \& |  |  |
| Notes, accts. \& |  |  | wages. | 103,973 | 20,918 |
| accept's recelv. | 1,755,809 | 2,557,181 | Accr. payroll taxes | 91,279 | 75,078 |
| Accr. int. \& other. curr. acets. rec. | 33,520 | 22,588 | z Provision for income taxes | 676,768 | 636,020 |
| Mdse. inventories | 5,351,247 | 4,617,526 | Reserve for con- |  |  |
| Investments, \&c | 324,469 | 337,402 | tingencles. | 250,000 | 200,000 |
| Sundry notes and |  |  | y Capital stock. | 9,721,800 | 9,721,800 |
| accts. receivable | 341,734 | 337,547 | Surplus. | 7,842,536 | 7,029.284 |
| $\times$ Land, bulldings, |  | 7,113.436 | Treasury stock | 870,650 | Dr840,012 |
| Deferred charges.- | 703,079 |  |  |  |  |
| Trade names, tr.mks. \& goodwill | 595,157 | 595,157 |  |  |  |
| Total.-.-....-18,384,802 17,999,500 Total_.......-18,384,802 17,999,500 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation of \$10,712,628 in 1937 and \$10,177,868 in 1936. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| receivable only. b Represented by 42,012 ( $40,512 \mathrm{in} \mathrm{1936)} \mathrm{shares.-V}$. |  |  |  |  |  |

Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc.-Stock Option-
This company has reported to the New York Stock Exchange an option on 5,000 shares of its common stock, granted to its generat sales ma
and exercisable until April 1, 1939, at $\$ 12$ a share.-V. 145, p. 953 .

Reliable Stores Corp.-Common Dividend DeferredThe company announced that "notwithstanding the present healthy financial condition or the company, the board of directors at their meeting certainty, to defer action on the common dividend until such further date of An extra dividend of 25 cents in addition to a regular, quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on Dec. 20, last.

Consolidated Net Sales-
 Net saless.-7. 1415 .

Rochester Gas \& Electric Corp.-Acquisition-
The corporation in documents filed in the Monroe County N. Y. Court House disclosed on March 15 the purchase of two vatural gas companies
and one manufacturing gas concern in the suburban area givng it a vir-
 tual monopoly of the business in thises and physical properties was given as $\$ 104,001$.
The utility recorded deedd taking over the systems formerly operated by
the New York state Electric \& Gas Corp. the Tri-County Natural Gas the New York state Electric and Gas Co.
Co. and tee Caleodia Natural Ge
The New York State Electric \& Gas Co orp. operated in Sweden Parma, Tri-County's properties in wheatland. Caledonia and Leroy were sold for
$\mathbf{3 2 5 , 0 0 0}$. The Caledonia Natural Gas Co., which has only 31 customers ransferred its franchises and equipment for a n nominal sum or $\$ 1$. Earl L. Dey, attorney for Rochester Gas, said. Sale of all th.
by the Public Service Commission.-V. 146, p. 926 .
Rockland Light \& Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Total.........25,5
Rock-Ola Manufacturing Corp.-Earnings-

| sprofit from |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Selling |  | 277,46 |
| Net |  | 414,780 |
|  |  | 63,301 |
| Gross income |  | \$478,081 |
|  |  |  |
| Net income for period |  | 75,8 |
| Balance Sheet Jan. 31, 1938 |  |  |
|  | Liabutites- |  |
| Cash on hand and in banks_... $\$ 27,640$ <br> U. S. Treasury notes. 4,817 | Collaterial trust notes |  |
|  | Notes payable secured |  |
| Other marketable securities- less reserve | collateral trust notes .-. | - 130,000 |
|  | Notes pa |  |
|  | notes re |  |
| Inventores-less reserve....-: | Other notes |  |
|  | Due officers and stockholders |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Fixed assets-less reserve...--- }}$ | Customers deposits and creat |  |
|  | Acco |  |
| Goodwill | Acerued |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Paid in surplus | 1,041, |

Total.er reserve for doubtfu notes of $\$ 52,825$. y After reserve and re


Sayre Electric Co.-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 13,500$ first mortgage 40 -year $5 \%$ bonds due April 1, 1947 , Payment will be made at the Miners National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Pa Sch.
Schenley Distillers Corp.-Dividend Reduced-
Directors on March 15 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the comirectors on ock. parable 15 March 31 , to honders of record March 25 . Pre-
viously regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents per share were distributed.viously regular q
v. $146, \mathrm{p} .1727$.

Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.-EarningsPeriod End. Feb. 28 Period End. Feb. 28-
Gross earnings
 Net earnings.-.-.
Int...deprec., amortiz.

Surplus.
Frank p. $1729 . \quad \$ 6,936-\frac{81,928}{\$ 42,567}-\frac{\$ 17,35}{}$
Calendar Years-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross trading profit--.-. } & 3.806,819 & 3.801,743 & 3.291,194 & 2,950,641\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Other income rents, in- } \\ \text { terest and discount_-. } & 143,368\end{array}$
Total

Total.-

Net profit-
Balen dicends
Balance, deficit
Shares of
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Shares of capital stock } & \$ 434,625 & \$ 186,607 & \text { sur864,095 } & \text { sur } \$ 94,473 \\ \text { outstanding (no nar) }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { outstanding (no par } \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on cap.stik } & \\ & 1,265.500 \\ \$ 0.66\end{array}$
$x$ Excludes shares held in treasury

## Assets-

 CashO. S. Govt. .............
Other market, Other market. sec.
Recelvables.-Inventory ---....-
Dep. with mutal Cash issur. company:-
aphrod. for
liquid, of liquid. of mitge.
pay. on real est. pay. on real est.
Govt. sec. on dep. Govt. sec. on depReceiv. (not curr.)
a Land, bldgs., maa Land, bldgs., ma-
chin' y , mp., \&c. 13

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 Leaseholds........

Invest. In afflil. co.
Goodwill. patents
exper. chgs., \&ec.
exper.
otal_.......... $\left.\frac{1}{21,111,874} \frac{1}{22,114,002} \right\rvert\,$ Total
....21,111,874 $\overline{22,114,002}$
a After reserves of $\$ 10,860,209$ in 1937 and $\$ 10.280,531$ in 1936. Ib After
depreciation. $c$ Represented by $1,290,000$ no par shares. $d$ Represented depreciation, c Represented by $1,290,000$ no par shares. d Represen
by 24,500 shares in 1937 and 20,830 shares in 1936.-V. 146 , $\mathbf{p} .1259$.

Schulte Retail Stores Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Month of January- } \\ \text { Loss after administration expenses, depreciation } \\ \text { and special charges and credits............ }\end{array} & \$ 46,300 & \$ 650\end{array}$ South Carolina Power Co.-Earnings-

|  |  |  | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total gross earnings | \$3,290,058 | \$2,847,703 | \$2,701,411 | \$2,610,121 |
| Operation. | 1,343,663 | 1,165,412 | 961,063 |  |
| Maintena | 163,626 | 137,813 | 137,890 | 132,417 |
| Prov. for retire. reserve- | 375,000 | 216,000 | 184,000 339,304 | 156,241 |
| General taxes. | 376,371 $\mathbf{a 4 3 , 5 7 5}$ | 369,281 $\mathbf{a 3 7}, 814$ | 339,304 57,100 | 169,873 31,997 |
| Net earnings | \$987,823 | \$921,383 | \$1,022,054 | \$961,454 |
| Int. on funded debt | 598 | 600,088 | 616,170 | 626,813 |
| Int. on unfunded debt | 61,444 | 28,605 | 19,344 | 4,4 |
| Amort. of debt disct. expense | 22,808 | 22,059 | 21,928 | 885 |
| Int. chgd, to construct'n | Cr16,346 | Cr8,896 | Cr6,371 | Cr2 |
| Netincome | \$321,666 | \$279,528 | \$370,982 | \$31 |
| Divs. on pref. stock---- | 171,438 | 171,438 | 171,438 | 171 |
| Divs. on com. stock |  | 30,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 |


|  |  |  |  | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ | $1936$ | Labutities- | 1937 | 1936 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| intangibles) ..... 2 | 824,894 | ,910,923 | b Common stock - | 7,278,620 | 7,278,620 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| of various cos. | 17,917 | 32,917 | Consumers' deps., | 135,598 | 119.867 |
|  |  |  | Due to Common- |  |  |
| Sinkingspecial deposits._ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Debt disc. \& exp.in |  |  | Corp---.----- | 750,000 73,651 | 970,000 52,685 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| prepaid accounts | 184,828 | 157,745 | affll cos | 34,182 | 15,791 |
| Cash_-........-. 19,212 14,813 Accrued taxes_--- 141,313 119,1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Materials and supDlies. |  |  | Misc. curr. liabils. | 9,491 | 9,513 |
|  | 318.441 | 280.359 | Reserves- | 2,453,483 | 1,277,531 |
|  |  |  | Contrbutions | 6,273 |  |
|  |  |  | Surplus.- | 124,503 | 860,280 |
|  |  |  | Total.-.------2 | 6,483,5 |  |

 y 600,000 no par shares.-V. $\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .1566$.
South Penn Oil Co.-Earnings-
(Including Wholly-owned Subsidiary, Clayco Gas Co.)

| Gas |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | Calendar Years- | ${ }^{3}{ }^{1936}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1935 |  |
| Cost of sales---......-a31,709,952 a $28,952,508$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Profit from operations $\$ 3,512,790 \quad \$ 1,979,961$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net income_-........ $\$ 4,643,266$ <br> $3,650,000$ <br> Dividends paid -.......  |  | \$3.589,806 | \$2,321,357 | \$1,954,919 |
|  |  | 2,756,938 | 1,542,606 | 1,371,205 |
| Surplus standing (par \$25) Earnings per share...-- | \$993,266 | \$832,868 | \$778,751 | \$583,714 |
|  | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,142,671 | 1,142,671 |
|  | \$4.64 | \$3.5 |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Shs. capital stock out- } & \text { sater } \\ \text { standing (par } \$ 25) & 1,-00,000 & 1,000,000 & 1,142,671 & 1,142,671 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 4.64 & \$ 3.58 & \$ 2.03 & \$ 1.71\end{array}$ a Including selling and general expenses.



Total......... $40,318,475 \overline{39,295,284} \overline{\text { Total........... }} \overline{40,318,475} \overline{39,295,284}$
a After reserve for doubtful notes and accounts of $\$ 33,363$ in 1937 and $\$ 16,979$ in 1936 . b After reserve for deoreciation and depletion of $\$ 97,-$
090,854 in 1937 and $\$ 96,509,300$ in 1936. c Represented by 1,000,000 090,854 in 1937 and $\$ 96$
shares. V . 146 . p. 1566 .
Southern New England Telephone Co.- $\$ 8,000,000$ Bonds Placed Privately-The company on March 17 announced that it has arranged for the private sale of $\$ 8,000,000$ 30 -year $31 / 4 \%$ debentures at 102 . The sale was made to a mall group of institutions and was completed through Chas. W. Scranton \& Co. The issue has been approved by the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut.
The proceeds will be applied to the retirement of existing obligations of the company. amounting to approximatelys. cash needs of the company's construction program. The new debentures
are to be dated April 1, 1938, and will mature April 1. 1968.-V. 146, p.1416

Financial Chronicle
March 19, 1938

Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.-Annual Report for 1937 -The income account and balance sheet for 1937
will be found in the advertising pages of this issue. Our usual comparative tables for calendar years was given in "Chronicle" of March 5, page 1567.

| nings for Period Ended Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscell | 256,830 | 127,286 | 1,012,79 | 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Transmission expense | 258,581 | 271,211 |  |  |
| Distribution expense | 935,413 | 775,689 | 2,807,650 | 2,210,353 |
| Commercial expense | 778,409 | 793,821 | 2,935,944 | 3,004,604 |
| Adminis. \& gen. | 537 | 646,954 | 213 |  |
|  |  | 728 | 6,926,13 |  |
|  | ,749,520 | 析 | .032,142 |  |
|  |  |  | 259.238 |  |
| Totalincome. | ,984,043 | \$5,989,649 | 25,291,380 | 5,912,2 |
| Interest \& amor | 38,568 | 88 | 7,023,226 | ,912,25 |
| Prov. for depreci | ,543,728 | 1,405,117 | 6,131,992 | ,623 |
| emainder | 101,747 | \$2 | 12,136,162 |  |
| Preferred dividend | 94,478 | 1,274,68 | 5,063 |  |
| Common dividends | ,988,143 | ,591,436 | 5,568,913 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Note-No provision has been made in the above figures for excess rpofits tax or surtax on undistributed profits. It is not anticipated that the company will be subject to these taxes during these periods.-V. 146, p. 1567. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Southern Indiana Cas \& Electric Co,-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| cal nross earnings $\ldots \ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Operation | 16 | 1,267,634 | 1,137,460 | 91,1 |
| Maintenance---..-- |  |  |  |  |
| Provision for retirement |  |  |  |  |
| reserve.------------ |  |  |  |  |
| General tax | 106,531 | 435,771 |  |  |
| Federal income | a113,259 | a21,700 | 81,9 | 84,800 |
| Interest on funded debt_ | \$1,188,172 | \$1.328,30 | \$1,060,600 | 982,739 |
|  |  | 277,674 | 302,500 | 302,500 |
| Int. on unfunded debtAmortiz, of debt discount | 13,808 | 14,762 | 5,312 | $5,919$ |
|  | 143,218 | 22 | 25,664 | 25,664 |
| Interest charged to con- |  |  |  |  |
| struction----------- | Cr23,381 | Cr21,189 | r16,103 | Cr2,08 |
| Net income. <br> Preferred vididends-... | \$839,458 | \$1,002,834 | \$743,227 |  |
| Common dividends | 412,296 200,000 | 560,000 120 | 542,477 140.000 |  |
| a No provision has bes | made for | ax on und | istributed pr | rofits. ${ }^{\text {---- }}$ |


Total_..........25,162,168 23,597,679 Total_..........25,162,168 $\overline{23,597,679}$
a After reserve of $\$ 72,487$ in 1937 and $\$ 65,906$ in 1936. b Represented
by 400,000 no par share.-V. 146, p. 1567 .
Southern Ry.-Earnings-
-First Week of March- -Jan. 1 to March 7-
Gross earning (est.)

| $\mathbf{\$ 2 , 1 2 9 , 6 6 5}$ | $\$ 2,774,394$ | 1937 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Southern Pacific Co.-Seeks $\$ 14,000,000$ RFC Loan-

Having utilized available bank credit " "to its full extent" through $\$ 17$,
000,000 of loans already obtained and $\$ 3,00,000$ additional arranged, the company on March 14 asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve a loan of $\$ 14,000,000$ to it by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. principal of equipment trust certificates up to Aug. 1 next, which it will be unable to meet out of prospective cash and bank borrowing, the company replacements due to damage occasioned by the recent Southern California
flood
In exhibits accompanying the application, the company said its cash
resources on March 1 consisted of $\$ 1.035,000$, and estimated that for the year 1938 Southern Pacific Transportation System (Southern Pat for the wholly-owned leased lines, and controlled lines) would have a net deficit after fixed charges of $\$ 4,180,091$ as compared with system net income,
excluding solely controlled affiliates, of $\$ 756,793$ for 1937 .
The income forecast for 1938 was os follows:
 Net operating income The purposes to which proceeds of the loan would be used were stated as
follows:
 with each installment maturing three years from the a period of three years, loan would bear $4 \%$ interest, the usual rate fixed by RFC for rail loans when not in default.
of bonds, consisting of $\$ 8,900,000$ El Paso \& Southwestern $\$ 18,087,000$ ref. 5 s of $1965, \$ 2,557,000$ Southern Pacific Co. Oregon lines first $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ of
1977 , and $\$ 6.630,000$ Southern Pacific RR. 1st ref. 4 s of 1955 . This 900 . This estimate is based on market quotations during the of $\$ 16,800$. 1, 1937, to March 9,1938 , inclusive, and is considered by the company, it pany, however, offered to pledge securities whose estimated market value would be $125 \%$ of the amount of the loan requested. due Nov. 1, 1938, and said it had arranged to borrow loans of $\$ 3,000,000$ additional
from the same banks at $31 / 2 \%$ to fall due also on Nov. 1. The banks con-
cerned, the amount of the present loans and new loans arranged are as cerned,
follows:

|  | Present | $\begin{gathered} \text { New } \\ \text { Commit- } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Guaranty Trust Co. of New | ${ }^{\text {Loans }}$ | ments |
| First National Bank of New Yor | \$9,400,000 | $\$ 600.000$ 60000 |
| Chemical Bank \& Trust Co | 1,400,000 | 600,000 |
| Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh | 1,400,000 | 600,000 |
| Anglo Calif. National Bank, San Fran | 350,000 | 150,000 |
| Francisco---- | 350,000 | 150,000 |
| Bank of Calif., N. A., San Franc | 350,000 | 150,000 |
| Farmers \& Merchants National Bank, Los Angeles | 350,000 | 150,000 |
| To | 17,000,000 | 83,000,000 |

> Assumption of Obligation and Liability
pany to asolume obligation and liabilicy, as guarantor, in respect company to asoume obligation and liabilicy, as guarantor, in respect of the
payment of the principal of, and the interest on, not exceeding $\$ 2.500,000$ of 1st mtge. $50-$ year $5 \%$ gold bonds of the E1 Paso \& Rock Island Ry. and
$\$ 577,000$ of 1 st mtge. \& coll. trust 50-year $5 \%$ gold bonds of the Dawson Ry. At the time of their execution the bonds of both the Rock Island and the Dawson were guaranteed as to principal and interest by the New Mexico Northesatern Co. which later changed its When the Northeastern was dissolved in the interest of economy, on
Dec. 4, 1936 as successor to the Northeastern, the Southern Pacific Co. proposed to substitute its guaranty for that of the former as to the payment of tne principal of, and tae interest on,
the Dawson.

Period End. Feb. 28-
Railway oper. revenues

## Earnings of System

1938-
 Net rev. fr. ry. opers
Railway tax accruals Equip. rents (net)-Dr-

Joint fac. rents (net) $D r_{-}^{-}$ $\qquad$ | 90 | $\$ 4,170,044$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 33 | $1,447,803$ |
| 734,130 |  | $\$ 3,469,388$

$2,974,481$
$1,585,848$ $\$ 9,074,093$

$2,593,558$ | Joint fac. rents (net) $\operatorname{Dr}$ | $94,246 \quad 69,116$ | 141,246 | $1,547,961$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Net ry. oper. deficit _- $\quad \$ 769,553$ pf $\$ 1,918,994 \quad \$ 1,232,188$ pf $\$ 4,814,451$

-V. 146, p. 1728.
 Prov. for Fed. surtax on undistrib.

359,292
$\$ 2,331,800$
Preferred dividends $\$ 2,571,403$
$\mathbf{y} 03,371$
$1,272,994$

263,484
$1,265,000$
$3,31,800$
329,355

183,750 | Surplus | Earns. pershare on common--------- | $\$ 895,038$ | $\$ 1,905,943$ | $\$ 1,818,69$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | a Including administrative, selling and genera- expenses and provision for

doubtful accounts and collection expenses, also for 1937 a loss of $\$ 790.994$ on closing out of forward commitment on commodities. x In accordance with the company's past practice, the foregoing state-
ment of profit and loss is prepared on the accrual basis, whereas the company reports its income for Fed on the accrual basis, whereas the comlection basis. The provision charged against earnings for normal Feder income tax, namely $\$ 436,925$, is on the accrual basis; the amount of suc tax computed on the cash collection basis is $\$ 263,776$, which is included in amount of Federal income tax which will become payable in 1938 During the year 1936 the company provided approximately $\$ 200,000$ for Federal surtax on undistributed profits in excess of the amount payable on the cash surtax will become payable on the cash collection basis for the rear 1937 and no further provision has been made in respect of such tax. $\$ 37,500$ paid on y $\$ 65,871$ paid on $61 / 2 \%$ cumulativ
4.50 convertible series cumulative.

A Fisets$\begin{array}{lll} & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { a Fixed assets } & \$ & \$\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { c A Acts. recelvable } 27,449,126 & 21,441,130 \\ \text { Due from empl's_- } & 2,454 \\ \text { Cash } & 1,588\end{array}$


|  | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liabilities- | \$ |  |
| $61 / 2 \%$ pref. stock_- |  | 4,053,600 |
| \$4.50 cum. pf. stk. ------ $4,053,600$ |  |  |
| Common stock...d | d2,551,316 | b2,530,000 |
| Accounts payable. | 1,558,334 | 2,679,144 |
| Notes payable - | 12,600,000 | 9,100,000 |
| Pur. money oblig. |  | 385,875 |
| Taxes accrued.- | 756,747 | 884,061 |
| Divs. payable. |  | 65,871 |
| Accrued payroll \& |  |  |
| manage't bonus. | 96.537 | 160,616 |
| Conting. reserves. | 1.406,957 | 1,401,816 |
| Capital surplus. | 2,759,695 | 3,648,939 |
| Earned surplus.-- | 7,801,994 | 6,906,955 |

Total $-\ldots-\ldots-\ldots 39,531,579$ 31,816,877 | Total 39,531,579 31,816,877 a After depreciation. b Represented by 253,000 no par shares. c After
reserves of $\$ 3,610,254$ in 1937 and $\$ 2,535,353$ in 1936. d Par $\$ 2$.-V. 146 , p. 1729

Standard Brands, Inc.-1937 Annual Report-The remarks of Thomas L. Smith, President, are cited in full in the

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advertising pages of today's issue. The income account was given in our issue of Feb. 5, page 928, and the balance sheet for 1937 was given in our issue of Feb. 12, page 1091.
Spokane International Ry.-EarningsCalendar YearsRailway oper. revenues_ Railway tax accruals, \&c
Net ry. oper. income
Other income
Tixed charges, \& $\quad$ c
Balance, deficit

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { cit_-..... } \$ 154,593 \\
& \text { Condensed Balance }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Condensed Balance } \\
& \text { (Trustee and Debtor A }
\end{aligned}
$$

Standard Oil Co. (Ky.)-EarningsCalendar Years-
Net sales, incl. gasoline, oil and mis- 1937 1935

 Cost of goods sold, selling, general
and administrative expenses....a47,996,648 a40,967,799
$37,834,156$




 vision considered necessary for surtax. d After de
Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| 1937 | 1936 |  | 1937 | 36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | Liabilities- |  |  |
| x Property acc't.. $20,230,410$ | 19,092,461 | y Capital stock.-. | 26,047,965 | 26,047,986 |
| Cash | 1.680,706 | Accts. payable.- | 2,790,843 | 2,693,159 |
| Mkt. secur. (cost) - 7.089,388 | 8,981,637 | Accr.Fed.taxes \&c. | 253,465 | z995,149 |
| Trade acets. rec. $4,160,801$ | 3,486,244 | Fed. \& State exclise |  |  |
| Inventories .-..-- 6,085,545 | 5,871,984 | taxes payable.- | 1,750,547 | 1,756,465 |
| Other assets_--.-- 347,959 | 282,536 | Prov. for Federal \& |  | , |
| Deferred charges _- 171,799 | 144,225 | State inc. taxes- | 885,000 |  |
|  |  | Insurance reserve. | 50,000 | 50,000 |
|  |  | Cepital surplus.- | 1,638,374 | 1.638,393 |
|  |  | Earned surplus. | 6,634,355 | 6,358,642 |
| Total .......... $40,050,548$ | 39,539.795 | Total .-.------ 4 | 40,050,548 |  | x After depreciation. y Par $\$ 10$. z Including estimated Federal in

come and excess profits taxes in the amount of $\$ 642,000$. $-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .3559$
(Frederick) Stearns \& Co.-To Pay 25-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, payable March 31 to holders of record March 23 . A dividend of 75 cents was paid on Dec. 27 , last; dividends of 35 cents were
paid on Sept. 30 and on June 30, 1937, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra
dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 26,1936 .-V. 146 , p, 1261.
Stoke'y Bros. \& Co., Inc.-Acquisition-
A minority stock interest in Honor Brand Frosted Foods Corp., of New Yo Wa, of the agreement his company acquires additional capital for expansion and Stokely Bros. becomes the principal supplier of frosted fruits and vegetables marketed to the retail and institutional trade under the name Honor
Brand. Arrangements are being made with established producers of meats, poultry, and fish for these products to complete the Honor Brand line, he

Studebaker Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-



Sweets Co. of America, Inc-Earnings-


Comparative Balan
$\stackrel{\text { Assets- }}{\text { Cash }}$ Cascta, reeeivabie
Mste. Inentory Mdse. Inventory-:
Deferred eharges.a Land, bldgs., maL Land, bldgs.,ma-
Trade-marks., de. Trade-marks., pa-
tents, \&c
 503,766
$\quad 503.7$

Sheet, Dec. 3 $\$ 1,554,631<1,169,837$ Tota! $-\cdots \frac{1,554,631}{\$ 1,169,837}$ a After depreciation of 8180,698 in 1937 and 8184,973 in 1936 . $\mathbf{b}$ Par
 from Dee. 31, 1937.-V. 145, p. 3212.
Swiss-American Electric Co.-Stock Exchangedfor the capital readjustment of the company, the transfer buoks for the the present $\$ 6$ preferred stock of the company were closed permanently at the conse of business on March 15, and the issue was suspended from trading In accordance with the provisions of the readjustment plan, each share preferred stock of of 500 s the company is francs, plus an angount of 50 Swiss francs in
cash-V. cash.-V. 138, p. 2943.
Taunton Gas Light Co.-Smaller DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock,
par\$\$50, payable April 1 to holders of record March 15. Previously regular pari\$50, payable April 1 to holders of record March 15.-Previously regular
quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share were distributed:-V. 123, p. 1998.
Taylor-Wharton Iron \& Steel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings






 M After depreciation of plant and property in $1937, \$ 147,356$. $\mathbf{z}$ Bond
interest only. a Includes $\$ 3,500$ based on taxable net income; and $\$ 6.000$ on surtax on. andistributed profits. b Includes $\$ 6,500$ surtax on undistrionted profits.

| Assets - | 1937 | 1936 | Liabilities- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash in banks and |  |  | Accounts pa | 993,274 |  |
| on hand --....-- | \$174,686 | \$180,436 | Accrd. wages, com- |  |  |
| Accts. \& notes rec. | 454,216 | 384,558 | mission, \&c | 63.470 | 49,666 |
| Inventories | 555,394 | 563,199 | Provision for Fed- |  |  |
| Investments | 110,073 | 83,616 | eral tax, \&c- | 31,200 | 9,500 |
| Cash held by |  |  | Provislon for int. |  |  |
| trustees | 1,050 | 1,050 | on bonds, \&c.-- | 45,546 | 45,809 |
| Capital assets | 2,713,853 | 2,760,919 | Sink. fund pay-.- | 65,000 |  |
| Deterred charges... | 20,163 | 6,410 | Bonds called for |  |  |
|  |  |  | redemption | $\begin{array}{r} 1,050 \\ 1,236,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,050 \\ 1,308,000 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | Deferred credit | 1,23,766 | 1,308,009 |
|  |  |  | a Capital stock | 2,125,050 | 2.125,050 |
|  |  |  | Capltal surplus | 1,348,950 | 1,348,950 |
|  |  |  | Operating deficit. | 1.023,870 | 1,112,905 |
|  | 29,436 | 980,190 | Total.-.-.---. | 29.436 | 980,190 |

Texas Corp.-Annual Report for 1937-The income account and balance sheet for 1937 are published in the advertising pages of this issue.
The annual report for 1937 , made public March 16 jointly by T. Rieber,
Chairman, and W. S. S. Rodgers, President, shows consolidated net earnings of $\$ 45,574,310$, after deduction of all charges, including interest, deprecial tion, depletion and taxes (including provision for for Federal income taxes
and excess-profits and undistributed profits taxes), compared with $\$ 38 .-$ 260.341 for the previous year. The 1937 earnings were equivalent to
$\$ 5.02$ per share, compared with $\$ 4.10$ per share, on a smaller number or shares, for the year 1936. Gross operating income for the year amounted
to $\$ 376,238,307$, compared with $\$ 337,467896$ the year prone to $\$ 376,238,307$, compared with $\$ 337,467,896$ the year previous.
Cash and U . S . Treasury bills on Dec. 31,1937 , amounted to $\$ 44,43,671$,
 $\$ 53,450,738$, compared with $\$ 145,876,044$ and $\$ 5,696.241$ respectivelv at
the close of 1936 . Net working capital was $\$ 127,058,606$ compared with $\$ 93,179,803$ at the end of or 1936 Cang
Cash dividends of $\$ 2.25$ per
Cash dividends of $\$ 2.25$ per share, totaling $\$ 23,319,728$, were paid in year. February, 1937, the corporation offered stockholders $1,556.694$ shares
In of new stock at $\$ 44$ Der share on the basis of on oneckhane of of new stock for each
six shares held on Feb. 15, of which $1,534,999$ shares of new stock or six shares held of Feb. 15, of which $1,534,999$ shares of new stock, or
$98.6 \%$ or that offered, were sold. The proceeds were used to anticipate and pay the remaining $\$ 22$, soo, o00 outstanding serial not note payable to
banks, and certain other indebtedness, to reimburse the corporation's treasury for investment expenditures previously made. and for other corps $\$ 60,000,000$ of $31 / \%$ debentures due June 15,1951 . in the history of thetroleum products in 1937 was the largest of any year
in their during the year were generally stable, but gasoline prices underwent a marked decrease during the last quarter of the year,", the letter statess. belo parity wasth crude oil prices. This disparity brices weene considerably
betre oil and gasoline prices has continued to the date of this report The nations
stocks of motor fuel on Dec. 31. 1937, were higher than at any previous stocks of motor fuel on Dec. 31 . 1937 , were higher than at any previous
year-end and were increasing. Stocks on hand at the end of the year
represented 61 days' supply compared with 50 days' supply at the close of
the previous year
the previous year." effect of increasing taxes, which in 1937 were equivalent to $\$ 9.65$ for each share of the corporation's stock outstanding at the close of the year, and amounted to $\$ 3,365$ for each employee on the payroll of the corporation, the letter cites the management's belief that an unfair
proportion of the country's taxes is being levied upon the petroleum industry proportion of the country's taxes is being levied und inter states in part:
"Taxes paid and accrued by the corporation and its subsidiaries amounted
in 1937 to $\$ 104,909,408$, compared with $\$ 90,458,385$ in 1936 and $\$ 22,806,211$ in 1937 to $\$ 104,909,408$, compared with $\$ 90,458,385$ in 1936 and $\$ 22,806,211$ year). The taxes paid and accrued by the corporation and its subsidiaries the close of that year and in 1937 to $\$ 9.65$ for each share of stock outstanding at the close of the year. This 1937 tax bill amounted to $\$ 3,365.07$ for its suibsidiaries the tase borne by the petroleum industry have almos doubled. In 1937 these taxes amounted to approximately $\$ 1.05$ for each
doubled crude oll produced in this country.
barrel of
"The average Federal and State tax on gasoline was 5.34 cents per gallon at the close of 1936 and 5.44 cents per gallon at the close of 1937. Compare in the Mid-Continent field and an average service station price of 14.29 cents per gallon in 50 representative cities at the close of 1937 . These
taxes thus constitute a sales tax of $109 \%$ on the wholesale price and of $38 \%$ On the retail price of gasoline. At certain points in the United States, the
Federal. State and city taxes on gasoline actually aggregate 10 cents per Federa
earnings of the petroleum industry during the ystitute, the average annual was only $1.35 \%$ on an average investment of about $\$ 11.000,000,000$, whereas was ony $1.35 \%$ on an average investment of about $\$ 11.00$.
" The capital invested in the petroleum industry represents approximately $41 / 2 \%$ of the nation's taxable wealth, but taxes on this industry and its
products constitute $11 \%$ of the nation's total tax bill. The petroleum inproducts is therefore bearing $21 / 2$ times its equitable share of the nation's tax bill.
"This unfair proportion is being constantly increased.
"It seems almost unbelievable that new and additional forms of taxation on the petroleum industry and the sale of its products were actually being agitated in 1937, the principal one being a sales tax on fuel oil. used commodities, gasoline is probably the cheapest commodity in use used commoditis, gasolne is probabe service station price of gasoline, excluding
today. In 1937, the average, was less than $50 \%$ of the price in 1920; and the quality in 1937 was
taar superior."

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
$\begin{array}{llll}1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$
 Gross oper. income_- $\overline{376,238,307} \overline{337,467,897} \overline{300.237,108} \overline{272,618,752}$ Costs, oper., selling and
$\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { gen, exps. (excl. of de- } \\ \text { preciation \& deplet.) } & 276,202,522 & 259,144,982 & 243,548,196\end{array} & 228,648,933\end{array}$
$x$ Amortiz. of driling costs
on producing wells and

$\begin{array}{llllll}$|  exp. incurred on dry  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  holes  | $5,313,218$ | $4,310,968$ | \& $3,534,227 & 2,224,329\end{array}$

 Bal.before int., deprec.
$\&$ deplet. \& Federai
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { income taxes } \\ \text { inct. } \\ \text { \& amort. of disct. \& }\end{array} \quad 93,196,538 \quad 73,556,207.53,275,353 \quad 41,338,671$ Int. \& amort. of disct. \&
exp. on funded \& long-
term debt.-.-.......-
Other interest charges.Deprec. \& other amortiz. Prov. for Fed. inc. tax Provision for Federal un-
distributed profits tax $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net profit for year } & \overline{55,395,447} & 38,424,364 & 17,079,316 & 5,693,977 \\ \text { Profit applic. to min. int. } & 821,128 & 164,023 & 14,279 & 148,772\end{array}$

 x In addition, State gasoline and Federal excise taxes were paid cor
accrued) to taxing authooities in the amount of $\$ 85,990,195$ in $1937, \$ 77,-$ 595,419 in $1936, \$ \$ 9,751,023$ in 1935 , and $\$ 63,175,156$ in 1934 . y In-
cluding $\$ 465,625$ on serial notes payable to banks. cluding \$465,625 on serial notes payable to banks. (incl. earned surplus of predecessor company), $\$ 89.268,695$; surplus credits,
adjustment of depreciation for prior years, $\$ 11,745,741$; less, settlement adjustment of depreciation for prior years, $\$ 11,745,741$; less, settlement of
lawsuit in respect of an old claim arising out of the operations of a former lawsuit in respect of an old claim arising out of the operations of a former
subsidiary, $\$ 2,498,123$; adjustment of provision for Federal income and excess-profits taxes for prior years, together with interest thereon, $\$ 2,-$
060,000 ; increase in reserve for benefits under employees' plans, $\$ 5,000,000$ increase in reserve for contingencies, $\$ 2,000,000$, leaving a balance of
$\$ 187,618$; total, $\$ 89,456,313$ ne net profit for the year ended $\$ 187,618 ;$ total, $\$ 89,456,313 ;$ net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1937 ;
$\$ 54,574,319 ;$ total, $\$ 144,030,633$; dividends declared during 1937, $\$ 26,-$
419,$972 ;$ earned surplus, Dec. 31,1937 (incl. earned surplus of predecessor
company) $\$ 117610661$. company), \$117,610,661. Censolidated Capital Surplus Accont-Capital surplus. Dec. 31, 193 Consolidated Capital Surplus Account-Capital surplus, Dec. 31, 1936,
\$46.678,10; excess of cash received for capital stock of The Texas Corp.
issued during the year 1937 over par value thereof, $\$ 23,043,735$; excess of book value of stock of a subsidiary acquired during 1937 over cost thereof from minority interests during 1937 over their net book value at dates of acquisition (net), $\$ 27,71$; total, $\$ 69,749,626$; excess of cost over par value
of 220 shares of capital stock of the Texas Corp. reacquired in 1937 and held in treasury, less excess of proceeds from sale of 88 shares over par value
thereof, $\$ 1,386$; capital surplus, Dec. 31, 1937, $\$ 69,748,240$.


Tennessee Public Service Co.-Earnings-
 Oper. exps., incl. taxes
Oper

Net oper. revenues..-:
Other income-----
Inross income......-. nt. on mortgage bonds_
 period, whether paid or unpaid-...........-Balance.. Balance..-.-......-........................... $\$ 195,800-\$ 42,692$ X Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Jan. 31, 1938, amounted to
$\$ 520.832$. Latest dividend amounting to $\$ 6.75$ a share
stock, was paid on on $\$ 6$ preferred
 Noto No provisions have been made for Federal surtax on undistribute
profits for the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1938 and 1937 .-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .1730$.
Tennessee Central Ry.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Freight revenue Frieight revenue-.......
Passenger revenue.
Mail, express, all other

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Mail, express, all olther } \\ \text { transp., \&c., incident. }\end{array}$ | 137,671 | 143,670 | 133,395 | 122,105 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 Trant. or way \& struct-
Mation expenses

Net rev. from ry. oper.
Railway tax accruals.Ry. oper. income.-. $\mathrm{Non-operating} \mathrm{income-:-}$ Gross income-.....-. Net income. $\qquad$ a $14 \%$ on preferred stock.

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31


Total..........58.
Texas Electric Service Co.-Earnings-





 Balance
Note Note- No provisions have been made for Federal surtax on undistributed
proftts or the. 12 months ended Dec. 31 1937 and 1936 , since no taxable
undistributed adjusted net income was indicated for these periods.- V .145 , undistrib

Texas \& New Orleans RR.-Plans to Refund $\$ 60,607,000$ Bonds-
The company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to create an issue of 1 st \& ref. bonds and to issue $\$ 60,607,000$ of these bonds at this time.
of this amount, the company would use $\$ 27,246,000$ for partial payment of the opgn account balance owed by the ecmpany to southern Pacific Co.,
the parent company, and would use $\$ 33,361,000$ of the bonds to refund outstanding issues either issued or assumed by the company.
The bonds to be issued are series A, dated Jan. 1.1938 and payable Jan. 1.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Calendar Years- } \\ \text { Groser rev. from sulphur }\end{array} & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$
 Prov. for contingencies.




 Earned surplus -



$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Cash on hand and on demand and } \\ \text { time deposit.-.-. } \\ \$ 9,815,616 & \$ 8,633,338 & \$ 7,190.107\end{array}$
 Miscelt. receivables and advances...Inventoriee of sulphurr abovanees.and:-
Inventories of materials \& supplies. Inventories of materials \& \&upplies a-:
Invests. in and advances to sub. and auxiliary companies
 x Pikhts-- bidgs.., machinery \& equip. $\begin{array}{ccc}701,176 & 347,160 & 250,500 \\ 94,032 & 113,472 & 118,007\end{array}$

 $27,157,020 \quad 28,119,409 \quad 28,638,291$ | $4,649,950$ | $5,400,986$ | $5,858.260$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 712,817 | 458,985 | 760,623 |

> Total... $\overline{362,900,262} \overline{\$ 61,537,593} \overline{\$ 61,571,374}$
 not curr. (for pay. to be made
 292,500
$1,015,191$ ECapital stock
Total. $\qquad$ $\frac{\$ 62,900,262}{} \frac{31,392,229}{\$ 61,537,593} \frac{261,1359,000}{\$ 61}$ XAfter reserve for depreciation of $\$ 4,293,620$ in $1937, \$ 3,460,725$ in 1936


Texss Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Dec. 31 Operating revenues | \$919,517 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oper. exps., incl. taxes. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 919,517 \\ 459,458 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Prop. retire. res. approps | 112,580 | 47,446 | 969,996 | 559,252 |
| Net oper. revenue | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 347,479 \\ & 535 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 334,055 \\ 1,309 \end{array}$ | $\frac{1,599,316}{8,324}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,661,887 \\ 8,955 \end{array}$ |
| Gross income----- | \$348,014 | 35 |  |  |
| $\frac{1 n t}{\text { Int }}$ | 171 | $\begin{array}{r}177,708 \\ 10,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2}, 132,500 \\ -2,120,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 00 \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ |
| Other int. \&f deductions. | 22,753 | 21,33 | 230,127 | 164,330 |
|  |  |  | \$2,125,013 | \$2,254,012 |



Balance_....................................... | $\$ 1,259,963$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1,388,962$ | Note- No provisions have been made for Federal surtax on und istributed prodistributed adjusted net income was indicated for those periods.- V . 146, p. 289.

(John R.) Thompson Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-



 | an |
| :--- |
| p. |
| on |
| on | Deprec, and amortiza',

Exess accrual or prop. $\&$
gen. taxes \& prof. on
seale of securties.
Lease cancellation exp:-
Prov. for Fed. tinc. taxes
Net loss-
Common dividends.....-.

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { m. } & \text { Nil } & \text { Nil } & 298,454 & \text { 298.464 } \\ \text { No.62 } & \text { Nil } & \text { Ni8.464 } \\ \text { Nil }\end{array}$ $x$ Includes 875,293 write-off of Century of Progress equipment. y In-
cludes $\$ 500$ for surtax on undivided profits. $z$ After deducting net loss on sale of securities of 86, , 85 . a Provision for Fer
compal taxes on profits of sub. company including surtax on undistributed p

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | 1936 |  | ${ }_{8}^{936}$ |
| A Prses. and |  |  | Common stock _... 7,500,000 | $\stackrel{8}{0,000}$ |
| cood | 4,000,000 | $4,000,000$ | Accounts payabie.- 337,317 | ${ }^{338,018}$ |
| Securitiee | 154,500 | 306,640 | Insurance reserve. ${ }^{254,422}$ | ${ }^{264,562}$ |
| Accts. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ not | 20,643 249712 | 34,549 234,176 |  | 6,000 |
| Accrued int |  |  | Accrued taxe |  |
| Reacq.stk.,(at p | 38,900 | 38,650 | terest, \&c.-.-... 337, | $\begin{aligned} & 78,259 \\ & 0.079 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 912,977 | 1,208,378 | 10,470 | 9,874 |
| tis. of deposi |  | 25, | Captal surplus --- 1,500,00 |  |
| Deposits as secur. on leases | 13 | 183,916 | Earned surplus..- 4,737,353 | 5,051, |
| Due from employ. |  |  |  |  |
| for stok pur | 108,505 | 72,224 |  |  |
| Deferred assets..- | 178,845 | 164,767 |  |  |

Total...........14,729,905 $\overline{15,142,860}$ Total_..........14,729,905 $\overline{15,142,860}$ x After deducting \$6,169,970 for depreciation and amortization in 1937 ,647 in 1936
At the recent annual stockholders' meeting three new directors were
elected: $\mathrm{W} . \mathrm{M}$. Collins, R. R. Hauxhurst and L . J. $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Toole. They succead
 with an eight-man board instead of the usual nine.-V. 145, p. 2708 .
Torrington Co.-To Pay 20-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the
common stock payable April 1 to holders of record March 21 . This compares with 30 cents paiden on Jan., 3, last; 40 cents paid on Oct. i, Iast, and a special year-end dividend of 70 cents paid on this issue on June 25, last,
this latter being the first disbursement made on the new stock since the three-for-one split up. A regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was paid the old stock on April 1,1937 .-V. 145, p. 3831.

Toledo Terminal RR.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Operating revenue_ Operating expenses.-.--
 Gross income.... Interess
Rentals Rentals H ire of equip. (dr. bal.) Miscell. tax accruals_--:
Net income...........

$\$ 105,242$



Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc.-Earnings-
Net operating profit.-
Other income--.


Balance, surplus
a Interest only.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 25


 \begin{tabular}{lll|llll}
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Notes \& accts. rec. } \\
\text { Cash surr. val. of }\end{array}$ \& 316,112 \& 335,583 \& $\begin{array}{c}\text { Accr. sal., wages, } \\
\text { expenses, } \\
\text { ecc.-. }\end{array}$ \& 58,671 \& 160,280 <br>
\hline

 

Mdse. Inventories- \& 1.216,460 \& $1,120,086$ \& 37,684 \& Pividends \& Prov. for Fed. tax \& 57,907 <br>
Other investments \& 45,185 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} and recelvables a Frixed assets.... pat't rights, \&c.

 b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 899,307$ in 1937 and $\$ 845,872$ in 1936. besented by shares of $\$ 1$ par.-V. 145, p. 3831 .

Twin Coach Co.-New Director, \&c.Edward P. Taylor has been elected a director, succeeding H. G. Taylor, deceased. Vacancy caused by death of J. Allen Smith was not filled. Mr.

## Ulen \& Co.-Listing-

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 50,000 shares of common stock (no par), being stock reserved for management's options,
(for details see V. 146, p. 929), and 17,389 shares of common stock (no par), being stock reserved for the conversion of the company's debentures, making the total amount applied for to date 449,561 shares.
conversion at the rate of 28.1053 shares of common stock per $\$ 1,000$ deb. If the 50,000 shares to be used for management's options, are issued pursuant to such options at the minimum option price of $\$ 2.50$ per share, the
conversion rate of the debentures will be increased, to 32.8557 shares per conversion rate of the debentures will be increased, to 32.8557 shares per
$\$ 1,000$ debenture requiring a reserve of common stock for debenture conversions of 128,039 shares.

|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total earnings. .-. - - | \$582,278 | \$332,412 | \$980,131 | \$1,116,184 |
| Oper. exps. \& oth. chgs_ | 82,376 | 150,384 | 157,588 | 159,784 |
| Contract expenses..-.-- | 77,536 | 21,396 |  |  |
| Interest_-------- | 233,820 | 244,748 | 292,624 | 364,795 |
| Loss on securities sold.- |  |  | 10,560 | 11,549 |
| Amort. of dt. disc.\&exp- | 19,084 | 28,249 | 40,713 | 47,850 |
| Loss on 1 reign exchange |  |  | 1.051 | 4,475 |
| Provision for anticipated |  |  |  |  |
| losses and expenses -- |  |  | 500,000 | 856,658 |
| Losses on rec. \& sales of miscellaneous assets. |  |  |  | 6,200 |
| Other income debits..-- | c101,817 | $301,2 \overline{0} \overline{5}$ |  | 16,200 |
| Prov. for Fed.inc. tax, |  | 301,205 |  |  |
| b State \& Federal taxes- | 2,130 19,720 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,161 \\ 14,141 \end{array}$ | 17.558 |  |
| Net loss for year | of\$45,793 | \$429,8 | \$39,9 |  |
| Ulen \& Co.'s proportion. | d 46,640 | 425,417 | 34,396 | 357,720 |
| Surp. at beginning of $\mathrm{yr}_{-}$ | 31,075 | 456,491 | 490,888 | 848,609 |
| Total surplus | \$77,714 | \$31,075 | \$456,492 | \$490,888 | a Includes income credits of $\$ 4,457$ in 1937, $\$ 193, \$ 54$ in $1936, \$ 292,062$ tax. $c$ Expenses incurred in connection with extension of maturity of

National Economic Bank of Poland bonds and Ulen \& Co. debentures. d Includes $\$ 846$ being portion of net loss of subsidiary company applicable The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1937 was published in V. 146, p. 929-
V. 1730 .

United Aircraft Corp.-Annual Report-
Donald L. Brown, President, says in part:
Consolidatd current assets at Dec. 31, 1937, amounted to $\$ 18,200,287$ Included in current assets are cash, U. S . Treasury notes and other readily marketable securities aggregating, $\$ 3,609,919$, and inventories amounting to $\$ 10,613,558$. A survey of the inventories and purchase obligations ingvestments consist principally of covered by customers' orders. The inAirways Corp. (par $\$ 5$ ), which shares were received during the year in exchange for the 10,000 shares (par $\$ 10$ ) owned at the beginning of the year.
During the year an old account owing by the Government of Peru During the $y e a r$ an old account owing by the Government of Peru,
amounting to $\$ 621,359$ was settled for $\$ 500,000$, cash having been received after the close of the year. This debt was contracted in 1930 with United Aircraft \& Transport Corp. 's export subsidiary, and during the period to in the aggregate amount of $\$ 496,541$ had been provided against it. of $\begin{aligned} & \text { In } 1937 \text { corporation and its subsidiaries realized a consolidated net profit } \\ & \text { 3 }\end{aligned}$ of $\$ 3,856,272$, after Federal and Canadian income taxes and minority or at the rate of approximately $\$ 1.52$ a share on the outstanding shares, United Aircraft \& Transport Corp. When present for exchange.

Unfilled orders at Dec. 31, 1937, amounted to $\$ 23,810,231$, which com
pares with $\$ 21,431,774$ at Dec. 31,1936 . During the year 1938, to date, additional orders in substantial amount have been received. United Aircraft Corp. is engaged in the design, manufacture, and sale of ing divisions: Pratt \& Whitney Aircraft, Hamilton Standard Propellers, Chance Vought Aircraft, Sikorsky Aircraft, and United Airports and three
subsidiaries: United Aircraft Exports Corp., United Aircraft Service Corp., subsidiaries: United Aircraft Exports Corp., United
and Canadian Pratt \& Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd.


|  | ,434,940 | \$1,659,331 | loss\$35.408 | loss $\$ 90,080$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other income ... | 207,461 | 539,117 | 571,732 | 129,091 |


| Net income- | \$4,642,401 | \$2,198,448 | \$536.324 | \$39,011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other deductions. | 17,038 | 27,221 | 37,089 | 31,959 |

$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net profit_-_-...... } & \$ 4,625,363 & \$ 2,171,227 & \$ 499,235 & & \$ 7,052 \\ \text { Federal income tax } & 614,003 & 223,221 & 60,066 & 31,767\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Surtax on undistributed } \\ \text { profits_ } & 142,905 \quad 11,110\end{array}$
Net profit before min .
interest
interest_-
ind Minor. prop. of profits of
 Prov, for cost of minor.
stock of sub. co. in ex-
cess of equity value
Total surplus.-...-
$\begin{gathered}\text { Tjust. of deprec., prior }\end{gathered}$
$\$ 1,338,369$
$\$ 674,203$$\frac{-\cdots-\cdots}{\$ 434,635} \frac{3,815}{\operatorname{loss} \$ 30,841}$ Adjust. of deprec., prior
$\begin{array}{rlrrr}\begin{array}{l}\text { years, less prov. for } \\ \text { taxes............ } \\ \text { Previous surplus....- }\end{array} & 1,080,8 \overline{6} & 406,6 \overline{6} \overline{1} & \text { def } 27,97 \overline{5} & 2,866\end{array}$
 Note-Included in the net profit for 1936 is $\$ 64,000$ covering proceeds
from the sale of design and manufacturing rights and licenses, and $\$ 182,862$ from royalties received from licensees, all in connection with foreign con-
tracts; and there is also included $\$ 309,728$ profit on sale of stock of Pan American Airways Corp.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | 19 | 36 | , Sher Dec. 31 | $1937$ | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | ${ }_{1}$ | Labutules- |  | ${ }^{1936}$ |
| Cash | 2,052,525 | 2,205,283 | Accounts payable. | 1,322,989 | 1,341,832 |
| U.S.Treas. notes | 1,508,293 | 3,523,279 | Notes pay.-bank | 100,000 | 350,000 |
| U.S.mun. \& Dom. | 49,101 | 48,914 | Accr, wages, taxes, | 465,355 | 456,055 |
| Trade accts. rec., |  |  | Prov. for Federal |  |  |
| less reserve | 3,873,551 | 2,862,516 | income tax | 756,908 | 234,331 |
| Accts. rec., offlcers and employees.. | 5,539 | 2,704 | Advances on sales contracts --.-- |  |  |
| Other accts. ree., |  |  | Deferred income.-. | 41,000 | 7.500 |
| accrued int., \&c. | 97,712 | 66,491 | Sundry reserves | 39,634 | 67,979 |
| Inventories.....- | 10,613,558 | 7,473.400 | Minority interest |  |  |
| Investments .-...- | 269,307 | 267,661 | in capital stock |  |  |
| $\times$ Land and bldgs., |  |  | and surplus of subsidiaries...- | 77,688 | 73,006 |
| and equipment- | 7,322,009 | 6,596,705 | y Capltal stk. (par |  |  |
| Land, bldgs. and |  |  |  | 2,656,483 | 12,593,023 |
| equip.-aband'd |  |  | Capital surplu | ,630,632 | 8,108,434 |
| plant at est'd |  |  | Earned surplus | ,419,234 | 1,080,865 |
| realizable value | 250,000 | 250,000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| equip.at reduced |  |  |  |  |  |
| values, less res. |  |  |  |  |  |
| for depreciation. | 1,295,632 | 1,308,965 |  |  |  |
| Deterred charges.- | 31,479 | 53,777 |  |  |  |
| Total | ,705 | 59,69 | Total | 368,705 |  | $x$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 3,555,233$ in 1937 and $\$ 3,418,419$ in

1936. y Includes $6,544(12,661$ in 1936) shares to be issued for shares of capital stock of United Aircraft \& Transport Corp. not presented for
United Air Lines Transport Corp.-Annual ReportW. A. Fatterson, President, says in part:

The year 1937 was financially unprofitable for the air transport industry because of several factors. An unfavorable public reaction as the result volume during the first six months. Furthermore, the sharp recession in industrial activity during the latter part of the year substantially decreased the amount of business travel. Despite the decreased volume of
traffic, expenses were increased by higher costs of wages, taxes, materials and supplies.

Comparative Statistics
Revenue airplane-miles flown_...
Revenue passengers carried....-.-
Revenue passenger-miles operated.
Pounds of mail carried.........
Pounds of mail carried.--
Mail pound-miles operated.--
Expros of express carried.---
Expres pound-miles operated.

## 1937 15,145

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { ercentage of seat occupancy .-.............-- } & , 548,815,05.2 & 1,587,999,067 \\ 64.8 \text {. }\end{array}$
Revenues-Passenger revenue for the year 1937 was $\$ 5,253,589$, as com-
pared with $\$ 5,844,331$ in 1936 . The decline in passenger revenue can be pared with $\$ 5,844,331$ in 1936 . The decline in passenger revenue can be
attributed to several factors in addition to those influencing the entire airtransport situation. 1937 was $\$ 3,270,651$ as compared with $\$ 3,291,234$ for States today, but receives only $25.4 \%$ of the total payments made to all air mail contractors. Prior to July 16, 1937, company was paid for the operation of four mail schedules between Chicago and New York. On enue was decreased by approximately $\$ 12,000$ per month. The reason
advanced by the Post Office Department to justify the Chicago-New York curtailment was its desire to give an equal number of mail-pay schedules to against the action of the Post Office Department on the ground that the number of mail-pay schedules should be based on the volume of mail
transported. The protest and request for reconsideration were denied transported. The protest and request for reconsideration were denied
and under existing law we had no recourse beyond the decision of the and under existing
officials in the Poft Oe Dice Department.
Express revenue for 1937 was $\$ 452,652$, as compared with $\$ 431,325$ for Express revenue for 1937 was $\$ 452,652$, as compared with $\$ 431,325$ for
1936 . In 1937 the last of the air mail contractors sponsoring an indepen-
dent express system signed a contract with the Railway Express Agency which completes a uniform and nationwide air express system. This additional competition in the Railway Express Agency's air express system diverted some air express to other lines. It is the.opinion of the manage-
ment that, over a period of time, this enlarged sysvem will be far more ment that, over a period of time, this enlarged sysiem will be far more might have been realized under the previous arrangement, the limited scope of which did not give complete flexibility of service to sinippers.
Operating Costs-Operating costs per revenue mile for the year 1937 were 66.2 cents (after retirements) as compared with 56.3 cents (after retire-
 in aggregate expense. Wage increases and the necessity for employment of flying equipment and further research and technical development work
increased the total payroll by $\$ 503,623$.

Finnancial Position-United Air Lines sustained a net loss of $\$ 754,486$
n 1937 Working capital at the end of the year was $\$ 5.045,736$, of which more than $\$ 4,750,000$ represented cash and U. S. Government securities. prove management believes that the company's working capital position
pres margin for continuance of its development and improvement program.

| Operating revenues $\qquad$ Costs, expenses and tax- | e Account for Calendar Years |  |  | 87,143,744 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 9,462,543 | ${ }_{\$ 9,989.016}^{1936}$ | ${ }_{\text {1935 }}^{1939}$ |  |
|  | 9,286,233 | 88,272,282 | + ${ }_{\text {7,507,119 }}$ |  |
|  | 1,011,106 | 1,341,929 | 1,277,523 | 1,774,649 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Other income | 8834,79 80,309 | \$259,805 107,478 | $\$ 43,849$ 42,456 |  |
| Loss aps | \$754,48 | 367,28 | \$1,39 | $\begin{array}{r} 36,610 \\ 3,085 \end{array}$ |
| Net loss | 4,48 | $\begin{aligned} & 3367.283 \\ & 279,054 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 81 | 2,283 |
| Sheficit-s- |  | surs88,229 |  |  |
| arninks per sha | 8 | $1,394,138$ $\$ 0.26$ | 7 |  |


| Assets <br> U.S.Treas. notes. Notes \& accts. rec. Inv. of repair parts and supplies... withheld by U.S. P. O. Dept. on Feb. 19, 1934... U. S. Treas. notes Sund. stk. \& notes |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 3
Cash AstsU.S. Treas. . .otes.
Notes \&actect.
Inv. of repair partis



$1837 \quad 1936$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 8 3 7}$ |  |
| 452,440 | 858 | $265,866 \quad 118,973$ 357,113 408,325

Assets- Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec 31
Cassets- Conaensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31









Total_......- | $5,132,115$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 4,805,862$ |
| Total_........ |
| $55,132,115$ |
| $\$ 4,805,862$ | X Represented by $304,192(254,568$ in 1936$)$ shares no par value. y Rep-

resented by 7,253 shares.-V. 146, p. 1571 .
United Drug, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Years End. Dec. $31-$
and discounts allow. $\$ 93,358,258 \$ 88,464,982 \$ 82,739,760 \$ 78,439,489$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\mathbf{x} \text { Cost of goods, sein.,.gen. } \\ \text { and administrative exp } 89,497,962 & 84,537,958 & 79,348,642 & 74,960,525\end{array}$
 Adjustm't.to of privor years
provs. for Federal in-
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { provs. for Federal in- } \\ \text { come taxes }\end{array} \quad 29,099$
 Recovery in respect of
claims anainst the Di-
rector-Gent of RRs. rector--Gen'1 of RRs.
net)
(Gen Recovery of claims agst.
Liggett and Owl bank-


Total - 145, p. 3023
Union Electric Co. of Missouri (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Prov, for surtax on un-

 Amort. of bond discount
$\&$ expenses
Oth -cher inges
Int durest Int. during constrgetion
Pref. divs. of subs Minority interests-...-
Other deductions----- 30,001 Net income-........
Preferred divs
$\$ 8,193,614$
869,967 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Common dividends....- } & 7,344,000 & 5,852,250 & 508,000 & 3,672,000\end{array}$ Note-Commencing Jan. 1, 1937, the revenue and expense accounts of the
company and its electric utility subsidiaries have been classified in accordance with the new Uniforrm System of Accountse prescribed by the Federal
Power Commission. The figures for the year 1937 are therefore not in all cases comparable with those shown for previous years.

Consolidated Balance Sheet, Dec. 31
Assets-
Prope on on plant-2
Cash on
with truestesit
(2ash on deposit $230,028,887$
with trustees Ruead. secur-


Accounts and

cos. on current
account
Deositstor
and
Deposits for pay-
ment or
tured int., in-
Inventorint., \&e. .
Bar'ces-in closed


| + |  | Dividends pay Other current \& acer. liab <br> Contrib. by cust <br> for constr. of <br> peserves. <br> Surplus.. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,460,580 \\ 420,897 \\ 320,187 \\ 109,889 \\ \\ 482,019 \\ 39,772,967 \\ 16,025,062 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Total_.......253,805,256 $\overline{236,766,984}$ Total_......253,805,256 $\overline{236,766,984}$ a After reserve of $\$ 183,176$ in 1937 and $\$ 182,429$ in 1936 . b After reserve
for doubtuful accounts of $\$ 232,05$ in 1937 and $\$ 247,504$ in 1936 . $\mathbf{c}$ Repesented by $2,295,000$ no par shares.- V .145, p. 3023

United-Carr Fastener Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Catendar Years
Consolidated Income A
Net sales \& commission- $87,072,01$



Fed. \& foreign inc. tax
 Prov. for miscell. invess
Net profit_-.-.
$\$ 1,312,314$
$\$ 2,065,475$
$\$ 1,504,518$
$\$ 1,833,960$ 560 shares of capital
Stock $($ par $\$ 5)$
staper
 and equipment, \&c., amounting to $\$ 611,157$ in 1935 . y After deducting $\$ 28,000$, portion applicable to of bonds of United Drug Co., charged to surplus.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1987 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 |


 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Cash_-_-_--- } & 5,840,476 & 8,520,842 \\ \text { Short-term notes }\end{array} \begin{gathered}\text { Accts. payable and } \\ \text { accrued expenses } \\ 5,738,094\end{gathered} \quad 6,516,512$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Short-term notes \& } \\ \text { call loans.-... }\end{array} & -1,575,000 & \begin{array}{c}\text { accrued expenses }\end{array} & 5,738,094 & 6,516,512\end{array}$




 | marks, \&c-_-_zer |
| :---: |
| Prepaid accounts. |
| 5687,203 |
| $61,308,902$ |

 x After depreciation. $y$ Reduction due to $\$ 2,90,169$, reduction of
value, goodwill, trademarks, \&c, as approved by directors. $z$ Reduced
 stock, acquired an
$-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .3213$.

United Gas Improvement Co. - Weekly Output Week Ended-

United Profit Sharing Corp.-Options Extended-
The expiration date of the options granted to certain officers and directors to purchase 25,400 shares of the unissued common stock of the company a
$\$ 1$ per share has been further extended from Dec. 31,1937 , to Dec. 31,1939 \$1 per share has bee.

$\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Total income_-.----- } & \$ 2,613,954 & \$ 2,981,778 \\ \text { Interest } & 40,006 & 136,902\end{array}$




 stock redeemed
Excess of cost over
stated value of treas' 1st pref. stk. canceled. less deprec. prov. and

 y Of which $\$ 8,000,000$ working capital reserve.
Note-No provision has been made for any surtax on undistributed profits other contingencies. mately $\$ 85,474$ less than the amount which would have been provided under
adoption of depreciation rates and basis allowed by the U. S. Treasury in an adjustment of income tax liability for prior years.
Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. } 31 & & \\ 1937 & 1936 & 1937\end{array}$






 Total ........... $\overline{29,380,538} \overline{29,225,867}$ Total ........... $\overline{29,390,538} \overline{29,225,867}$ a After deducting depreciation of $\$ 6,426,396$ in 1937 and $\$ 8,396,149$ in
936 . b After deducting $\$ 111,094$ in 1937 and $\$ 89,996$ in 1936 for reserve or doubtful accounts, Arising through the conversion of convertibl 146, p. 611

Universal Cyclops Steel Corp.-Dividend HalvedDirectors have declared a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the common
tock, par $\$ 1$, payable March 29 to holders or record March 19. Previously, egular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed.-V. 145 p. 3213.

## Universal Pictures Co., Inc.-New Directors-

At the annual stockholders' meeting held March 15 John Dabney Penick nd samuene pirst epresent the first preferred stockholders, filing positions that had been
vacant, while William Freiday, who has been representing common stock olders on the board, will hereafter represent the second preferred stock holders. Matthew J. Fox was elected a director to represent the common
 reelected at the
V. 146, p. 289 .

Universal Products Co., Inc.-50-Cent Dividend-
The directors bave declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the comi. stock, no par value, payable March 1 to holders of record March 25 . Sept. 30, 1936. March 31, 1937, \$1.25 paid on Dec. 18, 1936; 75 cents on Dec. 31 and Sept. 30. 1935; 20 cents per share in each of the three preced1933, when a dividend of 10 cents was paid.-V. 146, p. 1573 .

Upson-Walton Co.-Dividend Reduced-
tock, par \$1 payable March 21 to holders of record Mare she the common regular quarterly dividends of 20 cents per share were distributei. In 1937 and on Dec. 21,1936 .- 10 cents were paid on Dec. 20 and June 21

Utah-Idaho Sugar Co.-Dividend Omitted-
Directors took no action on the payment of the dividend ordinarily due was paid on Dec. 31 lastione of five certss was paid on March 31, 1937, on April 10 , 1936, this last being the first dividend paid since $1926 .-\mathbf{V}$ 145, p. 3985.'

Utilities Elkhorn Co.-Protective CommitteeAvery Brundage, Clayton J. Howel, George F. Manzelman and John A. an application (File No. 34 .13), and amendmentists thereto, under the Holding Company Act for leave to act as bondholder's protective committee for
holders of $6 \%$
20 -year 1 st mtge. sink. fund gold bonds issued by the company, a subsidiary of Utilities Power \& Light Corp., a registered holding company. The committee proposest to act in connection with the reorganrill 1.-V.
United States Steel Corp.-36th Annual Report-Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937-The annual report, signed by Myron C. Taylor, Chairman, will be found at length on subsequent pages under "Reports and Documents," together with tables of operations, balance sheet, \&c.

Comparative Consolidated Income Statement Years Ended Dec. 3

allowancesess discounts, returns \&
Gross revenueof transp.
com carriers

Total.
Total_-_-_-

Balance
$\overline{1395549630} \overline{1083337,435} \overline{758,893,126}$
---------- 1098772329 872,517,489 623,446,398
 d Taxes - Fed. social secur


| Net operating income. $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ |
| :--- |



Reversal of provs. under Railroad


Minirity prop. of profits of cos. not
wholly owned.



 a Including revenue from affiliated companies. b For conversion uses
and resale and other inter-company revenues. and operating expenses and resale and other inter-company revenues.
of transportion and miscellaneous operation. $d$ Except social security and
Federal taxes reported separately

Consolidated Balance Sheet, Dec. 31
$1937 \quad 1936 \quad 1935$ ${ }_{8}^{1934}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Assets- } \\ \text { Corp. owned } \& \\ \text { \& oper. by }\end{array} \\ 1,410,432,914 & 1,350,037,282 & 1,338,522,859 \\ 1,626,143,782\end{array}$ the several companjes... Deferred charges, future
operations, sc. operations,
Mining royaltes $\begin{array}{lll}\mathbf{4 7 7 , 7 9 6} & \mathbf{1 , 4 8 1 , 1 5 3} & \mathbf{2 , 2 1 6 , 9 8 5} \\ \mathbf{7 , 7 2 9 , 6 2 7} & \mathbf{7 , 8 1 9 , 5 5 3} & \mathbf{8 , 1 9 2 , 8 9 5}\end{array}$ $1,933,734$
$8,228,864$ Cash resources held in bd. sink ing funds \& other trusteed accounts ine... of conting, reserve \& for
acct. employees' stock Inv. outside real estate other property owned
Depr. \& insur. fund assets cont. ad... cash and rec
due from banks \& other in process of reorgan. or liquida'n less
Inventories. Accounts receivable-...-. Accounts receivable.....
BUl recelvable,
U. Govt. \& other mar
U. S. Govt. \& other mar
ketable securities.... Cash working funds Time and other spectal bank deposits.........

## Total assets.

 LLabultitesCommon stock Prem. on common stock stock of sub. cos. not held by U. S. Steel Corp Bonds held by public.-. Sub. cos.' pur. mon. obiligInstal. dep. under empl's Instal. dep. under empl's
stock subseriptlon pla Current accounts payable and payrolls--.-Accr. taxes not due (incl.
reserve for Fed taxes Accrued interest and unpresented coupons, \&c. Preterred stock dividend. Contingent, miscellaneous and other reserve funds Undiv. surp. of U. S. Stl
Corp. and sub. cos Appr. for add'ns \& constr
 Totalliabilites .-..... $1,918,729,289$ 1,863,976,519 1,822,401,742 2,084,112,287
a This item not shown separately in 1937 or 1936 (1933 figure revised for in 1936). c c 18,565 shs. common stock. d Issued at various dates from 1913 to 1925, inclusive, in connection with acquirement of the fee title to certain ore properties previously held under mining leases and maturing over a period of 21 years. Guaranteed by U. S. Steel Corp., $\$ 12,407,583 ;$ no
guaranteed, $\$ 675,000 ;$ non-interest-bearing, $\$ 12,908,485$ interest-bearing guaranteed, $\$ 675,000 ;$ non-interest-bearing $\$ 12,908,485$ :

| an Raalte Co., Inc.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | 1937 | 1936 | 193 | c1934 |
| Net sales | \$9,905,954 | \$9,430,935 | \$7,611,128 | Not |
| Cost and expen | 8,762.900 | 8,227,783 | 6,636,963 | Reported |
| Operating i | \$1,143,053 | \$1,203,152 | \$974,165 | 529,140 |
| Other income | 53,169 | 45,902 | 40,422 | 32,243 |
| Gross inco | \$1,196,222 | \$1,249,054 | \$1,014,587 | \$561,383 |
| Depreciation | 191,193 | 184,449 | 156,253 92,274 | 142,641 87,823 |
| Disc'ts, int. \& oth. chgs. Prov. to reduce raw silk | 91,472 | 91,763 | 92,274 | 87,823 |
| commitm'ts to market | 5,943 |  |  |  |
| Prov. for Fed. taxes, \&c. | 120,898 | 124,388 | 101,000 | 26,000 |
| Surtax on undistr, profit | 11,222 | 13,039 |  |  |
| Net profit | \$775,494 | \$835,415 | \$665,059 | \$304,918 |
| 1st pref. dividends | 121,586 | 122,217 | 122,234 | 183,351 |
| Common dividend | 452,483 | 452,484 | 64,640 |  |
| pe, surple | \$201,424 | \$260,715 | \$478,185 | \$121,5 |
| Earns. per sh. on 129,281 shs. com. stk. (par \$5) | \$5.06 | \$5.52 | \$4.20 | 1.41 |


Total $\quad$ After.....14,789,133 $14,862,804$ Total _........14,789,133 $14,862,804$

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 37 | 1936 |  |
| \$ |  | Liabilities- |
| 123,410 | 116,163 | Notes pay., secur- |
| 188,052 | 1,809 208.595 | Accts. pay. (trade) |
| 188,263 198 | $\begin{aligned} & 208,090 \\ & 185,098 \end{aligned}$ | Work. comp. (due |
| 10,264 |  | during year) ---- |
|  | 10.264 | Com, serip outst'g |
| $\begin{array}{r} 14,183,880 \\ 74,531 \end{array}$ | 14,244,746 | Divs. payable-itr. |
|  | 78,150 | land for prospec. |
|  |  | 1st mtge. $5 \%$ gold |
| 155 |  | bonds (due 1949) |
| 10,308 | 75 | Other liabilit Reserves |
|  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,024 \\ & 1,245 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,501 \\ & 5,003 \end{aligned}$ | Treasury stock |
|  |  | Common stock |
|  |  | Capital surplus |
|  |  | General surplus |
|  |  | Equity in min. int. |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Gen. surp. (det | X After reserve for doubtful accounts (and notes in 1937) of $\$ 1.072$ in of $\$ 1,547,338$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,620,581$ in 1936 .

$$
\text { Earnings for the Year Ended Dec. } 31 \text { (Parent Company) }
$$

Years Ended Dec. 31-
Gross earnings.


1,489.424 in 1936.-V. 146, p. 931
Victor Chemical Works-Smaller Dividend-
The directors on March 9 declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the $\$ 5$ par common stock payable March 31 to holders of record March 21.
This compares with 30 cents paid on Dec. 22 , last, 25 cents paid on Sept. 30 .
last; 20 cents paid on July 31, last, 18 $3 / 4$ cents on June 30, 1937, and 183/4
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 696,000 share par \$5) capital sock-V 146, p. 1574
Vulcan Detinning Co.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Sales.-. } & \$ 3,652,775 & \$ 3,390,042 & \$ 2,921,802 & \$ 3,321,913 \\ \text { Exps., deprec., \&c--- } & 3,217,874 & 3,045,369 & 2,616,768 & 3,126,511\end{array}$ | Net operating income- | $\$ 434,902$ | $\$ 344,674$ | $\$ 305,035$ | $\$ 195,402$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Other income |  |  |  |  |  | | Total income..charges | $\$ 476,205$ | $\$ 427,193$ | $\$ 396,932$ | $\$ 372,980$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Res.for tax, \&c., charger | 144,559 | 105,769 | 85,614 | 110,867 | | Net income- | $\$ 331,647$ | $\$ 321,425$ | $\$ 311,319$ | $\$ 262,113$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Pref. \& com.dividends-- | 290,029 | 235,593 | 238,498 | 206,240 | $\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Surplus } \\ \text { Earns. per } s h . \text { on } \\ 32,258\end{array} & \$ 41,618 & \$ 85,832 & \$ 72,821 & \$ 55,873\end{array}$ Earns. per sh. on 32,258

shs.com.stk..par $\$ 100$ ) $\$ 7.21 \quad \$ 6.66 \quad \$ 6.26$
Note-No provision for surtax on undistributed profits was made. $\$ 4.73$ Assets- Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31



 Accts. recelvable. Inventories .....-.
Other investments Co.'s own pref.stk.
held as temp'y investment....-

Waitt \& Bond, Inc. - To Quit Tobacco AllianceSeverance of Waitt \& Bond, Inc., from the combination of tobacco comCongress Cigar Co., Inc., was announced on March 9. ducts in San Juan, Puerto Ree controling Wompany, manufactures its pro-
Cigar in Camden and Philadelphia. All make nationally sold and Congrands. Thi directors of Porto Rican American adopted a resolution saying that the best interests of all three companies would be served best by separation of Waitt \& Bond from the others. The resolution asked Waitt \& Bond's
directors to consider such action ' $a$ as son as it may he accomplished in an directors to consider such action "as soon as it may be accomplished in an
orderly" manner." The latter then instructed their officers to carry out the
policy. initial resolution was presented by William E. Waterman and James M. Porter, chairman of the board and President, respectively, of the three can and Congress Cigar so they could devote their attention to Waitt \&
Bond. T. C. Brenn, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer of the three associated companies, was elected President of Porto Rican American and
Congress Cigar and resigned his offices in Waitt \& Bond. David Jenks, in charge of sales, was elected Vice-President of Congress Cigar.-V. 145,'

West Virginia Coal \& Coke Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings


## Gross profit on coal


 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net operating profit.- } & \$ 497,657 & \$ 487,514 & \$ 854.513 & \$ 862,794 \\ \text { Other income (net) } & 11,936 & 36,098 & 117,878 & 67,492\end{array}$ Net profit before int.

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 509,593 \\ 71,400 \end{array}$ | $\$ 523,612$ 76,24 | $\$ 972,392$ $\mathbf{5 4 , 2 3 5}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 930,287 \\ 55,199 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 252,732 |  |  |  |
|  | 37,501 | 58,540 | 52,114 |
| 411,072 | 489,968 | 498,578 | 501,854 | Prov. for Fed. inc. tax. Prov. for Fed . inc. tax--

Prov. certain assets, \&c...-
 Total--.-. $\$ 784,548 ~ \overline{\$ 1,125,270} \overline{\$ 1,208,105} \overline{\text { def } \$ 534,444}$ Excess of stated val.over stock retired.
Adjust. of retire. \& de-

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sundry adj. prior year | Dr11,228 | $\overline{C r} \overline{3}, 12 \overline{9}$ | - $2,85 \overline{3}$ |

Bal. Dec. 31, surplus_ $\$ 838,743 \overline{\$ 1,128,399} \overline{\$ 1,205,251} \$ 847,068$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Liabilities- | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | \$133,050 | \$90,496 | Accounts payable. | \$215,712 | \$429,931 |
| Accts. \& notes rec. |  |  | Accrd. int. \& taxes, |  |  |
| (net) --..----. | 1,131,563 | 1,388,909 |  | 249,206 |  |
| Inventories | 472,759 | 671,714 | Notes payable | 304,500 | 300,500 |
| Cash in closed bks. |  | 5,300 | Equip. notes pay |  | 23,530 |
| Est. distributive |  |  | Curr. redempt. of |  |  |
| shs. of receiver- |  |  | 1st mtge. bonds | 60,000 |  |
| ship. |  | 129,750 | Oper. reserves | 89,760 | 51,289 |
| Deferred charges.- | 77,721 | 150,317 | Due recd. for West |  |  |
| Investments | 111,695 | 51,873 | Va. Coal \& Coke |  |  |
| y Fixed assets | 6,969,266 | 6,982,464 | Co..--------- |  | 136,193 |
|  |  |  | Due on stock subscriptions |  | 23,175 |
|  |  |  | Defd. liabilities... | 4,774 |  |
|  |  |  | Funded debt Res. for conting's. | $1,420,000$ 610,293 | $1,540,000$ 420,338 |
|  |  |  | z Common stock. | 5,103,066 | 5,103,066 |
|  |  |  | Surplus | 838,743 | 1,128,399 |

Total......... $\overline{\$ 8,896,055} \overline{\$ 9,470,822}$ Total_........ $\overline{88,896,055} \overline{\$ 9,470,822}$ y After reserve for depreciation and depletion of $\$ 4,016,181$ in 1937 and
$\$ 4,100,101$ in 1936 . z Represented by 400,000 no par shares.-V. 145 , p. 2870.

Walworth Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -
Calendar Years
Catendar Years-
Cost of goods sold. 1937
$\$ 16,614.62$
$11,812.19$ $\$ 13.1936$ 1936 $62 \$ 10,1935,595$
 Administration \& selling expenses.
a Other charges.-...-
Extraordinary operating charges. nterest charges. Deprec'n taken on plant \& equipment Surtax on undist. profits. of subs--Accr. unpaid pref. divs. of subs. in $\overline{3} \overline{5}$
Consolidated net profit-............- $\$ 1,354,30$
 Earnings per share on common stock. by issuance of Walworth Co. common stock, 6,380 shares in 1936 and 6,110 shares in January, 1937, pursuant to votes of the directors. a Less other income, and inclu
sales, discount on purchases, \&c.

X After deducting depreciation and obsolescence reserve of $\$ 1,995,149$
n 1937 and $\$ 1,866,512$ in 1936 . y Represented by $\$ 100$ par shares.-V. 145 ,
Waco Aircraft Co.-Earnings-
Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1937
 X Including $\$ 2,310$ non-operating deductions, there was a net loss for
nine months ended $\operatorname{Sept}$. 30,1937 of $\$ 32,524$. nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937 of $\$ 32,524$.
Current assets as of sept. 30,1937 , including $\$ 50,319$ cash, amounted to $\$ 460,609$ and current liabilities were $\$ 124,713$, compared with current.
assets of $\$ 395,227$.
$\qquad$
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec, 31 Total ........-14, 807,821 for doubtful accounts, notes and drafts of $\$ 65,000$ in a After reserve for doubtful accounts, notes and draits of $\$ 65,000$ in
1937 and $\$ 60.000$ in 1936 . $\mathbf{b}$ After reserve for douhtful notes of $\$ 75,000$ in
1937 and $\$ 5,000$ in 1936 After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 10,316 .-$
208 in 1937 and $\$ 10,199,090$ in 1936 . d Represented by $1,310,544(1,287,-$ 208 in 1937 and $\$ 10,199,090$ in 1936. d Represented by 1, $310,544(1,287$, ,



Wagner Baking Corp.-No Common DividendDirectors at their recent meeting took no action on the payment of a
dividend on the company's common stock at this time. Dividends of 40 dividend on the company's common stock at this time. Divide
cents were paid on Dec. 24 and on Oct. 1, last.-V. $145, \mathrm{p} .3985$.

Wayne Pump Co.-Directorate Reduced-
At the annual stockholders meeting the board or directors was reduced to seven members from, nine and the following were elected to serve for
one year: $\mathbf{B}$. F. Geyer, $\mathbf{E}$ A. Zern. E . Gallmeyer, Charles Buesching, one year: B. F. Geyer, E. A. Zern, E. J. Gallmeyer, Charies Buesching,
Henry Herrman and George Wolf, Charles C. Wells.-V. 146, p. 773.
(Raphael) Weill \& Co.-To Retire Preferred StockAll of this company's outstanding $8 \%$ cumulative preferred stock has
been called for redemption on Sept. 1 at 110 and accrued divs. $\left(\$ 4.66{ }_{2-3}\right.$ per share). Payment will be made at company's San Francisco, Calif.,
ofrice -
West Virginia Water Service Co.-Accumulated Div.-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 6$ per share on account of The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 6$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 6$ cumulative preferred stock, no par value, payable
 share were paid on Oct. 1 . 1936, and in each of the four preceding quarters, ang ompares with sithond obe made on thisis issue since April 1,1932 , when
ing the first distribution the
the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share was paid. the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share was paid. Accruals after the payment
$\$ 40$ per share.-V. 145, p. 3024 .
Westinghouse Electric \& Manufacturing Co.-52d Annual Report, Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937.-The remarks of Chairman A. W. Robertson and President F. A. Merrick, together with a comparative statement of earnings and balance sheets as of Dec. 31, 1937, are given under "Reports and Documents" on subsequent pages.

Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended Dec. 31

 Profit from operations
Int., disct. \& misc. inc.,
$26,418,754$
$20,262,265$
$11,287,868$
loss1,402719
 Net profit
Gain in foreign exchange $\overline{26,960,067} \xlongequal[21,380,563]{ } \xlongequal{14,794,205} \frac{1051}{659,591}$
 Int. on bank loans.....-



 Inc. Adjustment on Radio
Corp. of Amer, stock
Corp. of Amer. stock
distributed as adiv.
Miscellaneous (net)

 a Includes in 1935 a profito of $\$ 1,606,66$ representing dividends received
and profits realized from securities of Radio Corp of A merica year, in 1934 loss of $\$ 176,130$ representing oss on securities of that corpor tion sold during that year and a profiting of \$493.123 in in 1933 from the sale of Radio Corr. of America stock. pron Difference betweent value as tcarried on
books of this company of Radio Corp.
 optional cash dividend per share on a a preferred stock.
c Manufacturing cost and distribution, administration and general
expenses-including taxes (except Federal income normal tax and excess expenses-including taxes (except Federal income normal tax and excess
profits taxes and surtax on undistributed profits), service annuities, operating reserves and depreciation or on buidenings and equirpment.
Noternuities, operat-
Provision for plant and equipment depreciation for a.l companies Note Provision for plant and equipment depreciation for a.l companies
for 1937 Pamounted to $\$ 4,782,530,1936, \$ 4,522,2831935, \$ 4,946,251$ and
$1934, \$ 5,210,848$. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 Assets
 \& franchises.-.

Total_.....227,455,458 $\overline{203,735,083}$ Total_......227,455,458 $\overline{203,735,083}$ a Including time deposits of $\$ 230,000(\$ 3,825,000$ in 1936$)$ b Repre-
sented by 4,186 shares at approximate cost. c After reserves of $\$ 59,251,553$ in 1937 and $\$ 56,661,897$ in 1936 . d Represented by 79,974 shares par $\$ 50$. - Note-At Dec. 31, 1937, the company including its subsidiaries had contingent liabilities on a ccount of letters of credits, endorsed notes (including those covering instalment sales), guaranteed loans, \&cc, in the amount of $\$ 1,135,471$ and under certain mutual fire insurance policies as to which no
assessment has ever been made. In addition, the company including its
subsidiaries had subsidiaries had other contingent liabilities under agreements covering instalment sales any losses to be reasonably expected thereunder being covered

Western Maryland Ry.-New Director-
N. A. Long, deceased.-V. 146 , p. 1732,1575 .

Western Pacific RR.-Reconstruction Loan-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on March 9 approved a loan from loan will bear interest at the rate of $4 \%$ per annum, and will mature Dec. 1 ,

The trustees estimate a deficit of $\$ 76,420$ in earnings a vailable for payment
of interest and a deficit in net income of $\$ 3.661 .548$ in 1938 . This estimate does not include any estimate for revenues to accrue as the result of rate increases granted by the Commission. Included in the estimate are extraordinary charges to operating expenses due to the rehabilitation expenditures
by adding back to the estimate of earnings available for payment of interest $\$ 1,326,424$ applicable to the 1938 rehabilitation program and a carry-over $\$ 1,326,424$ applicable to the 1938 rehabilitation program and a carry-over
expense from the 1937 rehabilitation program of $\$ 41,540$, which makes the
adjusted estimate of earnings available for payment of interest in 1938 , adjusted estimate of earnings a vailable for payment of interest in 1938 , including the $\$ 6,400,000$ now outstanding and the $\$ 3,600,000$ proposed to be lssued, are estimated at $\$ 296,004$, and similarly, interest on equipment
Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.-Earnings-


## Net income -1419 .

Weyenberg Shoe Mfg. Co.-Dividend Passed-
Dime. A quarterly dividend of 20 cents was paid on Dec. 28, last.- $V$. V. 144 , p. 4032 .

White Rock Mineral Springs Co.-To Pay 25-Cent Div.Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
tock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 26 . Previously regular quarterly dividends of 35 cents per share were distributed.-V. 146, p. 612 .
Wichita Falls \& Southern RR.-Seeks RFC Loan-
The company has asked approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission of a further advance by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of and to pay off certain bank loans.-V. 145. p. 3516.
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Calendar Years- } \\ \text { Profit from oper after }\end{array} & \text { al937 } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$ Profit from oper., after
$\begin{gathered}\text { deduct. for selling, } \\ \text { admin. } \& \text { gen. exps.-. }\end{gathered}$
Other inc \$1,268,298 $\quad \$ 1,056,119 \quad \$ 552,051 \quad \$ 225,957$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Other inc.-int. earned, } \\ \text { disc. taken, profit on } \\ \text { sundry ore sales, \&cc-- }\end{array} & 129,137 & 132,354 & 111,709 & 101,135\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Provision for deprec---- } & 517,493 & 454,757 & 454,650 & 453,004 \\ \text { Legal and other profes- } & & 17,985 & 9,299 & 24,905 \\ \text { sional services for recs. } & -\cdots--- & 17,9 & & \\ \text { nt. on def. liab. for pur. } & & & & \end{array}$
 Amort. of bond discount Prov. for Fed. \& State
taxes on income (est.)
Net profit for year. $\overline{\$ 592,466} \overline{\$ 431,385} \overline{\text { loss } \$ 53,146}$, loss $\$ 426,800$ a Includes statement of operations of trustees for four months ended
April 30 . Asset- Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937


(H. F.) Wilcox Oil \& Gas Co.-To Vote on Stock Increase Stockholders at their annual meeting on April 5 will consider reducing
the authorized preferred stock from 47,019 shares to 8.841 shares and the authorized common stock from $1,150,000$ shares to 600,000 shares.-V. 146, p. 1732 .

Windermere Hotel-Earninas-
The hotel earned at the rate of $3.16 \%$ on the $\$ 2,565,500$ of outstanding
first mortgage bonds, before bond interest and deprecintion first mortgage bonds, before bond interest and depreciation, for the year
1937 , as compared with $2.78 \%$ in 1936 and $1.82 \%$ for 1935 , according to Amott, Baker \& Co., Inc. in an operating analysis just published. Net income of the property, before interest ang depreciation, for these three
periods was $\$ 81,104, \$ 71,244$ and $\$ 46,711$, respectively, periods was $\$ 81,104, \$ 71,244$ and $\$ 46,711$, respectively in April, 1935 , the property was sold at foreclosure and new first mortgage fee $2 \%-41 / 2 \%$ refunding and sinking fund bonds due April 30, 1946, were issued on a par-for-par basis to holders of the ald first mortgage fee $6 \%$ sinking fund bonds.
Fixed interest has been paid to date, the current rate being $3 \%$ fixed with a $41 / 2 \%$ maximum, and on Jan. 20, 1938 , an additional $\$ 2.30$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond


[^5]
## UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

## THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1937

Office of United States Steel Corporation, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, March 8, 1938.
To the Stockholders
The Board of Directors submits herewith a combined report of the business and affairs of United States Steel Corporation, a New Jersey corporation, and its subsidiary companies for the fiscal year which ended December 31, 1937, logether with a statement of the condition of the finances and property at the close of that year, the same being based upon data prepared and furnished by the Comptroller and other officials of the Corporation and certified by Price, Waterhoused\& Co., independent auditors elected by the stockholders, as set forth in their certificate on page 17 [pamphlet report].

The better demand for iron and steel products to which attention was called in the Corporation's report of a year ago, continued into the first half of 1937. The subsidiary companies of the Corporation participated in this greater activity. Their producing facilities were at times, and in many lines, heavily taxed, in fact, to a point which during the months of March and April carried their average operations in finished products for sale to a figure above 90 per cent. of rated capacity. However, during the summer months there occurred a decline in the volume of incoming business, which though partially seasonal in character, developed during September and through the last quarter of the year into a major recession, reaching
point in December lower than any during the previous two and one-half years.
The net income earned on capital stocks and available for dividends, after allowing for Federal surtaxes on undistributed profits, amounted in 1937 to $\$ 94,944,358$, compared with $\$ 50,583,356$ in 1936 . This enabled the payment in full of accrued dividends on the preferred stock and to some extent permitted a restoration of cash resources to offset the heavy drain upon them suffered since 1930. It is a well recognized fact that the iron and steel industry, constituted as it must necessarily be on a basis for large-scale integrated and continuous operations in order to secure a maximum of economy and efficiency, is primarily dependent for its welfare and that of its employes upon a reasonably constant and uninterrupted employment of its diversified producing facilities and its trained man-power. These basic factors prevailed during most of employment of its provement in earnings is attributable primarily to that cause, augmented to some extent by an expansion in the volume of products exported into foreign markets.

The earnings for 1937 compared with those for 1936 are given in condensed form below. Complete details will be found on page 1902.

## RESULTS OF CONSOLIDATED OPERATIONS



## PRODUCTION

Because of the expanding business demands early in 1937 on a broader scale than had been experienced in recent years, the facilities for production were at times heavily taxed. To meet these expanding needs the operating equipment of the subsidiary companies of the Corporation, including mining and transportation as well as that of the manufacturing and finishing mills proper, was increasingly and effectively employed, from the standpoint of volume and efficiency. This greater volume extended into practically every branch.

The production of rolled and finished steel products for sale reached a total in 1937 of 12,762,267 tons, showing an in crease over the previous year of $1,732,651$ tons, or 15.7 per cent. In comparison with the previous six depression years, the 1937 tonnage stands out in marked contrast, exceeding the average annual production during these six years by more than 87 per cent. In spite of tis subst of the five-year average attained in the period from 1926 to 1930, inclusive.

During the first half of 1937 the pressure for steel deliveries raised the production rate to a level which, had it continued to the end of the year, would have brought the 1937 total tonnage of finished steel close to the record volume attained in 1929. Unfortunately, there followed during the summer months a decline which gained in momentum as it progressed, carrying operations down to approximately 21 per cent. of steel making capacity in the closing week of December. This represented a decline of 75 per cent. from the high point reached earlier in the year.

## PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

At January 1, 1938, the available rated annual capacities of the subsidiary companies in the following lines of production were:

SHIPMENTS
The shipments of all classes of products in 1937 compared with shipments during the preceeding year were as follows:

|  | 1937 | 1936 | Increase |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rolled and Finished Steel Productsond and Export Shipments | Tons | Tons | Tons | Per Cent |
| Pig Iron, Ingots, Ferro and Scrap | $12,748,354$ 1,025 | 10,784,273 | 1,964,081 | 18.2 |
| Limestone, Coal, Coke and Iron Ore | 1,724,480 | 3.057.383 | 667,097 | ${ }_{21.8}$ |
| Sundry Materials and By-Products | -527,106 | -417,093 | 110,013 | 26.4 |
| Total tons all kinds of materials, except | 18,025,295 | 15,022,006 | 3,003,289 | 20.0 |

VOLUME OF BUSINESS
The following comparative statement shows the gross sales on the basis of f.o.b. mill values plus gross receipts and other revenue. The figures shown for 1936 have been adjusted and restated under a different arrangement from that of a year ago to conform to the classification now observed:
Gross sales of manufactured, mined and quarried products to domestic and export customers, Gross revenue of transportation common carriers, including revenues from affilited companies.

Total
Gross sales and revenue from all sources...................................

## EMPLOYES AND PAY ROLL

Employment during the major part of 1937 continued on a substantially larger and more wide-spread scale than for some years past. The greater demand for steel, coupled with steadier operating schedules in nearly all lines of production, made this improvement possible. The peak of employment was reached in August, during which month the number of employes of all classes on the pay roll reached approximately 278,000 . This probably stands as an all-time high. The acute business recession which set in later in the year brought about a heavy employment decline, as also in the working hours available. The low point of the year came in December, during which month the number of employes at work fell to approximately 236,000 , of whom many were on part-time. To lessen as much as possible the burden caused by lack of work which the business curtailment brought about, it was necessary, in the interest of employes, to revive the spread-the-work program, thereby giving to the largest number practicable some share in the available work. This plan was extended to the
salaried staff of employes on February 1, 1938, by the inauguration of an approximately 9 per cent. shorter work week with a corresponding reduction in pay. The table given below gives statistical data relating to number of employes, total pay roll, average hours worked, and average earnings per hour for the year 1937, by quarters:

| March 31st__ Quarter Ending | Average Number <br> of Employees <br> Working ' | Pay Roll | Average Num Worked $p$ Per Month | of Hou Per Wee | Average Earnings Per Hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - 246,484 | \$104,536,228 | 176.6 | 41.19 40.35 | 80.0c |
|  | 27,092 | 124,401,518 | 168.0 | 38.36 | 89.1 c 86.8 c |
| December 31st. | 254,539 | 88,710,067 | 133.8 | 30.55 | 86.8 c |
| Year 1937 | $\xrightarrow{261,293}$ | $\xrightarrow{\mathbf{\$ 4 2 9 , 9 2 7 , 6 8 3}} \mathbf{3 3 8 , 8 6 6 , 1 2 1}$ | 163.5 172.4 | 37.63 39.60 | 86.4 c 73.7 c |
| 1937 Incre | 38.921 | \$104,061,562 | 8.9 Dec. | 1.97 | 12.7 c |

The number of employes working in 1937 increased 17.5 per cent: over 1936, and while the hours worked per month, per employe, decreased 5.2 per cent., the earnings per hour increased 17.2 per cent. and the total pay roll increased 30.7 per cent.

## EMPLOYE RELATIONS

Satisfactory relations between the employes and the several subsidiaries continued during 1937. The subject of wages, hours and working conditions and similar items of employe-management interests were satisfactorily adjusted from time to time through discussion between the employes or their representatives and management.

For several years it has been the policy to negotiate with the representatives of any group of employes and with any organization as the representative of its members. Prior to 1937 , written contracts had been entered into with the employes through their representatives at the so-called "Captive" coal mines. Contracts in writing, with representatives of the employes of most of the manufacturing subsidiaries, were entered into in November, 1936, providing for certain wage adjustments. The then and continuing policy of the subsidiary companies was, and is, as follows:
"The Company recognizes the right of its employees to bargain collectively through representatives freely chosen by them without dictation, coercion or intimidation in any form or from any source. It will negotiate and contract with the representatives of any group of its employees so chosen and with any organization as the representative of its members, subject to the recognition of the principle that the right to work is not dependent on membership or non-membership in any organization and subject to the right of every employee freely to bargain in such manner and through such representatives, if any, as he chooses."
In accordance with this continuing policy, contracts were entered into in March of 1937, expiring February 28, 1938 between the steel manufacturing subsidiaries and the representatives of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee as the collective bargaining agent for those employes who are members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America. The execution of these contracts was endorsed and recommended by the Finance Committee and the Board of Directors of the Corporation. Under these contracts, each of the subsidiary companies concerned "recognizes and will not interfere with the rights of its employes to become members of the" Amalgamated and that "there shall be no discrimination, interference, restraint or coercion by the company, or any of its agents, against any members because of membership in the" Amalgamated. The Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the Amalgamated agreed "not to intimidate or coerce employes into membership, and also not to solicit membership on company time or plant property."

During the year 1937, contracts of a similar nature were entered into between the companies and other labor organizations, representing other groups of employes. In all of these contracts, the labor organization was the collective bargaining agency for only those employes who were members of such organization. Each of these contracts was in accordance with the above stated policy.

In February of 1938, agreements were entered into with the several labor organizations, including the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, on behalf of the members of the Amalgamated who are employed by the companies, which continue the March 1937 agreements, subject to change at a conference upon ten days' notice and to termination if changes are not agreed to within twenty days of the notice. These continuing agreements providing for conferences and termination, if changes are not agreed to, give an opportunity for the adjustment of operating conditions to economic conditions when and as may be required.

As the contracts provide for adjustment of differences, as such may occur, between any and all groups of the employes, and by whatever agency they may select, substantially all matters which have arisen during the year have been satisfactorily adjusted by the procedures thus established.

## PENSIONS

During the year pensions were granted to 839 retiring employes. At the close of the year there were 11,615 names on the pension rolls, a net decrease of 839 during the year. The following is a comparison of the essential results under the Pension Plan for the years 1937 and 1936:

Number of pensions granted during the year
Number of pensions ceasing during the year
${ }^{1937}{ }_{839}$
${ }^{1936} 854$
Number of pensions ceasing deaths and for other reasons.
Net decrease in number of pensions for the year-
Total number of pensions in force December 31st $\qquad$
Average age of employes retired on pension during the year

Their average pension per month.-

## EMPLOYES' GROUP LIFE INSURANCE

This plan, inaugurated on July 1, 1935, which provides for life insurance ranging from $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 5,000$ in multiples of $\$ 500$, depending on normal annual earnings, has proved very advantageous to the employes. During the calendar year 1937, death benefits to the amount of $\$ 3,750,000$ were paid under the plan and at December 31, 1937, a total of 228,658 employes were insured in an amount in excess of $\$ 457,742,000$. The cost to employes is sixty cents per month per thousand dollars of insurance, the Corporation and the subsidiary companies assuming the cost above this amount.

## ACCIDENT PREVENTION, RELIEF AND SANITATION

A comparison of expenditures for accident prevention, accident relief and sanitation during the year 1937 with that for the previous year follows:

For accident prevention work, including installation of safety devices and appliances_...........
For accident reliee, including obligations under state compensation laws
For sanitary facilities, maintenance and improver


## CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The expenditures made by the Corporation and subsidiary companies during 1937 for additional property, plant extensions and improvements, less proceeds from dismantlement and sales of sundry property, and credit for net reduction in advanced charges for stripping and development work at mines, amounted to $\$ 123,617,832$ as shown below:


Financial Chronicle

## CHANGES PROPOSED IN CAPITAL STRUCTURE

At the annual meeting on April 4th, 1938, the stockholders of the Corporation will be asked to authorize certain changes in the Corporation's capital structure. In a letter dated February 21, 1938, addressed to the stockholders, the object and scope of the proposed changes were set forth. The changes are in the form of two amendments to the certificate of incorporation, and may be summarized as follows:

1. To change each share of authorized common stock of the Corporation with par value ( $\$ 100$ ) into one share of common stock without par value; to decrease the capital of the Corporation by reducing to $\$ 75$ the capital represented by each share of the issued and outstanding common stock as so changed; and to increase the authorized common stock as so changed from $12,500,000$ shares to $15,000,000$ shares.
2. Without impairing any of the charter restrictions as to the issuance of secured obligations, to confer on the Board of Directors authority to issue, at such times and for such consideration as the Board of Directors may determine, bonds, debentures and other obligations of the Corporation convertible into common stock of the Corporation.
The Board of Directors believes it is important and in the best interests of the stockholders that the capital structure of the Corporation be made more flexible so as to give the Board a wider choice in selecting from time to time the method of financing most suitable to the particular occasion. The Board cannot now authorize the issue and sale of the common stock for less than $\$ 100$ per share or the issue and sale of any bonds, debentures or other obligations convertible into common stock. When the proposed amendments shall have become effective, the issue and sale of common stock without par value or of bonds, debentures or other obligations convertible into common stock will be legally possible at such price as the Board may, from time to time, deem advisable. However, the common stockholders will have pro rata subscription rights as to any common stock or any obligations convertible into common stock hereafter issued and sold for cash.

Although it is proposed that the now outstanding $8,703,252$ shares of common stock with a par value of $\$ 100$ per share be changed into common stock without par value, share for share, it is necessary to name some amount as the stated capital for each such share of common stock without par value. The Board of Directors have accordingly proposed that such stated capital for the outstanding common stock without par value shall be $\$ 75$ per share. This will effect a decrease of the capital of the Corporation to the extent of $\$ 217,581,300$, this sum being the difference between the capital represented by the $8,703,-$ 252 shares at the stated value of $\$ 75$ per share and the aggregate par value of the now outstanding $8,703,252$ shares of common stock of the par value of $\$ 100$ each. This decrease of $\$ 217,581,300$ in capital will add an equal amount to the capital surplus of the Corporation (which now amounts to $\$ 81,250,021.42$, representing the premium above par heretofore received by the Corporation upon the issuance of certain shares of its par value common stock), thereby increasing the capital surplus to $\$ 298,831,321.42$.

It is contemplated that as soon as the amendment with respect to common stock without par value has become effective, the item of intangible assets which appears as $\$ 260,368,521.53$ in the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 1937, will be reduced to $\$ 1.00$, the difference of $\$ 260,368,520.53$ to be charged against the above-mentioned capital surplus of $\$ 298$,$831,321.42$. The value of these intangible assets will not be affected by the change of the amount at which they are carried on the consolidated balance sheet; nevertheless it seems advisable in view of their intangible character, to carry them on the consolidated balance sheet, at the nominal value of $\$ 1.00$. When such readjustment shall have been made, the balance sheet will show a capital surplus of $\$ 38,462,800.89$, in addition to earned surplus, which at December 31, 1937, amounted to $\$ 280,356,143.55$.

The proposed amendments will effect no change in the intrinsic value of the Corporation's assets or in the number of shares or intrinsic value of the common stock now outstanding. No change is made in the preferred stock. However, additional common stock without par value or obligations convertible into common stock, to which the common stockholders will have the right to subscribe if sold for cash, may thereafter be issued and sold as above stated.

The adoption of each of these amendments requires the approval of holders of record at the close of business March 5, 1938, of two-thirds of each class of the then outstanding shares of preferred and common stock. These amendments have been declared advisable by the Board of Directors, who recommend that they be approved and adopted by the stockholders at the annual meeting.

## UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION OF DELAWARE

As a matter of outstanding importance, mention is made of an arrangement which became effective on January 1, 1938, by which a closer coordination of the operations of the principal iron and steel manufacturing and raw material producing subsidiaries will be obtained through supervisory contracts entered into between such subsidiaries and the United States Steel Corporation of Delaware, all of whose stock is owned by the parent, United States Steel Corporation. Officers of some of such subsidiaries are among the directors of the Delaware corporation which will act in an advisory capacity in connection with operations, sales, purchases and research.

The headquarters of the Delaware corporation will be at Pittsburgh, that being a central location more convenient for cooperation with the management of such subsidiaries and more closely in touch with the atmosphere of steel operations. This arrangement will also bring the staff of the Delaware corporation into closer and more intimate relationship with current activities of such subsidiary companies.

Mr. Benjamin F. Fairless was elected the President of the Delaware corporation and, on January 1, 1938, also became President of the parent United States Steel Corporation, Mr. William A. Irvin, retiring President, becoming Vice-Chairman of the Board of the Corporation as of that date.

## GENERAL

Reference has been made in the Corporation's annual reports of recent years to the comprehensive modernization program of plant rehabilitation and expansion in which the subsidiary companies have been engaged. From time to time announcements also have been made detailing this construction program and its necessity economically. The progress toward realizamion of these improvements in plants and facilities has been satisfactory and the work under way is being pressed to completion.

Gross property expenditures incurred on capital account during the year 1937 amounted to $\$ 130,799,053$. Particulars as to the more important items are detailed on an earlier page. Of special note are the extensive development projects under way in the Birmingham and Pittsburgh districts. They were enumerated in the report of last year, and the construction schedules as planned at that time are being carried out. The improvements at Birmingham, Alabama, representing a cost of approximately $\$ 34,000,000$ will provide modern mills for the production of hot rolled strip, hot rolled sheets and cold reduced tin plate. It is expected these new mills will be ready to operate in the spring of 1938 . The improvements in the Pittsburgh district which include new mills for hot rolled strip and sheets, cold reduced sheets and cold reduced tin plate, were located on a new site about two miles northwest of Clairton, Pa. The new plant will be known as the Irvin Works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation. As a necessary part of this Pittsburgh program is included a slabbing mill now being built at the present Edgar Thomson Works, to serve as a supply of process material to the new continuous hot strip mill. The Pittsburgh project in its entirety is estimated to cost approximately $\$ 63,000,000$, and upon completion will provide that district with balanced and highly efficient facilities for the production of sheet and tin plate products. Ground was first broken on the site of the new Irvin Works on May 22, 1937, the work has gone ahead rapidly and the entire program will be completed during"1938.

As stated in last year's annual report, it was contemplated that the studies and investigations then under way by the management in cooperation with Ford, Bacon \& Davis, Inc., and their associated specialists, would be completed toward the end of 1937. These undertakings have progressed as planned except as to certain matters remaining open which require further consideration and final determination.

In view of the substantial demand upon its resources arising out of and pursuant to expenditures authorized for extensions and rehabilitation of plants and properties, the management deemed it advisable since the end of the year that additional cash be made available for these and general purposes. Accordingly, as of February 1, 1938, the Corporation borrowed from various banks in New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh, a total of $\$ 50,000,000$ at current rates of interest for credits of this character, payable in variously stipulated installments after the expiration of one, two and three years, or sooner, at the option of the Corporation.
COM
COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 1936 \$2.231,817,567.96 $\$ 2,492,375.112 .27$
$1,142,337,830.43$ $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 3 5 0 , 0 3 7 , 2 8 1 . 8 4}$
$7,819,553.31$ $1,400,222.07$
80.930 .82

## $\$ 1,481,152.89$

8,410,938.45 6.048.474.60 $\$ 14,459,413.05$
$1.484,171.38$
1.589 $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{\$ 5 , 0 1 2 , 7 5 8 . 8 1} \\ \mathbf{2} 66,003 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $286,003,964.52$
$67,098,849.96$
$7.431,714.31$
39.904568 $\begin{array}{r}786,418.09 \\ 21,547,834.56 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}81,393,010.44 \\ \mathbf{\$ 4 8 5 , 1 6 6 , 3 5 8 . 7 6} \\ \hline 1,863,976,518.66\end{array}$ $\overline{\$ 1,863,976,518.66}$ December 31, 1936 $\$ 870,325,200.00$
360.281 .100 .00 $\$ 1,230,606,300.00$
$81,250,021.42$
$5,555,762.89$ $\begin{array}{r}16,500.00 \\ 269,000.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \$285,500:00 $49.070,000.00$
$48,319,000.00$
576.973 .80 $\mathbf{\$ 9 8 , 2 5 1 , 4 7 3 . 8 0}$ $14,036,194.70$

48,204,814.11

47,541,487.39 $\begin{array}{r}1,506,488.9 \\ 6,304,919.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 3 0 4 , 9 1 9 . 2 5}$ |
| ---: |
| $\$ 103,557,709.66$ |
| $\$ 1,533,257,462.47$ | $32,120,693.30$

$45,937,646.30$
$252,660,716.59$ $\overline{\$ 1,863,976,518.66}$

Year 1936
*
*
W798,467,194,084.16 $* 79,194,084.16$
$* 22,644,738.05$
$\$ 840,306,272.28$
${ }^{*} 243,031,163.03$ \$1,083,337,435.31

872,517,488.57 $\$ 210,819,946.74$ 40,827,619.43 7,642,025.8
$4,081,587.18$
$1,396.989 .36$
$56,818,589.12$ $\$ 148,766,417.13$
$\$ 62,053,529.61$ $555,650.9$
$1,182,343$ $1,182,343.7$
$1,455,168.78$
$70,612.9$ 185.612 .71 $\$ 67,170,543.9$
$439,230.0$ $\$ 66,701,787.19$ $4,904,980.79$
$13,450.00$ \$61,783,356.40 $10,984,455.97$
$215,544.03$ $\$ 50,583,356.40$ ${ }^{2555} 5$ $\$ 50,439,354.00$ $\$ 144,002.40$
$252.516,714.19$
$\$ 252,660,716.59$

## FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT-DECEMBER 31, 1937

To the Stockholders:
The year 1937 in the electrical industry was one of widely varying business activity. In the early months the orders placed were of record volume, and during the months at the end of the year they dropped below the level of corresponding months of 1936. Nevertheless, the Company had one of its best years with regard to orders entered, sales billed and net income, and carried into 1938 unfilled orders approximately $24 \%$ greater than was the case a year ago. The sudden rush of business at the beginning of the year placed a heavy burden on the production facilities.

Net income for the year was $\$ 20,126,408$, compared with $\$ 15,099,291$ in 1936, an increase of $33 \%$; representing earnings of $\$ 7.53$ per share. The income for the year reflected no non-recurring items; but, there were extraordinary items of expense approximating $\$ 2,500,000$, including the flood prevention dam at East Pittsburgh $\$ 424,132$; the writedown of inventory of copper and miscellanéous raw materials to market at December 31, 1937, $\$ 866,321$; and the special Christmas payment to employes of $\$ 745,099$.
Orders received amounted to $\$ 229,540,061$, an increase of $25 \%$ over 1936 and second only to the record of $\$ 240,220,555$ orders received for the year 1929.
Sales billed, which were also slightly less than in 1929, totaled $\$ 206,348,307$, an increase of $33 \%$ over 1936.
Unfilled orders at the end of the year amounted to $\$ 69,298,087$, compared with $\$ 48,490,919$ at December 31, 1936.

Improvement in net income has kept pace with the increased volume of sales billed. Wage rates and raw material prices increased to a much greater extent than prices on apparatus to customers, but the profit margin was maintained because of the increased volume and progress in efficient operation.

There was a continuation of the upward trend in the tax bill. In 1935 this represented $\$ 1.85$ per share of capital stock; for the year 1936 the total was $\$ 3.35$ per share of capital stock; and in 1937 the amount was $\$ 5.26$ per share of capital stock. In 1937 this represented $\$ 269$ per employe (average number). In 1936 the figure was $\$ 215$.
The Company has maintained its policy of providing adequately for depreciation, obsolescence, and replacement of buildings and equipment. In 1937 the accrual for these provisions was $\$ 4,782,530$, compared with the 1936 amount of $\$ 4,592,283$.
Effective November 1 the Company changed its basis of providing for depreciation and obsolescence of durable manufacturing equipment. The plan adopted is the fluctuation depreciation method giving effect to the extent of use of the equipment. Compared with the previous plan the new basis will give an increased provision of approximately $20 \%$ at a maximum capacity, and a decrease of approximately $10 \%$ at the minimum rate.
The assets of the A. B. See Elevator Company, Inc., of Jersey City, New Jersey, were acquired in exchange for 10,000 shares of capital stock of the Westinghouse Electric \& Manufacturing Company. This acquisition rounds out the Westinghouse elevator facilities. The headquarters and manufacturing activities of the Westinghouse Electric Elevator Company have been concentrated at this newly acquired property in Jersey City, to which additions more than doubling the capacity at that point are under construction.
A new antenna, 718 feet in height, for Broadcasting Station KDKA was completed and dedicated with proper services in October. This antenna, consisting of 60 tons of welded steel construction, represents the latest development in broadcasting antenna equipment.
Through engineering development work Westinghouse has continually improved the quality and performance of its apparatus and has maintained a satisfactory commercial position. Some of the outstanding engineering achievements of the past year are illustrated in a booklet, "Engiments of the past year are whillatrated in a booklet, "Engineering
Extension of Research into advanced fields has been provided by the establishment of ten post-doctorate Fellowships, the objectives being directed toward the broad scope of physics, chemistry, metallurgy, and allied subjects. Five Fellowships will be awarded each year. In general, the life of each individual Fellowship will be limited to a two-year period.
The Company's financial accounts and statements include all known items, such as development of products, profit or loss resulting from the operations of non-consolidated subsidiary companies, both foreign and domestic, including changes throughout the year in value of inrest ments, and variations in rates of foreign exchange. The statement of income and surplus for each year is, therefore, as far as can be determined, a complete summarization of the current operations of the Company and is verified by certified public accountants.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
The consolidated balance sheet and the statement of consolidated income and surplus are presented on pages 9,10 , and 11 [pamphlet report]. The companies included in this consolidation are Westinghouse Electric \& Manufacturing Company, Westinghouse Electric Elevator Company, The Bryant Electric Company, Westinghouse X-Ray Company, Inc., and the Westinghouse Electric International Company. Certified public accountants have examined the accounts of all these companies and their certification on page 12 of this [pamphlet] report is inclusive as to them.

BALANCE SHEET
The following notes are explanatory of the corresponding captions of the balance sheet presented on pages 10 and 11 [pamphlet report].

## CURRENT ASSETS

Current assets amounted to $\$ 132,100,470$ at December 31. 1937, and current liabilities to $\$ 32,917,072$; a ratio of 4 to 1 . Net working capital amounted to $\$ 99,183,398$. The figures are net amounts after deducting appropriate reserves.' The drop in current asset ratio is due principally to the bank loans and the higher accruals for taxes. The decrease in cash plus the amount of the bank loans is more than accounted for by the increase in accounts receivable and inventories of materials and manufactured products.
Notes and accounts receivable included as current assets are those currently collectible; all other notes and accounts receivable are carried as investments; and in both cases the stated amounts are net after suitable reserves.
Inventories after provision for proper reserves are stated at amounts not in excess of lower of cost or market. The Company does not enter into future commitments for the purchase of commodities in excess of normal requirements or to such an extent that the amount of commitments outstanding at any time is a material fact in the Company's position.
The increases in accounts and notes receivable and inventories are normal considering the increase and the character of the business.

INVESTMENTS, ADVANCES, ETC., LESS RESERVES
Wholly-owned Companies Not Consolidated: A list of wholly-owned companies included as investments, and also the balance sheet of the Westinghouse Electric Supply Company, the major operating company in this group, are shown on page 13 [pamphlet report].
Associated Companies: All securities in this group are permanent investments and are, in general, carried at cost or net worth, whichever is the lower.
Miscellaneous: In general, this includes miscellaneous securities obtained over a period of years from commercial transactions and which are held for disposal as warranted.
In accordance with the Company's regular policy, suitable reserves have been maintained to provide for probable losses in the investment account.

## LIABILITIES

The current liabilities, deferred credits and miscellaneous reserves stated in the balance sheet include such items as are incident to the normal operation of the business.
The Company has no bonded indebtedness, but has outstanding $\$ 12,500,000$ of short-term bank loans.

## capital stock

The common stock outstanding was increased by 5,814 hares. This new stock, together with the 4,186 shares of treasury stock, was used to acquire the assets, business, and good will of the A. B. See Elevator Company, Inc.

## surplus

The surplus amounted to $\$ 49,505,112$, compared with $\$ 45$,546,779 at December 31, 1936. Paid-in surplus increased $\$ 669,998$, reflecting the excess of the balance sheet value of the A. B. See Elevator Company, Inc., at the time of acquisition over cost to Westinghouse of the 4,186 shares of treasury stock, par value of the 5,814 shares of new stock issued and cost to Westinghouse incidental to the transaction.
dividends
Dividends totaling $\$ 6.00$ per share were declared and paid during the year on the preferred stock and on the common stock of the Company. The aggregate amount was \$16,007,229.

## EXPORT FIELD

The volume of the Company's foreign business obtained through the Westinghouse Electric International Company showed a substantial increase in 1937 over that of the preceding year, with a corresponding increase in profit. Considerable relief from exchange restrictions on remittances from abroad has been experienced during the year. Collections have been satisfactory. Relations with overseas electrical concerns have been maintained and extended wherever desirable.

## EMPLOYE RELATIONS

The Company has complied with all rules and regulations of Federal and State legislation involving relationship with employes. No interruption of work has been experienced. The basic work week continues at 40 hours.
The wage and salary payment plan, adopted May 1, 1936, has continued to meet with approval of both management and employes. Through this plan the rate of wages and salaries for any month is determined by the consolidated net income of the immediately preceding three months. The wages and salaries thus determined are regularly included in the cost of operation.
In 1937 , in view of excellent earnings for the year and in recognition of the cooperation and interest of the employes, a special payment of $\$ 745,099$ to 51,181 employes was made, based upon $\$ 1.00$ for each year of service plus $\$ 5.00$-the same formula as used in the Fiftieth Anniversary Year of 1936.
In accordance with the by-laws providing for additional compensation as an incentive to increased efficient and profitable management, a committee of the Board of Directors, consisting of those directors not entitled to share in such payment, authorized the payment of $\$ 1,330,000$ for the year 1937 as additional compensation to officers, heads of departments and other employes of the Company and its subsidiary companies. This amount has been paid to 1,484 individuals.

## NEW MEMBER OF THE BOARD

Mr. George H. Bucher, Executive Vice President, was elected director of the Company at the annual meeting of stockholders held April 14, 1937.

## in memoriam

Mr. Walter Cary, Vice President in charge of the Lamp Division, died July 2, 1937.
Mr. James C. Bennett, former Vice President who retired in 1931, died January 4, 1938.
Their memory will long be cherished by their associates and friends.

## ANNUAL MEETING

This report for the year ended December 31, 1937, will be submitted at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, which will be held in the main offices of the Company at East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at $10: 00$ o'clock A.M. on April 13, 1938.
1937 will go down in history as a record-breaking year. In the spring business expanded at an unprecedented rate and in the autumn it reversed the process by falling even faster. Such conditions are difficult to cope with. One month there was a shortage of skilled labor and almost the next month there was unemployment. During all this period of violent change in general business the Company was confronted with the necessity of adjusting itself to new laws which regulated hours of labor and the rights of employes, with ensuing new labor situations.

Notwithstanding all these new and unfamiliar conditions, production continued without interruption every working day during the year. At times it looked as though some minor misunderstanding would develop into a larger issue which would interfere with operations, but wise counsels prevailed and took care of every situation without serious difficulty. The management issued a Thanksgiving Proclamation calling attention to the fact that Westinghouse during the past year had hired more persons, paid more wages, taxes and dividends than in any other year of its history, and congratulated every employe on his share in a so highly creditable performance.

The results of the year are an excellent example of teamwork.
A. W. ROBERTSON, Chairman F. A. MERRICK, President

## By order of the Board of Directors

February 23, 1938
MAIN AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants, Pittsburgh, Pa

## To the Board of Directors, <br> February 14, 1938

Westinghouse Electric \& Manufacturing Company, New York, New York.
accountants' certificate
We made an examination of the consolidated balance sheet of Westinghouse Electric \& Manufacturing Company and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 1937 and of the related statements of income and surplus for the year 1937 . In connection therewith, we examined or tested the accounting records of the companies and reviewed and made use of the reports prepared by the companies' own auditors, but we did not make a detailed audit of the transactions. In the case of subsidiaries operating in other countries we accepted reports prepared by other accountants or by the companies.
The cash and securities were duly verified.
The receivables, which were verified in part during the year by the correspondence with the debtors, are, in our opinion, conservatively stated, in view of the reserves set asille to provide for possible losses in collection.
The inventories, after deducting reserves of $\$ 5,790,328.38$ for variations and contingencies, are conservatively stated not in excess of lower of cost or market in accordance with the method consistently followed by the companies in previous years. The major part of the inventories was rerified at various times during the year by actual inspections under our general supervison.
The investments in wholly-owned and majority-owned companies not consolidated are valued at the company's equity therein or less, as reflected by reports of these companies as at December 31, 1937, except as to one company whose statement of October 31, 1937 was used. The investments in minority-owned associated companies are generally carried at cost or less.
The company's policy during 1937 with reference to additions to and retirements of its properties, as well as the reserves for depreciation, is, in our opinion, conservative. As of November 1, 1937 the company changed its depreciation policy in respect of durable equipment. establishing a higher rate for maximum practical capacity, but varying such rate when plant operations are less than such capacity. This change in policy had the effect of reducing the net income for the year by $\$ 74,409.98$.
The ascertainable direct and contingent liabilities are as shown upon the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

Foreign current accounts have been converted into dollars at the approximate rates of exchange prevailing at December $31,1937$.
In our opinion, based upon the examination made, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Westinghouse Electric \& Manufacturing Company and the related consolidated statement of income and surplus for the year 1937 and the balance sheet of Westinghouse Electric Supply Company, with the explanatory notes attached thereto, fairly present, in accordance with accented principles of accounting consistently maintained by the companies, the financial position of the companies as at December 31, 1937 and the operating results for the year 1937.

MAIN AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS-YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1937 AND 1936

| Net | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year Ended } \\ \text { Dec. } 31,1937 \\ \mathbf{2 0 6}, 348,307.62 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year Ended } \\ \text { Dec. } 31,1936 \\ 154,469.031 .19 \end{gathered}$ | Net Profit before provision for following | Year Ended Dec. 31,1937 25,788,344.30 | Year Ended Dec. 31,1936 18,687.192.25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing cost and distribution, ad- |  |  | Income normal and excess profit | 667,653.34 | 3,180,429.98 |
|  |  |  | Surtax on undistributed profits | 294,282.79 | 407,470.97 |
|  |  |  | Total | 5,661,936.13 | 3,587,900.95 |
| annuities, operating reserves and depreciation of buildings and equipment |  |  | Net Income for Surplus at begin | $20.126 .408 .17$ | ${ }_{4}^{15,099,291.30}$ |
| Profit from Sales... | 24,444,916.48 | 19,133,216.86 | Surplus before adjustments and divid | 65,673,187.5 | 60,305,155.88 |
| Other Operating Profit: <br> Current operating results of subsidiary companies not consolidated in detail.. | 1,973,838.00 | 1,129,048.43 | Adjustment Charges: <br> Adjustment in value of investments Purchase of net assets of A. B. See Elevator | 898,503.53 | 06,705. |
| Profit from Operations- | 26,418,754.48 | 20,262,265.29 | Miscellaneous, net (1937) (credit) ${ }^{\text {Coredit) }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 669,998.83 \\ 67,658.79 \end{array}$ | 15,044.82 |
| Income Charg |  |  | Total | 160,845.91 | 121,750.63 |
| Dividends and interest on in | 798.139.42 | 921,214.47 | Surplus before dividends. | 65,512,341.67 | 60,183,405.25 |
| Exood rehabilitation expense, flood preven- |  |  |  |  |  |
| tion dam and other non-recurring expense <br> Interest on bank loans | 709,991.95 <br> 28,632.78 | 1,875,960.00 | On preferred capital stoc On common capital stock | 479,844.00 <br> 15,527,385.00 | $\begin{array}{r} 439,867.34 \\ 14,196,758.50 \end{array}$ |
| Other interest, discount and miscellaneous income, net (1936 credit) | - 256,826.12 | 197.084.10 | Total --------- | 16,007,229.00 | 14.636,625.84 |
| Total | 630,410.18 | 1,575,073.04 | Surplus at end of year - | 49,505,112.67 | 45,546,779.41 |

Provision for plant and equipment depreciation for all companies for 1937 amounted to $\$ 4,782,530.15$, compared with $\$ 4,592,283.25$ for 1936 . $\begin{aligned} & \dagger \text { Includes } \\ & \text { the } \\ & 1937 \\ & \text { rate of deposit the liability thereunder wits into the Westinghouse Electric Annuity Trust for pensions, compared with } \$ 1,296,765.03 \text { in } 1936 \text {. At }\end{aligned}$ of acquisition over cost to Westinghouse of treas, reflecting the excess of the balance sheet value of the A. B. See Elevator Company, Inc., at the time $\ddagger$ Represents an increase in paid-in surplus, reflecting the excess of the balance sheet value of the A. B. See Elevator Compan
of acquisition over cost to Westinghouse of treasury stock, par value of new stock issued and other cost incidental to the transaction.

## Financial Chronicle

## WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC \& MANUFACTURING COMPANY <br> (Incorporated in Pennsylvania)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT DECEMBER 31, 1937 AND 1936
(Subsidiary Companies, not Consolidated, are Listed on Page 13 [Pamphlet Report])

ASSETS

## Dec. 31,1937 Dec. 31,1936

Current Assets:


LIABILITIES

| Current Liabilities: | $\text { Dec. } 31,1937$ | Dec. 31, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Notes payable to banks | 12,500,000.00 |  |
| Accounts payable. | 7,093.520.32 | 6,944,173.19 |
| Accrued taxes, royalties, | 9,407,464.52 | 6,930,712.41 |
| Advance billing on contract Subscriptions to securities | $\begin{array}{r} 3,891,087.72 \\ 25,000.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,332,431.77 \\ 61,282.82 \end{array}$ |
| Total. | 32,917,072.56 | 15,268,600.19 |
| Other Liabilities | 391,270.45 | 210,649.65 |
| Deferred Credits to Income | 142,506.88 | 238,956.70 |
| Miscellaneous Reserve | $\dagger 10,893,044.96$ | $\underline{+9,154,347.43}$ |

Capital Stock:
Authorized 80,000 shares; par value $\$ 50$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Authorized } 80,000 \text { shares; par value } \$ 50 & 3,998,700.00 & 3,998,700.00\end{array}$
Authorized 3,920,000 shs.; par value $\$ 50$
Issued
Issued (1937, $2,592,155$., shares; $1936,129,607,750.00 \quad 129,317,050.00$
$2,586,341$ shares) Total.....-.-................-.-.-.- $133,606,450.00133,315,750.00$
Surplus:
Earned
Paid-in
2051019

Total............................- $\overline{49,505,112.67} \not{45,546,779.41}$

Total Liabilities..................--
$\dagger$ Includes reserve for contingencies: 1937, $\$ 4,816,487.16 ; 1936, \$ 4,339,478.80$.
Note-At December 31, 1937, the Company including its subsidiaries had contingent liabilities on account of letters of credit, endorsed notes (including those covering instalment sales, guaranteed loans, etc. in the amount of $\$ 1,135,471.43$, and under certain mutual fire insurance poricies as aring instalassessment has ever been made. In addition, the Company including its subsidiaries had other contingent liabilities under agreements cover
ment sales, any losses to be reasonably expected thereunder being covered by reserves and innurance. See, also, Employe Relations, page 16 [pamphlet ment sales, any losses to be reasonably expected thereunder being covered

Woltharsen Hat Corp., Ltd.-Bonds CalledA total of $\$ 18,900$ first mortgage $7 \%$ bonds due Aug. 1, 1943 has been
 London, England.-V. 140, p. 1856.
(Wm.) Wrigley Jr. Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

Net income

 Surplus $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Earned per share........- } & \$ 415,869 \\ \$ 4.37\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\mathbf{\$ 8 , 3 7 8 , 7 1 3} & &$| $\$ 7,724,616$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{z 6 , 8 5 8 , 1 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{y 6}, 850,698$ |  |
| $\mathbf{x 6}, 824,744$ |  |  | \& \end{array} $\mathbf{x}$ Not including special dividend $\$ 4.19 \quad \$ 3.86 \quad \$ 0.03$ charged against earned surplus. y Includes special dividend of $\$ 939,732$

declared out of 1935 profits and paid declaren out of 1935 profits and paid on Jan 2 , 2, 1936. $\mathbf{z}$ Includes extra
dividends or $\$ 79,732$ declared and paid in 1936 . a No provision was necessary for surtax on undistributed profits. b In-
cludes extra dividends of $\$ 249330$ declared and paid in 1937. Consolidated Balance Sheel Dec. 31

| 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Assets

a Real est., bldgs.,
mach \& equip...
 $G$ Cash
Cind
 stock c Inventories
 2837.54 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Pald-In surplus-c.- } & 2,263,544 & 2,137,398 \\ \text { Earned surplus- }-36,172,051 & 36,102,690\end{array}$ Stocks and bonds-19.10,5394 18,952,658 Other Investments

Total_......-63,019,702 $\overline{62.639,162}$ Total ..........63,019,702 $\overline{62,639,162}$ a After deducting $\$ 9,808.781$ reserve for depreciation in 1937 and $\$ 9,-$
551.016 in 1936 .
$2,000,000$ shares of no par value. $\mathcal{c} 40,533$ shares at

Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co.-Annuxl ReportNet sales for 1937 exceeded those of 1936 by $13 \%$, according to the annual report.
Improvements and additions completed during 1937 totaled $\$ 13,697,004$ and improvements already authorized, but yet uncompleted total $\$ 2,800$,additionar cold reducieng nit, revamping of a large seamless tube millt, two heavy high-speed piercing mills, an increase in boiler plant capacity, an
intermediate blooming mill and other items at the company's Youngstown plants; and an additional cold reducing tin plate mill, an additional blooming mill soaking pit, an ingot mold dinping plant, slag handing eequipment, company's Indiana Harbor plant. Taxes accrued rose from $\$ 1,788,000$ in 1935 to $\$ 2,933,000$ in 1936 and
$\$ 6019,000$ in 1937 P. Part of the increase, according to the report, was caused by larger earnings and fewer allowabie deductions, but the so-called
social security taxes absorbed a large amount. These taxes for unemploysocit compensation and old-age benefits commenced in 1396 and were
ment
$\$ 370$. 00 in that year $\$ 370,000$ in that year; in 1937 they were $\$ 1,303,000$ In In adition to these taxes, the company was required to deduct from employe
pay to the government in $1937, \$ 438,000$ for old age benefits.
pay to tiscusing the outlook for the current year, the report states:
"At this writing there are signs that some of the causes of lack of con-
fidence may be removed and that further regulation of ordinary business fidence may be removed and that further regulation of ordinary business
practices may be on a more understanding basis. Business generally desires practices may rease on a and honest and believes that it is essential and proper
 money which the community of shareholders invests in the concern. There is no quarrel with reasonat, can regunderstood and the conduct thereof in an orderly way is not confused by frequent changes in the rules and laws
affectin
"The year 1938 opened with indications of low business levels during the Capital Gains Tax . If the Undistributed Profits Tax is repealed, the further uneconomic legislation, such as additional tax burdens and regulations amounting to bureaucratic control, does not cause continued contraction of buying, the consumers' demands should increase gradually. Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 Net profits...........824,328,816
Other income-993,408
 Gross incomeGross
Deprec
Interes
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Profitit accrued to minor- } \\ \text { ity subsidiaries. }\end{array} & 21,654 & 14,807 & 17,715 & 9,462\end{array}$

 C


XIncludes regular dividends, $\$ 5.50$ per share $(\$ 825,000)$ and $\$ 9.625$ per
share $(\$ 1,443,750)$ on account of accumulations. $\mathbf{y}$ Includes $\$ 60,000$ provision for loss on investments, $\$ 12.014$ net loss from sale of capital assets,
si
 contingencies, provided by charges to
$\$ 550,000$ provision for contingencies.
$\$ 550,000$ provision for contingencies.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

-V. 146, p. 1576.

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops <br> \section*{COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN} 

PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

## Friday Night, March 18, 1938.

Coffee-On the 12 th inst. futures closed 2 points higher to 1 point lower, with sales totaling 33 lots. Rio contracts closed 2 points lower on only one sale. Ten lots of the total were traded in the July Santos position at prices ranging from 6.10 c . to 6.05 c . Foreign and primary markets were irregular on Saturday. Havre closed 1 franc higher to $1 / 4$ lower. In Brazil spot 4 s "soft" were 100 reis higher at 19.200 , "hard" 4 s unchanged at 17.200 , and Rio 5 s 100 reis lower at 14.400. Receipts at the Port of Santos on Saturday were 26,000 bags and stock amounted to $2,160,000$. On the 14th inst. futures closed 5 to 12 points lower in the Santos contracts, with sales totaling 27 lots. The Rio contracts closed unchanged to 6 points lower, with sales of 5 lots. Reports relative to elimination of the balance of Brazil's export tax were circulating during the day, but trade houses who usually get first hand news of important Brzailian developments, heard nothing. As it circulated, the report was that the Government would attempt to swing the loan which the tax pays for to the States, make State taxes uniform and have them carry it. Meanwbile in the market here there was long liquidation and hedge selling of December Santos, in which 17 of the 27 lots were traded. They were absorbed on the scale down by shorts. On the 15 th inst. futures closed 2 to 6 points lower, with sales totaling 68 lots. The Rio contracts closed 2 to 5 points lower, with sales of 7 lots. Increased hedge selling for trade account accompanied by Wall Street liquidation and new selling, promoted the easier tone. Tbe trade bought on the scale down, some of the buying representing hedge lifting. The cost and freight offerings while quotably unchanged, could have been shaded on bids, according to advices. Santos 4 s were held at 6.30 c . up, but it was believed that business was passing at under that price. Havre closed $43 / 4$ to 7 francs lower after a sharp rise in the previous session. Spot hard 4 s at Santos were 100 reis lower at 17.100 ; soft 4 s were unchanged and Rio 5 s were off 200 reis at 14.200. On the 16 th inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points off in the Santos contracts, with sales of 70 lots. The Rio contracts closed 5 to 1 points off, with sales totaling 6 lots. Fifteen Santos transferable notices were issued this morning and were promptly stopped, resulting in covering in the spot month, which carried prices higher. Notices had been expected ever since Feb. 24, first notice day, but these are the first issued. The Santos contract opened 2 points higher to unchanged and later stood 6 higher to 3 lower, with March at 6.46c., up 6 points, while December was 5.88e., off 3 points. Rio contracts were 3 higher to 1 lower, with September at 4.02c., off 1 point. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged, with Santos 4 s at from 6.30 to 6.80 c . Although it was reported competition between Brazils and milds had become keener, milds held steady with $93 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. still asked for nearby Manizales.
On the 17 th inst. futures closed 3 points down to 2 points up in the Santos contracts, with sales totaling 36 lots. The Rio contracts closed 4 points down to 4 points up, with sales totaling 9 lots. Coffee futures held steady in quiet trading. Four more Santos notices were issued and were promptly stopped. Santos contracts opened 1 to 2 points higher, while Rio contracts were 1 higher at the opening. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged with Santos 4 s . at from 6.30 to 6.80 c . The Rio spot price on No. 7 coffee declined 100 reis per 10 kilos. Milds were slightly easier with Manizales reported sold at $91 / \mathrm{cc}$. and available at $91 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. In Havre futures were $21 / 2$ to 4 francs lower. Today futures closed 14 to 8 points lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 92 lots. The Rio contracts closed 11 to 9 points off, with sales totaling 17 lots. Easier Brazilian prices, declines in other markets and a political disturbance in Brazil, were all conducive to further selling of coffee futures, which brought new low prices for the current move. Santos contracts opened 1 to 4 points lower, while Rios were 2 points lower. In the early afternoon Santos stood 7 to 8 points lower, and but 15 points above the all time low recorded November 30th, last year. Rio contracts were 3 to 5 points lower. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged to 5 points lower, with Santos 4 s . at from 6.25 to 6.80 cents. In Brazil the Santos official spot prices were off 200 reis per 10 kilos at the
close yesterday, while this morning Rio No. 7s opened 100 reis lower. Havre futures were $3 / 4$ to $21 / 4$ francs higher.
Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

Cocoa-On the 12 th inst. futures closed 10 to 11 points net higher. The opening range was unchanged to 3 points off. Transactions for the day totaled 129 lots, or 1,720 tons. London outside values ruled unchanged, but futures moved up $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. to $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. On the Terminal Cocoa Market, with 140 tons trading. There was no special feature to the trading in the domestic market. Short covering and a smattering of new buying found the market rather empty of offerings. Local closing: March, 5.82; May, 5.85; July, 5.85; Sept., 5.87; Oct., 5.90; Dec.,5.94. On the 14th inst. futures closed 5.87; Oct., 5.90 ; Dec., 5.94. On the 14 th inst. futures closed
unchanged to 1 point higher. This market had a sharp rise of 10 to 11 points during the session, but most all these gains were lost in the subsequent trading. Opening sales registered losses of 2 to 3 points. A total of 209 lots or 2,801 tons changed hands, which was some improvement over the closing sessions of last week. London outside prices ran 6 d . higher, while futures on the Terminal Cocoa Market ranged 6 d . lower to $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher, with 630 tons trading. Forty more March notices were absorbed in the local market, bringing deliveries against the contract to 789 . Short covering and a smattering of new buying seemed to account for an early rally that carried the various deliveries close to 6c., with December actually crossing that mark. Local closing: March, 5.82; May, 5.83; July, 5.85; Sept., 5.88; Oct., 5.91 ; Dec., 5.95. On the 15th inst. futures closed 4 to 6 points net lower. The opening range was 2 to 5 points under the previous finals. Only 112 lots or 1,501 tons changed hands. London noted a 3d. easing on the outside market, while futures ran $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher to $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower on the Terminal Cocoa Market, with only 410 tons trading. Local closing: March, 5.77; May, 5.79; July, 5.81; Sept., 5.82 ; Oct., 5.85 ; Dec., 5.89 . On the 16 th inst. futures closed 9 to 13 points net higher. Influenced by unusual weakness in the securities market, liquidation on a rather heavy scale developed in the cocoa market, coming largely from professional sources. As a result, prices broke 12 to 13 points, and showed very little rallying power from there on to the close. Sales totaled 149 lots, or 1,997 tons. London came in 3d. lower on the outside, while futures on the Terminal Cocoa Market ranged $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. to $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower, with 510 tons trading. High tension in foreign political circles, with the consequent nervous trend of cocoa prices, has minimized the amount of outside participation on the local ring. Operators here commented on the purely professional aspect of yesterday's trading. There were 24 more Vahia notices to bring deliveries against March to 813. Local closing: March, 5.68; May, 5.70; July, 5.71; Sept., 5.70; Dec., 5.78.

On the 17th inst. futures closed 12 to 8 points net higher. Rumors of damage to the cocoa crop in the Gold Coast by reason of heavy seasonal rainfall, caused prices to harden perceptibly. In the early afternoon the market was 10 to 12 points net higher, with March selling at 5.80 , up 12 points. Trading was more active than heretofore, with a total turnover to that time of 175 lots. Warehouse stocks lost 5,400 bags. The total now is 590,344 bags. Local closing: March, 5.80; May, 5.80; July, 5.79; Sept., 5.80; Dec., 5.88; Jan., 5.91. Today futures closed 17 to 10 points net lower. Transactions totaled 205 lots. Circulation of ninety-six transferable notices of delivery on March contracts caused hasty liquidation in the position with a resultant decline of about 13 points to 5.67 cents. Other positions were steadier, losing up to 6 points. Trading was only moderately active, with total of 125 lots to early afternoon. Warehouse stocks suffered a further decrease of 4,900 bags. The total now is 585,488 bags. Local closing: March, 5.63 ; May, 5.67 ; July, 5.67; Sept., 5.70; Dec., 5.78.

Sugar-On the 12th inst. futures closed 3 to 4 points net lower. Transactions totaled only 26 lots. There were no significant developments in the market or news. The tone of the raw market was a shade easier. First week April arrivals raws were offered at 3.10c. Buyers would pay that price for middle or second half April arrival. It develops now that on business effected on Friday the spot price becomes 3.10 c . The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ to 1 point down, with sales totaling only 26 lots. The London market was $1 / 2$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Raws there were unchanged. On the 14th inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points net lower. These 14th inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points net lower. These
declines brought values to new seasonal lows. Most of the trading represented hedging against actuals, but there was some liquidation and short covering and new buying. Spot

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March on only one sale was the only month not showing a loss. In a declining market spot raw sugar eased from 3.08 to 3.05 c ., the latter price representing the lowest paid for spot sugar in three years. Before the run-up to 3.10 c . last week, one sale of raws to an outport refiner was effected at the 3.05 c . basis. The sales at 3.05 c . today included three lots of Philippines, 1,000 tons each, due March 19, March 20 and April 7, to the American. Early sales to American included 25,000 bags of Cubas for prompt shipment at 2.18c. C. \& F. and three lots of Puerto Ricos, 5,000 bags learing March $20 ; 10,000$ bags clearing March 25, and 22,000 bags clearing March $13-18$, all at 3.07 e . The world surar ags tract closed 1 to $11 / 2$ points net lower with sales totaling only 57 lots. On the 15 th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net lower. The heaviness of the futures market was a reflection of the easing tendency of the actual market. Sales of of the easing tendency of the actual market. Sales of
futures were 289 lots, or 14,450 tons. At 3.03 c ., the lowest futures were 289 lots, or 14, 450 tons. At 3.03c., the lowest today (Tuesday). That price represented a decline of 2 points in the spot price. Early in the day sales were effected at 3.05 to 3.08 c., but at the close there were further sellers at 3.05 c ., with the best indicated interest from refiners reported to be 3.03c. The new spot price was established on a sale of 5,000 tons of Philippines, for arrival April 11th, to Pennsylvania. National bought 3,500 tons of Cubas at 2.15 e . C. \& F. (equal to 3.05 c . delivered) for second half April shipment, and at 3.07e. a trade buyer got 1,000 tons April shipment, and at 3.07 c . a trade buyer got 1,000 tons
of Philippines for March-April shipment, and at 3.08 c ., 1,000 tons for April-May shipment. Late in the previous session Pennsylvania bought 18,000 bags of Cubas, for late March shipment at 2.15 c . The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ to 2 points lower, with sales totaling 126 lots: London futures closed $1 / 4$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher, with raws there offered at 5 s . $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. On the 16 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point up. Sales in this contract totaled 146 lots. The world sugar contract closed 2 to 4 points up, with sales totaling 299 contracts. Domestic sugar futures opened unchanged and in early afternoon were still at last night's closing levels. and in early afternoon were still at last night's closing levels. A fair volume of business was done. The tone in the raw
market was barely steady. Cubas, Puerto Rico and Pbilippines were offered at 3.03c., the new low price set late yesterday. Refiners were indicating interest at no better than 3.00 c ., while vague rumors circulated that business had been done at 3.02 or 3.01 c . World sugar contracts milled in a narrow range in the early trading, but later developed unusual activity and strength and closed at the highs of the day, the May delivery showing a gain of 4 points over the previous close. The London spot March was up 1d., but the balance were unchanged to $1 / 4$ d. lower in a quiet market. Sales of raws there were reported at 5 s .
On the 17th inst. futures closed 3 to 2 points up in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 56 lots. The opening range was unchanged to 1 point higher, prices later scoring advances of as much as 4 points in some positions, when it became apparent that sellers of raws had raised offering prices. In the raw market 3.10c. was asked for nearby sugars, while on distant shipments 3.12 c . was asked. Refiners' bids were far below the offers, but operators were thought interested in shipments at 3.09 c . World sugar contracts opened unchanged to $1 / 2$ higher and closed unchanged to 1 point net higher, with sales totaling 92 lots. The wave of buying which struck the market during the last two hours of yesterday's session, was not sustained this morning. In London futures were $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ higher. Raws were reported offered at $5 \mathrm{~s} 11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ after sales of parcel lots at that price, which is equal to about 0.95 c . per pound, f.o.b. Cuba, and sales of shipment sugars at $5 \mathrm{~s} 21 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$, equal to 0.97 c . The world sugar contract closed $21 / 2$ to 4 points net higher, with sales totaling 336 lots. The domestic contract closed 1 point up, with sales totaling 91 lots. World sugar futures continued to reflect the strained conditions in Europe, and advanced 2 to 3 points. New outside buying in addition to local trade and European demand appeared. In London futures gained $1 / 2$ to $11 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$, while raws were reported 5 s 3 d asked. Afloats were available at $5 \mathrm{~s} 21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$, equal to about .97 c . per pound f.o.b. Cuba. Domestic sugar futures registered gains of 1 to 2 points, with September at 21 . up 2 points. It is now believed that domestic as well as world prices would be affected by hostilities in Europe. In the raw market sellers continued to ask 3.10c., although slightly less might be acceptable on some lots.
Closing prices were as follows:

Lard-On the 12th inst. futures closed 2 to 7 points net higher. Trading was relatively light and without any significant feature. Hog prices at Chicago today (Saturday) were steady, the top price registering $\$ 9.80$. Total receipts for the Western run today were 8,800 head, against 15,298 head for the same day last year. Liverpool lard futures were 6 to 9 d . lower. On the 14 th inst. futures closed 10 to 15 points net lower. The opening range was 2 to 5 points up, but later the market broke 15 to 17 points from the early highs. Foreign demand for American lard the past two days has been active. Heavy sales were reported to the United Kingdom. Lard clearances from the Port of New York yesterday were moderately heavy and were reported as totaling 96,600 pounds, destined for London and Southampton. Liverpool lard futures were quiet, with final
prices 3 to 6 d . lower. Hog prices at Chicago closed 10 to l5c. lower due to the heavier marketing than expected. The demand for same was rather slow, and the top price reported throughout the day was $\$ 9.70$. Total receipts for the western run were 60,200 head against 70,300 hed for the same day a year ago. On the 15 th inst. futures closed 7 to 10 points net higher. Opening prices were 2 to 5 points lower, due to scattered selling influenced by the lower hog market. Later the market turned about and showed substantial net gains at the close. Chicago lard stocks report issued after the close of the market showed that supplies at the Midwest packing center increased $3,214,974$ pupplies
pounds. at the Midwest packing center increased $3,214,974$ pounds.
Trade interests were looking for an increase ranoino from $1,500,000$ to $4,000,000$ looking for an increase ranging from $1,500,000$ to $4,000,000$ pounds. Total stocks at Chicago on March 14 were $59,513,000$ pounds, against $56,298,026$ on Feb. 28 and $112,116,000$ pounds on March 14 last year. Liverpool lard futures closed unchanged to 3d. lower. Hog quotations at Chicago ended 15 to 25 c . lower, the top price registering $\$ 9.55$, with the bulk of sales ranging from $\$ 9.00$ to $\$ 9.50$. Total receipts for the Western run were 57,200 head, against 68,500 head for the same day a year ago. On the 16th inst. futures closed 12 to 17 points net higher. This range represented about the highs of the day. Trading was fairly active, with the undertone steady during most of the session. There were no export clearances of lard from the Port of New York yesterday, according to the reports. Liverpool lard futures were off 3 to 6 d . Chicago hog prices closed 10 to 15c. higher. Chicago arrivals amounted to only 6,000 head, while the forecast was for 14,000 head Total 49,700 head for the same day last year.
On the 17 th inst. futures closed 5 to 12 points off. The market was quiet and easy during most of the session. There was nothing in the news of a stimulating character. Liverpool lard futures were steady and final prices were 6 d higher ber. Hog deliveries and $1 s$ higher on the distant SeptemWer. Hog prices closed 10c. higher. Total receipts for the Western run were 33,000 head, against 52,100 head for the same day a year ago. The top price of the day was $\$ 975$ with the bulk of transactions ranging from $\$ 9.30$ to $\$ 9.75$ Although export shipments of lard from the Port of Now York were light today (Thursday) and only Poro New 23,400 pounds, destined for Stockholm and Gounted to lard shipments from Norfolk, Va., have been fairly heavy the past few days. It was reported that 297,608 pounds have been cleared so far this week from the latter port, all of it been cleared so far this week from the latter port, all of it
going to the United Kingdom. Today futures closed unchanged to 5 points off. Trading was relatively light, with the undertone easy.


Pork-(Export), mess, $\$ 28.371 / 2$ per barrel (per 200 pounds); family, $\$ 29.50$ (40-50 pieces to barrel), nominal, per barrel. Beef: (export) steady. Family (export), $\$ 27$ per barrel ( 200 pounds), nominal. Cut meats: pickled hams: picnic, loose, c. a. f. -4 to 6 lbs., $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 6 to 8 lbs., $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 8 to 10 lbs., $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, loose, c. a. f. -14 to 16 lbs., 1734 c .; 18 to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 153 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: clear, f. o. b. New York -6 to 8 lbs., 20c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 1914 c .; 10 to 12 ibs., 1734 c . Bellies: clear, dry salted, boxed, N. Y. 16 to 18 lbs., 123 4 4 c. 18 to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 125 \mathrm{cc} \cdot 20$ to $25 \mathrm{lbs} ., 121 / \mathrm{c}$. 25 to 301 cs ., $125 \% \mathrm{c}$. Butter: creamery, firsts to higher than 30 los., premium marks: 26 to 303 /4c. Cheese: State, held, '36, 22 to 24 c .; held, ' 37,19 to 21 c . Eggs: mixed colors: checks to special packs: $163 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to 203 c c.

Oils-Linseed oil in tank cars is quoted 9.1 to 9.3 c . per lb. Quotations: China wood: tanks, spot and nearby, 12c.; May, forward, if shipped, 12c.; drums, 13c. Coconut: crude, tanks, $.033 / 4$; Pacific Coast, $.033 / 8$. Corn crude, west tanks, nearby, $.073 / 4$. Olive: Denatured, spot, drums, 95 to $971 / 2$. Soy bean: crude, tanks, west, forward, $.063 / 8$ to $.061 / 2$; L. C. L., N. Y., .08. Edible: 76 degrees, 10c. Lard: Prime $101 / 2$; extra winter strained, $91 / 2$. Cod: crude, Norwegian,
light filtered, $271 / 2$ to 28 . Turpentine: 31 to 33 . Rosins, light filtered, $271 / 2$ to 28 . Turpentine: 31 to 33 . Rosins,
$\$ 5.20$ to $\$ 8.00$.

Cottonseed Oil sales, including swithces, 72 contracts.


Rubber-On the 12th inst. futures closed 15 to 26 points net lower. The opening range was 9 to 20 points off compared with previous day's finals. Sales totaled 1,600 tons. Trading was quiet, with the undertone easy. Developments in the middle European capitals at the end of the week influenced the rubber market considerably. Standard sheets closed at $141 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., a reduction of $7-16 \mathrm{c}$. from the previous Saturday. London and Singapore markets closed easy and steady respectively, prices declining 1-16d. to $3-16 \mathrm{~d}$. Local losing: March, 14.11; May, 14.19; July, 14.31; Sept., 14.44; Dec., 14.63; Jan., 14.69. On the 14th inst. futures closed 11 to 19 points net higher. The opening range was 9 to 23 points up from the previous finals. Interest lagged and the market ruled quiet during most of the session. The spot price in the outside market moved up $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $141 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Transactions in futures totaled only 700 tons. Nine more trans-

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ferable notices were issued, bringing the total to date to 230 notices. Local closing: March, 14.22; May, 14.38; July, 14.46; Sept., 14.55; Dec., 14.79. On the 15 th inst. futures closed 4 points higher to 6 points lower. The opening range was 2 to 13 points off compared with the previous finals. With a higher securities trend, futures strensthened as the session wore on. Activity in the actual market continued along small lines. Spot quotations in the actual market remained unchanged at $141 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Activity on the Commodity Exchange today ran higher, with 1,720 tons traded. The London and Singapore markets closed quiet, prices on the former ruling unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. easier, while the latter advanced 1-16d. Local closing: March, 14.26; May, 14.35; July, 14.46; Sept., 14.56; Dec., 14.73. On the 16th inst. futures closed 17 to 13 points net lower. Transactions totaled 174 lots. Easier cables, selling against actuals and weakness in stocks, combined to cause heaviness in rubber futures. The market opened 3 to 15 points lower and stood 22 points lower on May and 17 to 18 lower on other active positions in the early afternoon. May then sold at 14.13 c . London closed 1-16 to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Singapore also declined. Local closing: March, 14.09; May, 15.19; July, 14.29; Sept., 14.43; Dec., 14.59 .
On the 17 th inst. futures closed 9 to 6 points net lower. The market was firm at the outset and 1 to 6 points higher, but sold off later on transactions totaling 167 contracts. The easier tone to the London market was reported as having a bearish influence on local prices. London closed $3-32$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. On the other hand, Singapore was unchanged to 1-16d. higher. Local closing: March, 14.00; May, 14.13; July, 14.20; Sept., 14.34; Dec., 14.51. Today futures closed 43 to 26 points net lower. Transactions totaled 371 lots. Liquidation by commission houses caused rubber futures to break to new lows for the season, with active positions going through the 14 -cent level. Volume was heavy, with a total of 2,480 tons done by early afternoon. Cables were easier and shipment offerings were liberal, but the further decline in stocks was the principal influence. The London market closed 1-32 to $3-16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. United Kingdom rubber stocks increased about 1,350 tons this week. Singapore also closed lower. Local closing: March, 13.64; May, 13.70; July, 13.84; Oct., 14.06; Dec., 14.23; Jan., 14.31 .

Hides-On the 12th inst. futures closed unchanged to 3 points net higher. Although the hide futures market opened weak and from 3 to 27 points decline, the list showed noticeable improvement later in the short session. The weakness in the securities market failed to check the creeping advance in hide futures values during the late morning, and at the close the active months showed gains over the previous day's finals. Transactions totaled $3,240,000$ pounds. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange increased by 2,078 hides to a total of 763,672 hides. Local closing: March, 9.20; June, 9.42; Sept., 9.75; Dec., 10.05. On the 14th inst. futures closed 1 point lower to 2 points advance. The market opened firm and from 6 to 20 points above the finals of last Saturday, but the trend was downward during the rest of the session. Transactions totaled $2,200,000$ pounds. Domestic spot hide market was quiet, with nothing reported from the Argentine spot market. Local closing: March, 9.79; June, 9.44; Sept., 9.74; Dec., 10.05. On the 15 th inst. futures closed 7 to 16 points net higher. The opening range was 9 points down to 6 points advance. Transactions totaled $4,240,000$ pounds. Trade news was without particular significance during the day.Local closing: March, 9.35 ; June, 9.52 ; Sept., 9.82 ; Dec., 10.12. On the 16 th inst. futures closed 17 to 27 points net lower. The loth inst. futures closed 18 points off compared with previous opening range was 11 to 18 points off compared with previous finals. Transactions totaled $5,240,000$ pounds. Stocks of decreased by 2,164 hides to a total of 761,508 hides. No new developments were reported in the domestic spot hide situation during the day. Local closing: March, 9.08; June, 9.35; Sept., 9.65; Dec., 9.95.

On the 17th inst. futures closed 33 to 30 points net lower. Trading was active, but it was largely against values. The market declined about 20 points during the forenoon, with June selling at 9.15 , off 20 points. Up to that time sales totaled $4,720,000$ pounds. It was said that tanner interest existed in spot hides, but not at current levels. Shoe production continues to show improvement, though just how much is a moot question. Local closing: June, 9.02; Sept., 9.35; Dec., 9.65 . Today futures closed 7 to 13 points net lower. Sales totaled 175 lots. Slow demand for spot hides and the unsettled condition of the stock market caused liquidation in hide futures which brought about a decline of as much as 30 points in the early trading. Subsequently the market was steadier. Trading was active, with sales to early afternoon totaling $4,680,000$ pounds. Local closing: June, afternoon totaling 4,680,000
8.95 ; Sept., 9.22 ; Dec., 9.55 .

Ocean Freights-Active chartering of vessels to carry scrap iron was the feature of the freight market the past week. Charters included: Scrap: Atlantic range to Japan, April 25 th, 20 s , option Gulf, 21s. Atlantic range to Japan, April 20 -May 15, 20 s , option Gulf, 21s. Atlantic range to Japan, April, 19s 9d, option Gulf, 20s 9d. Atlantic range to Genoa, Savona, Leghorn, prompt, $\$ 5.75$; Civitivecchia, Piombino, $\$ 5$. New Orleans to Japan, spot 16 s , other Gulf loading ports 17s. Gulf to Japan, 20s 6d, Atlantic range 19s 6d, April 1-15. Atlantic range to Far East, "April; 20s (in-
correctly reported from Pacific). Gulf to Japan, April, 21s. Trip: Trip across, no rate. Trip across, Gulf to United Kingdom-Continent, March; $\$ 1.65$ (recently incomplete). Grain: Gulf to Antwerp or Rotterdam, April, 2 s 6 d . Gulf to Antwerp or Rotterdam, April 4-15, 2 s 6 d , option United Kingdom 2s 9d.

Coal-At present the demand for anthracite coal is reported as slow. Consumers are buying coal from hand to mouth, while retailers are not increasing their stocks. It is usual for the producing companies to send out spring circulars announcing reductions in price on April 1st. Many of the retailers are taking advantage of this situation to unload whatever stocks they may have. Officials of the Association of American Railroads stated in Washington recently that of American waill file with the Interstate Commerce Commission a they will file , with the Interstate Commerce Commission a master tarif covering the rate increases recently permitted, to become effective March 28th. The increases on anthracite coal as set down by the Commission total 10c. per ton. The National Coal Association, from incomplete carloading reports from the railroads, estimates bituminous coal production in the United States for the week ended March 12 th as approximately $6,600,000$ net tons. Production for the corresponding week: 1937, 11,298,000 tons; 1936, 7,684,000 tons. The report of the National Bituminous Coal Commission shows production of $6,412,000$ tons for the week mission shows production of $6,412,000$ for the week ended March 5th, 1938.
Metals-The report of Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Steel and Pig Iron, usually appearing here, will be found in the articles appearing at the end of the department headed "Indications of Business Activity," where they are covered more fully.
Wool-There has been comparatively little activity in the wool markets the past week. Manufacturers apparently are not disposed to do anything, at least until trade treaty developments with Great Britain have become more clarified. The foreign markets are in sharp contrast to the inactivity of domestic markets. It is reported that every consuming nation, with the exception of this country, is buying merino and cross-bred wools at very firm prices. For the time being prices here are stationary, and no break is expected in domestic wool in view of the prospective aid of the Government to growers, which is expected to tide producers over prevailing technical depression in the raw material until the Anglo-American treaty is out of the way and manufacturing demand turns in the direction of normal. Wools in the West and Southwest are fully as firm as the spot market here, which seems pegged at 62 c . to 65 c . on good class 3 wool. Small quantities of territory wool in original bags has brought this price, while shorter French combing wool is available in a small way at around 60 c . Some small business in fall Texas wool has been done during the week within the range of 57 c . to 60 c .
Silk-On the 14th inst. futures closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher to 1 c . lower. The opening range was unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Transactions totaled 380 bales. The principal features of the trading were continued trade switching and hedging in the far forward positions. The average quotation of crack double extra remained the same at $\$ 1.67$. The Japanese markets were reported weaker and moderately active. Yokohama showed a spread of unchanged to 3 yen lower and Kobe 5 to 6 yen weaker. Grade $D$ at both cities was 5 yen lower to $7221 / 2$. Spot sales totaled 500 bales and futures amounted to 2,950 bales. Local closing: March, 1.60; May, 1.55; July, 1.52; Aug., 1.51; Sept., $1.501 / 2$; Oct., 1.51. On the 15 th inst. futures closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. bigher. The news that the Japanese Government is seeking an increase in the note issue limit of the Bank of Japan, was regarded here as inflationary, and served to advance silk prices at the close. In view of the higher stock market, offerings were not as free as recently. Transactions for the day were light, totaling only 230 bales. The average quotation of crack double extra declined $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 1.661 / 2$. Yokohama showed a range of 3 yen lower to 2 yen higher, while Kobe reported a 4 -yen advance. Grade D at Yokohama closed at 720 yen, off $21 / 2$, and increased $21 / 2$ yen at Kobe to 725 yen. Spot sales at these Japanese centers totaled 300 bales, and futures amounted to 1,825 bales. Local closing: March, $1.60 \frac{1}{2}$; May, 1.58; July, 1.551/2; Aug., 1.53; Sept., $1.521 / 2$. On the 16 th inst. futures closed 2c. to 3c. net lower. An easier stock market here and lower cables from Japan An easier stock market here and tower cables from Japan were responsible for the heaviness that prevailed in the local silk market. There was considerable commission house liquidation and open order buying, with more activity being
displayed. Transactions totaled 730 bales. The average displayed. Transactions totaled 730 bales. The average quotation of crack double extra declined 1c. to $\$ 1.651 / 2$. Yokohama showed a lower range to 2 to 5 yen and Kobe 1 to 3 yen off. Grade D at Yokohama moved up $21 / 2$ yen to $7221 / 2$ and at Kobe declined 5 yen to 720 . Spot sales totaled 575 bales, while futures at these Japanese centers totaled 450 bales. Local closing: March, 1.581/2; May, 1.54; July, $1.521 / 2$; Aug., 1.50; Sept., 1.491/2; Oct., 1.49.
On the 17 th inst. futures closed unchanged to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. On the 17 th inst. futures closed unchanges of $11 / 2$ c. lower. Trading was more active, but at the expense of values. On transactions involving 870 bales to early afternoon, the
market declined $1 / 2$ to $11 / 2$ cents after opening unchanged to market declined $1 / 2$ to $11 / 2$ cents after opening unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. It was reported that firms with foreign con-
nections were sellers. The price of crack double extra silk
in the New York spot market declined $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 1.65$. Yokohama Bourse prices closed unchanged to 5 yen lower. Grade D silk was $71 / 2$ yen lower at 715 yen a bale. Local closing: March, $1.581 / 2$; April, $1.551 / 2$; May, $1.531 / 2$; July, 1.51 ; Sept., 1.49; Oct., 1.49. Today futures closed $21 / 2$ to $11 / 2$ c. net lower. Transactions totaled 59 lots. Steady Japanese cables failed to prevent a moderate loss in silk futures, where a weak stock market was one of the principal factors against the market, causing liquidation by speculators. Up to the early afternoon sales were moderate, totaling only 200 bales. The New York spot market was unchanged at $\$ 1.65$ for crack double extra silk. Yokohama Bourse prices were unchanged to 2 ven higher. Grade D silk was unchanged at 715 yen a bale. Yen exchange was $1 / 8$ lower at 29 . Local closing: bale. Yen exchange was $1 / 8$ lower at 29 . Local closing: Oct., $1.48 \frac{1}{2}$.

## COTTON

Friday Night, March 18, 1938
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 67,994 bales, against 92,663 bales last week and 82,658 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1937, $6,635,771$ bales, against $5,713,917$ bales for the same period of 1936-37, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1937, of 921,854 bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galve | 2,15 | 6,92 | 1,8 | 577 | 924 | 1,813 | 14,224 |
| Houston. | 1,025 | 1,628 | 2,801 | 1,048 | 484 | 4,851 | 11,837 |
| Corpus Christi-- | 305 |  | 166 |  | 62 |  | 471 |
| New Orlean | 18,304 | 3, $\overline{3} \overline{9} \overline{8}$ | 6, $\overline{5} \overline{5} \overline{4}$ | $2,8 \overline{0} \overline{5}$ | 2,412 | 1, $\overline{3} \overline{2} \overline{5}$ | $\begin{array}{r}34.798 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Mobile. | 396 | 764 | 780 | 52 | 164 | 66 | 2,222 |
| Savannah. | 347 | 68 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 394 | 145 |
| Charleston- |  | 501 |  | 248 |  | 1594 | 1,143 |
| Wilmingt | 71 | $1 \overline{3} \overline{3}$ | 81 | $2 \overline{0} \overline{5}$ | 5 | 174 | 719 |
| Norfolk | 156 | 71 | 70 | 18 | 313 | 144 | 772 |
| mor |  |  |  |  |  | 546 | 546 |
| otals this week | 22,757 | 13,486 | 12,298 | 4,963 | 5,017 | 9,473 | 67,994 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1937, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

| Receipts to Mar. 18 | 1937-38 |  | 1936-37 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This Week | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 1,1937 \end{array}\right\|$ | This Week | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } A u g \\ 1,1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1938 | 1937 |
| Gal | 14,224 | 1,815 | 8,754 | 1,631,385 | 854,852 | 514,603 |
| Houston | 11,837 | 1,739,233 | 9,920 | 1,232,107 | 864,816 | 354,691 |
| Corpus Chr | 471 | 397,912 | 227 | 282,970 | 55,639 | 42,985 |
| New Orleans | 34,798 | 1,929,229 | 20,338 | 1,786,282 | 820,840 | 476,406 |
| Mobile | 2,222 | 188,925 | 10,601 | 235,522 | 55,750 | 79,236 |
| Pensacola, \& |  | 72,730 |  | 90,440 | 9,883 | 4,499 |
| Jacksonvill | 5 | 122,607 | 1,515 | 121,644 | 147, 2888 | 151,852 |
| Charleston | 1,143 | 183,046 | + 458 | 154,347 | 64,749 | 152,158 |
| Lake Char | 155 | 78,293 | 7 | 54,790 | 23,938 | 11,669 |
| Wilmington | 719 | 24,076 | 713 | 22,264 | 24,486 | 20,354 |
| Norfolk | 772 | 51,049 | 627 | 33,460 | 29,789 | 33,300 |
| New Yor Boston |  |  |  |  | 100 3.579 | 100 4,285 |
| Baltimore.------ | $54 \overline{6}$ | 18,010 | 1,6̄3̄3 | 42,755 | 1,025 | 1,175 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1935-36 | 1934-35 | 1933-34 | 1932-33 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston- | 14,224 | 8,754 | 10,476 | 5,000 | 29,196 | 18,088 |
| Houston, \& ${ }^{\text {c- }}$ | 11,837 | 9,920 | 12,152 | 6,232 | 18,263 | 20,504 |
| New Orleans- | 34,798 | 20,338 | 19,246 | 12,813 | 20,329 | 30.992 |
| Savannah-- | 2,245 | 1,515 | 1,460 | 1 | 1,843 | 1,190 |
| Brunswick-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charleston--- | 1,143 | 458 | 511 | 590 | 1.691 | 361 |
| Wilmington.- | 719 | 713 | 19 | 45 | 165 | 198 |
| Norfolk----8:- | 772 | 627 | 641 | 1,114 | 393 | 577 |
| All others... | 1,873 | 1,867 | 2,371 | 2,619 | $\overline{2,813}$ | 4,209 |
| Total this wk. | 67,994 | 54,793 | 47,370 | 30,138 | 76,297 | 78,838 | Since Aug. 1_- $\overline{6,635,771} \overline{5,713,917} \overline{6,126,304} \overline{3,724,538} \overline{6,465,617} \overline{7,341,569}$

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 95,345 bales, of which 24,957 were to Great Britain, 7,403 to France, 9,845 to Germany, 11,658 to Italy, 21,689 to Japan, 4,580 to China, and 15,213 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 148,747 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been $4,573,602$ bales, against $4,262,948$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

| Week Ended Ma7. 18, 1938 Exports from- | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great } \\ & \text { Brtain } \end{aligned}$ | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Itáa | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston. | 4,541 | 2,652 | 3,901 | 4,460 | 4,180 | 3,289 | 7,183 | 30,206 |
| Houston.-.- |  | 914 | 592 | 3,538 | 5,731 | 1,020 | 2,580 | 14,375 |
| Corpus Christi. | 1,187 |  |  |  | 3,263 |  |  | 4,450 |
| New Orleans...- | 13,769 | 2,379 | 4,256 | 3,660 |  |  | 3,562 | 27,626 |
| Mobile--- | 2,261 |  | ---- |  |  |  | 200 | 2,461 |
| Pensacola, \&c. | 320 |  |  |  |  |  | 315 | 320 |
| Charleston | 1985 1,894 |  | 745 |  |  |  | 315 923 | 1,550 |
| Norfolk... |  |  | 101 |  |  |  |  | 101 |
| Los Angeles |  | 1,458 |  |  | 8,515 | 271 | 450 | 10,694 |
| Total | 24,957 | 7,403 | 9,845 | 11,658 | 21,689 | 4,580 | 15,213 | 95,345 |
| Total 1937 | 49,896 | 9,015 | 37,441 | 10,116 | 26,699 | 500 | 15,080 | 148,747 |
| Total 1936 | 15,231 | 8,451 | 12.622 | 7,148 | 45,022 | 1,499 | 16,543 | 106,516 |



| Total $1936-37$ |
| :---: |
| Total $1935-36$ |
| 1093,540 |
| 605,719 | NOTE-Exports to Canada-It has never been our practice to include in the

above table reports of cotton shipments to Canada, the reason being that virtually all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes overiand and it is impossible to give air the cotton destined to the Dominion comes overland and it is impossible to give
returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs districts on the Canadian border are always very slow in coming to hand. In view however, of the numerous inquiries we are receiving regarding the matter, we will have been 21,354 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding season the exports were 19,488 bales. For the six months ended Jan. 31, 1938, there wer
143,955 bales exported, as against 165,296 bales for the six months of 1936-37.
In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:


Speculation in cotton for future delivery during the past week has been moderately active, with the market showing a rather heavy appearance during most of the period. The fast-moving political events of the week and the weakness of the securities market caused considerable apprehension, and traders were extremely cautious in their commitments. Until uncertainties have cleared somewhat, especially as concerns the European political situation, traders generally are expected to keep to the sidelines, which of course means relatively slow markets.
On the 12th inst. prices closed 3 to 5 points net lower. The market fell off sharply today as a result of the disturbed political situation in Europe and weakness in the foreign markets, prices dropping 15 to 21 points during the early trading. Subsequently most of the losses were recovered and at the close values were slightly below the previous day's finals. Foreign houses were heavy sellers previous day's finals. Foreign houses were heavy sellers early, but otherwise contracts were comparatively scarce,
and the quick rally represented an active demand from the and the quick rally represented an active demand from the
trade. The opening of the market was weak at 14 to 19 trade. The opening of the market was weak at 14 to 19
points decline in response to weakness in all the foreign markets and under some very heavy foreign liquidation as well as more or less selling through commission houses. Liverpool and Bombay houses were conspicuous on the selling side. Most of the selling pressure occurred early in the day. Trade interests took advantage of the sharp downward movement to fix prices freely, and there was also a fairly active demand from local shorts and commission houses. The Commodity Credit Corp. announced that 24,926 bales had been added to the government loan during the week bales had been added to the government loan during the week
ended March 10 bringing the total to $5,083,000$ bales, an ended March 10 bringing the total to $5,083,000$ bales, an
aggregate loan value of $\$ 22,201,666$ or an average of 8.38 e a pound. Southern spot markets as officially reported, wer unchanged to 5 points lower. The average price of middling at the ten designated spot markets was 8.98c. On the 14th inst. prices closed 4 to 9 points down. This closing range represented a drop of 12 to 15 points from the early highs. May reached a high of 9.00 c . in the forenoon and dropped back to 8.87 c ., finally closing at 8.88 c . July likewise sold from 9.06 to 8.92 c ., finishing at the low. The chief factors in the day's decline were Liverpool-Bombay selling against straddle positions, together with increased. Continental offerings and local liquidation, occasioned by weakness of foreign exchange and the disturbed European political conditions. Belated liquidation in the spot month, prior to the cessation of trading at noon on Thursday and moderate hedging, added to the weight of offerings in the late trading. The February consumption report by the Census Bureau, issued today had little apparent market influence. The indicated consumption of 427,528 bales in February of all cotton used by domestic mills was in line with expectations.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were 5 to 7 points lower. Average price of middling at the ten designated spot markets was 8.92 c . On the 15 th inst., prices closed 4 to 8 points net higher. The market showed a rallying tendency today after a rather hesitant start. Liquidation in March, incident to the issuance and circulation of 103 delivery notices-did much to restrain the upward tendency of prices, but upon stoppage of the notices, prices developed niform stad covering. A noticeable conance of holidays at both Bombay operations, due to the observance of houdays at both Bombay and Alexandria, facilitated the rallies. March contracts, which had sold 10 points under May in the initial flurry of selling, subsequently went back to an even basis with May
on trade and spot house buying. Some Southern selling developed in later months, and offerings through spot interests were presumably against purchases of the spot position. The bearish statistical position as revealed by the small world consumption of American cotton, reported in the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners was without apparent market influence. Southern spot markets unchanged to 5 points markets, as oficialy report middling at the ten designated higher. Average price of middling at the ten designated
spot markets was $8.96 c$. On the 16 th inst. prices closed 5 points lower to 1 point higher. The market opened steady and 6 to 8 points higher. Better Liverpool cables, foreign buying and trade fixing were the factors operating in favor of values in the early trading. There were no further delivery notices issued today, and to all intents and purposes the spot situation was practically eliminated as a market factor. Trading in the current March contract will cease at noon tomorrow. The remaining open interest today was reported t 4,40 bies. Foreign interests were credited with reversing their early position and turned sellers. In addition there was a resumption of liquidation by nervous longs, as well as scattered local selling. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were 2 points lower to 5 points higher. Average price of middling at the ten designated spot markets was 8.96 c .

On the 17th inst. prices closed 3 points up to 6 points down. For the second consecutive day cotton prices falled to develop any definite trend, futures moving irregularly within a narrow range. The market opened moderately active, with futures 3 points higher to 4 points lower. There were selling orders from Bombay, but the amount was small. The bulk of the contracts were supplied by leading spot houses and the South. The market was supported by brokers with Japanese connections, also trade shorts and Wall Street. Cables to the New York Cotton Exchange Service stated that exports of Japanese cotton goods during February amounted to $183,000,000$ square yards, compared with $203,000,000$ square yards in the same month a year ago and 211000000 in February, 1936. Liver pool futures closed 1 to 3 points net lower.

Today prices closed 35 to 30 points net lower. The market suffered sharp declines today, with some deliveries at the beginning of the last trading hour reporting losses up to 80c. a bale from the previous day's last quotations. A short time before the close of business active positions were 12 to 16 points under the closing levels of the preceding day, in a moderate volume of sales. Uncovering of stop loss orders weakened the market, with the May and July contracts tonching new lows for the current movement. Further selling was brought about by the weakness in foreign exchange markets. The market was easier at the opening. Small scattered selling orders in the May and October options were credited to brokers with Bombay affiliations. Leading spot houses were also moderate sellers. The buying was done by the trade, Wall street and wire houses.
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: Midaring upland. 12 to Mar. $\qquad$

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 Mar. 17.



Market and Sales at New York
The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader, we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.


Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:


Range for future prices at New York for week ending Mar. 18, 1938, and since trading began on each option:

| Option | Range for Week |  | ange Since Beginning of Option |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8.99 | 7.39 Dec. 31937 | 13.97 Apr .51937 |
| $\text { Apr. } 1938-$ |  |  |  | 7 |
| June 1 |  |  | 9.63 Aug. 271937 | July 271937 |
| July 1938 | 8.56 | 9.07 | 7.65 Oct. 81937 | ) 271937 |
| Aug. 1938 <br> Sept. 183 |  |  | 8.90 Mar. 121938 | 9.39 Feb. 181938 |
| Oct. 1938 | 8.55 | 9.16 Mar. 16 | $7.85 \mathrm{Nov}$. | 9.48 Feb. 231938 |
| Nov. 1938 <br> Dec. 1938 |  |  |  | 9.50 Feb. 231938 |
| Jan. 1939 | 8.63 Mar | 9.17 Mar. 16 | 8.63 Mar. 181938 | 9.51 Feb. 231938 |
| b. 1839 | 8.80 Mar. 18 | 3 | 8.90 Mar. 181938 | 03 Mar. 1819 |

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery-The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department 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.


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The Visible Supply of Cotton tonight, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks as well as afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. To make the total show the complete figures for tonight (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only.


Total visible supply-.........-9,127,212 $\overline{7,016,927} \overline{6,974,757} \overline{6,834,100}$
Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows: Liverporical stock Bremen stock

Other Continentail - siock-....
U. S. port stock $\qquad$



East Indian, Braziil, êe.-二 $\qquad$

Total East India, \&c.........-2,036,000 $\xlongequal{2,419,000} \xlongequal{1,780,000} \xlongequal{2,010,01000}$
 Middling uplands; New York-:Egypt, good sakei, Liverpool-:-:-


The above figures for 1938 eek have been 92,000 bal week of 76,952 bales, a pain of $2,110,285$ over over last increase of $2,152,455$ bales over 1936, and a gain of increase of $2,293,112$ bales from 1935 .

At the Interior Towns the movement-that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | Movement to March 18, 1938 |  |  |  | Movement to March 19, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { Mar. } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { Mar. } \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Week ${ }^{\text {S }}$ Season |  |  |  | Week | Season |  |  |
| Ala., Birm'am | 812 | $61,564$ | 541 | 43,282 | 1,8 | 85 | 4,586 | 23 |
| Montgom'y | 856 | ${ }_{49,970}$ | 622 |  |  |  |  | 10,008 |
| Selma....- | 87 | 68,585 | 169 | 60,127 | 09 | 49,895 | 47 | ${ }_{55,970}$ |
| Ark., Blythev. | 910 | 169,355 | 3,957 | 103,837 | 286 |  | 1.487 | ${ }_{61}{ }^{\text {65, }} 782$ |
| Forest City | 599 | 57830 | 642 | 27,904 | 11 | 32,414 | 1.752 | 61,858 |
| Helena | 637 | 99,666 | 3100 | 37989 | 74 | 59,610 | 456 | 10,549 |
| Hope-.-- | 325 24 | 65,342 | 506 | ${ }_{2}^{25,381}$ | 19 | 54,068 | 524 | 10,987 |
| Jonesboro | 24 | 36,445 | 63 | 25666 |  | 19,551 |  | 10.341 |
| Little Rock | 183 | 143,220 | 2,049 | 92,454 | 1,191 | 180,893 | 3,966 | 68.463 |
| Newport-i-- Pine Blufi- | 127 | 46,163 | 1.480 | 23,868 |  | 27,690 | 278 | 11,256 |
| Pine Bluff- | 949 | 181,239 | 2,773 | 76,522 | 1,069 | 133,506 | 3,333 | 35,513 |
| Walnut Rge Ga., Albany-- | 10 | ${ }^{61,815}$ | 1,906 | 34,945 | 209 | 46,162 | 630 | 14,551 |
| Ga., Albany-- | 12 | 17,040 | 341 | 17,109 | 13 | 13,323 | 901 | 16,494 |
| Athens-:- Atlanta- | 12,189 | 197287 | 450 | 35,739 | 30 | 29,188 | 470 | 28,130 |
| Augusta | 1,579 | 158,000 | 1,991 | 140,319 | 9,342 4.070 | ${ }^{323,032}$ | . 429 | 219,533 |
| Columbus | 800 | 26,500 | 500 | 35,150 | 400 | 14,925 | 3,962 | 103,844 |
| Macon | 360 | 45,244 | 569 | 35,544 | 214 | 40,146 | 1.569 | 35,700 33 3 |
| Rome | 70 | 16,617 | 50 | 21,764 | 49 | 21,083 | 450 | 39,592 2 |
| La., Shrevep't | 180 | 145,977 | 1,520 | 63,385 | 225 | 99,678 | 2,210 | 11,404 |
| Miss., Clarks | 2,073 | 251,152 | 4,205 | 67,619 | 289 | 159,429 | 575 | 10,673 |
| Columbus | 100 | 38,397 | 250 | 32,502 | 147 | 38,565 |  | 30,223 |
| Greenwood. | 1,623 | 295,038 | 4,373 | 87,752 | 439 | 257,377 | 2,274 | 23.221 |
| Jackson-- | 381 | 64,743 | 779 | 27,971 | 34 | ${ }^{61,068}$ | 614 | 14,114 |
| Natchez |  | ${ }^{17,972}$ |  | 11,386 | 39 | 20,524 | 122 | 4,627 |
| Vicksburg-- | 346 | 51,038 | 1,484 | 18,582 |  | 38,829 | 1,126 | 3,440 |
| Yazoo City | 120 | 75,757 | 1,104 | 32,065 |  |  | 264 | 4,082 |
| Mo., St., Lribuis | 7,060 | 149,703 | 6,530 | 3,370 | 7.369 | 268,159 | 7.058 | 3,619 |
| N.C., Gr'boro Oklahoma- | 406 | 6,195 | 1,095 | 3,059 | 34 | 8,755 | 103 | 3,503 |
| 15 towns*- | 2,182 | 516,633 | 5,560 | 167.865 | 411 | 174,467 | 4,775 | 81,393 |
| S. C., Gr'ville | 4,041 | 118,981 | 1,980 | 93,592 | 4,122 | 191,665 | 5,227 | 93,075 |
| Tenn., Mem's | 55,895 | 2371,403 | 57,467 | 665,470 | 25,287 | 2337,721 | 50,920 | 521,089 |
| Texas, Abilene | 23 | 45,901 | 88 | 7,893 | 54 | 38,815 | 19 | 3,711 |
| Austin.- |  | 17,889 |  | 1,663 | 141 | 16,222 | 262 | 618 |
| ${ }_{\text {Brenham }}$ | 73 | 13,660 | 105 | 2,58 | 92 | 6,216 | 140 | 1,791 |
| Dallas. | 377 | 111,077 | 310 | 37,211 | 410 | 80,906 | 1.292 | 7,482 |
| Paris.....- |  | 93,068 |  | 24,715 | 128 | 70,096 | 664 | 3,400 |
| Robstown-- |  | 15,661 | 11 | 816 |  | 13,701 | 12 | 280 |
| San Antonio Texarkans |  | 7,585 41,736 | 223 | 303 19,382 | 105 | 8,879 38,807 88 | 11 | 401 |
| Waco-.-.-- | 154 | 90,090 | 433 | 16,20 | 355 | 78,973 | 89 | 1,631 |
| Total,56towns | 95,601 | 8098,348 1 | 14,526 2 | 2460,874 | 58,945 | 5583,7871 | 8,321 | 85,48 |

## Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 18,925 bales and are tonight

775,390 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 36,656 bales more than the same week last year.
Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:


## * Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 22,765 bales, against 27,779 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 178,073 bales.


Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Markets

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week Ended } \\ & \text { Mar. } 18 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Closing Quotations for Midaling Cotion on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'day | Thursday | Friday |
| Galveston | 8.78 98 | 8.73 | 8.77 | 8.77 | 73 | 8 |
| Mobile. |  |  | 8.87 |  | 8.84 | 8.49 |
| Savannah | ${ }_{9} 9.15$ | ${ }_{9}^{9.08}$ | ${ }_{9} 9.12$ | ${ }_{9} 9.13$ | 9.09 | 8.75 |
| Montgomery | ${ }_{9}^{9.15}$ | 9.10 <br> 9.05 | 9.15 <br> 9.10 | ${ }_{9}^{9.15}$ | 9.10 | 8.80 |
| Augusta. | 9.29 | 9.23 | 9.27 | 9.28 | ${ }_{9.24}$ | 88.90 |
| Memphis | 8.95 <br> 8.78 | 8.90 | 8.80 | 8.95 8.76 | 8.80 | .55 |
| Little Rock..-- | 8.80 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.80 | 8.75 | 8.40 |
| Fort Worth-..-- | 8.59 | 8.53 | 8.57 8.57 | 8.56 8.56 | 8.52 8.52 | 88.18 |

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:


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 End. | Receipts at Ports |  |  | Stocks at Intertor Towns |  |  | Receipts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1937 | 1936 | 193 |
| Dee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1698713 | 143,319 | 188,143 | 2640,423 | ${ }_{2253,715}^{2290,467}$ | 2371,801 | ${ }_{162,762}^{199,284}$ | 106,109 | ${ }_{169,764}^{1988}$ |
| 31. | 141,563 | 117,505 | 99,705 | 2658.348 | 2250,247 | 2361,505 | 147,067 | 112,749 | 169,268 78,953 |
| Jan. | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| 7. | 125,265 | 96,101 | 98,804 | 2619,799 | 2180,501 | 2337.209 | 86,716 | 26,355 | 74,508 |
| 14. | 121,714 | 61.240 | 92,756 | 2613,016 | 2142,612 | 2311,287 | 128,497 | 23,351 | 66,834 |
| 21. | 116,840 | 82,643 | 103,103 | 2629,639 | 2090,671 | 2285,388 | 133,463 | 30,702 | 77,204 |
| 28. | 120,588 | 61,831 | 86.523 | 2628.795 | 2046,413 | 2249,736 | 119,744 | 17,573 | 50.871 |
| Feb: | 104,958 | 54,826 | 70,572 | 2598,040 | 2001,896 | 2196,265 | 74,203 | 10,309 | 17,1 |
| 11. | 112,608 | 57,820 | 63,630 | 2575,215 | 1952,548 | 2158,658 | 135,433 | 8,472 | 26,023 |
| 18. | 101,785 | 82,257 | 56,534 | 2570,224 | 1926,804 | 2124,667 | 96,794 | 56,513 | 22,543 |
| 25. | 86,337 | 66,019 | 64,0 | 2543,310 | 1880,455 | 2103.57 | 59,413 | 19,670 | 42,943 |
| Mar. | 82,658 | 64,149 | 48,205 | 2500,609 | 1810,771 | 2057,037 | 39,957 | Nil |  |
| 11. | 92,683 | 67,954 | 38,439 | 2479,799 | 1744,860 | 2012,824 | 71,853 | 2,043 | Nil |
| 18. | 67,994 | 54,793 | 47,370 | 2460,874 | 1685,484 | 1967,167 | 49,069 | Niil | 1,713 |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1937, are 8,335,147 bales: in 1936-37 were $6,210,567$ bales and in 1935-36 were $6,943,871$ bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 67,994 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 49,069 bales, stock at interior towns having decreased 18,925 bales during the week.
South Brazil Makes Record Cotton Crop-The current cotton crop of South Brazil, which will be harvesetd in the next few months, is by far the largest on record, according to an estimate issued by the Brazilian Government, cable on March 17 to the New York Cotton Exchange Service Bureau. The current crop is estimated to be the equivalent of $1,-$ 413,621 bales of 478 pounds each. This compares with a crop last season of $1,123,056$ bales, and a crop the previous season of 965,810 bales. The Government estimate is about 150,000 to 250,000 bales larger than some recent trade estimates.
Census Report on Cotton Consumed and on Hand \&c., in February-Under date of March 14, 1938, 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 February 1938 and 1937. Cotton consumed amounted to 427,528 bales of lint and 47,888 bales of linters, compared with 434,740 bales of lint and 44,892 bales of linters in January, 1938, and 665,677 bales of lint and 63,674 bales of linters in February, 1937. It will be seen that there is a decrease in February, 1938, when compared with the previous year in the total lint and linters combined of 253,935 bales, or $34.8 \%$. The following is the statement:
FEBRUARY REPORT OF COTTON CONSUMED, ON HAND, IMPORTED
AND EXPORTED, AND ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES (Cotton in running bales, counting round as half bales, except foreign, which is in


| Country of Production | Imports of Foreton Cotton ( $500-\mathrm{lb}$. Bales) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February |  | 7 Mos . Ended Feb. 28 |  |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Egypt | 3,090 | 9,793 | 28,398 | 42,084 |
| Peru, | 66 | , 267 | -676 | 793 |
| China | 1,487 | 6,235 | 5,557 | 17.184 |
| ${ }_{\text {Mritish }}$ | 2,772 | ${ }_{2}^{2,751}$ | 4,943 | 11,550 |
| Britlish In All | 11,241 | 2,726 772 | 23,915 1,754 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 20,178 } \\ \mathbf{2 , 3 7 4} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total. | 18,797 | 22,544 | 65,243 | 94,163 |
| Linters imported during six months ended Jan. 31, 1938, amounted to 7,309 equivalent; 500 -pound bales. |  |  |  |  |
| Country to Whtch Exported | Exports of Domestic Cotton, Excluding Linters (Running Bales-See Note for Linters) |  |  |  |
|  | February |  | 7 Mos. Ended Feb, 28 |  |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 |
| United Kingdom | 97,610 | 107,378 | 1,292,730 | 860,399 |
| France | 24,753 | 46,795 | 639,566 | 585,3 |
| Germany | 33,641 <br> 23 | 32,743 58 | 366,909 | 234,972 |
| Spain.- |  | 58,271 | 572,027 | ${ }^{453,283}$ |
| Belgium. | 11,431 | 14,255 | 144,365 | 121,824 |
| Other Eur | 50,248 | 33,510 | 487,175 | 350,599 |
| Japan. | 107,878 | 161,937 | 336,383 | 1,076,245 |
| China | 5,428 | 700 | 5,642 | 10,350 |
| Canada | 17,172 | 26,544 | 160,328 | 192,113 |
| All other | 26,873 | 4,278 | 225,866 | 36,089 |
| Total | 398,744 | 486,411 | 4,230,991 | 3,921,493 |

Note-Linters exported, not included above, were 21,432 bales during February
in 1938 and 17,951 bales in $1937,175,251$ bales in 1938 and 17,951 bales in 1937, 175,251 bales for the seven months ended Feb. 28 United Kingdom, 4,072; Netherlands, 775; Belgium, 770; France, 3,726; Germany. 8,612; Italy, 1,655; Canada, 1,$079 ;$ Panama, 10; British West Indies, 1; Phulippline

The world's production of Commercial cotto
in 1936 world's as production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown American in running bales and foreign in bales of 478 pounds lint, while year ending July 31,1937 , was $30,820,000$ bales. The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about $149,000,000$.
Cotton Loans of CCC Aggregated $\$ 222,201,660$ on 5,083,773 Bales Through March 10-The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on March 11 "Advices of Cotton Loans" received by it through March 10, 1938, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and held by lending agencies on $5,083,773$ bales of cotton. The amount of the loans aggregated $\$ 222,201,659.99$ and represented an average loan of 8.38 cents per pound.

Figures showing the number of bales on which loans have been made by States are given below:


Census Report on Cottonseed Oil Production-On March 12 the Bureau of the Census issued the following statement showing cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand, and exported for seven months ended Feb. 28, 1938 and 1937:
COTTON SEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED, AND ON HAND (TONS)

| State | Received at Mills* Aug. 1 to Feb. 28 |  | Crushed <br> Aug. 1 to Feb. 28 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { On Hand at Mills } \\ \text { Feb. } 28 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1638 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Alaba | 382781 | 325,513 | 337,454 | 297,303 | 45,608 | 28,927 |
| Arkansas | 601,229 | 438,992 | 452,424 | 369,677 | 148,689 | 69,941 |
| Californi | 278,635 | 172,370 | 151,554 | 119,224 | 132,549 | 54,254 |
| Georgia_ | 537,504 | 449,533 | 478,971 | 407,445 | 60,861 | 43,965 |
| Louisiana | 259,820 | 222,188 | 242,037 | ${ }^{208}{ }^{216}$ | 17,987 | 15,646 |
| Mississipd | 940,591 272,598 | 809,918 218,114 | 680,788 <br> 248 | 607,644 | 268,088 | 204,310 |
| North Caro | ${ }_{273}^{27274}$ | 218,680 | 246,859 | 207,301 | 26,150 | 11,503 |
| Oklahoma | ${ }_{250.764}^{27314}$ | 82,680 207,776 | 254,424 233 | 81,815 198.661 | 19,792 | 1,920 10.300 |
| Tennessee | 418,501 | 351,089 | 337,605 | 286,036 | 81,309 | 65,864 |
| Texas | 1,595,674 | 896,278 | 1,364,851 | 864,740 | 253,695 | 41,414 |
| All other Stat | 262,546 | 161,602 | 175,674 | 136,759 | 87,468 | 25.114 |
| United Stat | ,074,357 | 4,336,053 | 4,956,484 | ,784,821 | ,159,767 | 573,158 |

* Includes seed destoyed at mills but not 42,394 tons and 21,926 tons on hand Aug. 1 nor 113,954 tons and 62,887 tons reshipped for 1938 and 1937 respectively. COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, SHIPPED OUT AND ON

| Item | Season | $\begin{aligned} & \text { On Hand } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ | Produced <br> - Aug. 1 to Feb. 28 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Shipped Out } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \text { to to } \\ \text { Feb. } 28 \end{gathered}$ | On Hand Feb. 28 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crude oll, lbs | 1937-38 | *11,141,266 | 1,511,874,381 | 1,436,436,811 | *203,784,117 |
|  | 1936- | 19,191,508 | 1,133,999,396 | 1,103,402,950 | 139,296,226 |
| Refined oll, lbs- | ${ }_{1936-37}^{1937}$ |  |  |  | a516,039,279 |
| Cake and meal, | 1937-38 | 41,952 | 2,208,285 | 1,998,860 | 251,377 |
| tons. | 1936-37 | 65,053 | 1,691,878 | 1,558,158 | 188,773 |
| Hulls, tons | 1937-38 | 43,422 | 1,267,087 | 1,163,839 | 146,670 |
|  | 1936-37 | 23,893 | 964,399 | 838,638 | 149,654 |
| Linters, running | 1937-38 | 61,547 | 1,130,688 | 678,874 | 513,361 |
| bales -------- | 1936-37 | 43,819 | 928.133 | 767,007 | 204,945 |
| Hull fiber, 500- | 1937-38 | 1,828 | 48,408 | 19,215 | 31,021 |
| lb. bales | 37 | 88 | 35,822 | 32,778 | 3,13 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Grabots, motes, } \\ \quad 500-\mathrm{lb} . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| bales | 1936-37 | 2,991 | 42,095 | 31,681 | 13,405 |

* Includes 4,272,188 and $82,055,169$ pounds held by refining and manufacturing
establishments and $4,369,480$ and $43,791,780$ pounds in transit to refiners and conestablishments and 4,369,480 and 43,791,780 pounds in transit to refiners and con-
sumers Aug. 1,1937 and Feb. 28, 1938, respectively.
$a$ Includes $13,349,453$ and $9,804,926$ pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manutacturing establishments and $7,957,878$ and $7,551,983$ pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitute. oleomargerine, soap, \&c., Aug, 1,1937 and Feb. 28, 193
$\quad b$ Produced from $1,297,478,957$ pounds of crude ofl.
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FOR SIX

| Items | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports-Oil, crude | 2,183,792 | 82,490 |
| Oil, refinded, pounds. | 4,030,264 | 901,030 |
| Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 | 69,693 | 3,502 |
| Linters, running bales. | 153,819 | 129,594 |
| Imports-Oil, crude, pounds | *4,094 | 4,205,332 |
| Oil, refined, pounds | *20,949,328 | 42,762,546 |
| Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds. | $\begin{array}{r}3,443 \\ \hline 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}13,775 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ |
| Linters, bales of 500 pounds -........-.....-.-.-- | 7,309 | 22,719 |

*Amounts for February, not included above are 825 pounds reflned "entered
directly for consumption," $2,049,343$ refined. "withdrawn from warehouse for consumption "and 20,480 refined, "entered directly into warehouse."
Returns by Telegraph-Reports to us by telegraph this evening indicate that the new crop situation was as much of a puzzle as ever in regards to allotments and private reports from the interior do not denote the activity in the fields which is usual at this date.


The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at 8 a . m . of the dates given:

New Orleans ns........ Above zero of gauge.
 Mar. 18,1938 Mar. 19, 1937 Vicksburg

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 | 1937-38 |  | 1936-37 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Season | Week | Season |
| Visible supply March 18. | 9,204,164 |  | 7,161,714 |  |
| Visible supply Aug. 1 | 171,834 | 4,339,022 | 168,188 | 12,416,598 |
| Bombay receipts to Mar. $17-$ | 78,000 | 1,510,000 | 131,000 | 2,130,000 |
| Other India ship'ts to Mar. 17 | 12,000 | 1,373,000 | 24,000 | 690,000 |
| Alexandria receipts to Mar. 16 | 39,000 | 1,640,200 | 22,000 | 1,727,200 |
| Other supply to Mar. 16 * ${ }^{\text {-- }}$ | 10,000 | 327,000 | 14,000 | 397,000 |
| Tota | 9,514,998 | 21,454,260 | 7,520,902 | 22,260,056 |
| Visible supply Mar. 18 | 9,127,212 | 9,127,212 | 7,016,927 | 7,016,927 |
| Total takings to Mar. 18 | 387,786 | 12,327,048 | 503,975 | 15,243,129 |
| Of which American | 226,786 | 8,591,248 | 278,975 | 10,909,929 |
| Of wnich other. | 161,000 | 3,735,800 | 225,000 | 4,333,200 |

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, \&c. $a$ This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimtaed consumption by
Southern mills, $3,470,000$ bales in $1937-38$ and $4,420,000$ bales in $1936-37-1$ takings not being available-and the aggregate amount taken by Northern
and foreign spinners, $8,857.048$ bales in $1937-38$ and $10,823,129$ bales in 1936-37. of which $5,121,248$ bales and $6,489,929$ bales American.

6 Estimated.
India Cotton Movement from All Ports-The receipts of Indian cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1 as cabled, for three years, have been as follows:

| March 17 <br> Receipts- |  |  | 1937-38 |  | 1936-37 |  | 1935-36 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 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 ................ |  |  | $78,000 / \overline{1,510,000}$ |  | 131,000 | 2,130,000 | 95,000 | 1,715,000 |
| Exports <br> from- | For the Week |  |  |  | Since Aug. 1 |  |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\text { Breatain }}{\text { Great }}$ | Continent | Jap'n \& China | Total | Great Brtain | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Contt- } \\ & \text { nent } \end{aligned}$ | Japan \& China | Total |
| Bombay- | $\begin{aligned} & 2,000 \\ & 8,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,000 \\ 8,000 \\ 30,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,000 \\ & 71,000 \\ & 59,000 \end{aligned}$ | 45,00087,000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 156,000 \\ & 220,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 447,000 \\ & 972,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 626,000 \\ 1244,000 \\ 1030,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1936-37-- |  |  |  |  | 52,000 |  |  |  |
| 1935-36 | -..- |  |  | 89,000 | 56,000 | 266,000 | 708,000 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { th. India- } \\ & \text { 1937-38 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,000 \\ & 24,00 \end{aligned}$ | $0 \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 59,000 \\ 0 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 12,000 | 123,000 | 250,000 |  | 373,000 |
| 1936-37- |  |  | ---- | 24,000 | 253,000 | 437,000 |  | 690,000 582,000 |
| 1935-36.- |  | 4,000 |  | 4,000 | 229,000 | 353,000 |  | 582,000 |
| Total all- | 2,0008,000 | 16,00032,00034,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 39,000 \\ & 71,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 57,000 \\ 111,000 \\ 93,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146,000 \\ & 305,000 \\ & 285,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 406,000 \\ & 657,000 \\ & 619.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 447,000 \\ & 972,000 \\ & 708,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 999,000 \\ 1934,000 \\ 1612,000 \end{array}$ |
| 1936-37-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1935-36-- |  |  | 59,000 |  |  |  |  |  |

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 53,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record a decrease of 54,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show a decrease of 935,000 bales.

Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and in cloths is steady. Demand for yarn is poor. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:


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, Mar. 16 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1935-36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts (centars) This week Since Aug. | 195,000 $8,228,467$ | 110,000 $8,626,953$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75,000 \\ 7,421,184 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |


| Exports (Bales)- | This Week | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } \end{array}\right\|$ | This Week | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } \end{array}\right\|$ | This Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Liverpool |  | 134,528 | 5,000 | 156,344 |  | 161,30 |
| To Manchester, \&c | 8,000 | 129,507 |  | 154,654 | 6,000 | 114.19 |
| To Continent and India- | 14,000 1,000 | 498,319 19,567 | 18,000 2,000 | - ${ }_{3}^{51,7}$ | 12,000 2,000 | 29 |
| Total exports_...-....- $23,\left.\left.000\|781,921\|_{25,000}\right\|_{876,375}\right\|_{20,000} \mathbf{7 9 5 , 1 7 7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 195,000 cantars shows that the receipts for the week ended M

Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 95,345 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { GALVESTON-To Liverpool-Mar, 16-Director, } 3,676 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . & 3,67 \\ \text { To Manchester-Mar. 16-Director, 865 }\end{array}$


| To Copenhagen-Mar. $15-M a r y l a n d, ~ 1,289,-M a r . ~$ | $16-24$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { To Gothenburg } 000 & 1,689 \\ \text { To Havre-Mar. } 14\end{array}$
To Dunkirk-Mar. 14 Indiana, 310 Mar. 12 - Scottsburg, 2,07
To Geno-Mar. 15 Monbaldo, 2,958 -
To Naples-Mar. 15-Monbaldo, 156





HOUSTON, To Ghent-Mar. 12-Marchdijk, 328 Mar. $15-1$
To Ontende, 150 Mar. 12 Borchdijk, 17 Mar. 15 Ostende,
To Oopenhagen-Mar. 12 Maryland, 114
To Copterdam-Mar 12 -Borchdijk, 114
To Rotter Enschede-Mar. 12 -Borchdij, 132 -







MOBILE-To Antwerp-Mar. 9-West Kyska, 200

NORFOLK-To Hamburg-Mar. 18-City of Hamburg, 101...... 101 PENSACOLA-To Manchester-Mar. 16-Hamatrict, 320_...... 320
$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { CORPUS CHRISTI-To Liverpool-Mar, 11-Director, } 911 \ldots . . & 911 \\ \text { To Manchester-Mar. 11-Director, } 276 \ldots & \mathbf{2 7 6} \\ \text { To Japan-Mar. 10-Anubis, } 3,263 \ldots\end{array}$

To Antwerp-Mar. 12 -Schoharie, 923 .-.................................
AVANNAH-To Liverpoo-Mar. 14-Flourspar, 331..............

To Antwerp-Mar. 12 -Schoharie, 65

| 335 |
| :---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}350 \\ \text { and } \\ 250 \\ 250\end{array}$ |
| 20 |

LOS ANGELES-To Havro-Mar. 10-Washington, 1,308_....... 1,308



Cotton Freights-Current rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert \& Barrows, Inc., are as


* No quotations. X Only small lots. difect steamer.

Liverpool-By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, \&c., at that port:

Forwarded-
Total stocks
Of 192,000 1,209,000 1,203,000 1,215,000
Of which American

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

| Spot | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ \text { 12:15. } \\ \text { P. M. } \end{gathered}$ | Qulet. | Quiet. | Quiet. | Qulet. | Qulet. | Quiet. |
| Mid.Upl'ds | 4.97 d. | 5.03 d . | 5.03 d . | 5.18 d . | 5.15 d . | 5.10d. |
|  | Easy; | Steady; | Quiet: | Steady; |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Market } \\ \text { opened } \end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { to } 10 \text { pts. } \\ & \text { decline. } \end{aligned}$ | 8 to 9 pts. advance. | 3 to 5 pts. decline. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{pts} . \mathrm{dec} \\ \text { to } 1 \mathrm{pt} \text { adv } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 4 to 6 pts. decline. | 2 to 4 pts . decline. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ \stackrel{4}{\text { P. M. }} \end{gathered}$ | Barely st'y: <br> 12 to 13 pts decline. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Steady; } \\ 13 \text { to } 14 \text { pts } \\ \text { advance. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ | Steady; <br> 1 to 3 pts. advance. | Steady; <br> 5 to 7 pts <br> advance. | Steady: <br> 1 to 3 pts. decline. | Barely st'y: <br> 4 to 5 pts . decline. |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 12 \\ \text { to. } \\ \text { Mar. } 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\frac{s \text { at. }}{\text { Close }}\right\|$ | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | Wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Noo | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noo | Close |
|  | ${ }^{\text {d. }}$. 80 | 4.88 | $d$ | 4.88 | ${ }_{4}^{\text {d. }}$ | d. ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ | d. | $d$ | d. | ${ }_{4 .}{ }^{\text {a }}$. |  |
| May | 4.84 | 4.92 | 4.97 | 4.92 | 5.00 | 5.07 | 5.07 | 5.03 | 5.04 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| July... | 4.89 | 4.98 | 5.03 | 4.98 | 5.05 | 5.12 | 5.12 | 5.09 | 5.09 | 5.04 | 5.04 |
| October | 4.95 | 5.04 | 5.09 | 5.04 | 5.10 | 5.16 | 5.16 | 5.14 | 5.15 | 0 | 5.10 |
| December | 4.97 | 5.08 | ${ }_{5}^{5.11}$ | 5.08 | 5.12 5.14 | 5.19 | ${ }_{5}^{5.18}$ | 5.17 | 5.17 5.18 |  | 5.12 |
| March | 5.01 |  | 5.15 | 5.08 | 5.16 | 5.19 | 5.21 | 5.17 | 5.20 | 5.14 | 5.14 5.16 |
| May | 5.03 |  | 5.17 |  | 5.18 |  | 5.23 |  | 5.22 |  | 5.18 |
| July | 5. |  | 5.18 |  | 5. |  | 5.25 |  | 5.24 |  | 5.20 |

## BREADSTUFFS

## Friday Night, March 18, 1938

Flour-In view of the great irregularity and wide fluctuations in the wheat markets this week, flour consumers have been more or less cautious. Demand proved quite slow here, with the standard bakers' grades doing very little. Family flour, on the other hand, is said to have done a fair business, since consumers had all day Thursday to cover at the level in force prior to the advance announced Wednesday afternoon. Shipping instructions are reported as fair.

Wheat-On the 12 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ up to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. This irregular closing followed a sharp advance of $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. at the opening bell. The wheat market was dominated by the European political situation today, but price advances were held to a cent a bushel and this gain later was wiped out. May wheat led the opening upturn, rising as much as $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. before scattered profit taking and commission house selling caused a reaction that put prices back to yesterday's closing level. Speculative interest was small. Mills were buyers and domestic wheat export business was larger, but crop news from the Southwest was favorable, some points reporting wheat as much as a month ahead of normal growth. At the opening, wheat prices throughout the world were marked up $3 / 8$ to $17 / 8$ c. a bushel in the face of the tense political situation in Europe. The full advance was not maintained in any market, however, and observers said action of prices indicated traders apparently did not appraise political developments as an immediate threat of war. Domestic export business increased today with hard winter wheat sales estimated at 100,000 to 500,000 bushels. On the 14 th inst. prices closed $21 / 8$ to 3 c. net lower. Sharp downturns of wheat values overseas, despite recent tense political developments, preceded today's market tumbles here to fresh low price records for the season. The chief reason given for selling in Chicago was widespread belief expressed that immediate war dangers had subsided. A further unsettling influence was the apparent lack of interest on the part of exporters in North American wheat, for the time being at least. Adding to the downward impetus of the Chicago wheat market were prospects of further rains in domestic winter-crop areas Southwest and West. There were feeble rallies in prices as domestic mills bought small lots of wheat on declines, but these were short-lived. For the first time this year Buenos Aires wheat prices fell to $\$ 1$ a bushel. On the 15th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to 1 c . net higher. Stimulated by upturns of securities as well as by substantial purchases by exporters and domestic millers, the Chicago wheat market rose $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. maximum today. Reports of dust storms in some localities southwest furnished initial impetus for wheat upturns, but chances of crop damage were afterward considerably reduced by rains and by prospective additional moisture. A sudden rally in Liverpool wheat quotations, together with a late sharp recovery of French francs were regarded as reassuring to friends of higher wheat prices here. European purchases of North American wheat today, as distinguished from exporters' buying of futures, were estimated as totaling 250,000 bushels, mostly United States wheat. Kansas City advised that twenty loads had been worked out of there. On the 16th inst. prices closed 15/8 to 17/8. net higher. The market's sharp rise of $23 / 4$ to $31 \%$ c. was largely due to war forebodings, which influenced excited buying of wheat. Big export purchasing of United States wheat, the first such development witnessed in a long while, added to the upward impetus of values. The total bought for shipment overseas was estimated at more
than $1,000,000$ bushels. Special significance on the part of wheat traders was attached to setbacks of securities, the degree of securities' losses being largely taken as a gauge of war fears prevalent on both sides of the Atlantic. On the bulge in wheat there was considerable profit taking, and prices reacted somewhat from the highs of the day.
On the 17 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to 1c. net lower. Notwithstanding late rallies, Chicago wheat prices today failed to recover fully from the fifects of the war scare talk. Dust storm reports from domestic winter crop areas Southwest were largely responsible for wheat price rallies. General buying demand in the wheat pit, however, was not at all aggressive, apparently because of the uncertainty concerning what the United States Government crop report, which is due tomorrow, will show. An indication that the tension abroad was easing considerably was the fact that the Liverpool wheat market had not only ignored wheat price skyrocketing this side of the Atlantic, but showed decided downturns today. Furthermore, exporters noted an apparently complete lack of foreign demand for North American wheat overnight. A firmer tone in securities at New York was also taken as a signal for wheat price tumNew York
bles here.
Today prices closed $13 / 4$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Rallies due to persistent reports of severely strained European political conditions lifted wheat values anew late today. Fresh upturns of wheat prices, though, were somewhat curbed by reports of rains in Kansas. Another handicap to friends of higher prices was the relative smallness of export buying of United States wheat today, estimated as totaling but 200,000 to 300,000 bushels. Disregarding early downturns of Liverpool quotations, Chicago traders bought wheat on a large scale following reports Polish troops were marching toward the Lithuanian border. This news was soon reinforced by sudden right-about-face action of the Liverpool wheat market, which rose rapidly after transient setbacks. Adding to the upward sweep of wheat values here were assertions a Nazi spokesman had said German soldiery would enter Memel, Lithuania's seaport, the moment Polish troops crossed into Lithuania. Dust storm advices from domestic winter crop areas added to the incentive to Chicago wheat buyers. Furthermore, a dispatch said the French Government had definitely decided to import $1,000,000$ bushels of United States durum wheat.

## DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK

No. 2 red $\qquad$ Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.
$1057 / 1031031 / 2051 / 81041 / 1051 / 2$
WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO DAILY CLOSING PRIOES OF


## Season's Hioh and When Made Season's Lono and Wion 85\%


 DAIT CLOSTNG PRIOES OE BONDD
DAILY OLOSING PRIUES OF BONDED WHEAT IN WINNIPEG
May
Maly
Octob

Corn-On the 15 th This market was a relatively significance in the trading or news. Rumors of a good export business in corn were unconfirmed. On the 14th inst. prices closed 1c. to $11 / 2$ c. off. The weakness of wheat had a depressing effect on corn values, and despite reports that growers of corn could obtain government loans on this grain, there was no appreciable support to corn values. On the 15 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The firmness of this market was due largely to the firmness of wheat, also to export corn purchases today totaling 200,000 bushels. Chicago receipts of corn were curtailed to only 77 cars. Wet weather over the corn belt States appeared likely to cause further curtailment of arrivals. On the 16th inst. prices closed $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to 1c. up. The vigor and strength of the wheat market had a wholesome influence on corn, as did also Coports that no more old-crop Argentine corn is available. Corn prices finished around the peak prices of the day.
On the 17 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. This market showed a tendency to advance owing to indications of corn export business and because of wet weather likely to hinder rural movement of corn. Today prices closed $7 / 8$ to $5 / 8$ c. net higher. This firmness of corn was largely in sympathy with the pronounced strength in wheat and the markedly bullish character of foreign news. Open interest in corn was $50,902,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

## No. 2 yellow



DAILY CLOSING PRIOES OF

## May


$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO } \\ \text { Sat. Mon. } & \text { Tuesis. } & \text { Wed. Thurs. } & \text { Fri. }\end{array}$

## Season's High and When Made

May.-

81 in unofficial trading prior to July 29.
Oats-On the 12 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ c. up. Trading was quiet, though a steady undertone prevailed. On the
14 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ c. to $1 / 2$ c. off. There was very

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Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, March 12. 1938, follow:

| Receipts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Batley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | bbls 196 lbs | bush 60 lbs | bush 56 lbs | bush 32 | bush 56 lbs | bush 48 lbs |
| Phil'delphia | 170,000 55,000 | 52,000 21,000 | 10,000 13,000 | 8,000 22,000 | 3,000 27000 | 50,000 |
| Baltimore.- | 16,000 |  | 10,000 | 16,000 | 17,000 | 52,000 |
| N'p't News | 6,000 | 24,000 | 65,000 | 3,000 |  |  |
| New Orl'ns* | 24,000 | 112,000 | 320,000 | 12,000 |  |  |
| Galveston-- |  | 707,000 | 136,000 |  |  |  |
| St.John, W. | 16,000 | 246,000 | 17,000 | 50,000 |  | 216,000 |
| Boston...- | 18,000 | 211,000 |  | 4,000 |  |  |
| Halitax | 13,000 | 1,000 |  | 8,000 |  |  |
| Tot. wk. '38 | 318,000 | 1,374,000 | 571,000 | 123,000 | 22,000 | 318,000 |
| 1938 | 2,824,000 | 17,515,000 | 10,345,000 | 658,000 | 892,000 | 1,995,000 |
| Week 1937 | 232,000 | 360,000 | 549,000 | 33,000 | 4,000 |  |
| Since Jan. 1937 | 2,871,000 | 6,204,000 | 9,798,000 | 487,000 | 213,000 | 58,000 |

* 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, March 12, 1938, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flout | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Y | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 157,000 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Barrels } \\ 50,429 \end{gathered}$ | Bushe | Bushei |  |
| Albany | -63,000 |  |  |  | 184,000 |  |
| Philadelphia |  | 52,000 | ,000 |  |  | 20,000 |
| Texas Clty | 188,000 | 120,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Mobile |  | 1,141,000 |  |  |  |  |
| New Orleans. | 1,000 | 872,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 |  |  |
| Galveston- | 449,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Halifax.-. | 240,00 1,000 | 17,00 | 13,000 | 8,000 |  | 216,000 |
| Gulfport (Miss.) |  | 322,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Total week 193 | 1,105,000 | 2,524,000 |  |  |  | 256.000 |
| Same week 1937 | 765,000 |  | 62,256 | 5,000 | 8,000 |  |

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1937, is as below:

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Exports for Week and Since July 1 to-} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Flour} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Wheat} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Corn} <br>
\hline \& $$
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { Week } \\
\text { Mar. } 12 \\
1938
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Since } \\
& \text { July } 1 \\
& 1937
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Week } \\
\text { Mar. } 12 \\
1938
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Since } \\
& \text { July } 1 \\
& 1937
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Week } \\
M a r .12 \\
1938
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Since } \\
& \text { July } 1 \\
& 1937
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>
\hline \& Barrels
26.485 \& ${ }_{1,721,326}^{\text {Barrels }}$ \& Bushets
8820,00

8 \& ${ }_{51}$ Bushels \& Bushels \& Bushels <br>
\hline Continent......- \& 26,699 \& 1,755,941 \& 820,000
281,000 \& $51,648,000$
$40,543,000$ \& 1,063,000 \& 20,785,000 <br>
\hline So. \& Cent. Amer- \& 11,500 \& 441,500 \& 2,000 \& 1,097,000 \& 1,46,00 \& 170.000 <br>
\hline West Indies. \& 32,500 \& 991,000 \& 2,000 \& 43,000 \& \& 5,000 <br>
\hline Brit. No. Am. ${ }^{\text {Other }}$ \& 6,245 \& 7,000
210,278 \& \& 1,501,000 \& \& 5,000 <br>
\hline Total 1938 \& 84,429 \& 3,727,045 \& 1,105,000 \& 94,832,000 \& 2,524,000 \& 37,200,000 <br>
\hline Total 1937 \& 62,256 \& 3,871,746 \& 765,000 \& 90,576,000 \& --...- \& 6,000 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

The $\mathbf{y}$ visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, March 12, were as follows:

| GRAIN STOCKS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat | Crs | 这 |  | Bulle |
| nited S | shel | Bushe | us | Bushels | Bushels |
|  |  |  |  |  | 57.000 |
|  | 129,000 | 46,000 | 11,000 | 1,000 |  |
| Philadelphia...-.......-- | 582,000 | 643,000 | 22,000 | 24,000 | 18,000 |
|  | 594,000 | 215,000 | 8,000 | 66.000 |  |
| Bew Orleans.-.-.-.-.- | 363,000 | 1,420,000 | 18,000 | 4,000 | .-.-. |
| Galvesto | 1,069,000 | 217,000 |  | 19,000 | 7,000 |
| Fort Wor | 3,224,000 | 145,000 | 81,000 | 7,000 |  |
|  | 351,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,913,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Hutchinson <br> St. Joseph | 2,273,000 $11,773,000$ | 842,000 $2.409,000$ | 238,000 594,000 | 9,000 219,000 | 12,000 18,000 |
| Kansas | 2,767,000 | 4,548,000 | 778,000 | 82,000 | 63.000 |
| Slioux City | 369,000 | 877,000 | 174,000 | 12,000 | 18,0009,000$-\cdots-$ |
|  | 2,103,000 | 1,024,000 | 80,000 | 11,000 |  |
| Indianapoils....---...--- | 950,000 | 1,299,000 | 354,000 |  |  |
|  | 8.771 .000 | 10,02 | ${ }_{1,687}$ |  | $32 \overline{6}, 000$ |
|  | $8,771,000$ 20,000 | 10,02 | 1,667 | 708,000 |  |
| Mlwaukee. anoat....... | 1,668,000 | 736,000 | 226,000 | 100,000 | $744,000$ |
|  | 7,654,000 | 3,023,0 | 崖, | 48,000 |  |
| Duluth. | 3,620,000 | 8,223,000 | 4,129,000 | 1,226,000 | $2,322,000$195,000 |
| Detroit--.---.......- | 160,000 | 2,00 | 4,000 | 2,000 |  |
|  | 50,000 5,103,000 | 2,413,000 | 311,000 | 286,000 |  |
| Butfalo - | 1,105,000 | 141,000 | 197,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 22 \ddot{0,0} 00 \\ 90,000 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 3,730 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,459,000 \\ 9,515,000 \\ 11,457,000 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3,661,00}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 3,513,000 |  |
| Note-Bonded grain not included above: Barley-Duluth, 90,000 bushels; New York, 55,$000 ;$ total. 145,000 bushels, against 3,835,000 bushels in 1937. Wheat-New York, 809,000 bushels; Buftalo, 26,000; Albany, 213,000; Erte, 695,000; Boston, 146,000; total, $1,889,000$ bushels, against $17,118,000$ bushels in 1937. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $r$ Canadian- <br> Lake, bay, river \& seab'd Ft. Willam \& Pt. Arthur Other Can. \& other elev. | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
|  | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
|  | 8,725,000 |  | 532,000 | 21,000 | 1,358.000 |
|  | 12,220,000 |  | 554,000 | 931,000 | 1,555,000 |
|  | 24,176,000 |  | 8,638,000 | 326,000 | 5,997 |
| Total Mar. 12, 1938. Total Mar. 5, 1938.. Total Mar. 13, 1937.. | 121,000 |  |  | 1,278,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,910,000 \\ & 9,055,000 \\ & 8,692,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 45,416,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69,204,000 |  |  | 15,552,000 |  |

Summary-


Total Mar. 13, $1937-105,456,000112,696,000 \quad 33,967,000 \quad 5,065,00020,149,000$ Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended March 11, and since July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1936, are shown in the following:

| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { sunce } \\ \text { Suln } \\ \text { Ill } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} S_{\substack{s l n c e \\ \text { Slu } \\ 1937}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{since} \\ \text { Sulv } \\ \text { Huta } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | Bustersol | $\xrightarrow{\text { Bughels }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Brembels }}^{\text {2,529,000 }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Bubhels } \\ 37,589.000}}$ |  |
| - Black Sea- | 2.228,0000 | ${ }^{655.886 .000} 4$ | - | 130.000 | 177,5651,000 | 17,919,000 |
| Australa, | 4,512,000 | 7.195,000 | $\xrightarrow{6+3,389.000} 7$ |  |  |  |
| Oher countres | 600,000 | 16,864,000 | 19,17,.000 | 1,131,000 | 67,300,000 | 16,484,00 |
|  |  |  | 393,291.000 |  |  |  |

Corn Loans of CCC Through March 10 Aggregated $\$ 16,221,980$ on $33,475,908$ Bushels-Announcement was made on March 11 by the Commodity Credit Corporation that "Advices of Corn Loans" received by it through March 10, 1938, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and held by lending agencies on $33,475,908$ bushels of corn. Such loans aggregated $\$ 16,221,979.69$, based on a loan rate of 50 cents per bushels, of $21 / 2$ cubic feet of ear corn testing up to $141 / 2 \%$ moisture; the average amount loaned per bushel determined in this manner thus far has been .4846 cents.
Figures showing the number of bushels on which loans have been made by States are given below:


Weather Report for the Week Ended March 16-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended March 16, follows:
At the beginning of the week a "low" was central over western Okla--
homa, with resultant precipitation over the lower Great Plains and the homa, wississippi Valley. Elsewhere generally fair, cool weather tre Vower Mississippi valley. Elsewhere generally fair cool weather pre-
vailed. The disturbance moved rapidy eastard, bringine widespead
rain or snow to many eastern districts on the 10-11th. At the same time rain or snow to many eastern districts on the $10-11$ th. At the same time
fair weather and moderate temperatures were the rule elsewhere in the country, 12 th precipitation was general along the Pacific coast and in the
Onortheast, while generally fair weather prevailed elsewhere and temperaNortheast, while generally fair weather prevailed elsewhere and tempera-
tures were moderate. On the morning of the 13 th a over eastern Kansas, while another disturbance Was noted over Nevadaa,
Precipitation was largely local in the Central Valleys, but was general and moderate to hea vy in much of the West, especially in, icentral Cas californial
By the morning of the $14 t h$ the southwestern "low" had moved ward to the Ohio Valley, with locally heevy rains; Cairo, moved reporta-d
5.40 inches for the 24 hours ending at $7: 30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. The western disturbance had moved eastward to Colorado, with rather general. light to moderate precipitation over the Great Basin and the Northwest. At the close of
the week precipitation had fallen over much of the Ohio Valley and the Northeast, as well as in many parts of the central Great Plains and Rocky Mountan ns.
practically the entire country, except for local areas in the Northeost, the practically the entire country, except for local areas in the Northeast, the
Immediate southwest and the far West. The week was particularly warm in the Great Plains region where the mean temperatures ranged from 9 to
16 deg. above normal. Throughout most of the south temperatures averaged trom 5 to to deg. Wrormer than usual and similar conditions pre-

Minimum temperatures were somewhat hisher than last week, with the line or reezing extencing southward to central North Caroina, but thence wert confined to the northern border of the country, with the lowest reported for the week from a Pirst--order station, 16 deg.at Greenville Maine-.
Precipitation was moderate to heavy from the lower Great Plains east-
 Cairo, III.. reported 6.1 inches of rainfall for the week and Memphis, Tenn.,
and St. Louis and Columbia, Mo., over 2 inches. Precipitation was and St, Louis and Columbia, Mo., over 2 inches. Precipitation was
moderate to heavy in portions of the Great Basin and quite generally in
Pacific moderate to heavy in portions of the Great Basin and quite generally in
Pacific coast districs. The weekly totals were rather light in the alorth-
east, while they were generally too light to measure in the Gulf coast, the east, while they were generally too light to measure in the Gulf coast, the
western Lake eregion and the northern Great t Plains. very favorable for progress of eorly spring cropps and good developepment
of winter crops. In most sections of the country from the eastern twoof winter crops. In most sections of the country from the eastern two-
thirds of Kansas eastward, except the Southeast, surface-soil moisture is thirds of Kansas eastward, except the southeast, surface-soil moisture is
anple for presont needs and crass and grain crops greened rapidly. The
soil is somewhat too wet for best plowing conditions on many lowlands soi the somer Matssissippi and Ohio valleys, but whiterever the many lowlands
of the
ditions awe ditions are satisfactory spring plowing and seeding made good to excellent
In most southern States spring crops are in good condition, although
rain is still needed in the Southeast, particularly in southern Gergin rain is still needed in the Southeast, particularly in southern, Georgia,
while in portions of Florida truck growth has been retarded by the dry-
 with Maun up on the southern Coastal Plainespread Planting sothisern crop taxas
begun locall in southern Louisiana and Georgia, while much land is begun locally in southern Louisiana and Georgia, while much land is
ready. particularly in oklahoma. Corn planting is progressing favorably
in Texas with the in rexas, with the crop coming up well to northward; planting is pro-
gressing in other Gulf sections, while this work has begun in a few localities in Arkansas.
Preparations for spring seeding are advancing in the northern portions
of the Great Plains where the snowcover melted with very little niosf practically all being absorbed by the soil. In most of the far West outside operations made good advance, except in in mortions of of California where
the saturated soil prevented work. Livestock continue in the saturated soil prevented work. Livestock continue in good to excel-
lent condition generally, the mild winter being especially
favorable and cont condition generally, the mild winter being especially favorable and now good in New Mexico and Arizona, while mountain sace mopsture is
tinue practically unchanged from last week. Sm
Small Grains-Except locally in the East, the week favored small
grains; some heaving was reported in more northern sections and the graing; some heaving, was reported in more northern sections and the
drought is still unrelieved in portions of the Southeast where oats are
suffering
 growth, but looking well, to good or excellent progress. Condition of is 1 to
ported.
Precipitation was generally beneficial throughout the Mississippi and Misgouri Valleys and most Plains States, where above-normal warmth favored growth and greening, and condition of winter wheat ranges from fair to in extreme western Kansas, but in most of that State the supply of topsoil moisture is sufficient for a few weeks, except in the Southwest, though and is starting to grow in northern and western counties and is developing rapidly in south-central and southeastern portions. Further south the crop gra
In the Rocky Mountain States and the Northwest grains improved,
with growth starting as far north as southern Montana. In Washington
and Oregon wheat came through the winter in excellent condition and is
now Spring-wheat seeding is progressing in drier parts of the Northwest and some seeding has been accomplished in the northern Great Plains. Rye is in fair to good condition generally, with growth starting in northern districts, and rapid growth reported in portions of the middle and upper
Mississippi Valley. Oat sowing is mostly completed in southern Kansas and this crop is coming up and doing nicely in Oklahoma and Texas; excellent growth was reported in the lower Mississippi Valley, but seeding
has been hindered by wet soil in portions of Missouri and the lower Lake
region.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, March 18, 1938.
Retail trade during the past week again made an unfavor able showing. While the late date of Easter continued to greatly affect comparisons with last year, it was admitted that the unfavorable trend of general business conditions, with its disastrous influence on the purchasing power of wide sections of the public, was a determining factor for the decline in sales. Apparel divisions registered the largest losses, due to the fact that pre-Easter purchases will not get under way until late this month or early in April. In the metropolitan area, department store sales during the pre vious week, according to the report of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, declined $13.3 \%$ as compared with the corresponding period of 1937. In Newark stores a decline of $17.6 \%$ was registered.
Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets continued extremely spotty as both wholesalers and retailers maintained their cautious attitude with regard to forward buying. Prices, however, held steady in most divisions. A number of fill-in orders for immediate delivery came into the market, but their total volume remained small. While inventories of retailers as well as of wholesalers are generally believed to be at low levels, retail merchants appear inclined to postpone their covering of Easter merchandise until later in the month, whereas wholesalers continue hesitant in adding to their commitments as long as the flow of goods in distributive channels does not show any marked betterment. Business in silk goods continued its seasonal moderate improvement, and prices followed a somewhat steadier course. Trading in rayon yarns showed an irregular character. While some types of yarns met with a rather satisfactory call, the demand for the viscose product had a distinctly spotty trend. The announcement of the largest producer to the effect that further curtailment will be resorted to in order to avoid any additional increase in surplus stocks, was viewed as constituting a favorable factor for the future statistical position of the market.
Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloths markets continued in its previous desultory fashion, with total sales reaching noly a small fraction of the current curtailed output. Although stocks of goods are undergoing a steady reduction, users display little willingness to replenish supplies as the movement of finished goods continues to leave much to be desired. An additional retarding factor during the week was the recurrence of fears of international complications, which exerted an adverse influence on the security markets as well as on raw cotton values. Prices on most constructions were nominally steady, although it was observed that mills were giving more consideration to granting concessions from current list quotations. Some interest was shown in print cloths and osnaburgs by bag manufacturers, but little actual business developed in that quarter. Business in fine goods remained at a virtual standstill, and sales were confined to a few occasional fill-in lots. Dimity stripes moved in fair volume at unchanged prices, but an easier trend was shown in combed lawns. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch $80 \mathrm{~s}, 65 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 39 -inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}, 61 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 39$-inch $68-72 \mathrm{~s}, \quad 51 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $64-60 \mathrm{~s}$, $43 / 4$ c.; $381 / 2$-inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}, 4 \mathrm{c}$.
Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics improved moderately as the announcement of government loans to wool growers was expected to exert a steadying influence on the general price structure. Some additional orders were received on cheviots, and scattered interest continued in tropical worsteds as well as flannels and gabardines. Fall lines of woitings are scheduled to be opened early next week with declines on standard worsteds ranging from 40 c . to 50 c . a yard, as compared with last year's opening quotations. Reports from retail clothing centers again gave an unsatisfactory account, though in part due to the lateness of this year's pre-Easter purchases. Business in women's wear goods held up fairly well, notwithstanding the less satisfactory flow of merchandise in distributive channels. Heretofore popular fabircs such as fleeces and tweeds, again met with active demand, and crepes and other dressy materials also attracted attention on the part of garment manufacturers.
Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens continued quiet, with the general recession in trade and the uncertainty over the impending British-American trade agreement, exerting a retarding influence on business. Scattered orders on a retarding influence on business. Scattered orders on negligible. Business in burlap continued closely restricted as Indian producers failed to reach an agreement on the con templated curtailment in output. The increasing tension in the European political outlook also proved a retarding factor. 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.<br>105 W. Adams St. - DIRECT CHICAGO WIRE 314 N. Broadway

## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Bids Invited on Municipal Bond Issues. -The above Corporaton has issued a call for sealed bids to be reeeived until noon on March 29 at the office of H. A. Mulligan, Treasurer, on 92 issues of bonds of municipalities, counties and school districts, located in 30 different States, involving an aggregate principal amount of $\$ 4,204,000$. The following is a brief description of the issues included in the offering, all of which bear $4 \%$ interest and unless otherwise indicated are not subject to call prior to maturity:
$\$ 741,000$ New York City, N. Y., bonds, maturities, designations and
authorized amounts of issues are as follows (one bid to cover the four issues):
150,000 hospital-various hospitals, fire prevention serial bonds, being
part of an authorized issue of $\$ 407,000$, maturing 1952-61. 200,000 rapid transit subway serial bonds, being part of an authorized 282,000 water tunnel No. 2 connections serial bonds, being part of an 109,000 authorized issue of $\$ 778,000$, maturing 1952-62.
109,000 waterworks improvement serial bonds, being part of an authorized
48,000 School District No. 4 of Maricopa County, Ariz., school build-
ing bonds, maturing 1938-55.
32,000 Phoenix, Ariz., bonds (one bid to cover both issues): $\$ 15,000$
park bonds, maturing 1957-63, and $\$ 17,000$ water system expark bonds, maturing $1957-63$, and $\$ 17,000$
tension bonds, maturing 1948.
Safford, Ariz., water bonds, maturing 1938-60.
100,000 Safford, Ariz., water bonds, maturing 1938-60. 42,000 Williams, Ariz, sewer system revenue bonds, maturing 1939-66.
88,000 Johnson County, Ark., court house and jail bonds, maturing

75,000 Brawley, Calif., sewer bonds, maturing 1938-59,
28,000 Dorris School District of Siskiyou County, Calif., bonds, ma-
turing 1938-58. 30,000 Lakeside Union School District, San Diego County, Calif.,
school bonds, maturing $1938-55$. 25,000 Fruita, Colo., waterworks improvement bonds, maturing 1938-49. 63,000 Ordway, Colo., waterworks improvement refunding bonds,
143,000 Clearwater, Fla., certificates (one bid to cover both issues): $\$ 65,000$ gas revenue certificates, maturing 1938-55, and issues, $\$ 78,000$ 000 St . Augustine, Fla., water revenue certificates, maturing 1938-56. 29,000 Century Special Tax School District No. 8, of Escambia County, Fla., bonds, maturing 1938 -65.
11,600 Wainut Hill Special Tax School District No. 3 of Escambia 11,600 Walnut Hill Special Tax School District No. 3 of Escambia
County, Fla., bonds, maturing 1938-65. 15,000 Alma High School District, Bacon County, Ga., bonds, m
1938-65. 12,500 Carnesville, Ga., waterworks bonds, maturing 1938-62. 24,000 Bloomington, Idaho, waterworks bonds, maturing 1938-55.
Cambridge, Idaho, waterworks bonds, maturing 1938-55.
14,500 Cambridge, Idaho, waterworks bonds, maturing 1938-55.
of Idaho, infirmary and hospital building revenue bonds, matur-
ing 1938-55. ing 1938 -55.
237,000 Auburn, IIl., water revenue bonds, maturing 1940-58.
10,000 School District No. 56, Du Page County, Ill., bonds, maturing 39,000 Galatia, I
39,000 Galatia, III., water revenue bonds, maturing 1938-67.
22,000 Springfield, Ill., water revenue bonds, maturing 1958.
26,000 McLouth, Kan., waterworks revenue bonds, maturing 1939-66.
26,000 McLouth, Kan., waterworks revenue bonds, maturing 1939-66.
69,000 Hickman County. Ky., school building bonds, maturing 1938-60. 69,000 Hickman County. Ky., school building bonds, maturing 1938-60. 141,000 board of regents of the Morehead State Teachers' College, Ky.. 41,000 building revenue bonds, maturing 1938-65.
30,000 Jackson, La., water revenue bonds, maturing 1940-67.
20,000 Mooringsport, La., water revenue bonds, maturing 1939-62. 29,000 Ringgold, La., water revenue bonds, maturing 1941-66.
97,000 Canton, Miss., bonds (one bid to cover both issues): $\$ 90,000$ Canton, Miss., bonds (one bid to cover revenue bonds, maturing $1940-44$, and $\$ 7,000$ gas
gass system syst 49,200 Forest Separate Schoo 11,500 Good Hope Consolidated School District, Leake County, Miss.,
bonds, maturing 1938-55. 15,000 Madison-Ridgeland Rural Separate School District, Madison
19,000 Monticello Special Consolidated School District, Lawrence
County, Miss., bonds, maturing 1938-57. 17,500 Raymond, Miss., sewerage system bonds, maturing 1939-58.
17,500 Raymond, Miss., sewerage system bonds, maturing
33,000 Houston, Mo., Waterworks bonds, maturing $1939-52$.
19,000 Circle, Mont., waterworks bonds, maturing 1939-57.
19,000 Circle, Mont., waterworks bonds, maturing 1939-57,
94,000 Montana State Normal College bonds (revenue), maturing
21,000 Borough of Audubon, Camden County, N. J., Nicholson Road 16,000 Clark Township. Union County, N. J., trunk sewer bonds, 32,000 maturing 1938-55. Hud. J., hospital bonds maturing 1961.
29,000 Borough of Kenilworth, Union County, N. J., trunk sewer bonds,
maturing 1938-55.
30,000 Monmouth County, N. J., bridge bonds, maturing 1962-66.
28,000 Matawan Township, Monmouth County, N. J., water bonds, 21,000 Middlesex County, N. J., tuberculosis hospital bonds, maturing 10,000 $\begin{gathered}\text { Sayreville Borough, Middlesex } \\ \text { ment bonds, maturing 1938-47. }\end{gathered}$

15,000 The Mayor and Council of the Borough of Spring Lake, County
of Monmouth, N. J., Wreck Pond Inlet improvement bonds, of Monmouth, $N$. J., Wreck Pond Inlet improvement bonds,
maturing $1939-46$.
Belen, N. 41,000
Clovis,
N. N. M., water and sewer revenue bonds, maturing 1939-54. 23,000 Tucumcari, N. M.'. Water revenue, bonds, maturing 1938-53.
54,000 Mitchell County, N . C., school building bonds maturing 1939.66 . 48,000 Mount Pleasant, N. C., water and sewer revenue bonds, matur43,000 Yanceyville sanitary District, Caswell County, N. C., water ized amount of $\$ 32,000$, maturing 1938-66, and issue in author ized amount of $\$ 32,000$, maturing 1938-66, and issue in author74,000 Barnesville, Ohio, first mortgage water works revenue bonds, 14,000 Degraff Ohio, first mortgage waterworks revenue bonds, ma26,000 Holloway, Ohio, first mortgage waterworks revenue bonds,
maturing 1940-60. 35,500 Maturing 1940-60, $\begin{gathered}\text { MeArthur, Ohio, bonds (one bid to cover both issues): } \$ 4,500 \\ \text { sewer improvement bonds }\end{gathered}$ sewer improvement bonds, maturing 1938-52, and $\$ 26,000$ sewer
improvement assessment bonds, maturing 1938-50.
31,000 Sherwood, Ohio, bonds (one bid to cover both issues): $\$ 11500$ waterworks bonds, maturing 1939-57, and $\$ 19,500$ first mortgage waterworks revenue bonds, maturing 1939-59. 1939-59
71,000 Skiatook, Okla, waterworks bonds, maturing 1939-59. Ore, bonds (one bid to cover both issues): $\$ 12,000$ school building bonds, maturing 1938-50, and $\$ 4,500$ school building bonds 28,000 Union High School District No. 3 , Malheur County, Ore., build 36,000 Union High School District No. 9, Umatilla County, Ore., 75,000 School District of the Borough of Archbald, County of Lacka11,500 School' District of the Township of Stonycreek, County of Cam 49,000 Gria, Pa., improvement bonds, maturing 1938-60. 22,000 the University of of South Carolina dormitory revenue bonds,
maturing 1938-65. 14,200 Armour, S. Dak., bonds (one bid to cover both issues): $\$ 2,200$
bonds of 1936, maturing $1939-56$, and $\$ 12,000$ street improve ment bonds of 1937, maturing 1940-52. 12,000 street improve
mend 1939 and 34,000 Englewood, Tenn., waterworks bonds of 1936, maturing 1940-61.
15,000 Roane County, Tenn., courthouse repair bonds of 1936, maturing 87,000 Wartrace, Tenn., waterworks revenue bonds, maturing 1939-62 48,000 Palacios Independent School District, County of Matagorda, 20,000 Walker County, Texas, jail warrants, maturing 1938-48.

1939-59 Alexandria, Va., bonds (one bid to cover both issues): $\$ 5,000$
curb and gutter bonds, maturing 1943-44, and $\$ 2,000$ street and curb and gutter bonds, maturing 1943-44, and $\$ 2,000$ street and 8,000 Arlington County, Va., sewer bonds, maturing 1964. issues): $\$ 17,000$ bonds of 1934 , maturing (one bid to cover both
of 1941 , and $\$ 8,000$ bonds 47,000 State of West Virginia Bluefield State Teachers' College dormi-
tory revenue bonds, maturing 1939-65.

## PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Stand Outlined on Power Projects in the TVA Territory The following is the text of a press release (No. 3289) recently made public from Washington by the above named Federal agency:
In response to a telegraphic request from Mayor Watkins Overton of the Works Administration's attitude on the question of proceeding with Public power projects in the Tennessee Valley Authority area.
Mayor Overton's telegram to the Administrator was as follows:
Honorable Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.
Will appreciate your advising me whether or not PWA will recommend delay in construction of PWA electric distribution systems as requested by is most vital to Memphis as further delay would be very costly to us and we feel that the public is entitled to the benefits of cheap electricity which have been denied to them for many years (Stop) We believe that if the already been too much strategy by the utilities designed to delay progress (stop) We are proceeding with construction as rapidly as possible. (Signed) WATKINS OVERTON, Mayor, Memphis, Tenn.
The reply was as follows:
Hon. Wakins Overton,
Mayor of the City of Memphis,
or of the City of Mem
Memphis, Tennessee.
My dear Mayor Overton:
Your telegram of March 9 with regard to Wendell Willkie's assertion that he will negotiate with Th only if no PWA gifts will presently be made by utility facilities" has been received.
The PWA has not heard from Millkie directly
If Mr. Willkie means that PWA. should not make any new commitments, his condition has aiready been met, as the President announced some time ago that there would be no further allotments from the PWA.
If, on the other hand, Mr. Willkie is asking the Government to fail to line ip, on the other hand, Mr. Willkie is asking the Government to fail to line up to the contracts which it has made with cities in the Tennessee Valley, always followed.
It has always been the policy of the PWA to cooperate with other government agencies, and as early as 1934 we cooperated with TVA in an attempt attempts were not only unheeded by Mr. Willkiessee but hils lawyers accused us in court of "conspiring" with TVA. Having failed completely to prove with him and to refuse to carry out our ouligations to the cities in order that he may negotiate with TVA. Mr. Willkie has had five years in which o negotiate, but he chose to exhaust every legal technicality in his efforts hand, he asks the Government to act in bad faith with the cities. It seems to me that Mr. Willkie should first convince the cities that he really means to negotiate sincerely this time. If the cities should indicate that they would like to give Mr. Willkie a reasonable length of time to
prove his sincerity, I would be willing to allow a delay in their start of construction. Certainly I would not force our loans upon the cities. Bu
I am unable to understand the logic of Mr. Willkie's demand. If he is I am unable to understand the logic of Mr. Willkie's demand. If he is going to sell his properties to the TVA, then why should he worry about
whatever duplication the cities may undertake? If he does not intend to sell his properties to the TVA, then the cities are left just where they are now and PWA will have to look to the cities and
determine whether the funds shall be transmitted.
-(Signed) HAROLD L. ICKES, Administrator The PWA made an allotment to Memphis of $\$ 3,092,000$ approximagely three years ago for construction of a municipal power distributing system;

Secretary Leaves PWA Power Decision up to Local Com munities-Secretary Ickes at his press conference on March 17 stated that the problem of whether local communities in the Tennessee Valley area should go ahead with their power development plans in the face of negotiations being currently carried on between David Lilienthal, TVA director, and Wendell Willkie, Commonwealth \& Southern head, over the purchase of existing facilities, was up to those cities them selves and could not be determined by either the Interior Secretary or any other officer of the Federal Government The Secretary is reported as saying, however, that he was "glad that private utilities are getting together with the "glad.". He also stated that he is on record as opposed to the duplication of existing power lines.

## News Items

California-Court Ruling on Irrigation District Bond Plan May Set Precedent-A court decision which may serve as a procedent in preventing undue advantage for small minorty groups in bonded debt compromises in this State was handed down recently by Superior Court Judge Emmet H Wilson, according to news advices from Los Angeles.
The Court ruled that in appropriate proceedings it may take furisdiction of the einnancial affairs of an irrigation district and direct levies in successive
amounts
lithin the ability o o landowners to pay rat rather than ordering a levy of taxes sufficient to pay the entirr delilinuyency. ${ }^{\text {andon }}$ The decision was made in the case of James H. Jordon of Riverside, a
 a group of hoders who refused to participate
tion subscribed to by $90 \%$ or the bondholders.
Pointing out that the court was without
Pointing out that the court was without power to change the terms of ornis or to require any holder to accept less than the amount of either
principal or interest called for , Judge Wilson stated, however the brinctpar or interest calied for Judge Wilson stated, however, that equitaing to change the contract. the court could postpone payment in such The opinon went on to say that if all bondholders were to demand pay-
 the same at one time, the result would be the destruction of the district, In answer to the petition of the plianntiff, the Imperial Irrigation District asserted that "it is necessary that this court take jurisdiction of the entire
subject matter, that the court determine the avility of landowners to pay subject matter. that the court determine the anility of landowners to pay
and the ability of the district to collect assessments and determine the matter or the applicication of the districtect ruassessments to tis indebtedneermine the
and that the court continue its jurisdiction as long as may be needed for and that the court continue its jurisdiction as long as may be needed for
the purpose of doing equity and protecting the interests of all parties the purpose
concerned." Aation motion by counsel for Plaintiff

New York, N. Y.-Estimate Board Cuts Relief Allowance by $10 \%$-The Board of Estimate, at a special meeting held on March 14, voted to reduce allowances for home relief by $10 \%$. This drastic economy move, caused by reduction in the city's relief income from emergency taxes, became effective for new cases on March 15 and will apply to existing cases by April 1.

New York State-Housing Bond Issue Proposals Adopted -The Assembly on Marcb 15 adopted a series of three resolutions proposing a State bond issue of $\$ 200,000,000$ to finance slum clearance and low-cost housing, according to Albany dispatches. The vote is said to have been unanimous
On the 14th the lower House passed the Moffat bill, placing before the voters a proposed bond issue of $\$ 100,000$,000 , the proceeds of which would finance slum clearance projects.
The resolutions adopted on the 15 th were returned to the Senate for concurrence in minor amendments. There was no debate, it is reported.
The vote on the $\$ 100,000,000$ bill was unanimous, although it drew sherp criticism trom some contains nothing to assure low rent housing." Content but said made that it suould provide for continued State or Federal assistance to assure 10 rents. Mr. Moffat agreed that state or Federal aid would be During the 41/2-hour session on March 15,86 bills were passed. Many $\$$ of them were minnor and local in nature. Incluted was a bill appropriating \$und Wa, approved by votere at the last eiection. The proposail called
for $\$ 40,000,000$.
City Parkway Authority Bill Signed-Governor Lehman signed on March 11 the Crews bill creating the New York City Parkway Authority, according to report. Sponsored by City Parkway Authority, according to report. Sponsored by
Assemblyman Robert J. Crews, Brooklyn Republican, the Assemblyman Robert J. Crews, Brookyn Republican, the Parkways Authorities, and makes possible the use of their borrowing capacity to finance the proposed new parkway in the Rockaways.
Robert Moses, New York City Park Commissioner, sole member of the Henry Hudson and Marine Parkways Authorities, will become the sole
member of the new Authority, it is understood. The Governor made pubmember of the new Authority. it is understood. The Governor made public a retter from Mayor F. H. LaGuardia requesting his co-operation in
securing the emactment, in the meanur, and added that on the basis of
the letter he "therefore" approved the bult he letter he "therefore" approved the bill.
Savings Bank Life Insurance Bill Passed in LegislatureActing within 20 minutes of each other, the Senate and Assembly on March 16 overwhelmingly approved Governor Lehman's proposal to per thit savings banks to issue life insurance policies up to $\$ 1,000$, which had been the center of the most intensive controversy of the session. The Senate passed the bill by 37 to 12, and the Assembly by a vote of passed the
106 to 38 .
The bill, which is entirely permissive, will allow savings banks to set separatial rrom the general assents of thich will have bank. The their own ress then will issues,
sisue sifarate irom the general assets of the bank. The banks then will issue
$\$ 3,000$ worth of polices up to $\$ 1.00$ 保

 reguar insurance companies. Rates have not yet been set They will be
determined by the banks under the supervision of the State Insurance
Department.

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations

## ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.-BOND SALE-The two issues of refunding $1430-$ were awarded to a group composed of the Bancamerica-Blair Corp. Halsey, stuart $\&$ Co., Inc., both of New York, and Ward, Sterne \&\& Co. of
Birmingham, as $3 / 1 /$, payng a price of 100.209, a basis of about $3.48 \%$. The issues are divided as follows:
$\$ 910,000$ capital improvement bonds. Due from April 1, 1942 to 1958 , incl.
160,000 public improvement bonds. Due $\$ 16,000$ from April 1, 1942 to The second highest bide. ind was Lehman Bros. of New York, and associates The second highest bidder was Lehman Bros. of New York, and associates,
offering a premium of $\$ 5,187$ on $3 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ for the large issue, a premium of $\$ 912$ on 3s 1or the small issue. BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The purchasers re-offered the
above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from $2.50 \%$ to $3.50 \%$, according to maturity
CHAMBERS COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD (P. O. Lafayette), Ala.BOND SALE DETATLS-It is now reported that the $\$ 137.5004 \%$ capital
outlay school warrants purchased by King, Mohr \& Co. of Montgomery outlay schoo warrants purctased ry ring, Mohr \& Co. or Montgomery,
at a price or 105.5. as noted here recenty V. $146, \mathrm{p}$. 1889 are more
full described as foilows Dated March 1938 . Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Due March 1 as follows: $\$ 8,000,1943$ and $1944 ; \$ 8,500,1945 ; \$ 9,000,1946 ;$
$\$ 9.500,1947 ; \$ 10,000,1948$ and $1949 ; \$ 10,500,1950 ; \$ 11,000,1951$ to $1953 ;$
$\$ 12,000,1954$ and 1955, and $\$ 7,000$ in 1956, giving a basis of about $342 \%$ The purchaser was required to pay for the legal opinion of Storey, Thor
dike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston, and also to pay for the blank bonds.
JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Birmingham), Ala.-BOND SALEWe are informed for sale at public auction on March 18 , were aggregating
 a net interest cost of about $3.55 \%$. The issues are described as follows:
$\$ 218,000$ road bonds. Due on April 1 as follows: $\$ 17,000,1941$ to 1950 ,

55,000 court house and jail construction bonds. Due $\$ 5,000$ from May 1 ,
34,000 road bonds. Due on April 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000,1943$ to 1948;
6,000 court houseand jail construction bonds. 1953 . $\$ 1,000$ from April 1 .
1943 to 1948, inclusive.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.-BOND SALE CANCELLED-It is reported that the sale of the $\$ 200,000$ street improvement bonds to the First National
Bank, and $J$. Mills Thornton, both of Mont Bank, and J. Mills Thornton, both of Montgomery, as $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ at par, which
was noted in these columns recently-V. 146, p. $1749-\mathrm{has}$ been cancelled. Bonds Reofféred-It is said that sealed bids will be received until noon on March 29, by B. A. Kilgrow, City Auditor, for the purchase of the above onds, which are
$\$ 100,000$ Series "A W" bonds. Due $\$ 10,000$ from March 1, 1939 to 1948 100,000 incl. "Series "A X" bonds. Due $\$ 10,000$ from March 1, 1939 to 1948 Interest rate is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable M. \& S
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Montgomery) Ala.-BOND CALL-It is stated by Cyrus B. Brown, Chairman of the County Board of par plus accrued and unpaid interest to redemption date, on April 15, the
following $5 \%$ bonds: $\$ 20,000$ Public Road and Bridge, Nos. A 1 to A 20. Dated Jan. 7, 1901. 20,000 Public Road and Bridge, Nos. A 101 to A 120. Dated April 1, arsuant to the terms of said bonds and for the purpose of refunding the bonds so called by issuing new bonds Bonds called should be prented to the Chase National Bank of New York City, or at the City Treasurer's office.
RUSSELLVILLE, Ala.-BONDS TO BE SOLD TO PWA-We are now electric system revenue bonds authorized recently by, the City comi-ann. as noted in these columns- V. 146, p. 1749 - Will be taken by the Public
Works Administration. Dated March 1, 1938. Due from 1941 to 1957 incl

## ARKANSAS BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of-DEVELOPMENTS IN BOND SITUATION which have taken place, and on others which are panding, has just been.
 From the action of the markets in the various State of Arkansas Highway Fund issues the last two weeks, it may be that we are approaching an ex-
ceptional buying opportunity in these particular state bonds. ceptionarnor Bailey called a special session which convened at Little Rock, March 10 Most important among a list of legislative items in the special session cail is a proposal for the enactment of legisilation revisining the sectate
highway debt program and freeing toll bridges from tolls now collected higoway debt program and freeing toll bridges from tolls now collected,
the latter to obtain Government funds for a new highway construction program Another provored bill would require the state to asssume the outstanding obligigations of bridge and street improvement disstricts, the
total of which is not expected to exceed a modest sum. Arkansa, of couse
 highway construction can be accomplished without any substantial increase in the highway fund debt, such a program may lend added security
to the State highway fund obligations. In addition to the above there are to the state highway fund obligations. In addition to the above, there are
numerous other subjects included in this special session call, none of
which however, witht the excepepion of the a bove can be construad, in our or ophinion,
as affecting the 1934 Refunding Act. In this connection however, the as affecting the 1934 Refunding Act. In this connection, however, the "We have given careful consideration to the shaping of this legislation so that it will not be a violation of any of the terms of the Refunding Act
of 1934. That is my opinion and the opinion of competent lawyers who of 1934 . That is my op
Over the past four years the State of Arkansas has been slowly building bond dealers and the credit institutions, banks, investors and municipal plus" status prior to the Governor's recent actions, which apear mainis to be prompted by political expediency pending the August, 1938 , election. which it has devpectodness of the Governor's program and the speed with in session has greatly unsettled the market in the active Arkansas issues during the past two weeks. Our first intimation of the Governor's plans for a special session came to us about March 1 , and concurrently a distinct weakness developed in the markets of all of the active Arkansas highway
fund issues. Disturbing rumors during the last 10 days have been circu lated, some of them of an unreasonably alarming nature. When the special session was first proposed it was thought that the Governor would require
the Refunding Board to postpone the tender advertised the Refunding Board to postpone the tender advertised for March 10 .
However, this sinking fund operation was held as advertised and the purchased $\$ 1,245,287$ par value of its highway fund obligations for $\$ 1,112$,A thougrect as savingo ofricial, the thrinal report of the state should reveal
purchases of $\$ 7$ yet
not

000 par value of toll refunding "A" bonds, at prices up to $5.5377 \%$.
$\$ 349$, oro par value road refuncing 3s of 1949 were purchased at prices up
to a top of 80.12 which included accrued interest. $\$ 22.944$ par value to a top of 80.12 , which included accrued interest. $\$ 22,944$ par value road "B" were purchased at prices up to 55 . 825,536 par value refunding
38 of 1944 (State aid) were purchased at prices up to 88.54 , which included ${ }^{\text {accrued interest. }}$
The very uncertainty of these developments has unsettled confidence and the markets have suffered accordingly. As an illustration, we are
scheduling below the 1937-38 high and current markets in the various active scheduling below the
 We ourselves fail to see wherein the Governor can accomplish anything
which would materially affect the security of these state obligations. highway revenues have been showing a consistent expansion and are running at a rate adequate to safeguard the interest service on all or the various
highway fund issues, and we feel confident that the state Legislature will respect the future necessity of reserving adequate revenues for interest re-
quirements and abide by the sinking fund provisions of the Refunding Act of 1934.
The adequacy of Arkansas highway fund revenues is best
following tabulation (State fiscal year is July 1 to June 30 )
${ }_{1936-37}^{1936-37}$ Rainuenance and prior deductions. $\qquad$ $\$ 12,047,122$. $1936-37$ Net funds for debt service and tenders.-.....................019,042.17
1936-37 Surplus for sinking fund $\qquad$ $\$ 3,828,563.93$ The following is a review of the sinking fund operation by tenders as Calendar Year-

1938 (March 10 ternder, unôficicial) Retirea (Par Value)
$\qquad$ \$15,318,127.04 Pending further developments, we believe that the Arkansas issues bear close watching, for should any amount of disgusted selling appear in the market, attractive buying opportunities will most certainly present themo you who have shown an interest in the Arkansas issues, and we are makng no attempt to set up a defense for what appears to be an ill-advised move Arkansas credit, with a rather disastrous effect on market values. However, we feel an impartial judgment of his aims, and given time to deter-
mine the possible extent of the effect of the proposed legislation, we will shortly have a proper yardstick for current measurement of the value of these particular securities.
short one, with possible adjournment within 10 to 15 days. If this be brue. we can expect" to see during this interval what we would term a "nervous order market'" in the various Ark's, with selective buying opportunities
which usually present themselves in any disorganized market. The markets in these issues should bottom out shortly, for, in our opinion, the running returns that can be obtained in these bonds at current market quotations make them particularly attractive for temporary investment of funds
even though the longer term outlook may be somewhat clouded. In our opinion it is possible that these developments coming at this time may serve a very constructive purpose in the way of a test of the civic moral responsibility and integrity of this State, and should the state stand firm of Arkansas bonds for all time to come.
R. H. McWILLIAMS, JR

REPORT ON BOND TENDERS ACCEPTED-The following information
was sent out on March 11 by the Scherck, Fichter Co. of St. Louis: was sent out on March 11 by the Acherck,

Arkansas Sinking Fund Operates Again
On March 10, the State of Arkansas sinking fund accepted tenders of $\$ 830,000$ par value highway and toll bridge bonds for $\$ 783,012$-or up to a $\$ 349,000$ road 3 s , 1949 for $\$ 278,256$-or the equivalent of up to $791 / 2$ \& int. REPORT ON HIGHWAY BOND TENDERS ACCEPTED-In connection with the above report we give herewith the text of a special dispatch
from Little Rock to the "Wall Street Journal" of March 15 : Purchase of $\$ 1,245,288$ hishway bonds and certificates on March 10
tender advances to $\$ 15,318,128$ total of redemptions since Sept. 19, 1934 . Cash paid on tenders totals $\$ 12,307,428$, and saving of principal is $\$ 3$,offered, is March of the series since effective date of Act 11 of 1934 to refund the $\$ 145,000,000$ highway debt.
Purchases, by descriptions. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Series A highway refunding on March } \\ & \text { Series A tonds, } \$ 7210 \text { tenders } 000 \text { at } \$ 680,367 \text {; nigh, } 5.5377 \text {. }\end{aligned}$ Deries A toll bridge rerunding bonds, $\$ 109$, at $\$ 473$. Series A road district refunding bonds, $\$ 349,000$ at $\$ 278,257$, high, 80.12 ; Series $\mathbf{B}, \$ 22.944$ at

HELENA, Ark-BOND ELECCTION-A special election will be held on
March 30 at which voters will be asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 45,000$ Mospital construction and repair bonds.

## CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of-WARRANT OFFERING-We are informed by Harry B. Riley, State Controller, that he will offer for sale at 11:30 a. m. such sale to be used for of unemployment relief.
The warrants will be sold to bidders offering to purchase the same at the lowest interest rate. in blocks of not less than $\$ 50,000$. Please submit bids with no smaller fractions than $1 / 4 \%$ in interest rate and, if desired, March 23,1938 . Please specify denominations of warrants desired. The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
An estimate of the State's revenue indicates that the
An estimate of the State's revenue indicates that the call date of warrants
sold on March 21 will be on or about Aug. 311938 . There are outstand ing registered warrants in the amount of $\$ 25,863,988.98$. Of this amount ing registered warrants in the amount of $\$ 25,863,988.98$. Of this amount
$\$ 13,604,206.75$ will be called for payment on or about June 1,$1938 ; \$ 12$,-
$259,782.23$ will be called for payment on or about Aug. 3.1938 . A legal opinion approving the legality of the issue will be furnished to
successful bidders, without cost, by Orrick, Dahlquist, Neff \& Herrington. CONTRA COSTA COUNTY (P. O. Martinez), Calif.-ORINDARY school enlargement and improvement bonds will be submitted to the voters an election to be held on April 19.
GUSTINE DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Gustine) Calif.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ issue of coupon improvement bonds offered for sale on Co., and Kaiser \& Co. both of san Francisco, as $41 / 4$ s payable a premium
of $\$ 158.80$, equal to 100.316 , a basis of about $4.22 \%$. Dated Feb. 14, 1938 . of $\$ 158.80$, equal to 100.316 , a basis of about $4.22 \%$. Dated Feb. 14, 1938. The second highest bid was an offer of \$2
IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. EI Centro) Calif.COURT RULES ON BOND PAYMENTS-An important decision on the payments payment of bonds of every irrigation district in the state, was handed down recently in the Superior Court at Los Angeles. It was held by the Court that the payment of bonds should be arranged by the district so as not to disrupt its financial standing and a court of legal jurisdiction may, in its discretion, direct the levying of surficient taxes for this purpose in
such a way that the rights of all bondholders are not subordinated to the
claims of any individua holder.
(For a more complete report on this matter refer to the article given unde KERN COUNTY (P. O. Bakersfield), Calif.-GREELEY SCHOOL Doters will be asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 44000$ held on March 29 and improvement bonds. Bonds are to be in denominations of $\$ 1,000$ and to bear interest at $5 \%$.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-HYNES SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS DEFEATED-The proposed issuance of nem
 recived by J. E, Lewis, County Clerk, unFER 10 a. m. Den April 4, for the
purchase of a $\$ 30,000$ issue of $31 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. Solvang School District 1944. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Feb. 28, 1938. Due $\$ 2,000$ from Feb. 28, 1944 to 1958, incl. Payment for and delivery of the oonds will be made at
the County Treasurer's office. The bonds will be sold to the highest bidder at not less than par and accrued interest. A certified check for 3\%, payable to the County Treasurer, must accompany the bid.
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY (P. O. Santa Barbara), Calif.-
CARPINTERIA SCHOOL BONDS
NOT Lewis, County Clerk, that the $\$ 40,000$ issue of $31 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. Carpinteria Union Hight School District bonds offere
was not sold as all bids were rejected.
BONDS REOFERRED-Sealed bids will now be received by the above
Clerk until April 11, for the purchase of the said bonds. Dated Sept. 13 , Clerk until April 11, for the purchase of the said bonds. Dated sept. 13,
1937. Due $\$ 5,000$ from. Sept. 13,1950 to 1957 incl. VENTURA COUNTY (P. O. Ventura), Calif.-MONTALVO SCHOOL
BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on March 28 ,
by L. E. Hallowell, County Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 15,000$ issue of April 1, 1938. Due $\$ 1,500$ from April 1, 1939 to 1948, incl. Prin, and int (A. \& O.) payakle at the County Treasury. These bonds were approved
by the voters at an election held on Feb. 23. A certified check for $2 \%$ of by the voters at an election held on Feb. 23 . A certified eh
the bonds oid for, payable to the County Clerk, is required.
VENTURA COUNTY (P. O. Ventura), Calif.-NORDHOFF SCHOOL Clerk, that the sale of the $\$ 35,0003 \%$ semi-ann. Nordhoff Union Grammar School District bonds to Blyth \& Co. of San Francisco, at a p price of 101.48 ,
a basis of about $2.74 \%$, as noted in these columns in January-V. 146, a basis of about $2.74 \%$, as noted in these columns in Jate
p. 624 was not consummnated because of a technicality
p. 624 WD Was not consummnated because of a technicality.
Breasurer, at par. It is said that these bonds were later sold to the County
Dated Feb. 1, 1938. Due from Feb. 1, 1939 to 1950. VENTURA COUNTY (P. O. Ventura), Calif.-VENTURA SCHOOL
BONDS DEFEATED-At the election held on March 8-V. 146, p. $1279-1$ BONDS DEFEATED-At the election held on March 8-V. 146, p. $1279-$ the voters failed to give the required majority to the proposal to issue
$\$ 600,000$ in construction bonds, according to L. E. Hallowell, County Clerk.
VICTORVILLE, Calif-BONDS DEFEATED-The proposal to issue $\$ 32,000$ of bonds to purchase additional g
WHITTIER, Calif.-BONDS WITHDRAWN FROM ELECTIONmitted to the voters at the city election on March 22 . The bond issue will

## COLORADO

MORGAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P.O. Fort Morgan) Colo.- BOND CALL-The following bonds are said to be called for pay-
ment as of April 1 , on which date interest shall cease, at the office of Bosworth, Chanute, Loughbridge \& Co. of Denver:
Building Nos. 1 to $14,41 / 2 \%$, aggregating $\$ 14,000$. Dated April 1, 1923. Due April 1, 1953 , optional April 1,1938 .
Refunding,
Nos. 25 to $29,41 / 2 \%$, aggregating $\$ 5,000$. Dated Dec. 1, Rerunding, Nos. 1927 optional Dec. 1937 . $4 / 2 \%$, aggregating $\$ 5,000$. Dated Dec. 1 , Coupons of the building issue due April 1, 1938, should be detached and
forwarded to the County Treasurer for payment.

## CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 300,000$ tax anticipation notes offered March $15-\mathrm{V}$. 146 , p. 1750 -was awarded to
Cooley \& Co. of Hartford, at $0.308 \%$ discount. Due June $30 \% 1938$.
Second high bidder was R. L. Day \& Co. of Boston, which bid $0.32 \%$. Other Bids-

 NEW HAVEN, Conn.-RECEIVES OFFER FOR BOND ISSUEhad indicated a willingness to submit a proposal for the $\$ 1,750,000$ sewage present year. The investment bankers, in a letter to City Clerk Abraham present year. The investment bankers, in a letter to thy in bonds and in a
Zweigbaum, stated that they were interested in buying the
position to handle without expense to the city the legal details incident to position to handle witho
the flotation of the loan.
WALLINGFORD, Conn.-PRICE PAID-Paine, Webber \& Co. and Burr an co., inc., $\$ 0,00021 / 2 \%$ refunding bonds, as previously reported in these columns-V. 146, o. 1750 -paid par plus a premium of $\$ 609$, equal
to 100.76 , a basis of about $2.42 \%$. Due $\$ 4,000$ each April 1 from 1939 to to 100.76 ,
1958 incl.

## FLORIDA BONDS

## Clyde C. Pierce Corporation JACKSONVILLE <br> Branch Öfice: TAMPA <br> Branch Office: TAMPA First National Bank Building T. S. Plerce, Resident Manager

## FLORIDA

BISCAYNE DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Miami), Fla.- - REFUNDLeatherman, Olerk of County Commission recently authorized E. B. B. houses and bondholders with a view of refunding or refinancing the $\$ 212,000$
of outstanding bonds.
 Town Clerk and Treasurer, that a total or sen, 1900 refunding, series A of
May 1,1934 bonds are being called for redention as of May 1, at the
Wet Palm Beach-Atlantic National Bank, West Palm Beach.
FLORIDA (State of)-BOND TENDEERS INVITED-The State Board of Administration will receive until 10:00 a. .m, March 31, at the Governor's Office in ranad and bridge or highway bonds, time warrants, certificates of indebtedness and negotiable notes of the Fiorida Counties, and special Road and Bridge Districts therein as pollows:
Brevard, Broward, Charlote (except McCall $\mathrm{s} . \mathrm{R}$ \& $\&$. Dist.), Desoto, Glades, Hardee. Indian River eexcept Atlantic-Guif, Fellsmere \& Vero Glades, Hardee jnen
Bridge Dist.), Jonsen R. \& E B. District, Levy District 7, Martin, Monroe,
Oikaloosa, Okeechobee, and Palm Beach S. R. \& B. Dists. No. 8, 17, 21 and Cross State Highway Bridge District. 10 days subsequent to the date of opening, i. e., through April 10 and must state full name, description,

are attached and will be delivered with the bonds for the price asked,
Bonds that are in default of interest must be offered at Bonds that are in default of interest must be offered at a flat price which
price shall be understood to be the price asked for such bonds with all
maturities of past due defaulted or prpaid coupo maturities of past due defauted or unpaid coupors attached, and notice livery of any bonds accepted and (or) purchased hereunder, the face value of such missing coupons will be de
must be submitted on this basis.
HIALEAH, Fla.-BOND REFUNDING PLAN SUBMITTED-The following summary of the refunding plan of the general improvement bonds of the ahove city, has been furnished to us by Corrigan, Miller \& Co. To the Holders of General Improvement Bonds of the City of Hialeah, Fla.:
Principal defaults have existed since 1930 and interest defaults early in 1931. These defaults, together with political strife and litigation of various types, have been a severe handicap to the bondholder as well as Early defaults were due mainly to the general breakdown in real estate
values after the collapse of the so-called "Florida boom" and a schedule for principal repayment which was too heavy for the City to meet under existing depressing conditions. The City covers a large area and in the main is
made up of citizens of average means. With the exception of the Hialeah race track the majority of the improvements are the small type homes
varying from four to six rooms, and the business development is typical varying from four to six rooms, and the business development is typical
of any small suburban community. New development has taken place all of any small suburban community. New development has taken place all at a standstill. A large percentage of the property is unimproved; but, with the problems settled, this territory should be attractive to a certain The city has made a determined fight to stave off high levies and has been surprisingly successful up to the present time. However, the continuous
fear of high levies has retarded all improvement and destroyed the desire For several years creditors or representatives trying to perfect a sound workable refunding plan; but, due to the attitude of certain officials and internal political strike, no definite progress had een made until the present group of officials were elected and their righ These officials are showing a keen desire to adjust the financial affairs on an equitable basis.
Prior to force the payment of delinquent taxes. However, in order definite some of the properties back on the current roil, However, in order to get
tax bills will undoubtedly be necessary ax bills will undoubtedly be necessary. o debt service although sufficient revenues are available from other source for operating purposes so as to permit the total of ad vaiorem levies to The indebtedness and sinking fund purposes.
the City of Hialeah. approximately as follows:
$\underset{\text { Date-1, }}{\text { Rate }} \underset{\text { Designation }}{\text { Den }}$ Original Amount Sop: 1,1028 ,...... Accrued interest default adjusted to Jan. 15, 1938 at a 3\% basis $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 838,000 \\ 175,000\end{array}$ Proceedings authorizing the issuance of the refunding bonds have been
$\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,013,000\end{aligned}$
prepared and validation proceedings were filed Feb. 9, 1938. In the absence of intervention in the proceedings, the bonds are expected to be validated informally discussed with the majority of the City of Hialean has been tically all of those solicited have informally agreed to participate in this plan, and we feel that the majority of the bondholders will immediately The refunding plan permits us to offer, subject to the supervision of approving attorneys, an exchange of refunding bonds in a par amount equal to the par amount of outstanding principal indebtedness of the City of Hialeah owned by each creditor account. The refunding
bonds will be dated Jan. 15, 1938, mature Jan. 15,1968 , be callable at par upon any interest payment date prior to maturity and bear interest at $3 \%$ per annum for the first 3 years; $31 / 2 \%$ per annum for the next suceeding onum thereafter. Upon exchange of bonds, additional refunding $5 \%$ per will be issued to refund past due interest adjusted on a basis of $3 \%$ in denominations of $\$ 1,000, \$ 500$ or $\$ 100$ and fractional amounts less than $\$ 100$ will befund interest on the adjusted basis will have the same monds issued to the same interest rates as those issued to refund the principal. The ordia minimum amount of $\$ 45,000$ during the years 1938 to 1941 lavies in a minimum amount of $\$ 45,000$ during the years 1938 to 1941 , both in-
clusive; $\$ 50,000$ during the years 1942 to 1946, both inclusive; $\$ 55,000$ during the years 1947 to 1958, both inclusive, and $\$ 60,000$ during the year 1959 and annually thereafter until sald refunding bonds and interest thereon these minimum annual tax levies when such increases become nereasing in order to meet annual interest or sinking fund requirements. Also beginning in the fifteenth year the city shall levy for sinking fund purposes and each year thereafter shall make a similar levy to provide for the bonds ment of any bonds outstanding at their maturity date. To insure the systematic retirement of principal indebtedness the plan of refunding prosuch times as there might be a surpuant to advertisements for tenders at over and above the current interest requirements, bonds to be purchased at the lowest offered price.
As far as possible, good
As rar as possible, good faith performance under the refunding plan is bonds shall revert to the rate of interest of the original bonds exchanged therefor in the event of a default in the payment of interest on the refunding ix months and if the holders of $40 \%$ of the refunding not corrected within at the time of the default so elect. between the city and its bondholders, and we solicit a favorable and promise on the part of the bondholders. their securities to the Trust Co. of North America, 115 Broadway, N. Y in duplicate. Very truly yours, CORRIGAN, MILLER \& CO., Inc.

Fiscal agent for the City of Hialeah, Fla. ecently approved the issuance of $\$ 200,000$ revenue certificates for con truction of a water system.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The $\$ 1,000,000$ issu of coupon semi-annual electric revenue cettificates offered for sale on New York, and associates, as $21 / 4$, paying a price of National Bank of
of about $2.20 \%$. Dated April 1, 1938. Due $\$ 100,000$ from A pril 1 basis of about $2.20 \%$.
to 1948 inclusie.
We understand that these certificates are not being reoffered for public
subscription by the successful bidders.
-In connection with the rert on NEW VALIDATION PROCEEDING effect that. Circuit Judge H. C. Petteway had signed an order on March ing program for the city-V. 146 , phinery for a $\$ 6,557,000$ bond refund arver, City Attorney, that the validation proceeding is returnable Mar. 23 Heesays that it is hoped by May the city officials will have procured a and that before June 1 the city will be ready to exchange bonds.
LEVY COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P.O. Becretary of the Board of Public SOLDD-It is stated by H. A. White ann. school bonds offered for sale without success on Jan. 21 , as noted in
these columns-V. 146, p. 787 -will be sold privately. Dated Jan. 1, 1938.
Due from Jan. 1, 1940 to 1965 . MADISON, Fla-BONDS NOT TO BE OFFERED-In connection with the report given in these columns that the Town Council had authorized
the issuance of $\$ 175,000$ refunding bonds-V. 146, p. 305 -we are advised as follows in a letter dated March 9:
These bonds will not be offered for sale as they are being issued to refund a like amount of outstanding indebtedness. The bonds will be dated
Jan. 1,1938 and bear interest at the rate of $6 \%$, payable January and July Jan. 1, 1938 and 84,000 interest at the rate of $6 \%$, payable January and July,
and Jan. $1948, \$ 56,000$ on Jan. 1,1958, and $\$ 80,000$ on Jan. 1, 1968. The bonds are callable on any interest paying date on
notice being given through advertising locally and in a New York financial
POLK COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Bartow), Fla.-BONDS NOT SOLD-It is stated by C. I. Hollingsworth, semi-annual school bonds offered on Dec. 10, as noted here in November-1
$V$
. 145, p. $3530-$ Were not sold as no bids were received. Dated Aug.

## GEORGIA

ROSSVILLE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ross ville), Ga.-BONDS SOLD It is now reported by O. L. Sims, Secretary chool equipment bonds offered on Sept 18 , as noted here at that timeV. 145, p. 1617-have been sold to the Trust Co. of Gergia, of Atlanta.
Dated Feb. 1, 1937. Due $\$ 5,000$ from Feb. 1, 1943 to 1949 incl.

## IDAHO

BOUNDARY COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, 20,000 issue of cupon school bonds offered for sale on March 14-V. 146 p. 1590-was purchased iointly by Richards to 100.23 , according to report. Dated March 1,1938 . Due on the mortization plan in from five to 20 years after date of issuance.
IDAHO, State of-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by the State Treasurer that the $\$ 47,0004 \%$ semi-ann. Lewiston Norma Ferris \& Hardgrove, both of Spokane, as noted in these columns early in January-V. $146,{ }^{2}, 305$ were sold at a discount of $\$ 500$, equal to early. in 98.93 a basis of about 3.79\%. Dated Jan. 1, 1938 . Due serially in from one to 15 years; callable after three years at a price of 101 . It is said that these
bonds are payable from the proceeds of a $\$ 5$ per capita student fee.

## ILLINOIS

BUTLER GROVE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Hillsboro), IIl.-BOND SALE in January-The issue of $\$ 15,000$ road bonds reported. Wood of Davenport, as $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. Dated Dec. 1,1937 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
Due Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1938 to 1942 , incl., and $\$ 2,000$ from Due Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1938 to 1942 , incl., and $\$ 2,000$ from
1943 to 1947 , incl. Principal and semi-annual interest (J. \& D.) payable at the First National Bank of Chicago. Bonds are payable from unapproved by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago
CANTON, II1.-BOND SALE-Doyle, O'Connor \& Co. of Chicago epartment revenue bonds at a price of 100.666 .
CHAMPAIGN, I11.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 35,0004 \%$ fire department equipment bonds offered March 17 -V. 146, p. 1751 - were awarded to
Bartlett, Knight \& Co. of Chicago, at par plus a premium of $\$ 4,725$, equal
to 113.50 , a basis of about $2.47 \%$. Dated Nov. 1,1937 and due as follows: to 113.50 , a basis of about $2.47 \%$. Dated Nov. 1,1937 and due as follows:
$\$ 2,000,1939 ; \$ 1,000,1940$ to 1944 incl.; $\$ 2000,1945$ to 1951 incl. $\$ 3,000$
fron 1952 to 1955 incl. and $\$ 2,000$ in 1956 . John Nuveen $\$$ Co. of Chicago.
bidding for $\$ 31,000$ bnds ridding for $\$ 31,000$ bonds, offered a premium of $\$ 4,200$.
COOK COUNTY NON.HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 216, III offering $\$ 300,0004 \%$ funding bonds at prices to yiens Co., Chicago, are
to call dates and $4 \%$ to $3.50 \%$ to $3.50 \%$ to call dates and $4 \%$ after call date until paid. The bonds mature Dec. 1 , Prom' Dec. 1, 1940 to 1955, with $\$ 60,000$ callable in 1956 and the balance. $\$ 80,000$, maturing in 1957. The bonds are issued to pprovide funds to retire EARLVILLE, III.-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election voters approver
EAST MOLINE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 30, III.-BONDS SOLDPaine, Webber \& Co. of Chicago purchased as 3 s, at par, an issue of $\$ 50,000$
gymnasium bonds. Due on June 1 from 1938 to 1956 , incl. Legal opinion
of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago.
FREEPORT, Ill.-BONDS SOLD-C. W. McNear \& Co. of Chicago contracted last December to purchase $\$ 1,355,00031 / \% \%$ sewer system
bonds, due serially from 1940 to 1947 , incl. Several months prior to that bonds, due serially from 1940 to 1947 , incl. Several months prior to that
time it was reported that the investment house had purchased $\$ 320,000$ sewer revenue bonds in connection with the plan of the municipality to purchase
CILLESPIE, II1.-BONDS SOLD-The Municipal Bond Corp. of bonds at par. Dated March 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due serially ong
Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1957 , incl. Coupon bonds in $\$ 500$ denoms. Interest Dayable J. \& D.
GILMAN, III.-BONDS SOLD-Ballman \& Main of Chicago purchased
Jan. 17 an issue of $\$ 4,2005 \%$ funding bonds at par. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Jan. I7 an issue of $\$ 4,2005 \%$ funding bonds at par. Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
MILKS GROVE TOWNSHIP, IIl.-BONDS VOTED-At a special election held recently, the
improvement bond issue.
PRINCETON, III--BONDS SOLD-The First State Bank and the Citizens First National Bank, both of Princeton, jointly, purchased $\$ 13,000$
$4 \%$ hospital addition bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ on June 1 from 1938 to 1950 , incl RANTOUL, III.-LOAN SALE DETAILS-H. L. Wood, Village Clerk, nforms us that A. S. Huyck \& Co of Chicago purchased $\$ 75,00031 / 4 \%$ 97.40 . Pr
been sold.

## INDIANA

BLOOMINGTON SCHOOL CITY, Ind.-BOND SALE-The issue of to Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc. of Chicago, as 2s, at a price of 100.04, a basis
of about $1.99 \%$. Dated Jan. 1, 1938 and due as follows: $\$ 1,000$ July 11
$1939 ; \$ 1,000$ Jan. 1 and $\$ 2,000$ July 1,$1940 ; \$ 2,000$ Jan. 1 and $\$ 4,000$ July $1939 ; \$ 1,000$ Jan. 1 and $\$ 2,000$ July 1, $1940 ; \$ 2,000$ Jan. 1 and $\$ 4,000$ July $1 ;$
$1941 ; \$ 4,000$ Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1942 to 1944 incl.; $\$ 4,000$ Jan. 1 and
$\$ 5,000$ July 1, $1945 ; \$ 5,000$ Jan. 1 and July 1 in 1946 and 1947, and $\$ 5,000$

HAMMOND SCHOOL CITY, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-Clarence A Mason, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, will receive sealed bids unti
10 a . m. on March 25 , for the purchase of $\$ 183,500$ not to exceed $5 \%$ ment bonds. Dated March 15, 1938. One
 Principal and interest (M. \& S.) payable at the office of the Treasurer of lowest interest rate bid. and (or) interest cost to the school city. A certified
los check for $2 \%$ of the bonds, payable to the order of the issuer, must accomChicago will be furnished the successful bidder. The bonds are payable from ad valorem taxises on all taxable property in the school city.
INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL CITY, Ind.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 200,000$ school construction bonds offered March $16-\mathrm{V}$. 146 , p. $1432-$
Fas awarded to Barr Bros. \& Co. Inc., New York, as $21 / \mathrm{s}$, at a price of
101.94, a basis of about $2.05 \%$. Dated March 23,1938 and due Jan. 1 as
follows: $\$ 5,000,1941 ; \$ 10,000,1942 ; \$ 15,000$, 1943; $\$ 30,000,1944 ; \$ 15,000$ in 1945 and 1948 ; $\$ 10,000$ from 1949 to 1954 , incl. and $\$ 10,000$ from 1956

LINTON, Ind.-BOND SALE-Lansford \& Co. of Chicago have pur1963 , incl. They also have purchased a water refunding bond issue maturing annually from 1940 to 1957 , incl. The former issue is being marketed at the present time, a
Real value (estimated) $\quad$ Financial Statement $\qquad$ $\mathbf{\$ 4 , 4 0 3 , 9 5 0}$
$\mathbf{2}, 201,975$ Present estimated population, 5,750 .
TERRE HAUTE, Ind-DRAINAGE BONDS PROPOSED-An orof $\$ 100,000$ sewer system bonds.
WAYNE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Westpoint), Ind-BOND SALE-The $\$ 66,500$ school aid and building bonds offered March $12-$ V. 146 , p. 1432 ere awarded to the City Securities Corp. of Indianapolis, as 23 s. at par
plus a premium of $\$ 1,086$, equal to 101.633 , a basis of about $2.55 \%$. The cludes:
$\$ 34,500$ school township bonds. Due as follows: $\$ 1,000$, Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1940 to 1956, incl. and $\$ 500$ Jan. 1. 1957 . Jan July 1 from 1940 All of the bonds are dated March 1, 1938. Other bids were as follows:





## IOWA

AUDUBON COUNTY (P. O. Audubon), Iowa-BONDS REFIN-ANCED-We are informed by the County Treasurer that $\$ 48,000$ drainage funding bonds have been
Corporation, for refinancing.
BELLE PLAINE, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by T. O. for the purchase of a $\$ 66,000$ issue of coupon sewage disposal plant bonds Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated March 1,1938 . Due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$, issued under authority of Chapters 6125 and 6126 , Laws of Iowa, 1935 .
Prin. and int. (M. \& N.) payable in Belle Plaine. The bonds and the approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago, will oe furnished the purchaser
CLINTON, Iowa-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by Harry W. Cowles were sold at par to the contractor, A. F. Mathis, of West Des Moines
 clusive.
DAVENPORT, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held on April 2, voters wil
GRAFTON, Iowa-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now stated by the Town Clerk that the $\$ 7,000$ water works bonds purchased as 3 s , at 100.214 , by the Farmers State Bank of Grafton, as noted in these columns recently
V. 146, p. 1109 are due on Dec. 31 as follows: $\$ 500$ in 1939 and 1940 . of a bout $2.96 \%$.
MAPLETON, Iowa-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 7,5005 \%$ MORNING SUN, Iowa-BONDS NOT SOLD-It is now reported by ectric light and power, generating and distributing system revenue bond offered on Jan. 3, as noted in these columns-V. 145, p. 3849-were no
ORANGE CITY, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be hel on March 28 , voters w
$\$ 30,000$ hospital bonds.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa-BONDS PARTIALLY SOLD-Of the \$63150 coupon street improvement bonds offered for sale on March $11-\mathrm{V}$. $146, \mathrm{p}$, Moines, from one of the contractors, who had taken the bonds in hat another sonices, paying him a price of par for $4 \%$ bonds. It is believed nd will probably sell them to the above company at the same price.
TABOR SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tabor), Iowa-BOND SALE \% coupon refunding bonds purchased by the White-Phillips Corp $\$ 200$ Do coupon refunding bonds purchasedty the 146 , p. 1751-are dated
Davenport, at par, as noted here recently-V 1938 , and mature on June 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1939 and 1940 , and $\$ 4,000$ from 1941 to 1944 , incl. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Interest payable
TAMA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tama), Iowa-BONDS SOLDis reported that $\$ 67,00021 / \%$ semi-ann. school bonds have been pur-
urchased by $W$. D. Hanna \& Co of Burlington, paying a premium of \$705, equal to 101.05 . Due from 1939 to 1957 .
WOODBURY COUNTY (P. O. Sioux City), Iowa-BOND SALEMarch 1400 issue of Garretson Dras purchased by onds offered for sale on March 14-V. 146, p. 1752 -was purchased by the Woodbury County
Savings Bank of Sioux City, as 4 s at par. Due from Dec. 1,1938 to 1940 , Savings B
inclusive.

## KANSAS

CALDWELL, Kan.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by C. V. King, City Clerk, that $\$ 5,00021 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. community building bonds approved
by the voters last December, have been sold privately. at par. Due in
from 1 to 10 years.
COWLEY COUNTY (P. O. Winfield), Kan.-PETITION GRANTED ner and attorneys were heard by the State Tax


ELLIS, Kan.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk that the 10,000 位 $\%$ semi-anm pool construction HIAWATHA, Kan.-BONDS VOTED--Voters recently approved th ministration will provide $\$ 63,000$ of the additional construction coss Ad KANSAS, State of-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that the State Treasurer will offer for sale on April 1, a $\$ 250,000$ issue of soldiers' com-
SAWYER, Kan.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by J. E. Stephens, City
Clerk, that, $\$ 15,000$ water plant bonds approved by the City Council last October, have been sold privately.

SENECA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Seneca), Kan.-BONDS SOLD -It is stated by the Clerk of the Board of Education that $\$ 30,000$ bu

## KENTUCKY

HARDIN COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL CORPORATION (P. O Elizabethtown), Ky.-PRICE PAID-It is stated by the Secretary of Elizabethtown), Ky,-rRres that the $\$ 85,00033 / \%$ semi-ann. building,
the Board of School Truste
first mortgage bonds purchased by the Bankers Bond Co. of Louisville, as first mortgage bonds purchased by the Bankers Bond Co. of Louisville, as

KENTUCKY, State of-REPORT COMPILED ON COUNTY DEBTKentuck as of Kentucky as of Dec. 31 at $\$ 27,241,980$, more than twice the total of the $\$ 1.56$ per $\$ 100$ of assessed valuation. Thirteen counties, having no bonded indebtedness, contain one-third of the State's taxable property. For re-
maining 107 counties per capita debt is $\$ 13.23$ or $\$ 2.59$ per $\$ 100$. maining 107 counties, per capita debt is $\$ 13.23$, or $\$ 2.59$ per $\$ 100$ of assessed
valuation. Total debt of counties includes bridge and highway bonds of $\$ 23,858,118$, miscellaneous bonds of $\$ 3,397,100$ and floating indebtedness of \$2,566,423. Sinking-fund balances are listed in the report of $\$ 2,579,661$. session, will consider financial problems of counties.
KENTUCKY (State of)-REPORT ON CERTAIN COUNTY BOND sued by the Bankers Bond Co or Lation is taken from a circular just isKentucky County Road \& Bridge Bonds in Default on Any Bond Issues as of

## Counties- $\begin{gathered}\text { Default Status }\end{gathered}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Breathitt.........Funding bonds } \\ & \text { Butler-.........Funding bonds }\end{aligned}$






Note-Deault considered only if obligations past due either interest or
principal or both for a period longer than 90 days.
LaUREL COUNTY (P. O. London), Ky.-BONDS SOLD-It is refunding bonds upheld by the Court of Appeals last September, have refunding bonds upheld by the Court of
MUHLENBURG COUNTY•(P. O. Greenville) Ky.-BONDS SOLDIt is stated by the Clerk of the County Court that the $\$ 37,000$ road and
bridge bonds upheld by the Court of Appeals on Feb. 4, as noted in these bridge bonds upheld by the Court of
columns at the time, have been sold.
OWENSBORO, Ky - BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 250$, of Louisville, as reported in these columns recently--V.
Hillard \& 146, p. $1592-$ We are now informed that these bonds were purchased as
$23 / 4$
s, on a $3.45 \%$ $23 / \mathrm{s}$, on a $3.45 \%$ interest cost basis. Coupon bonds, dated March 1,1938 .
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due on March 1 as follows: $\$ 20,000,1939 ; \$ 25,000,1940$;
 on any interest, payment date thereafter at par, as a whole or in part, in
inverse order of maturity. Prin. and int. (M. \& S.) payable at the First Nationa
ROWAN COUNTY (P. O. Morehead), Ky.-EDUCATION BOARD TO REFUND DEBT-It is stated that the County Board of Education has voted to refund its indebtedness of approximately $\$ 85,000$. The Superintendent of the Board reported that the interest rate was reduced
6 to $41 / 2 \%$, and payments due local creditors have been protected.

## Louisiana Municipal Bonds Bought and Sold

## WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS

## LOUISIANA

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH (P. O. Jennings) La. REFINANCNV PLAN APPRY) gave their approval to a proposal to refinance 8384,000 or outstanding
bonded indebtednness with a new issue of bonds in the amount of $\$ 350,000$. ST. HELENA PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 ( (P. O. GreensLurg. LLe EBANDS NOT SOLD-It is reported that the sib.000 not to

SPRINGHILL, La.-BONDS NOT SOLD-We are informed by D. G. Tyler, Town Clerk, that the $\$ 100,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. public utility extension and improvement, first mortgage bonds offered on Mar. 14. -V. 146, p. 143-were not sold as and From. 1,1940 to 1948 ; callable on any interest payment private sale.

## MAINE

BRUNSWICK, Me.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 50,000$ revenue anticipation notes offered March 15 was awarded to the National Rockland Bank of Boston, at 0.46\% discount. Dated March 15, 1938 and due Nov. 1 ,
1938. The Second National Bank of Boston, next highest bidder, named a rate of $0.47 \%$.

## MASSACHUSETTS

ANDOVER, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Thaxter Eaton, Town Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11:30 a. m. on March 21 for the purchase at discount of $\$ 125,000$ notes, Dated March 21,1938 and due Nov. 5, 1938.
delivery on or about March 26, when certified.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.- NOTE SALE-Jackson \& Curtis of Boston were awarded an issue of $\$ 50$
$\$ 15$. Due Nov. $9,1938$.

CANTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Merchants National Bank of
Boston purchased an issue of $\$ 150,000$ notes at $0.21 \%$ discount. Due Boston purch
Dec. 1, 1938.

Other bids:
Bidder- Discoun
Second National Bank of Boston
Norfolk Coun So
R. L. Day \& Co-.
Frederick M. Swan Co-.....
First National Bank of Boston.
Bancamerica-Blair Corp
$0.23 \%$
$0.249 \%$
$0.27 \%$

DOVER, Mass.-NOTE SALE-Wrenn Bros. \& Co. of Boston were
awarded on March 16 an issue of $\$ 25,000$ notes at $0.21 \%$ discount plus awarded on March 16 an issue of $\$ 25,000$ notes at $0.21 \%$ discount, plus
$\$ 2$ premium. Dated March 16, 1938, and due Nov. 30.1938 . Other bids were:
Bidder-
Merchants,
Discount
Merchants' National Banl

ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Salem), Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Harold will receive bids until $11 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{m}$. on March 22 for the purchase at discount of $\$ 28,000$ industrial farm loan, Chapter 126, notes, issued under authority
of General Laws, Chapter 126 as amended. Notes will be in denoms. of of General Laws, Chapter 126 as amended. Notes will be in denoms. of
$\$ 5,000$ each, except one note of $\$ 3,000$ dated March 22 , 1938 and paya-
ble March 22, 1939, at The Merchants National Bank in Salem, or at holder's option at The National Shawmut Bank of Boston, in Boston Delivery will be made on or about wednesday, March
National Shawmut Bank of Boston, in Boston. Said notes will be certi-
fied as to genuineness and validity by The National Shawmut Bank of
Boston, under advice of Messrs. Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins, Boston, Boston, under advice of Messrs. Ropes, Gray. Boyden \& Perins, Boston,
and all legap papers incdent to this issue will be filed with said bank., where
they may be insected at any time.
GARDNER, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 250.000$ notes offered
 second high bidder, named a rate of $0.41 \%$
HAVERHILL, Mass. BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 50,000$ water bonds

 hawmut Bank of Bosto
HOLYOKE, Mass.- NOTE OFFERING-Lionel Bonvouloir, City March 22 for the purchase at discount of $\$ 500.000$ noty until 11 a. m . on pation of revenue ero the year 1938 N Notes will be dated March 2 , 1938 , 1938 ,
and payable Nov 22 , 1938, at the First National Bank of Boston, in Boston. or at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. In N. N. Y. City, and will be
dellivered on or about Wednesday, March 23, 1938, at either of aid The denominations of these notes will be as follows: 2 (is) $\$ 50.000,12{ }^{(1)}$ as to genuineness and validity by the First National Bank of Boston,
under advice of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dod papers tncident to this issue will be filed with said bank, where they may be -

MALDEN, Mass.-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 729,000$ high school bonds


Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc.; Kidder, Peabody \&
Co.. and F. S. Moseley
 Spence \& Co Co.; Tyler \& Co., Inc., and Kennedy Maldon Trust Cö-
National Shawmut Eank Lazard Freres \& Co.; Goldman, sachs \& Co., and
Jacksso \& Curtis-
Hasey, stuart \& Co., Inc., and Bancamerica-
 MASSACHUSETTS (State of)-NOTE SALE comporered on March 14 -Trust 146. P. New Yas awarded to 1700,000 Bank, Second Ne Bankers Trust Co." New York, Merchants National Bank, Socond National Bank, Boston Safe Deposit' \& Trust Co. and Day
Trust Co., all of Boston, at $0.238 \%$ interest. Dated March 22.1938, and due March 15, 1939 . Co., Inc., New York, managed a syndicate which $\$ 35$ premium Others in the ofrer being an interest rate of $0.30 \%$, and G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co., Inc. and Spencer, Trask \& Co., all of New York. Other bids:
F. S. Moseley \& Co., Estabrook \& Co. and Stone \& Int. Rate Premium
 MIDDLEBORO March 15 were awarded as follow SALE 5,000 revenue notes were purchased by R. L. Day \& Co of Boston at
$0.32 \%$ discount. Due Nov. 15, 1938. Other bids 00 wanter National Bank, $0.44 \%$ \% Jacckson \& Curtis. $0.46 \%$ were: MerBoston at $0.53 \%$.o Due March Merchants Nationai Bank of Each Jissue is dated March 15, 1938.
MONTAGUE, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The First National Bank of Boston Was awarded March 17 an 1ssue or $\$ 100.000$ notes at ot $30 \%$ discount. Due
$\$ 50,000$ each on Nov. 3 and Dec. 1, 1938 . Other bids were:
$M_{\text {Bidder }}^{\text {Bid }}$ National Bank of Boston_...... Discount Merchants National Bank of Boston
Socha National Baink of Boston. National Shawmut Bank
NORFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Dedham), Mass - BOND SALE-The
 March 15 from 1999 to 1942 , incl. March 15 , 1938 and due ${ }^{50} 50,000$ on
made by the First Boston Corp.
SAUGUS, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The. First National Bank of Boston Was awarred on March 17 an issue of $\$ 100,000$ notes at $0.49 \%$ discount
Oor $\$ 50.000$ due Nov. 25 , 1938, and $0.65 \%$ for $\$ 50,00$ due March 16,1939 . Other bids were: Merchants National Bank, $0.73 \%$; National Shawrunt
Bank $0.73 \% ;$ Banacamerica-Blair Corp. $0.61 \%$ for first maturity and
$0.88 \%$ for
$.88 \%$ for second.
WALPOLE, Mass.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 100,000$ notes was sold
 WAITHAM M malure Dec. 1,1938
March 16 was awarded to the Wailtham -The issue of $\$ 200,000$ notes offered
 .
WORCESTER, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 500,000$ revenue Banks of Boston at $0.28 \%$ discount. Dated March the Second National Dec. 5 . 1933 . Second high bidder was the First National Bank of Boston,
WORCESTER COUNTY (P. O. Worcester) Mass-NOTE SALE The iscue of $\$ 500,000$ notes orfered March $15-\mathrm{V}$. 146 , p. 1753 - was


## MICHIGAN

Alerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p . m. March 22 , Jor theather, City

 orricely from at the Allegan State Savings Bank, Allegan. Bonds are payable soole from revenues or the intercenting sewers and sewage disposal plant
Donds to berfinancedrfom the proceds of the bond sale, supplemented by
Public Works Administration
 opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock \& Stone of Detroit, It reserven the
righto sell all or such iortion or the issue sa seems desirable. A certified
check for $3 \%$ of the bid must accompany each propesit.

## MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS

Cray, McFawn \& Petter DETROIT
Telephone Cherry 6828
A.T.T. Tel. DET 540-541
Telephone 9-8255
A.T.T. Tel. Grps. 7

## MICHIGAN

BERRIEN COUNTY (P. O. St. Joseph), Mich.-BOND OFFERINGThe Board of County Road Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until


 successuul bidder Principal and interest (M. it. N.) payable at the Farmers
\& Merchants National Bank, Benton Harbor. A certified check for $\$ 3,000$, carchants National Bank, Benton Harbor. A certified check for $\$ 3,000$,
payable to the order of the Oounty Treasurer, must accompany each st be for at
Mich.-BOND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Flint), receive sealed bids until 8 p. miliam E . Herbst, District Treasurer, wiII
not to exced $4 \%$ interst courch 22 for the purchase of $\$ 30,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon buialding bonds. Dated April $\$ 1.038$. 1938 .
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 6,000$ on A pril 1 from 1939 to 1943, incl. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 6,000$ on April 1 from 1939 to 1943 , incl. Rerate or (A. \& O.) payable at the Citizens Commercial savings Bank, Flint. The district is authorized and required by law to levy upon all taxable property therein such ad valorem taxes as may be neecssary to apy both property
and interest on the bonds within the limitation prescribed by the State Constitution. An additional 5 -mill lievy limitas been prescribed by the state period, 1938 -1942. Bids are to be made subject to legal opinion of purchaser's attorney. Cost of opinion and printing of bogns bo be paid pur
by the successful bidder. A certified check for $2 \%$ payable to the order
of the District Treasurer by the successful bidder. A certified check for $2 \%$ payab
of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.
DETROIT, Mich.-TENDERS WANTED-The city, through John refunding' bonds up to March 30 in the amount of approximately Only 1962 and 1963 maturities of callable bonds will be accepted. Tenders will be accepted on the basis of the highest net yield to the city as computed
from the dollar price.
DURAND, Mich.- BOND SALE DETAILS-In . Snnection with the
report in these columns recently of the sale of $\$ 30,000$ general obligation report in dhesal columns recencly of the sale of $\$ 30,000$ general obligation
sewage disposal bonds to Cray, McFawn seeage disposal bonds tha Cray, McFawn \& Petter of Detroit-V. $146, \mathrm{p}$.
1753 , we are advised that the issue bears $4 \%$ interest and was sold at par.
MUNISING, Mich.-BOND ELECTTION-The proposed issuance of
 n Apll, according to D. R. Potter, City Clerk.
MUSKEGON, Mich--BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 100,000$ general obligation general refunding bonds offered March $15-\mathrm{V}, 146$, p. $1753-$
was awarded to stranahan, Harris \& Co. of Toledo as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of 8316 , equal to 100.316 , a basis of about $2.2,7 \%$. 1938 and $d u$ ated April 1,
 of Toledo, offering 100.141 for 3 s , together with printed bonds.
OAKLAND COUNTY (P. O. Pontiac), Mich.-TENDERS WANNTED ment (Covert) refunding bonds will be received at the office of the improveCounty Road Commissioners, 550 Telegraph Road, Pontiac. Mich., up to
10 o'clock a. m., Friday, March 25 , at which time and place they will be 10 o'clock a. . ., Friday March 25, at which time and place they will be
publicly opened and read. Information concerning the extent of available funds on each of the several issues will be furnished upon request to the Road Commissioners. Bonds, and shall specify the road assessment district number, the bond portion, city portion, or assessment district portion), and shall stipulate Bids to be firm through Tuesday, March 29, 1938 Accrud Maccrued interest on bonds purchased will be computed to and including coupons attached, and be deliivered to the Detroit Trust Co. of Detroit. Mich., on or before April 1, 1938. The right is reserved to reject any and
all tenders and no tenders at prices above par and accrued interest can be considered.
ROYAL OAK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P) (P) O.


| follows: | Par ValueTender <br> Tendered by- <br> Series A Bonds: |
| :--- | :--- |
| Tendered | Price |


| Series A A Bond bis: | Tendered | Price |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Matthew Carey | 1,000 5,000 | $63.74 \&$ int.$64.75 \&$ int. |  |
| Tenders accepte | \$21,000 | 63.8 |  |
| First of Michigan, |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 65. } & \text { \& int. } \\ \\ 65.9 \text { int. } \\ 65.9 & \text { int. }\end{array}$ |  |
| Union Guardian T | 19,000 |  |  |
| Detroit Trust Co | 10,000 |  |  |
| Oontinental Illinois Bank | 4,000 | ${ }_{72}{ }^{2}$ \& int. |  |
| Prescott, Coulter \& Baxt | 5,000 | ${ }_{80}^{80}$ \& int. |  |
| Prescott, Coulter \& Ba | 5,000 |  |  |
| Receiver, First National Bank, | 5,000 | 100 | \& int: |
| Tenders rejected. | \$59,000 | 74.10 |  |
| Toteral tenders----------------------------880,000 71.40 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prescott, Coulter \& Baxter |  |  |  |
| Hamtramck Deposit |  | 90 \& |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Prescott, }}$ Onioulter \& |  |  |  |
| First of Michican | 995 | 90 8 \& int. |  |
| First of Michigan | 300 |  |  |
| Babbitt Vogel | 237 | ${ }_{98}^{95} 5$ flat. |  |
| H. F . Sattley | 250 | 98.48 |  |
| Grous ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 350 | ${ }_{100}^{98.49}$ flat int. |  |
| Detroit Trust ${ }^{\text {Ofo }}$ |  |  |  |
| Receiver, First Nationa Bank, | 250 | 100 \& int. <br> 100 \&int: <br> 100 \&int. <br> 100 $\&$ int. |  |
| Goodenough, Voorhies, Long \& |  |  |  |
| C. S. Mott | 887 |  |  |
| All tenders accep | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8} 8,942 \\ & 1,587 \end{aligned}$ | 96.47 |  |
| Tendered " 8 int | \$5,355 |  |  |

ST. CLAIR COUNTY (P. O. Port Huron), Mich.-REFUNDING PLAN APPRVED-The State Administrative Board recently approved
the plans of the Count Road Commission tefund $\$ 93.500$ in Covert
Road bonds in Marysvill District 109 District 117 . Rarge in the county. The county portion of the bonds to be refunded totals
$\$ 69$ Ins $\$ 69,000$ and the district portion a mounts to $\$ 24,500$. The present interest
rate ranges between $43 / 2$ and $5 \%$.

## MINNESOTA

BEMIDJI, Minn.-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held on
March 29 voters will be asked to approved the issuance of $\$ 785,000$ muniMarch 29. voters will be asked to approv
cipal light, heat and pow plant ponds.
CARLTON COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11 (Po. O. Wright), Minn- - BONDS TO $B E$ SOLD-It is stated by Ida Peter-
son, District Cleerk, that the $\$ 7.500$ school bonds offered for sale on Jan. 28 . as noted in theee columns V. . 46, P. 628 - widl be purchased by the Justus
F. Lowe Co. of Minneapolis on condition a Works Progress Administration F. Lowe Co. of M

FERGUS FALLS, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be

 Callabie on any interest payment date, at par and atecrued interest, on
bonds so designated. up to date on which bonds are called, plus a premium bonds so designated, up to date on which bonds are called, plus a premium
of $1 / 2 \%$ of the principal for each year or fraction thereof, from date of re-
 principal. Prin. and int. (M, \&
for loss than par and acrue inter
for must accompany the bid.
KENYON, Minn-BOND SALE-The $\$ 13.000$ issue of water work system bonds offered for sale on March 14 - V. i46, p. 17533 -was awarded of Kenyon as $21 /$ s. paying a premium of $\$ 155$, equal to 101.19 , a basis of about $2.34 \%$. Due rrom April 15,1941 to 1950 , inclusive.
KINNEY-BUHL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Buhl), Minn-BOND will be submitted to the voters at an election to be held on March 22,1938 . LINCOLN COUNTY (P. O. IVanhoe), Minn.-BOND SALE DETAILS bonds purchased by the the Coundy Audito p. 1434 were sold as 3 s at Dar. and mature $\$ 5.000$ from July 1 . 1943 to
1947 , incl.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn-LIST OF BIDS-The following is an official awarded on the other bids received for the $\$ 1,300,000$ bonds that wer Blodget, Inc, both of New York, as 2. 20 s. a a 100.2346 , a net interest cost of about $2.15 \%$, as already noted in detail in these columns: Int. Rate Premium
Name of BidderName of Bidder-
Lazard Freres \& Co.; Goldman, Sachs \& Co., New-
ton, Abbe \& Co.; Stern Bros. \& Co.; Allison,

Int. Rate Premiüm
Wiliams A Co.; Stern Bankers Trust Co.i Brown, Hariman © Co. Man
heimer, Caldweil, Inc.; N. Wat. Bank \& Trust

 Harris Trust \& Savings Bank; Chemical
$\begin{array}{ll}2.20 \% & 2.000 .00 \\ 2.20 \% & 1,700.00 \\ 2.20 \% & 1,200.00\end{array}$
 ${ }_{35}$ ST. LOUIS COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. held on March 22 , voters will be asked to approve the propocal to issse
870.000 of school construction and equipment bonds and to approve the proposal to issue the bonds to the State.
VIRGINIA, Minn.-REFUNDING PROGRESS-The school Board recently hired a local attorney, to handle the legal end of plans to refund
$\$ 400,000$ in school bonds. Whether bonds will be taken by the State at $3 \%$ or offered publicly will be decided at the next meeting of the Board.

## MISSISSIPPI

MARION-WALTHALL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT 4. \% semi-annual school building bonds were purchased recently by the Tylertown Bank at par.
MERIDIAN, Miss.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by R. S. Tew, Clity to George T. Carter, Inc street improvement, series A, bonds have been sold burg, paying a premium of $\$ 150$, equal to 100.50 . Dated'Jan. 1,1938 .
 by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors for the purchase of a $\$ 20,000$

## MISSOURI

BUCHANAN COUNTY (P. O. St. Joseph), Mo.-BOND SALEBUCHANAN COUNTY (P. O. St. Joseph), Mo.-BOND SALE
A $\$ 285,000$ issue of coupon poor reiee bond approved by the voters at the
election held on Feb. 26-V. 146 , p. 1283-has been purchased jointly by


 Fizzell \& Rhodes, of Kansas City.
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP (P O. Hamilton), Mo.- BOND OFFERING It is stated by Pearl Sparks, Township Clerk, that she is now ready to by the voters on Oct. 9,1937 , as noted in these columns at that time. Bids erested parties.
ISACEESON COUNTY (P. O. Independence) Mo.-PROPOSED BOND a bridge on Highway No. 32 . KANSAS CITY, Mo.-BONDS SOLD-We are informed by $\mathrm{FA}^{\mathrm{SL}} \mathrm{L}$ Darby, Director of Finance, that $\$ 450,000$ bonds were sold at private sale a premium of 8450,000 , equal to 100 . 10 , on the bonds divided as follows a premium of $\$ 450,000$, equal to 100.10 , on the bonds divided as follows:
$\$ 250,000$ trafficway improvement, and $\$ 200.000$ water works bonds. These bonds are to mature in equal annual installments over a two to 11 year
period The rate of interest is as follows: One the first four maturities, , on the
VANDALLA, Mo-BONDS VOTED-Residents recently approved the proposed issuance of $\$ 145,000$ municipal power plant and distribution system
construction bonds. The franchise of the Missouri Power \& Light Co.
expired last April.

## MONTANA

HOLLING DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P, O. Billings) Mont.-DRAIN-
AGE BOND PROPOSAL-The District has ordered B. AGE BOND PROPOSAL- The District has ordered B. C. Lilisis, Billings
engineer, to prepare plans for a four-mile channel to drain 1,401s
estimated cost of $\$ 50,000$. A bond election probaly will be necessary.

## NEBRASKA

BRIDGEPORT, Neb.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported by F. F. Hamilon, Clty Clerk, that Greenway-Kaynor Co. of Omaha. Dated March 1, 1938.
DAWSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 35 (P. O. Sumner), Neb--BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-The Greenway-Raynor Co. of
Omaha is offering for public subscription a 255,000 issue of $3 \%$ Coupon


1951 and 1952; optional after 1943. Prin. and int. (M. \& S.) payable a Wells, Martin, Lane \& Ofrutt, of Omaha. YORK, Neb-BONDS VOTED-It is stated by Flossie C. Hassler, City Clerk, that at the election held on March $16-\mathrm{F}$. . $146, \mathrm{p}$. $1594-$ the
voters approved the issuance of the $\$ 475,000$ municipal light and power voters approved the iss
plant acquisition bonds.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER, N. H.-LOAN OFFERING-F. D. McLaughlin, City Treasurer, will receive bids untill 2 p. m . until March 23 , for the purchase
at discount of $\$ 500,000$ notes issued in anticipation of taxes for the yea
 the First National Bank of Boston, in Boston, or at the Central Hanover or about Thurscoay, March York City, and will be ready for dolivery on
March 25 , in Boston, or on or about Friday March 25, 1938, in New York City. The denominations of these notes
will be as follows: $\$ 50,000$, $\$ 25,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 5,000$. Said notes will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the First Nationa
Bank of Boston, under advice of Ropes. Gray, Boyden and Perking Boston, and all legal papersice of incident to thes, this issue will be filed with said
bank, where they may be inspeeted. bank, where they may be inspeeted.
Valuation 1936 Financial statement March 15, 1938
$85,165,879.00$ Tax title loans -....
Year11.00


Tax anticipation noces outstanding against 1937, $\$ 400,000 ; 1938, \$ 500,000$

## NEW JERSEY

BERGEN COUNTY (P. O. Hackensack), N. J.-BOND RESOLUTION ADOPTED-The County Freeholders recently adopted a resolution providinstall voting machines throughout the county.
BURLINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Mt. Holly) N. J.- BONDS APstruction of a new almshouse was approved recently by the Board of Free-
holders. Action was taken after the Board rescinded a resolution approved holders. AAttion was taken after the Board
on June 11, 1937, for a $\$ 230,000$ bond issue.
FORT LEE, N. J.-SEEKS REPORT ON BOND REFUNDING PLANThe Mayor and Borough Council recently sent a letter to the State Municipal Finance Commission requesting a report on the extent of the progress action followed on the heels of a motion presented to council by Councilman Albert Nelson.
ing the taxpayers of the Borough are keenly in terestedin the bond refunding plan and the Councili is also interested in knowing the progress that has
been made during the past few months in getting the plan completed, Mr. Nelson said.
The Councilman added that recent issues of the minutes of Finance Commission meetings were silent on to cot complete information, and he Commission regarding the prospect of having the plan adopted by the bondholders this year
Several mont
Trenton to obtain apo the Borough employed a financial expert from it has been learned, that as a result of his work, the consent of phon, and $\$ 1,400,000$ in bonds has been obtained. It will be necessary for the Borough,
it was said, to to was said, to get the consent of creditors whose holding in Borough
bonds total at least $8,0000,000$ before the refunding plan can be sanctioned
by the Mayor and Counct by the Mayor and Council.
FORT LEE, N. J-ORDERED TO PROVIDE FOR BOND INTEREST AT CONTRACT RATE-The Supreme Court on March 7 directed the Borough to include in its 1938 budget interest payments of $\$ 152,577$, the
contract rate on $\$ 2,823,798$ of bons held by a group headed by Claudia contract relpe on sinistrator of the estate of by affield Phelphe head.
Justice Bodine last sum surmer ruled thate of tax antiticid phation not note and bonds
held by the Phelps estate were prior liens against the borough whose fiscal held by the Phelps estate were prior liens against the borough whose fiscal The decision, given by the entire court, will not affect tommission.
budget, Municipal Finance Commission officials said, because the interest computed at the contrance commission orf beas said, decause interest computed at the contract rate had already been included. levy of $\$ 32,020$ in taxes or holders or school bonds for 1933 . The Hacken-
sack Trust Co., which instituted the suit, had asked that $\$ 50,000$ be set sack Trust Co, which instituted the suit, had asked that $\$ 50,000$ be set
aside, but the court allowed the lesser sum with the stipulation that future aside, but the court allowed the lesser sum with the s
applications may be made as circumstances warrant.
MANTUA TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mantua), N. J. chased $\$ 48.000$ refunding bonds which were authorized by the Board of chased $\$ 48.000$ refunding bonds which were authorized by the Board of
Education last October. Due $\$ 3,000$ each Dec. 1 from 1938 to 1953 incl.
NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP, N. J.-BOND TENDERS ACCEPTED. - Reporting on the result of the bond tender cal on March 1 , Josiah M. Hewitt, personar representat $\$ 201,500$ bonds were purchased at an average price of 76.55 . A total of 74 tenders were received by the Hudson County price onal Bank, AJrey Citt, which issued the call in its capacity or fincal
Natent
agent for the township. This was the second and constitutes the last of agent for the township. This was the second and constitutes the last of present year, according to Mr. Hewitt. As a result of these operations, the municiciality r retired a total of $\$ 527,200$ of bonds, thereby reducing its debt for the first time in many years a saving in interest charges of more than 821,000 a year
on March 12 were reported by Mr. Hewitt as follows:

| Tenderer- |
| :--- |
| American Seating Co., Grand Rapids....- Amount Tendered Tender Price |
| 8500 |


$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Giibert J. Postley \& Co., New York.....:- } & 5,000 & 76.84 \\ \text { Hoffman \& Co., New York...-........ } & 9600 & 76.625\end{array}$
PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Centerton), N. J.-REFUNDING PROPOSED-An ordinance has been introduced at the regular meeting of
the Township Committee which authorizes the issuance of $\$ 40,000$ bonds to refund the following notes: $\$ 5,000$ tax revenue note of Jan. 7,1929 ,
$6 \% ; \$ 3,000$ tax revenue note of Jan. $8,1930,6 \% ; \$ 2,000$ tax revenue note $6 \% ; \$ 3,000$ tax revenue note of Jan. 8, $1930,6 \% ; \% 2,000$ tax revenue note
of Oct. $6 ; 1930,6 \%$; $\$ 50$ tax revenue note or March $5,1931,6 \% ; \$ 4,000$ tax revenue notes of Dec. $31,1932,6 \% ; \$ 5,100$ temporary improvement
note, Jan. 7,1929 , $6 \%$, and $\$ 4,500$ temporary improvement note, Aug. 6 , 1929, $6 \%$. All of the above notes would be payable at the Elmer Trust
Co. Bonds would be in denoms. of $\$ 500$, be dated April 1 , 1938, bear interest at not to exceed $4 \%$ per annum, payable semi-annually April 1 .
and Oct. 1 , and would mature $\$ 2,000$ on April 1 in each of the years 1939 to 1960, inclusive
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Succasunna) Nonds purchased privately by M. M. Freeman \& Co of Philadelphia, as
 at par, according to report. Dated April 1, 1938 and due April 1 as follows:
$\$ 8.000,1940$ to 1977 incl.; $\$ 5,000$ from 1948 to 1955 incl. and 86,000 from
1956 to 1968 incl. SCOTCH PLAINS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Scotch
Plains), N. J.-BOND
OFFERING-Alexander Muir, District Cierk, will

 1939 to 1943 , incl. $\$ 7.000$ from 1944 to 1949 , incl. and $\$ 8,000$ from 1950 to
1954 , incl. Principal and interest (M. \& S.) payable at the First \&tate Broposal. The approving legal opinion of Hawkins, mustafieccompany each
of New York Congellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

## NEW MEXICO

CLOVIS, N. M.-REFUNDING APPROVED-An ordinance has been passed
JAL, N. Mex-BOND ELECTTON-An election will be held on April 5 at which voters will be aske
system construction bonds.
LAS CRUCES, N. Mex.-BOND ELECTION SCHEDULED-We are April to vote on the issuance of $\$ 20,000$ in fire hall, fire equipment and town Warehouse bonds.
He also furnish
Incorporated 1907 . Poplowing financial statement:
Population (estimated), 7,500. Fiscal year ends,
Inne 30th. Assessed valuation, 1937-38, $\$ 2,724,868$. Actual valuation June 30th, Assessed valuation, 1937-38, $\$ 2,724,868$. Actual valuation
(estimated), $\$ 5,500,000$. Utilities owned: Muncipai Water Works and
Municipal Gas System. Floating indebtedness, None Taxes-Ansounts Municipal Gas System. Floating indebtedness, None. Taxes-Amounts and paid directly to municipality.

Tax levies-Interest
Sinking fund
nvestments$\begin{array}{llr}\text { Investments- } & \\ \text { Sinking fund, Las Cruces Paving District No. 6, bonds.... } & \$ 12,895.92 \\ \text { Interest fund, Las Cruces Municipal Gas bonds, } & 5,061.11\end{array}$



 Municipal Gas System bonds (revenue)-Amount of issue $\$ 135,000-1$
$\$ 5,000$ retired before maturity, outstanding $\$ 130,000$, serial, 7,000 yearly 1938 to $1946, \$ 8,000$ yearly 1947 to $1955,4 \%$.
Municipal Water Works budgeted $\$ 11,000$ to general fund for retirement bonds and interest. Gas Systems on paying basis Wo default on town's
Water Works and Gat obligations made or anticipated. Town on cash basis, staying within All funds protected by banks: Depository bonds and Federal guarantees. Monthly payments made from Gas System Operating Account to Gas System Interest and Bond Retirement Fund.
years. Town Manager appointed by Board of Trustees, Town Clerk
appointed by Board of Trustees appointed by Board of Trustees.
NEW MEXICO, State of -BOND OFFERING-It is announced by the State Board of Finance that sealed bids will be received in the Governor's
office, in the State Capitol, at Santa Fe, until 2 p . m . on March 29 , for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 1,000,000$ State highway debenturces. Interest
rate is not to exced $4 \%$, int the multiples thereof at the option of the purchaser Dated April 1,1938 . Due
$\$ 250,000$ on Oct. 1949 , and $\$ 375,000$ on April and Oct. 1,1950 Bids for
one or a all series will be considered. (Series are Nos. 94 to 101, incl., each one or all series will be considered. (Series are Nos. 94 to 101 , incl., each
ior $\$ 125,000$. No bid for less than par and accrued interest will be con-
sidered. Prin. and int sidered. Prin, and int. payable at the State Treasurer's office, or at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York. These debentures are being issued to
anticipate the proceeds of the collection of the five cent antics, the motor vehicle of the collection of the five cent gasoline excise law for the State Road Fund The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood \&
Hoffman of New York, and the printed dax provided by Hoffman of New York, and the printed debentures will be furnished by the check for $2 \%$ of the amount of bid, payable to the State. Treasurer, is
required.

## NEW YORK

ALBANY, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 2,415,400$ coupon or registered bonds offered March 15-V. 146, p. 1595 -were a warded to a syndicate Inc.; Phelps, Fenn \& Co.; Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo; G. M.-P Blodget, \& Co., Inc; ; Gregory \& Son, Inc.; Equitable Securities Corp.; Sherwood \& Reichard, Morse Bros. \& Co., Inc. and Martin \& Chambers. on a bid of
100.158 for a combination of $\$ 598,4002 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 1,817,00021 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, the net 100.158 for a combination of $\$ 598,4002 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 1,817,00021 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, the net
interest cost to the city being $2.2012 \%$. The sale consisted of the following $\$ 200,00021$
200,000
$2 \%$ 200,000 1939 to 1948 incl. $60,0002 \%$ municipal equipment bonds. Due $\$ 10,000$ on March 1 from $200,0001914 \%$ public improvement bonds. Due March 1 a follows:
$\$ 12,000$ trom 1939 to 1948 incl. and $\$ 10,000$ from 1949 to 1956 incl. $200,000 \$ 114 \%$ school bonds. Due $\$ 10,000$ on March 1 from 1939 to 1958 26,000 $19 \%$ welfare bonds. Due March 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1939 to $150,000{ }_{2} \%$ public works bonds. Due $\$ 15,000$ on March 1 from 1939 to 162,400 $2 \%$ welfare bonds. Due March 1 as follows: $\$ 17,400,1939$; $\$ 17$,$427,00021 / 4 \%$ water refunding bonds. Due March 1 as follows: $\$ 22,000$ from 1939 to 1945 incl. ands. $\$ 21,000$ from 1946 to 1958 incl.
$790,00021 / 4 \%$
1939 refunding bonds. Due Harch 1 as follows: $\$ 39,000$ from All of the bonds will be dated March 1, 1938.
BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED The 1938
public investment at prices to yield from $0.50 \%$ to $2.60 \%$ according to BELFAST, CANEADEA, ANGELICA, NEW HUDSON and ALIEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Belfast), N. N. YLLEN at the March 18 offering of $\$ 93,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or
registered school bonds. The bonds will be re-offered at a later date were advertised to bear date of Jan. 15, 1938 and mature Jan. 15 as follows:
$\$ 3,000$ from 1939 to 1945 incl. and $\$ 4,000$ from 1946 to 1963 incl.
BUFFALO, N. Y.-TAX COLLECTION ANALYSIS-The Buffalo
Municipal Research Bureau, Inc, in its official publication "Just A Moment" comments on city tax collection record as follows: of the "tax sale," which takes place between May 15 and June 30 of the next year, a lien on the delinquent property in the amount of the taxes, Tax Sale Certificate." Sometimes there are private bidders for these liens, but any not purchased and paid for by private bidders, are bid in by
the city. The total thus obtained by the city known as "Delinquent Taxes," although the dollar amount of the cortificates At June 30,1977 , the City of Buffalo held $\$ 4,954,315.34$ certificates, certificates have been redeemed by interested parties the interim many has been taken possession of by the cinty through forteclosure and the certificate canceled. Following are th certificates obtained at the sales of the

$1838-1899$
$1900-198$
$1929-1937$
Total.

Tax delinquencies prior to the sale of 1932 were relatively a small portion to the depression, and in some years to the absence of private bidders. In the following we show for these recent years the per cent of the levy
unpaid at the end of the year of levy, and the per cent unpaid at June 30 ,
1937:

Thus, of the $\$ 153.358 .990$ levied in
Thus, of the $\$ 153.358 .990$ levied in these six years, $\$ 149,553,944$, or $97.5 \%$ was paid, and only $2.5 \%$ unpaid, at June 30 , 1937 . As the tax
sale for the taxes levied July 1,1937 has not yet been held it is not known
what the delinquency will be for this last year GURNS, BIRDALL, ALMOND, GROVE, OSSIAN AND DANS sealed bids until $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on March 28 for the purchase of $\$ 200000$ receive exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered school construction bonds. Dated exceed 1 1938. Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Due March 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000$ from
March 1, 1947 to 1946. incl.; $\$ 7,000$ from 1947 to 1956 , incl. and $\$ 8,000$ from 1957 to 1940 to 1946 . incl.; $\$ 7,000$ from 1947 to 1956 , incl. and $\$ 8,000$ from 1957 to 1967, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multi-
ple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10 t h$ of $1 \%$. No bid for less than par and accued interest
will be considered will be considered. Prin. and int. (M. \& S.) payable at the Marine Trust
Co., Buffalo, with New York exchange, or at the Marine Midand Trust
Co., New York City at the option of the holder. The bonds are direct Co., New York city at the option of the holder. The bonds are direct
general obligations of the district, payable from unlimited taxes. A certi-
fied check for $\$ 4,000$, payable to the order of Ione Willitt, District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. Legality to be approved by Clay, (These are the bonds wnich had previously been intended for sale on
March $10-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .1595$. CORNING, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Chester R. Hallock, City $\$ 33,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ sealed bids until March 28, for the purchase or $\$ 33,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest home relief bonds. Dated Apris 1,1938 .
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due April 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1939 to 1945 , incl and $\$ 4,000$ from 1946 to 1948 , incl. Principal and interest (A. \& O.)
payable at the Irving Trust Co., New York City. Legality approved by payable at the Irving Trust Co., New York City. Legality approved by ELMIRA, N. Y.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The issue of $\$ 600,000$ certifithe National City Bank of New York, at $0.31 \%$ interest, at par and premium of $\$ 3$. Dated March 15, 1938 and due $\$ 300,000$ on June 15 and high bidder named a rate of $0.41 \%$ and $\$ 75$ premium.
ELMIRA, N. Y.-SCHOOL BOND BILL INTRODUCED-A bill has to issue $\$ 830.000$ in bonds to build an Elmira Free Academy addition and to replace Schools Five and Seven.
ERIE COUNTY (P. O. Buffalo), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The \$2,were awarded to a syndicate composed of Lehman Bros., New York; Mhelps, Fenn \& Co., all of New York, Schoellkpf, Hutton \& Pomeroy Inc.,
Buffalo, and Morse Bros. \& Cor., Inc., New York. Successful bidders 100.13 , a basis of about $2.87 \%$. The sale consisted of of $\$ 3,755$, equal to $\$ 400,000$ county jail bonds. Due March 15 as follows: $\$ 25,000$ from 1939 to 1948, incl. and $\$ 30,000$ from 1949 to 1953 , incl.
400,000 improvement bonds. Due $\$ 40,000$ on March 15 from 1939 to 1,450,000 tax revenue bonds of 1937. Due $\$ 290,000$ on March 15 from 1939 500,000 to emergency relief bonds. Due March 15 as follows: $\$ 55,000$
from 1939 to 1946 , incl. and $\$ 60,000$ in 1947 . All of the bonds are dated March 15, 1938. Second high bid of par and National Bank George B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc., Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.,
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., Kelley, Richardson \& Co., Inc., Chicago., and Roose
O'Brian Potter \& Co. of Buffalo were members of the syndicate headed by Lehman Bros. of New York which was awarded the above bonds.
The bankers re-offered them for public investment to yield from $1.10 \%$ to $3.10 \%$, according to maturity Assessed valuation of the county, as
officially reported for 1938 , is $\$ 1299,338,723$. Total bond and note debt, afficially reported for 1938 , is $\$ 1,299,338,723$. Total bond and note debt,
as of funding, a mounts to $\$ 36,5 \mathrm{~J}, 000$.

Financial Statement (Officially Reported) n, 1938
Total bonded and note debt, as of March 1, 1938, including these issues after giving effect to funding these issues after giving effect to funding, $36,508,000$
This indebtedness does not include the debt of other political subdivisions which have power to levy taxes upon property within the county.


The levies for State, town and district purposes for the years shown ncluded in the total tax levy, have been fully met from collections
Population, United States Census, 1930 . 762,408

FORT PLAIN, N:
registered water main bonds offered March issue of $\$ 25,000$ coupon or awarded to the Fort Plain National Bank of Fort Plain, as 2.40, at 100.10 , a basis of about $2.385 \%$. Dated March 1,1938 and due Sept. 1 as follows:
$\$ 2.000$ from 1940 to 1951 , incl. and $\$ 1,00$ in 1952 Among other bids were these:
Bidder-
Bidder


Rate Bid
100.299

Int. Rate
$2.50 \%$
$2.60 \%$
$2.70 \%$ 100.299
100.292
100.17 Other bids:
Stranaham, Harris \& Co Sherwood \& Reichard E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc

Int. $R$ R. D. White \& Co
Roosevelt \& Weigold, Inc
Bacon, Stevenson \& Co tered refunding bonds offered March $17-\mathrm{V}$ - 146 , p. 1755 -was awarded解 1.90 s , at a price of 100.14 , a basis of about $1.875 \%$. Dated April 1,1938 , and due on April 1 as follows:
$\$ 1,000$ in 1939 and $\$ 2,000$ from 1940 to 1948 , incl. The purchasers in lowrering the bonds priced them to yield, according to maturity, as fol
lows. $1939,00.85 \% ; 1940,1 \% ; 1941,1.30 \% ; 1942,1.50 \% ; 1943,1.65 \% ;$
$1944,1.75 \% ; 1945,1.85 \% ; 1946$ and $1947,1.90 \% ; 1948,195 \%$ Other bids for the issue were:
Bidder- Int. Rate Rate Bia Manufacty \& C
 100.03
100.20
100.33
100.18

GLEN COVE, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Harvey L. Doxey, wom-
missioner of Finance, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on March 30 , chool purchase of $\$ 465,000$ not to exceed 5 follows: $\$ 40,000,1941 ; \$ 50,000$ from 1942 to 1944, incl. and $\$ 55,000$ from
1945 to 1949 , incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a
multiple of $1 / 1 /$ or 110 th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (M. \& S.) payable
at the Glen Cove Trust Co., Glen Cove, or at the Chase National Bank, at the Gien Cove Trust Co, Glen Cove, or at the Chase National Bank, city, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of
Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the Hawkins, Delafie
HEMPSTEAD UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 28 (P. O. not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered school bonds was not sold as originally scheduled on March 11 , for the reason that the offering was
postponed. New sale date is June 10 .
HUNTINGTON. N. Y-ROND SAT

HUNTINGTON, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 37,000$ coupon or awarded to Roosere.t \& Weinold, Inc. of New York, As 23 , s , at a a price of
100.42 , a basis of about $2.71 \%$. Dated Jan. 1,1938 and due July 1 as 100.42, a basis of about 2.71\%\% Dated Jan. 1,1938 and due July 1 as
follows: $\$ 6,000,1952$ and $1953 ; \$ 15,000,1954 ; \$ 8,000$ in 1955 , and $\$ 2,000$

JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Watertown), N. Y.-BOND OFFERING. Oren S. Pickard, County Treasurer, will 'receive sealed bids until
$11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on March 21 for the purchase of $\$ 65,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest $\$ \$ 2,000$ bridge bonds. Due March 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000$ from 1939 to 1946 23,000 incl. and $\$ 5,000$ in 1947 and 1948 .
All 1945 incl. and $\$ 3,000$ frarch 14 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1939 to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $\$ 1.000$. Bidder to $1 \%$ Prin. and int. (M \& \& S. Payable at the Northern New York Trust
Co, Watertown, with New York exchane. The bonds are general obli-
 posal. The approving legal opinion of Clay Dillon
New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.
LACKWANNA CITY SCHOOL (P. O. Lackawanna), N. Y. LIST Trust Co., New York, as 2.70 s , at par plus a premium of $\$ 1,145.90$, equal

 Marine Trust Coi, and R. D. White \& Co
Bancamerica Blair Corp.; and Roosevelt \& WeiBacon, Stevenson Co-
Phelps, Fenn \& $\mathrm{CO}^{2}$
Hemphill, Noyes \&- $\mathbf{C o}$
Manufacturers Trust Co. N. M.).......................
Manufacturers Trust
E. Rollins \& Sons,

* Suecsfel bider
* Successful bidder.

MOOERS, CHAMPLAIN AND CHAZY CENTRAL SCHOOL DIS$\$ 143,000$ coupon or registered school bonds offered March 14-V. The 146 , p .
$1755-$ was awarded to E .
 about $3.22 \%$. Dated Feb. 1,1938 and due Feb. 1 as follows, $\$ 4,000,1941$
and $1942 ; \$ 5,00,194$ to 1949 , incl.; $\$ 6.000,1950$ to 1957 , incl.; $\$ 5,000$ E. H. Rollins \&' Sons Inc.and A. C. Aliyn \& Co., Inc. are offering a
new issue of $\$ 143.000 ~$ from 2.00 to 3.25\%\% They are legand investments, in the oriced to yield
bankers, for savings banks and trust funds in New York Station of the NEW YORK, N. Y-- MA YOR ASKS RENTAL TAX ON BUSINESS was suggested to the state Lexislature on March 17 by Mayor to $\$ 6$ a year to raise from $\$ 500,000$ to $\$ 700,000$ annually so that New York City could assure interest on municipal housing authority bonds and thereby guarantee an early start on its slum-clearance program.
A Uills authed Press dispatch from Albany reported on the action as follows: $\$ 1$ to $\$ 6$ a y yoar to help finance New York City's own housing program were introduced in the Legislature today
Labor Party and Repored by Democrats in the Senate and the American Labor Party and Republicans in the Assembly, were designed to raise
approximately $\$ 500,000$ to guarantee the interest on municipal housing bonds.
The t

The tax would be imposed upon "any individual, co-partnership or corporation" occupying premises as an owner, tenant or conscessionaire
"for any gainful purpose."
The rate of the tax would depend upon the size of the premises "or upon such other reasonable standard" fixed by the
City Council.
NEW YORK STATE BRIDGE AUTHORITY (P. O. Albany), N. YState Assembly would amend Chapter 548 , Laws of 1932 , to permit the bridge authority to acquire right, title and interest of Bear Mountain
Hudson River Bridge Co in and to the Bear Mountan Bridge and to
issue up to $\$ 5,500,000$ bonds to refund in part outstanding bonds.
NORTH HORNELL (P. O. Hornell), N. Y.-BOND SSLLE-The issue
 at pari
inclusive. Other bids:
Bidder-

Int. Rate Premium
$2.85 \%$ 30 SSINING (P. O. Ossining), N. Y. - BOND SALE-An issue of 85.250 Due $\$ 1,750$ annually for three years.
OSWEGO, N. Y- BOND OFFERING Thomas J. Hunter, City Chamberlain. will receive sealed. bids until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on March 22, for the
purchase of $\$ 170,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 120,000$ home relief bonds. Due $\$ 12,000$ on April 1 from 1939 to 1948 , incl.
50,000 public works projects bonds. Due $\$ 5,000$ April 1 from 1939 to All of the bonds are dated April 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Rate of
interest to be expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10 \mathrm{th}$ of $1 \%$ Different rates may be named on the respective issues, but all of the bonds of each issue must bear the same rate. Principal and interest (A. \& O.) payable
at the First \& Second National Bank \& Trust Co. Oswego. The bonds are general obligations of the city, payable from unilinited ad valorem taxes. They will be prepared under the sapervision of the aforementioned bank
which will certify as to the genuineness of signatures of officials and seal which will certify as to the genuineness of signatures of officials and seal
impressed on the instruments. Delivery of bonds will be made on or about Apriil 1, 1938, at the Marine Midland Trust Co. New York City. A
certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the City Chamberlain, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Cald
OSWEGO, FRUIT VALLEY WATER DISTRICT (P. O. R. D.
 purcnase of 16,500 not to exceed $6,6 \%$ interest coupon water bonds. Dated
urria
1938 .
Denom. $\$ 50$. Bidder to name the rate of interest
 the First \& Second National Bank \& Trust Co, Osesego. A certified check
for $\$ 330$, payable to the order of the Town Supervisor, must accompany each proposal.
OYSTER BAY, N. Y.-OFFERING OF MASSAPEQUA WATER DISuntil $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on April 5 . for the purchase of $\$ 16,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered water main bonds, Dated April 1,1938 . 1938 .
Denom. $\$ 500$. Due April 11 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1941 to 1948 , incl. and $\$ 500$ from 1949 to 1964 , incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest

${ }_{\mathrm{W}}^{\text {able }}$ primarily from taxes to be levied on property benefited in Massapequa Water District; but if not paid from such levy, then all of the town's taxable property will be subject to levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes in order to
discharge the indebtedness. A certified check for $\$ 320$, payable to the order of the town, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion
of Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of New York City will be furnished the successrui bidaer
ROCHESTER, N. Y. - BOND $S A L E-$ The $\$ 1,100,000$ coupon or regis-
ered public works bonds offered March $16-\mathbf{V} .146, p, 1756-$ were awarded tered public works bonds offered March 16- 16.146 , p. 1756-were awarded Co., Darby \& Co.., Inc... G.M..-P. Murphy \& Co., Inc.,' First or Michigan Corp., Morse Bros. \& Co., Inc., Jackson \& Curtis, and Brown \& Groll, all
of New York, as 1.70s, at par plus a premium of $\$ 2,013$, equal to 100183 ,
a $\$ 120,000$ from 1940 to 1944 incl. and $\$ 125,000$ from 1945 to 1948 incl. The banking group re-offered the bonds to yield from $0.75 \%$ to $1.85 \%$, ac-
cording to maturity. Lehman Bros. of New York headed a group which was second high bidder, naming an interest rate of $1.70 \%$ and premium of kopf, Hutton \& Pomeroy, Inc., Buffalo; Tucker, Anthony \& Co., and Sage, Rutty \& Co. of Buffalo.
ROME, N. Y-BOND OFFERING-Lynn C. Butts, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. . m. on March 22 for the purchase of $\$ 152.000$
not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows: $\$ 78,000$ public welfare bonds. Due April 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000$ in 1939 and 74,000 public and 88,000 from 1941 to 1948 incl. 1948 . 8 Due April 1 as follows: 87,000 from 1939 to All of the bonds will be dated April 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of of 3 . or 11 -10th of
$1 \%$ Prin. and int. (A. \& O.) payable at the Chase National Bank, New York City. The bonds are general obligations of the city, payable from city, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of city, must accompany each proposal. The aproving legal opinion of
Clay Didilon \& Vandewater of New York City will be furnished the success-
ful bider. ful bidder.
 for the purchase of $\$ 13$, will receive sealed bids untill 1 p . m. on March 21 , improvement bonds of 1938 . Dated March 25, 1938. Denom. $\$ 2,700$. Due $\$ 2,700$ on March 23 from 1939 to 1943 , incl. Rate of interest to be
expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (M. \& S.) payable at the NYack National Bank \& Truct Co. Nyack. A
certified check for $2 \%$, payable to the order of the villaue, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield \& Long-
fellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidd fellow Financial Statement
Assessed valuation -inct. htis issue)
Total bonded debt (ind
Population, 1930 census, 2,700 .
$\$ 3,360,494$
86,300
STAMFORD, N. Y.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 6,300$ fire apparatus bond ${ }^{8}$ offered Jan. 2 - V. 146, p. 472 were sold to a iocal investor as 4 s. Dated
Jan. 4,1388 and due Jan. 4 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1939 to 1944 incl. and 8300 in 1945.
TROY, N. Y.-BOND ORDINANCES INTRODUCED-At a recent meeting of the Common Council, ordinances were introduced which auth-
orize the issuance of $\$ 125,000$ home relief bonds and $\$ 125,000$ public works orize th.
bonds.

\$25,000<br>WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA 6s Due April 1, 1953-62 @ 3.75\% basis<br>F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY<br>Richmond, Va

## NORTH CAROLINA

ALAMANCE COUNTY (P. O. Graham) N. C.-ADDITIONAL coupon funding bonds to Kirchofer \& Arnold of Raleigh , as noted in our coup of March 12 , we are now informed by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of
issue Local Government Commission that Fox. Einhorn $\&$ Co
the Lin the Local Government Commission, that Fox, Einhorn \& Co. Inc., of
Cincinnati, was associated with the above firm in the purchase. The following is an official tabulation of all the bids received:
Weil, Roth \& Irving-For the first $\$ 115,000$ -

* Kirchofer \& Arnold, Inc.; Fox, Einhorn \& Co., Inc

For the first $\$ 115,000$.
For the balance
Equitable securitites Corp. Fo. W. Craige \& Co-
Rate
$43 \%$
$41 / 2 \%$ Price Bid
$\$ 140,102.00$
$3 \%$ 140,100.00
achovia Bank \& Hrust Co.; Lewis \& Hall, Inc.
For the first $\$ 120,000$
$140,006.98$

Wm . B. Greene \& Co. For the first $\$ 12 \overline{5}, 000$
For the balance

* Successful bid ALBEMARLE, N. C.-BONDS VOTED-Voters recently approved the of a new town hall and $\$ 40,000$ for the enlargement of the town water
purifying facilities.
ASHEBORO, N. C.-BONDS APPROVED-The Local Government Commission recently approved an issue of \$125, sewer bonds and $\$ 75,000$ of street improvement bonds.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.- BONDS RULED AGAINSTT-The State Supreme
 limitation of the city during the fiscal year 1937-3
GOLDSBORO, N. C-LIST OF BIDS-The following is an official bonds that were a warded on March 8 to Fox, Einhorn \& Co. of Cincinnati and associates, as noted in detail in our issue of March 12-v. 146, p. 1756: Bidder-
Chas. A. Hinsch \& Co.; Middendorf \& Co.; Season- Rate Price




| 33 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $31 / 2 \%$ | $115,109.25$ |

For the balance \& Trust Co. Lewis \& Hail, Inc.
Wachovia Bank \&
Welsh \& Green, Inc.-For the first $\$ 55,000$ For the balance
Equitable securities Corp.; F. W. Craigie \& Co.:

| $4 \%$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $3 \%$ | $115,012: 50$ | ${ }_{*}{ }^{\text {For }}$ the


| 3 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $31 / 2 \%$ | $115,012.00$ | For the balance


| $4 \%$ | $115,019.99$ |
| :--- | :--- |

JACKSON COUNTY (P. O. Sylva) N. C.-BOND TENDERS INmissioners that the said Board will receive sealed tenders Board of ComApril 4 for the purchase by the respective sinking funds of the following:
 firm for five days following the date of opening, unless otherwise specified in the tender.

REPPORT ON BOND EXCHANGE-It is stated by T. W. Ashe, County Accountant, that tha \$496,000 refunding bonds approved by the Board of of the original bonds.
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY (P. O. Wentworth), N. C.-BONDS AUCessity for the purchase of land and the Commissioners having heard of the at Draper, and archase of land and the construction of a junior high school funds are available and no provision has been made by local tax or otheramount of $\$ 40,000$ for the purchase of the lot and the construction of the
acchool. school.

## NORTH DAKOTA

REYNOLDS, N. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 2 D. . . On Marche
 payable in lawful money at the state Bank of Reynolds. These bonds general city obligations.

## OHIO MUNICIPALS

## MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO. 700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND

CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

AKRON, Ohio BOND OFFERING-Don H. Ebright, Director o Finance, will receive sealed bids until noon (Eastern standard Time) on
April 11 for the purchase of $\$ 616,000$
$4 \%$ bonds, divided as follows: $\$ 337,000$ trunk sewer, sanitary and storm sewer construction bonds. - Due Oct. 1 as follows. S13.000 from 1939 to 1951 incl. and $\$ 14,000$
from 1952 to 1963 incl.
water works improvement bonds, payable from taxes levied out-
side 10-mile limitation. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 11,000$ from 1939 side 10 -mile limitation. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 11$
to 1959 incl. and $\$ 12,000$ from 1960 to 1963 incl.
All of the bonds are dated April 1, 1938. Denom. 81,000 . Princ. and blank required, and bonds will be furnished by the city. A Arrmal certifidd check nance, must accompany each, payable to the order of the Director of FiThe bonds will be in coupon form, registerable as to principal only or interest, expressed in a multitie of $1 /$ of $1 \% \%$. Bids to be made subject to approval or bidders atorneys as to legality of issue. Opinion to be paid
for by the successful bidder.
CINCINNATICITYSCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE OFFERING until W. Shafer, Clerk of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids March 29 . 1938 and due on or before March 1, 1939. Bidder to name the
rate of interest ate or interest.
CLEVELAND, Ohio-NOTE SALE DETAILS-G. A. Gesell, Director sold to local banks, as previously reported in these columns-V. $146, \mathbf{p}$.
$1756-$ mature July
RIVER IMPROVEMENT BONDS APPROVED-The State Legislature recently approved the Lawrence Bill which authorizes the city to issue
DELAWARE, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-The Treasury Investment Board improvement burchased $\$ 20,000$ second series, mortgage revenue water works March 1, 1943; subject to redemption at' par and accrued interest on any
OAKWOOD CITY SCHOOL
The issue of $\$ 40,000$ library construction bonds offered March 14 SCH SALE p. 1438-was awarded to Ryan, sutherland \& Co. of Toledo, as 234, at par plus a premium of \$456, equal to 101.14 , a basis of about $2.63 \%$. PIQUA, Ohio-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 5,000$ storm sewer bonds
sold to the City Investment Board, as previously reported in these columns Vold to the City Investment Board, as previously reported in
V. 146, p. $144-$ bear $3 \%$ interest and were sold at par.
PORTSMOUTH CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND OFFER2 p m. on April 4 A for the purchase of $\$ 53,0005 \%$ refunding bonds. Dated March 15,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due March 15 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in
1940 and $\$ 5,000$ from 1941 to 1950 incl. Principal and interest (M. \& S .)
payable at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education name a different interest rate, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Legal opinion other than that of City Solicitor, to be paid for by the successful
bidder. Cost of exchange and delivery to out-of-city purchaser to be made
at the expens at the expense of the purchaser. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the bonds bid
for, payable to the order of the District Clerk, must accompany each pro-

ROCKY RIVER, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Frank Mitchell, City $\$ 70,000$, will receive sealed bids until noon on April 5 for the purchase of Jan. 1 from 1944 to 1948 ind. Interest payable J. \& J. Due A certified check or $\$ 700$, payable to the order of the city, must accompany each proposal. WILVER LAKE (P. O. Akron), Ohio-BOND SALE POSTPONEDWe now learn that the date of sale of the issue of $\$ 110,0004 \%$ refunding
bonds referred to in V. 146, p. 1757 , has been postponed from noon on April 1.
TOLEDO CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE SALE-The Board of Education recently sold an issue of $\$ 285,800$ notes to the Ohio
Citizens Trust Co., which bid an interest rate of $1.60 \%$ for the first $\$ 200,000$
and $1.74 \%$ for the remainder
WOOSTER TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O.
Wooster), Ohio-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 65,000$ school buidding Wooster), Ohio-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 65,000$ school building \& Oo. of Cleveland, as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 525$, equal to 100.807 a basis of about $2.68 \%$. Dated Feb. 1 , 1938 and due oct. 1 as follows:
$\$ 2.500$ from 1939 to 1958 incl.; $\$ 3,000$ from 1959 to 1963 inc 10 . $\$ 2,500$ from 1939 to 1958 incl., $\$ 3,000$ ' from 1959 to 1963 incl. Bonds or on any subsequent interest date. Other bids were as follows: 1,1959 ,


TRUMBULL COUNTY (P. O. Warren), Ohio-BOND SALE-The 1438 - Was awarded to Fox, Einhorn \& Co. of Cincinnati, as $21 / 4$ s, paying a premium of $\$ 276.00$, equal to 100.1725 , a basis of about $2.22 \%$ Dated The second highest bid was an offer of $\$ 85$ premium on $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, received
from the BancOhio Securities Co. of Columbus.

## R. J. EDWARDS, Inc.

Municipal Bonds Since 1892

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
AT\&T OK Cy 197
Long Distance 158

## OKLAHOMA

- ANADARKO, Okla.-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISissue of construction bonds offered for sale on March 7-V. 146, p. $1597-1$ -
was awarded jointly to O. Edgar Honnold, and the J. E. Piersol Bond Co., both of Oklahoma City, as 5s, according to report
DURANT, Okla.-BOND ELECTION-At the city's general election on April 5 , voters will be asked to approve the issuance of the following
bonds: $\$ 30,000$ water main installation bonds; $\$ 15,000$ fire fighting equipment bonds, and $\$ 10,000$ park property purchase bonds.
ELK CITY, Okla.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
until 7:30 p. m. on March 25 by P. E. Baldwin, City Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 30,000$ issue of waterworks bonds. Interest rate to be'stated by bidder. not less than par and accrued interest. Due $\$ 2,000$ annually from 1943 to
1957 , ncl. The lowest rate of interest bid shall determine the award. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount of the bid is required.
ENID, Okla.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 22,557.96$ issue of special assessment
retirement konds offered for sale on March 14-V. 146, p. 1757-was retirement tonds offered for sale on March 14-V. 146, p. 1757-was of $\$ 1.00$, equal to 100.004 , a net interest cost of about, $3.96 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 6,000$ as $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. maturing $\$ 3,000$ on June 11941 and
1942 ; the remaining $\$ 16,557.96$ as 4 s , maturing on June 1: $\$ 3,000$, 1943 to 1942; the remaining $\$ 16,557.96$
MAYES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Adair), Okla. the $\$ 6,500$ building bonds purchased by the Taylor-Stuart Co. of Oklahoma City, as noted here recently-V. 146 . p. 1757 -were sold for a premium
of $\$ 1.50$, equal to 100.023 , a net interest cost of about $3.43 \%$, on the bonds 1946; the remaining $\$ 3,500$ as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing $\$ 500$ from March 1,1947
to 1953 inch -
OKLAHOMA, State of-CERTIFICATE ISSUANCE NOT CONissuing tax anticipation certificates in the near future, we are ade intended folows by C. B. Sebring, Assistant State Treasurer, in a letter dated
Nothing definite toward issuance of the $\$ 6,900,000$ tax anticipation
certificates has been certificates has been done and it is my opinion that it will be necessary to
test the validity of the Act masing provision therefor, before issuing the When legality has been passed on by the courts, steps can be taken toward issuing the certificates. It suggested that you address us again about June 1, 1908, and probably more derinite information can be given.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.-BONDS DEFEATED-It is stated by M. Peshek Jr.. City Clerk, that at the election held on March 12, the voters


## OREGON

 HILLSBORO, Ore.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be receiveduntil 7:30 p. m, on March 22, according to report. by E. M. Bowman, City
Recorder, for the purchase of an $\$ 8,859.23$ issue of $31 / 2 \%$ improvement refunding, series of 1938 bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$ one or $\$ 359.23$. Dated April 1, 1938. Due on April 1 as follows: $\$ 859.23$ in 1943, and $\$ 1,000$,
1944 to 1951 ;optional in 1947 . Principal and interest (A. \& O.) payable
at the City Treasurer's office. No bid for less than par and accrued interest at the City Treasurer's office. No bid for less than par and accrued interest Will be considered. The approving opinion of Teal, Winfree, McCulloch,
Shuler \& Kelley of Portland, will be furnished. A certified check for $2 \%$
of the par value of the bonds bid for, is required.
report given in these columns recently of the -In connection with the coupon various purpose bonds, aggregating $\$ 105,400$, on Feb. 28 to the State of Oregon, at varying rates and prices $\$$ Ved 146 , p. 1598 -we give


POLK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 29 (P. O. Independence), Ore- $T$ BOND $S A L E$ DETAILS-It is now reported by the District Clerk
that the $\$ 22,000$ improvement bonds purchased by Atkinson, Jones \& Co of Portland, as noted here recently-V. 146 , p. 1757 -were sold at a price of 100.037, a net interest cost of about $2.58 \%$, on the bonds divided as
follows: $\$ 10,000$ as 234 , maturing on March $11: \$ 500,1939$ to 1943 , and $\$ 2,500,1944$ to $1946 ;$ the remaining $\$ 12,000$ as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing on March 1 :

## PENNSYLVANIA

CONNEAUT LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE DE-TAILS-Johnson \& McLean of Pittsburgh paid a price of 100.144 in pur-
chasing last November an issue of $\$ 18,5003 \%$ bonds, as previously reported chasing last November an issue of $\$ 1$
in these columns-V. $145, p .3698$.
DOWNINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The issue was awarded to First Boston Corp. at par plus a premium of $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{2}, 415.60$, equal to 104.026 , a basis of about, $1.71 \%$. Dated April 1,1938 and due $\$ 6,000$ on Oct. 1 from 1938 to 1947, incl. C. F. Childs \&
DUNMORE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-M. J. 8 p . m. on March 29 , for the purchase of $\$ 12$, $0004 \%$ coupor, registerable
as to principal. school bonds. Dated April 1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due
April 1 as follows: $\$ 12000$ from 1938 to 1945 incl. $\$ 14,000$ in 1946 and

## City of Lancaster

33/4\% Bonds due September 1, 1951 to 1961 Prices: To Net $\mathbf{2 . 2 0 \%}$ to $\mathbf{2 . 4 0} \%$

## Moncure Biddle \& Co. <br> 1520 Locust St . . Philadelphia

## CITY OF NEW YORK SERIAL 3s

 Due July 1, 1953
## YARNALL \& CO.

1528 Walnut St.
Philadelphia

## PENNSYLVANIA

S15.000 in 1947 . Interest payable semi-annually. Principal and interest
will be free from any tax which may be levied or assessed on said bonds under any present or future law of the Commonwealth of Pennysslvania, except inheritance or succession taxes. A cert
bonds bid for must accompany each proposal.
EDINBORO Pa.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,500$ 3\% coupon refunding Scribner of Pittsburgh, at a price of 101137 , a basis of ahout $2.89 \%$. Dated
 E. Bidder-OHills \& Sons, Inc Rate Bid E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Ince
First National Bank, Edinb
S. K. Cunningham \& Co $\qquad$
EDWARDSVILLE SCHO Paul G. Kopack, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on April 1 for the purchase of $\$ 37,0004 \%$ coupon refunding bonds. Dated
May 1,1938 Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1939 ,
and $\$ 4000$ from 1940 . and interest thereon will be payable without deduction for any tax or taxes. except succession or inheritance taxes, now or hereafter levied or assessed
thereon, under any present or future law, all of which taxes the school
district assumes and agrees to district assumes and agrees to pay. Issues will refund the present bonded debt of the district.
(Above report of the offering supersedes that given previously in these columns.)
Fort Hill), Pa.-BOND OFFERING-J. D. Peck, District Secretary, will Fort Hill), Pa.-BOND OFFERING-J. D. Peck, District Secretary, will
receive sealed kids until 2 p. m. on Aprii 9 for the purchase of $\$ 25,00024 \%$ coupon, registerable as to principal building and equipment bonds. Dated
Dec. 1,1937 . Denom. $\$ 50$. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in even years interest payment date on and after Dec. 1, 1948, in inverse order of maturity. Interest payment date on and after Dec. 1,1948 , in inverse order of maturity
This issue was approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Internai
Affairs on Nov. 5, 1937. A certified check for $2 \%$ must accompany each Affairs on
ERIE, Pa.-THREATENED WITH \$700,000 INCREASE IN DEBT The following appeared in the Erie "Dispatch-Herald" of recent date: and members of council today when City Solicitor Edward Murphy brought to their attention that it is very possible that an additional $\$ 700,000$ may be
added to the city's bonded indebtedness, should the city lose the Oon-
tinental Rubber Co. and T. R. Palmer cases, scheduled to be heard in tinental Rubber Co. and T, R. Palmer cases, scheduled to be heard in
Common Pleas Court on March i6.
And the fact became even more apparent to the city officials, when And the fact became even more apparent to the city officials, when
Mr Murphy pointed out that a similar case had been judged unfavorably
against the City of Chester, Pa., when that city appealed to the U. S . against the City of Chester, Pa., when that city appealed to the U. S.
District Court on Monday.
The whole trouble began back in 1924, when city officials contracted for city improvements, which were to be paid for by liens against the property owners.
These liens were supposed to have been paid, five years after the date of issuance, but were not, thus the
for the laps of the present city officials. At the present time the total bonded indebtedness of the city amounts to
$\$ 5,482,000$ Of this total $\$ 2,111,369.89$ has been by councilmanic action, According to the State law, the council has the right to issue bonds up to $2 \%$ of the total assessment, which in this city is slightly over $\$ 126$;$\$ 381,000$ below this level. that should the councilmanic bonded indebtedness be below the $2 \%$ that is permitted by law, the city shall be responsible for any lien debts, which in
this case is $\$ 700,000$, the unpaid balance of special assessment paving bonds, which were released between 1924 and 1928 , bond indebtedness from City Solicitor Edward Murphy contended today that the law, known as the Mansfield Act, is unconstitutional, in that it penalizes the city which has kept itself free of indebtedness. He also contended that the law
should not apply in the case of Eries, because the bonded indebtedness appeared before the laws were passed. 'If the Court decision is unfavorable At the present time, the case looks very bad for the city because of the
decision made Monday in a U.S. District Court against the City of Chester Pa., who had nearly the same case as Erie to present. The Chester City Solicitor, A. A. A. Coc
It is buit Court.
here, on March 16, that Judge W. Walter Braham of New Castle will be presiding. Solicitor Murphy said today that should the case be decided unfavorably from the city standpoint, that he will appeal it to higher courts, pointed Special Counsel in the case, to act accordingly
Mr. Murphy said that Judge Maris, of the U. S. District Court, passed the judgment against the City of Chester, Pa.
JOHNSTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The
 phia, and S. K. Cunningham \& Co. of Pittsburgh, jointly, as 4 s, at par plus $\$ 210,000$ operating revenue bonds. Due $\$ 21,000$ on April 1 from 1939 to $\$ 210,000$ operating revenue bonds. Due $\$ 21,000$ on April inclus. from 1948 . incluse. Due April 1 as follows $\$ 11,000$ in odd years
115,000 refunding bonds. Din and $\$ 12,000$ in even years from 1939 to 1948 , incl.
Hemphill, Noyes \& Co. and S. K. Cunningham \& Co. of Pittsburgh, jointly, are making public offering of the bonds at prices to yield from $2 \%$
to $3.80 \%$, according to maturity. Other bids were:
 LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mount Altoona), Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Michael Ryan, District Secretary, wil receive sealed bids until p . m . on March 31 for the purchase of $\$ 45,000$
$4 \%$ school bonds. Due April 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1939 and $\$ 2000$ from
1940 to 1961 incl. Interest payable A. \& O . A certified check for $2 \%$
is required.

LANCASTER SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND ISSUE REPORTJohn S. Graybill Jr., Secretary of the Board of Education, informs us that
although the board has authorized a $\$ 100000021 / 5 \%$ bond issue, as previously reported in these volumns-V. $146, p$. 1758 , no information is issued, will bear date of March 1, 1938 and mature serially until March 1 ,
1954.
LAWRENCE PARK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Lawrence Park), Pasealed bids until 8 p. m . on May 3 , for the purchase of $\$ 30,000$ coupon
bonds. Dated June 1,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due in amounts of $\$ 5,000$ at various dates with the last payment to be made in 1960 . Bidder to name the rate of interest. Bonds will be sold subject to approval of the Depart-
ment of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania. A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the order of the Township Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. Successful bidder will be furnished
LEHIGH COUNTY (P. O. Allentown), Pa.-BOND OFFERING$11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on March 30 for the purchase of $\$ 400,000$ coupon, registerable as to principal only, funding bonds, to bear interest at one of the following interest rates, as designated in the successful bid: $\$ 1,11,11 / 2,13 / 4,2,21 / 4$,
$21 / 2,23 / 4$ or $3 \%$. Dated April 15, 1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due oct. 15 as
follows: $\$ 50,000$ from 1939 to 1943 incl. and $\$ 75,000$ in 1944 and 1945 . Interest payable A. \& O. 15 . Both bonds and interest thereon will be
payable without deduction for any tax or taxes, except succession or inheritance taxes, now or hereafter levied or assessed thereon under any
present or future law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, all of which taxes the county assumess and agrees to pay., A certified check for which
the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the County Treasurer must accompany each proposal. The bonds are issued subject to favorable opinion of Townsend, Elliott \& Munson of Philadelphia.
NEW CASTLE, Pa.-BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids addressed to purchase of $\$ 82,00021 / 4,21 / 2$ or $23 \% \%$ refunding bonds, series of 1938 . 1939 to 1942 , incl., and $\$ 18,000$ in 1943 . Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable semi-annually. Bonds shall contain provisions that principal and interest thereon shall be paid "without deduction for any tax
(except gift, succession or inheritance taxes) which may be levied or as (except gift, succession or inheritance taxes) which may be levied or as-
sessed thereon under any present or future law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, all of which taxes the city assumes and agrees to pay, A certified check for $\$ 2,000$, payable to the order of the city, must accompany
each proposal. successful bidder will be furnished with the approving each proposal. Successful bidder will be furnished with
PHILLADELPHIA, Pa.-INCREASE IN CITY AND SCHOOL TAX during first two months of 1938 , but collections from all sources showed a small decrease, monthly report of receiver of taxes Frank $J$. Willard reveals. with $\$ 25,316,452$ in the corresponding 1937 period. School levy receipts totaled $\$ 14,080,077$ against $\$ 13,998,676$. Receipts from all sources were
$\$ 42,328,944$ against $\$ 42,484,875$. $\$ 42,328,944$ against $\$ 42,484,875$
There was some slowing up
Delinquent payments on city levy amounted to payments during the period. Delinquent payments on city levy amounted to $\$ 746,439$ against $\$ 1,288,179$
while delinquent school payments were $\$ 402,738$ against $\$ 726,634$.
Water rent $\$ 576$ ater rent collections for the two months amounted to \$547,935 against Collections on personal property levy rose to $\$ 130,088$ against $\$ 95,488$. Delinquent personal property payments also showed an increase, amounting
to $\$ 63,610$. Figure for first two months of 1937 was $\$ 45,552$. PHILADELPHIA, Pa--SALES TAX HEARING-The State supreme Court has directed that argument on the question of constitutionality of
the $2 \%$ city sales tax be held March 21 in Pittsburgh. A decision is likely to be made by April 1, according to report.
PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa,-BOND SALE-The
$\$ 8,350,000$ coupon, registerable, operating revenue bonds offered March 15 Vhilat 146, p. 1286-were awarded to a syndicate composed of Drexel \& Co.; Phittsburgh; Smith, Barney \& Co., New' York; Mellon Securities Co. of Pittsburgh; Smith, Barney \& Co., New York; Mellon Securities Co.,
Pittsburgh; Graham, Parsons \& Co., and Kider, Peabody \& Co., both of
New York; Yarnall \& Co.; E. W. Ciark \& Co.; Cassatt \& Co., Inc. and W. H. Newbold's son \&. Co., Wil of Philadelphia. Successful bid was a price of 100.1399 for $15 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$, a basis of about $1.61 \%$. Bonds are dated
April 1,1938 Due $\$ 2,350,000$ Oct. 1,1938 , and $\$ 1,000,000$ each six
months from April 1, 1939 to Oct. 1,1941 , both incl. The bankers months from April 1, 1939 to Oct. 1, the respective maturities, as follows:
 Retirement Board, the offer being 100.22 for $18 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~s}$. The third bid was made
by a syndicate headed by Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., New York, the by a syndicate headed by Hals
proffer being 100.193 for $13 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.
PITTSBURGH, Pa-FINANCES OF CITY, BOARD OF EDUCA
TION AND ALLEGHENY COUNTYPORTRAYED-The tenth edition ${ }^{-}$ "Civic Pittsburgh," a publication replete witn facts and figures concerning the organization and finances of the city's three local governments-the
City of Pittsburgh, Board of Education and Allegheny County-is now ready for distribution. Priced at 50 cents a copy, with special prices on larger quantitles, information regarding this work may be obtained from J. C. Slippy, Editor and Publisher, 7 th Ave. Hotel, Pittsburgh. special features in the current edition are summarized as follows: Come Pittsburgh. Board of Public Education, and County of Allegheny.
Comparative Debt Statements, Jan. 1, 1927 and Jan. 1, 1937, City of Comparative Debt Statements, Jan. 1, 1927 and Jan. 1, 1937, City of Charts snowing for the County of Allegheny, Income and Expenditures
by Object by the Offices that Spent, and a Payroll Distribution by Amount by Object, by the Offices that Spent, and a Payroll Distribution by Amount Chart showing Outstanding Bonds
1917-1936. Chart showing the Bonded Debt Requirements of the County of Allegheny Comparison of the Cost of Government of Pittsburgenditures of the Board of Public Education, and $63.7 \%$ of the expenditures of the County of "Mlegheny. Facts and Figures about the Cost of Debt" tables showing for each year Prom 1937 to 1966 , the Maturities of Bonds Outstanding and
Total Debt Requirements of the City of Pittsburgh, Board of Public Edu cation and County of Allegheny-the oftal amourgh, Board to over $\$ 241,000,000$ which must be paid in the next 10 years. city tax rates on land and buldings, and schol, county and poor district "Just a Minite-about Your City Taxes," a table and chart showing that since 1934 the City Council has maintained a stable city tax rate and that the tax bill ona population, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis and San Francisco not being included in the comparison because they have consolid.
novernments and tax rates. Forty pages and covers.
SALEM TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hamlin), Pa.on Dec. 20 was sold to a local bank. Dated Jan. 1,1938 and due Jan. 1,
as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1940 to 1950 , incl. and $\$ 2,000$ from 1951 to 1961 , as follows:
SALISBURY, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-M. T. Bender, Secretary of the Board of Water Commissioners, will receive seated bids until 8 p. m. principal only, water works bonds. Dated March 1, 1938. Denom, \$500 and interest (M. \& \& S.) shall be payable free of all taxes except gift, succession general obligations of the borough, but only upon the water supply system of the borough, including lines, reservoirs, rights of way, property, franchises need of trust to the Citizens National Bank of Meyersdale, as trustee dated March 1, 1938, reference to which is made for a description of the
of holders of the bonds under the same, and conditions upon which the
bonds are issued and held. A certified check for $2 \%$ must accompany each bid.
Pa.principal only, improvement bonds offered March 17 ,-V. $\mathbf{V} .146, \mathrm{p}, 1287$ was awarded to an account composed of E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc.; Singer,
Deane \& Scribner, and Glover \& MacGrer and S. K. Cunningham \& Co. of Pittsburgh, as 3148, at a price of 101.23, a basis of about $3.14 \%$. Dated March 1 , 1938 and due March 1 as follows:
$\$ 5,000$ from 1941 to 1947 incl. and $\$ 6,000$ from 1948 to 1963 incl. Other Bidder-
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Int. Rate } & \text { Rate Bid } \\ 31 / 2 \% & 100.81 \\ 3.1 \% & \end{array}$
Leach Bros
UPPER LEACOCK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Leola), Pa.-BOND. 1599 -was awarded to Mackey, Dunn \& Co. of Philadelphia, - 2146, at 100.276 , a a basis of about $2.21 \%$. Dunn \& Co. of Philadelphia,
due $\$ 2,000$ on March 15 from 1939 to 1953 , incl. An inch 15,1938 and
didual investor made a bid of 100.00001 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. while third best bid was made by
Dougherty, Corkran \& Co. of Philadelphia, the tender being 100.118
or $21 / \mathrm{s}$.
UPPER PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Mont Clare), Pa.146, p. 1439-was awarded to the Bancamerica-Blair Corp. of Phila-
 VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. McKees
 received until 7:30 p. m. on April 7, for the purchase of $\$ 50,000$ coupon
school bonds. Dated April 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 2,000$ on
April 1 from 1939 to 1963 , incl. Bidder to April 1 from 1939 to 1963 , incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Interest will be payable of interest 1 and evied pursuant to any present or future law of the Commonwealth Pennsylvania. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. Sale of the bonds is subject to approval of the proceedings by the Department of Internal
Affairs of Pennsylvania. The school district will furnish the purchaser at ths own expense with the approving legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully \& and
WASHINGTON, Pa.-FUNDING PLANNED-An ordinance has been introduced at a meeting of the City Council which would authorize of the city. Bonds would be in denoms. of $\$ 1,000$, dated and bear interess from April 1938 at a rate not to exceed $4 \%$. Payable semi-annually on
Oct. 1 and April 1, maturing in numerical order and payable April as
follows: $\$ 5,000,1939$ to 1943 , incl.; $\$ 10,000,1944$ to 1949 incl. and
$\$ 15,000$ in 1950 . WILLLAMSPORT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 50,000$ coupon
funding bonds offered March $15-\mathrm{V} .146$ p. 1599 was awarded tor Pressprich \& Co. of New York, as 2 , , at 10.649 , a wasis of about $1.875 \%$
Dated April 1,1938 and due $\$ 5,000$ annually from 1939 to 1948 , inc Decond April 1,1938 and due $\$ 5,000$ annually from 1939 to 1948 , incli.
Sen of 101.13 for $21, \mathrm{~s}$ was made by Dougherty, Corkran $\&$. Co. of Philadelphia. A tender of 101.01 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ was made by an account
composed of Cassatt \& Co., Inc. and W. H. Newbold's Son \& Co

## SOUTH CAROLINA

EDGEFIELD COUNTY (P. O.' Edgefield), S. C.-BOND REFUND ING CONSUMMATED-We have received the following letter, dated as
of March 12, from E. H. Pringle \& Co., 18 Broad St., Charleston, S. C., on the refunding of certain bonds of the above county:
We have duly received and canceled the last of the $\$ 100,000$ Edgefield optionai 1941 and have refunded this entire issue into $\$ 100,000$ Edgefieled County, S. C. refunding bonds $6 \%$ to July 1,1941 incl. and $41 / 2 \%$ thereafter
maturing serially Jan. $1,1943-57$, inclusive. The completion of this transaction is gratufying to the County Com-
missioners, and to the bond holders alike, because interest has always been met on the bonds, and there has been no experience of default to cause the 18 Broad St prepared by the bankers namely: E. H. Pringle holding. 18 Broad St., Charleston, S. C., and Mamelister, E. Hith Pringle \& Co, sioners, obviously made the new bonds so sound and County Commisowners of the old bonds were quick to see that they attractive that the
quality whan gain in quality what they surrender in rate of interest. meet its obligations in an efficient manner well within the a position to ability to do so. The $\$ 20,0006 \%$ bonds, optional 1940 are expected of be be called at that time and paid off with the taxes now being received from an additional levy, thus placing Edgefield County among the best of South
Carolina counties.

> Yours very truly, RICHARDS C. LEWIS for E. H. Pringle \& Co

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-An issue of $\$ 100,000$ coupon after to maturity, is being offered by E. H. Pringle \& Co. of Charleston, for
public ent public subscription. Dated Jan, 1, 1938. Due on Jan, 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$,
$1943 ; \$ 4,000,1944 ; \$ 4,500,1945 ; \$ 5,000,1946 ; \$ 5,590,1947 ; \$ 6,000,1948 ;$
$\$ 6,500,1949 ; \$ 7,000,1950 ; \$ 7,500,1951 ; \$ 8,000,1952$ to 1954 , and $\$ 9,000$ $\$ n, 595$ and $\$ 7,000,1950 ; \$ 7,500,1951 ; \$ 8,000,1952$ to 1954, and $\$ 9,000$
in ank \& Trust Co. of New int. (J, \& J.) payable at the Central Hanover
GREENWOOD COUNTY (P. O. Greenwood), S. C.-AUTHORIZATION SOUGHT FOR BONDS-A bill has been introduced in the House of bonds to purchase land for a public aark to be located near Buzzard $\quad$ Roo of Lake; to construct an office building for the county, and to construct
highways.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

ELK POINT, S. Dak.-BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the sale of 1439 - it is now reported noted in these columns recentlythrough Fred A. Gefke, of Hawarden, Iowa, as 4 s at par. Dere exchanged
as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1939 and $\$ 2,000,1940$ to 1950 . 1 HARRISBURG, $S$ sealed bids were received by John E. Loberg, District Clerk, until 2 that
on March 18, for the purchase of a $\$ 15$, on March 18, for the purchase of a $\$ 15,000$ issue of not to exceed $5 \%$ semi-
ann. gymnasium-auditorium bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1938 . Due $\$ 1,000$ from
Jan. 1,1939 to 1953 incl. IPSWICH 1953 incl
IPSWICH, S. Dak.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 3,000$ issue of $5 \%$ semi-ann.
well bonds offered for sale on March $14-\mathrm{V}, 146$, p. 1758 -was by the State Permanent School Fund, according to the City purchased
Dated March 1, 1938. Due from July 1, 1941 to 1946 incl. No other bid
was received 13 PLEASANT VALLEY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. O. Winner) S. Dak.-BOND SALEE-The $\$ 22,900$ issue of refunding
bonds offered for sale on Feb. $19-\mathrm{V}$. 146, p. 1287 Was purchased by the
State of South Dakota, as 5 s at par, according to the District Clerk.

## TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported by F . K.
Rosamond, City Auditor, that he will receive sealed bids until 3 p . m . on Mosamond, City Auditor, that he will receive sealed bids until 3 p p m . K. . Power of 1937 bonds. Dated Oct.1, 1937. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: Paable as to both principa and interest at the office of the City Treasure
the city sufficiented ad valorem tax upon all the taxable property within additionally secured by a pledge of revenue to be derived from the onds and of the municipal electric light and power system of the city Attention invited to the provisions of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of the security of the bonds and to the provisions provided to description prompt payment of the bonds and the interest thereon. The bonds are to be delivered to the purchaser on or about April 1, with the approving opinio less than the par value and accrued interest. Enclose a certified check for ess than the pa
$\%$ of the bid.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.-FINANCIAL STATEMENT-We give herewith the following information in connection with the offering scheduled for
April 5 , of the $\$ 250,000$ issue of improvement bonds described in $V .146$, . 1599:

*Gral assessed vanded deb
Deductions:


## Net bonded debt

$9,961,456.47$

Population: 1920, 162,$351 ; 1930,253,143 ; 1937$ (est), 289,743 . having power to levy, taxes within the city of other political subdivisions | Ratio of net bonded debt of assessed valuation................. |
| :--- | :--- |

Net per capita debt Jan. $2,19288100.52$-Population, $201,000 .{ }^{7}$
Net per capita debt Jan. 2, 1938 . $\$ 71.74$ Population, 289,743 .
Decrease in net debt per capita in 10 years $\$ 28.78$.
Tax Collections


The City of Memphis operates on a budget system. During the years
1928-37, inclusive, current revenue receipts of the city have exceeded
expenditures each year as follows:


All bonds of the City of Memphis constitute in opinion of counsel, direct
and general obligations payable from taxes which may be levied against all of the taxable property therein, without limitation as to rate or amount. provides that rates for water and electricity shall we sufficient are issued operating cost, interest on bonds, to establish sinking funds for the retirement of bonded debt, to pay tax equivalent and establish proper reserves and electrical departments be self-sustaining and self-liquidating water addition the water and electric plant bonstaining and self-liquidating, In obligations, payable from an unlimited ad valorem tax.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by D. C. Miler, City Comptroller, that the $\$ 75,000$ coupon park improvement
 PARIS, Tenn.-BONDED DEBT DISCUSSED-The net bonded debt
of the city is $\$ 238,000$ and of this amount $\$ 196,000$ has been incurred
since 1933. William K. Porter, President of Commercial Bank $\&$ Trust Co., stated in a recent address.
The total bonded debt amounts to $\$ 568,000$, including $\$ 330,000$ assumed
by the Kentucky-Tennessee Light \& Power Co.
The net bonded debt ( $\$ 2380$. valuation of taxable property in Paris, $\$ 2,900,000$, which is within $1.8 \%$ of the "safety margin" as computed by reputable bonding houses. In
other words, Mr. Porter said, when the its credit is thereby impaired as leading bond houses always recommend that the net bonded debt be kept under that figure.
of the debt per an rate of $\$ 1.75$ provides for retirement of less than $\$ 5,000$ paid as they mature during the next five years a tax rate of $\$ 2.79$, rather than the $\$ 1.75$ rate, would be required and if bonds are paid as they mature during the entire
$\$ 2.11$ would be required.
Another in
the city's gross testing fact revealed is that it takes approximately half of the city's gross tax revenue to pay interest on bonded indebtedness. The bonds amounts to $\$ 27,500$.
Every piece of taxable property in Paris is mortgaged to the extent
of $8.2 \%$ of its assessed valuation as security on the bonded debt. The county debt amounts to $3 \%$ and the State debt to $7 \%$, making a total of
$18 \%$ aside from the security all property represents to back the 18 aderal debt of 37 billion dollars.
Mr. Porter stated then
through the civic clubs and otherwise to to the Chamber of Commerce, on the financial standing of the city and to consider public thoroughly any increase in non-revenue-producing bonded indebtedness, also favoring retirement of at least a part of the present bonded debt in an orderly
manner each year. manner each year.
Mr. Porter sta
may take as to opposing future "r action the Chamber of Commerce in nowise affect the proposed issue of $\$ 300,000$ authorized by the wouple
for construction of a municipal electric plant to distribute Tennessee Valley Authority power. "This $\$ 300.000$ is Porter said, and comes under an entirely different classification from
other city bonds inasmuch as there is amp other city bonds inasmuch as there is ample provision made for their
retirement, also for payment of interest, through revenue from sale of lectric power.
SIGNAL MOUNTAIN, Tenn--BONDS NOT SOLD-It is now reported $5 \%$ semi-ann. park bonds offered on Nov. 18, 1937, as noted here at the time-V. 145, p. 2895-were not sold as the park land in question was
acquired without resorting to a bond disposal. Dated July 1, 1937. Due
from July 1, 1938 to 1967 . ,
SMITHVILLE, Tenn--BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Town
Recorder that $\$ 3,500$ fire department bonds have been sold.

## TEXAS

ABILENE, Texas-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 300,0004 \%$ series B Water improvement bonds was offered on March 16 and was awarded to jointly, at a price of 98.38 . Din. Douis, and Kalman \& Co. of St. Paul, for $\$ 200,000$, offered a price of 98.19 . Four other bids were submitted The bonds were offered in three blocks of other bids were submitted.
as follows: Block No.
and as follows: Block No. $1, \$ 2,000$ in 1941 and $1942, \$ 3,000$ in $1943, \$ 2,000$
in $1944, \$ 3,000$ in 1945 to $1949, \$ 4,000$ in $1950, \$ 3,000$ in $1951, \$ 4,000$ in 1960 in $1957, \$ 5,000$ in 1958 to $1961, \$ 6,000$ in $1962, \$ 7,000$ in 1963 and
$\$ 643$ and 1965 ; Block No. $2, \$ 2,000$ in 1941 and $1942, \$ 3,000$ in


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Financial Chronicle

The bonds are offered in three blocks of $\$ 100,000$ each maturing May 1 ,




 separately. IIf all of series is sold sale, will be to highest bidder of entire
series or to highest ageregate bidders for separate blocks bid upon, whichever nets most to city. These bonds are part of an authorized issue of
$\$ 600.000$, authorized at an election held on March $6,1937,300,000$ of which has been sold. The authorized issue of $\$ 600,000$ is not payable from taxation, but is secured by an indenture on the physical assets of ent
present water system, reasonaly propertiea are not ontherwise encumbered. The net revenues of the water
system are also irrevocably pledged to pay the principal and interest on system are also irrevocably pledged to pay the principal and interest on
these bonds. The Mercantile National Bank of Dallas is trustee for the date of this issue or any part thereof, the city will secure approval by the Attorney General and Chapman \& Cutler, Esqs., of Chicago, for the bonds A efore the purchaser will be required to pay, The bonds, , also, will have to
be authenticated by said trustee before delivery. The present and past re authenticated by said trustee before delivery. The present and past
revenues from the water system are much more than sufficient to pay prinuipal and interesstaser it accrume sont the 86000000 . The ind enture provides
phat the city shall maintain sufficient water rates to meet these bonds. that the city shall maintain sufficient water rates to meet these bonds
The net revenue of the water system for the first 10 months for this fiscai
year was $\$ 8000$ Casher year was $\$ 84,000$ Cashier s. or certified check fo
the bonds bid for, must accompany each bid.
CASS COUNTY ROAD DISTRICTS (P. O. Linden), Texas-BOND CALLS-It is stated by Ione Williams, County Treasurer. that the follow$\$ 25,3755 \%$ road bonds, dated April 10, 1913, due on April 10, 1953 , optionai after April 10,$1933 ;$ s51,000 $51 / 2 \%$ road bonds, dated Jan. 15, 1918, due on Jan. 15. 1948 , optional on and after April, 10 . 1922 . Payable at the
 road district No. 12, dated April 8,1918 , due on April 8 . 1948 , optional
on April 8 1938, are being called for payment as of April 9, at the First
National Bank in Dallas.
CLEVELAND INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cleveland), Texas -BONDS SOLDD It is stated by the secretary of the Board
of Education that the $\$ 20,000$ construttion bonds approved by the voters
on Jan. 4, have been purchased by the State Department of Education, on Jan. 4, have been purchased by the sta
as 4 s . Dated Jan. 1, 1938. Due in 1958 .
DALLHART, Texas-BOND TENDERS INVITED-It is stated by the City Secretary that he will receive sealed tenders until 2 p . m. on March 22 .
for the purchase and redemption of refunding bonds, series of 1935 , dated Sept. 1,1935 He reports that the city reserves the right to accept or reject
Hert or the bonds covered by any tender. any pat the b
DENISON, Texas-PROPOSED BOND ISSUE INCREASED-The amount of the proposed issue
creased from $\$ 75,000$ to $\$ 80,000$.
Dexas-BO COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. San Diego), were members of the banking group headed by the Mercantile-Commerce
Bank \& Trust Co. of St. Louis which purchased an issue of $\$ 1,600,0005 \%$

 1956 to 1958 . incl. Interest payable Feb. 15 , 1939 and semi-annually
thereafter. Po Principal and interest payable at the Central Hanover Bank
\& Trust Co., New York City. The bonds were authorized at an election called for that purpose and, in opinion of counsel to the bankers, are direct obligations of the district, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all
of its taxable property. Legality approved by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago.
 $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Overlapping Debt } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Sinking } \\ \text { Date }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Bonded } \\ \text { Fund }\end{array}\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llrrr}\begin{array}{l}\text { Independent Schol Districts } \\ \text { Ind } \\ \text { (District portion 100\%) }\end{array} & \text { Aug. 31, } 1936 & 19,834.68 & 248,300.00\end{array}$ istricts (District portion 100\%)
Duval County R. D. No.
$\underset{\text { Less: Sinking funds }}{\text { Grand tol }}$
$\begin{array}{llr}\text { Aug. } 31,1935 & 3,391.89 & 1,12,000.00 \\ \text { Feb. 11, 1938 } & \cdots & 1,600,000.00\end{array}$

Duval County Road District No. 1 embraces an area of $1,272.03$ square
miles, equal to approximately $75 \%$ of the entire area of Duval County, and includes approximately $96 \% \%$ of the assessed valuations of the cunty, voting at an election held for that purpose by a vote of 1,485 for, 3 against.
 from an unlimiter
located therein.
FORT STOCKTON I NDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fort Stockton), Texas-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
until 8 p. m . on March 18. by H. Butz. President of the Board of Education,
 $\$ 4,0001948$ to 1957 , all incl. The district will furnish the printed bonds and wiil pay for the approving opinion. The bonds are offered subject to
the approval or Chapman \& Cutter of Chicao. These bonds were aproved
by the voters at an election held on Nov. 20. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$ must accompany the bid
GROESBECK, Texas-BONDS NOT SOLD-It is reported that the
 from 1939 to 1962 .
HOUSTON, Texas-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by W. H. Maunsell, City Comptroller, that sealed bids will be received at the office of the
City Secretary, until in a. m. on March 28 for the purchase of the follow-

 300,000 asphatitic Jtreet, $15 / 5 \%$ to J. \& J. Dated Jan. 15, 1938. Due
 221,000 fire station and alarm system, $21 / 2 \%$, J. \& J. Dated Jan. 15 .


130,000 Houston Avenue extension $21 / 2 \%$ J. \& J. Dated Jan. 15, 1938.
 80,000 Jan. 15,1946 to 1953 . 19.15. 40,000 street opening and widening $21 / 2 \%$, J. \& J. Dated Jan. 15, 1938.


 100,000 Eeneral improvement ${ }^{213 / 5} \%$. J. \& J. Dated Jan. 15, 1938. Due
 8,000 macadam paving $4 \%$, J. \& D. ${ }^{\$ 6000}$ Dated June 15, 1936. Due

 Denomination $\$ 1.000$. Delivery to be made within 20 days after sale. certified oheck for $1 \%$ of the par value of bonds bid for, payable to R . H . Fonvile, Mayor. In Included in the thabove are the $\$ 1,982,000$ bonds offered
on Jan. 11 the sale of which was canceled HOUSTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Houston) Texas - BOND CALL-It is stated by H. L. Mills, Business Manager, that the district is calling for payme
cease, the following $5 \%$ bonds:
$\$ 9,000$ Harris County Common School District No. 23 , dated April 19
1913 , optional 20 years, payable at State Treasurer's office, Austin, exas.
3,500 Harris County Common School District No. 23, dated Oct. 10,
1918, optional 20 years, payable at State Treasurer's office, Austin, Texas. County Common School District No 20.000 Harris dated May 10 ,
19rris
191, optional 20 years, payable at Chase National Bank, New

Y11, optional 20 years, payable at Chict No. 20, dated July 20, ,000 1914, optionnal 20 years, payable at Chase National Bank, New

- York, N. Y. 15,000 Harris County Common School District No. 20, dated Aug. 16 ,
1911 , optional 20 years, payable at Chase National Bank, New JOURDANTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P) O. Jourdanton) Texas - BON $\$ 18,000$ construction bonds were purchased reBoard of Education that \$18.
cently by the State of Texas.
LACOSTE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lacoste), Texas-BONDS construction bonds have been purchased by the State of Texas.
LexMESA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lamesa), school bonds was approved by the voters.
MELVIN, Texas-BONDS VOTED-Voters recently approve the pro-
posed issuance of $\$ 37,500$ school construction bonds to supplement insurance posed issuance of $\$ 37,500$ school constru.
ODESSA, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by L. L. Anthony, City the voters at the election held on Aug. 21, 1937, were sold through Garrett Co. of Dallas, as 43/s. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Sept. 15, 1937. Due
from 1938 to 1952. Principal and interest. (M. S.) payable at the First National Bank, Dallas
PASADENA, Texas-BONDS VOTED-Voters recently approved the ssuance of $\$ 30,000$ improvement bonds or which $\$ 2$.
extensions and $\$ 0,000$ are for street improvements.
ROBSTOWN, Texas-SUIT TO VOID BOND ELECTION-Suit has been filed in the District Court asking that the recent election which ap proved the proposed issuance of $\$ 350$,
nicipal gas system bonds, be voided.
SINTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sinton) of Education, that the $\$ 85,0003 \%$ semi-ann. gymnasium bonds approve by the voters on Feb. 28, have been sold at par, plus $\$ 10$ premium.
He says that these bonds were purchased by the Van $H$. Howard Co. of San Antonio.
SMITH COUNTY ROAD DISTRICTS (P. O. Tyler), Texas-BOND CALL- It is stated by Steve W: Walker, County Treasurer, that the on April 10 on which data interest shall cease: Also No. 186. Dated
Nos. 175 to 179 , of Road District No. 2 bonds. Als Noct. 15 and 16, of Road District No. 3 bonds.
Nos. 15 and 16, of Road District No. 4 bonds.
Dated Aug. $10,1914$.
Oct. $10,1913$.
TEXAS, State of -GENERAL REVENUE FUND DEFICIT SHOWS DECREASSE-Deficit in the State general revenue fund has decreased by
$\$ 1,840,973$ since Feb. 21 . bringing it to $813,738,485$, according to Charley $\$ 1,840,973$ since Feb. 21 . bringing it to $\$ 13,738.485$, according to Charley
Lockhart, Treasurer, who has called $\$ 2,898,003$ in warrants for payment. The cail included warrants issued prior to sept. 1, the beginning of the
fiscal year, including No. 214,881 , and the first 534 issued on the opening fiscal year, including No. 214,881 , and iscal year.
day of the fiscas
The issued through May, 1937, being purchased if not discounted and those issued through May, 1936, being paid reg
TYLER, Texas-BOND ELECTTION REQUESTED-The City Park Board will request the City Commission to call a special elect ben at whicn
the proposal to issue $\$ 130,000$ park improvement bonds will be submitted to the voters. It Is proposed to purchase and improve five new park sites, mprove four existing city parks and purche a site for and erect a new
$\$ 50,000$ muncipal swimming pool


## VERMONT

HARTFORD (P. O. White River Junction), Vt.-NOTE SALE-
 Financial Statement, March 7, 1938
Town of Hartford, Vermont Bonds and Loans Outstanding Assessed valuation ${ }^{1937}$ Grand list for 1937 (rate $\overline{\$}$ )

| 087.00 |
| :--- |
| .461 .87 | Grand list for 1937 (rate $\$ 2$ )

Total bonded debt.-.-. $438,500.00$
1061.61
4

 Outstanding loans in anticipation of 1938 taxes will be paid simultan-
eously with the issue of the above notes. HARTFORD TOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. White River Junction), V t.- NOTE 17 - V -The issue of 1759 -wasawarded to the anticipation intere Bank of Boston, at $0.65 \%$ discount. Dated March 17, 1938 and due Oct. 8, 1938 .

Financial Statement, March 7, 1938
Toun School District Bonds and Loans Outstanding
Assessed valuation
Grand list for 193
Total bonded deb

| $480,087.00$ |
| :--- |
| $43,761.87$ |
|  |



 Outstanding loans in anticipation of 1938 taxes will be paid simultaneously
with the issue of the a bove notes.

## VIRGINIA

ALLEGHANY COUNTY (P. O. Covington), Va.-BOND OFFERING Dhe $\$ 120,000$ schoon bonds, noted in our offing sche of March 12 . $\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .1759$ it is stated by B. W. Pentz, Clerk of the County School Board, that the bidders are to name the rate of interest in muitipes of not less than $1 / 4$ of
$1 \%$ Due $\$ 15,000$ from Dec. 30,1938 to 1945 , incl Prin. and int. payable at the Chase Natsonal Bank in New York Bonds to pe coupon in in formana and
they will be sold subject to the approving oninion of Thomson Wood they will be sold subject to the approving opinion of Thomson, Wood \&
Hofman of New York. It is said that the fuil faith and credit of the county is pledged for the payment of these bonds. A certified check for

HALIFAX, Va.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 D. m. on March 28. by F. C. Chaffin, Town Treasurer, for the purchase of a $\$ 25,000$ issue of $4 \%$ coupon water supply bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
Dated April 1, 1938 . Due $\$ 1,000$ from April 1, 1943 to 1967 incl. Prin. are said. to be general obligations of the Treasurer's office. These bonds an Act of the General Assembly, approved on March 2, 1938. The ap-
proving opinion of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of New York, will be
furnished. A certified check WASHINGTON COUNTY SANITARY DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. ${ }_{\text {bingdon), Va.-BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The } \$ 340,000}$ $4 \%$ coupon'semi-ann. water supply bonds purchased on Feb. 24 by Scott, Horner \& Mason, Inc. of Lynchburg, and Minnich, Feb. 24 by Scott,
Brisht \& Co. of
Brisol, Tenn., at 102.0588 , a basis of about $3.81 \%$, as noted in these at prices to yield from $1 \%$ to $3.40 \%$, according to maturity. Dated July 1,
1937. Due from July 1, 1939 to 1967 , incl.

## Drumhuller, Eltrichman \& Dhite <br> ESTABLISHED 1921

NORTHWESTERN MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATE SECURITIES<br>Exchange Building - sEATTLE - Washington

## WASHINGTON

NACHES-SELAH IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Yakima), Wash. -BONLS SOLD TO RFC-It is reported by M. A. Giore, District Secretary. Voters at the election held on March 5 have been sold to the Reconstruction
WPOKANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 156 (P O. Spokane), Wash.-BONL SALE-The $\$ 1,400$ school building bonds offered for sale as 4s at par, according to the County Treasurer. Dated April 1, 1938 .
Due serially for 10 years

## WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.-BONDS UPHELD-Special Circuit Judge George $S$. Wallace, recently upheld the city's demurrer to the bill of com-
plaint filed by the Duling Brothers, a corporation, and other plaintiffs plaint filed by the Duling Brothers, a corporation, and other plaintiffs,
seeking to restrain the city from proceeding with the proposed central flood
wall plan which wall plan which includes the issuance of $\$ 410,000$ of bonds.

## WISCONSIN

CASSVILLE, Wis. - BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealed bids will be received until 2 p . m. on March 24 , by the Village Clerk, for the exceed $21 / 2 \%$., payable $M$. \& of refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to on March 15 as follows: $\$ 1,500$.
1939 to $1943 ; \$ 3,500,1944$ and $\$ 4,000$ in 1945 .
GREEN BAY, Wis.-BOND OFFERING DETAILS-In connection scribed in these columns recently-V. 4 of the $\$ 690,000$ school bonds, de$31 / 2 \%$, payable semi-annually. Dated April 15 , 1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. shall name the rate or rates to be borne by the bonds in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ of $1 \%$, and if more than one rate is bid, the bidder shall specify the at the City Treasurer's office. The bonds will be in coupon form, registerable as to principal only, and will be sold for not less than their par value. Bidders to bid on their own forms and furnish the bonds at their own ex-
pense The approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago will be
furnished by the city. Enclose a certified cher pense. The approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago will be
furnished by the city. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$, payable to the
City Treasurer.

KAUKAUNA, Wis.-NOTES APPROVED-The Common Council recently approved a resolution authorizing the issuance of $\$ 75,000$ corporate purpose notes, dated March 3, 1938 , denominations of of $\$ 5,000$, maturate March 3, i939 and at maturity. Interest shall be evidenced by coupons.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is reported by W. purchased by the city's amortizat the $\$ 113,000$ water firation plant bonds purchased by the city's amortization fund, as noted here recently-V. 1760 . were sold as 4 s at a price of 105.50 , and mature in 1951,
giving a basis of about $3.51 \%$. It
It is stated that these bonds were purchased for the account of the
Employees' Retirement Fund. Coupon mortgage bonds, interest payable Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Subject to call prior to maturity
MILWAUKEE, Wis.-BOND REDEMPTION NOTICE-Notice is and interest on all City of Milwaukee general obligation bonds maturipal during the year 1938 is on hand. It is announced by J. W. Mudroch, City Treasurer, that upon presentation at any time after April 15, at his
office in the City Hall or at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York City, sucn
bonds will be paid in bonds will be paid in full, principat and interest, to mew marity (The official advertisement of this notice will appear in our issue of

$$
\text { Narcu } 20 .)
$$

PLUM CITY, Wis.-BOND OFFERINGbids will be received by the Village Clerk, until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on March 21 , for

## WYOMING

CHUGWATER, Wyo.-BOND OFFERTNG-We are informed by Carl Good, Town Clerk, that, subject to the result of an election to be held on
March 21 , he will receive sealed bids until April 1 , for the purchase of a semi-annually. Dated April $\mathrm{i}, 1938$. Due on June 1 as follows: $41 / 2$, payable to 1947, and $\$ 1,000$, 1948 to 1953 , all incl. Jonds maturing on and after interest paymentent date thereapter. Prin. and int. payable at the Chugwater The following information is furnished in connection with the above
offering by the Stockgrowers National Bank of Cheyenne:

The 1937 assessed valuation of the Town of Chugwater, Wyoming has of said Town to us as $\$ 166,872$ and this issue of bonds is the first bond issu of said Town. The population is estimated at approximately 300 . From
indications there appears to be very little doubt as to the outcome of the election and it is expected to carry uannimously.
EVANSTON, Wyo.-BOND ELECTION-Residents will vote May 9 on a proposal to issue $\$ 71,000$ of sewage disposal plant and sewer extension
line bonds. Proposed plant would cost $\$ 53,000$ and proposed extension line line bonds. Propose

## CANADA

CANADA (Dominion of)-TREASURY BILLS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 25,000,000$ Treasury bills, due in three months, was sold at an average KITCHENER, Ont.-BONDSALE DETAILS-The $\$ 243,688.19$ bonds awarded to the Dominion Bank of Toronto, at a price of 104.314, as pre-
viously reported in these columns-V. 146, p. $1600-$ consisted of: viously $\mathbf{~} 33,000.003 \%$ bonds, due in 10 instalments.
$44,950.8331 / \%$ bonds, due in 10 instalments.
$150,402.6231 / \%$ bonds, due in 15 instalments. All of the bonds are dated Feb. 19, 1938. The following is an official list
of the unsuccessful bids:
Pezzack, Pepall, Hara \& Co., Toronto
Harrison \& Co., and Fairclough \& Co., Toront

$-101.80$
 Dartlett, Cayley \& Co., Toronto....................................... Bell, Gouinlock \& Co., Ltd. Toronto-Gairdner \& Co., L'td., Toronto L-MONTREAL, Que.-BOND SALE-A syndicate headed by W. C. bonds, composed of the following, according to report:
$\$ 2,457,000$ public works bonds. Due in from 1 to 40 years.

793,000 oan renewal bonds. Due in from 1 to 37 years.
950.000 hospital loan renewal bonds. Due in from 1 to 34 years.
800.000 direct relief bonds. Due in prom 1 to 30 yer
800,000 direct relief bonds. Due in from 1 to 30 years. S.) payable in lawful money of Canada, at the princinipal and interest (M. \& the Royal Bank of Canada. all of Montreal, or at the principal office of th, Bank of Monreal and the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto. Legalit In connection with the above
transaction as published in the Montreal "Gazette" of March 15: Receiving more than one bid for the first time in many years, the City $\$ 5,000,000$. The syndicate has offered to take, on an option basis, $\$ 2,500,000$ matur-
ing in 1943 at a price of $\$ 98.75$, to yield $3.78 \%$, and, similarly on an option basis, the remaining $\$ 2,500,000$ maturing in 1949 , at a price of $\$ 98.50$, to The other tender, submitted by the city's traditional bankers headed
by the Bank of Montreal, offered maturity in 11 years, in 1949 . by the Bank of Montreal, offered maturity in 11 years, in 1949, at a price
of $\$ 98.75$, to yield $4.144 \%$. The accepted bid was not accompanied by a cheque for $1 \%$ of the amount, The accepted sid was not accompanied by a cheque for $\%$ of the amount,
Hall yesterday that thitions of the proposals, but it was explained at City
Hroup would be acting as agents in selling Hall yesterday that the Savard group would be acting as agents in selling The Bank of Montreal bid was accompanied by a cheque of $\$ 50,000$.
This tender was in the name of the Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank of This tender was in the name of the Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank of Canada, Banque Canadienne Nationale, Banque Provinciale, Canadian in securities. dealers who were with the rejected tender would line up with the group whose bid has been accepted.
NORTH COWICHAN (P. O. Cowichan Station), B. C.-BOND $4 \%$ school bonds at a price of 99.08 , a basis of about $4.30 \%$. Due serially in from 1 to 15 years. Other bids were as follows:


SHAWINIGAN FALLS, Que.-BIDS-The following is a list of the March 9 to Comptoir National de Placement of Montreal, as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at
Mon 99.09 , a basis of about $3.59 \%-$ V. 146, p. 1760 :

La Banque Canadienne Nationale, and Savard,
 Corporation, Ltd.-.-................................................... Comptoir National de Placement Litee......................... Price Offered $97.53 \quad 102.03$ ${ }^{4}$


## *Accepted bid.

SHERBROOKE, Que.-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 150,00031 / 2 \%$ improve ment bonds awarded to the Bank of Montreal and associates, at 101.146, a as foilows:
 Societe Financiere, Inc.
Bominion Securities Corporation, Lidd.-Royal Bank
Bell, Gouinlock \&
Mead \& Co., Ltd.
Mlle Marthe Rioux
L. G. Bear National de Piacemen


 Rate
99.696
100.277
100.11
100.015
100.00
98.19
100.53
100.56
99.17
100.097
100.08

THREE RIVERS, Que.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received by J. Denechaud, City Treasurer, untill 8 p. m . on March 21 , for
the purchase of $\$ 471,600,31 / 2$ or $4 \%$ improvement bonds, dated Nov. 1 ,
VICTORIAVILLE, Que.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids addresse to P. Marchand, City Clerk, will be received until 8 p. m. on Marchl2
for the purchase of $\$ 115,00031 / 2 \%$ improvement bonds, dated Feb. 1 ,
1938 and due serially on Feb. 1 from 1939 to 1958 , incl.


[^0]:    National Power \& Light Company
    $\$ 6$ PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND
    The regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $\$ 6$ Preferred Stock of National Power \& Light Company has been declared for
    payment May 2, 1938, to holders of record at the close of business March 28, 1938. ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Treasurer.

[^1]:    yield averages, the latter being the truer picture of the bond market. \& Discontinued

[^2]:    ＊Fstimated．$x$ Fygures not avallable．

[^3]:    * Transfer books not closed for this dividend
    $\dagger$
    On account of accumulated dividends.

[^4]:    * "Othar cash" does not include Federal Reeerve notes $\dagger$ Revised figure

[^5]:    For other investment news, see page 1905.

